

An Overview of Criminal Justice Policy for Criminals

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Abstract: Discussion of general crime prevention's main categories covers penal prevention and the effect of deterrence, police prevention, and police-type measures to make crime commission more difficult, socioeconomic prevention through reducing economic injustice, and clinical prevention through detecting potentially dangerous behavior problems. Community-oriented approach excellence in determining the punishment strategy is acquired irrefutable scientific experience of human society, the efforts of scientists and social reformers attempts in addition to the revelation received. Accordingly, criminal's resocialization is a process based on measures, isolation, transmogrify, selection and result designed, developed and applied in a three legislative, judicial and executive parts. the resocialization criminal justice policy is the outcome of a series of measures, decisions and views of those involved in the field of Judiciary that is applied to delinquents and is a social oriented response that the outputs of various schools of criminology and sociology confirms its effectiveness according to human dignity of delinquents. The article notes a lack of rehabilitation programs in prisons, despite a high rate of prison sentences given, and recommends better planning to make the Ivory Coast's social defense policy adequate. Human trial and error in the width of the laboratory of human history try to provide response and impose control over the crime, eventually accepts the humanistic attitudes effectiveness to focus on making opportunities and attraction rather than losing opportunities.

Keywords: Resocialization, criminals, criminal policy, judicial

I. INTRODUCTION

In the last 40 years and especially since the turn of the twenty This trend has resulted in a progressive growth of CJ doctorates and concomitant reductions in the influence of other disciplinary professionals on the course and trajectory of theory, research, and policy formation in the field. While sociology departments have retained perhaps the most substantial outsider effect on CJ study of all disciplinary approaches, some scholars suggest that this is a time-limited effect that will diminish as CJ establishes its full autonomy . Accordingly, the criminal policy should be inclusive (all deviations and delinquencies in all places), concerning the present and future (posteriori time domain), logical (consistent with the realities of the social, economic, cultural and political life of society), scientific (based on empirical knowledge), balanced (in coordination with the inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral members with other policies) and partnership (with public participation). Criminal policy is divided into three major roles of legislative judicial and executive. Criminal justice studies the CJS for the purpose of preparing and informing practitioners, enhancing the effectiveness of

programmatic efforts to address the social problems of crime by providing data, explanation, prediction, and control. Its task is to support the criminal justice providing the broader and more fundamental surround within which criminal justice operates as both study and system.

II. WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT CRIME?

A starting point for an account of the application of criminology is to take stock of the context of the understanding of crime. Until the early postwar period,

criminology had been dominated by the positivist approach, which viewed the causes of crime as a consequence of one's circumstances and neoclassicism, which was based on the belief that certain responses would reduce the likelihood of repeat offending. CJS is a fairly recent acquisition of the scientific and professional vocabulary. Since the publication of the United States, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice report 'The Challenge of Crime in the term has been used with a somewhat precise meaning. life and human activity on social networks are based on (Byiro.A, 1988) Cohen defines it as "the process teaches one how to live in society, gives character and increases capacity to perform individual the tasks as a member of society"(Cohen 101, 2012). Richard Schaefer knows resocialization as "the process of putting aside past behavioral patterns and accepts new patterns as a transition in personal life" (Schaeffer).

III. CRIMINALS' INSTITUTIONS FEATURES

It became evident for the Commission that there existed a real and a virtual interrelationship, reflecting an interdependency between legislations, institutions, organizations, and scattered offices throughout the machinery of criminal justice, whose goal is the maintenance of public order, the safeguard of liberty, physical integrity, and concern for the victims of the failings of the protective shield, extended by the law and protected by the Constitution. Legislative criminal policy creates as special institutions for the implementation of this policy in design and planning. We have to know the institutions features to recognize and enforce the institutions. These features are not recognized transparently and specifically by legislators, but could be derived from the provisions of the Penal Code, adopted in 2013. The most important of these features are mentioned later.

A. Legality

The quantity and quality of criminal's resocialization are inevitably expected in the penal code despite the diversity of measures and bodies to prevent prejudice in the course of the rule of legality of crimes and punishments and penalties. Integrated legal system with a variety of institutions, ensure the necessary balance of individual interests, public and social guarantees, and also enjoy the benefits while reducing the disadvantages of the principle of legality.

