



Prevention of Victimization and Crime in the Crime of Extortion Threats in Cyberspace

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ABSTRACT

In criminal law, cybercrimes, are very broad scope, and includes a variety of theft, fraud, deception, harassment, intimidation, extortion viruses and cyber terrorism are. The Iranian criminal law, criminal called extortion does not exist, but in Article 669 of the Penal Code, adopted in 1996, the sanctions decreed that, whenever someone else, in any way threatening to kill or harm breath, or honor, or financial, or disclosure of the secret, to his or her relatives, to those determined by the demand of funds or property, or demand it, or omission done, or not, to flogging up to 74 lashes, or imprisonment of two months to two years he will be sentenced. Material element of the crime of extortion by putting the publication of private photos in a virtual environment, action is threatened. The threat that, in fact, a kind of spiritual abuse, and psychological pressure, the announcement and expressed my intention, and behavior that is illegitimate and illegal, did not intend to do it. In other words, threats, intimidation, and fear on the other side, by creating fear in order to obtain money, or is immoral gratification. Rea required for this crime, including general and specific intent is bad faith, malice general, the determination wisely and deliberately in committing the crime. In other words, the perpetrator knows and is aware that the leaking privacy, criminal act, and against the law, with knowledge, bad intentions, will commit this action. In this study, after the introduction of the concept of cyber crime, the different types of cyber crime, offer suitable solutions for the prevention of computer crime will be addressed.

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Introduction

Crime, means acting or refraining from action that is against social order and peace, and in this respect, punishment is determined. New technologies, new opportunities, and new areas for development of new types of crime, provide. Among the new technologies are the technologies of information and communication pointed out that information and communication are leading to crime. New crimes, can also new forms of old crimes, and can also record crimes, which only in cyberspace, the possibility of their occurrence. Cyber crime, a crime that, using the computer, or through cyberspace, and is located on another computer. The human dependence on computer networks and the Internet increases, development of cyber crimes is also prepared. Cybercrime, with a very broad scope, and includes a variety of theft, fraud, deception, harassment, intimidation, extortion, viruses and cyber terrorism are. Science, criminology, with a track record of a hundred years old, and in fact explores the Crime Action factors, and conditions affecting the behavior criminal, to help it, and of course benefiting from all disciplines, the prevention of the occurrence of crimes, and methods and treatment of juvenile offenders, achieve. But note in this regard that such attempts to the early sixties, along with the rise of cybercrime, only in the context of the real world, though the common points in comparative studies crimes real space, and is allowed there, but it must be said cyber crimes, the boundaries of the new study, criminology has created, because these crimes in the evolution not only challenge the concept and meaning, for

criminal law tradition has created, but literature expert of its own, too. Although some believe that, modifying the traditional rules of criminal responsive to the needs of cyber crimes is, on the contrary, some believe, the virtual world is new, and cybercriminals criminology standpoint of ordinary criminals are different, and penalties and the different treatments your needs are met.

Review of Iranian criminal laws regarding computer crime, fraud and cyber-crime issues Unfortunately, in Iran, later than other countries sent graph, and probably due to unknown information technology in Iran. With the development of information technology, and its popularity among the general public, country managers, the rules was felt necessary. The first official reference country, who feel the need to consider the rights computer, informatics Council, the Organization's program and budget. The first law, passed on cyber-crime in Iran, which dates back to 2000, the Parliament, "Law for the Protection of the creators of computer software" as adopted.

In 2002, the draft law on electronic commerce, the text finally in 2003, was the final approval of Parliament. Among the most important, they can be mentioned include: criminalization of forgery, computer fraud, criminal protection of consumer rights, data protection and copyright.

The concept of the crime of extortion threats in cyberspace

Cyber crime and computer crime is a new, wide range of criminal acts, and it is this concept, and the changing nature of information technology advancement from moment to moment, and ways of exploiting it.

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As far as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime in 2001, the definition of the crime, the data is available. It seems most complete definition of this is: "any act legislator explicitly computers, as subject or as a means of mass among the pillars of the material it has announced, or is actually a computer, as the subject or by commission, or storage device or processing or transmission reasons for crime, be involved in it." This definition, in addition to the crimes mentioned in the two previous offenses, which only reasons related information, the computer stored in terms of targets investigation, and prosecution of crime, taking into account the specific rules of procedure criminal, is known as cybercrime. Some authors, computer crime and cybercrime considered synonymous, and they have to know the meaning. "In other words, cybercrime offenses for which, in cyberspace occur, in terms of crimes such as pornography, defamation, harassment, and abuse of e-mail, and other crimes, the computer as a tool, and is used by crime, cybercrime is not among. Another definition of cybercrime every act and omission that, "in" or "by" or "help" connect to the Internet, either directly, or indirectly occurs, and by law prohibited, it is intended to punish, called cybercrime.

In Article 16 of the Internet Crimes mention the is that anyone using the system, computer or telecommunications, video, image, or use such information to publish, and harm to the cause, the punishment of 91 days, up to two years sentenced. Certainly, crime and punishment, the law do not fit together, and judicial authorities in this field, he could not open. In this episode, there need to be revised. Can be huge extortion, as a cybercrime named, said Iran's mobile software market, and for giving a service, a great deal of information from outside it. Also, when information is sent from your phone out of your traffic is consumed, and in fact occurs stealing traffic. Materials 21, 22 and 23 of cybercrime, predicting steps, to cybercrime expedited procedure, and after a working group with the determination of certain criminal cases, which is composed of 13 members. Seven of these are members of the government, and six institutions from other countries. The board, the Jury board state law, but can decree that this is a bug, because if the jury, and should help the judicial authorities. (Vatandust: 2007, 35).

Internet crime types

1. offenses against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data.
2. crimes against computer systems and the Internet, such as disrupting systems.
3. crimes against property, such as Internet fraud.
4. crimes against public security and comfort, such as blasphemy and the general principles of a country.
5. offenses against intellectual property.
6. Crimes against content, such as pornography (images and videos of sexually explicit).

Generally, these six categories, in all countries known object, and in general it does, the base and the axis of this type of classification is, values that, supported by the legislator, and rape and assault offenders were, and perhaps the values of the country, other countries are different.

Elements of the crime of extortion threats in cyberspace, cybercrime law Cybercrime, a kind of cyber crimes are not included crimes that are, in cyberspace occur in the mid-90s, with the development of international networks and satellite communications, the third generation of computer-related crime, as cyber crimes (cyber) crimes in the area cyber-shaped. Thus, cybercrime, cyber-crime can be complementary, especially the third generation of computer crimes, for crimes

in the virtual environment is known, often occurs through this global network.

