

CRIMINOLOGY STUDY “HATE CRIMES”

ESTUDO DE CRIMINOLOGIA “CRIMES DE ÓDIO” ALTERNATION: A LOOK AT PRACTICES

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Abstract: Crimes based on hate crimes against a person or property based on malicious, malicious, and prejudiced motives against a particular social group. In today's world, many factors can lead to hate crimes. These crimes were initially about racial disagreements but today there are many factors that can be the basis for hate crimes, factors such as race, nationality, religious beliefs, gender identity and disability. Hate crimes potentially create serious problems for public order and public safety. These types of crimes cause social unrest and the distraction of cultural groups and damage solidarity. It also stimulates inter-group crises and eventually extremism in society. Internal conflicts that have the effect of widespread hatred are likely to enter a military phase. In hate crimes, there may not be anyone wronged and the whole of a social group has fallen victim to itself. The analysis and evaluation of hate crimes in the light of large-scale criminological and sociological theories shows that the commission of crimes in this area is complex and has many dimensions. Hate crimes are among the high-risk crimes that, due to the complexity of the psychological and criminological perspective, it is not possible to propose a preventive strategy to deal with it. The study investigates these crimes and tries to help in managing and controlling these crimes by examining the main factors involved in committing such crimes.

Keywords: Hate crimes. Racism. Fanaticism. Motivation.

Resumo: Crimes baseados em crimes de ódio contra uma pessoa ou propriedade com base em motivos maliciosos, maliciosos e preconceituosos contra um determinado grupo social. No mundo de hoje, muitos fatores podem levar a crimes de ódio. Esses crimes foram inicialmente sobre desacordos raciais, mas hoje existem muitos fatores que podem ser a base para crimes de ódio, fatores como raça, nacionalidade, crenças religiosas, identidade de gênero e deficiência. Os crimes de ódio criam potencialmente sérios problemas para a ordem pública e a segurança pública. Estes tipos de crimes causam inquietação social e a distração de grupos culturais e prejudicam a solidariedade. Também estimula as crises intergrupais e, eventualmente, o extremismo na sociedade. Conflitos internos que têm o efeito do ódio generalizado provavelmente entrarão em uma fase militar. Nos crimes de ódio, pode não haver ninguém sendo ofendido e todo o grupo social é vítima de si mesmo. A análise e avaliação de crimes de ódio à luz das teorias criminológicas e sociológicas de larga escala mostram que a prática de crimes nessa área é complexa e tem muitas dimensões. Os crimes de ódio estão entre os crimes de alto risco que, devido à complexidade da perspectiva psicológica e criminológica, não é possível propor uma estratégia preventiva para lidar com isso. O estudo investiga esses crimes e tenta ajudar a administrar e controlar esses crimes examinando os principais fatores envolvidos no cometimento de tais crimes.

Palavras-chave: Crimes de ódio. Racismo. Fanatismo. Motivação.

Introduction

The crimes of hatred are real, variable, and sometimes controllable and preventive. The control of the crimes of hatred of their scientific recognition in any society to answer theoretical, practical, and practical questions and scientific findings produced in short and long term planning for correct coping with hate crimes, the treatment or prevention of their development and emergence is essential and important (Arya, 2011, 21).

The hate crimes, which, in the words of some of the scholars and the direct effect of the revolution of the industrial revolution, are present in most societies and affect themselves. But what makes different societies different in this regard is the kind of attitude of these societies to the causes of damage and the ways to improve and improve it. As for the attitude, what is important is why these injuries came about? Is there a need for harm in societies, or can a society without these crimes is? The crimes of hatred are subject to a number of considerations:

First, from the human angle, that every human being with any religion, belief, faith, religion, and professionalism and communication with a particular faction or party, or with pity or with guidance or with the help of believing in helping vulnerable groups Unfortunately, in these crimes, these inhuman and inhumane prejudices are preventing them from achieving these humanitarian goals.

Secondly, from a social point of view, if the crimes of hatred are not timely resolved, there will be an increase in crime, which is detrimental to social security.

Thirdly, from a political point of view, which, if not addressed, leads the country to foreigners, and instead of the culture itself, the foreign culture will be launched in the country. It affects the religious beliefs of the community, the crimes of hatred will be magnified and the enemies of the country will overwhelm. In addition, the existence of hate crimes in the Islamic country is a source of negative propaganda against Islam. It is therefore necessary that the crimes of hatred be rooted and, in general, avoid community and by providing modern strategies, details of the crimes of hatred. In this study, the concept and frequency of hate crimes were first discussed and in the further study of the criminality of these crimes finally, anti-hate crime prevention strategies are also considered.

