History of the Police Force Formation in Iran

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Since the establishment of the first government of the Medes, the Persians sought to secure force. For years this force was part of the military. However, over time, especially during the Sassanids period the scope of their duties was greatly separated from the Army. This was further manifested during the ruling of Islam. Police and security forces had the organization and functions of its own. Further, during Qajars era, influenced by the new civilization of the West, Iranian police force was founded under the new organization and is activating as police force today. Urban police duties or law enforcement throughout the course of history would be as follows: 1. maintain public order and supply security and peace, 2. deal with any unrest and revolt, 3. protect the public places and government buildings, 4. Intelligence operations against rebels, 5. Fight with wrong doings and corruption and 6. Administer judicial decisions. The purpose of this paper was to show the history of Iranian in urban police force innovation. Iranian security forces in the past, performed many today police activities. However, in the current progress of society, the scope of police duties has become much broader than past. This paper is a descriptive and based on bibliographical data.

INTRODUCTION

Medes and Persians Iranian tribes after entering Iran settled down close to civilization of Elams and Assyrias. They lived for several years as nomads and in villages. The Elamites and first built their cities under Assyrians influences.

This led the way for the formation of the first government leading by Diako. Diako established a strong army to fight the enemies of his government and used part of it to protect government buildings and palaces this action of Diako was modeled by the kings of Medias and Persias before Islam and caused the rise of the city or the police force. The study revealed that Iran has maintained and established police organizations in all periods of its history as one of the main pillars and Iranian police force is not created imitating the Europeans. The main questions of this paper are:

1. Were Iranian police force duties different from the army?
2. Did the Iranian Islamic civilization have an impact on the formation of the police?
3. What changes emerged in the development of police duties under the influence of Islam?
4. How did the terms used for police force change history of the changes?

Descriptive and bibliographical research methods have been implemented and by using historical sources, it is tried to examine the history of the formation and development of Iran's police force.

Iran's Police in pre-Islamic period:

Medians and Achaemenids era:

History of the formation of the first urban Iranian armed forces perhaps goes back to the Medians period and the first king “Diako”. Before the formation of the government, Median lived in some scattered villages. Among them person named Diako was respected as a judge and executor of justice.

But such employment kept him away from the personal works and so he left the job. This led to significant increase in the chaos and rubbbery. So, to unite against foreign enemies, and maintain the internal security the heads of the tribes urged Diako to accept to be their king and president. Since he announced his satisfaction, he was chosen as ruler and the king [33]. Diako after the formation of the government chose Hamadan as its capital. It quickly established a development pattern for other cities in the area and found the material. In place
of the royal palace and citadel, and defensive walls and fortresses were built around the city and some guards were determined. [6].

Then Diako seek justice outcome by the armed forces under his command. He not only punished the perpetrators in Hamadan but sent agents in the entire area subject to its jurisdiction to supervise the execution of King and prevent any oppression [17].

Due to the fact that little information is in hand about the city administration, it can be said that the police force of that period was categorized in the hosts’ class and members were always ready to fight domestic violators. It seems that structure established by Diako in the field of urban security was followed by the other kings of the Medes. Median position of authority was coined in the name of "satrap" or "Governor".

In fact, state governors and satraps were the successors of the king. The scope of their duties was in civil and military affairs and they seem to be responsible for paying the annual tax, legal and security and the conscription issues [13]. Satrapi by the Achaemenid kings of the Medes were imitated. in Achaemenid Empire, the city or province were called satrap and the they were under the command of "satrap" or "Khashtrah Pavan" [6]. In fact, the satrap helped the police forces under their command managed to establish order and internal security in the city. Regarding the extent of the Empire, satrap was developed the border of China and India in the East, Greece and North Africa to the West.

Maintaining peace and security in several cities in the country with a variety of nationalities and ethnicities was important. Therefore, in many parts of the empire within or outside the city, permanent bases were established. That means it could be possible to suppress the uprising [13]. Thus it can be argued that in the Achaemenid period police force was one of the main establishment of the government, and had a great power.

