

Strategies for The Prevention of Organized Actions in Smuggling Liquor

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Abstract. The consumption of liquor can be an origin of most violent crimes such as murder, rapes, armed robberies, etc., and consequently, causing considerable social abnormalities in the community; however, decisive fight against this sinister crisis has been always followed by serious challenges and obstacles which has assumed importance. Organized actions by smugglers in trafficking liquor are among the challenges in this regard, necessitating providing preventive guidelines and strategies to contain the smuggling of liquor. Hence, in the current article prevention strategies against organized actions by liquor smuggling have been identified and explored. This research fell in applied categories in terms of kind and goal and it was descriptive-analytical in terms of nature and method. Accordingly, at first, the vey process of liquor smuggling has been explained and then, the components involved in it and the role of variables under study have been discussed, and finally, the status quo will be described and a conceptual model intended is going to be outlined. The research questionnaire has been developed as it contains two dimensions, five components and twenty nine questions on a Likert scale. The statistical population consisted of two groups of police experts and judicial experts and its volume included 40 people. To test the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha estimation method was applied, where the reliability coefficient was obtained 876%. Analysis results indicated that all components dependent on both dimensions of social and situational preventing were among the necessities and guidelines to cope with organized measures in smuggling of liquor, and they need to be applied. However, universal education to promote people's awareness-raising, culture-building and reforming of economic problems in the community, especially for people along with full implementation of laws, assume importance. The final result of the research suggests that social prevention is preferred over situational prevention. Of course, to further the goals and to go through an ascending trend to achieve the objectives determined, it is necessary to simultaneous use all effective leverages.

Keywords. Liquor, Smuggling, Prevention Laws, Organized Actions

1. Introduction

Liquor is among prohibited goods whose smuggling not only has been due to economic motives in the past ten years but it also has aimed at damaging the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Revolution through all these years. Liquor smuggling has been conducted purposefully and at a large scale by the foes of the country. Even though the IRIPF and other responsible bodies have actively been engaged in dealing with this sinister phenomenon, existing structural weaknesses, lack of expert human forces, lack of modern and applied trainings, non-application of modern technologies from an intra-organizational point of view, on the one hand, and lack of a unity of jurisprudence by judicial authorities and bodies, some laws not being deterrent, administrative corruption and much profitability, on the other hand, have led smugglers to continuously intensify their own activities and seek to expand it (Talebiam, 2014, p. 13).

On the one hand, it seems that the revolution foes intend to create a cultural transformation or as intelligently interpreted by the supreme leader, a cultural NATO to weaken the ethics and pure religious feelings of the young population by disseminating the consumption of liquor. Therefore, the risk of liquor smuggling cannot be considered only as an anti-culture or anti-economy measure; rather one has to view it from a security point of view and take priority to cope with it. Hence, in the current article, we are investigating various dimensions of social prevention such as universal training to promote public knowledge, culture-building, especially with focus on the young people, and to reform economic problems and situational prevention including administrative functioning by the law enforcers and case laws, guidelines and strategies have been taken in to account to prevent from organized measures with regards to liquor smuggling.

Although, for many years, police and other engaged bodies have done their job well; however, it appears that, with accurate and passionate planning, one can consider some preventive measures in various areas and provide strategies to deal with organized actions. Accordingly, in this article, efforts were made to determine views and recommendations provided by experts who have spent their life working in these issues and to make clear what measures can be done in the area of prevention such that one can effectively prevent from the smuggling of liquor. What appropriate strategies can one find in the area of situational prevention to be effective in the smuggling of liquor? And finally, what is the most appropriate guideline to prevent organized actions in the smuggling of liquor?

The supreme revolution leader has over and over referred to security and economic risks from smuggling and addressed sinister objectives of the enemy to wage a cultural NATO against the most independent Islamic based government across the world, where this indicates the serious determinations and hefty investment by the enemy to disseminate the culture of consumption-orientedness followed by an expansion of smuggling in the country. Meantime, the senior officers in the country have, in recent

years, adopted an overall orientation to decisively deal with goods smuggling, particularly prohibited goods such as liquor. In this regard, it requires thinking of more effective strategies, though it is clear that these strategies and guidelines require a coherent, accurate and purposeful planning for achieving intended indices.

2. Prevention

The term "prevention" is a general terms and denotes avoiding, prohibiting, hindering, or predicting and, so to speak, it refers to a set of actions which are made to prevent and avoid harmful interactions imposed on the individual or groups of people (Monazami Tabar, 2005, p. 18). Raymond Gassin has defined prevention as meaning prohibiting the occurrence of delinquency and for him, it is meant any kind of criminal policy activity which is done for restricting a set of conducts by making difficult and lowering the likelihood of its occurrence without resorting to penalties or punishments (Gassin, 1995, p. 30).

