



## Criminological Investigation of Crimes Against Tourism

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### **Abstract**

The increase in the tourism industry has increased the number of crimes against tourists. Due to the very wide publicity effect of this phenomenon, which makes the destination countries look unsafe and tourists are not welcomed, it is necessary to investigate crimes against tourists. Scholars have presented several reasons for the high rate of crimes against tourists in some tourist destinations, some of which are related to the characteristics of the victims and others to the society. host; having portable property; their unwillingness to report the crime and pursue the criminal due to time constraints and high costs; their attractiveness and temptation; unprotected exposure to criminal elements; Sociological factors include the cultural conflict between tourists and residents, military or political conflict records between the host society and the tourist's target society, the issue of criminal subcultures; And... he pointed out. The criminological theories that justify the above statistics are mainly the "economic crime" theory, "everyday activities" theory and the "crime hotspot" theory. These theories focus on the profitability of committing crimes against tourists and highlight the concept of opportunity and Success is implied. Finally, several preventive solutions have also been stated, including: encouraging group tourism; recommendations on the construction of tourist places in compliance with the principles of crime prevention; to share the profits of the industry with local people.

**Keywords:** *Crime; Crimes against Tourists; Prevention; Victimization of Tourists*

### **Introduction**

In recent years, tourism has been recognized as the largest global industry due to the expansion of international law issues and the acceptance of the international right of tourism, as a result of the facilitation of visa issuance regulations and the facilitation of movement between countries, as well as its huge economic effect. Naturally, the development of this industry, while having many benefits, also has a high social cost. One of the social effects of tourism development is the increase in crime due to the creation of opportunities and incentives for criminal activities. Due to their special social, cultural and other characteristics, tourists are more at risk of being injured than others.

The severe negative publicity following these actions, which usually continues for a long time after the occurrence of these actions and until complete recovery, makes the tourist society appear insecure and reduces the arrival of tourists. As a result, huge damage is caused to the country. In addition to the direct damage due to the distortion of the image of that country in the eyes of potential tourists, a cost should also be spent to restore a good and safe image of that tourist destination, which can also be considered as an indirect damage. The spread of crimes in the field of tourism has caused the governments to worry and this has attracted the attention of lawyers and criminologists.

The point of convergence of all views on this issue is to control the growing trend of crimes. Sometimes control is done in the form of "criminal prevention", which means resorting to the criminal system to prevent the commission of a crime, and sometimes prevention in the special sense of "non-criminal prevention", which means non-coercive measures that are outside the criminal system and by civil society or with public sector cooperation is applied to specific environments, specific groups of people, or at the general level of society. Therefore, the introduction of any type of prevention is to know the exact characteristics of the victims and criminals, the location of the crime as well as the circumstances of its occurrence. Considering that in the not too distant future we will see an increase in tourists and as a result an increase in crime in tourist areas, we are trying to As much as possible, let's delve into this issue to familiarize the executive, legislative and judicial authorities with international actions and the actions of first tourist countries, so that they are aware and have sufficient knowledge of the characteristics of this type of crimes and analyze their relationships, depending on the case. Carry out preventive measures, decriminalization, criminalization and deal with this phenomenon in general.

### **Criminological Nature of Crimes**

In the criminological explanation of the nature of crimes against tourists, we can say: What are the factors that cause crimes against tourists and why do criminals target tourists? And how can these crimes be prevented?

### **The Reason for the Tourists Being Injured**

Tourists have been very suitable targets for crimes in many tourist places and recreational situations, and crimes against them have increased significantly, which has been clearly proven by numerous researches conducted in major tourist areas of the world. In addition to proving the above hypothesis through a statistical comparison of crimes against tourists and crimes against natives, they found that the victimization of tourists has its own causes and factors, some of which are related to the tourists themselves and others are related to the host society and its structure. On the other hand, researchers have come to the conclusion that the way of traveling has an effect on the level of victimization of tourists, so that some specific types of tourists have been less victims of crime, and by enumerating the characteristics of these types of tourists, they have recommended this specific type of tourism.(1) In addition to these theoretical aspects of tourist victimization and common criminological theories (theory of daily activities and crime hotspots) which can be used in the study of these situations and justify the high rate of related crimes,(2) the effects of various types of criminal acts on the amount of demand tourism are discussed and analyzed.

### **Opinions on Tourist Abuse**

The need for security is an innate and instinctive characteristic of humans, which is much higher in the case of travel. Crimes against these people are followed by extensive publicity, which causes changes in the chosen destinations. Despite the loud publicity about crimes against tourists and various statistical studies, less theoretical efforts have been made to understand the relationship between them. Researchers have tried to identify among the existing criminological theories, theories that can explain and explain the victims of tourists and related causes, and as a result, they can reduce the statistics of these crimes by providing preventive solutions. Theories such as the intention theory of crime, the theory

of daily activities and the way (style) of life, and the theory of crime hotspots (criminal environments), the latter two of which are part of the topics of criminology based on criminology, can be mentioned. These theories provide a useful framework for examining this matter, in which how societies expose tourists to the risk of being victimized and what practical measures can be taken in this regard.

### **1) Economic Theory of Crime**

The great theorists of the second half of the 18th century, Beccaria and Bentham, believed in the usefulness of crimes. Those who are known as supporters of the originality of profit, consider doing any action as beneficial. "Utilitarianism"(3) means that the nature of mankind is under the rule of two absolute principles, pain and suffering and happiness and pleasure. Before doing anything, people carefully weigh the costs and benefits of their behavior, and if they come to the conclusion that the benefit of committing an act is greater than its costs, they will commit that act. The mentioned theory originates from the assumption that the criminal in his activity, like any other person, is a logical and reasoning being who chooses and decides according to the benefit he expects from his criminal outcome. Therefore, it can be said that instead of investing in legal activity, the criminal focuses all his attention on criminal activity, not according to his personality or his motivations, but because of the expected benefit. (4) This theory, which is also interpreted as the theory of "rational choice or rational behavior" (5), has been supported during the last three decades. This means that the criminal abandons the crime or chooses it on the basis of the final achievement and efficiency.

