



Security and Educational Measures

Ghaderi Seyed Erfan and Armin Alimardani

Deptt. of Criminal Law and Criminology, Damghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Damghan, IRAN

Available online at: www.isca.in, www.isca.me

Received 1st January 2014, revised 1st May 2014, accepted 15th October 2014

Abstract

Majority of countries came in to this conclusion that not only the crime rate isn't decreasing, but also increases with science and technology development and also statistics and observations. Therefore, majority of criminologists thought that how to prevent crime. Thus, available systems of countries were studied and their inefficiencies were approved by most of researchers. Lack of forecast and prevention from crime commitment is one of the main impediments of penal systems. Therefore, there is a need for new methods along with punishing penal systems. One of these methods is Security and Educational measures according to which the serious state of criminal is recognized. Things are done to correct that state. The criminal who is susceptible for crime is also corrected before committing any crime according to that. Thereby social support or defense comes in appearance. In this study, we practiced factors resulting in serious state after explanation about Security and Educational measures. Finally we study correction and therapy of criminal.

Keywords: Crime, crime prevention, security and educational measures, dangerous state, correction and therapy.

Introduction

Most of human problems within different scientific fields are being settled and his uneven way is being paved through fast technological development. But one of the considerable problems still we deal is crime. Statistics indicate that not only crime rate in some parts of the world has had ascending trend rather than being descending. The necessity for making a new penal system can be studied through inefficiency of criminal justice current system. For instance, statistics about rising rate of local, provincial, and federal prisoners of American penal system indicates simply the inefficiency of this system¹.

According to above discussion, what is more essential for us is that to expand Security and Educational measures. These measures are aimed at recognition of serious state concept and also neutralization of this state. This is done through security, corrective, therapeutic, and corrective policies thereby social security is provided. Since a criminal behavior emanates from one of biologic, psychological and social fields, security measures can provide preventive devices for crime commitment and rehearsal through studying these fields. In fact, the society should respond to preserve itself against criminals before commitment and serious state and also to prevent crime rehearsal after commitment. To do so it should perform security measures. Security and Educational measures are emphatic to prevent crime and criminal rehabilitation. Rehabilitative system stresses to assist and control criminals rather than punishment. The goal of rehabilitation is to decrease criminal inclination toward crime through scientific and technical methods to make crime rehearsal less frequent.

What are security and educational measures?

They are containing preventive supporting responses underlying

personal correction and prevention that stays in the dangerous state². Therefore, this definition includes all measures done against the criminal in a dangerous state both before and after commitment. On the other hand, the serious state is one through which biological, phenomenal and social offence causing factors lead criminal toward breaking a law. In other words, the one who is in this state will more likely commit a crime. Thus, there should be preventive actions.

A comparison between security measures and punishment

Punishments are about past actions while security and educational measures concern about future. Punishments aren't applicable within certain groups (insane and children) but in case of security it covers everybody. Unlike punishment, security measures also concern the criminal and his/her conditions rather than the crime committed. In contrast to security measures which are decided to neutralize the serious state based on criminal conditions and are not clear, punishments have been determined already. Punishments contain factors like terror rate, intimidation and disdain. But security and educational measure aren't like that or at least contain less³⁻⁴.

Security and educational measures backgrounds

Security measures were devised for the first time within Norway law in 1902. Then the bilateral system of punishments- security measures was accepted and implemented within states like England, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, and Germany in 1908, 1930, 1927, and 1933, respectively. Belgium devised 1930 law known as "social support law" to preserve unnatural criminals

following court decision in order to correct and treat them⁵. The basis of security and educational measures refer back to recognition of serious state concept and try to neutralize it through security, corrective, therapeutic, and corrective strategies and thereby society security is provided.

Reasons of dangerous state

We will briefly practice factors leading to serious state in this section and after that review therapeutic strategies for these criminals.

Biologic, psychological, and environmental factors related to dangerous state: Genetic factors

Genetic term has been used for the first time by William Bitsen in 1907⁶. Genetic is a branch of biology which discusses subjects like gene, succession, and also genes transmission, diversity of congenital properties within a special chromosome and DNA. In other words, genetic is study of succession and succession is a biologic process through which parents transfer their genes to their children⁷.