The concept and frequency of “hate crimes”

The crime of hatred was first used in 1989 in an American newspaper and law scholars used the term in the early years of the 1990s and after World War II. The crime of hatred is a social concept that came into being to emphasize the criminal acts committed by prejudices. This concept focuses more on the nature of crime than its practice, and it tries to extend the civil rights model to the world of crime and criminal law. There is no consensus on the crime of hatred; in the shorter term, it only includes organized and specific hatreds. By definition, fewer crimes will be introduced in this area, But if it is broader, a high percentage of “inter-group crimes” will be the crime of hatred (Aria, 2011, 34). On the other hand, a group has mentioned some examples of which, if accepted, a small number of crimes such as rape or harassment can be considered a crime of hatred and if these crimes are known as degradation (vandalism) or obscene wallpapers that are caused by personal or group action, this number will increase. Many institutions also define the types of such crimes that are in fact divided according to the social groups that belong to the victim or the victim. Bristol City Police in England defines the crime of hatred as follows: “The crime of hatred is any event that may constitute a criminal offense and is caused by prejudice or hatred towards one another for the following reasons: 1) Gender also includes transgender people 2) Race 3) Religion 4) Sexuality 5) Age 6) Disability” (Sotoudeh et al., 1997, 61).

The California police have defined it as follows: “Hate crimes include acts of violence, brutality, deprivation of liberty, intimidation, criminal threats and other crimes committed on the basis of sex (transfusion), nationality, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or physical disability” (Alawi, 1997, 35). Regardless of lexical and idiomatic definitions, it is possible to enumerate a number of elements that, in spite of them, are considered as offenses of hatred. The first element in such crimes is the perpetrator’s belief or conviction that his driving power is to create “hatred” and commit a crime. In defining the crime of hatred, he must also have paid special attention to the element of “disposition” or “prejudice” (Sotoudeh and others, 1997, 63). In such crimes, the

perpetrator is guilty according to his convictions and commits a criminal act to the victim who has hated him. On the other hand, the other element, i.e. the victim's belonging to a specific group or "or" having a particular attribute or attribute, must also be fulfilled, in order to be considered as a crime stemming from hatred. In other words, in such crimes, the victim is a crime, because he belongs to a specific group.

This term has been used in the United States since the early 1990s and has been used and most of them were committing criminal acts and clashes between whites and blacks, which gradually spread to other cases. The West has been heavily involved with this issue and paid heavily for it. Examples of this are the Bristol City Municipal Conscience Conflicts, the official awareness released by the California Police, the clashes between whites and blacks and Indians, religious confrontations between Jews, Christians and Muslims, and sectarian strife among Christians (Aria, 2011, 35). This strife have sometimes led to a war that Bosnian war can be counted as examples. In the United States, this has been more serious, as far as in America, the first decade of the 20th century has been called "panic, hatred and war" for decades. America, Mennonites, Catholics, Quakers, Baptists, Old Testament Cults, and Methodists. There are between 200 and 300 religious sects in the United States, and in this respect, the United States has steal from all other countries various sects (Aria, 2011, 35).

According to the official federal police, the crimes of hatred of Muslims in the United States in 2010 rose by almost 50%. Part of the report on hate crimes show that acts of provocation caused by discrimination against Muslims increased from 107 to 160 in 2010. Hate crimes against Jews have also dropped from 931 in 2010 to 887 in comparison to last year. Anti-Catholic sentimental crimes have risen from 51 to 58. The overall rate of religious hatred in 2010 has increased to 6628. Among them, 47.3 percent of these crimes were racially motivated, and 20 percent of the agents were hate speech. The 2013 South American Poverty Center has identified 939 hate crimes groups in the United States. The group of hatred is an organized group or movement (Ahmadi, 2003, 55). The crimes of religious hatred are aimed at creating hatred, hostility, malice, violence and harm to members of a race, race, religion, sex or disability, or any designated section of society.

