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Crime prevention refers to the traditional deterrent, incapacitated and rehabilitation strategies that are in place by law enforcement and criminal justice authorities. Crime prevention programmes can be divided into three categories: community prevention, prevention, and crime prevention, development or risk-oriented crime. The basic idea of development or risk-oriented crime prevention programmes is very simple: identify key risk factors for offences and introduce prevention methods to counter them. I. Introduction II. Risk-oriented Prevention III. IV. Prevention based on Family V. Prevention on the basis of Schools VI. Community Programs VII. Conclusion I. As described by Michael Tony and David Farrington (1995), crime prevention programs are among the traditional deterrent, incapacitated and rehabilitation strategies that operate law enforcement and criminal justice systems. Population prevention refers to measures aimed at changing social conditions and institutions (e.g. families, peers, social norms, clubs, organizations) that affect crime in residential communities. These activities focus on community risk factors and social conditions, such as cohesion or disorganization. Situational prevention refers to measures aimed at preventing the commission of crimes by reducing the capacity and increasing the risk and complexity of offences. Development crime prevention programmes are among measures aimed at preventing the development of criminal development in individuals, especially those that target risk and protective factors found in human development studies. This research focuses on prevention of development or risk. The main objective is to summarize some of the most effective programmes for the prevention of offending and anti-social behaviour, the effectiveness of which has been demonstrated in high-quality evaluation studies. Particular attention is paid to programmes evaluated in randomized experiments with large enough samples, as the impact of any intervention on crime can be demonstrated most convincingly in these studies (see Farrington and Welsh, 2006). Second, Risk-based prevention is a basic message of development or risk prevention: identifying key risk factors for offending and implementing prevention methods to counter them. It is not uncommon to attempt to identify key protective factors against wrongdoing and to introduce prevention methods to strengthen them or Longitudinal surveys are used to gain knowledge of risk factors and protective factors, and experimental and quasi-experimental methods are used to assess the impact of prevention and intervention programmes. Risk-oriented prevention has been imported into the criminology of medicine and public health by pioneers such as David David and Richard Catalano (1992). This approach has been successfully used for many years to fight diseases such as cancer and heart disease. For example, identified risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, a fatty diet and lack of exercise. These problems can be addressed by encouraging people to quit smoking; Have a healthier, low-fat diet, and exercise more. Risk-oriented prevention has linked explanation and prevention; Links fundamental and applied research; and connects scientists, politicians and practitioners. Saving Children from Crime: Early Risk Factors and Effective Interventions by Farrington and Brandon Welsh (2007) provides a detailed description of this approach. It is important to note that risk-based prevention is easy to understand and communicate, and is readily accepted by policy makers, practitioners and the general public. Both risk factors and interventions are based on empirical research rather than theories. This approach avoids complex theoretical questions about which risk factors have causal effects. What is the risk factor? By definition, the risk factor predicts an increased likelihood of later offences. For example, children who experience poor parental supervision have an increased risk of committing criminal acts later in life. In the Cambridge Study on Offender Development, which is a promising longitudinal survey of 400 London men aged 8 to 50, a total of 61% of those experiencing poor parental supervision at the age of 8 were convicted at the age of 50, compared with 36% of the rest - a significant difference. Since risk factors are determined by their ability to predict later offences, it follows that longitudinal studies are needed to establish them. The most important risk factors for offences are well known (Farrington, 2007). These include specific factors such as high impulsivity and low intelligence, family factors such as poor parental supervision and harsh or unsustainable parental discipline, such as hanging out with offending friends, school factors such as high-crime school attendance, socio-economic factors such as low income and poor housing, and neighborhood or community factors such as high-crime schools. The focus is on risk factors that can be changed through interventions. There is also a focus on protective factors that predict a low probability of wrongdoing but are less aware of them. Risk factors tend to be similar to many different outcomes, including crime, violence, drug use, school failure and unemployment. This is news, because a program that is successful in reducing one of these results is likely to be successful in reducing the other as well. This research examines programs that address risk factors for the family, school, peers and community. View research on criminal justice or review criminal justice justice Themes. Attempts to reduce crime are an attempt to reduce and deter crime and crime. It applies specifically to the efforts of Governments to reduce crime, enforce the law and maintain criminal justice. Studies by criminologists, commissions and research bodies such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations, the United States National Research Council and the UK Audit