

Psychological and Criminological Investigation of Organized Crime

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Abstract: Transnational organized crime threat to the international community and especially is considered. The incidence of such crimes and factors outside the boundary of a country of this type of crime has a transnational character, and this is one of the main problems, governments and relevant international organizations in order to maintain international security and the activities prompted. Anti-social crime as a phenomenon in human society has always existed, exists and will exist. Constant struggle with the phenomenon of delinquency in perpetuity. But the crime rate and the types of it in different societies is different, Although forms of crime is changing with the evolution of society and the kind of simple and complex shape is simple. Committing a criminal act involving risks and costs to society if more people are criminals, risks and social costs much higher. But when the criminal activity with planning and coordination as an organization to be followed by numerous people, the risks are very great need for community, and such criminal activity, which consists of individuals and groups of society who have chosen its policy against the society as a challenge to society. Faced with this challenge, the crisis also considered century, understanding and awareness of various aspects of this kind of crime and its types is essential, It is only in the light of quantitative and qualitative research on organized crime within the framework of law, including criminology and criminal justice is possible. Mentioned subject of today's problems with the international community in the criminological and psychological research from two perspectives paid to review it.

Key words: Organized crime, sociological, Psychological, Criminology, Corruption, Transnational character

Introduction

Organized crime, even internally, creates many risks for communities. According to the latest features, capabilities and forces at one point cohesion and organization that organized criminals are having and the power and wealth of these criminal organizations can obtain after a while that they work and take advantage of it to promote their criminal activities, and the effects of this type of crime on security of society and economy or the governments and ethical foundations of communities its far beyond the impact of individual crime. (Mir Mohammad Sadeghi, 2007, p. 191).

Considering that crimes motivated by self-interest or political motivation usually done to gain power (National Congress for the Judiciary, available on the site Fararo), Therefore, the determination of police forces and Interpol to combat it is very important.

The international community need and also aware of the damaging effects of transnational crimes and to protect the principles of sovereignty, has formed an organization known as the International Criminal Police. This organization has great potential, while increasing cooperation between law enforcement authorities of different countries through interaction with national and international organizations, and the development of law, Trying to run a criminal policy to combat and prevent crime at

national and international levels. In this context, recognizing the capabilities and strengths and weaknesses of Interpol in the fight against transnational crime, particularly the organized kind is necessary and inevitable. It must be said that the deviations in the community can be equated with the old creation, In fact, the roots of crime can be pursued since the beginning of human life, Ever since Adam and Eve to ate the forbidden apple or wheat operation and their son Cain killed his brother Abel. There is a natural reflection of social deviations in different societies, because we do not know society that criminal behavior does not occur in it. On the other hand, since the security and social stability requires social reaction against crime, it seems studying the criminal phenomenon, is also essential in any society, To adopt and apply the appropriate social reaction to the security and maintained the social cohesion.

The scientific study of criminal phenomena about 200 years ago, is began with experimental work doctor "Lomborozo". And finally a series called "criminology" was born. Criminology can be known as science that study the criminal phenomena and for its investigations it benefited from other fields such as sociology and law (NajafiTavana, 2008). Preliminary studies of criminologists, about crime on the basic issue is that the poverty is the appendages

of crime and is why the majority of the studies were focus on the inferior classes.

But scientific work of Saterland basic rotation in criminology studies took place, Because unlike traditional studies, he first studied the white-collar crime (apparently innocent man) to focus its attention not on the inferior classes, but rather the focus of attention on the upper classes. In fact, Saterland with his studies uncover crimes were carried out by people because of their influence in society, received little attention. Due to damage and harmful effects that these crimes pose to human society to recognize and further study of this phenomenon in all societies, including Iran has great importance. However, scientific knowledge itself is not the solution but also pay attention to this phenomenon and deal with the legal system is more important. The importance of white collar crime in this article we According to sociological approaches to white-collar crime, we specify the nature of white-collar crime.

From the perspective of this article to explain the nature of the crime should sociological explanation is satisfactory, because the nature of the crime is mainly to social institutions of the community, so here are just a sociological approaches have been considered. Deviant behavior is one of the most interesting tasks of sociology. The field of sociology analysis is complex, because as much as social norms there are many types of violation of the law. One of the most important aspects of social thinking about crime is emphasis on interaction between conformity and deviance in different social contexts, Societies has very different subcultures and behavioral conformity with the norms of a particular subculture may be outside of the subculture, is considered as deviant. Crimes such as theft and robbery, normally done mainly by people from the poorer sections of the population. Other offenses such as embezzlement or tax evasion, according to the above definitions is limited to those that are rich in high positions.