From literally, in different cultures, cyber means virtual and intangible, is an environment of virtual and intangible available, in an atmosphere of international networks (the networks of highways of information, such as the Internet connects are), that in this environment all the information about relations between people, cultures, nations, countries, and in general, everything on earth, physically tangible there (in the form of text, images, sounds, documents), in a virtual space, into digital format exists, and are available to users, and computers, components, and international networks, are connected. Cyberspace, still in its early stages. The nature of these crimes and abuses committed by, in this virtual world a new, never seen in the real world. Insufficient security technology, along with its virtual nature, opportunity, puts in the hands of evil people. The most disturbing aspect of cyber space, it is the rapid dissemination of information, for example, in a very short time, piece of information which can potentially be exploited, is discovered. In cyberspace, to search for and find these crimes, the problem becomes more complicated. In the real world, robberies of banks is clear, because after the theft, in the treasury of the bank, the money is not available. But the latest in computer technology, the Treasury could, with no signs discharged. (Bastani, 2004), such as cyber-crime and cyber, due to modern technology, this is the interesting works that are discussed below:

Offenses into two categories: natural and artificial division of that, crime, natural, more dominated by religious law and is legal, but 1) offenses artifice, created works, and under the new rules are. 2) The effect of low conscientiousness on the subject. The subject of some crimes, such as robbery or murder, after mass, the feeling of blame is (typically or in person), but the person red light rejects and traffic regulations, in this regard, attention does not often feel shame does not. Cyber crimes also were included in the second category, and due to its technological nature, pride also exists on the subject.

Due to the different contexts of classic crime Perpetration, and different forms of criminal scenario, of course, elements of crime are different. But in most computer crime element was the same material, and now the technology platform for the masses, has become one. Similarly committed, in terms of element components, material, or identical because technology platform that, the following is an example of it: the laws of nature and have a similar shape, a procedure identical to fight there, requirements similar domestic or international, it is necessary for the police unit, crime time is minimized, in the traditional mode, the following steps are thought crime: criminal intent, preparation, execution of the crime. After all these steps, evident and operations may be going to mass, from a few seconds to a few months time require. But in cyber crimes, this time to a few seconds or fractions of seconds it will become. The perpetrator, the instant message, to get the entire network libelous, takes just a few seconds.

Some of the factors that cause crime of multiple locations, include: the crime, the location of the results, despite the evidence, the perpetrators escape.

In cybercrime, due to global infrastructure, crime locations in all the earth, has been developed. A person who libels, published in the network, in very short time, your message will bring the land mass. Or who wrote the virus, and disseminates, multiple PCs in different countries become infected. Because of the international nature of cybercrime, combating its partnerships throughout the country.

The traditional mode, crime victim or the purpose of monitoring, the man, and in crimes against persons, global and spiritual integrity of the person, the purpose of committing a crime. In crimes against property, crimes against property owned by humans. The first victim, in cybercrime, the relationship between man and machine. In early computer fraud and classic, the perpetrator by giving additional instructions, without this they deceive or are even seen, other funds were allocated. In the form of new and recent victim of this form of, for car-a car that has changed the most about the realization of the crime e-commerce and e-banking crimes. (Chabok Poor, 2014, 69)

Investigate instances of criminal content

A) the content against morality and public morality

1. promoting prostitution and vice (paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Press Law)
2. stimulate, encourage, persuade, threaten or invitation to corruption, prostitution and crimes against chastity or sexual deviations (Paragraph B of Article 15 of the Law of cybercrime and Article 649 of the Penal Code)
3. publish, distribute and content deal immoral (obscene), paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Press Law and Article 14 of the Law of cybercrime)
4. stimulating, encouraging, persuading, threatening or bribing people to access to pornographic and vulgar content (Article 15 of the Law of cybercrime)
5. Using an instrument of the people (both male and female), images and content, insulting and offensive to women, promote formalities and luxuries illegitimate and illegal (paragraph 10, Article 6 of the Press Law)

B) the content of Islamic sanctities against

1. The content of atheism and against Islamic principles (paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Penal Code)
2. insulting Islam and its sanctities (Paragraph 7, Article 6 of the Penal Code, and Article 513 of the Penal Code)
3. insult to every one of the great prophets and imams (AS), and Imam S T (R), (Article 513 of the Penal Code)
4. propaganda for ideology or deviant sect contrary to Islam (paragraph 9 of Article 6 of the Press Law)
5. publicize the contents of the press and the media, and domestic and foreign parties and groups perverse and contrary to Islam, so that the propagation of them (paragraph 9 of Article 6 of the Press Law)
6. insult to Imam Khomeini (RA), and distort their works (Article 514 of the Penal Code)

Types of cybercrime

Classification of computer crime

1. The computer crimes against persons,

Computer crimes against persons include:

- A) Written and photos of sexy: Buy or depicting images and vulgar, to stimulate youth, or find the people through chat (chat), to showcase their photos, on the Internet and introducing them to other persons, for having an illegitimate relationship.
- B) harassment: This type of crime may, for connections, and the taunt, profane to the sacred, and the demand for funds than others.
- C) threatens to kill one of the offenses that may be, via the Internet or sending a message to parties take place, is threatened with murder.
- D) fraud: fraud, including crimes of misuse of the computer, against persons or property shall be considered persons. Intangible assets objective, in the form of computer data, such as cash deposits and savings, change and manipulate the working hours, is the most common fraud methods.

Electronics, transfer cash, and buy and sell commercial goods, quickly replaced, the transfer of deposits through computer systems data, which consequently leads to misuse the jobber, and the opportunity has provided. Computer fraud, by entering the codes, ATM, and exploiting the other credit cards, the most common method of committing the fraud is.

2. computer crimes against property or property (copyright):

Computer Crime against property, property and economic crimes that, through computer network or Internet site is done as follows:

A) theft or piracy of computer programs supported: As for manufacturing a computer program, high costs, both financial and time is, therefore, proliferation and unauthorized use of it, for legal owners, the loss of a lot the time will be. For example, when a director and producer of feature films, with the efforts of the many stretches, and costs a fortune that, for the film spent, after opening up the film, may be the same movies over the Internet, sold, and losses much Producer videos to be entered.