By prevention in criminology, it is all actions and measures whose aim is to reduce opportunities and situations for committing crimes and minimizing their scope and intensity. In a clearer way, at first, one has to understand criminogenic conditions and circumstances and that which facilitates crime commission, and second, one should attempt for removing and eliminating criminogenic conditions. Therefore, prevention is considered as means or a tool with which the state seeks to contain and control crime via the two mentioned ways. Of course, criminologists and experts have divided crime prevention into various kinds, and despite disagreements, they all agree on criminality and non-criminality of them (Monazami Tabar, 2005, p. 38).

- **Penal prevention:** In this kind of prevention, public opinion is affected by focusing on penalty effects and exercise of punishments, as they are implemented fast, certainly and systematically so that crimes are prevented. Penal prevention is divided into two Special and Common categories.
- **Common prevention:** This kind of prevention is crime-centered and is focused on the role of deterrence, intimidation of and teaching criminal lessons to people.
- **Special prevention:** The aim of this prevention is to correct criminals and to avoid crime repetition and it is done in form of measures for educating correcting and rehabilitating the criminals.
- **Non-penal prevention:** This kind of prevention has a limited effect on avoiding crimes and is more concentrated on unofficial sources. Non-penal prevention is divided into two social and situational branches:
- **Social prevention:** It is a kind of action or non-criminal prevention which, by making changes and correction in the individual and in the society, seeks to prevent crime commission. In other words, social prevention means intervention in the public social setting such as cultural, economic and political environments which

all share. Thus, if the individual finds out that the practical result he/she is awaiting will be of retribution or a penalty, she/he will refrain from it. Therefore, social prevention includes that group of measures and actions which, by intervening in the development process of the individual, improving their life conditions and making the social and natural setting healthy, seeks to remove or eliminate criminogenic factors and thus prevent from crimes (Niazpur, 2004, p. 170).

In fact, social prevention consists of a set of actions which are followed by containing of factors affecting crime. Generally, it is an attempt for resolving criminal issues as it deals with crime roots, and involves measures which are effective in crime commission grounds through social, economic, and cultural issues, For this, social prevention is the best description of the primary prevention (Raijian Asli, 2004, p. 48). In the bill of crime prevention, submitted to the Islamic Council, social prevention has been defined as educational, cultural, economic and social actions and measures by the state, bodies and NGOs in the area of correcting of the social environment and physical environment for reducing or eliminating social factors affecting crime occurrence, and from among the objectives of this kind of prevention, one can refer to reduction or elimination of criminogenic factors in the social setting (Abachi, 2004, p. 60).

- **Situational prevention:** This kind of prevention was for the first time introduced by Clark, Cornish and Hyor in the 1980s as a scientific theory for reducing delinquency. In their own work, they always emphasized on adopting appropriate measures and applying necessary measures for reducing opportunities and situations that would culminate in delinquent behavior, and also a change of relationship between the delinquency and the victim (Rajabi Pur, 2008, p. 99). This kind of prevention involves a set of noncriminal measures and actions which prevent from crime commission through reducing or eliminating suitable opportunities for the occurrence of crime (Chale Chale, 2008, p. 6). Situational prevention involves disruption of opportunities and situations contributing to crime occurrence, where, in this way, it involves major public interests (Saffari, 2001, p. 27). This kind of prevention is a manner of prevention which, by changing the situation of these individuals exposed to delinquency and victimization or by changing environmental conditions such as time and place, seeks to prevent from crime commission by the individual deciding to do it. In this way, the individual is sometimes exposed to victimization and the act of crime is prevented as he/she is protected against crime occurrence. In cases, crime commission is hindered or its occurrence will be made difficult as environmental conditions including time and place are changed (Rohami and Heidari, 2005, p. 97).

In fact, situational prevention, by concentrating on two elements of opportunity and tools through creating obstacles to attain crime, seeks to prevent its occurrence; while, asocial prevention seeks to prevent crime occurrence by reducing criminal opportunities, where tis may due to the social construct political system, economic and subsistence situation of a special region, thus result in in a huge number of people to tend to crime commission. Therefore, prediction understanding and assessment of

crime risk and the conduct of measures to reduce or remove crime are called situational prevention, which is called "Managing Crime induced risk" (Kave, 2012, quoted by Bayat, 2008, p. 42).

- **Organized actions:** The term organized crime refers to a distinct range of actors, harmful activities, results and outcomes, such that, during the past fifty years, various thinking schools related with its conceptualization have been formed, and it can be defined in two general categories. A group is concentrated on crime perpetrators and another group focuses on the way crimes are committed; however, most definitions of organized crimes emphasize on the nature of criminal organizations (Irani Tarfi, 2014, p. 54).