French sociologist Durkheim believed that anything that is worthy of punishment, is a crime. In other words, any act or omission that disrupt order and social peace and maintain law the penalty for it, is "crime". According to Durkheim, "We dont condemn a function as a <crime> also because of condemn it, we name it as a crime." (Sotoudeh, 2003, 65).

Durkheim believed that crime is somehow a natural phenomenon in all societies, at all times and arises from the culture and civilization of a society, He writes in the definition of crime: "crime is action that has a strong and clear to hurt the collective consciousness." write to express the nature of common crimes "acts are crimes which all members of society in general condemns them." (Parham, 2010: 86).

If it is proven fact that the histopathologic findings, it is the reality of crime, all criminologists are agreed with this. (Kuzaran and Rosenberg, 1999: 468). Durkheim causes of crime in the social environment, studied social and believes that crime is a normal phenomenon and not considered as an abnormal social phenomenon. There is crime in every community and society in which there is no crime. Public health is an integral part of any healthy society is a crime and the causes of crime does not affect special kind, because the crimes of the culture and civilization of any society. Therefore, investigation of crimes, regardless of the characteristics of culture and civilization from the perspective of criminology is useless, because the crime was related to culture and civilization is not a function time and place. Durkheim believes that there are individual to society and their effect on the accumulated and raised him, and he is dominated. Everyone's spirit is directly related to the organization and social patterns of tasks and commands and private relations overall effectiveness of these factors. (Taj zaman 2005: 232)

Durkheim and, in general, sociologists believe that the phenomenon of delinquency crime can not be explained by psychological factors and physical persons, Because these factors have a significant role in criminal cases, but social factors such as poor conditions and lack of family love, family conflicts, divorce, parental criminality, unemployment, immigration, the media, lack of religious beliefs, bad economic situation of families and war and political factors has a determining role in the offending individual criminal acts (NajafiTavana, 2008: 205).

"Instances of" white-collar crime to express those acts contrary to social norms under criminal law is known as "crime". However, cases such as undue benefit from bonuses and fringe benefits, are examples of acts committed by white collar criminals, although not as a criminal, perhaps more harmful effects of actions that are explicitly criminalized. Recall that the first recognized cases of white-collar crime cases to any aspect not unlimited; Secondly, the expression of these examples does not mean that crime has always been regarded as a white-collar crime are considered. For example, the crime of "scam" is one of the crimes that white-collar criminals and other offenders will be commit. Some writers, scam, crimes related to consumer rights, crimes related to labeling and food hygiene and environmental crimes such as contamination with toxic substances and pollutants pouring into white collar crime cases have enumerated the most important (Croal, 2001:17).

According to the presentation the question arises whether white-collar crime only "crime" is to be raised or the social deviance?

History of Criminology

Criminology in terms of the scientific study of crime and the offender to understand the causes and the prevention and treatment of these criminal acts and perpetrators of these acts (Noorbaha, 2013).

In the history of criminology and since the advent of many discussions and some have been given this knowledge can not be considered specific date or proposed specific founder. But others date it to three periods of non-scientific, semi-scientific and scientific divided, They believe that in the 19th century and by Lombroso criminology and become a separate science. And his theories of the unscientific assumptions and the research, scientific research and experimental criminology, he has become a science, so called Lombroso as a father of criminology (Noorbaha, 2013).

Explaining criminal behavior

Crime machinations of men, they are sometimes amazing, sometimes leads to hate. Often both at the same time and at the same feelings arise in us. Hear more jokes and mocking looks and behavior that does not lead to hurt anyone, for us is fun, but when we see that something bad happened to the victim that could happen to us, we are experiencing fear, crime also could the anger and aggression. When we hear that a member of the community is brutally murdered, especially when on the street or a neighbor's home or a small town murder occurred, causing panic and hysteria we are to attract the attention of many.

Coolest thing that is considered a crime, why this happened and what can we do for this problem. To prevent criminality, officials, political analysts and experts have a simple proposals, such as increasing the number of police on the streets, using closed-circuit television, street lighting, use sturdy locks and teaching martial arts for self-defense to the penalty heavy, imprisonment, etc. offer, but experts suggest that the foregoing terms to fend off the impact of this social problem and have little practical value, Because some of our failures in the prevention of crime related to lack of understanding of criminal behavior. Because the crimes and criminal behavior are complex phenomena. Explaining criminal behavior requires a comprehensive review, which in turn raises a lot of questions. Studies have shown that most people do not have the patience to understand the complex and obscure phenomena. people love simple and clear reasons and the complexity of the issue is not important for them. That's why, when psychologists about the character of the children to their parents, saying that it would depend on various conditions or the behavior of has several reasons, they are upset.