B) sabotage (vandalism), and extortion computer: computer sabotage reform, suppression or unauthorized erase data or computer operations to disrupt the normal functioning of the system. Computer sabotage, it is possible to study means greater economic benefits than the competitor or to promote illegal activities of terrorists, to steal data and programs to be extortion.

C) computer fraud, credit card on research by David Carter, a professor at the University of Michigan America carried out monitoring, the most common computer crime that has been reported in recent years, fraud was by credit card. Credit card fraud, because it is tempting to violate users in a very short time, just connect to the Internet, without the need for special skills, use of credit card abuse.

D) drug trafficking, through the internet due to the easy access of individuals to each other via the Internet, and e-mail any sales, and distribution of drugs through computer networks, is done. Confidence drug trafficking, through the computer, is higher than the traditional type. Because the police can not easily, be informed of the programs Recent trafficking, and the actions of the police, the discovery of drug dealers and buyers, it is impossible.

E) money laundering, computer: money laundering and looting, one of the classic offenses that have a long history, with the advancement of technology, the crime is done through computers and the Internet. How committed is that, big bands illegitimate, send email suggested doing a business person shall, without a trace of self Instead, they suggested sending sums of money to a personal account that, for his e-mail sent. Well, D and apply how to write, and share each party has expressed, and with the consent of the other party (recipient), the type and the guarantees necessary to declare, principally at the time of withdrawal of money, one as legitimate in e-commerce, a trade source selection, and consistent with its purpose altogether.

3. cyber-crime, anti-government or administration tasks:

Computer crimes against the government, some states may have against cyber-crime, politically motivated done that, we can mention the following:

A) threat to the hostages: extortion and killing officials, or members of their families, one of the crimes of the modern computer, usually traffickers, or political people to achieve their goals, using them altogether, threatening the country's authorities or family they, hostage taking or killing. Usually offenses, is done by political people, with different traffickers.

Traffickers, usually by threatening a hostage, and threatened to kill and extort money from officials of the procedures, but politicians by declaring in Internet, government threatens to armed conflict, and overthrow drawn, without effect, and works of instead it.

B) Spy Computer: Spy computer, action is said that a person or group for the government of a country, information secretly from another state, in exchange for money does, for example, can be mentioned the following: the German intelligence agency that K.g.b Russia, the person had given the money, to America's covert information obtained. Or in other cases, including the case of Los diamonds, nuclear scientists noted that their core highly confidential information, the Chinese government had placed.

C) Terror: Today, some terrorist acts, with access to information protected done. Information terrorists, just use a computer, can be allowed into computer security systems, for example by interfering with the air navigation system, caused by a plane crash or power outage causes are global.

The concept of prevention

Prevention in Spanish, equivalent Prevention word in English, and Arabic is preventable. Spanish prevention, in Persian literature, various means have been used, which can prevent (Moin, Mohammed, Persian culture, Amir Kabir Publications, 1981) . Excretion, barricade, up close as well, meaning precaution (Moshiri, Mahshid, Persian culture, Soroush Publications, 1985). To prevent unwanted bad things and more.

In terms of prevention, the set of measures Noncoercive that, with the specific purpose of curbing crime, reducing the likelihood of crime reduction in the severity of the offense, taken on the causes of crime. (Nurbaha, 1990, 69.)

Prevention of word definitions, interpretations and different lassifications, have been made. The Raymond Gesn (Gesn, applied criminology, 1991, 133.) the purpose of preventing any criminal political activity (excluding military measures Criminal) that the exclusive purpose, or non-universal form of delimitation possible occurrence position of crime, through Impossible imminent building, or to make it hard or risk of injury, lower, without resorting to the threat of criminal or run it, is. However, all definitions usual of prevention, looking for a target, respectively, and the preservation and protection of individual and social security. The word today in many scientific and scholarly speeches and writings, used, and also in the field of criminal policy, one of the pillars of decision-making and decision-making organizations, and institutions is legal. Considering the importance of this issue, first it is necessary to discuss the understanding that, from the perspective of linguistics be addressed.

In short, these words Prevention interpreted in the sense current and popular, it has two aspects: prevention or prevented, this also means outsmart, anticipating and in front of something going, and also means informing the news and warn it is. But in criminology preventive, in the first sense is used. I.e. using different techniques, in order to prevent the occurrence of crime, crime in front of the goal, and beat the criminals. (Najafi Abrndabadi, 1999, 135.)

Due to the fact that people have different dimensions of biological, psychological, social, and likely he abnormalities, in each of these areas there. Therefore, to apply the precautionary approach and control, and prevention, the prevention of human infection disorder and abnormalities in each of the above is meant to prevent. Prevention In fact, the most important key topics in the field of applied criminology,

and criminal justice is. So naturally, the definition provided by legal scholars and criminologists and sociologists who are legal residents and workers organizations, also will be different. From a scientific standpoint, the purpose of prevention, any political activity criminal, aimed exclusively or in part, to limit the possibility of criminal acts that led to the impossibility of, or to make it hard or reduce crime will be (Gesn, 1991, Prevention of crime, will stay healthy social and cultural environment, and securing it gets, and it plays a constructive role. Criminology, inspired by the vision realized, the belief in determinism cause of crime, the biological, psychological, social individuals.

The importance of crime prevention

The importance of crime prevention, crime control constitutes a fundamental way, depends on two grounds: first, that crime prevention is better than reactive measures, order and individual and social well-being, provided. Because statistics have shown that, in many cases, on the one hand the perpetrators of crimes identified, arrested and punished not, and on the other hand, criminal more than the consequences of crime to destroy, the species caused many problems in society, including fear of crime, provide, and secondly recidivism and continued to appear Avoid inevitable happen, especially if the growing trend, the frustration, and thus reduce the threshold device in general respondents, the phenomenon including the police's criminal judicial system, and therefore increase the amount of punitive measures stricter And violence and pressure, will follow. Prevention of crime, not one person, and the whole community involved in prevention, and every individual must be diligent in this regard. Developing crime prevention programs, requires a process that, with regard to the control mechanisms crime in any society, marked, and then come into force. (Eshraghi, 2010, 113.)