3. Smuggling

Since the past time, because of a difference of prices in goods on the two sides of the borders and lack of some items or that some goods were prohibited in the destination country, people were led to do illegal smuggling acts as it was quite lucrative. In some cases, this action was done for some security and political reasons. Meantime, states spent parts of their executive power in this regard and would act in different periods of time appropriate to the conditions and weakens of smuggling trend via enacting special laws and finding ways to deal with the problem (Mostafazade, 2014, quoted by Purya'ea, 2008, p. 3).

Accordingly, in most previous laws, no explicit definition of smuggling could be found; rather in each case, just some examples of smuggling would be raised. Even in the Customs Affairs Laws enacted in 1971, some examples of smuggling were considered. In any way, and generally, by smuggling, it is meant importing objects which are prohibited to enter Iran. In any point in the nation where the said objects are found, or any other items intended to be removed out of the country is called smuggling. Also, as per the single article of the forgoing article, when the prohibited objects are transferred by people inside the country for commerce or business knowing that these objects are prohibited legally, or that the people become dealers for such objects, it is also called smuggling. Having said this, smuggling can thus be defined as: any sort of illegal activity with regards to imports, exports, purchase, sale, production, distribution, carriage and keeping and storing of goods and currency is called smuggling and those involved in it are called smugglers or merchants of smuggled objects (Talebian, 2013, p. 6).

- **Punishment for liquor smuggling:** Given the fact that the Holy Sharia of Islam has prohibited the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the Islamic laws of Iran have also considered trading and consumption of alcoholic beverages as illegal, thus, all operations related with preparing, keeping, displacing, selling, purchasing and importing liquor are considered to be smuggling, and since provides a ground for the activity of jobbers and the enemies, it is imperative to counter that and

prevent from it, and it is essential to act upon the existing laws, especially articles 702, and 703 of Islamic penal Code:

- **Article 702 amended:** Whoever manufactures, buys or sells liquor or puts them on sale or carries or keeps them, or provides the latter with them shall be jailed for six months to one year and sustain for up to 74 lashes, as well as a cash fine of five times as much as the common value (commercial value) of the said good.
- **Article 703 amended:** Importing liquor to the country is considered as smuggling and the importer, disregard of its size, shall serve imprisonment for six months to five years and 74 lashes as well as payment of a cash fine of up to ten times as much as the common value (commercial value) of the said good. Investigating this crime is vested upon public courthouses.
 - **Clause 1.** Respecting articles 702 and 703, whenever the discovered liquor is found to be over 20 liters, the means used for carrying it, it will be confiscated to the benefit of the government if the owner is already notified of this; otherwise, the perpetrator shall be convicted to pay the price of the vehicle also. The tools or equipment used for manufacturing or facilitating the commission of such crimes, and the sums from relevant interactions shall be confiscated to the benefit of the government.
 - **Clause 2.** Whenever staffs of government or state companies' personnel or those of other companies and entities affiliate to the state, councils, municipalities or other Islamic revolutionary bodies and generally the three Powers and armed forces and officers appointed to general services are found to have abetted or involved in crimes subjected to articles 702 and 703, they shall be convicted to a temporary severance of state services for one to five years, in addition to serving prescribed punishments.
 - **Clause 3.** The court cannot produce a suspension of prescribed punishments in articles 702 and 703 (Islamic Penal Code, 2013).
- **Organized measures in liquor smuggling:** The dissemination of liquor consumption among the adolescents and Iranian families is because of deadly blows the world empires has received from the Islamic Revolution during the past eight-year-old fight against the Muslim population of Iran. This old atrocity has caused the enemy not to spare any effort to penetrate the Iranian culture and to destroy religious and doctrinal beliefs of the adolescents. Of these efforts, one can refer to the establishment of factors for producing liquor close to the neighboring states including Turkey, the Republic of Azerbaijan, and particularly, the autonomous region of Kurdistan in Iraq, whose products can be available in Iran after less than one week.

Of other innovations applied by the enemy to facilitate illegal transit of liquor and to encourage smugglers and jobbers to smuggle liquor to the countries to insure the liquor consignments from the border zero point until they reach their destination; such that in

case the smuggler or carriers of liquor are caught or arrested, no money will be received for the consignment confiscated from the agents responsible for carrying and distributing the liquor until the smugglers are released from laws and even after that and even the families of the criminals serving imprisonment will enjoy financial support by the big gangs (Talebian, 2012, p. 9).