This will be the final yield function. From the guarantee of legal executions in addition to other costs, according to this theory, it can be predicted that if the net profit from an action reaches the maximum, that is, if the opportunity to commit a crime arises, a person will commit a crime. Profits and benefits from crime depend on the type of crime and the criminal. The resulting benefits can be financial, such as those obtained from theft, or psychological, such as the pleasure obtained from the admiration of peers or those obtained from sexual crimes. Therefore, by changing the social, economic and other factors that the criminal is surrounded by, it is possible to influence the amount of crime. As a result, the main assumption in this theory is that participating in illegal activities is a reasonable and rational decision and committing a criminal act is a response to the internal motives of the criminal. Therefore, the criminal activity of individuals is an immediate and direct reaction to the existence of opportunities for illegal and profitable actions. This theory also states that people prone to committing criminal activities may perform a very significant mobility and displacement in order to concentrate in areas where the opportunities to commit criminal acts are greater.

Considering the specific characteristics of tourists, such as having very valuable property with them, high vulnerability due to unfamiliarity with the language and place, not having enough time and patience to report crimes to the police and prosecute them for various reasons, not taking the necessary precautions, attending in unsafe places and other characteristics, they are very suitable and tempting targets for crimes and create very easy opportunities for potential criminals, so the cost of committing crimes against them is very low, and local criminals make them victims by fully paying attention to the above matters. They make themselves illegal. Likewise, the density and concentration of tourism activities in certain areas and the opportunities created by it can lead to the attraction of potential criminals to these areas. The high benefits of committing a crime may lead to the attraction of ordinary people in criminal activities. Therefore, by increasing the risks and costs caused by crime, the statistics of committed crimes can be lowered. (6)

### **2) Theory of Daily Activity and Lifestyle**

The daily activity theory of temporal and spatial convergence is the three main elements necessary for the occurrence of a concentrated criminal act. This type of crime requires three important and major elements. A- Existence of a potential criminal or motivated criminal (usually someone who has

adopted a criminal lifestyle) B- A suitable victim or an attractive target means something or a person who is visible and visible to the criminal, to be evaluated by him and accessible to him. C- Lack of capable and qualified caregivers (such as law enforcement officers or security guards) who can prevent or stop the crime from happening. That is, these three elements must be gathered in a single time and place so that a crime can occur, and the absence of any of these factors is enough to prevent the crime from happening.

The theory of everyday activity has emerged from social criminology, according to which crime occurs with the mobility and movement of people in time and space. The theory of lifestyle is conceptually related to the theory of everyday activity. Lifestyle theory claims that the probability of people being victimized by crime is different based on their exposure to high-risk situations where potential criminals are present. The basic variable factor in the theories of daily activity and lifestyle is the factor of exposure or visibility. So, both theories are consistent with the approach in reducing the opportunities to commit crime, which is compatible with the concept of situational prevention of crime. Daily habits and activities of life create different motives and motives for crime. (7) In the framework of the theory of daily life and the type of activity and lifestyle that the victimization of people depends on, it can be said that some jobs are Their character and nature puts the owners of those jobs who are different in terms of social, economic, gender and age in relation with others. That is, the owners of those jobs are driven to become victims.

According to the daily activity theory and other opportunity-based theories, which emphasize the selective situation of victims by criminals, the ease of access to the target, the probability of arrest and punishment are among the main factors that affect the choice of victims. It is obvious that tourists are potentially very suitable victims due to their physical clarity in front of potential criminals and their easy and easy identification, as well as the high probability of not reporting the crime and not prosecuting it, to be more precise, they are very impressive and very easy even They can be recognized and seen among the crowd by their clothes and actions. Also, due to their unfamiliarity with the environment of the host country, in the course of their daily excursions and entertainment, they may end up in unsafe places and end up in violent and crime-prone places. This causes them to become victims.

As a result, the daily activities of tourists in the environment of the host country include visiting many places and having fun. In the course of these daily affairs, they are exposed to harmful factors and become victims. Their daily traffic places are usually terminals, airports, customs, railways, subways, shuttle services between terminals and city centers, buildings, places, stores, or seashores, which, in addition to having high crowds of tourists, are also gathering places for potential criminals. LT is. Due to the attractiveness of tourists, such criminals chase them and victimize them at the right time.

Everyday activity theory assumes that attractive and tempting victim situations and communication are effective in self-endangerment provided they are unprotected and guarded. Therefore, by relying on this factor and increasing its confidence factor, it is possible to influence the victimization rate and reduce it. A protector can be defined as "persons or objects effective in preventing the occurrence of crimes". In the field of tourism, two types of protection for tourists should be provided: those provided by the host community and those provided by the tourism system itself. These matters include guidelines and awareness that are provided to tourists about the dangers in the host society. Governments, organizations and law enforcement departments intend to support them by enacting laws and creating special facilities, and these organizations should make arrangements and physical arrangements in order to reduce the access of potential criminals to tourists, as well as reduce their attractiveness and increase the costs of committing crimes. (8)