In fact, prevention, individual or community wants to be aware of an event, so they can fully equal to that phenomenon in the face, and avoid the negative consequences of it. Predict, identify and assess the risk of crime, on the one hand and actions measures necessary to eliminate or reduce crime in a national program on the other hand, the most effective methods of crime prevention, are considered. National crime prevention programs, requires a process that, with regard to the control mechanisms crime, in any given society, and then come into force. In this regard, private security companies, through care and security, and control mechanisms and alarm inputs, participate in crime prevention. In fact, crime prevention, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously by units of security agencies, and police actions and executed. The following briefly, some of the principles of prevention, will be examined. (TournYoL Du cLoS: n1-2006.p.48)

Crime prevention, in terms of run time, must be construed in two ways:

1) short-term preventing: goal of short-term programs for early preventive measures, and the task force in order to control and curb crime, to provide context and planning fields. Such as the provision of street lighting, or destruction of, or close neighborhoods and places Crime Action.

2) long-term preventing: mechanisms which are in a process begins when a season is done, such as providing appropriate opportunities for access to appropriate situations, and adequate education, development and implementation of general policies, in order to create jobs for community members .

Crime categories, Today, along with other social problems, the emergence and spread of a "sense of insecurity" among people has become. Resonance behaviors, and actions of the police, and government investment in all aspects, to

define the feeling, not following the desired effect. That is why the various countries to exploit the abilities and creativity of civil society, to prevent crime and reduce feelings of insecurity have fallen. Therefore, NGOs and individuals can fight against criminality, and social pathologies and government officials to help. In addition, recourse to police measures and criminal, in the field of crime prevention, containing only a limited part of the masses, and aspects on prevention, and primary prevention should be in the areas of people's, probed, and accordingly from the 1970s onward, the continuous development of programs, with a focus on community-based community justice, restorative justice and security are seen. Today, crime control, as a core activity of the police force, is taken into account. The police, when performing the task (prevention and crime control) is successful, the work itself, and the people are behind him, and the government wants. (Bayat 2008, 130.)

So, it could be stated that, security in all its dimensions, including the security, political and social environment, in other words, the rule of law and order, would hope for the future, and thus the growth of activity, effort, and creativity is human. In fact, security and sense of security, two issues apart are, in and among our current security actually more of a sense of security, there is an entire security issue broad and multi-component which, it's the responsibility of different sectors of the establishment that is, one of the instruments governing the police that part of the security and sense of security in the country is responsible.

Acceptance of the prevention is better than cure principle:

in each school and logical, it is accepted that prevention is always better than cure and is preceded. Dealing with crime and punishment, and the perpetrator is a treat, and alleviate the suffering of victims, and damages society. This tradition also holds that, before the outbreak Cure event to do. Avoid mental and emotional man, of the risks indicate that "the principle of the primacy of prevention over cure" is rooted in human nature and human nature. Quran, cited, as one of the essential virtue and necessity of the Qur'an, as a way to prevent crime is being considered.

Today, despite the high cost of dealing with criminals, and punish them what prison costs, including human resources necessary facilities, location, etc., the costs of pursuing and prosecuting criminals, perhaps several times that cost, to prevent the occurrence of crime. What is more interesting is that, even when dealing with criminals, and punish them with huge costs, often not only the desired result is not achieved. But due to improper execution of punishment and prison Crime Action space, therefore the cost of all the accused, or convicted criminals among experienced, and so is the number of repeat offense. However, if in the first place was to prevent crime, the negative results without pay. Sometimes, thereby labeling the person who is guilty more readiness to commit a crime, after a re-entry into society, he is creating. Because with this label, this man who has lost everything, and return him to society, it will be very difficult.

Today, one of the indexes to evaluate the safety, inhibition of crime and disorder in society. Government to satisfy public governance criteria are seeking. The lack of crime and fear of crime, the ideals of human society is taken into account. Due to the inadequacy and helplessness criminal justice system, societies have concluded that, in addition to maintaining the weapon of punishment, his main effort to prevent. Until the emergence of realization prevention of criminal there, the theoretical foundations of criminal prevention, insisting on formal or legal methods of dealing

with crime, the punishment and take effective measures to arrest the perpetrators. But with the birth of the School of realization, in the fields of anthropology, Criminal and Criminology, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which largely followed the failure of penal system, to harness the wave of crime has been, crime prevention entered a new phase is, and preventing non-criminal, maturing has become, and the more important. (Najafi Abrndabadi, 1999, 130)

Criminal prevention: first reaction of human societies, in dealing with the phenomenon of crime committed it, the fight was oppressive, and criminal sanctions are the only prevention, crime has been raised. Criminal therefore, that the harms and disadvantages of many, and the body and mind of criminals is effective, and the lives of their future, the society faced with problems, you should as a last resort, and last resort in the fight against corruption, which adduce as much as possible, using new methods of criminal law, and alternatives to punishment, to minimize its disadvantages.

Definition for criminal prevention presented, is as follows: "a set of actions Punish, which is in the form of the Penal Code applied, and by intimidation to gain control of offenders and potential offenders, and in this way the crime rate reduces."

Theoretical foundations of criminal prevention, insisting on formal or legal methods of dealing with crime, the punishment and take effective measures to arrest the perpetrators, is to strengthen police and judiciary. This view of the Enlightenment, has been the dominant view on the justice system. (Safari, 2001, 277.)

Criminal prevention, intimidation by threat of criminal sanction, abstract phenomenon, that alone, and in a vacuum would be deterrence. The potential threat inherent in continuous interaction with the cultural circumstances, and effective structure, and this in fact is what theory (deterrence condition), emphasizes. (Bayat, 2008, 125.)

As can be seen, a direct relationship between increasing intimidation, and reduction of crime arise. In this type of prevention point of prevention of criminal and dealing with the offender, and the offender, whether the victim, and the community that has been ignored. (Safari, 2001, 277.) In this type of prevention, the frequent subjects of criminal law on the one hand, and Implementation the threat of punishment for those who prohibitions criminal violation on the other hand, in the prevention of general prevention and specific crime. (Najafi Abrndabadi, 2004, 585 .)

Situational prevention: situational prevention plan of crime, as a scientific theory, originally founded by the English, by three names Meehue Clarke and Cornish have been proposed and developed. Two first books entitled The Designing out crime, in 1980, Clarke and Cornish have also, in another book entitled Reasoning criminal Rational choice RersPectire on offending, in 1986, to design and analyze it paid. (Safari, 2001, 290 .)

In general, the definition of situational prevention can be said of measures is set, the control of the environment and the conditions surrounding the mass (about the crime), bowed. This on the one hand by reducing the conditions preceding the crime, the criminal before the crime favorable conditions facilitates carried out. On the other hand, with increasing risks to identify and apprehend offenders. Hence, situational prevention more, with the support of the goals of crime victims and potential and apply technical measures, to prevent the victimization of individuals, or targeted against criminals, which ultimately indirectly, the consequence will be the reduction of crime.