Seleucids and Parthians and Sassanids Era:

With the fall of the Achaemenids dynasty by Alexander the Macedonian, Greek rule for decades under the name of Seleucids over Achaemenid Empire. The Seleucid kings conducted monitoring and surveillance of Iranian cities to prevent them from rebelling, following the system model of the Achaemenid era. However, in many Iranian cities, a lot of autonomy and freedom was given to the Office of Internal Affairs. In a way that, the Seleucid king appointed the local nobility to run the city and that person used the force of their ethnic tribe to keep the city quiet [32]. Therefore, during the Achaemenids period police force was engaged in duties per the municipal. Although little information is available about the security situation of the cities of the Parthians dynasty rule but it is likely that the security structure was same as what Achaemenids, Seleucids cities and Sassanids rule used to control the cities especially those related to the later.

In order to maintain and expand their absolute power, Sassanids had established the strong administration in which the city or the police force was considered as an important tool. This sophisticated device provided centralization and unification of the country by collecting taxes and maintaining order and security and the king’s absolute power were developed over the country [14]. Sassanids kings divided states into small pieces, each one of them called the province. A governor governed the province. Governors such as border guards had military force at their disposal. States are divided into various sections only to the administrative requirements. Cities were under “Shahrigg” control and the head of the village and its fields was a person called "Deihigg" [9]. State governors, the satraps or border were considered as the supreme government employees. The word "satrap (Shaterpan)" or "Bazkshh" is the name of the old guards of the border. The head of the information office was one of key officials at the Sasanian court.

All offices and positions listed above were placed in the administrative structure of the Sasanians state trooper and had cities the duty to provide security. The police have said that the army was part of the Sasanians period and was responsible for intelligence and law enforcement. So that part of the infantry troops was under the control of authorities and they can provide security and public order. Commander of the category was called "democratic elite". To protect the countryside, a shooter group headed "Tirbaz" did the duty. In Ctesiphon city which was also the capital of Sasanian, the urban soldiers had a duty to punish offenders and their policies.

Police in Iran after the Islamic period During the Umayyad and Abbasid:

It seems that Muslims were creating a monitoring device and urban security following the administration of the Sassanians and Byzantine [21]. One of the Iranians who founded the city and had significant role in the administrative agencies of government was Hormoz of the nobles and aristocrats Sassanian who was moved to Medina during the caliphate of Umar ibn al-Khattab, after capture in Khuzestan and stayed until the end of the life and gave consultation to caliphate. According to him, it was suggested that Umar ibn al-Khattab, established the finance court. Also it was likely by the recommendation of Hormuz that caliphate, elected Abdullah bin Abbas as the president of the police.

As a result of subsequent caliphs police officially acknowledged in his administration Muawiyah ibn Abi Sufyan, who was later the case, Zhak bin Qais was appointed to this position. In addition to the founding of the city of Kufa in the year 17 BC, a group of Iranians residing in Madain and other Iraqi cities moved far and participated in the building of the city [28]. Iranians experience in the police force was used to
secure the city of Kufa. In addition, after the Arabs conquered Persia and stay in their cities, they were familiar with the city force. After the Roman conquest of the cities of Syria and Egypt in the same situation there, it can be said that the establishment of municipal police or security forces was following footsteps of the Sassanids and the Romans as the first attempt by the Islamic Caliphate.

“Shurta” and Construction Court:
Citing the introduction, it can be said that a police officer (or Shurta in the Arabic pronunciation) was becoming so important that it was one of the main foundations of Islamic rule but the situation would change according to the circumstances. Court of Shurta was established by the Abbasid caliphate to appoint someone who was called Shurta to enforce criminal provisions [11].