In many Western countries, the crime of hatred is one of the most severe factors of the punishment and has been passed by its special laws and has listed the following reasons: 1. The crime is morally ugly; because the offender targets him, without knowing his victim and knowing his personality and ethics, solely because he belongs to a victim of race, religion, ethnicity, city or gender. 2. Victim causes more severe mental harm; because they are hurt without being guilty just because of belonging to a particular group, and the feeling of insecurity of such a person will be much higher. Such offenses will create widespread insecurity in the community, especially among victims, and the extent of the damage to third parties will also occur. An inter-group revenge fires a rise in distrust. Based on this, many measures have been taken to counteract and prevent such types of crimes. Governmental organizations and the public have many institutions in this field. In many states in the United States and Europe, police insist on reporting such crimes and there's a lot of propaganda and encouragement for this, to the point where the police are made up of hate crimes in the UK. In Germany, serious legal action has been taken in this direction and he is strongly opposed to it. Important steps have also been taken to educate children, including the Southern U.S. Provincial Legal Center for Child Abandonment, a project called "Tolerance Training", in which various educational activities were carried out for children, such as the production of story books, films and posters. (Danesh, 2003, 28) They try to get together in the "Shared Dinner" programs children of different races and religions, and by providing a happy environment and pleasant memories, they will prevent their suspicions, fears and pessimism in the future.

The Relationship of Factors Caused by Hatred and Hate Crimes

If we consider the factors of hatred in its broad sense, it can cover different areas. This definition can include the occurrence of natural factors to determinants of the social environment in the formation of personality and personality. Such as how to put one's leisure time or the attention of the individual's socialization in the family or the place of residence and the norms governing it or the role of social relationships between people under the category of friends or peer group and

Of course, in the sociology of deviations, one of the controversial issues was the extent to

which the individual and society had an impact on each other. One of the classical sociologists, Amil Durkheim (French sociology), has also been scientifically involved in hate crimes (Durkheim, 1989, 49). According to Durkheim, social phenomena have three characteristics or characteristics:

2-1 Objective versus subjective

Durkheim refers to this feature of social phenomena as the subject of their being of course; he means being an object is that with a simple method of analyzing it, one cannot get a clear picture of it. An object is something that the mind can understand, if it can be realized through observation and experimentation, and proceed from the most outspoken and most immediate, and reach the most hidden and deepest.

2-2 Being external of social accident

Durkheim's social events exist outside the individual, and they have the strength to impose themselves upon the individual. Of course, when a person surrenders to the satisfaction and willingness to do so, this pressure, because it is useless, does not happen and its effect decreases, but when it shows its intensity and intensity, one wants to stand against it (Durkheim, 1989, 51).

This compulsion and social pressure can be placed in a range of social control, On the one hand, it is a ridiculous smile, and the other side is a formal and heavy punishment.

But what contributes to explaining the factors of hatred and environments, in other words, unwanted factors in behavior, is the amount of social coercion that forces a person into different situations in practice. Of course, during adolescence and youth, the intensity of this impact will be much more intense because the adolescent is physically and mentally upbeat. One of these changes is a cognitive and social change that changes his spirits. As a result of changes in puberty, adolescents are seeking new identities, and sometimes they may use non-ethical, anti-social, and non-normative ways to achieve this goal (Aria, 2011, 45-34).

The use of "self-falsehood" in identifying is one of the ways in which teenagers become overwhelmed. The false self is the one in which the individual behaves in a way that does not think the same way, which indicates conflicts in the person's being: Another factor that is important in adolescence, especially in terms of social development, is the role of friendship groups and peers in identifying individuals. Adolescents are attracted to friendship groups due to their mental and physical similarities between themselves and their friends. Friendship groups are considered as an important source of information in defining themselves and forming identity, as they are also in search of their own definition and the formation of their identity. On the other hand, psychologically, adolescents think about themselves in a particular way. He considers himself to be an inexhaustible and heroic trait, and these factors give each other a chance to take risks. Like the high risk of adolescents using drugs, questions about ethical use, car accidents, motorcycles, etc. In this situation, adolescents are more at risk than adults

On the other hand, the cognitive ability of hypothesis gives them the opportunity to separate themselves from objective and concrete facts and to be imagined and hypothetical. For this reason, the risk of error in them is much higher than that of adults. If we look at a more accurate and comprehensive view of the statistics of crimes of hatred and deviation that most of them have been devoted to youth and youth. Those who live in areas where there is a strong social pressure to commit hate crimes may be forced to commit unpunished offenses, in spite of their inner aspirations, if they do not commit perpetrators of crimes of hatred.

One of the basic concepts that can help explain and explain the crimes of hatred is to determine the individual's share of the crimes of hatred that he or she is committing. From the psychological and sociological point of view, it will be very useful to determine its scope and its significance, especially in preventing its occurrence. The topic that is mentioned in social psychology (A branch of psychology that deals with the relationship between the individual and the group) under the name of coherence (Lotfi, 2002, 23-33).