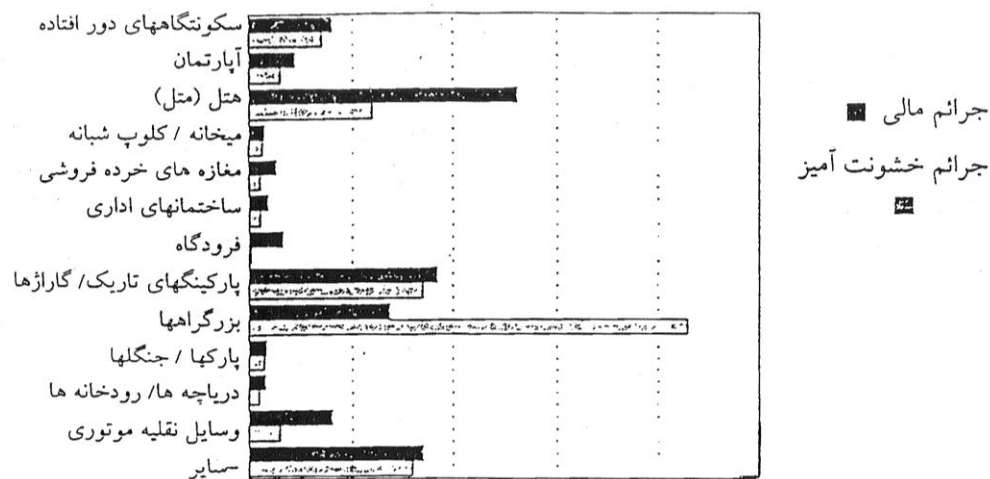
### **3) Theory of Crime Hotspots (Criminal Environments) (9)**

Violent places that exist everywhere in the world are places for the gathering of gangsters, beggars, vagrants, hooligans, extortionists, bandits, pimps, prostitutes, etc. That is, it is a place for the

gathering of those who make a living through crime and lead a criminal life. Accepted and crime is a normal, continuous and professional activity for them. This theory pays attention to places and places that create opportunities for convergence in these places that lead to predatory crimes. Violent places are what have been described as places of origin of crime (10) where there are a large number of pubs, night clubs, nudist clubs, and nude clubs that serve people, especially tourists, and provide additional needs. They are like prostitutes and drug addicts. (11) Tourists who visit these areas, whether it is to do such activities or for other purposes, are more exposed to injury.

In support of this theory that "situations are more predictable than people", research shows that a large percentage of criminal incidents and events are concentrated in certain places that criminologists refer to as crime hotspots. Therefore, crime prevention measures should be used to reduce excessive crime-causing opportunities that arise in such environments. (12) Therefore, providing necessary information to tourists and installing warning signs to avoid entering such situations can be considered as a useful preventive solution. According to this theory, the probability of people being victimized due to crime is different based on how much they are placed in high-risk situations where potential criminals are present. The theory of crime hotspots focuses on "criminology of place" (13) where it can be expected that people are facing a high percentage and probability of crimes. These places create converging opportunities in terms of location for crime to occur. To provide a better perspective on crime hotspots, it should be noted that "Dade County" (14) is one of Florida's 67 counties, which contains 3% of Florida's population. and 16% of the tourists who go to Florida visit there, this area has been the location of 30% of all crimes committed against tourists, that is, the victimization rate, 150.35 victims per 100/000 people were tourists. Also, the information collected by the police in Florida shows that there were more than 7 cases of violent crimes committed against tourists in Florida in 1993. Nearly 42% of these crimes were reported on highways and main streets, 18% in parking lots and garages, and 12% in hotels and guest houses. The information collected in Florida in 1993 is described in Table 1. (15)

Table 1 The rate of crimes against tourists in 12 locations in Florida (1993)



Since these types of classifications can identify crime hotspots in geographic locations, appropriate measures should be taken to provide the best possible security in these places. Therefore, it can be concluded that the places where tourists are at the highest risk of being victimized are the places that provide the right context, location and opportunity in terms of finances, visibility and accessibility to the crime targets (tourists) among potential criminals. And the opportunity to escape immediately after the crime is also practical and possible.

The final result is that the discussed theories are among the most important theories of criminology (16) based on criminology. The common point of these three theories is highlighting the concept of situation. The focus of attention is the situation in which the crime is committed, but each of them looks at this situation from a different angle. From their point of view, the probability of a person being victimized depends on his visibility and presence in dangerous situations. This presence may be due to the type of activities that a person does in his daily life or his presence in dangerous situations may be due to the lifestyle of people. If it was said that the communication field of these is to focus on the element of the situation and the opportunity to commit a crime, therefore preventive strategies should include eliminating the opportunity to commit a crime or reducing the situations created for potential criminals.

### **Causes of Tourist Injuries**

Previous discussions confirmed that crimes against tourists have increased significantly. The debate that arises is how the high rate of crimes against tourists is justified and interpreted? That is, we want to analyze the etiology of these types of crimes and analyze them in terms of criminal etiology. According to the above discussions, two factors can be considered involved in the crime of tourists and by these factors, the high amount of crime against them can be interpreted. One of them is the specific characteristics and characteristics of tourists (factors present in them) and the other is the characteristics and characteristics of the host society (factors present in the host society).

#### **1) Factors in the Tourists Themselves (Tourists' Culpability)**

The ethnography of tourists shows that they have some clear and obvious characteristics that justify and interpret their pathology. For example, they are attractive and tempting targets because they are famous as rich people. In addition, they carry a lot of cash, jewelry, and devices such as cameras, which, while they can be easily stolen, can be sold more easily after theft. Crowded parking lots in recreational areas with wallets and purses, cameras hidden inside the car or not hidden at all are examples of this easy target. Stealing property from tourists' cars is one of the most common and common crimes in tourist places. (17) Without adequate protection and security measures, they expose themselves to various criminal factors and thus create the opportunity to commit crimes.

Tourists sometimes engage in other activities and works that make their visit easier and more comfortable. By its nature, vacations usually require doing unreasonable and dangerous activities such as going to night clubs late at night, traveling to remote and dangerous places and unknown areas or unknowingly stepping into parts of the society where even the natives themselves. considered dangerous and refrain from going to those places, it means that tourists, due to unfamiliarity or adventure, step into places and facilities that are considered unsafe even for local people.

