

Evaluations for fitness for duty take place in a wide range of workplace settings, such as construction or medicine, but in no situation are these evaluations more important than in law enforcement. Officers who take time off, suffer a physical or mental setback, or who perform poorly must be examined to determine whether they are able to resume their duties. Sometimes, they are not mentally or physically sound, possibly because they are incapable of going back to work after a distressing incident, or because they are experiencing difficulties in another area of their lives that compromises their ability to behave safely and professionally.

Police psychologists also are frequently called in for clinical interventions. Because traumatizing events are much more likely to occur in police work than in other jobs, police psychologists stay busy, offering short-term behavioral treatments to help traumatized police officers cope with their experiences. They also may intervene to help shell-shocked victims or vulnerable witnesses assist in investigations, and they frequently assist family members of both officers and victims in learning how to respond to stressors in a healthy manner.

Lastly, police psychologists are called upon to provide operational support. For instance, they often assist with the paperwork involved in the staffing, interviewing, hiring, evaluating, and training process of law enforcement officers.[1]

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THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE

Nowadays, there are police units that focus on adhering to strict religious rules that are established and controlled by the state. The most

prominent unit is *Muṭawwi'*, which is a special body within the Saudi Ministry of Internal Affairs. The main unit is *The Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice* (Arabic: الرئاسة العامة لهيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر), abbreviated CPVPV and colloquially termed *hai'a* (committee), is a Saudi government religious authority charged with implementing the Islamic doctrine of *hisbah*. It traces its modern origin to a revival of the pre-modern official function of *muhtasib* (market inspector) by the first Saudi state (1745–1818). The committee was established in 1976 in its current form, with the main goal of supervising markets and public morality. It has been assisted by volunteers, and often described as Islamic religious police. It has been called *mutawa*, *mutaween* and by other similar names in English-language sources, with various translations.

In the early 2010, the committee was estimated to have 3,500–4,000 officers on the streets, assisted by thousands of volunteers, with an additional 10,000 administrative personnel. Committee officers and volunteers have been known to patrol public places, with volunteers focusing on enforcing strict rules of hijab, segregation between the sexes, and daily prayer attendance. Officers were authorized to pursue, detain and interrogate suspected violators prior to the 2016 reforms [1].

In response, committees were established in Riyadh and Mecca in 1932 to check their excesses. In 1976 the committees were united under an official of ministerial rank, acting under direct royal command. The unified Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice is mainly responsible for supervising markets and public order. It has been assisted by volunteers, who enforce attendance of daily prayers and gender segregation in public places.

In 2009, the CPVPV created and formalized a special "Anti-Witchcraft Unit" to "educate the public about the evils of sorcery, investigate alleged witches, neutralize their cursed paraphernalia, and disarm their spells". The unit also had a hotline on the CPVPV website for Saudis to report any magic to local officials.

In January 2012, Abdul Latif Abdul Aziz al-Sheikh was appointed head of the *mutaween*. He "holds the rank of cabinet minister and reports directly to the king". His agency employs more than 4,000 "field officers" and reportedly has another 10,000 administrative personnel. Its 2013 budget was the equivalent of \$390 USD million [2].

The Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice enforces traditional Islamic morality by arresting or helping to secure the arrest of people who engage in conduct that violates Islamic principles and values. They are tasked with enforcing conservative Islamic norms of behavior defined by Saudi authorities. They monitor observance of the dress

code and ensure that shops are closed during prayer times. In some instances, they broke into private homes on suspicion of untoward behavior, though this attracted criticism from the public and the government [3].

Upon being appointed head of the CPVPV, Abdul Latif Abdul Aziz al-Sheikh identified "five areas the religious police should focus on": preserving Islam, preventing blackmail, combating sorcery, fighting human trafficking, and ensuring that no one disobeys the country's rulers [4].

Saudi mutaween are often accompanied by the regular police, but also patrol without police escort. They recently launched a website on which un-Islamic behavior can be reported.

While on patrol, the duties of the Mutaween include, but are not restricted to:

- ensuring that drugs including alcohol are not being traded;
- checking that women wear the abaya, a traditional cloak;
- making sure that men and women who are spotted together in public are related [4];
- formerly, enforcing the ban on camera phones. This ban was enacted out of a fear that men would use them to secretly photograph women and publish them on the Internet without the consent of the subjects. The ban was enacted in April 2004 but was overturned in December that same year;
- preventing the population from engaging in "frivolous" Western customs such as Valentine's Day;
- the punishment for such offenses is severe, often involving beatings and humiliation, and foreigners are not excluded from arrest [5]. The mutaween encourage people to inform on others they know who are suspected of acting unvirtuously, and to punish such activities;
- instructions of his ministry runs afoul of that same government's religious police" [5].

On 11 April 2016, the Saudi Council of Ministers issued a new regulation that limits the jurisdiction of the Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice.

The new regulation has 12 clauses. Most notable of them are:

1. The Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice is expected to uphold its duties with kindness and gentleness as decreed by the examples of Prophet Mohammed.

2. The Committee has the responsibility of reporting, while on patrol, to official authorities (depending on the suspected activity) any suspected crimes witnessed. Subsequent actions from pursuit of suspect, capture, interrogation and detainment will be left to the relevant official authorities.

3. Neither the heads nor members of The Committee are to stop or arrest or chase people or ask for their IDs or follow them - that is considered the jurisdiction of the police or the drug unit.

4. They will be barred from making arrests, conducting interrogations, or carrying out searches without a warrant from the local governor. They will no longer stand at the entrances of shopping malls to keep women out who do not adhere to the Wahhabi dress code or who are not accompanied by "approved" men-husbands, siblings, or parents.

5. "Community volunteers", who were the original mutaween, were forbidden from joining Hai'a men on their rounds and pursuing, chastising, and interrogating miscreants, as "a religious duty". Field officers were also ordered to "approach people with a smile," and forbidden from using their private e-mails, cellphones, or social media accounts to receive and act on anonymous tips.

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EUROPOL: ZIELE UND AUFGABEN IN DER MODERNEN WELT

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