Some criminologists country situational prevention of crime etiology of crime out of character of the offender believed, and believe that situational prevention, the following measures, non-criminal, that is, the equation offense to disturb, and the cost of crime increases, so that potential offenders, regardless of the offense. (Abrndabadi Najafi, 2003, 498), situational prevention can be interpreted thus: reduced positions before the crime, the police resorted to force in order to reduce and control the possible crimes.

Social prevention: prevention of social, influenced by the French approach is that, under the influence of Rousseau's ideas are formed. He believes that man is naturally good and good character, and society leads him to the crime. According to this view, a crime antisocial behavior, lack of socialization, which threaten the foundation of society. Followers of social prevention model, known Positivists or realization School. Who believe that, by identifying the causes of crime, including (personal, social), remove them with the reform of personal and social, and the stabilization and association to strengthen social institutions like the family, the school and the development and promotion of economic opportunities, etc. that is, the criminal can create the desire in people prevented. (Safari, 2001, 280-279.) On social prevention, etiology crime. Social reheating approach of crime, strengthen social relationships, increased levels of informal social control, and thus deter potential offenders from committing crime. Social crime prevention, which focuses on the people, are at risk of delinquency, and feel less integration with their community. Social prevention, in two categories: Community Therapy prevention that, after the neutralization of Crime Action in the social environment, and prevention of circuit, tries If a child, for whatever reason of the manifestations of crime showed, with early intervention in his and its environs, the chronic nature of the crime in the future. (Najafi Abrandi Abadi, 2003, 1217)

With careful explanations and definitions of the above, can the definition for social prevention of crime offer: social prevention of crime, a set of measures and actions, which aims to eliminate or reduce the risk of social and economic factors, and environmental Crime Actionist.

Policy and prevention management in Iran: prevention Management from crime, scientific, practical, goal response of designing policies and strategies of the prevention and reduction of crime through observation, care and systematic analysis of crime is. (Najafi Abrandi Abadi, 2000, 11), in a general sense, any action to prevent crime, the crime will be prevented. These measures may, criminal or non-criminal aspects have. In other words, what is against crime, and to reduce the crime rate, in the range of crime prevention is common sense. In this view, criminal and non-criminal measures to all criminal policy, which is seeking help from the three branches of government, legislative, executive, judicial aimed at limiting and curbing crime prevention and adopts covers. As a result of direct and indirect measures of security, and performance 3Ganh forces of a country. For this purpose, the development of sustainable security cooperation and coordination with the institutions, and governmental and non governmental organizations in this field is possible. One of the requirements of sustainable development in the field of crime prevention and victimization people.

Legalism: philosophy judiciary in both countries, the requirements of all of society, to observe and enforce the law and Vulnerability society. Although cultural authorities must for culture, Vulnerability a society, strive. But the judiciary to implement justice and the hostility, the law should put his

basis, and everyone is equal before the law. There CSP regular procedures for the prevention of risks, and mass strikes to reduce crime in an effective, fact is, the more important it is to practiceit.

Judiciary: The figures are consistent, and the government should seek legal health, judicial and security and the civic body. If the body is sick or injured, the community insecure, and caused mass. Therefore, before the crime, should be paid to prevention and treatment.

Something that today is very important in the world, in the role of the judiciary, and the tasks and objectives in preventing crime will be investigated.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 156 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one of the duties of the judiciary, prevention of crime. Because action at this stage, could directions consists of purifying society, direct people play a fundamental role. The measures, after the crime, the offender in order to rebuild, and restore him to the bosom of society, serves itself is very important. This is because of falling crime rates, reform criminals, and the prevention of recidivism is extremely important. In paragraph 5 of Article 156 of the Constitution, regulate and operate the dam, the Judiciary Committee for the Prevention of crime, from December 2002, to legislation, prevention from Delinquency undertake. Prevention of crime in legal terms, refers to a set of measures, which are likely to prevent harmful interaction, person or group, or both are made. Judicial system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on the teachings of Islam, which, prevention of crime, it is of paramount importance. However, according to the Constitution, the judiciary is crime prevention tasks, but the prevention of crime, associated with the actions of the pillars of the (legislative and executive), and without help they will not reach the desired outcome. Judicial system can not prevent crime, unless the executive and legislative cooperation. For example, if the policy is that the executive branch, the judiciary How can the increase piracy, prevent crime. Because of the importance of prevention and due stipulates that, in paragraph 5 of Article 156 of the Constitution, the Supreme Leader expressed said: prevent one of the menu key, the fifth development plan, and should be of concern to everyone. (Alavinejad, 2011 , 2).

In this regard, in terms of character and education and inferences of judges, rules and different approaches with clients and training, and different characters, they must resort to strategies tried, the judiciary, and judges in similar cases , the same judicial procedure and criminal policies, and consideration and action should be uniform. So that in the domain of the judiciary, the goals of prevention of crime, closer. (Iranshahi, 2008, 37).

In conclusion it can be stated as follows: the prevention of criminal law, the legal basis. As constitutional experts and legislators with criminal law, principles have predicted Prevention Act. The Iranian Constitution, the principles of the strategy, which involves legal issues, to prevent the system has predicted. Judicial system is determined, using all of the resources in prevention, in order to realize its goal of achieving an ideal society, and away from crime, slighted.

The executive: a range of measures for prevention of social, in the hands of the functions of the government of the Islamic Republic, and the more knowledge and scientific prevention of crime in the country's presidency, according to Article XIII of the Constitution, responsibility implementation of the constitution, and the "executive presidency" could, according to paragraph 5 of Article 156 of the constitution, the

judiciary calling for management and policy, is in prevention. (Iranshahi, 2010,56)

Moreover, as chief executive, and also to act within the framework of the third, and twenty-first constitution of the most important prevention (social prevention) measures to undertake proper scientific and practical. The role of the executive branch, in crime prevention is undeniable, and in collaboration with the judiciary, as the executive arm operates. Legislature: Decriminalization is a legal technique, the role of criminal law, in some specific areas is restricted. Criminology, in the last ten years to a place that gives this technology, has the attention of many. Naturally, this is a form of prevention principles. Why is disabled by removing the cause remove. In some areas of the criminal criminalization could, without protection in terms of social, dangerous, useless and even harmful lead. Criminal inflation, may cause the underlying crime. So how legislation, in terms of Criminological, respect for human rights and social health, acceptance of prevention, as well as criminal law, according to scientific activities and expertise, all in the prevention of crime effectively, and the duty of legislators, clear them. Finally, the legislature, to understand the context of criminology preventive may, under Article Seventy-one (general issues about provisions of the Constitution), legislation, and one of the general problems of management and decision making in prevention and different types it is, of course, it must point to stress, which is one of the ways adopted such laws, and the judiciary as policymakers and managers in the prevention of this idea, thinking and understanding of the legislative, provide and facilitate, in other words how performance the legislature, the Ministry of science. The victim, the other actors towards a crime that not only should investigate important role in the criminal process be addressed, but also to the role and place him in the criminal justice process should be considered because of the attention and support, it behooves him impressive in the prevention of crime, victimization through prevention is a science that studies the victim, and the various aspects of the subject, is victimological.