Psychological reviews, not only able to explain the causes and motivations of criminal behavior, but also sociological, anthropological,

economic, historical, etc. is also important. In fact, social or psychological reasons itself and without taking into account the views of each other can reveal facts about criminal behavior. Although many legal and psychological research, conducted by psychologists, but until now they have not been able to accurately and comprehensive, provide an explanation about criminal behavior.

Biological explanation for criminal behavior

Has long been the question of how nature and the nature of man is? And the nature of what was done and how the change will affect? For human beings it has always been a question as to why one holy like Abel and Cain is like a criminal? Is this the fate of Abel and Cain's fate as it deliver?

Throughout the history of human thought, discussing the fate and human nature and changer agents with different and sometimes conflicting opinions accompanied. Many believe that nature and human nature as something that does not change, according to them, every person who is born of the same species living beings how to live with their birth. Eye color and skin color as well as its birth. In contrast the idea, some well known people such as wax that does not form, and the time and environment that shaped him and for its own good.

Many contemporary criminologists would agree with the following sentence that genetics may be involved in crime, but only one of the causes of crime and is often considered a minor factor, because the environment is a crucial factor and is the leading cause of criminal behavior.

Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, low levels of education, the parents of the offender and the offender, the families of the crowded (full of child) and against the values of the group, often as important causes of the emergence of criminal behavior are considered.

Heredity - emphasizing the physiological components - to cause offense does not seem the right thing and that genes involved in the development of criminal behavior often is excluded. Why is that? It may be that accept heredity as a factor in criminal behavior implies that crime, certain habits are unavoidable consequences of a bad gene and one bad blood.

Ancient Greek philosophers, such as Aristotle believed that the basic material inherited blood. They believe that blood is passed from parent to child and also to carry the hereditary traits. Phrases like family or a blood line, Blue blood and blood relatives suggests the influence of Aristotelian ideas (Poor Afkary, 2010, p. 19).

If Heredity, is fate, so can be less prevented a miserable person born criminals. A classic example of this theory is Lombroso Caesar (1911). He believes that some people are born guilty.

Many of the Behaviorists and social scientists believe that the behavioral traits are the result of the interaction of environment and Heredity. Both of them - the environment and heredity - are complex ways to act and shape behavior. In this chapter we work on psychologists that believed that the heredity and environmental-psychological factors as genetic causes of criminal behavior have studied.

Biological psychologists are trying to show that genetics and neurophysiology (psychological or biological causes - psychological) factors that contribute to criminal behavior and the importance of it and try to explore how such behavior can be prevented or it was corrected. The biological psychologists believe that genetics and neurophysiology components only cause of crime. Most of them believe that social environment is as important biological factors.

Types of crime

Crime or misdemeanor is an act that violates the law. In other words, any action that have the following two conditions is a crime: behavior that is acceptable too destructive. Conduct an informal control through laws itself may be difficult.

Types of crime is simply grouped into four categories: criminal offenses, financial crimes, crimes without victims, the rich and powerful offenses.

Criminal offenses

No one deny the phenomenon that crime statistics reveal, And the extraordinary waste of violent crimes that may occur in the corners of each country (Shykhavndy, 2005, p. 8).

Financial crimes

Financial crime is a crime in which criminals or criminal steals something that belongs to another person or damage. Financial crime only happens when the subject of the crime without the owner's knowledge and against his wish captured and it means take and swipe. (Goldooyan, 2003, p. 293).

Crimes without victims

Crimes without victims usually controlled with difficulty and with scandal, this occurs for two reasons: Crimes not have any victim or evidence of their complaint against the accused. The criminals often know the law as an error not their own.

The rich and powerful crime

Although most of the prison population are poor, but they deal with criminal behavior is not limited on poor people in any way. Many wealthy and powerful people commit crimes that their results can

be much worse than poor little crime. As well as the traditional notion that poverty is an increase in crime because poor people have motivation to commit robbery, But it seems that greed and condemn also among the upper classes is an increase in crime. One of the forms of crimes of the rich and the affluent is known as white-collar crimes. The term for the first time by Edwin Saterland (1949) was used. He believed that white-collar crime is a crime by someone in authority to respect and dignity on the job. Today, criminologists, white collar crimes is also apply, not only for the business and commercial fields, but also for crimes such as abuse of position and power and embezzlement, typically by people with high-ranking government officials and employees for personal interests. In contrast the chronic crime there is organized crimes. This crime has certain properties is compared to other crimes. Because in this type of crimes, some of which are linked to another have attempt to violate the law, And without influence each other's work, they reach to organization and inter-agency coordination and organization And the organization be able to deal with the police, other external pressures such factors disclosed and to deal with internal pressures to have the necessary power.