2-3 Coherence

Coherence in the word means the same agreement of unity and unity" (Moin, 2009,

under the term of coherence). Coherence is one of the many forms of social influence. The term “coherence” is indicative of the fact that perceptions, attitudes and deeds of human beings are influenced by others (Destroyed, 1991, 40). In the other definition, it is stated: “Change in behavior or belief in the direction of the group, as a result of subjective or real group pressure” (Volksirs, 1969, 2).

In today’s world, with the growth and development of urban life and the growth of individualism on the one hand, and on the other hand, the psychological pressures resulting from the huge amount of work and the severe social and economic failures strengthen the grounds for the perpetrators of the crimes of hatred crimes. In other words, the context of hate crimes committed in all humans is from the potential to the actual one. An abnormal movement or an unexpected word is enough to provide a platform for conflict. In these cases and hundreds of other cases where people involved in hate crimes are not the causes of hate crimes as a source of hatred. It has also played a role in a complementary or stomach. For this role, this factor should be discussed as a contributing factor in psychosocial issues and legal and criminal sociology.

Given the essential and effective pillars of hate crimes (legal material element - ethical element) we find that the place of hatred based on hate crimes has a role in all three legal, material and psychological elements but it finds more contact with the ethical and psychological element. The psychological element of hate crimes is that the perpetrators of hate crimes should have the authority or the consciousness of violating the law. The crimes of conscientiousness and error can be attributed to the will of the person.

On the other hand, in order to complete the role of the factors of hatred in hate crimes, we must also pay attention to the principles of the offenses of hatred (Cause - motivation - condition - factor) if we want to determine the contribution of different factors in the issue of hate crimes, we should also help other fields of science because analyzing hate crimes requires psychological, sociological, and cognitive convictions.

From a psychological point of view, individual characteristics are one of the factors influencing the occurrence or non-occurrence of hate crimes. Because in hate crime cases, they consider hate crimes as a private matter, so that public awareness of the importance of recognizing individual factors becomes twofold. Individuals have a lot of differences in terms of quality and socialization. Children and adolescents who grow up in despot families and who do not know how to obey work are exposed to various kinds of crimes. Children who live in indifferent and liberated families do not feel responsible and their moral and social development is seriously damaged, based on the individual factor, if we look at the factors of the occurrence of hate crime, we see that situations that lead to hate crimes can restrict individual power and if we judge deviations and hate crimes based on normative evidence, then anyone in these circumstances may be able to make such moves. Followers of the Chicago School, such as Robert Park (1968), who has studied immigration and marginalization in terms of social injustice, argue that corporate and population changes, especially in metropolitan cities, have developed criminal values and traditions. The psychological and cultural characteristics of these areas, such as the feeling of worthlessness, humiliation and distress, endurance, wandering, and identity, the inability to sink the ground of anger, provide for criminal behavior. Adventurous, aggression and tone of immediate emotions and desires are features of the culture of poverty that dominate the marginalized lands. Urgent urban environments for migrants who are separated from their own culture and increase the social deviations by selecting the margin of cities as a place of residence and being placed in a specific context of urban living, along with economic poverty. The dichotomy or cultural diversity of the marginalized regions reflects the lifestyle of the lower social classes, which is known as the culture of poverty and is one of the factors contributing to the occurrence of criminal behavior. Shortness of childhood (meaning that: children at an early age take on the responsibilities of the elderly).

Depriving children of necessary family social support, The onset of sexual intercourse in the younger ages, Freedom of the children to leave home And staying out of the house until midnight And relative independence of children to perform some deviant behaviors, Like smoking or cannabis, marijuana , escaping from home and school and drinking alcohol advices are characteristic of marginalized families. One of the South American sociologists, Scar Lewis, points out the idea of “culture of poverty”. The marginalized people, who are mostly from the culture of poverty, have a

very little perception of history. They are the problems of the neighborhood and the area in which they live and know their way of life. They often lack the insight and ideology necessary to understand the similarities of their problems with the problems of other areas. Therefore, they have the ability to change and ban their lives without resorting to violent and diverse behavior. For Scar Lewis, none of these characteristics are inherent in the characteristics of poor people; instead, these features are imposed on them by the social environment and gradually become institutionalized and become repetitive and habitual. In a study by Scar Lewis before and after the Cuban Revolution in Havana's poor neighborhoods, it came to the conclusion that: Although poverty has not disappeared in these neighborhoods, the culture of poverty has gone away, because the feelings of misery, indifference and disappointment that are characteristic of the culture of poverty are less common among these people.

According to researches, both the culture of poverty and the amount of criminality and hate crimes in marginal areas of Iran are also high. In poorer neighborhoods, deviations are statistically more than non-marginal areas. Also, some have looked at the relationship between the tendency of marginalized youth and their economic and social deprivations to criminal behavior. Many of the metropolitan marginalized are ethnic groups displaced by economic and social deprivation.