In short, the purpose of the offense victimological the "science victims in various aspects, the impact of information from the victim in the crime, support and information to victims, and prevention of victimization." (Rajjian Asli, 2002, 33.)

Generally, when a person is faced with the threat of bodily integrity, may react in two ways:

First: Are informed that, to eliminate the risk or origin of the conflict, with diligence destroy.

Second, if the person can not, or will not knowingly take risks, and to resolve conflict, then tries it, otherwise off. (Pica, 2007, 47.)

Usually caused by factors that victimization, crime victim threat is not an exception, these factors include:

1. threatened victims: in this case, the influence of gender and appearance, and private relationship-threatening, and threatened Instant noted victimization. Often men than women, fines and threatened violence, especially threats to kill, threats to financial losses and soul. Women are generally more victims than men, are threatened with losses Honor and deciphering. (Alasti the Hassanpoor, 2006, 89) on the appearance of those who, apparently lay dressed and groomed, and wear stylish wearing, in terms of people almost certainly, such a person from the scientific and certain financial enjoys, and hence crime threat against someone than those who, those properties are, dresses, stimulating, and lay cosmetic misuse

by women, they are more at risk, the losses Honor and sexual assault, the that.

Also include the impacts of private-threatening, and threatened self-victimization noted, the threat is usually aware of the weakness of breath, or weakness threaten the strength and spiritual condition, and mental and his situation he threaten.

2. The effect of time and place, victimization basically possible threat of crime, in quiet places and deserted, lamps and traffic commuting little, they have done much more than places, such characteristic not, in other words, places and roads between cities, or places that lack police stations and police, and in places where the culture and people earning less crime occurs more threats.

In terms of time, usually crime threat late in the day, and in the dark until dawn is higher. Generally people who work a lot in the week at the party, and spend the night Parthians, or people that night in public places, to live more exposed to the threat of crime victimization Respectively . (Alasti the Hassanpoor, 2006, 90)

Cyberspace like real space open to different elements of a crime, and criminal activity in both space components, to a large extent are similar to each other. There is need for the offender, the victim and the three constituent elements of the offense (elements of material and spiritual law), necessity is undeniable that, should they be considered in cyber crimes, and these elements are also present in these crimes. The criminals cyberspace, capabilities and sense weaknesses of cyberspace to commit criminal acts of self-interest are an issue, a lot of it is spoken; while the, so-called shortcomings of cyber, leading to the formation of victimization is, as yet more special. The decline in our domestic law, and whether outsourcing is quite evident, so that in determining the effective factors in shaping the field of victimization cyber, still thinking, persuasive not provided; however it may be, in general terms this type of crime victims, in two categories of the following classifications: a) the role of victim and behavior, he victimization cyber, b) the role of cyberspace in the realization of victimization, in the role of victim and behaviors he, as some lawyers have expressed have severe shortcomings of existing studies (in the field of cyber criminal law), in a way that allows revealing this Oh, what type of behavior in cyberspace may increase the likelihood of victimization, did not provide. This process, according to the new character of this branch of criminal law, cyber, very predictable, and it seems that is not of this objection ignores the role of victim and behavior to him, the realization of victimization cyber research associated with Studies in the real victim of view, the role of victim, in his victimization is raised, and a group of criminologists believe that the victims are divided into two major categories:

1) The real victims (victims of the effects of victimization).
2) contributing victims to the victimization. Identify and explain the role of victims in the formation and crime, given the significant effect that, in the process of prevention of crime and victimization are irrefutable and important. (Najafi Abrndabadi: 2004,273)

The real victims: the people, the realization of the crime against him have no role, and only the victim wanted criminals. In this group of people are present, the victimization of not recklessly, and their fault and not their behavior is irritating, and this is simply due to exposure, in the direction of the offender, the victim of the crime. In relation to cyber victimization, they can be all those people who, no high risk behavior in cyberspace have not done, however, have been

victims of crime. For example, a person, a kind of protective software installed on your computer, and update, as well as in cyberspace, not harmful acts also fall into this category. For these people, special skills offender in passing security system, and inflict losses to the victims standard practice, and in many cases this objection, losses vacuum (bugs) site, and security software to hit the victim was Is. The use in this regard should be merely to sites be limited, according to international law there is, because the use of sites, contrary to rules to publish the story, and of course a hazard potential subject to these cases is not, and refer to them as risky cyber behavior, it is. With this interpretation victim of cyber real person who, to avoid any risky behavior, and provides a level of security for its computer system, which is typically the amount of work and his use of the Internet, is appropriate. Due to the characteristics and the definition that we provide, prevention of victimization, for the right of victims to those who, in their victimization involved, except in cases of public protection and prevention have been different.

Effective victims: the victimization of these victims are people who, consciously or unconsciously provide grounds for their victimization. However, in cyberspace, users generally low levels of awareness and security software, and high-risk behaviors are often committed out of ignorance that puts them at risk of victimization. These victims, as already mentioned, are divided into two general categories, which went on to examine each of them.

Those victims who knowingly, it fell victim to provide his latest. These victims, despite being aware of their risky behavior, and the consequences are somewhat aware, I would be guilty of that behavior. For example, in many cases security systems, some sites as a site that person's computer damage, identify the person trying to enter the site, especially not, or in some cases the implementation of software private, with common names crack, patch or one sprite, to register the software non-free, used, such warnings and recommendations, as well as, the security system to notify users as they are if users, these warnings neglect, and to enter a particular site, or software to implement the above, the possible victimization resulting from it, in fact, Directly derived from his own actions.