Tourists are usually regular customers of cabarets, discos and vulgar theaters and places they avoid in their own city, because they may be known in their own city, or in their own city, place and community, these actions and activities are prohibited or in terms of It is morally reprehensible, they avoid it. In these environments, they are also looking for actions such as drug use, looking for prostitutes, and other unusual actions, which in their own cities not only did not pay attention to these actions, but did not even imagine committing them because they are criminal or reprehensible. On the other hand, tourists are vulnerable because their stay is short, they are unknown and without support in the host society. Due to their anonymity, they are not able to distinguish between safe and unsafe areas, and the criminals are fully aware of this lack of awareness and lack of patronage towards tourists and take full advantage of it.

Contrasting standards and criteria in the type of clothing, dialect, actions and behavior can be interpreted as transgressive by the residents. That is, another field that strengthens the commission of

crimes against tourists is their encounters with local people. These encounters can be caused by factors such as non-observance of standards accepted by local people in terms of dressing, speaking or behaving, which sometimes provokes strong opposition of local people to the phenomenon of tourism. The New York Times quoted a young man from Hawaii as saying, "We never go to beaches where there are tourists because they make you feel like animals in a zoo" (18). Residents have been harassed and if not addressed, it can lead to criminal acts. So, the result of accumulation of locals' hatred of tourists can lead to acts of violence.

Tourists usually do not have the necessary time and patience to prosecute crimes and even file a lawsuit. Explaining that when tourists become victims of a crime, it is less likely that they initiate a complaint and file a lawsuit against the accused and criminals (19). The low level of pursuit is due to a "natural reluctance and dissatisfaction" because when you are away from home, you don't want to involve yourself in unpleasant situations and you want to have happy memories of the trip. Another factor is the difficulty and expense of returning to the resort to testify or file a complaint in subsequent trials. Local criminals predict that they will earn a relatively high income by committing crimes against tourists, while they usually carry cash, foreign currencies, traveler's checks, credit cards, jewelry, and other valuable items with them. These criminals are likely to be arrested and they see their punishment less and if they are arrested, their plaintiffs will not be able to identify the attacker easily.

Tourists are victims for various reasons, including not having enough time and patience, lack of trust in the judicial system and the police, the high cost of filing a lawsuit and its prosecution, lack of familiarity with local laws, short-term and long delays in the proceedings, and as a result, increased costs, unwillingness. According to them, they do not complain, most importantly, they are worried about being exploited or victimized by the local police. After all, the criminals are aware that even if they are arrested, there is little chance of their trial, because their victims are usually not available to testify against them in court or file a lawsuit, and they have left the country long ago, and for a simple trial and Partial amounts are not returned.

Most tourists are also reluctant to spend their time and return to the host country just for a trial. The profit they will get from this trial is much less than the travel and accommodation expenses. (20)

## **2) Factors in the Host Society**

One of the factors is the history of military or political conflict between the host community and the tourist's target community. In Iran, the attack on a bus carrying American tourists in the city of Isfahan is an example of this claim. Another reason that causes victims of tourists in the host society is "cultural conflict" (21). In a classic study, Selin (22) showed the role of cultural conflicts in the occurrence of crime. In the opinion of this researcher, crime is caused by a clash between different behavioral norms in a society. This approach is especially evident in successive immigrant societies. In his opinion, the concept of "cultural conflict" alone is not enough to explain the changes in the crime rate, and this concept should be considered in a more complex set of social and economic factors of the whole society. (23)

Therefore, two different cultures, i.e. in different value and normative systems, are placed against each other in the same place and time, that is, the dominant culture of the host society is placed against the culture of tourists, and it leads to the occurrence of criminal acts. Selin, a Swedish criminologist of American origin, believes in his research titled "Cultural Conflict and Crime" in 1938 (24) that there are ways in which a conflict may arise between different cultural norms: a) When these norms in the border between neighboring cultural realms collides with each other. b) When the law of a cultural group expands and covers the territory of another group, c) When the members of a cultural group migrate to the territory of another group.

In this way, when a tourist spends a few days in the host society, such a cultural conflict can occur between his native culture and the official ruling culture. Therefore, when the tourist is unaware of the customs and laws of the host country or does not pay attention to them at all, he arouses the cultural and national feelings of the local people and makes himself a victim. Especially in traditional places and societies, where moral requirements are often limited to the group itself and the members of that society, that is, the people of that society observe the existing requirements only for the members of that society and do not feel obliged for the people outside that society.

Therefore, tourists should respect the moral principles and values of the host country and avoid behaviors that are against the customs and culture of the host country. For this purpose, it is necessary for tourists to know the culture, customs, geography, history, moral, legal and religious requirements of the host country.

We know that every industry brings some psychological, social, economic and political consequences by causing congestion in some places, and these congestions are potentially one of the causes of conflicts and if people cannot adapt to the new conditions. These conflicts are increasing. Usually, rapid and increasing developments that lead to many changes, if these developments are not adapted to the standards of a society and the local people also have a negative view of it, it will leave severe negative effects. (25) Tourism development is one of these the principle is not excluded. The increase in the number of tourists and their excessive density causes traffic, noise, and sometimes commercial and profitable exploitation of nature (based on the principle of cost-benefit), increase in the price of services, etc. (26)

The excessive development and expansion of this industry has caused the protest of the local population. As a result, the more these existing contradictions and differences increase, the degree of hostility and enmity towards tourists will increase and due to the hostility and enmity of the locals, they will be considered and defined as authorized and legitimate targets for criminal activities, which in this case, not only Committing a crime against them will not face social and popular condemnation, but committing a crime against them can be considered legitimate and in some cases even a value. Also, the excessive development of this industry is reported to be one of the factors of weakening the social barriers in the host communities. The result of the destruction of these restraints will be an increase in crimes against them. In these cases, it is recommended that local residents benefit from the benefits of tourism development and this industry should be developed gradually so that the community has enough time to adapt to the conditions.

## **Prevention**

Crime is a complex and conceptual phenomenon that changes in time and place, and there are different views on it. Their point of intersection is to exercise control over it. For a long time, it was thought that the only method and the best measure to control crime is formed in the form of the criminal justice system and applied through punishment. But today, there is a kind of convergence on the issue that the process of criminalization is not a necessary condition for social control, in other words, control does not appear only in official forms. This approach finally led to the emergence of preventive criminology, which focuses on a narrow concept of prevention. That is, by using different techniques in order to prevent the occurrence of crime, the goal is to prevent and surpass the crime.