B. Optionality

The basic features of criminal rules include being peremptory, forced and mandatory. But the framers of the country's criminal law policy have adopted voluntary nature of plans and in resocialization institutions in newly enacted formal and nature-oriented rules with a deep understanding of the criminal's character and selective nature. Of course, the criminal's resocialization is impossible to achieve by force. However, this is not an absolute optionality and criminal should select between resocialization measures practices by the judicial authority and or submit to the punishments. Optional institutions with the socialization of criminals are clearly inferred from Articles 80, 81 and 82 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2013 and Articles 46, 57, 62, and 84 of the Penal Code 2013.

C. Compatibility

Compatibility is to create the tools and establish criminal policies with maximum compatibility with the character and environmental status of criminal. Individualized punishment and security measures are derived from judge attention and contemplation. Moreover, the legislator applied the concept of "Compatibility" to apply artistic quality in the design and development of criminal policy. The fact is that the nascent field of criminal policy where science and technology are intertwined with each other is with insatiable thirst to create artistic and humanistic concepts of wisdom.

D. The ability to revision

On the criminal policy history "certainty" and "definite" punitive were considered repressive aspects of violent and repressive systems effectiveness. Heavenly schools teachings and efforts of social reformers has controlled this state. Many people in human history have contributed to the evolution of ideas their efforts forgotten and history has ever heard of them, Sometimes also unknown during their lifetime, have been brought to trial, but their humanitarian ideas are viable and led to change attitudes, at least in some criminal and penal policy administrators and security measures to accept that the criminals should be given new opportunity to appeal and judges to revise.

IV. CRIMINALS RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Although the recent origins of restorative justice are widely contested (Clamp, 2014), most agree that the inherent failings of criminal justice created an impetus for alternative models to be devised. The emergence of restorative justice around the same time as the apparent 'demise' of the rehabilitative ideal (orthoeological and penal crises) is perhaps unsurprising as it mirrors objections to state monopoly; questions the role of the professional; and seeks to 'rebalance' responses to crimes so that the views of the victim, the offender, and the wider community are taken into consideration. As such, it departs from current trends of 'punitive populism' and 'crime control' outlined in the previous sections in preferring humanitarian notions of restoration and reintegration. Reviewing resocialization institutions of the criminal legislative policy implies that aforementioned policies implementation and enforcement requires preconditions of criminal process and the lack of preconditions prevents the politics exercise. This section summarizes the requirements for its application policies. Adversarial approaches in criminal justice are often perceived as a zero-sum game between victims and offenders; thus restorative processes are increasingly vulnerable to cooption by the system.

E. Compensation

The use of the term 'applied criminology,' however, has neither been accompanied by concerted attempts to define the term, nor are there leading scholars who prominently declare themselves as applied criminologists. It is perhaps due to the nature of the criminological discipline that the boundaries around applied criminology are so unclear; in a sense all criminology is practical and applied, just as all criminology is reflective and theoretical. Almost all the acts of the institutions of the criminal policy of resocialization of criminals constitute the precondition for compensation to victims.

F. Criminal rehabilitation predictions

The legislator has accepted criminal rehabilitation predictions as one of resocialization institution action, but did not refer to the reason behind and how it is applied. Criminologists are concerned about how their work is received by wider society and the weight given to their research findings and insights. While predicting is a personal measure, and from another perspective, prediction does not have any criteria. Second, the prediction influence in the determination and application of punishment and security measures is not compatible with any principle of law and reason. Third; essentially criminal rehabilitation predictions is inherent to all criminal phenomenon and its consideration as a condition would be futile and useless. In a similar way as discussed previously with regard to offenders, applied criminology has been able to claim an influence over changes in approaches to victims in the criminal justice system in the recent decades, while also

maintaining a critical stance over the meaning and consequences of some of these changes

A. Proof of guilt

The exercise of criminal justice policy on any noncriminal does not fit within the politics and policies and to prove criminal culpability of criminals is necessary. On the other hand, resocialization is obtained when the criminal had shouldered the responsibility of unconventional activities.

B. Lack of criminal record

Accordingly, resocialization criminal policy is prohibited for criminals with repeated offenses. However, the effective criminal record hinders to benefit from of the resocialization institutions. According to Article 40 of the Penal Code Act 2013, the effective condemned is the sentence of condemnation following the execution the criminal is banned from civil rights. This condition may be criticized on different basis, especially, when some criminal convictions are permanently deprived of civil rights. It is not known based on what logic legislator expects delinquency permanently deprived of some of their social rights circuit the rule of law to their lives.

V. CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

The 1967 Presidential Commission, which is de facto the originator of modern research on crime, delinquency, victimology, and criminal justice agencies, introduced and somehow accredited a rather artificial distinction between research carried out on the CJS and criminology. This discipline was related, if not assimilated, to etiological research on crime causation. This study investigated the Judiciary section that is divided into two parts: general and specific. the issues and rules intersection of all those involved in the justice system are included in the public section, and specific section examines the issues and rules that dedicated and independent role of the judiciary in relation to criminals resocialization.

1) public justice criminal policy

The judge in his public role is a concerned in term of criminal's resocialization goals achievements regarding attitude, behavior and decisions. The judge thought and action are mainly under the influences of their character and adventitious status. In Islam "the judge is characterized by three main characteristics, reflection in term of thought and knowledge, balance in in the lust and the adjustment of the wrath" (Amelie 255-2011).

We should believe in the fundamental and profound changes in attitude. The fact is that the judges are guided by punishment thought inside. Several actions are needed in this regard. First, the character of the judicial candidates should be taken seriously in judge's employment. Second, judges approach should change in philosophy and function of punishment and safeguarding measures in the context of

judicial training courses. So that the basic approach focuses on community with the purpose of pivotal policy of criminal resocialization and suppression of thought and ideas in the minds of the judges severely restricted. Third, humanitarian and human perspectives go through their minds to criminals' resocialization finds extent and sustainability not to falter with a little change of status in engineering justice thought.

The positive and negative aspects are debatable in the behavior which is the outcome of the characters and situation. Some judge's responsible behavior and words causes criminals responsible. Judicial authority conduct had a profound impact on the lives and psychological intervention in the criminal process, and can return criminals to accept and respect social values.

Decisions and judgments issued by district judges are much broader and deeper. Court verdicts are affected by many factors, but more importantly are the impacts on the various areas of social, cultural, economic and even political will. Judgments and judicial decisions in all sections of community have been crossed red lines resocialization, especially criminals may be studied in both positive and negative aspects. And it is better to study the role of each authority in order to better understand the impact of their duties and responsibilities.

2) Criminal resocialization specific justice criminal policy

We have to define the role and determine the player to impose any criminal policy. Criminal policy is a combination of science and technology that the excutors main characteristic is to be artist. The importance of this issue is so sensitive that being an artist is of the main characteristics of the executives. Judges, having the knowledge of the important issue, must adhere to principles, rules and objective resocialization criteria avoiding personal rules and standards. Previously, the general rules governing judges all arguments have been discussed. In this section, we provide the principles, rules and institutions dedicated to each judicial role of resocialization targets of criminals.

C. The role of prosecutor in criminal resocialization

The judicial system, the prosecutor has different functional roles in the process of punishment, he pioneered the role of criminal justice policy and meanwhile, the latest action in relation to the application of these policies is established within the scope of his functions and authorities. We explain the role of the prosecutor in before and after the prosecution due to the different nature of the measures.

VI. THE ROLE OF PROSECUTORS IN THE PRE-PROSECUTION

The role of prosecutor in detecting the crime and even before that in the field of law enforcement official's supervision should be considered from the perspective of the criminal's resocialization. The prosecutor as attorney general explains the need to change the attitude of police repression in the community-based thought and humanistic views under a balance and dignified attitude with targeted training and

ensure police moves toward criminal resocialization before criminal process through continuous controls. Despite the importance of early mentioned; certainly, the main role of the prosecutor in criminal resocialization in criminal justice policy is necessity and appropriateness of criminal prosecution. From this perspective, the most important tool of criminal's resocialization is at hands of the prosecutor. He can balance among the individual, public, social interests as well as the social engineering and the adoption of the best and most economical method for the capacity of the archive file and suspend prosecution, grant the deadline or referral to mediation or conciliation council raised in Articles 80, 81, 82 laws approved in 2013.

Since the establishment of similar institutions in the exercise of the judicial procedure do not have an acceptable record; and this criminal policy legislative bodies have been abandoned despite having the capacity to high resocialization, it is recommended to establish a special unit under the title of "pre-prosecution measures unit" or "judgment relief unit" or any title in each General and Revolutionary Courts to audit and filter all cases in units in terms of new institutions enforceents and to the injection of criminals resocialization. This unit provision will have many advantages in practice.