Commission have analysed their and other studies on how to reduce interpersonal crime. They agree that Governments need to go beyond law enforcement and criminal justice to address the risk factors that cause crime because it is more cost-effective and leads to greater social benefits than standard ways of responding to crime. Numerous opinion polls also support public support for investment in prevention. Waller uses these materials in Less Law, More Order to propose specific measures to reduce crime as well as the Crime Bill. The world Health Organization (2004) complements the World Report on Violence and Health (2002) and Resolution 56-24 of the World Health Assembly 2003 for Governments to implement nine recommendations: Creating, implementing and monitoring a national action plan to prevent violence. Expand opportunities to collect data on violence. Prioritize and support research into the causes, consequences, costs and prevention of violence. Promoting primary response prevention. Strengthen responses for victims of violence. Integrating the prevention of violence into social and educational policies and thereby promoting gender and social equality. Closer cooperation and information on violence prevention. Encourage and monitor compliance with international treaties, laws and other human rights protection mechanisms. Seek a practical, internationally agreed response to global drugs and the global arms trade. Commissions are aligned with the role of municipalities, as they are at best capable of organizing strategies to combat the risk factors that cause crime. The European Forum on Urban Security and the United States Conference of Mayors stressed that municipalities should focus on programmes to meet the needs of at-risk youth and women vulnerable to violence. To succeed, they need to build a coalition of key institutions such as schools, job creation, social services, housing and law enforcement around diagnosis. Types of offers Preventing Crime Multiple Factors must come together to commit a crime: a person or group must have the desire or motivation to engage in prohibited or prohibited conduct; At least some of the participants must have the skills and tools necessary to commit a crime; and that opportunity must be given. Primary prevention is aimed at addressing individual and family factors associated with later involvement in criminal activity. Individual level-level factors because attachment to school and participation in pro-social activities reduce the likelihood of criminal involvement. Family-level factors, such as consistent parenting skills, also reduce the risk of individual level. Risk factors are additives in nature. The greater the number of risk factors, the higher the risk of criminal involvement. In addition, there are initiatives to change the crime rate at the community or cumulative level. For example, Larry Sherman of the University of Maryland's Police Domestic Violence (1993) demonstrated that changing police response policies to calls for domestic violence changed the likelihood of further violence. Police hotspots, areas of known criminal activity, reduce the number of criminal events reported to the police in these areas. Other initiatives include efforts to protect public order in order to capture known criminals. Organizations like America's Most Wanted and Crime Stoppers help catch these criminals. Secondary prevention uses intervention methods against young people at high risk of crime and is particularly targeted at young people who drop out of school or become involved in gangs. It focuses on social programmes and law enforcement in areas where crime rates are high. A large proportion of crimes occurring in areas with high crime rates are related to social and physical problems. The use of secondary crime prevention in cities such as Birmingham and Bogota has led to a significant reduction in crime and violence. Programmes such as general social services, educational institutions and the police targeted young people who were at risk and had been shown to significantly reduce crime. (quote is necessary) Tertiary prevention is used after the commission of a crime to prevent successive incidents. Such measures can be seen in the implementation of a new security policy following terrorist attacks, such as the attacks of 11 September 2001. The prevention of situational crimes uses methods aimed at reducing the possibility of committing a crime. Some of the methods include increasing the complexity of crime, increasing the risk of crime and reducing the benefits of crime. Situational Crime Prevention Introduction and Situational Crime Description (SCP) is a relatively new concept that takes a preventive approach, focusing on methods to reduce opportunities for crime. It was first reported in a 1976 report published by the British Home Office. SCP focuses on the criminal environment and differs from most because it begins by examining the circumstances that allow for specific types of crime. By gaining an understanding of these circumstances, mechanisms are then put in place to change the appropriate conditions in order to reduce the scope for specific crimes. Thus, the SCP focuses on crime prevention, not punishment identifying offenders and their intention is to make criminal activity less attractive to offenders. The SCP focuses on capacity-reduction processes that target specific forms of crime, Entail managing, creating or manipulating the immediate environment as organized and permanent as possible, and leads to the fact that crime is more complex and risky or less useful and justified. The theory behind SCP focuses on creating security mechanisms that help protect people by making criminals feel that they may be unable to commit crimes or will be in a situation where they may be caught or detected, leading to their reluctance to commit crimes where such mechanisms are in place. The logic of this is based on the concept of rational choice - that each offender will assess the position of a