4. Dimensions of Prevention from Liquor Smuggling

- **Social prevention:** According to definitions provided in theoretical basics, the following components can be considered for social prevention:
- **Public education:** Cultural issues and public education are directly correlated and cannot be fully distinguished; because as regards prevention from and countering the criminal phenomenon of smuggling, the role of the society and citizens has always been salient and cannot be ignored at all. In reality, whenever people in the society understand smuggling and its properties fully and become aware of its concerning harmful effects, they will struggle to fight it with no doubt, such that they will not only refrain from smuggling liquor, but also will hinder others to do this. Serious fight against liquor smuggling requires close coordination and collaboration between citizens and fighting agencies, that would be possible as communication bridges and popular interactions are built. These affairs can be called "Empowering" acts. This means that members of the society will have the motive to support coping measures. Thus, creating an environment for promoting popular collaboration and increasing support for the civil society are among the programs and measures by the fighting agencies in this regard. Also, education on legal consequences and penalties taken for smuggling as well as keeping and using liquor can be effective for social prevention.

Pathologists maintain that there is a significant relationship between increased consumption of alcohol and a rise in violence rates. For them, alcohol, like Shishe, is rated in the class of psychotropic drugs and according to the Rehabilitation Organization Statistics, currently, alcohol tops consumption psychotropic drugs. This introduces alcohol as an addictive substance that disrupts social health and peoples' lives. Unfortunately, most people are not aware of these issues. Also, documentation of events from the consumption and smuggling of liquor which is a threat for all people in the community, including the consumers and those exposed to its risks, can be a preventive step in respect to this crime, and that it will inform citizens of sinister objectives of the enemies towards the dissemination of liquor consumption (Tehran-E-Emrooz paper, 2013).

For public education and promoting peoples' awareness level, such instruments as TVs, radios, journals and the internet and even educational packages are used. Holding educational workshops and face-to face educations, special meetings and conferences for discussing special problems and recommended actions by the people are other

effective measures. The dissemination of information concerning research opportunities and proceedings about smuggling cases could produce deterring messages, while allowing the media the opportunity to investigate about the nature and outcomes and effects of smuggling in a space of real cases. This will, per se, attract peoples' interest. Obliging state entities to publicize their own proceedings and the presence of an impartial public media for reporting and explaining it could be of a help (Talebian, Eliasvand, 2014, a).

Major educational indices are:

- Educating people as a whole about legal consequences and punishments prescribed for smuggling keeping, and using liquor;
- Raising adolescents' awareness of the harms pertaining to using the liquor, especially when committing violent crimes;
- Introducing alcohol as an addictive substance that disrupts the health of the society and citizens;
- Increasing awareness of the society of the enemy's sinister goals as regards dissemination of liquor;
- Documenting events from the consumption of liquor and awareness-raising in the community.

Culture-building: Despite the fact that Iran is among the few countries with several thousand years of civilization and ancient culture across the world, little attention to the category of culture and building a public opinions culture is among the subject matters which has unfortunately caused challenges in recent years for the Iranian community. Unfortunately, official bodies responsible for the issue of culture in the country, despite tumultuous advertisements and costly propaganda for so-called culture building and awareness raising of the masses, have not been so successful in this regard. In reality, one can state that the reason why liquor is on the rise is to a greater extent due to existing cultural vacuums in the community and lack of production and dissemination of an effective and suitable culture from the responsible officials and the emergence of thinking and doctrinal conflicts among the young groups of people. Today, this belief is common among the young people that consuming alcoholic beverages is far better and its side effects are much lower than smoking drugs and narcotics. With such fallacies on the rise, they have to choose from worse and worst. Thus, it is necessary for the authorities to prepare plans and programs for notifying the public, especially the young generation while rationally and realistically dealing with this subject matter and adopting a series of necessary measures to inform the young about harms from using alcoholic beverages (Analytical bulletin of Intelligence Police, 2015). Indices of culture-building can be listed as follows:

- Attention to Muslim people's beliefs and efforts to promote cultural and doctrinal pillars;
- Expanding and developing a value and religious culture directed at showing the indecency of smuggling keeping and consuming liquor;
- Efforts for changing the common beliefs towards using liquor;
- Promoting popular level of insight and awareness about Sharia fatwas on liquor;
- Attention to the border dwellers' national identity and patriotic bias via creating necessary facilities to develop educational facilities and promote educational levels.

• Economic benefits: In modern world, a healthy economy is the first and most important index of continued security; thus, it is under unhealthy economic situation where economic instability is created. With 36 years lapsing from the glorious Islamic Revolution and despite tightened security around the country, we are witnessing visages of an unhealthy economy as being the most important factors causing tension and disrupting the country's security stability. Disregard of various examples, one of the major visages of an unhealthy economy is the smugglers who have injected hefty capital to the cycle of smuggling, including liquor smuggling and have been continue sly engaged in this work. With the opportunistic people to this cycle because of this lucrative job, or attracting debtors to pay debts to big gangs is another illegitimate way for disseminating this phenomenon in to the economy. Thus, in the underground economy, smuggles will reap high profit from smuggling, and this will cause conflicts and goals among different classes among people. This is the same motive for attracting the young people towards this destructive economic phenomenon. However, too much profit is a strong motive for people to get to smuggle prohibited goods, and certainly the more smugglers' profit declines, the more their passion to smuggling will decline. Therefore, smugglers are just engaged in this work to acquire numerous economic profits and in this regard, they neither enjoy clashes with officers nor they are ashamed by their unground and hidden economic affairs (Shakiba'ea, 2008, p. 37).

