

CRIMINOLOGY REVIEW PRINCIPLE OF CHASE MEASUREMENT

PRINCÍPIO DE REVISÃO DE CRIMINOLOGIA DA MEDIÇÃO DE PERSEGUIÇÃO

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Abstract: The most important stages of criminal proceedings are prosecution that under the principles and theories of criminology, such as chase measurement, it can be investigated. The most important theories and criminology schools that are written about this principle are: A tagging theory that considers any criminal offense for unprofessional and casual offenders to be a factor in secondary delinquency. Differential criminal policy as well which sets out principles such as personalization of punishment and prosecution, will justify the principle of pursuit scrutiny. Witty's shame theory and social control, and generally sociological-based criminological theories, indicate that: The pursuit must be carried out in a carefully measured manner towards different individuals and in different social situations. The principle of pursuit is governed by rules such as "dare", the need to preserve Muslim dignity, Islamic amnesty, repentance, and so on in Islamic criminal law. Criminological theories, such as zero negligence, criticize the principle and do not place it in place because in this theory of criminology emphasis is on the most rigors. The principle of follow-up has left many positive results in criminal law; the most important of these works is the criminalization of dysfunction, the reform of the perpetrators and the prevention of injuries occurring during short-term imprisonment.

Keywords: Chase. Chase measurement. Tagging Theory. Criminal Pragmatism. Criminal Fixing Inflation.

Resumo: As etapas mais importantes do processo penal são processos que, sob os princípios e teorias da criminologia, como a medição da perseguição, podem ser investigados. As teorias mais importantes e escolas de criminologia que são escritas sobre este princípio são: Uma teoria de marcação que considera qualquer ofensa criminal para infratores não profissionais e casual a ser um fator na delinquência secundária. A política criminal diferencial, que estabelece princípios como a personalização da punição e o processo, justificará o princípio do escrutínio da busca. A teoria da vergonha de Witty e o controle social, e teorias criminológicas geralmente baseadas na sociologia, indicam que: A busca deve ser realizada de uma maneira cuidadosamente medida para diferentes indivíduos e em diferentes situações sociais. O princípio da busca é regido por regras como "ousar", a necessidade de preservar a dignidade muçulmana, a anistia islâmica, o arrependimento e assim por diante no direito penal islâmico. Teorias criminais, como a negligência zero, criticam o princípio e não o colocam em prática porque, nessa teoria da criminologia, a ênfase está no maior rigor. O princípio do acompanhamento deixou muitos resultados positivos no direito penal; O mais importante desses trabalhos é a criminalização da disfunção, a reforma dos agressores e a prevenção de lesões que ocorrem durante a prisão de curta duração.

Palavras-chave: Perseguição. Medida da perseguição. Teoria etiquetando. Pragmatismo criminoso. Inflação criminosa da fixação.

Introduction

In the case of prosecution, two important principles can be cited: Principle of legality of pursuit and principle of prosecution. The principle of pursuing legality points to this prosecution should be legal and as a result Subject to criminal procedure regulations. In accordance with the principle of the pursuit that follows from the principle of pursuit scrutiny, prosecutor and the pursuit officer In general, it is free to consider some considerations in pursuing the prosecution. In general, in this research, the problem that is posed as the main challenge is that how is the principle of pursuit in criminology justified? In other words, what are the views expressed in the field of criminology regarding the principle of pursuit measurement? There is another question and challenge in the criminal investigation of the principle of pursuit measurement Based on which principles of criminology, the principle is useful? And can it have positive effects in society? And which doctrines validate the principle of pursuit measurement and find it helpful to implement it? Of course, it is not always the case that criminological theories emphasize the principle of pursuit measurement and accompany this principle but some criminological views stand in the opposite direction of this view and strongly reject it and criticize it.

The concept of pursuit

Chasing means: follow, follow something. Pray that they pray after prayer. Follow up, follow up, or seek someone by law enforcement or judicial authorities (Moein, 1992, 454). In another culture, the term means: Follow up, follow something, and come up with something or someone. (Amid, 1994, 404) It also says in the meaning of this word: "The verdict of terminating someone, converting in search of something, moving on and trying to bring about something. In the legal term, pursuing criminal proceedings in order to detect a crime (Jafari Langroudi, 1995, 163).

If we want to have a legal definition of pursuit, we must say that: "The pursuit is: Stage of Criminal Procedure where competent prosecutors seek a crime, acting to prosecute the accused In order to arrest or receive information; This phase can include the stage of crime detection as well as preliminary research. " The pursuit is carried out after the crime begins, and the result is finding the accused and introducing accused to the investigation Or maybe pursuing its outcome is that reasons given to the accused are not sufficient and the prosecution process continues.