Gradually the ranks of the Shurta climbed as great commanders responsible for the Umayyad and Abbasid periods security. The Court of Shurta was considered as the subsidiaries’ Court of oppression. The Court held the Presidency of Religious Affairs and laws which had enough surveys on the oppression of the Court and was divided into three branches: judicial tribunal, the tribunal police and Court of Shurta (police station), and their operators were the head of the judiciary and the owner of security was called Shurta.

The court of Judgment was commissioned to resolve disputes. The owner or “Muhtasib” was appointed to prevent moral corruption which is same as today’s police chief and owner Shurta [24] Current trends in the Court of oppression was so that
Court sentences were delivered by police officers and soldiers called shurta [21]. Muhtasib tasks can also be classified into the following:
1. supervise the market and Guilds,
2. supervising public morality,
3. monitoring prices and scales
4. Monitoring the implementation of public worship,
5. Supervision of roads and buildings,
6. limited judicial duties, such as study of retail sale price

Muhtasib only had the task of monitoring the implementation of Islamic law and was not in a position to be able to punish the sinners but it was the duties assigned to the Court of Justice and the criminal that were courts and shurta [31].

In fact Shurta was the executive arm of judges and muhtasib. Thus, the Shurta administration or the police was obliged to punish those who refuse the rule and before proving the guilty, took actions for investigating cases to facilitate the task of judging offenses and run the judge.

Police in Iran after the Islamic era:
Period of Taherians:
Iranians helped the Abbasid dynasty to overthrow Umayyad caliphate. The Abbasid caliphate improved their position of the state and army. In fact, because of it, the Abbasids let Taherian to create the first Iranian semi-independent governments after the Muslim dynasty in Khorasan. Interestingly, the founder of Taher called "Taher Zolyamin" before being appointed as Governor of Khurasan and the east lands of was appointed as the leader of the forces of the Abbasid Caliphate by Mamun. After almost to the end of Taherians, Tahir, was the president Shurta of Baghdad [2].

When Taherian were at the head of the government in Khorasan, imitated the Abbasid regime, civilian and military, administrative and bureaucratic structure. The Court was established oppression to justice and respect for people and Shurta Court or Court orders police to run alongside the brutalities. Shurta punished people guilty of the murder and the death penalty and those who were doing it for the money were put in charge of Shurta.

Samanids era:
Decades after the fall of Taherians, another Iranian tribe allied with the Abbasids in Khorasan and Transoxiana imitated the Samanid to control the government and the bureaucracy of the Abbasids and Taherians national. However, this Shurta in terms of the importance was the second largest position since it had the military chief of course [5].

However Shurta had completed muhtasib the inspection because muhtasib take care of ordering the dormitory and markets and those who openly violate the religious rules or try to lure shoppers or the rate prescribed and determined by the cost of goods sold, were caught and punished. Shurta also had the duty of enforcing justice and accountability and were trying to establish order and security in the cities and wore a uniform [12].
Buwayhids Era:

Buwayhids dynasty in 334 BC conquered Baghdad and dominated Iraq and modern Iran areas. Although they did not stop the Abbasid Dynasty but ended the Abbasid, rule for over a century Abbasid in the Muslim world. However, the buways followed the Abbasids pattern of civilian and military government.

In the Buwayhids, the great and powerful men were selected from among Shurta and a lot of authority was given to them. The of king Buwayhid personally oversaw the work of the Shurta and was careful that all orders and instructions which he received were fully implemented [11].

During the rule of Mu'izz Ahmed in Baghdad, Shurta owner was a man named Hasan Abzajy that was very tough and clever who pleaded guilty and served with a variety of tricks (Ibid.). Shurta had his own way of working so that the city was divided into four parts and for every part, a person was determines and each part of the other four had some branches and someone was responsible for each branch.

Each one of these officers reported on News its branch head. The four officers, who brought the news to the Shurta informed the king or ruler. Additionally Shurta officers roamed the streets at night and arrested drunk people, criminal and they were called in Arabic language "Assas" or "Tail" and in Persian "Shabgard ".