However, there are other aspects, which are not provided in this article instead of dealing with them, but typical of other Internet spam, which, in many cases the obvious examples of cyber victimization, are considered. The process is such that some lawyers receipt of e-mails, unwanted instances of cyber victimization, have been considered.

Those victims who unknowingly caused provide their victimization. Some victims of cybercrime which, of course, the highest number of victims cyber-up, only because of lack of awareness of experiencing victimization are, so that they actually play a role in triggering criminal offense, than its not, but in realizing crime has absolutely contributed to, because ignorance and negligence they have caused victimization they have created, these people against the victims fact, that any carelessness affecting the existence of victimization had, by his negligence victim was have. These victims of cyber You can also victim of his indiscreet, and behavior of criminal offenders, and the sense victimization of origin of the dual, which to a great extent the behavior of High risk, the realization and increased criminal behavior, than he is. In fact, naive people, in their daily activities in cyberspace, and their unfamiliarity with the capabilities and the dangers of cyberspace, is caused victimization in this space.

Low crime sociologists who, in the area of cybercrime activity, they believe strongly that differences of cyberspace and physical space, an important factor in the formation of offense, and therefore victimization is, of including the view that, in theory, the transfer of the space raises By cited: the theory of transfer of interpretive space, about the nature of persons, normal and abnormal operation itself, in physical space and cyber show. Special features of cyberspace, including the possibility of obtaining multiple identities, and lack of physical contact and exposure, makes the behavior of individuals in relation to each other, based on their recognition of the AEO is, therefore some advantages face to face that exists in physical space, in cyberspace there, and this is the reason for victimization. On the other hand, the structure of the cyber possibility of concealment of the true nature of people, provides the opportunity to provide, so then those in this space are present, acts which, in real space, it is unlikely to do action them. These characteristics have led to people in these two spaces have different nature. On the other hand, some people according to the understanding that a person in real space have the same vision, to him in cyberspace, while the person, distinct personality in this environment itself may occur, this confidence led to the victimization of individuals, against that person's will.

Prevention of victimization in crime of extortion threats in cyberspace

The first thing that should be noted is that prevention is the umbilical punishment. Because if for any reason, prevention, and expressed its functions can not be a person of committing a prohibited behavior and crime stopped, and the person acts against the law. That law provides criminal penalties, in which case the perpetrator known, and allowed. Those who threatened to resort to crime, violence and the threat of force and its demands, offer. There are actually dangerous state and nature of violent and aggressive to emerge and deliver, therefore, also be using preventive measures, an important risk factor for crime threat foiled, and on the other hand by using such approaches to psychology, and biology and criminology, the culprit treated and modification of the contract, the statistics of this crime can be minimized, thereby consequences of that, the effect of the crime on the victim, and other individuals and society, the prevention a. This is particularly significant cases:

1. One of the main reasons for people to aggressive behavior, lack of social skills, could be a promising approach to reduce further human violence, especially threats to deploy. The other methods of control and prevention of aggression, can be developed and heterogeneous reactions, including (a sense, humor, mild sexual stimulation) noted.
2. Using situational actions, and actions in the areas of physical Changes out of sight, and out of the Crime Action crime such as turning on the lights, in a street or alley or dark places, may be opportunity to commit crime and extortion threats from criminals who in the night and the solitude of the place, took the initiative to do such things. Or cyber space, with greater control was the threat of extortion.
3. curfew and traffic, with the appearance and condition of possessing equipment, such as bags, especially for women in places and passages that lack police protection and remote areas, and outside the city, especially at night.
4. collection and equipment Limiting, and tools that may be effective in crime threat, or facilitate the crime, such as guns and knives and machetes.
5. Through education and basic right of children, families and provide reasonable and instead of having, and their demands

and peaceful relationships, through education and interaction with others, and avoid any violent exchange, crime threat and extortion, and aggression can be avoided.

6. Those with signs of aggression, and aggression in them habitually and aggression as the only means of communicating with others, and to consider their demands, should be considered psychological studies, and as the case may be treated by behavioral therapy or medication .

7. education and information dissemination, and use of tools and technology, as well as control, and the teenagers and young people who, unwittingly put themselves at risk to help those most vulnerable to crime victimization threatened they arise and thereby to limit the possibility of victimization of the people, the masses threatening avoided (including those with respect to the type of life, activities of daily more suspected victims of crime threatened, such as those night work, long hours and spend the night ...).

8. using some police effective measures, such as the implementation of regulations in public places, the establishment of appropriate facilities to increase access to the police, such as the creation of small outposts planets, and the creation of local police to prevent crime victimization, intimidation, extortion payments.

9. Finally, the best crime prevention tool threat, and the importance of the issue of practical threatened by acts of Article 14 of the Law on security measures and training, are dangerous criminals. This Article provides that "any person who, convicted criminal, or Misdemeanors been explicitly give its opinion on recidivism told the court at the request of the person threatened, or victims of crime can, he wants to commit a crime not, Bails fit to give it. If the aforesaid, this commitment has refused to comply with their demand and Bails established, the court may order a temporary ban him, issue. For the seizure, would not be more than two months. If committed within two years of the date, Bails deposit is guilty, and Bails the government is recorded, and it will be refunded to him or his legal successors." (Iranshahi, 2011, 55).

New initiatives and programs in the field of crime prevention few years, seriously increased. At the same time that inflation uplift, prevention missions are also added.

Professor Raymond Gsn, according to the three axes (character, the pre-criminal and the actuality), prevention at different levels, divided knows. Because In principle, crime can not be driven out of the three. With the adoption of the above-mentioned aspects of prevention, the formulation can be adjusted.

In the first category of general prevention and social prevention and education in order to improve the entire population, which could be potential criminals, and especially for people who manage the dangerous state, and anti-social spirit and focus is inconsistency.

Category II acts, in order to eliminate the pre-criminal, pre-crimes, and that measures such as preventing pretend to corruption, prohibiting the transport, purchase and sale of weapons to wipe out the appropriate grounds of crime can be adopted. (Situational prevention)

The third category of activities, in fact, to undo the crime, in actuality the criminal action, for example the police or secret control (prevention Criminal) (Iranshahi, 2011, 56.).