## **Types of Prevention**

In relation to crime prevention, there are different classifications according to the number of criminologists. In a general classification, prevention is divided into three types: social prevention, situational prevention, and police prevention.



## 1) Social Prevention

Social prevention includes basic, deep and long-term actions towards people and their surroundings. The level of people's understanding should be raised and the rights of tourists should be explained to the society. In this case, mainly two types of views have been taken into consideration, both from the theoretical and practical aspects. These two approaches are presented under the title of structural or architectural approach and recreation and entertainment approach in the form of "leisure time". That is, attention is paid to the construction of new streets, neighborhoods and towns and to security issues against crime.

In the architectural and environmental approach, the goal is to eliminate the blind spots that have arisen in the construction of buildings and possibly provide grounds for committing crimes. Therefore, the construction and architecture of buildings should be such that it provides complete visibility and is compatible with the psychological and cultural needs of people.

Another approach is based on the regulation of free time and cultural issues, which is especially concerned with the discussion of young people. Leisure time should be arranged in such a way that the free time of young people can be filled in a variety of ways. In the case of social prevention of the environmental type, the measures are for the environment and the policy of urban planning and development of cities should be taken into consideration in terms of its criminal aspects. Therefore, the construction of cities, blocks and towers should be preceded by criminological and sociological studies. (27)

We said that safety and security are one of the important factors in choosing a destination for tourists, and crime and insecurity are important obstacles for the development of this industry. Therefore, all host countries try to present a safe and secure image of their country and take measures to protect and support tourists from potential criminals.

## 2) Situational Prevention

Situational prevention means adopting and applying preventive measures whose direction and purpose is to limit or eliminate opportunities and suitable situations for committing crimes. This type of prevention aims to limit or eliminate opportunities for crime, occasions and circumstances that lead to the occurrence of crime. This is applicable in the case of intentional crimes and generally in crimes such as robbery or murders that are based on a previous relationship between the criminal and the victim (conflict murders). Therefore, in this type of prevention, at the same time as applying social measures that are actually aimed at preventing people from becoming criminals, other measures should be taken that are aimed at preventing injury to people and their property. Situational prevention requires spending money. Creating barriers to crime within the framework of this type of prevention has a financial cost. The government should provide and strengthen the lighting of a certain neighborhood or street, which is a place of buying and selling and consuming drugs, car theft, or theft, which will lead to a new financial burden. (28)

It should be noted that the focus of theories justifying crimes against tourists is focusing on the element of situation and opportunity. Therefore, preventive solutions and measures should also include eliminating opportunities and interfering in situations before the crime occurs. This leads to the theory of situational prevention of crime and social prevention of an environmental type. Therefore, in this part of the discussion, the proposed solutions and actions to deal with tourism-related crimes are mainly based on the above principles.

### **a) Cooperation and Coordination of Related Institutions and Organizations**

Developing and strengthening cooperation and communication between law enforcement departments and tourism departments, numerous organizations and the private sector active in the tourism industry, such as hoteliers and owners of large travel agencies, will increase effective measures to increase the security and safety of tourists, thereby reducing the number of crimes. and increasing security and lack of insecurity, the beauty and attractiveness of tourist destinations increases.

### **b) Police Actions**

In laws and regulations as well as in public opinion, the police has always been associated with the title of judicial officer and with the mission of detecting crimes, arresting criminals and generally with the term "suppression of crime and criminals", and thus the role of the police is traditionally only within the framework of the system. A criminal offense was intended. But in parallel with the emphasis of criminological findings on the benefit and effect of prevention in reducing the number of crimes on the one hand, and the theoretical-practical acceptance of the institution of prevention as a new realm of criminal policy next to its traditional realm, that is, repression, on the other hand, insight and new forms of the mission and duty of the police in society has been created and planned since the beginning of the seventies. (29) In this way, new types of administrative or judicial police were created, with diverse tasks and with specific and defined areas of duty to deal with special situations alongside the traditional police, which can be referred to as special riot police, judicial police, etc. A new example of this type of police is the tourist police.

In some countries, they have formed "support departments or special police" to guard and protect tourists within the framework of laws and regulations. Therefore, the police is considered the main force and the basis of law enforcement in most countries to provide support and assistance to all people within the jurisdiction, but because tourists often face many issues and problems and may be exposed to threats and There are more and more serious dangers and the abuse of regular police officers, especially in third world countries.

In some countries, special departments and departments have been established on the recommendation of the World Tourism Organization to support and protect them, which has become known as the tourism police. This police is better than the local police, able to communicate and talk with tourists in their own language or international language, which deals with all the cases in which tourists are somehow involved, and definitely in the long run, a very positive effect on the image. Tourism will leave.

### **c) Tourism Offices**

Officials of tourism places, as the main guardians of this industry, should provide the necessary advice, guidelines and instructions to tourists by preparing and distributing training pamphlets and inform them of potential risks and threats, as well as periodic trainings regarding safety and security. to hold for the workers working in this industry. The aforementioned brochures and leaflets are prepared and distributed with the aim of increasing the information and awareness of tourists in knowing the location of places that may pose a threat or danger to them, and provide them with the necessary warnings in the above fields, as well as the location of the primary destination of this type. They explain the places to them. In addition, this information can include unsafe and crime-prone places around tourist institutions and tourist centers and other necessary information.

### **d) The Role of People and the Education of Local Communities**

Educating the people of the local communities about the benefits of tourism and removing this point from the minds of the people that tourists are not fun people and the purpose of their development

and support is to support these types of people who use the opportunity to carry out their illegal intentions. do not Their actions do not threaten national culture and customs, but are a factor for peace and dialogue between civilizations. This can be done by installing signs that show the friendship of locals with tourists and other efforts in mass media and schools and universities.