Regarding these factors and circumstances, if from the legal point of view and the crimes of hatred, we pay attention to the nature and motive of hate crimes, we realize that the role of individual and voluntary factors in the occurrence of hate crimes is strongly influenced by the factors and conditions in an environment. So, if any other person who looks at him as a healthy person is in this particular social situation, he may commit the same behaviors that others have. This issue is very important from the perspective of legislation. Because when a legislator wants to identify crimes in determining the element of the law of hate crimes, it may be less relevant to the role of these factors in the occurrence of hate crimes and all responsibility and consequences of the occurrence of hate crimes should be left to the person. For this reason, it is important to determine the amount and nature of the factors in penology and criminal law. As we have seen, Scarlet's research in Cuba revealed that if governments and authorities ruin the many deviations that play a crucial role as agents and motives in hate crimes, crimes are reduced. Therefore, many of these crimes should be considered as offenses and offenders of hate crimes. The perpetrators of hate crimes caused by hatred under the conditions and certain factors commit hate crimes. This group of people is being subjected to hate crimes due to forced coercion or internal elaborations and most of their actions are caused by their emotional instability and if the factors and motives for committing them remain, they may commit crimes (Ahmadi, 2003, 55-67).

Social environment and hate crimes

In the field of effective factors in the occurrence of hate crimes, one of the most important is environmental factors. The social environment causes people to commit crimes of hatred due to various factors so; we need to examine the social environment from a few perspectives for a better examination. The social environment can be divided into family environment, hatred environment, and selective environment and imposed environment: The environment of hatred involves a school environment, work environment, or playing environment. These environments form specific stages of life and it affects people and as much as it is effective in educating individuals and accustoming them to adapt to social life, they have an impact on deviance and criminal offenses and committing various kinds of delinquencies.

The social environment and social structure of today's societies that have undergone massive changes due to industrialization in the formation of hate crimes, hate crime has become more important. As a result, the will of individual consciousness and intelligence has increased the pressure from the environment due to the hatred of crime. Adolescence is a strategic transition from adolescence to transition the quantity and quality of this growth is not the same for everyone at this time Individual cultural differences can play a decisive role. Research has shown that age, mental and environmental conditions, and family status are among the factors that can affect the type and quality of adolescent's maturity. The research of the 1970s has shown that: The response to peer pressure grows between the ages of 16-8 with age that is; older adolescents tended to adhere to the rules of peer grouping and did not accept parenting. This increase is also consistent

with the age and extent of inactivity in anti-social behavior, or in other words, the commission.

Special situations and psychological conditions of adolescents can affect the level of their coordination. If teenagers are exposed to psychological stress, most of the abnormalities of the baby's baby are the same they feel with their peers adapting to the threats of the adult community if those threats are persistent, they will have consequences such as escaping from the school, slipping far below the society and getting along with the groups. Cohen believes that sabotage is usually done by young boys in the lower classes of society with the aim of gaining their status in the group because they are not able to compete with secondary school students based on the achievements of the school. Teacher assessment criteria from students are usually based on the standards of the middle class this causes young low-grade young boys to be evaluated by scales that are satisfactory to them. The offender groups define scales for their members that attribute them to acts of sabotage, such as destruction of property, theft of others property, tearing of public bus buses, destruction of driving boards, destruction of public and public property, small carnage, unusual movements, and ... are partners. Recreation, enjoyment and short-term enjoyment are among the other motivations of young people's tendency toward sabotage (Cohen, 1955, 49).

In order to be able to more objective and more scientific analysis of the relationship between the phenomenon of urbanization and its role in the development of effective factors in hate crimes, and in particular the increase of the share of hatred factors, it is better to pay attention to the cultural and social structure of urban governance. The characteristics of urbanism as a way of life are:

1. Rapid changes in social life: These changes are sometimes so rapid that they increase the "generation gap" between their children and their parents.
2. Confronting the roles and norms of social and cultural
3. Increasing population mobility
4. Attention and respect for individual personality or individualism in capitalist societies and the necessity of increasing consumer goods
5. Decreasing sincere relationships between relatives and relatives and the intransigence of honest friendships between peoples
6. The liberation of the people from official and social controls (Farjad, 1999, 204).

Class differences and group conflicts of individuals are in a situation where they cannot find the proper modes of behavior and social roles and in cities there are situations where people will inevitably accept different situations and that are where push patterns begin. In society, there are people who believe in traditional and traditional sexual behaviors, while others no longer have any say in sexual behavior. Unselfishness and identity crisis liberate people from the limits of social norms.