Ghaznavids, Seljuks and Kharazmshahians Era:

Abbasid administrative structure that was built by the help of Iranians had such a power and performance that almost all Iranian government after Islam had followed its own pattern. Shurta Court because were functional in all the states had a fixed position, and only the terms and words related to it occasionally changed. He government of the Turkish Ghaznavids, Seljuks, Khwarazmshahs military forces and military structures built by the government and "king" was the head of the government bureaucracy and then he was Secretary of great power devices he was responsible for internal security in the city center and many people in the same city knew them as Shirth, Assas or Shabgard [25].

During the reign of the Seljuk minister, one of the priests was defined as the Chief Justice. Judicial officers were appointed by the Chief Justice at the top of other careers, such as "the Shurta" (Shahneh) and perform the duties of police and "muhtasib" to be in charge of public morality. The importance of Shahneh (Police) in the Seljuk can be understood according to the famous Seljuk minister Nizam al-Mulk that "The king looked for any city and there he defined him that you've loaned the city and region of it is your responsibility. The judge and muhtasib had to have great talents, and wisdom, and to know everything and it turned out that they were actually asked for handling the city and the head could view what was necessary for people".

On the authority of al-Amir Haras (police chief) believes "Amir Haras thorough time was one of the great careers as passed by the Emir of large contrast nobody was bigger than Amir Haras. However the job he belongs, The entire king's anger and fear retribution and when the king's wrath, they had the duty of beheading, cutting hand and foot and beat and imprisoning and hanging or killing the criminals. Amir Haras always had the science and people were more afraid of him than the king ... ".

Mughals and Safavids:

Ilkhans, Timurids and the Turkmen Period:

After the Mongol invasion of Iran, many Iranian cities especially in eastern Persia were destroyed And its people were killed. After the Mongol conquest of Iran, the government formed which is known as the patriarch and after a while, especially when Ghazan Khan, became Muslim Mughal, the cities began to build and their regular state had the security office of the pillars of the city. [30] because of the concentration of population in cities, and a thriving business and commerce, government revenues increased. The judge's job was important and knowledge of Iranian and Islamic law was resolved. For this reason Police Department was created as pre-Mongols period.

An organization that acts as an index of all the people of micro and macro,

The noble and aristocratic oversaw and were careful to not distract anyone from the laws of Islam. Among the major tasks of the organization was ransom of the sinners; Monitor prices and in general on all the goods traded, Kiel checking; On the market, dealers and brokers, all of the classes, such as barbers, bath, casinos, prostitutes house and tavern that had been established for the Mongols; and supervise the work of doctors, teachers, children, the housing and shops; And the work crew [6]. Muhtasib was from the noble class and their positions were often hereditary [8].

Aylkhan representatives of the States had the title of the governor. Most rulers in the States has been visceral and had the title of "vice". it was vital to consider the collection of taxes, security of public peace and order in the state was supposed to keep the façade due to Shahneh that he did this responsibility. [30]. After the fall of the patriarch, Timur and his sons captured Iran and founded a state called "Timurids". Basically Timurids did not have regular and stable rules for the administration of all provinces had super powers and military affairs of each city or region under the responsibility of the judge or sheriff.

Timur its administrative system was arranged so that each city had at least one mosque, a school, or monastery, a clinic, a hospital, a mayor and police or court officers (Qourchi) [22] Regulation of cities was done
by agents called "Koutval". They were under the command of Qourchi who ordered them to work. Further Yasarovalan and Shahneh worked together to address security and were considered as police officers [24].

During the Turkmen government, the office of "accountability" from positions of religious authority that one of the high priests were in charge of it and it was said muhtasib, he has a lot of "Shahneh" or the police to perform their duties are paid. Monitoring shops, Shvar and bath to attention to health, to determine the weights and quantities and rates, forbidding what is evil, prevent indecent behavior in public, being prohibited from drinking wine, and punish cheaters and violators of religious orders muhtasib functions. This massive task he gave so much power, so that no compunction about punishing or threatening princes [16].