VII. THE PROSECUTOR IN THE POST- PROSECUTION

Investigator plays its role to issue a criminal provision with the adoption of prejudice in the judicial system. In fact, the provision of a criminal warrant from a perspective is "the issuance and exercise of basic punishment" without fair and impartial proceedings contrary to the principles of justice and fairness. In most cases, issuance and exercise of basic punishment implications are more sever than that of issuance and execution of final punishment. This is covered by the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, especially "when the temporary detention is issued, no doubt that asocialization role is plied to its utmost. Thus, the first and most basic approach in this regard is the creation of change in the attitude of the investigating authorities, including investigators to by resorting to the humanistic legal principles restricte issuance of arrangements result in depriving freedom severely. We should make investigators believe that the warrant resulted in depriving freedom is in fact, punishment without trial to act more responsibly in the issuance and exercise of them. This awareness is not denying independence of the investigators, rather, the application of a realistic and elitist criminal justice policy because the investigator gains the knowledge necessary to optimize the management and results of their work in understanding the nature and function of the criminal. It is naive to consider scientific knowledge gain as a limiting the duties and powers of the official investigation and find this consciousness against the law in the current state of the judicial system of the country where daily hundreds without social and legal requirements are sent in jail. However, they will reduce the extent of the asocialization impact of criminal

provisions with little awareness. On the other hand, the investigator may use the capacity of the judicial oversight arrangements referred to in Article 247 Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 2013 to adjust the type and severity of potential criminal judicial oversight arrangements. So that a combination of least intensity of criminal supply arrangements and the maximum capacity of the judicial oversight arrangements of social engineering in the balance of interests referred to in Article 217. Clearly, judicial supervision arrangements are not only non time-consuming but on the contrary would provide criminals resocialization.

Another role of the prosecutor can be finding in his proposed role in criminal resocialization institutions. Prosecutor could ask the implementation of this article under Clause 4 of Article 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 2013 in case of legal conditions to the issuance of the suspension of the prosecution of the prosecutors. Of course, this proposed role of prosecutor is applicable to other decisions, not only there is no law prohibition, but also he could propose effective recomandtions to the criminal courts according to the findings of the personality file facts from investigations. The extent of the impact of the lower criminal court is much more than the couts of appeal and the Supreme Court, but this part of the judicial system can enhance resocialization approaches and control and neutralize asocialization sentences to appeal. The criminal courts are approved by Islamic Penal Code of 2013; wide discretion in the application of institutions and instruments of criminal's resocialization. Some of these institutions are exempted from punishment sentence, delay sentencing, enforce penalties arrangment, and establish a semi-freedom system, probation, electronic monitoring and prison alternatives penalties. Head of the Judiciary is the head of criminal justice policy of the country and can influence on different fields of design, development and policies of criminal resocialization. The most important are:

The refered works are extremely high in quantity and if there is an opportunity to meet the obligation thereis no opportunity to engage in rules, it is necessary that concrete measures should be considered.

VIII. JUSTICE POLICY OF CRIMINALS AND THE COURTS

Many of the major changes that the CJS underwent are related to the sudden surge of the world economy and commerce in the direction of globalization. Accordingly, the problems facing the CJS became global, embracing the whole world. One has to face the fact that crime and justice have to be addressed in an open world, at the level of the global economic and financial system working with the tools of the newest information and technology. However, efforts have been made to develop strategies, the following strategies to achieve success in the field of criminal resocialization is recommended.

they become integrated into international activities through the operation of offshore banking; industrial espionage; unofficially sponsored hacking into corporate, financial, and national security institutions among other devices; intermingling, sometimes, with secret service operations (e.g., 'evidence' of Saddam Hussein's WMDs) (Weiner, 2008); and with illegal merchandising or human trafficking, taxfrauds, illegal financial contributions to political campaigns or parties, and so forth. Money laundering is the lifeline of all these criminal and illegal activities.

The increase in the social circle, including society-oriented institutions crimes in part, a response by the CJS to challenges initiated in continental countries under the auspices of the EU ([http:// www.haguejusticeportal.net/?id142](http://www.haguejusticeportal.net/?id142)). Threats to the Euro currency by failures of and fraud by financial institutions, national banking crises, and fear of extreme exchange rate fluctuations also are precipitating higher levels of crossnational collaboration than in previous decades

The overall breakdown of criminal offenses sentenced in Courts one and two indicates the crimes of imprisonment of four degree or more in the attitude of the legislator, thus, and accordingly criminal resocialization institution acts are accepted in all five degree or less criminal acts.