Foundations of Criminology principle of pursuit measurement

The investigation of prosecution in criminology must necessarily be made in the light of the jurisprudence and principles of this branch of criminal law. In the other words opinions that exist in criminology and related to this subject should be investigated and comparatively studied to ensure the correctness of the principle is analyzed in accordance with these scientific findings. Here are some of the most important principles and ideologies of criminology that are the basis and justification of the principle of pursuit measurement:

Pragmatism

In the case of pursuit, we have two important points: Legality of pursuit and prosecution; what makes the legislator and law enforcers to give up the absolute enforcement of legal regulations and pay attention to the situations is the expediency behind this legal flexibility. This is expediency and a tendency to observe material that leads to a theory of criminology, called criminal expediency Which could be a good basis for the pursuit principle On the other hand, the basis for the pursuit of alternatives and, of course, many similar principles to the pursuit measure, such as suspension of punishment, postponement of sentence, etc., which rely on some kind of expediency And the same thing causes: An exception to the law take place.

One of the most important principles of the measurement of pursuit is the issue of

interest. This expediency may include economic, political, social or general expediency. It sometimes happens that the judge seeks to put these interests in the position that he takes some disadvantages and does not comply with the law in its entirety. This expediency will be consistent with the principle of pursuit scrutiny if it is accused of personality traits.

The development of the powers of the prosecutor and other agencies of the criminal justice agency, in “moving the pursuit” and in the “selection of criminal responses”, has led to the adoption of a specific policy of expediency. The system of pragmatism, which goes beyond the “prosecution system” and includes all stages of the criminal proceedings process, shakes the prerogative of the law in judicial judgments. Expediency is to improve the implementation of criminal justice; this establishment has been influenced by a special attitude that insists on avoiding criminality by means of criminal repression in dealing with delinquency.

Avoiding repressive devices and benefiting from criminal expediency are due to the totally negative and destructive consequences and consequences of such collisions and it may be individual or social. This category of preferences is in a way that should be said: The principle of measurement enhances pursuit, at least, if not, the principle of pursuit measurement has been created it should be said: It is in line with this theory and its results. The preferences on the basis of which we are trying to ignore the rules of criminal law it should be of high importance and be identified in such a way that it does not have much more negative effects than the rule that has been neglected. For example, when we avoid criminal prosecution In fact, we have abandoned the perpetrator, this risk is acceptable at a time when the expediency for which it is thought will have the potential to compensate for the violation of the law and ultimately, the benefits to the individual and society would be more beneficial than prosecution.

In the ideas of pragmatism, the criminal response is striving, and the judge can best judgment. In fact, if we are to study expediency in Islamic law, we need to pay attention to sanctions as the most important case in this regard which has been left to judges in Islamic jurisprudence.

In cases where different factors and conditions imply the unnecessary and usefulness of the punishment on the perpetrator, Prosecutors can take non-criminal measures to continue the proceedings. The principle of criminal prosecution seems to be the pursuit of expediency which, according to the law, allows him at this stage of the proceedings and to prevent the harmful effects on the accused and the harmful effects on the judiciary like the swelling of criminal cases and preventing an atmosphere of anxiety in society, replaced The chase by appropriate measures and in order to achieve the goals of the judicial system, choose a more peaceful way. These alternatives can leave the pursuit completely or to stop it for a short time or to continue in a different way.

Whether expediency always has beneficial effects is a topic that addresses the challenges of the theory of criminology. It has been suggested in this theory that the interest in the law is preferable and, of course, there must be careful consideration in this regard those harmful outcomes, especially for the victim and the community who have suffered the crime of committing the crime, do not occur. This has led many critics to focus on expeditious pursuit measures that rely primarily on victim rights.

In determining the appropriate expediency in tracking the prosecution and any other criminal matter, there are certain criteria and examples. Until other principles such as the legality of offenses and the like are not tampered with. Exceptional discretion is usually the responsibility of the prosecuting authority, as well as the judge in the Islamic system. The judiciary does not have the right to act or to intervene. Finally, it seems that justice should be considered as a victim of expediency and rights and chose a strategy that is closer to justice and fairness. Although this concept is also comparative but anyway, there is some expediency that can be more clearly than just punishment. In other words, when it comes to the philosophy of punishment, there must be an interest in this philoso-

phy and be adapted in a manner consistent with these views.

Criminal Abolition

In a period where prison sentences expanded, resulting in great hardship and imprisonment for prisoners, the groups decided to abolish the imprisonment and take measures to prevent more mistreatment of prisoners in European countries. It was in fact a reconsideration of the prison sentence, but in any case it seems to be effective in the pursuit of the debate because pursuit is a starting point for prison sentences and it can be said that this theory is also effective in tracking the pursuit, and it also has rules in this regard.