Safavids Era:

In the era of Safavids rule, police officer was at the head office of the Court after the king's chief minister or chancellor and Exchequer served under his order. Among the positions that were working under the Exchequer were the sheriff, muhtasib, Naguib, and sheriff. Tasks that described to them included as following.

Sheriff was responsible for safeguarding the city and outside the city and prevent theft and looting and disputes and transgressions, and the laying of fraud and illegal activities such as gambling, drinking wine, and violating the rights of others [23].

Assas who were under the command of Sheriff collective past, a number of campaigns and the king's servants and the gunman and that had a busy night for police in fiscal people who had more than twelve dollars addressed the sheriff if they wanted to have more [24], deputy sheriff, construction (head nocturnal) and partners such as assas arrested violators and helped to calm the city in morning and at night [30] further, the sheriff of the market, which was responsible for protecting other police units guarding the city, especially at night markets had different subordinate of them called Mirassas, Mirahdas and Kashikchi [4].

A European explorer called "Freasing" closely observed the sheriff markets of Rasht in 1822 AD. / 1201 AD and explained their functions as follows: "One day the sheriff's office sits near the center of the market and his duty is to resolve all disputes and matters relating to police the market. He oversees weights and measures to be done properly and is responsible for order and cleanliness and discipline matters." Some of the duties of the sheriff of the market was such tasks elsewhere in the city belonged to muhtasib.

Kalantar: the duty of sheriffs, community and elders of the guilds was determined by kadḵodās and they had the final saying after consultation and agreement with each of the members of each class. Disputes shopkeepers and traders, and complaints of citizens and farmers and against oppression of the weak, and the serf reform was also among the tasks of the village chief. Kalantar was appointed by the king of the city and was answerable only to the King and was supposed to protect the people against injustice and oppression of the rulers.

Afsharids and Zands Era:

Afsharids and Zands era administrative organization in accordance Bvd.darvggh Safavids period almost coincides with the head of police and that were present in all major cities of Iran [24].

During the rule of the Zands, Karim Khan was determined for each of the seven factors: Mostowfi minister, lawyer Alraya, Mohassess, sheriff, sherriff, Nqib and muhtasib. Muhtasib is business as usual on the market price of commodities, and oversaw preparation of the daily list of prices. Security and maintenance of the city and its nearby suburbs was the duties of the sheriff (police chief).

Darouge like Kalantar acted under the supervision of muhtasiband Naqib [30] tasked sheriff to maintain order and discipline in the city. He set a fixed price for each good and no seller would dare to sell more than that, otherwise he would lose his ears and nose. Karim Khan Sheriff had the mission to control the prices so that the vendors did to sell more expensive.

Sheriff Command of Shiraz sounded Timpani three hours past sunset to send people to their houses and not let them to leave their homes at right. Immediately after sunset the gates of the city were closed and the keys were given to the governor of the prison and the next morning again to open the gates, the keys were given to the governor [1].

Qajars Era:

Since the middle of the reign of the Shah, of the provincial states were governed by governors and lieutenant governors who were appointed by them to their office. Authorities in major urban cities were the sheriff, the chief and the sheriff [30], So the police have traditionally continued the same duties until the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah's first modern police came into existence and called Nazmeye.

Police (Nazmiyeh): establishment of a police station or Nazmiyeh happened in the time of Shah based on European Organization. In 1849, on his second trip to Europe, Nasir aldin Shah called the king of Austria to send a military mission to train Iranian troops. Austrian king named "Comte de Monte Firth" was sent to Iran to
establish the new police of Tehran and gave him full authority and title of vizier's order [3]. After that, police were called “Nazmiyeh office and Police Daralkhalafa”.

The President of Nazmiyeh was called "Chief of Police" and the "Head of the Public Security" The reputation. Kent implemented 400Police to the proposed positions and 60 of them were hired. The police station was located near the light poles. Kent set police duties at the beginning in a book containing the principles and presented it to the king and the king liked it and confirmed.