potential crime, weigh how much they can get, balance it with how much they can lose and the likelihood of failure, and then act accordingly. One example of SCP in practice is automated enforcement of traffic rules. Automated Traffic Enforcement Systems (ATES) use automatic cameras on the roads to catch drivers who are speeding and those running at red lights. Such systems are used all over the world. These systems have been installed and advertised as an attempt to keep illegal driving cases down. As a potential criminal, someone who is about to speed up or run a red light knows that their risk of getting caught is almost 100% with these systems. This completely discourages a person from speeding or running a red light in areas in which they know ATES are configured. While this is not conclusive, the evidence suggests that such systems work. In a Philadelphia study, some of the city's most dangerous intersections had a 96% reduction in red light violations after installing and advertising the ATES system. The application of SCP to information systems (IS) Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) generally seeks to move away from the dispositional theories of the criminal commission, i.e. the influence of psychosocial factors or the genetic makeup of the perpetrator, and to focus on those environmental and situational factors that could potentially affect criminal behavior. Thus, instead of focusing on the perpetrator, SCP focuses on circumstances that lend themselves to the commission of a crime. Understanding these circumstances leads to measures that change environmental factors to reduce opportunities for criminal behaviour. Other aspects of SCP include: specific forms of crime, such as cybercrime, with the aim of increasing efforts and reducing the potential risks of reducing the crime of provocative phenomena. The introduction of these safeguards is designed to offender's view of the risks and benefits of committing a crime. A criminal act is usually carried out if the offender decides that there is little or no danger attached to the act. One of the purposes of the SEC is to implement safeguards until the potential offender views the act unfavourably. For example, if a driver approaches an intersection where there is a speed camera, he or she estimates that there is a nearly 100% chance of being caught while trying to run a red light, and therefore slows down. The use of criminal scripts has been touted as a method of administration of safeguards. The scenarios were originally developed in the field of cognitive science and focused on behavioral processes associated with rational purposeful behavior. Scenarios were therefore proposed as a tool for the study of criminal behaviour. In particular, the use of the term universal script to correctly define all stages of the crime process has been put forward. Application to cybercrime has been suggested to evaluate cybercriminals in terms of their criminal qualities, which include skills, knowledge, resources, access and motivation (SKRAM). Cybercriminals tend to have a high degree of these attributes, which is why SCP may prove more useful than traditional approaches to crime. Clarke offered a table of twenty-five crime prevention methods, but five common headlines: Increased efforts to commit crime Increase the risk of committing a crime Reducing the rewards for the commission of a crime Reducing any provocation to commit a crime Removing any excuses for committing a crime These methods can be specially adapted to cybercrime as follows: Increasing efforts to strengthen targets and restrict access-using firewalls, encryption, maps/password access to databases of ID and databases of hacker sites and databases. Increased risks Strengthening authentication procedures for employees with access to the database, tracking the keystrokes of computer users, using photos and fingerprints for ID/credit card documents requiring additional ID for online purchases, using cameras at ATMs and at the point of sale. Reduced rewards Removal targets and breaching cyber sites - monitoring Internet sites and incoming spam, severe penalties for hacking, quick notification of stolen or lost credit cards, avoiding identification numbers on all official documents. Reducing provocations and justifications Avoiding disputes and temptations - maintaining positive relationships between employees and management and raising awareness of responsible use policies. Many these methods do not require significant investment in high-tech IT skills and knowledge. Rather, the key factor is the efficient use and training of existing staff. It was suggested that Situational crime prevention can also be helpful in improving information systems (IS) security by reducing the rewards offenders can expect from crime. The SCP theory seeks to influence the motivation of criminals through environmental and situational change and is based on three elements: increasing the perceived complexity of crime; Increased risks; and a reduction in rewards. IS professionals and others who want to fight computer crime could use the same methods and therefore reduce the frequency of computer crimes targeting the information assets of enterprises and organizations. (quote is necessary) Designing crime from the environment is an essential element of THES, and the most effective way to use computers to fight crime is to predict criminal behavior, which as a result makes it difficult to behave. The SCP also has an advantage over other IS measures because it does not focus on crime from the offender's point of view. Many businesses/organizations are heavily dependent on information and communication technologies (ICT), and information is an extremely valuable asset thanks to the available data it provides, which means that IT is becoming increasingly important. While storing information in computers provides easy access and exchange of users, computer crime poses a significant threat to such information, whether committed by an external hacker