On the other hand, unemployment serves as a social crisis and a product of an unhealthy economy. This crisis is more manifest in birder areas especially in the Persian Gulf area. While ports and free trade regions in each country are aimed to flourish exports, unfortunately, these areas in Iran, by distancing from their own primary objectives, have become places for improving various foreign goods from neighboring countries. The government needs to create a healthy economy so that they can avoid the expansion of this side effect. Thus, in alignment with unemployment, economic poverty is on the rise, while poverty reduces fear of punishment and the deprived individual will direct the responsibility of his own anti-social act on society's disorganization. Therefore, poverty and unemployment, especially in birder areas, pave the way for windfalls and hefty sums from smuggling, suggesting necessary preventive measures to be done, and effective measures to be adopted to reduce this lucrative job (Sadeghik 2010, p. 11). Indices to be taken into account for economic

benefits are:

- Efforts to remove deprivation from border dwellers via creating job opportunities appropriate to border areas;
- The flourishing of handicrafts, animal husbandry and farming as desirable jobs for most villages especially in border areas;
- State investment in remote border areas by attracting wandering capital to creates macroeconomic firms;
- Allotting necessary credits for developing technological infrastructure and modern technologies at border crossings and deprived provinces;
- Increasing smuggling risks and reducing the lucrateness of liquor trafficking.
- **Situational prevention:** Definitions provided in theoretical basics have very well outlined the concept of situational prevention, and according to concepts provided, one can state components of this kind of prevention in the component of liquor smuggling as follows:
- **Legislation:** The main pillar and most important tool for crime prevention and fight against it in each society is laws; however, defective, weak and ineffective laws do not prohibit crimes, rather they, in themselves, pave the way for crime commission. The issue of reforming the laws in the area of smuggling was a necessity which was introduced by administrators and law enforcers as well as judges and other practitioners during the recent years, and the main reason why many of the macro smuggling and organized crimes cases did not arrive in success was the lack of an effective , comprehensive and strong law to deal with the issue of goods smuggling fight, thereby leading to the amnesty of most criminals and their escape from the exercise of deterrent punishments. However, despite the enactment and communication of apparently appropriate laws in recent years for punishing the criminals and preventing them from the repetition of violations by legislating bodies, laws were not as effective as perceived due to the fact there was not unity of decision among courthouses and that they were not fully implemented. Of these laws are articles 702 and 703 of the Islamic Penal Code which, despite the communication and issuance of its implementation, is not attended to in the most important justice body. In many cases, these laws are ignored by judges. Unfortunately, these kinds of inconsistencies and weak obligation to legal requirements and accurate implementation of laws in judicial bodies ad fighting forces has become a commonplace procedure that is still continuing (Analytical bulletin of intelligence police, 2015). Legislating indices are:
- Legislating new bills in relation to law-breaking and law-opposing by some factors involved in organized liquor smuggling;
- Intensifying deterrent laws in dealing with violating judicial officers and police forces receiving bribes;
- Creating a kind of precedent in issuing decisions and implementing verdicts related with organized liquor crimes;

- Supervising the procedure of liquor smuggling cases in courthouses and emphasis on the right implementation of laws and judicial bodies;
- Legislating some bills appropriate to controlling professional criminals that have been active in smuggling liquor and organized groups also;
- Identifying weaknesses and legal vacuums in respect of dealing with liquor and appropriate legislation;
- Expanding electronic customs, commercial, and transit electronic documents and preparing laws, regulations and enactments related with comprehensive implementation of those laws.
- **Enforcing laws:** Certainly, the judicial body is the most important institution which is duty bounded to enforce laws and Sharia limits, and it is necessary to encourage other enforcers in regard to respecting the laws, and to oblige them to accurately enforce the laws and to homogenize some sort of procedure precedent. In other cases, it is enforcers who, serving as the most important enforcers of the laws, are bound to exercise the laws. The way bills are enacted as related to each crime is one of the most challenging crimes and the philosophy of exercising the laws, in addition to punishing the criminals, is to get others who enjoy potential talent to commit crimes learn a lesson to be aware of their conducts (Mostafazade, 2014, p. 43). Indices of law enforcement by enforcers are as follows:
 - Physical and technical control of maritime and land borders by reinforcing checkpoints in crossings and creating border obstacles;
 - Intelligence dominance by agents involved in dealing with liquor and organized networks;
 - Obliging local officials to collaborate and interact with judicial officers and supporting their actions in dealing with liquor smuggling;
 - Necessary efforts by commanders to apply talented forces and to properly divide duties among agents fighting smugglers and organized smuggling;
 - Utilizing power and experiences of border dwellers to interact and assist forces and to identify ports and crossings remained unknown;
 - Providing sufficient forces in border crossings for dealing with organized liquor smuggling;
 - Purposeful measures to search for the causes of and full elimination of organized liquor gangs.