Human behavior explanation based on succession refers back to the ancient time. It was based on this idea that children are similar to their parents in case of appearance and mood⁸. Behavioral genetic which as a research branch investigates genes role within human and animal behavior was first practice by Sir Francis Galton within 19th century. He published his research findings entitled "congenital genius" in 1868. Later this discipline was recognized in 1960 through publication of "behavioral genetic" by Fuller and Thompson⁹. It is confirmed by many researches that genetic factors have great effect on human behavior as well as their life style. For instance, if a gene increases the amount of stress, it could change the amount of occupational satisfaction¹⁰.

In this section, we first discuss two neurotic transmitters and an effective hormone on criminal behavior and then will perform a research on a gene and also congenital diseases. The first factor affecting criminal behavior is neurotic transmitter of serotonin. There have been provided acceptable documentation on relation between serotonin and violence and indicated that low serotonin is related to violence positively¹¹⁻¹². Serotonin is the most popular monoamine that makes a connection with violent behavior among other transmitters¹³. Second factor is dopamine transmitter. Research findings have proven that dopamine genes like DRD2, DAT1, and DRD4 are related to aggressive acts and psychopathic personality trait¹⁴⁻¹⁵. DAT1 gene is located on chromosome 5 and performs dopamine transmitter protein expression. This gene can be repeated 3-11 times. Scholars named the allele containing 10 time repeated DAT1 as the dangerous allele¹⁶. This can increase violence rate and antisocial behavior. Studies have indicated that DRD4 and DRD2 are dopamine genes related to violent and antisocial behavior. The higher the number of these dangerous alleles on each of these genes, the more antisocial behaviors will outbreak. DRD2 which

is place on chromosome 11 acts as a receptor of D2 which contains two alleles: A1 and A2. Findings have shown that the danger level with allele A1 increases for many of psychological damage. Evidences, though limited, indicated that this allele can relate to certain behaviors which are called violent and aggressive physical behavior^{13,15}. The next one is testosterone which is a steroid of androgen family and is considered as the basic male hormone¹⁷⁻¹⁸. Most of studies have ascertained the relation between testosterone and violence. We now practice to investigate a gene whose task is to express codes of enzyme monoamine oxidase A and is located on gender chromosome X. 500 male samples were studied in 2002. These studies showed that samples as an adult having less MAOA enzyme are considerably inclined to commit antisocial behaviors provided that they have been miscondacted in childhood. For example, based on their studies the sample having less MAOA didn't show antisocial conduct because they haven't miscondacted in childhood. Because these studies show clearly interactive effects of environment and genetic, considered very significant¹⁹. Huntington illness is the last biologic item affecting criminal behavior. This is a genetic illness which causes a lot of disorders for the person. The patient gets unsure and disharmonic physical movements in case of its progress. He/she also loses intellectual abilities and psychological and behavioral problems grow up. Intellectual abilities among these people decrease gradually so far physical movements become very difficult. Intellectual disabilities result in full insanity, hallucination, antisocial behaviors and paranoid²⁰. Huntington can be forecasted through genetic experiment. Via blood experiment the number of CGA three ranges rehearsal is counted on each allele²¹.

Psychological disorders

Any kind of moving far from normal behavior is considered as disorder. Having this in mind, we can say that psychological disorders are intellectual processes which are related to various deficient performance or ailment²². Psychological disorders can be defined as an illness with conveys psychological and behavioral demonstrations and also as a disorganization which may be a result from a biologic or social and/ or psychological, genetic, or chemical illness which appears in the patient and has special symptom. Psychological disorders affect deeply abilities like thinking, feeling and action²³.

Schizophrenia is very tense psychological disorder that has symptoms including hallucination, delusion, disorganized speech and/ or significant confused behaviors. These may be related to insanity, too²⁴. Major kinds of schizophrenia are paranoid, disorganized, and catatonic. Paranoid kind is characterized mostly with hallucinations and delusions; disorganized kind with confused behavior, discontinuous delusions or hallucinations; and catatonic kind with disorganized movement. Schizophrenic people generally have lordly, harm and detriment hallucinations, but they also may have jealousy one, too. In effect of this hallucination they think that their wives were disloyal and in some cases ended in wife murder^{22,25}. Within people with antisocial character disorder,

