

Impact of coping styles on self-control and self-efficacy in preventing from high-risk behaviors (a study on factors protecting adolescents' high-risk behaviors)

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Abstract:

Background and goal: In many adolescents, there is an extreme tendency to establish an effective communication; however, they are often unable in encounters and communications with others. Thus, the current study was aimed to examine impact of coping styles on self-control and self-efficacy in preventing from high-risk behaviors among the adolescents .

Methodology: since the main question in this research is whether or not self-control and self-efficacy in preventing high-risk behaviors are influenced by some special kinds of coping skills (problem solution – oriented, emotion-oriented and avoidance), causal-comparative method was used. In order to conduct the research, the number of 120 students was randomly selected and they were required to complete Self-control Inventory, Self-efficacy of preventing high-risk behaviors Inventory and Coping skills inventory .

Findings: MANOVA analysis indicates that coping styles (problem solution –oriented, emotion-oriented and avoidance) affect self-efficacy and its components; however, it does not influence self-efficacy of preventing from high-risk behaviors .

Conclusion: Lack of life skills leads to low self-efficacy in adolescents, and this disables them to resist against pressures exerted by friend and life problems, such that low self-control and self-efficacy affect high-risk behaviors through debilitation in postponing pleasures.

Keywords: life skills, coping skills, self-control, self-efficacy, high-risk behaviors.

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Mosques' role of social-cultural action in social prevention of crimes in adolescents

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Abstract:

Background and goal: Police officials are seeking to eliminate the grounds for crime in the society by using non-criminal ways and adopting preventive policies and programs. One of the major centers for prevention in this regard that can have a fundamental role in the Islamic society is mosques. This paper was outlined with the aim of examining Mosques' role of social-cultural action in social prevention of crimes in adolescents

Methodology: To test hypotheses, survey type was used, and tool for measurement was a researcher made questionnaire. The statistical population of this research consisted of all people who frequented to the mosques in the city of Yazd, and the sample size was 384 people. The methodology was a cluster sampling (multi stage) method, where two mosques were selected from each well-to-do, middle class and poor class regions, and in the end from each mosque, 64 people completed the questionnaires. Tool for gathering data was a researcher made inventory whose validity was examined by considering the views of the elite and experts, and its reliability was investigated by way of Cronbach's alpha of 0/85 .

Findings: Findings revealed that mosques' social and cultural actions did have a role in preventing from crimes in adolescents, and in this regard planning for filling the adolescents' leisure time and enhancing self-confidence and self-control among them have impacts more than mosques' actions in preventing from crimes among adolescents.

Keywords: prevention, mosque, adolescents' crimes, mosques' cultural function, mosques' social functions.

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Appraising (external) effectiveness of specialized training curricula in the Policing Prevention Discipline

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Abstract:

Background and goal: The quality of Education is among the concerns for which educational systems constantly seek to achieve. Continuous promotion of the quality of Higher Education requires an educational assessment to be conducted. The present paper was run for assessing the effectiveness of students' specialized education as approved by the Policing Prevention discipline .

Methodology: The present paper is applied in terms of goal, and in terms of method, it is descriptive and survey, where by using a researcher made questionnaire, the number of 73 people were selected in a full tally by immediate commanders (workplace) as the statistical population and were thus assessed. To gather theoretical content, library method was used and to extract components and main dimensions of research variables, interviews with Policing Prevention commanders and managers were applied. To measure the questionnaire's reliability through SPSS software, the Cronbach's alpha of 0.907 was obtained, demonstrating the availability of higher reliability for the questionnaire. In order to analyze data, descriptive method and T inferential Tests as well as Friedman Test were applied .

Findings: According to immediate commanders' views, from among the six components designated for assessing the overall goals of the Specialized Education Curriculum for the B.A. approved by policing ranks, "promotion of specialized knowledge and skills" met the highest level of achievement and "ability to take appropriate professions" met the lowest criterion respectively. As regards the said educational curriculum special goals, component "observance of policing principles and features" held the highest level of achievement and component "ability to perceive and interpret social environment" was found to have the lowest rate of achievement .

Conclusion: According to the assessment of rating resulting from key skills from the view of immediate commanders, skill "frisk and cuffing" was found to be the most necessary skill in assessing and skill "line of gathering and salutations" was the least important skill required.

Keywords: educational effectiveness, effectiveness, detailed program (curriculum).

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A favorable model of police prevention of crime with the police community oriented approach

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Abstract:

Background and goal: Serving as one of the major institutions for managing spectators' behavior, IRIPF has a major role to play in reducing aggression and emotions of the people in the clubs. The main goal of this study was to identify and explain managerial factors affecting the IRIPF's role in facing spectators' violent behaviors in sport of football in the city of Tehran .

Methodology: The current study was descriptive-explorative in terms of research kind, and it was done via using survey forms. The statistical population of the present research was comprised of viewers of three matches between Esteghlal-Persepolis; Persepolis -Naft and Raahan –Esteghlal at the Azadi Sports Complex. Given the high number of viewers in these three matches, the number of 400 people was approximately chosen as the sample size. People were also chosen by way of simple random sampling method. The data intended were gathered through researcher made questionnaire and based on conceptual indices and models .

Findings and conclusion: Confirmatory factorial analysis and multivariate regression test results suggested the effects of factor of facilities at the club where the match was held and also the situation pertaining to the holding of the match as the most important managerial factors affecting the IRIPF's role in facing viewers' violent behaviors in football in the city of Tehran.