5. Research Methodology

The current research was an applied one in terms of goal and kind and in terms of nature and method, it was analytical-descriptive. Thus, no hypothesis was considered for it. Give its specialization, the statistical population of this research was a combination of experts from two judicial and police groups for as many as 40 people, 22 of whom were police elites and experts from the IRIPF's Intelligence Police who had over five years of service in different areas of fighting liquor smuggling and that they were selected in form of full tally, and 18 of whom were judicial elites including lawyers, justice experts and relevant judges working on liquor cases that were selected via purposeful sampling. To gather data, 29 closed question questionnaires with five point answers on the Likert scale along with one open question was used. In social prevention area, dimensions of public education culture-building, and economic sources were place under question in a form of 15 closed questions. In situational prevention area, responders were asked about legislative and administrative issues in form of 14 closed questions. In the end, the subjects were also requested to reveal their own ideas to improve their research. After estimating the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, the value of 0.876 was obtained, suggesting an acceptable reliability. To estimate it, the number of 29 main questions was considered and they were estimated by SPSS software. As questionnaires were examined, it was determined that all responders and answered the questions. Response to all questions resulted in confidence of the results.

6. Research Findings

From the view of statisticians, mean score of over 3 on the Likert scale, means significance; however, for more emphasis and confidence, value 4+ (much and very much) was taken as the criterion.

Table 1. Single Sample T Test as Regards the Significance of Preventive Components in Liquor Smuggling

| Row | Dimensions | Components | Mean | T value | Sig. |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------|------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Social prevention | Public education | 4.75 | 2.453 | 0.015 |
| | | Culture-building | 4.62 | 2.546 | 0.019 |
| | | Economic | 4.35 | 2.354 | 0.016 |
| 2 | Situational prevention | Legislative | 4.55 | 7.343 | 0.012 |
| | | Administrative | 4.69 | 4.332 | 0.013 |

In this part, in order to describe data obtained for each of the specialized questions and components, the relevant tables are at first drawn, and later, each which is fully analyzed. Questions numbered 1-15 show social prevention with three components. Component 1 includes public education, component 2, culture-building and component 3, economic issues, each of which has been adjusted with questions. Also, questions numbered 16-29 show situational prevention with two components. Component 1 with 7 questions refers to legislation, and role of legislators, and

component 2 with 7 questions refers to the role of judicial enforcers in fight against liquor smuggling, and they have been presented in form of five-point tables. In these tables, the frequency and percentage have been determined by using the answers given, the result of which is in form of table's description.

Table 2. The Effects of Social Prevention and Its Relevant Components in Dealing with Organized Liquor Smuggling

| Dimension | Component | No. | Question Frequency | Very much | Much | Medium | Low | Very low |
|-------------------|------------------|-----|---|-----------|------|--------|-----|----------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Social prevention | Public education | 1 | Educating the public about legal outcomes and punishments if smuggling, keeping and using the liquor | 10 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| | | 2 | Making the young aware if the harms related with using liquor, especially in committing violent crimes | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| | | 3 | Introducing alcohol as an addictive substance that disrupts the health if the society and citizens | 10 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| | | 4 | Increasing social awareness of sinister objectives of the enemy on the disseminating the use of liquor | 7 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| | | 5 | Documenting events from consumption and smuggling of liquor and raising awareness | 18 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| | Culture-building | 6 | Attention to Muslim peoples' beliefs and efforts to promote cultural and doctrinal bases | 16 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| | | 7 | Expanding religion and value culture to intensify the indecency of smuggling, keeping and consuming liquor | 13 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| | | 8 | Efforts to change common beliefs on using liquor | 8 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| | | 9 | Promoting the public's awareness and insight level about sharia issues related with liquor | 15 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | | 10 | Attention to the border dwellers' national identity and patriotic bias via creting necessary facilities to develop educational facilities and promote educational levels. | 13 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| | Economic | 11 | Efforts to remove deprivation from border dwellers via creating job opportunities appropriate to border areas; | 18 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 12 | The flourishing of handicrafts, animal husbandry a d farming as desirable jobs for most villages especially in border areas; | 18 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| | | 13 | State investment in remote border areas by attracting wandering capital to creates macroeconomic firms; | 17 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 14 | Allotting necessary credits for developing technological infrastructure and modern technologies at border crossings and deprived provinces; | 9 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| | | 15 | Increasing smuggling risks and reducing the lucrateness of liquor trafficking. | 19 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