Abolition is based on the belief in a moral conviction that life in society cannot be regulated solely by criminal law. Abolitionists first and foremost see crime as the result of a dominant social order and they believe that punishment is not a good reaction to it. Instead, there is a minimum of coercion and interference in the personal lives of those involved in crime and emphasizing the use of maximum care and services for all members of the community. Abolitionists seek to lift the imprisonment or even the entire criminal system. As a political strategy, abolition is based on a kind of analysis of criminal reform and it was limited to negative reforms, such as the abolition of the prison system rather than the creation of severe alternatives to it.

Abolition can endorse the principle of pursuit scrutiny by rejecting criminal measures in prosecution. Given that abusers are largely inclined to believe in the weakness of the criminal system in carrying out their mission of controlling crime and reforming criminals as a result, they are also criticizing the pursuit and of course, after criticizing this issue, they should provide a replacement for it that principle of pursuit measurements is one of the proposed abolitionist measures, according to the specifications mentioned.

The abusers, however, have not provided any specific views on criminal prosecution but in general, their opposition to widespread criminal involvement in some crimes can mean that: The principle of pursuit scrutiny and even something beyond that is the combination of pursuit and non-pursuit. To what extent this approach can be free of problems is something that should be investigated in practice and in conjunction with other theories of criminology and the rules of criminal law. In fact, this idea of "abolitionism" is in the pursuit of criminal prosecution beyond the measure of pursuit, and it seems that the principle of the legality of the pursuit is completely denied.

If we want to consider abandonment as the basis and justification of the principle of pursuit measurement, we need to note that: The pursuit is the starting point for criminality and surely as abusers believe in weaknesses in the criminal system, consequently, the prosecution also violates many of the rights of individuals and criticizes them. In fact, abusers are persuaded to eliminate and do not justify prosecution but anyway, it seems that we can consider abolitionist, which extends the idea of minimal involvement of criminal law, as the basis for assessing prosecution.

Tagging theory

The type of dealing with members of the community by the government and especially the judiciary may change the behavior of members of society. In societies where prestige and reputation are regarded as a value, obviously, an attempt to ignore this value can cause a person that lose his or her values and take actions that he/she has never committed before. Accordingly, in criminology, a doctrine was formed that prohibited the dignity and dignity of individuals, in general, the attachment of any criminal offense to people was a factor that made a person unable to return to his former life and become a professional and permanent criminal. This theory is known as a tagging. Tagging can also be carried out in the early stages of criminal proceedings, which is the same pursuit and so pursuit measurements are one of the solutions to this theory.

Criminologists consider tagging theory to be Frank Tannen Roam's book "Crime and Society" (McCain, 2004, 151). He argued that arresting a person as a criminal could chan-

ge the person's image of himself. This belief was not called the theory of tagging until in 1963, Howard Becker, a professor at the University of Chicago, introduced the theory of tannin roofing, and presented the theory of tagging, grinding, or staining. According to this theory, it should be said: In the event that a criminal offense is attributed to a person, then he will consider himself to be a criminal offender because the dominant idea is that he is a criminal and this idea will convince him that his actions were criminal and he will also adapt himself to this issue.

It seems that the realization of this theory comes with hypotheses and assumptions. A person who has a criminal label is typically vulnerable and does not have the ability to rebuild it and if it could do this for any reason, it would be able to avoid this secondary deviation. Another assumption is that: The person who made the initial deviation must have a type of tagging. This labeling cannot be ineffective or powerless so it should be that it has a lot of impact.

Chasing measurement in the light of labeling is as follows:

Just as imposing a criminal tag would cause harmful personal effects to the perpetrator and lead him to commit further crimes, an unprovoked pursuit is also less than the attachment of a criminal offense and punishment. The pursuit that takes place unwittingly and identifies the person as a wanted person is like a criminal tagging.

Measuring the pursuit, as it seeks to reduce the amount of inflationary criminality, also seeks correction of the offender, and this is one of the principles of the theory of tagging. Because according to this theory, one must be reformed after the first crimes are committed, and his lack of reform will cause harmful effects on him and society.

The theory of labeling is more applicable to accidental and non-professional offender and the pursuit of scrutiny is similar to those of the perpetrators of crime in the same way and cannot use this theory for professional offenders and those with a dangerous criminal character. Therefore, the theory of tagging and the principle of pursuit measure in this objection are mutually exclusive.

Witty's shame theory

One of the tools by which we can prevent individuals and especially delinquents from continuing the path is: We put them in terms of crime that limits them to delinquent acts. A person certainly feels in some situations that he ought to be self-conscious, and in some sort of shame he does not allow him to commit a crime. This shame is a time when he is still not recognized as an offender and even accused but if these conditions do not exist, the unconscious will be created where the accused may do worse offenses than he does before.