or an insider (trusted member of a business or organization). After viruses, illegal access to information and theft, information accounts for the highest percentage of all financial losses related to computer and security incidents. Businesses need to protect themselves from illegal or unethical activities that may be carried out through electronic or other methods, and IS security technologies are vital to protect against amendments, unauthorized disclosure and/or misuse of information. Computer intrusion fraud is a huge business with hackers being able to find passwords, read and change files and read emails, but such a crime can be almost eliminated if hackers can be denied access to a computer system or identified quickly enough. Despite years of research into computer security, huge amounts of money spent on secure operations, and increased training requirements, there are often reports of computer infiltration and data theft in some of the world's most secure computer systems. Criminal activity in cyberspace is growing,

computers are being used for numerous illegal activities, including surveillance credit card fraud and software piracy. As the Internet grows in popularity and growth, many web applications and services are installed that are widely used by businesses for their business operations. In the case of crime, even cautious companies or businesses that seek to create effective and comprehensive security measures, can inadvertently create an environment that helps provide opportunities because they use improper controls. Therefore, if precautions do not provide an adequate level of security, then IS will be at risk. The application of Smallbone et al.'s Integrated Theory of Child Sexual Abuse claims that it may be helpful to examine child sexual abuse as a situationally specific incident, and that in any particular case, a number of different factors may influence what the incident may occur. One factor is the situational factors that form the immediate background for the conditions in which abuse occurs. It is argued that situational factors can influence not only whether a person abuses a child, but also whether or not he first has the idea of abuse. Specific capabilities and dynamics of the situation are said to represent signals, stressors, temptations and perceived provocations that cause motivation. Consideration of situational factors leads to the fact that some offenders can be considered situational, noting them from other types. A situational offender is someone who is not attracted to children in the first place. Instead, it is stimulated to offend specific behavioral cues or stressors, often when performing care responsibilities. The authors of the theory argue that changing the situations faced by children through strategies to prevent situational crimes can reduce the likelihood of abuse, regardless of the propensity of people who may come into contact with children. The authors acknowledge that there has been little testing of situational interventions, meaning there is little evidence to demonstrate their effectiveness. The evaluation of the programme, which employed working mothers in London to reduce the situational risk of child sexual abuse in the family, illustrates some of the challenges mothers face in identifying and reducing situational risk: increasing understanding of abuse, how and where it occurs. Taking the possibility of abuse at home and in the family. Accurate assessment of the risks associated with their own children. Reducing known risks through negotiations with family members. Situational Crime Prevention and Fraud In computer systems that have been designed to develop crime from the environment, one of the tactics used is to assess the risks where business operations, clients and situations are monitored for any functions that indicate the risk of criminal activity. Credit card fraud is one of the most complex crimes in the world in recent times, and despite prevention initiatives, it is clear that more needs to be done to address this problem. Fraud management consists of a whole activities including early warning systems, signs and models of various types of fraud, user profiles and activities, computer security and avoiding customer dissatisfaction. There are a number of issues that make the development of fraud management systems extremely complex and complex, including a huge amount of data; Requiring quick and accurate detection of fraud without non-dry business operations; The ongoing development of new fraud cases using existing methods; and the risk of false positives. Fraud detection methods typically fall into two categories: statistical methods and artificial intelligence techniques. Important methods for analysing statistics to detect fraud include grouping and classification to determine patterns and associations between data sets. Compare algorithms to detect violations in user transactions compared to previous data processing methods to verify, correct errors, and evaluate incorrect or missing data. Important ai management techniques for fraud management are: data analysis, data classification and grouping, and automatically identifying associations and rules that can indicate remarkable patterns, including those related to fraud. Specialized systems for the examination program to detect fraud in the form of rules. Pattern recognition to identify groups or behaviors, either automatically or automatically, must correspond to certain inputs. Machine learning techniques to automatically detect the characteristics of neural network fraud that can identify suspicious patterns and then identify them. Neighborhoods apps can implement protective strategies to reduce violent crime. The theory of broken-down crime suggests that disorderly areas can contribute to crime by showing that they do not have adequate social control. Some studies have shown that changing the built environment can lead to a reduction in violent crime. 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