To describe the views of responders respecting the items related to each of the components, there was a need for more investigation through determining the frequency percentage of answers to each questions, where frequency and percentage were determined. Thus, given the existing data in the component of public education from the social prevention dimension in dealing with organized liquor smuggling, 33% of the statistical size chose the option of much on average. Meantime, item 2 stating the awareness raising of the young people and item 5 stating documentation of events from consumption and smuggling of liquor contributed most to this area, indicating the effects of these measures. In the component of culture-building which includes items 6-10, 38% of the responders chose the option of much on average, and meantime, item 7 stating the expansion of religious culture and item 8 in relation to efforts to change common beliefs in the indecency regarding the use of liquor, most responses received. Also, in the economic component that emphasized the increased income level of border dwellers or reduction in the profitability of smugglers, and included items 11-15.

Also, in this component, 405 of the subjects chose the option of very much on average and placed more emphasis on questions 11 stating efforts to remove deprivation from border dwellers and question 12 in relation to the flourishing of farming and handicrafts in border areas and question 15 in regards to increased risk of smuggling in order to reduce the profitability of smugglers.

The salient point is the choosing of option very much by 37 subjects in item 15, suggesting necessity of planning and offering operational plans for increasing smuggling induced cost for smugglers. On the one hand, item 1 relating to educating the public about legal outcomes and punishments for smuggling, item 4 in relation to increasing society's awareness of the bad goals of the enemy to disseminate the liquor and item 14 stating the allotment of necessary credits for developing technological and modern infrastructure at border crossings and deprived provinces attracted the highest option of very low from responders. This suggest they have very low effects on preventing organized smuggling. Regarding item 3 on the introduction of alcohol as an addictive substance that threatens the health of the society and the citizens, option much was registered as the one with the highest number if responders, suggesting the desirability of this stagey.

To conclude responses related with the dimension of social prevention, from among 600 responses by 40 people responding to 15 items on a Likert scale, i.e. each item with five choices from very low to very much, the number of 207 responses (34.5%) chose option very much, and the number of 218 responses (36.5%) chose option much. This means that over 70% of responders considered social prevention and its related components as effective in dealing with smuggling.

Table 3. Effects of Situational Prevention and Its Components in Dealing with Organized Liquor Smuggling

| Dimension | Component | No. | Question Frequency | Very much | Much | Medium | Low | Very low |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|--|-----------|------|--------|-----|----------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Situational prevention | Legislative | 16 | Legislating new bills in relation to law-breaking and law-opposing by some factors involved in organized liquor smuggling; | 12 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 17 | Intensifying deterrent laws in dealing with violating judicial officers and police forces receiving bribes; | 4 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| | | 18 | Creating a kind of precedent in issuing decisions and implementing verdicts related with organized liquor crimes; | 8 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| | | 19 | Supervising the procedure of liquor smuggling cases in courthouses and emphasis on the right implementation of laws and judicial bodies; | 12 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| | | 20 | Legislating some bills appropriate to controlling professional criminals that have been active in smuggling liquor and organized groups also; | 17 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| | | 21 | Identifying weaknesses and legal vacuums in respect of dealing with liquor and appropriate legislation; | 11 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 22 | Expanding electronic customs, commercial, and transit electronic documents and preparing laws, regulations and enactments related with comprehensive implementation of those laws. | 18 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| | Administrative | 23 | Physical and technical control of maritime and land borders by reinforcing checkpoints in crossings and creating border obstacles; | 11 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| | | 24 | Intelligence dominance by agents involved in dealing with liquor and organized networks; | 26 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 25 | Obliging local officials to collaborate and interact with judicial officers and supporting their actions in dealing with liquor smuggling; | 11 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| | | 26 | Necessary efforts by commanders to apply talented forces and to properly divide duties among agents fighting smugglers and organized smuggling; | 6 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | 27 | Utilizing power and experiences of border dwellers to interact and assist forces and to identify ports and crossings remained unknown; | 11 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| | | 28 | Providing sufficient forces in border crossings for dealing with organized liquor smuggling; | 15 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | | 29 | Purposeful measures to search for the causes of and full elimination of organized liquor gangs. | 30 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

According to Table 3 findings, from among 14 items with five-point Likert scale that were completed by 40 people, totally, the number of 560 answers were given, from which 192 answers included: very much, 32.5%; the number of 209 answers included: much, 35%; and the number of 1211 answers included: medium, 20.5%.