elements like accountability, ethics and other concern are low. They care just their needs. In other word they are conscienceless. Antisocial behavior comes from different reasons including membership of villain groups, need to draw the attentions and social class, disconnection with reality and unable to control impulses. Most of adolescent and adult villains care others somewhat and respect regulations. Unlike them, antisocial character holders are less emotive about others. They feel guilty and repented to a very less extent²⁶. Impulses implemented thoughtless, and the pressure effect under which the person did so and makes the freedom of action restricted are done strongly. Since there is no thoughtful control, nor consideration, the person doesn't mind consequences coming from these actions and never think about them²⁷⁻²⁸. The category of impulse control disorders includes 6 kinds which intermittent explosive disorder, Kleptomania, and Pyromania are amongst the most significant ones. The common characteristic of these disorders is that the patient is unable to resist against intense impulse or tempt of a certain action which is harmful for him/her or others. The patient loses control and commits an action whose details are easily remembered by the patient but he/she declares that couldn't help it and is right in most cases.

Environmental factors

Since most of researchers and criminologists are familiar with effective environmental factors on criminal behavior formation, we just suffice to name some. Firstly, family is the most important environmental factor that affects formation of criminal behavior of children since they are related with it most of the time. Family may be divided in to some subgroups including single- parent, number of children, one member in jail, and misconduct of family toward child. Secondly, school and peers are highly important. Children after the age of 6 or seven enter school and make a peers group who may have these two child treatment effects. The third place remains for neighborhood, poverty, temperature, war and computer games. Fortunately, science brought us a vaster area of factors which effect on criminal behavior. For example, it is well-known that air pollution has bad effect on pants growth²⁹⁻³⁰. Recently, it is declared that this factor has effect on human behavior. In other words, air pollution can increase the amount of violence and criminal acts. Moreover, media has a great effect on human lifestyle³¹. However, it could have negative impact on individuals, specifically children. For example, researches show that movies which have violent content might make people more aggressive.

By considering all biological, psychological and environmental factors, it can be understood that judges should have enough power to decrease sanctions. This issue is not considered in many countries³².

Correction and therapy

One of the most significant goals of these measures is to correct and cure the person with serious state to prevent him/her

committing a crime. If a criminal returns back into the society without cure, it will be disfavor for the society. Because this person in the effect of lack of control over behavior and generally his/ her will may repeat the crime. Therefore, their cure is essential. There are a lot of curing methods these days. For example, curing with medicine as well as modern psychotherapy methods of medical and psychological sciences are just a limited methods of preventing the crime to be happened. Thinking over behaviors, genetic and psychological disorders and also harsh environmental conditions we can forecast crime commitment and thereby the serious state will be identified.

Conclusion

One of the many approaches to prevent crime is security and educational measures. These measures based on what discussed above try to recognize the serious state to prevent and cure criminal through this information. These factors sometimes by themselves and often combining each other result in a villain action. If the effect of any of factors is removed or decreased, then the person less likely will act guiltily. Governments should perform these measures within their criminal procedure. As it is clear, criminal justice system was not successful in many states. However, Governments should support and invest on the said factors in different fields which undoubtedly will be in benefit of the society in long term. Furthermore, the prevention will decrease lots of financial and intellectual costs for people. Crime rehearsal is one of the items that are more likely expected from confirmed criminals from viewpoint of criminologists.

References

1. Kuo S.Y., Longmire D. and Cuvelier S.J., An empirical assessment of the process of restorative justice, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, **38(3)**, 318 (2010)
2. Bolk B Penology, Translated by Ali Hossein Najafi Abrand Abadi, Mizan Publisher, 46, (2009)
3. Rahami M, Security and corrective measures, Mizan Publisher, 32, (2002)
4. Shambayati Hoshang, General Criminal Law, Zhubin Publisher, 2, 415 (1999)
5. Ghaderi Erfan, A Comparative Study of Security and Educational Rights in Iran and France, Master Thesis, Azad University Of Damghan, p 6, (2012)
6. Jones. A.A. and Karp. A, Basics of Genetics, Translated by Mohamad Farsi and Farajolah Shahriari, Banafshe Publisher, 11 (1996)
7. <http://www.news-medical.net/health/What-is-Genetics.aspx>, (2014)
8. Vold J, Tomas B and Snips J, Theoretical Criminology, Translated by Ali Shojayi, Samt Publisher, 101, (2011)
9. Montazeri M.M, Delinquency and victimization from the