#### **e) International Organizations**

These organizations are able to universalize tourism rights by preparing and distributing tourism ethics charter, legal charter of rights and legal and police protections for tourism and promoting and presenting it to all countries and forcing countries to take preventive measures to protect their rights. They can create strong links between the members of the World Tourism Organization in the field of developing this industry and providing security for them. Establish the criminal penalties and the speedy criminal procedure as uniform regulations in all countries.

#### **f) Precautions for Tourists**

There are factors that are necessary for the occurrence of a crime, the presence of a suitable sacrificial victim and a girl, according to the evidence of Dara Boden, special characteristics, and a suitable image for the crimes that can be committed. It is obvious that there is no suitable ritual or sacrificial ritual, and it is not sufficient to prove that a sufficient crime has occurred. In order to ensure security and safety and enjoyment of car registration, it is necessary to ensure the safety and security of a car with a reliable performance. You may also be able to secure the security of your loved ones with the auspices of the resources of the Minister of Defense of India. (30) 1- Make use of an engraving program to create a program, before moving, and to the extent possible, use a high-speed path and extend it. 2- Sunset with the sun of Byron, its elevation, and its elevation, in the areas of how many lights, or the date of avoiding Namayand and Shab Hengam, the place of residence of Khod Raqnand. 3- By using a means, using a machine, when you leave it, even for a short period of time. 4- Gardening (locking the cordon) and turning it into a place of residence and bridging means with rice from a new place. 5- Direction and accuracy of enough Hengam Raften in Parkinghai Tarik. 6- Negligence in the treatment of children in a safe place where you leave it with the view of benefiting from the possibilities of welfare, such as istikhar, or they are responsible for it. 7- Careful referral to the recommendations of law enforcement officials, tour managers, or other responsible persons and careful care of them. 8- She is traveling with a certified document and an official licensed official, based on relevant references. 9- Respect local etiquette, fees, and rules, and not criticize local phrases and grammar in public places and other grammatical resources in a clear manner, as they are indisputable and necessary in order to prevent a crime from being committed.

#### **g) People of Hamra Gardashgaran**

These people- managers of Tours, Rahnamayan Gordashgaran and other personal names- a common chapter between Gardashgaran and the places of Gardashgari University of Mizban-Hstand. It is a guarantee and a statement of my information, as a reason for creating a sense of French attachment to the people of Kurdistan, a shared responsibility and a lot of benefits and tips, recommendations and safety tips in the course of tourism in choosing a decision in India. Sufficient knowledge for the sake of Kurdistan in terms of safety and security and precautionary measures in the puzzles of the Injam Gerd travel program. And throughout the length of the journey, it is repeated. These warnings and advice can be found in the country, which is related to the points of a month's crime and the danger of jeep crimes, or special information in the resource of dangerous paths and the surroundings of the most severe places.

**3) Peshgiri Plessi:** Peshgiri plasi az-Zakhari means social action and Farangi blasi in the perspective of peace, social strife, and duel with criminal factors, because they do not have the title of the pillars of the Kifri system. Place means, in addition to his job, to the title of a judicial officer, who may come before the occurrence of a crime, without his intervention and action. Police, according to the rules

and in a two-year period, after the occurrence of an incurred crime, may work, but not from administrative courts and non-regulated police, which could be expected before the occurrence of a crime, due to their intervention and actions according to the requirements of social conditions. In this type of peshgiri, you can participate in caricatures rather than in peshgiri effective. In the college of Choorhai Jahan, the post of the mayor of the city, the stability of systems and the security of public and individual Asayish, the detection of crimes and the investigation of their occurrence. It is a government that directs the thinking of a government to its government, and its functions and duties are different in order to define what can be used as a government in a different way. Please and officials that you are not going to buy a university, a source of protection and preservation of the decision of India, with a reputation and portrayal of the university of affairs and economic capabilities, a source of protection and preservation of the decision of India. Crimes against the people of Kurdistan have not been ended by the society and the economy. The impact of this type of crime is not uncommon. This type of crime is severely reported, and the purpose and purpose of the university is in the eyes of the Turistha by force. It is very difficult and positive for economic turmoil and trauma for the university. In a duel with these criminal activities, departments and officials, rather than a basic pattern of fulfilling a response, and in the line of a defense presenter from a university in exchange for criminal activities, a decision was made.

Banabrain Place, the main Norwegian law enforcement in most of its cases, as evidenced by the fact that Gardashran most of the issues and problems attributed to the locals are confronted with severity and may be subjected to threats and dangers that are better and more important in reality, we need a special approach and better protection. Given the prevalence of crimes against him, and his special situation, which is based on poor observation and sensitivity, the need for special protection from his children. In view of the recommendation of Sazeman Jahani Gardashgari based on the creation of Sazeman Place Gardashgari every month or month, please take the initiative to establish this structure as a function of its own functions and persons with special conditions for selection. Gardashgari's name is in the ancestors of the member of Sazeman Jahani Gardashgari, which was founded in 1988, including the countries of Egypt, Greece, Cyprus, Syria, Mexico, Florida, America, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Slovenia, Thailand, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Zimba. And others are sleeping cold.

### **Protect Place from Gardashgaran**

There is a stage for the protection of the place of protection of the Qur'an in the purposes of joy and the Qur'an of the meaning of the phrase: 1- Continuous Hamkari Sanat Gardashgari and Bliss: The first stage is to find an arranged Hamkari and Hanji between the two officials of Bliss and Bakhsh Gardashgari est. There is a lot of security and security that you can count on every month or place. A company with an engineer, a company in Kangaroo, a company with the books of a newspaper, and the conduct of these joint programs, in a suspended perspective, as a crime before the start of an increasing period of time.