The results indicated the role of laws and legislators and law enforcers. In this relation

purposeful measures to search for the causes of and full elimination of organized liquor gangs was placed at first, while intelligence dominance of the agents involved in dealing with liquor smuggling and organized networks, expansion of customs, commercial and transit electronic documents, enacting laws, and regulations along with full implementation and enactment of appropriate laws respecting controlling professional criminals were placed in the next levels. On average, one can move to an information society with longer strides and ICT can be applied to deal with organized smuggling.

6. Conclusion

The main concern of the researcher was to examine organized measures respecting liquor smuggling and to enumerate guidelines for coping with it. In this vein, as literature review was conducted, it was determined that these guidelines can be classified in social prevention and situational prevention categories. Social prevention is based on components of public education, culture-building and economic sources and situational prevention includes components of legislation and law enforcement. An analysis of response obtained from the views of elites and experts, while affirming the overall guidelines recommended, suggests that social prevention is preferred over situational prevention. In other words, elites and experts have, in total, preferred using of the guidelines based on public education, culture building and economic sources over guidelines based on legislation and law enforcement. On the one hand, prioritization of components relating to social prevention suggest that to practically deal with organized liquor smuggling, guideline related with the component of economic sources are superior to other two components and the guidelines based on the components of culture-building and public education are ranked second and third. A filed survey and results analysis respecting components related with situational prevention suggests the preference of guideline based on the component of law enforcement over guidelines based on legislation.

According to descriptive analyses, guidelines to achieve research goals are as follows in terms of priority:

First priority: Social prevention guidelines for controlling economic sources:

- Efforts to remove deprivation from border dwellers via creating job opportunities appropriate to border areas;
- The flourishing of handicrafts, animal husbandry and farming as desirable jobs for most villages especially in border areas;
- State investment in remote border areas by attracting wandering capital to create macroeconomic firms;
- Allotting necessary credits for developing technological infrastructure and modern technologies at border crossings and deprived provinces;

- Increasing smuggling risks and reducing the lucrateness of liquor trafficking.

Second priority: Social prevention culture-building guidelines:

- Attention to Muslim people's beliefs and efforts to promote cultural and doctrinal pillars;
- Expanding and developing a value and religious culture directed at showing the indecency of smuggling keeping and consuming liquor;
- Efforts for changing the common beliefs towards using liquor;
- Promoting popular level of insight and awareness about Sharia fatwas on liquor;
- Attention to the border dwellers' national identity and patriotic bias via creating necessary facilities to develop educational facilities and promote educational levels.

Third priority: Social prevention public education guidelines:

- Educating people as a whole about legal consequences and punishments prescribed for smuggling keeping, and using liquor;
- Raising adolescents' awareness of the harms pertaining to using the liquor, especially when committing violent crimes;
- Introducing alcohol as an addictive substance that disrupts the health of the society and citizens;
- Increasing awareness of the society of the enemy's sinister goals as regards dissemination of liquor;
- Documenting events from the consumption of liquor and awareness-raising in the community.

According to the above-mentioned analyses, practical situational prevention guidelines, i.e. guidelines based on law enforcement components and legislation ranks fourth and fifth respectively. In addition to this, researchers found interesting findings while conducting field investigations, these findings are:

- Serious and large scale comparative studies and international collaboration on new areas, especially in the area of organized networks and their special affairs;
- Expanding collaboration with police, and academic assemblies of the country and exchanging thoughts and experiences in relation to the liquor smuggling and most important, analyzing the data on this regard;
- Necessity of looking to using judiciary and IRIPF's intelligence systems fundamentally and sharing data related with smugglers and organized network;

It appears that according to the average rates obtained from the views of judicial and

police experts in the area of fight against organized liquor smuggling. The final results are as follows:

- Priority of measures foreseen in social prevention are: public education, culture-building and correcting economic issues.
- In situational prevention, administrative measures take priority.
- Most important, social prevention is preferred over situational prevention.
- Given the results obtained from examining of responses provided by the statistical sample the following recommendations can be offered:
- Comparative studies and international collaboration are recommended to be conducted in new areas, especially in the area of organized networks and special affairs pertaining to them.
- More roles are recommended to be focused attention for academic sciences.
- Cooperation and coordination with police and academic assemblies with neighboring countries as well as exchanging experiences and thoughts in relation to organized liquor smuggling and most important, an analysis of such data are recommended.
- Although in most cases, IRIPF is leading in terms of software and hardware technology compared to other organizations, it is essential to create a fundamental change in using systems and sharing data on smugglers and organized liquor networks.
- It seems that lack of a link and bond between IRIPF's and Judiciary's intelligence systems have resulted in lack of collaboration and sometimes, defects.
- While disseminating modern method, especially in analyzing data and decision process in administrative and operational missions, more efforts are needed.
- Distinction of missions results in determination of operational and administrative borders where it is necessary to revise relations between these two ranges as well as data sharing.

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