The most important approach to crime prevention is "shame." If the shame of committing a crime and paying attention to its effects and results are properly met (shameful rejection), prevention of recidivism of the offender's future will also be realized. The embarrassment that is being spoken of is Briat Witt called it "embarrassment", with the emblem of blot, and so-called shameful contempt. While regressive shame may be one of the factors and factors affecting the prevention of repeat offenses, a contemptuous shame or a humiliation and insult may provide grounds for repetition of crime and exacerbate it.

Therefore, shame is divided into two types: Shame; which is the creation of a negative effect on the perpetrator and the accused and may have been caused by pursuit and shame that will create a sense of great personality encourages the person to be good. The initial shame is the one that prevents further pursuit and establishes the principle of

pursuit scrutiny and shame from the second option is also said to be shaming to prevent crime. In fact, encouraging the individual not to commit a crime of creating a sense of self-esteem and goodness in the person and the promise of “Butter someone up” It can cause a person to stop at the same deviation or, basically, do not commit the initial deviation and the same is true of the principle of chase measurement. What creates a sense of shame is an attitude that affects around as an unofficial reaction and what is posed as the response of the ruling system can be considered an official response. The unofficial reaction seems to have the greatest impact on rebuilding shame the unofficial reaction seems to have the greatest impact on rebuilding shame, because, generally, the creation of mercy and chastity in the community and not under the enforcement of laws and regulations, and under the jurisdiction of the judiciary, or the authorities of the court and court. It seems that these two theories should be considered similar to the principles of pursuit and shame.

If we believe that shame is an obstacle to committing a crime in accordance with the principle of pursuit measurement, we must admit that Shame, if not learned, cannot exist in the person's institution or, if the norms that are opposed to it are not taught, the shame will in fact be fixed. In other words, the teaching of crime is the cause of the loss of shame, and with the disappearance of shame, there is more crime.

In this regard, the theory of shame and the principle of pursuit measurement are similar in the following ways and they have the same principles:

- The emphasis in both is on the reaction of the ruling system to prosecute the accused and these reactions can lead to secondary delinquency or to prevent secondary delinquency. What is the continuity factor is non-normative is the same reaction that occurs after the initial deviation.
- In both of these theories can correct a person if an appropriate response is made after the initial deviation and this is the right answer if that is Create a positive shame.
- Shaming and Chasing Theories Only in this respect are different from each other, which is in principle the measure of pursuit, In principle, the pursuit and enforcement of preliminary investigatory measures is the cause of committing more crimes but in shame, they have created malicious shame as the next crime factor. According to the author, these two are the same, and there is no significant difference between the shameful shaming of an unscrupulous prosecution.

Realization or proofing doctrine

Some of the criminal criminological theories emphasize that delinquency is a common problem caused by biological and environmental factors. In most cases, these factors are beyond the control of the will and authority of the people, and as a result we can say that there is no intentional intent. It seems that according to this category of opinions, in general, the criminal procedure should be ruled out because the criminal procedure seeks justice and punishment and in principle, crime is a normal phenomenon that is beyond the control of individuals, and so punishment cannot be so significant.

The realization or proofing doctrine uses biological and medical sciences to investigate the causes of crime. According to the doctrine, the victim is a social disease and the community must defend itself against this disease. This doctrine does not accept the will of man in cracking off, and believes that crime is the result of internal and external factors. Intrinsic factors are affected by temperament and delinquency, and external factors are derived from the social and physical environment in which the perpetrator lives. Caesar Lombroso is the main founder of this school.

At first glance, the theory seems to be that there should not be any chase because pursuing a person who has no option in his actions cannot be reasonable. But it should be said that this theory, although it has a low level of defect, but has been designed to respond to the offenses committed and has determined that the type and severity of dealing with the perpetrator depends on the extent of the danger to society. In Chase Measure-

ment should also consider the level of danger threatened by the community. Such risks are as if they were not in the hands of a person but it can be prevented by further deliberate pursuit of further and subsequent crimes. The same thing causes it the principle of pursuit is strengthened. In other words, for criminals who are in a state of danger, pursuit must be conducted in a serious manner, with preventive measures and measures and for incidental and moderated offenders, chase measures should be applied in the manner suggested by the prosecution substitutes. It is the same issues that the pursuit measure can even be used, even in the realization or proofing doctrine, which considers biological action as a factor in committing crimes.