The concept of organized crime

Definitions of organized crime given that despite their differences in terms of common sense. The organized crime is one of the shortest definitions of "criminal activity is continuing coordination";(Donald & Cressy, 2009, p. 304).

This definition is very wide circle of organized crime and all crimes committed with the involvement or assistance will include two or more people, And as the number of perpetrators and the act committed and the conditions and characteristics applied, has a comprehensive meaning and can not be the basis of discussions. Another definition that takes all criminologists have been introduced, Organized crime is a continuing criminal activity for profit through illegal activities that needed people (Albense, 1989, p. 5).

The definition of the number of perpetrators of organized crime and collusion between criminals and the specific role of each of them silent and therefore, the definition is not comprehensive (Hinde Smith, 1941, p. 119; Soukhanor et al., 1992, p. 56) between other definitions. (Albini, 1971, pp. 38-35).

One of the best definition, according to which organized crime consists of a series of illegal transactions by multiple perpetrators and purpose of the transactions carried out for a period of continuous economic advantage and political power, If the economic power is necessary; this definition is fairly comprehensive, with more detailed definition is more complete That knows the organized crime as non-ideological criminal action by a group of people

that social interaction is to head the commission and aims to gain profit and power (Abadynsky, 2000, p. 5).

However, the definitions listed, organized crime refers to specific criminal activities, In other definitions loosely, organized crime called on the groups and criminal organizations that committing these crimes, (Ciggel, 1997, p.376)

Features of organized crime

Since the organized crime mainly perpetrated by criminal organizations and groups, In examining the Features of organized crime, in addition to the crimes committed, it is necessary to examine the Features of organizations committed these crimes have to be addressed, Because organization plays an important role in the commission of the crimes committed and qualified for them is organized crime.

Feature of criminal organization

About features discussed in criminology resources related to criminal organizations, organized crimes was emphasized, as follows:

Non-ideological organization or criminal groups (Potter, 2000, p. 7; Fincknaver, 2005, p. 3; Lehman and Abadinsky, 2000, p. 5).

This means that a group of organized crime, does crime with the purposes of economic and material interests and not to commit crimes with religious and political interests. The purpose of this group is only money and power and material gain. Although these groups may sometimes turn to political campaigns, but the main goal of this campaign is not political power, but also aims to strengthen economic power, abrogation of laws that inconsistent with the purposes of its economic and criminal laws facilitating certain activities, And finally obtain the powers of the executive and others for the protection and safety of the organization and its members to justice (ibid).

Existence hierarchy

As discussed for organized crime is committed, it's essential that there is an active organization that can design, collusion, driven and crime. Because of the organization and the rule of hierarchy, the organization is required to managers and executives, Each with its particular situation and act according to their superiors (Kelly, 2000) Even in some criminal organization hierarchy was very wide and such organization in the military, special and extraordinary discipline reigns in these organizations.

Continuation of crime over time

In many cases some people to commit a particular crime come together and coordinated and collective thought for once do a criminal act,

Although such crimes are done with thought and organization, but organized crime is not the intended meaning. What is required is a criminal group for a long period of time-bound or non-specific, but is continuously formed;(Bassiouni and Vetere, 1998).

Committing administrative corruption

One of the most dangerous features of organized crimes of the corruption organizations. Since criminal organizations to gain or power is illegitimate. To achieve these interests is committed different criminal activity, its members may be prosecuted for these crimes. In some cases, in the process of committing when it is necessary that the part of the work done in government offices, some administrative regulations or development activities are prevented.

The use of intimidation and violence

In many cases, criminal groups are faced with rival groups, in other cases dealing with officers who refused to cooperate with them in exchange for bribes and do not like it. In some cases even officers who have worked with them in exchange for bribes are no longer willing to continue it.¹ Organized crime groups in all three categories of factors have been considered a barrier to achieving the objectives of their work and intimidation the third category (based on the disclosure of former cooperation and conflict and violence) than the other two categories and, if necessary, remove them to continue their work (Kelly, 2000)

Features of crime

In the case of property crime as organized crime, some of the authors of the offenses covered by this that have the "intensity"; In the draft of Palermo Convention 2000 in article 2, "the severity of the crime," was considered as the features of organized crime and on the basis of the provisions of the Convention only to "serious crimes" is applicable. This was accepted and based on the Palermo Convention, the Convention was the only crimes punishable by sanctions and committed by a criminal organization with a minimum of four years imprisonment².