With a pathologic look to one of the areas in Tehran (Azadi Square), we better understand the urban life and the effective factors in the crimes caused by its hatred: One of the organizers on the Freedom Square says: "It's near the terminal here and there's every corner you say. Fugitive, indigenous people, workers in search of work, runaway girls and women, smugglers, cops and ... " (Raies, 2007, 82). Here is an example of a social environment and hate crimes from the perspective of a worker; "It has been a few months since the situation has become much worse. We are very cautious when we want to cross the margin of the field to the center of the square in order to reach our place of work. We have at least one knife to defend ourselves in possible assaults, we do not raise our heads because the offenders who consider us as an intruder of our activities are waiting to consider any movement and speech as an excuse for getting involved and then punishing us. A glance with suspicion and suspicion is enough to create controversy and engage in conflict".

Motivation as a fundamental variable in determining the course of hate crimes

In hate crimes, what is more important in hate crimes is the motivation of individuals and their intent to commit hate crimes. For example, an accident and the continuation of hate crimes after that. Often, in some cases, the motive plays a more significant role. For example, in a young park, a blink of light causes a conflict to blow up a blink of an eye. This state of affairs has had a conscious motive and intentions. In this conflict and engagement, a person's insult to a woman is

involved. This may be motivated by pleasure. But the continuity and the way of engagement and its continuation depends to a degree on individual factors, physical strength, the spirit of fear or courage in the individual, the intention to commit, ... And social factors such as family education, friendship, the environment of life and the values and norms governing the individual's mental world. Given the personality traits of individuals, if the person of the type a person has an effect on the course of the conflict, Typically, A-Sensitive personality type is timid and self-regulating for them and others the severe reaction of these people makes the path to hate crimes in a particular way. In contrast to the personality type B, the gentle and unwilling expectations of themselves and others lead to different situations. Of course, a section also relates to the type of socialization of individuals.

More socialization can play an effective role in hate crimes. Person above the social level usually in similar situations may be due to familiarity with legal solutions to the problems either knowing the consequences of arbitrary actions or paying attention to their social status in society, and their degree of power and influence, to resort to retaliatory methods, instead, they set the path to solve the problem in legal channels but a person from the lower social class, due to lack of knowledge of legal solutions and the existence of retaliatory norms governing the place of residence and the type of socialization of the family to personal actions to solve their problems and this affects the severity of the crimes of hatred and causes and motives and may turn them into perpetrators of crimes of hatred, however, in the penal code, a clear definition of the state is not dangerous, however, the definition of article 1 of the Enforcement Act of 1961 provides for the perpetrators of crimes of hatred to be perilous. If it can be defined as dangerous: "The individual is a person with a criminal and social adaptability that has such a capacity that he puts him on the verge of committing crimes of hatred" (Rahimnejad, 1999, 236) these people are prone to dangerous situations. Of course, dangerous people can be divided into several groups according to its constituent elements.

1. Those that have high criminal capacities and their social compatibility, such as collar, as Sutherland says.

2. Those whose criminal capacity is high, but their social capacity is very weak: such as offenders of professional hatreds that are delayed due to their lack of social compatibility, but their danger is lower than the first one.

3. Those whose criminal capacity is poor, but their social capability is very high, that perpetrators of hate crimes fall into this category.

- 4- Those that have little criminal capacity and their social compatibility, like the perpetrators of crimes committed by your addicted people and ordinary prisoners. Considering the mentioned issues and dangerous situations, on the other hand, the biological, individual and social factors and in determining the motive of the crimes of hatred and punishment and punishment will take a special path. What is called bio-physic-social?

Governments and crimes of hatred

The social policies of each society suggest different ways to deal with hate crimes. The way to deal with these issues is, as already mentioned, directly related to these policies. It defines these policies as institutions that exist in all societies. There are different views on remedies for hate crimes. Some prescribe denial methods and others believe in police methods and oppression. There are also societies that have these scientific and logical views to recognize the causes of this damage by using scientific methods, and to use logical methods to eliminate or minimize them. These societies are those in which scientific accumulation has taken place and through communication with different cultures, they have reached a level of consciousness that believes in the right to freedom and equality of human beings and the right of all human beings to enjoy material and spiritual rights (Ashoori 1988, 74).

In Iran, what can be said about hate crimes is that: To the specific political and social status of the society, crimes of hatred, in addition to being a social issue, are also valuable. Namely, a harm that is considered a crime in a society with liberal politics is a sin in Iran, in addition to being a crime. This particular attitude towards the social aspect of crime makes the perpetrator or deviant more likely to be guilty of him than the fact that society and the relations ruling it as a factor of his own deviation, which could be another personal and social harm (Birjandi, 1979, 12).