A) The Debate on the Definition of Deviance and Criminality

It was stated on issues related to the conditions imposed by resocialization institutions that both the judicial authorities in applying this principle, and criminals in accepting have a sort of authority. The basic problem is that the while according to researches conducted we have reached decisive conclusion that community-based measures are more effective in low important criminal acts, why the legislator still uses coercive means? Why and for what reason first we enact the eight and seven degree prison terms to later enact sentences replacing mandatory imprisonment? Experience suggests that judges avoid optional institutions with complex regulations that puts various tasks on them in decision making and effectively these institutions are obsolete. One of the main reasons for abandoned institutions is the complexity of the rules and obligations of the judicial authority.

The findings of criminologists and sociologists have proven the maximum role of prison sentence in the criminal's resocialization escape and even their prison seeking. "The overall results of the investigation by Klmer and Wheeler indicate the negative impact of imprisonment and especially long-term prisoners on the reform and rehabilitation of criminals. Life in prison conditions that is associated with physical and mental exhaustion rather than adjusting prisoners behavior consistent with community norms tends toward the gap between prisoner and the community outside the prison" (Giddens, 1994). The fact is that the negative very complex and vast effects of prison provides grounds for criminals family in addition to him, and the real cost inflicted on the society is immeasurable. Thus, is it necessary for

the legislator to determine imprisonment punishment as the effective punishment to this extent ?

1- Restored the role of social worker

Appropriate recognition is the introduction to respond appropriately. Personal record is the social and individual aspects of criminal recognition tool. This case requires individualized punishment, abandoned official control and determined security measures appropriate to the character of the offender. Code of Criminal Procedure is mandated the character filing in serious crimes and juvenile delinquency in order to achieve the objectives.

The role of the social worker's report should increase to the consultant's role. Social worker are required to report criminals financial, family and social status by Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he can play the more highlighted role in the process of judicial proceedings and investigations in addition to consultative status report for criminal resocialization. Advisory theory and worker participation in hearings for consultation is not in any conflict with with required the independence of the judicial courts.

B) Establish the necessary structures

1- Social structures

Implementation of legislative community-based criminal policy actions requires special social, cultural and economical structures. First, retribution culture should be changed into the community -based construction by changing in all cultural contexts of the society and at the same time create the infrastructure needed for community accepted optimal performance measures and sanctions. Clearly, the mere legislation will not lead to abandoned crimes regardless of this change in public culture and structures.

2 - Judicial structures

The main resocialization legislative criminal policy is to create community-based judicial structures. Basic justice system structure should provide rehabilitation objectives and organizational arrangements should be built upon the approaches to justify a return. Given the resocialization institutions extent of the Islamic penal law Act 2013, needed structures should be established at any of the judiciary court or the judicial authorities such as the Department of Social Work Organization and resocialization measures and criminal enforcement in other sectors.

C) Change in concepts

1- Change in the educational system

Each country's educational system is a feed system of their thoughts and is important for criminals' resocialization:

1) Public education: retribution mentality can be guided toward social oriented discourse by providing continuous inclusive public education and increase social responsibility

of civil society on crime, change social attitude and culture to the criminal and provide trust and certain social capital needed to criminals resocialization.

2) Specialized training: training content and resources at law school brings about punishment oriented graduates. We start from a change in higher education course concepts and resources to adjust Judges retributive mentality.

2- Judicial jobs standardization

We have to standardize the legal professions to determine the decisions and criminal resocialization approaches status and to create creative and innovative initiatives and opportunities and application capabilities of resocialization institutions.

2- Move toward an objective judgement

Substantive and procedural rules required to be greatly expanded to avoid personal judgments and punitive approach to juvenile delinquency. These rules should only have community-oriented approach and comprehensively cover the country's international commitments such as the CRC.

IX. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the contributions of the social sciences to the CJS are varied. In continental Europe, the social sciences, as an academic discipline, had limited influence, notwithstanding contributions of outstanding scholars. In North America the social sciences have established a strong academic position and exercised a direct influence on the CJS. The most important criminal policy challenge in countries is criminal inflation and the key to generating criminal delinquency inflation is the phenomenon of repeated crime. Several field researches confirm imprisonment turning to more crimes with doubt about the effectiveness of retributive approach. Thus, logic requires the practitioners of justice to apply community-oriented policies of criminal legislation with a deep understanding and realistic approach, because the complex puzzle of the repeated crime may only be solved through resocialization approach. Judges selecting this approach protect integrated individual social and public rights, ensure

human dignity and rights of criminals and compensate victim. This article has outlined how criminology has been applied to the problem of what to do about crime, to work with offenders, and to responding to the needs of victims.

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