- perspective of behavioral genetics, Master's thesis, Mofid University, 8, (2011)
10. Mohammad Aghaei, Amin Asadollahi, Amid Deilami Moezzi, Mojtaba Beigiand and Faegheh Parvinnejad, The Relation between Personality Type, Locus of Control, Occupational Satisfaction and Occupational Exhaustion and Determining the Effectiveness of Stress Inoculation Training (SIT) on Reducing it among staffers of Saipa Company, *Research Journal of Recent Sciences*, **2(12)**, 6-11 (2013)
 11. Humphreys J. and Campbell J.C., Family violence and nursing practice: *Springer Publishing Company*, 6, (2011)
 12. Siegel Allan and Douard John, Who's flying the plane: Serotonin levels, aggression and free will, *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, **34**, 22 (2011)
 13. Chichinadze K., Chichinadze N. and Lazarashvili A., Hormonal and neurochemical mechanisms of aggression and a new classification of aggressive behavior, *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, **16(6)**, 465, (2011)
 14. Christopher J., Ferguson and Kevin M. Beaver, Natural born killers: The genetic origins of extreme violence, *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, **14**, 289 (2009)
 15. Wu T. and Barnes J.C., Two dopamine receptor genes (DRD2 and DRD4) predict psychopathic personality traits in a sample of American adults, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, **41(3)**, 188 (2013)
 16. Catrina M. Schilling, Anthony Walsh and Ilhong Yun, ADHD and criminality: A primer on the genetic, neurobiological, evolutionary, and treatment literature for criminologists, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, **39** , 5, (2011)
 17. Gleason E.D., Fuxjager, M.J., Oyegbile T.O. and Marler C.A., Testosterone release and social context: when it occurs and why, *Front Neuroendocrinol*, **30(4)**, 465 (2009)
 18. Caramaschi D., Booij L., Petitelerc A., Boivin M. and Tremblay R.E., Genetic and environmental contributions to saliva testosterone levels in male and female infant twins, *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, **37(12)**, 1955 (2012)
 19. Baker L.A., Bezdjian S. and Raine A., Behavioral genetics: The science of antisocial behavior, *Law and contemporary problems*, **69(1-2)**, 7, 39 (2006)
 20. National Center for Microscopy and Imaging Research, Instrumental in Huntington's Disease Breakthrough. Retrieved 20 July 2013, from http://ncmir.ucsd.edu/research/highlights/2011_huntingtonns.shtm, (2011)
 21. Myers R.H., Huntington's disease genetics, *NeuroRx*, **1(2)**, 255-257 (2004)
 22. Noid J and Spenser R, Mental Health, Translated by Yahya Seyed Mohamadi, Aras Baran Publisher, **160**, (2009)
 23. Barondes S.H., Report of the National Institute of Mental Health's Genetics Workgroup: Introduction, *Biol Psychiatry*, **45(5)**, 559 (1999)
 24. Mulle J.G., Schizophrenia genetics: Progress at last, Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, **22(3)**, 238 (2012)
 25. Volavka J. and Citrome L., Pathways to aggression in schizophrenia affect results of treatment, *Schizophrenia bulletin*, **37(5)**, 922-927 (2011)
 26. Smith. E.A el al., Field of Psychology Etkison and Hilgard, Translated by Hasan Rafiyi, Mohsen Arjmand and Hasan Hamidpoor, Arjmand Publisher, **2**, 571-575 (2007)
 27. Simz A., Symptoms in the Mind, Translated by Esmaeel Shahvand and Fahime Fatali Lavasani, Jame Publisher, 410 (1999)
 28. Grant J. E., Impulse control disorders: A clinician's guide to understanding and treating behavioral addictions: WW Norton and Company, 288 (2008)
 29. Tiwari Shweta, Air Pollution Induced changes in Foliar Morphology of two shrub species at Indore city, India, *Research Journal of Recent Sciences*, **2(ISC-2012)**, 195-199 (2012)
 30. Kavuri N.C., Paul K.K. and Roy N, Regression modeling of Gaseous Air Pollutants and Meteorological Parameters in a Steel City, Rourkela, India, *Research Journal of Recent Sciences* , **2(ISC-2012)**, 285-289 (2013)
 31. Bora Abhijit, Science Communication through Mass Media, *Research Journal of Recent Sciences*, **1(1)**, 10-15, (2012)
 32. Mokhtari Rahim, Karimi Abbasand and Taghizaadeh Ebrahim, A Comparative Study of Judicial Evaluation of Testimony in Islamic and Positive Law, *Research Journal of Recent Sciences*, **2(10)**, 73-80 (2013)