In today's modern societies, it tends to be that these policies are increasingly fed into society by the institution of education and the institution of the family, and the institution has a minimum of interference in these matters. But in societies in which the institution of politics is more powerful, these policies are dictated by this institution and into society. Experience has shown that first-class communities have succeeded in curbing these crimes. Because people set up and support anti-hate crimes. But in societies that make social policy a policy institution, they also need to determine their executive guarantees, which mean that the use of law enforcement and political supporters like the police is necessary.

As we have seen, the issue of hate crimes has been considered from many perspectives. Characteristics of hate crimes are different in different societies and are relative and even change over time. You should see what kind of crime in most societies occurs and the causes of hatred caused by what factors and socio-economic causes, or emotional states, which may also be the result of economic and social conditions. In today's societies, there are people who seem to be healthy and even take care of their family members and they are considered healthy people in their surroundings. But sometimes under certain conditions or in a way that overcomes economic and social problems; they lose their tolerance and misconduct and commit acts contrary to the social and legal criteria. If we read on the events page of the newspapers that a father was cutting off his children or killing a parent's child, he would be horrified by the reason why and why these events occur (Farjad, 1999, 112).

If we want to understand the social causes of such actions, we should look at the bitter past of life full of grief and deprivation and see what problems they encountered. We know that the root of such crimes or deviations must also be investigated by the community itself, in such cases, the fact that no-one has been convicted of crimes of inferiority caused by hatred has to be confirmed. There are others who, in certain circumstances, commit acts contrary to the movement of society, Many people are more likely to feel pressured by being subjected to special subcultures (Subculture of youth, subculture of criminals and ...) And because of social isolation, they are more dependent on the subculture of their group.

Those who commit crimes are, naturally, unable to adapt themselves to the social standards of society. This non-adaptation may result from their peripheral family disruption. So, the individual does not have much sin, but the real sinner is the social condition that has created the ground for the growth of hate crimes.

The present social life of a man of the present age is such that he abolishes the power of thought and thought to a great extent from man in such a way that his behaviors, which are not normative or normative, are to a large extent influenced by society. Now if the social, cultural and environmental conditions of a person are in turmoil and crisis, the situation will lead to the occurrence of hate crimes and the person who is wanted or unwittingly becomes involved in the atrocities of hate crimes. Traffic, the existence of a large population, the living and power of urban life, and the lack of fulfillment of aspirations - the feeling of alienation and the growth of individuality - the reduction of social solidarity, the reduction of human emotions and empathy, ... all are powerful triggers for the occurrence of unwanted crimes. Whether in this situation one can only be considered responsible for his own behaviors. When we look at them equally and wisely, we see that the person is not guilty so much that the society is guilty. Part of the occurrence of crimes is due to the incorrectness of the penal code and its incompatibility with the current circumstances and excessive punishment for perpetrators of hate crimes because of the complexity of the roots of crimes, enforcement of laws cannot be the source of the increasing spread of hate crimes. Sending young people to prison only facilitates their diversion and according to social learning theory, they learn newer crimes the migration of villagers to cities and the growth of settlements and its specific culture are among other factors social deviations for such an offense. Failure to provide economic and social support, such as lack of proper housing and proper nutrition, and limited medical and welfare facilities to the human relations class, also lead to rape of others.

Preventing hate crimes

One of the ways to prevent hate crimes is to prevent them from interfering in the peripheral and pre-emptive conditions of these crimes. Regarding the various dimensions of this type of

prevention, including prevention of cybercrime, ecological prevention and preventive prevention, one can say that: The first step in this type of prevention is to support the potential or actual victim of this kind of crime.

Given that victims of these crimes are often racial, religious, ethnic, and national or gender, or people with disabilities, therefore, supporting and enhancing them in various ways, including helping and training potential and actual victims of these crimes, can be effective in preventing or re-establishing these crimes in order to protect and protect themselves more. For example, for handicapped people, depending on the type and extent of the vulnerability, they can provide accessories such as cane and dogs trained to defend themselves, or identify teams of people with disabilities. It is also possible to prevent their entry into hard work and to install CCTV cameras in disabled people.

For the prevention of gender-based crimes against women, police forces can provide specialized training in dealing with gender-based violence and recognizing the needs of victims. Special centers for family crises and judicial counseling bodies were set up in the family court and organized street women.