Find out how this program is an effective procedure that can be explained by an explanation: **A-Reconciliatory Stories Narrated:** (31) The severity is fixed as a direct and negative link between the number of officials present in Khaiaban and the number of crimes of severity in a limited number that is diagnosed and present. It does not mean that there is a number of officials present in a place of joy and praise for the most severe crimes in that place, how many times it appears, and vice versa.

**B- Hamangi on the Surface of a Milli:** (32) Fixed investigations, including those with pesti- tic crimes on any surface, whether or not they are purely on a local surface. Criminal gangs are only within the limited scope of the Nakhwan Kurd campaign. In an area where there was a campaign of constraint, it was carried out by law. So, Basti Ba, where are the crimes on the roof of a milli ya yaalti, that is, on the surface of the Klan Barkhord Namud. In addition, if there is a crime in any religious religious gathering area, it is possible to find a temporary basis because of the type of crime in all the religious places that the community is in fact.

**C- Compensation of Lost Security Standards:** Please Gardashri in a resource that issues in Najran Ast. We have evidence that the most important and most important locks and locks are old and well-founded. Therefore, in order to prevent financial crimes from occurring, you should not be afraid of any of the facilities of Gardashgari under the supervision of a new security system.

**D- Karkanan Bakhsh Gardasheri:** Possibly because of the personalities that made Gardashiri work, because of previous notes, and their situation is very vague. Therefore, the situation and precedent of Karkanan have been confirmed from the viewpoint of experience, findings and precedent, as well as the rationale and basis of the decision. In addition to this, in the case of committing a crime, except for those people against him, the most severe punishments for the actions of the Kurds.

**2- Continuous Training of Tourism Staff:** It is obvious that everyone encourages and supports security training for the employees of tourist places, therefore, one of the duties of the tourism police is to educate the employees of this department about crime and its occurrence in these places, so that their activities and actions unconsciously expose tourists to dangers. Do not put more. This kind of training provides more and better support to the tourism industry against terrorist attacks and crimes based on opportunity (34).

**3 -Continuous Training of Police Officers:** Due to cultural and sociological differences, tourists suffer more than usual from social instability and are often easy targets for criminals. Therefore, tourism police officers should be sensitive and compassionate towards the needs of guests. When tourists are victimized, the police should know how to comfort them and how to help them to reduce their chances of becoming victims. A definite requirement for this is the ability of police officers to speak a foreign or international language. (35) To protect tourists, the police can increase their foot patrols in crowded tourist areas. Tourist police officers should be outgoing, sociable and friendly with people and deeply accept that part of their work and duty is to mix with the guests of their community, so they should stop and talk to tourists and have a friendly and regular presence on the street. . These informal conversations not only enable the police to get more information about their needs, but also create the impression that the community is safe enough. Because the police officer has the opportunity to talk to someone other than his colleague. In the long run, efforts should be made to ensure that the tourism police officers can speak most foreign languages so that they can deal directly with tourists in important and urgent cases. The tourist police should get a complete knowledge of the destination (entertainment places) and its attractions and patrol on foot in the areas where there is a high crowd of tourists.

The main objectives of continuous training of tourism police officers are: Education on the economic impact of tourism, more awareness of the components of the tourism industry, awareness and knowledge of the specific terms and concepts of the tourism industry, understanding and awareness of the psychology and sociology of tourists, awareness of the special needs and problems and the spirits of international tourists, understanding the special needs and problems Tourists who are unable to speak the local language, knowledge of various crime prevention methods and how to ensure the security of tourist places. Police officers usually introduce changes when these changes, however fundamental, are provided by a training and information program such as They accept much better. Such programs are very basic and necessary due to the lack of knowledge of most police officers about the value of public relations and community marketing. The duties of the tourism police mainly include ensuring the security of tourists, supporting and protecting them, identifying tourist attractions in order to support and protect them, providing information, providing special services such as administrative services, quick and immediate action in criminal cases that tourists have somehow committed in It is involved and prevention of illegal activities related to tourism.

Another part of the duties of this force is monitoring the correct implementation of laws in tourism businesses, providing services based on the general instructions of tourism organizations, providing law enforcement services to tourists and tours, monitoring and controlling coastal cities, tourist

and ancient places, passenger stations, wharves in terms of cleanliness, and health and public order, identifying all the needs and deficiencies in accommodation places and tourism businesses and providing suitable solutions to solve them. Facilitation of customs, consular, passport and visa matters, matters related to the transportation of tourists, facilitation of judicial matters related to tourists, providing correct information and news to the media and the press can be added to these duties.

As can be seen, providing these services to tourists will make them not touch the current problems in administrative systems, especially in underdeveloped countries, and become interested in visiting again, which is the best type of advertisement for the tourism industry. Carrying out the above tasks definitely requires a special administrative organization with financial facilities, whose budget is usually provided by tourism departments and officials or the government. Tourist police officers from among the local police officers who have special qualifications such as familiarity with one or more foreign languages and the ability to speak them, voluntary service, experienced, elderly, with great patience and tolerance, high public relations, sociable and well-spoken, etc. are selected. As a result, the tourism industry needs law enforcement agencies to participate wholeheartedly and actively not only in cases related to society but also in cases related to the tourism industry. Considering the transformation of tourism into a big industry, it is time for the tourism professionals to take good care and protect this industry with the help of the police. Complete care, prevention and reduction of crimes against tourists requires the establishment of a special police whose only duty is to support the tourism industry and select trained officers to deal with tourism issues. This department has a clear and specific behavior with this industry and the officers make great efforts to prevent crimes against tourists and tourism facilities.

### **Necessary Measures to Improve and Compensate for the Effects of Delinquency (36)**

When a tourist destination has been affected by criminal and violent acts, and then intense publicity has been launched by the mass media, a series of measures can be taken to reduce the damage and restore the situation to its former state.