Shah was very promising with the newly established police and supported the Kent and this is his quatrain:

Let guilty beware of police
Not one of them serving misrepresentation
The stump will die in Kenneth Firth Dumont
If the error happens in Jupiter

(Ibid: 146).

In the year 1879, Tehran police, including a police chief called Centralt police office, a deputy of police, a counselor and director of the investigation and litigation, and a second consultant. In addition, four heads were determined for the four major areas, namely Sanglj Tehran, Darvaze Doulat, Adoule Jan and market square and a sheriff and a deputy served in the office market [30], including the police and administrative capital included a total of 460 members of the police, and 260 people. [27] in 1886 a person was appointed to the post of president of circulation in in the city and traffic police actually came into existence at this time [30].

After the event and win Tobacco Protest religious leaders and people of Nasser al-Din Shah, Scholars such as Haj Mirza Hassan Ashhtani from King wanted that all foreigners who were in the country as important is removed from office. King also dismissed Kenneth from the police, and led him determined as his adjutant generals [3] After Kent, Iranian officials were in charge of police. Tehran city was divided into four police stations, and the circle of research (knowledge) and the circle of salt were established in police and to keep the stolen property and possession of weapons by the police was prepared for storage. One of the clergy called Sheikh Ali Aardam became the judiciary and the head of police.

**Police in Constitution Era:**

After the revolution and the expulsion of Mohammad Ali Shah of Iran in the year 1909, Yafrim Khan was appointed as chairman of Nazmiyeh. Nazmiyeh center was brought to Artillery square (Toopkhane). After a while Yafram Khan was replaced by Muzaffar Alam. He determined Nazmiyeh ranking.

**Swedish advisors in Nazmiyeh: 1953**

Several police officers and people of Sweden were employed to correct Nazmiyeh included: Vistdal, Bergedal and Varfas. After the establishment of the Tehran police Vistdal arranged Russian and British governments to institute satisfaction Nazmiyeh chaired by Swedish authorities in Qazvin (1915) City (1916) and Mashhad (1918) and Tabriz (1919). Since the cities were under Russian influence in the region. Swedish police in Tehran provided map separately from each area and defined police patrol areas and line them up along with special lane markings and installed the maps in each police station (Ibid.).

**Swedish advisors dismissal:**

Swedish advisors were working in Nazmiyeh for ten years and four months and were able to correct the foundations. But Reza Khan as Secretary of War under wanted to take Nazmiyeh under his command. Under the command of Reza Khan, Colonel Dragahi was placed as the head of all office Nazmiyeh States and provinces that were under the command of Governors as a subset of Tehran Nazmiyeh.

After obtaining the reign, Reza Shah reinforced urban and rural constabulary police. He replaced the Armenian police forces Yafram Khan in Tehran and Swedish Police. The police and security expand his activities to all the cities and provinces in two organizations: the municipal police and the second element was military police [1].

Police also responsible for the security of cities,

The forces were also responsible for political repression [20]. The police was the most important law enforcement agencies of city in the recent history.

After the Islamic Revolution, along with the police and gendarmerie, Committee of the Islamic Revolution was founded in 1993 and has worked since then and the three forces were merged and the Organization of the Islamic Republic security forces was created. This organization has had a key role in internal security in the border cities.

**Conclusion:**

Securing the towns and villages in each country is a vital job.

In this context, the Iranians are among the leading civilized nations of the world and governments of Median and Achaemenid period established thee public security agencies. The Sassanid state police duties were...
almost separate from the military. After the arrival of Islam in Iran, the Iranian experience in the field of government was given to Arabs. As a result, Police work became the leading element during the Umayyad and Abbasid rule like the Iranian government after Islam. In recent history, during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah, Iranian police organization was founded by the European and passed the next phase of its evolution. Now the police is the most important pillar of national security.

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