The next step is to prevent the occurrence of these crimes, control and management of the situation of the ecosystem or the place of residence, education or work of these people. Statistical surveys show that often hate crimes occur in public places, such as business centers, parking lots, or streets and neighborhoods where minority groups live. Therefore, increasing the risk of crime in such locations in various ways, including the use of protective technologies and the creation of defenseless spaces, can play an important role in reducing these types of crimes and delinquencies.

Police prevention is another important step in preventing this kind of crime. In this regard, the effective and timely presence of police forces in different regions, and in particular those places that are known for the crime of hate crimes known as hot spots and their timely intervention can be effective in preventing primary and secondary prevention of delinquency and crimes of hatred or the current process of crime and victimization of such crimes. For example, these crimes are more likely to occur in areas where minorities live or are in distress and social turmoil, and the police should pay more attention to these areas.

Because perpetrators of hate crimes usually think that victims are unable to defend themselves or are not willing to report crimes of hatred to the police, accordingly, it is very important to strengthen the victims and educate them in order to prevent them from traveling to areas susceptible to hate crimes and to report crimes against the police.

Given that many crimes, including hate crimes, have become globalized today as crimes committed by anathematize and extremist groups, therefore, globalization of prevention through cooperation between governments is inevitable.

Conclusion

The crime of hatred is a deliberate crime and committed on the basis of consciousness and intent, and often committed a crime and victim of two different groups. The crimes of hatred should be distinguished from prejudiced events; there must be a criminal act, of course (Such as murder, insult, destruction, etc.) And according to the penal code, for that punishment is prescribed. The reason and motive for committing a crime should be ethnic and racial hatred and... from the victim or the victim to whom it belongs and this hatred is based on the existence of prejudice, which refers to negative attitudes towards individuals and groups if this is not the case, the crime is not due to hatred. Such crimes must be committed for the identity of the victim.

(For example, the most prominent features of race, ethnicity, religion, nationality and gender) The only significant difference in these crimes with other crimes is the motivation for hatred and prejudice in the perpetrator and the anticipation of an increase in punishment (according to the mentality and motive of the perpetrator) for these crimes. In crimes of hatred, usually the offender does not know the victim, and is only triggered by the circumstances of the other party to commit a crime. In crimes of hatred, physical violence is more common than other forms of violence. Of course, other crimes such as destruction and damage to property or homes, writing slogans, publishing content, verbal abuse and threats are also considered to be crimes of hatred. A series

of personality, social and political factors affect the occurrence of hate crimes that are worthy of considering these crimes.

One of the ways to prevent hate crimes is to prevent them from interfering with the peril and prearranges of these crimes. Considering the different dimensions of this type of prevention, including the prevention of cybercrime, ecological prevention and the prevention of law enforcement, it can be said that: The first step in this type of prevention is to support the potential or actual victim of this kind of crime.

Given that victims of these crimes are often racial, religious, ethnic, national or gender, or people with disabilities, Therefore, supporting and enhancing them in various ways, such as helping and training potential and actual victims of these crimes, can be effective in preventing or recurring these crimes in order to protect and protect themselves more. For example, for handicapped people, depending on the type and extent of the vulnerability, they can provide accessories such as cane and dogs trained to defend themselves, or identify teams of people with disabilities. It is also possible to prevent their entry into hard work and to install CCTV cameras in disabled people.

For the prevention of gender-based crimes against women, police forces can provide specialized training in dealing with gender-based violence and identifying the needs of victims. The special centers for family crises and the Judicial Counseling Institution formed the family court and organized street women.

The next step is to prevent the occurrence of these crimes, control and management of the situation of the ecosystem or the place of residence, education or work of these people. Statistical surveys show that often hatefulness occurs in public places, such as business centers, parking lots, or streets and neighborhoods where minority groups live. Therefore, increasing the risk of crime in such areas in various ways, including the use of protective technologies and the creation of defenseless spaces, can play an important role in reducing these types of crimes and delinquencies.

Police prevention is another important step in preventing this kind of crime. In this regard, the effective and timely presence of police forces in various areas, especially those that are known for the crime of hate crimes, are known to be hot spots and their timely intervention can be effective in preventing primary and secondary prevention of delinquency and crimes of hatred or the current process of crime and victimization of such crimes. For example, these crimes are more likely to occur in areas where minorities live or are in distress and social turmoil, and the police should pay more attention to these areas.

Because perpetrators of hate crimes usually think that victims are unable to defend themselves or are not willing to report crimes of hatred to the police, accordingly, it is very important to strengthen the victims and educate them in order to prevent them from traveling to areas susceptible to hate crimes and to report crimes against the police.

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