Criminal Sociology

After the school of realization or proof, some scholars criticized the theory and marginalized the biological agents as committing crimes, and emphasized social factors and the situation of society on this path. This has led many of the new theorists in the field of criminology to turn to a combination of sociology and criminology. In this section, we point to the most important theorist in this field and some of his principles.

Enrico Free is the founder of criminal sociology. He is the first to raise awareness of crime prevention and the use of criminal substitutes to curb crime and tackle delinquency.

Given that social factors have a large impact on crime it seems that, in this regard, one has to resort to a kind of positioning in the punishment and prosecution of the accused and the perpetrators, For example, when someone is accused of stealing we must measure physical, social and environmental factors in his pursuit, you cannot pursue all the thieves with an approach and this discrimination in criminal proceedings means pursuing along with its assessment. In other words, it should be said that the involvement of social and environmental factors in the creation of crimes makes us unable to enforce prosecution in a legal and absolute manner for all, The person exposed to the most social and environmental factors, Certainly, he cannot pursue such a person who has taken this issue for fun or other motivations. Indeed, pursuit measurement, in the light of the new criminology theory, is completely logical and documented to scientific results.

The Tarde imitation theory

Some criminological theories believe in learning criminal behavior in different environments and under different circumstances. There are two famous theories about learning-based explanations. Gabriel Tarde imitation theory and Sutherland's preferential or differential sociology theory. The theory of imitation, introduced by Tarde, used a different approach in criminology.

Tarde believes that the perpetrators are, first and foremost, ordinary people and by cultivating in an unhealthy space that learns delinquency and imitate each other's behaviors. That is, by relying on the experiences of human life, especially childhood, and their impact on the formation of personality, on the definitions and ideas that individuals learn and focus on it.

In the aforementioned theory, it seems that the attitude of the judiciary to different criminals should also be different. In the theory of imitation, the methods of crime prevention have been proposed to distinguish healthy individuals from groups and leaders of criminal gangs, measuring the pursuit emphasizes that Putting all offenders in a row can have a lot of social damage, One can never imagine that a leader in the criminal gang would be prosecuted in a way that an amateur are prosecuted. This has led many of the principles of the theory of imitation to the pursuit of justification and explanation of the principle of measurement. In accordance with the above principle, it is possible to differentiate in dealing with criminals in various forms so that they are avoided by the placement of imitators and those who are perpetrators of crime this means paying attention to the different situations and measuring the type and method of prosecution, which is a brief definition of pursuit measurements.

Sutherland's Preferential socialization Theory

Edwin Sutherland, an American criminal-sociologist, proposed the theory of differential parenting or differential affiliation. According to this theory, human beings associate with different social groups during their lifetime, such as family, friendship, school group, etc. and, given these behavioral patterns, they are different in societies; this means that some behavioral patterns consistent with the law and some patterns are contrary to the law. If, then, in the environment of patterns of behavior incompatible with the law prevail over a consistent and favorable pattern, a person who is associated with this group will prefer the incompatible pattern and will consequently be prosecuted.

According to the theory, it should be said that in the absence of measurement of pursuit and non-discrimination, it may be possible, in different stages of the process, that people who have no affiliation from a social, cultural or even miserable background can be placed in one place and position. For example, the arrest of a young person along with professional criminals leads him to learn criminal behavior and even escape and secret tactics and learns how to behave in a criminal way through the affiliations he does and eventually become a professional offender. One of the most important goals that have been considered in the pursuit scene seems to be the discussion of the lack of socialization and no combination of the ordinary and dangerous offenders, which Sutherland's theory suggests.

It seems that by examining and analyzing Sutherland's differential conjugacy theory and the principle of pursuit measurements, the commonality of these two theories can be expressed as follows:

1. Differential associative theory emphasizes the impact of partners on individual behavior. The principle of chase measurement also states that the pursuit of various criminal groups, irrespective of the degree of delinquency and guilt at a glance and in one form, they are grouped together in detention centers and prisons, and collaborated on crime training.
2. According to Sutherland, crime learning is indirect, and is considered to be an imitation. The principle of chase measurement also states that Different proceedings should be conducted to prevent learning from crime by beginners. Public hearing means to bring together and bring together different offenders at a glance.

Principles and Criminology Opposed to the principle of pursuit measurement

The principle of pursuit measurement among the criminological theories has also many opponents. Some of the principles and theories in this area that emphasize strictness and certainty in penalties and criminal proceedings are hard believe that we cannot expect to be enacted on the one hand and on the other hand, the law has been ignored by some of the neglect and thus abandoned in another way. There are many reasons for not applying this discount in criminology, which can be said to be subject to criticism of the principles and principles of criminology.