Keywords: violent behaviors, managerial factors, IRIPF, football.

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Constructing a proposed data mining paradigm for identifying criminals

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Abstract:

Background and goal: this research aims to analyze data registered in the Police Information Bank related to the arrestees by the Great Tehran's Police Patrol Units in the first quarter of the year 2010 by utilizing data mining algorithms, so that a model is constructed that can identify real criminals from among a mass of the arrestees and the accused. This model can be provided to police experts as a decision-assisting system so that the process of identification and arrest of real criminals is done with higher accuracy and speed.

Methodology: This research was a data based research. Based on a standard process of data mining (CRISP-DM), data pertaining to the arrested including demographic data of the accused and the police station where they were held were modeled after they were integrated and refined by using CHAID, CRT C5.0 algorithms and MLP nervous network.

Findings: C5.0 algorithm has better results in the technique of decision tree in terms of the accuracy with which real criminals are recognized compared to other algorithms of the decision tree like CHAID, CRT; however, compared to the model designed by the MLP nervous network, it enjoys less accuracy.

Results: By using decision tree algorithms, 19 rules were discovered and presented as a whole. To examine these rules, an elite meeting was formed, and in the end, from among 19 rules extracted, 3 rules relating to the subject under research were examined and confirmed.

Keywords: data mining, nervous network, decision tree, crime, information bank.

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On the influence of actions by the IRIPF's psychological operations bureau in countering American psychological operations (as regards social and cultural dimensions)

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Date of reception: July 24, 2016

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Abstract:

Background and goal: In the past, countries were seeking to dispatch military forces and to gather weapons, but now, the fight has changed and the bulwark has changed to culture. In fact, psychological war is done through cultural corp. Many of the experts define psychological operation as the knowledge of fight and conflict for influencing peoples' attitude and thoughts and controlling their will and behaviors. Today, psychological operations ends can be attained via social-cultural actions and media. A considerable part of psychological operation by the Americans in the years after the Islamic evolution were directed at the armed forces, especially the IRIPF. Thus, the aim of this research was to examine the influence of actions by the IRIPF's psychological operations bureau in countering American psychological operations (as regards social and cultural dimension.

Methodology: the research is applied in terms of goal and it was descriptive. The statistical population consisted of commanders, elite and IRIPF's scholars. Classified sampling method appropriate to the sample size was used and the sample was chosen in full tally. After broad library studies, descriptive and inferential statistical questionnaires and methods were used .

Findings: IRIPF's psychological operations have two areas of software and hardware, where then former involves five components and the latter has four, each of which contains measures. In the end, we concluded that eighteen actions of the software are and fifteen actions of the hardware area can be effective on the American psychological measures as regards social and cultural dimensions.

Keywords: psychological operations, IRIPF, social cultural, software area, hardware area.

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Lapse of criminal time and police assignments

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Abstract:

Background and goal: Lapse of time is the passage of time which prohibits a lawsuit to be filed and avoids general claims to be ceased. In 2013, the legislator, for the first time after the victory of the Islamic republic of Iran, recognized four kinds of time lapse within criminal affairs. Given the acceptance of new rules pertaining to lapse of time, and the fact that "discovered crime" or "identified accused" is no longer prosecuted as time lapses, and the absolute warrant against him becomes null, the aim of this paper was to understand the realm of time lapse and its effects on police behaviors, especially that rules associated with time lapse are authoritative and there is no possibility to contradict it .

Methodology: in this writing, it has been made to make use of library-document methods and to gather research data with a descriptive and analytical .

Findings: considering the results of the study, it is suggested the police officer and detectives to pay attention to the interval between "occurrence of crime" to "discovery of crime" while "accepting lawsuit" and "prosecution" respectively.

Keywords: lapse of time, crime, right to complaint, forfeiture of general claims, police assignment.

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Mission Pathology of Great Tehran's Police Command Staff based on a policing approach

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Abstract:

Background and goal: Consistent with the fulfillment of its own intrinsic duties being maintaining order and security in the society, police forces are constantly under various attacks and threats, and protecting staffs and implementing organizational missions require some pathology based on threats and mission related vulnerability of IRIPF staffs. Accordingly, this research was done with the aim of Mission Pathology of Great Tehran's Police Command Staff based on a policing approach .

Methodology: this research is applied in terms of nature, and it was administered in a descriptive and survey form. The statistical population consisted of all police stations in Tehran's district 11, from among whom, the number of 160 people was chosen as the sample size. Data were gathered by way of library and field studies and via note taking method as well as through a researcher made questionnaire. The reliability of this research was 0.89 by way of Cronbach's alpha and the validity was measured via nominal validity and the views of the elite were also received. Research data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics methods (average, SD, etc.), and inferential statistics (T test and variance analysis).

Findings: there was a significant relationship between staffs' service ranks with threats and also vulnerabilities and the level of vulnerabilities compared to threats directed at police stations in the 11 district in Tehran did see a significant relation. As well, the mean scores of threats directed at senior officers was greater than staffs. No significant difference was seen between the mean staffs; scores and non-commissioned officers. Test results indicated that the mean score of non-commissioned with minor officers were in the favor of the latter group. However, there was no significant difference between threats scores of the non-commissioned and senior officers and also between minor officers and senior officers.

Keywords: vulnerability, pathology, Great Tehran Command, Policing approach, Prevention.

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