Some tourist places have used three major methods in these situations, which have been successful. These three methods are a combination of promoting and publishing information, advertising and marketing. Just like the proverb "honesty and truthfulness is the best policy" (37), experience and research have proven that instead of covering up facts or blaming the media for exaggerating issues, the best possible strategy and policy is honesty and truthfulness. The government officials who have tried to hide the facts before admit that to improve the situation of the tourism industry, the truth, honesty, and empathy of the media and tourists should be used. . Therefore, it is very important and fundamental to promote current and daily information among the media, workers in this industry and tourists who exist in the source markets. Then, when the waves of crime and violence subsided, advertising and public relations activities started and propaganda policies were implemented. The purpose of these activities is to inform the world that everything has returned to its original state and the criminals have been arrested and sentenced to severe punishment, and there is no reason to worry. (38)

Destinations that have behaved reliably and honestly during crises and are now seeking to regain their former reputation have less difficulty convincing the media and potential tourists that things are truly back to normal. Experience has shown that without increasing marketing activities, most destinations are not able to improve and compensate for the situation and negative results caused by criminal and violent acts. Such activities include fully supporting them, compensating the victims, discounting prices and creating multiple situations, which has been done by destinations such as Cyprus, Egypt and Slovenia with varying degrees of success. In times like this, when the tourism industry faces recession, some governments have supported their tourism industry financially, which is in the form of subsidies, long-term loans without interest or with low interest, tax exemptions, and other similar things. Due to the fact that a lot of resources and facilities are needed to revive this industry after the disturbance in the security of tourists, both the public and private sectors should coordinate each other's efforts to restore the

situation, the main of which are strengthening law enforcement agencies, establishing rules and regulations. New to fight crimes against tourism is to finance promotional activities and above all to provide programs and plans to support them in the event of a crisis.

Finally, all citizens of the society and non-governmental organizations should voluntarily and voluntarily travel to restore the lost trust and plan and advertise to present a calm and stable image of their country. (39) As a result, just as no one person alone can be successful in preventing criminal and violent acts, no single method can be successful in recovery and restoration, so all stakeholders, from the government to the workers working in This industry should make the necessary efforts to manage the crisis and in this way be fully coordinated and each of their officials should think about the care and protection of their guests and customers. Improper management of such crises can lead to the destruction of this industry, which will result in an economic crisis caused by lack of income, unemployment and poverty.

### **Results**

Today, due to the expansion of international law and the acceptance of the international right of tourism, the facilitation of visa issuance regulations, easy travel, etc., and also due to the many benefits of tourism and its recognition as the largest global industry and the recommendations of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization for order in addition, this industry has grown a lot. In addition to the many benefits of tourism in terms of cultural, economic and other aspects, this industry also has negative aspects. For example, one of the social effects of its development is an increase in crime, so that in countries with large tourism destinations, crime has become an important issue and problem for the relevant officials.

An increase in crime in a tourist area, especially crimes against tourists, is one of the most important causes of feeling insecure for them. Due to the fact that the commission of this type of crime, especially violent crime against them, is widely reflected in the mass media of the world, in addition to the fact that tourists themselves avoid traveling to areas with a high crime rate, most governments also prohibit their citizens from They prohibit traveling to these types of destinations, which will result in the stagnation of this industry and subsequent economic problems. Therefore, matters related to the health and safety of tourists are very important. Researchers have presented several reasons regarding the high rate of crimes against tourists compared to crimes against natives in some tourist destinations, some of which are related to the characteristics of the victims themselves and others are related to the society. Among the causes of the first type, we can easily identify them; lack of familiarity with the host culture; having portable property; their unwillingness to report the crime and pursue the criminal due to time constraints and high costs; Surfing until late in order to make maximum use of time and facilities; being close to potential performers; their attractiveness and temptation; unprotected exposure to criminal elements; Touring in unsafe places due to lack of familiarity with the place, adventure, etc.

On the other hand, other reasons can be mentioned such as: unavoidable behaviors during holidays; creation of very suitable opportunities for committing crimes; low cost of committing crimes against tourists (economic theory of crime, type of daily activities and presence in crime-prone places and spots). named. Some of the sociological factors include: the cultural conflict between tourists and residents; records of military or political conflict between the host society and the tourist's target society; He pointed out the problem of criminal subcultures, the rising cost of living and the stimulating behavior of tourists, etc.

By organizing and issuing declarations and letters of approval, international organizations have tried to regulate relations between local people and tourists and prevent conflicts between them and express the rights of tourism and tourists. Some countries, according to their own policies and situation, have taken measures such as the establishment of a special tourism police to protect and protect them from criminal agents and to provide the return and accommodation costs of witnesses or plaintiffs who

come to the country to testify or file a claim and pursue it. they return to their destination in order to increase the cost of committing a crime against them, to approve the speedy criminal procedure in cases where tourism is involved in criminal law and criminal procedure, in order to investigate and issue a verdict before the end of their stay and other cases. This has been successful to some extent in preventing crimes and raising the cost of committing crimes against them.

The tourism industry should take two immediate actions and activities: A- Actions that inform potential tourists of the earliest and simplest preventive actions, as well as actions that increase and maximize the costs of offending tourists and deprive potential criminals of opportunities to commit crimes. Intensification of the punishment for the perpetrators of crimes against tourists, immediate and quick investigation, provision of expenses for the return of witnesses, the use of special police to ensure their security and also equipping it with advanced crime detection facilities and elite agents familiar with foreign languages, which increases the probability of crime detection and punishment. becomes a criminal, compensating the damages and losses caused by the crime by the government and providing legal assistance due to their familiarity with the laws of the host country are examples of these measures.

B- Advertising policies and strategies of the tourism industry should also be revised. That is, the advertising policies and methods used by this industry are considered criminal factors. Also, different types of tourism can have different effects on the amount of crime, for example, tourism in the form of a tour (group) or family is less criminal due to the lack of opportunities for criminal activities and the presence of supporters, while individual tourism is the opposite. Therefore, efforts should be made to change the composition of these tourists in order to create a greater trend towards mass tourism, family, etc., so that it can be effective in reducing crime.

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