It is certain that the principle of pursuit measurement is unconditionally and completely unacceptable and although, in part, it can be found for the exceptions and reasons, It seems that the most important ideas in the field of pursuit evaluation in the opposition field are these principles:

The principle of zero negligence

The principle of pursuit measurement emphasizes the negligence and punishment of the culprit for self-improvement. This theory is in the opposite of the theory of zero negligence, which states that, In the face of committing crime and wrongdoing, the negligence should not be made and as a result, a serious interruption of the security and justice system is needed. And it turned out that principles such as principle of pursuit

measurement and the like could have better results, of course, in most cases, and not all. The origin of the zero-negligence theory of America was created to deal with some urban discipleship.

The United States adopted this policy to combat violence in the nineties, which was introduced to respond to the transportation of weapons and drugs, chaos and anti-social behaviors. The emphasis on this policy is more on the discovery of all crimes through the inspection of more citizens; something that is somewhat in contradiction with the well-known citizenship rights of Western societies and has therefore been severely criticized.

In my opinion, the inappropriate results obtained from the zero negligence theory show the validity of principles such as chase measurement. The theory of zero negligence believed in extreme reaction and the theory of tagging on negligence and granting the perpetrator to self-reform, and on this path of experimentation, and as a result of experiments that confirmed these principles and in contrast to the zero negligence, could not be as respected as flexible principles, such as chase scoring or substitutions, and so on. This led to the fact that the principle of pursuit measurement, despite being older than zero negligence, could overcome this theory and be more applied. However, the theory of zero negligence has been discarded at some point in the chronological measurement but the principle of pursuing was in such a way that as if he had already experienced the opposing views and emphasized their lack of credibility.

- Zero negligence emphasizes fast and non-discriminatory attitudes and denies any neglect in pursuit of crime and, of course, measuring pursuit cannot meet this goal.
- Zero negligence has an intense and maximal punishment in such a way as to create a sort of horror and horror, and this horror can appear as a deterrent. In principle, measuring the pursuit of the goal is that people with different social characters, with different perspectives, are taken into account and able to be flexible in pursuing criminals.
- The zero negligence analyzes and weakens the popular support that the effective struggle with the crime ultimately rests on and this is while measuring persecution emphasizes the interference of popular institutions and pursuit substitutes such as mediation.
- The zero negligence theory believes that the control of small crimes can be widespread and severe, and can prevent the spread of larger crimes and, respectively, reduce the number of offenders and their crimes, But pursuit measure attempts to exclude small crimes and pursue greater crimes.
- Due to the disorder caused by the failure to deal with simple and mild crimes, great and severe crimes are created. So crime does not lead to irregularities, but crime is due to the continuation of irregularities. Measuring pursuit is a kind of suspense and quit pursuit, which, according to the theorists of zero negligence, can lead to further irregularities.

The theory of Hierchy social control

There are some social considerations that are a measure of social deviations and while social harm and abnormal behaviors may have a psychological, biological root or personality disorder, and individual characteristics, but social deviation as an abnormal behavior is a completely social phenomenon and there are several factors involved in its formation. In the following, there is a debate about how to prevent crime? The Hierchy social control theory has emphasized that social control over the prevention of these crimes should exist to prevent the occurrence of this social phenomenon.

According to the theory of social control of hierarchy, man naturally commits a crime and it is possible in his essence. The desire to achieve multiple wishes of man leads to erosion. "Social-control theory wants to answer the fundamental question why most people are not involved in such confidential activities? In other words, if the "deviation"

is normal So “matching” is abnormal and therefore needs explanation. Therefore, in this view, “crime” is a natural event that can only be prevented by a strong system of social control. When such obstacles and constraints are neglected, crime is commonly used. Therefore, delinquency is, in principle, natural and probable, and society must constantly repulse it by strengthening its social control systems. Simply put, in the theory of social control, erosion and delinquency is the product of the inadequacy of social control. “

Conforming to the above theory, in principle, the pursuit measure should be the type of collision of the judiciary with offenders different from the normal one and contemplates a deliberate negligence that will generally cause misunderstandings and professional criminals get accustomed to the lawlessness. This contradiction in the philosophy of the principle of measure of pursuit and social non-organization theory determines that the above-mentioned theory has never followed the pursuit of abandonment and the creation of inappropriate norms and we cannot create a procedural and non-institutionalized way to deal with the defendants in pursuing investigations.

The principle of measuring pursuit of social control and supervision is not widely believed this has led to a reduction in the amount of crimes committed by social control by emphasizing the creation of deterrent mechanisms.

Principle of certainty in criminal law

One of the general features of the law and, in particular, the criminal law is the certainty of their implementation which gives offenders a sense of insecurity, and a kind of fear and fear of committing crimes will lead to crime prevention. If this certainty is undermined by ineffective actions, it certainly cannot have the necessary deterrence. Many criminal laws have generally been abandoned because they have not been implemented efficiently and they have never been able to reach the stage. If the prosecution of criminals also goes away from the legality of the situation that has been said for it, it seems that we have to quit chasing.