Prevention method of Cyber victimization: The best method of prevention of victimization cyber difficult to access the target or the victim because learning opportunities victim, in order to deal with offenders of cyber as a very difficult profession, and it just primary education enough provided,

however, if the sum of the different modes, including training, to apply preventive measures, monitoring of active labor cyber domain, etc., can access the target or the victim's difficult. and to this form of victimization cyber prevented. Security systems appropriate and up to date, using security systems appropriate, and on crime in cyberspace, it is difficult, and thus victimization cyber also significantly reduced, but due to the limited performance control forces informal social, in cyberspace, rely on the defense of the individual, is more important, that the application of enough equipment to increase the security of computer systems. Avoidance of risky behaviors, difference in everyday behavior, their victimization is due to different risk levels, meaning that the amount and type of user performance, the possibility of their victimization is quite effective. In this case, online users, especially those who want to visit unknown sites, download songs, videos, or apps are freeware, or on the icon and online promotions without thought, and click and caution. ., are likely to fall victim to cyber criminals. In other words, the rate of job activities and entertainment online, increase or decrease opportunities for victimization cyber-being, as well as scientific findings, many, confirms this suggests that factors in lifestyle, plays an important role in the victimization of people in the real world play . Avoid the tendency to criminal behavior in explaining this view argue that those involved in the lifestyles of crime are often the targets appropriate for offenders become, as they desire, in moving legal system, do not show because of their criminal thoughts drowned, and they think that their criminal activities are dominant, and do not have any victimization. In fact, this idea can be with the views set forth in the thinking theory building, the teens are compared in this thinking, young person from damage that may be, the actions and the actions he entered immune sees, and therefore is attempting to do some unsafe activities. We assume that the person involved in criminal activity and cyber almost is the same from any harm he knows. It should be noted that this category of people are habitual offenders Cyber not, and often those who, way out of delinquency cyber-use and ways provided by cybercriminals to evade some limitations in cyberspace benefit, ie those who, software hack that, mainly sold in the market are using, or visit unknown, the software is downloaded, among the individuals, and in most cases the original design software, exploited assign fall, or data birch They steal, they include those who, for example, applications, and sites circumvention to avoid blocking filtering is applied, the government will use; they also sometimes unintentionally trap cybercriminals fall, because in some cases, centrifugal filter systems, which contain harmful files, user's personal data to send makers. In these cases, use yourself as an intelligent knows, new methods for illegal use is, however, self-puppet, on the other hand has become, in a sense, victims of cybercrime which, its underlying it, is.

The protection force Presence: active and full color Protection Force, using the latest methods to monitor and track the activities of individuals in cyberspace pay, another significant factor that can be considered to be one of the most effective contraceptive methods, of cyber victimization has learned. In this way, incumbents or, so to speak cyber police to deal with crime and introduce them to follow up, monitor persons whose activity is hidden and mysterious, and control of IDS Internet were in cyberspace tracking efforts pay , to their criminal acts, prevent against others. Nets designed to protect, and provide educational warnings to individuals and cyber activists, the most important thing is the team.

According to the cyber possibility of environmental prevention circuit, for observers so desirable, you'll need to build and strengthen bodyguards ability in this field, the cyber police, pitfalls and the solutions, one of the best ways to prevent he cyber victimization.

Crime prevention strategies in the crime of extortion threats in cyberspace

One of the most important Crime scene actors, is criminal. Therefore, the criminal offense of threatening and causes crime, should be studied by static to it. The threat of criminal psychology perspective, both verbal threats, as well as non-verbal threat imaginable. What is certain is that, in the context of the threat of aggression, violence and good practices examined. Aggression usually refers to behavior that is intended to harm (physical or verbal) to another person, and destroying people's property. (Rittal L. et al., 1367, 571.)

Researchers various causes for aggression enumerated, the theory of aggression hypothesis failure. According to this theory, people who, experiencing failure and frustration and are ignored, or are threatened, the show aggressive behavior, in other words in Frustrating, natural and almost automatic answering aggression frustration. (Dadsetan, 2007, 179.)

The second theory of aggression hypothesis, social behavior is learned. According to this theory, experimental learning and aggression, so that aggression can, be learned through observation or imitation, and be strengthened even further, it is more likely to occur. According to this theory, frustration, especially those with aggressive raises, they have learned, in the face of uncomfortable situations, aggressive behavior and attitudes show. Another theory is an evolutionary biologist. According to this theory, people are nervous with some of the mechanisms that allow them to behave aggressively, but activate this mechanism, the cognitive control. In some people, suffering from brain injury may be, the stimulus that naturally aggressive behavior is not producing aggressive response, in such cases monitoring cortex is impaired, that stimulate areas of the brain, particularly the hypothalamus itself, it is due to decreased aggression, or impulsivity. (Rittal L. et al., 1367, 575.)

so two major features, there are aggressive:

1. verbal violence (threats), only by their relationship with the environment.
2. inability to him, the implementation of peaceful relationships with others.

Further, the threat is considered criminal offense, the age of the individuals. From the perspective of criminology courses for different age there, and each of these periods has its own characteristics.

The third age group, from 18 to 30 years old. People in that age range, say young adults. Usually these age periods, committing more crimes, especially crimes that need power and exert more force and energy to be associated. Criminal offense of threatening, usually in this period, with age, because violence and crime, violence, and in terms of physical strength commit this type of crime are high. In psychology, Other causes for aggression and threats, noted that, from such environmental changes physical (such as noise, heat, air pollution), and the influence of alcohol and drugs and driving, and other factors such as poverty, population density and Enforcement officials, such as police and how education and family environment and so on. (Edward, 2009, 319)

Conclusion:

Due to advances in technology and information, be sure jobber and opportunistic as well, learning seeks to take advantage of the technology is, the jobber, the possibilities

that technology development for human society, provides, subject to the whims and own vested interests built, and cause problems for users of the technology has been causing confusion and uncertainty for the proper use of these facilities, and technology are, as far as the attention of politicians, lawyers, experts in technology, have drawn the Is. The more you develop computer technology, computer crime will also be developed. But laws can, deal with these crimes will be held accountable, and the authorities should their rules, commensurate with their crimes. For non-computer crime and cyber-crime classic, fundamental difference.

Firstly, they almost easy way to committing.

Secondly, with few resources can damage import large.

Third, computer crime was often in the international arena, and it is not clear that any jurisdiction has jurisdiction over the crime, is responsible.

Therefore, in order that the state criminal laws on computer-related crime, and the punishment for violators ratified, might be able to prevent computer crime. Meanwhile in Iran, due to the widespread use of personal computers and the Internet, it is essential that the law be passed computer crime, computer crime is to prevent it.

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