Certainty is not limited to punishments and covers any kind of reaction to a criminal phenomenon; this reaction can start from the chasing stage. The prosecution of a crime cannot be subject to any remarks and exceptions that may be placed on a profiteers for a criminal offense and intimidate him or her.

The principle of pursuit measurement, although not in the real sense of seeking non-finalizing punishments and responding to a criminal phenomenon but actions that are contrary to the principles of pursuit and the pursuit of alternative substitutes in circumstances that should not be applied will cause the impact of these criminal procedures to be eliminated. Criminal proceedings should be instituted with definite principles and the possibility of any exception to the law that is based on the discretion and authority of the prosecution should be eliminated because it gives rise to the overriding importance of certainty in criminal law.

Principles of Criminology Chase Measurement

The principle of pursuit scrutiny, like many other principles in criminology, has positive and sometimes negative consequences that can be effective in preventing crime, reforming criminals, and predicting the causes and factors of crime. That’s why these positive and negative results have to be determined for the chase measurement principle and for pathology, as well as finding defects and ways to correct it. The principle seems to have positive outcomes in terms of reforming criminals but, of course, you cannot expect unconditional implementation of this principle and in all cases, imagining that pursuing a chasing test could have positive outcomes.

In the matter of crime prevention, the principle of pursuit measurement should be assessed in a dysfunctional situation without positive results. Forgiveness and amnesty can sometimes not create a positive social atmosphere for others it may, however, lead to misuse of various crimes and this is also the case with the comparison of the cases rea-

ched by the principle and other factors can be considered.

Reform and socialize offenders

Criminals who commit crimes for the first time can return to their normal lives, if they are subject to pardon and passing through the criminal system, and benefit from the opportunity they have received. And this result can be realized if the situation in which the forgiveness or the pursuit of the measurements is made is properly evaluated. The situation may be related to the criminal personality or to some of the crimes committed by the victim. However, the principle of measuring better pursuit of other penalties, such as imprisonment or physical punishment, can lead to the reform of criminals.

It seems that the goal of the measure is to pursue reform, and there is a kind of refinement and purification in them than intimidation and fear. Judging by the personality and personal characteristics of the offender, he sets out measures to correct him. Even if they do not have the punishment of this personal and social benefit, there is no need to implement it. Even many alternative succession measures are also being used to correct the perpetrator and imprison him. The correction to be made in this regard should be based on a series of studies of psychology and sociology. Otherwise; it will not be possible to do this.

In principle, no individual or group has been found to be irremediable and never been advised in the same way about all the same followers in the same way because corrective methods are also differentiated in this principle. In order to speak of the principle of pursuit measurement as a factor in reforming the perpetrators, it is necessary to address some of the institutions that act in similar criminology to this principle as well as some ideas in this field. It seems that an institution such as repentance can be considered as a similar institution in the early stages of the criminal proceedings that exist in Islam. There are various tools in reforming criminals in the criminal law of Islam which is most repentant which is also included in the penal code.

We consider the goal of reforming criminals as one of the most important goals of criminal law; certainly, we need to pursue it at the very beginning of the criminal proceedings. Measuring prosecution can be corrected in the first step without entering the criminal justice system, as well as without having to enter a crime-prone environment. It seems that we should state in the light of these theories and principles that the pursuit of the closest step in reforming the offender in the criminal process and this has caused many early criminals to be brought to life in the first stages and return to their actions and while the lack of attention to the issue of pursuit measurement, with the exception of creating a security environment in the community and increasing the number of criminals and prisoners, cannot result.

Reduce inflation Of criminal cases

One of the most important problems in some countries, especially Iran, is the increase in the number of prisoners, the lack of financial and human resources to organize these individuals, this kind of outcome can be a justification of the principle of pursuit measurement, and it is one of the results of the principle. When we use the chase alternatives, such as quitting, chasing, etc., we have to admit that we have prevented the flow of criminal cases from the judiciary and courts.

Prosecution of crime and the conviction of the accused in the society will lead to a climate of unrest and insecurity because people, seeing such actions from the judiciary, will think that they should do something for their own security and they create limits for themselves in different fields which will cause disturbances in society.

Whether or not it is really possible to reduce the inflationary cessation with a deliberate pursuit depends on many factors. The factors that make such a result of the search actually seek to guide the guilty party at the prosecution stage, or in a corrective way, this pathway may include a chase alternative, or it may be accompanied by a pardon. Certain-

ly, pursuit measure is not just an amnesty; it is also a substitute for follow-up actions with actions that could lead to increased cases in the court which ultimately results in no more than a short-term imprisonment with its harmful effects.

Usually, there are prosecution alternatives, or in other words the ability to apply these alternatives in them among the crimes that can be said to be punished with short-term imprisonment. For short-term imprisonment, there are a lot of losses and losses that we cannot currently point to all of these. It seems that such crimes can be adequately addressed by measuring the pursuit and preventing short-term imprisonment.

Avoid placing the community in the security environment

One of the harmful consequences that exist in various societies in terms of extremism in criminal proceedings is that; the atmosphere of the community is out of a social atmosphere and becomes a security and police state. The principle of pursuit scrutiny prompts the viewpoint of the community and the majority of the people to move away from the intense and violent acts towards the criminal matters and move towards a positive, deliberative atmosphere. According to the author, the principle of pursuit measurement can change the views of those who enter the criminal procedure regarding the scope of criminal law and while most people are convinced of the criminal procedure and the court, it is a kind of unreasonable and unconstitutional treatment of criminal acts.

Further intervention, especially criminal penalties, will narrow the scope of individual rights and freedoms. If this intervention increases from the minimum, people consider the government as a major obstacle to their free activities. In such a situation, it is possible to nurture and develop more individual talents and abilities. On the other hand, the extreme and extensive use of punishment by the plurality of criminally-minded behaviors will reduce its effectiveness. In fact, the widespread use of the criminal practice guarantees the punishment of the punishment to the people and what strengthens this feeling is the criminality of low-level behaviors.

In my opinion, all state offenses should not be prosecuted, prosecuted or prosecuted, although non-governmental organizations and society can compensate for this disadvantage. However, the penal system must also preserve the value of its punishment and intimidation because it will reduce its impact for others. To improve people and try to get them out of court space can be more effective than bringing them to court for any reason.

Conclusion

1. The position of the pursuit, the suitability of the pursuit, the pursuit of an assessment, and any terms that can be interpreted in this regard can be in the direction in which the specific criminal policy follows, Criminal law in countries that advocate for citizenship rights and regard criminals as citizens who have been victims of conditions or have been trapped in social misconduct ... are aimed at minimizing criminal proceedings and preventing inflationary penalties.
2. The most important criminal offenses related to the principle of pursuit measurement are:
3. What gives legislators and law enforcers the right to abstain from legal enforcement and give attention to situations is the expedient behind this legal flexibility. This theory can be a good basis for the principle of pursuit measurement and on the other hand, it is based on the pursuit of alternatives and, of course, many similar principles with pursuit scrutiny, such as suspension of punishment, postponement of sentence, etc., are prone to some kind of expediency this makes exceptions to rule.
4. The theory of abolitionism, which seeks to review criminal law and imprisonment, in fact seems to be effective in the pursuit debate because pursuing a starting point for prison sentences is considered and it can be said that this theory is also effective in tracking the pursuit, and it also has rules in this regard.

5. In criminology, a school was formed that prevented the dignity and dignity of individuals and, in general, the attachment of any criminal offense to individuals was a factor that made a person unable to return to his former life and become a professional and permanent criminal. This theory is known as tagging. Labeling can also be carried out in the early stages of criminal proceedings, which is the same pursuit and so pursuit measurement is one of the solutions to this theory.
6. In essence, measuring the pursuit of what makes the criminal offender a professional and frequent offender is a situation that has been created for the first offender in the community. This situation, which left him embarrassed, will lead to further crimes. The opposite of this principle is that if one does not lose his shame in any way, the possibility of committing secondary deviation will be largely ruled out. The same opposite concept can be deduced in a theory called the shame posed by one of the criminologists.
7. The theory of fulfillment or proof has shown that the type and severity of dealing with the perpetrator depends on the extent of the danger to society. In pursuit measurements, you should also consider the risk that a person poses to the community. Such risks are such that they are not in the hands of a person.
8. Considering that social factors have a great influence on the commission of crimes, it seems that in this regard one has to resort to a kind of positioning in the punishment and prosecution of the accused and criminals, A person who is exposed to the most social and environmental factors cannot surely pursue a person who has taken up this topic for fun or other motives. Indeed, the pursuit of measurement in the light of new criminal theories is completely logical and documented to scientific results.
9. Measures of pursuit are derived from differential criminal policy that is seen in some legal systems and in a number of crimes and in relation to different individuals. Differential criminal policy has different grounds and reasons for which there is no possibility to design it in this discussion. It is enough to note that the conditions for committing a crime, the grounds of crime, as well as some of the cases in this regard, can lead to different encounters that arise in the process of criminal proceedings

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