Transnational organized crime

Despite the partial clarity of organized crime, experts will try to resolve the features of inational and international organized crime, And determine whether these two are in one direction or the nature and basis different (Basiouni& Veter, 1998). While no consensus on the definition of transnational organized crime not to see, but there is general

¹ The Resolution of the International Congress of penal law in: International review of Penal Law. Vol. 70, no. 3-4, 1999: 896

² United Nations Convention against transnational organized crimes, Art. 2, par. b

agreement that the outstanding elements of the crime, the characteristics of organized crime is domestic. Transnational organized crime on a global ministerial conference in Naples, Italy (and the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan), on transnational organized crime, greater emphasis has been on the following features:

International operations and foreign relations with similar groups;
The larger size;
The high volume of criminal activity;
A high level of profitability;
There are widespread and substantial capital;
Influence in the territory of the relevant activities¹

Transnational term that is used in UN documents, in terms of the issue of the transfer of information, money, goods and services, people and other religious property and state borders refers objective², For example, to drug trade as a lucrative deal, noting that in terms of revenues, the second largest global trade after arms trade, And with annual revenues of about 500 billion dollars and the income from it in the form of transnational trafficking (Molly Mc Conville, 2000, pp. 77-76). Therefore, transnational organized crime refers to crimes related to the firstly by criminal networks, perpetrated and secondly, these networks in different countries to engage in criminal activity or targets of crime committed by them beyond the territory of a country. Based on this, transnational organized crime in the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime, a crime that has been applied in more than one country is realized or an essential part of the preparation, planning, directing and controlling crime in the is located in another country or even planned the crime and the crime as it occurred in a country in other countries has been a major influence; (United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Article 3, second paragraph).

Examples of organized crime

Criminology experts explain the multiple cases rather than defining organized crime, pointing to instances of crime and even verify these crimes defined after its definition, examples of which have been expressed for example. Some criminologists to enumerate the common characteristics of organized crime, illegal instances of it in addition to providing goods and services, including theft and concealing stolen goods, fraud, computer crime, hijackings and

administrative corruption; (Voigot et al., 1994, pp. 345-344).

Among transnational organized crime, certain manifestations of organized crime is subject to special measures foreseen in the Palermo Convention. The specific offenses are:

Enterprise and join the organized criminal groups³
Money laundering⁴,
Bribery and corruption⁵,
Obstructing the administration of justice and violation of the proceedings.

Additionally, based on the three additional protocols to the Convention, three important crime, smuggling of migrants, trafficking of women and children and trafficking of arms as the three main examples of organized crime were considered by the United Nations and specific measures to combat these crimes have been predicted.

The basic elements of the criminal approach to organized crime

According to the United Nations, organized crime is rising. Due to this a question to mind immediacy is what causes increasing the approach criminals to this kind of offenses. Answer to this question should be in the nature of organized crime and its properties and structure of criminal organizations lie. On the other hand, the traditional crimes and tools to deal with this type of offenses is also considerably to find the cause of defection of traditional crimes by organized crime and the chance to help. In short, the following factors may contribute to the spread of organized crime in the community:

A group of crime organized crime

In criminal psychology is constant if the criminal offense category, group and band, and so there is easier for a person committed a crime psychological perspective; (Keinya, 1995, pp. 323-324). And the person less worry and fear to commit a venture the crime, Firstly, people finds like their own, and has partners in the field of crime offense to provide him closer to the objectives of its criminal activities. Secondly, there are partners and assistants lead role in the crime the person committed the crime when prosecute is lighter than when he was doing it alone is the crime As a result of mental the person, less penalties if prosecuted and convicted for the forecast. Thirdly, with partners and assistants criminal purposes seem more achievable, because despite multiple perpetrators and planning design, the person with more confidence to do the mission.

¹ World Ministerial Conference on organized crime (Naples, Italy, 21-23, November, 1994), The Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan. G. A. Res. 159. U. N. Doc. A/Con/49/74, 1994

² United Nations, World Ministerial Conference on organized Transnational Crime, Napoli, 1994, conf. 882, Problems and dangers Posed By organized transnational crime in the Various region of the world, P. 15

³ U. N convention against transnational organized crimes (2000) Art. 5

⁴ Money Laundering, Ibid, Art. 6

⁵ Corruption, Ibid, Art. 8

Fourthly, in this case the risk of arrest, detention, prosecution, trial and punishment, then, is far less than if that the person individually and perform traditional the crime, Because, as mentioned, in the organized crime groups are responsible for planning and design so that the probability of arrest is less and detention crime, And other groups are spoil the law enforcement officers and therefore arrest and prosecution context cancel out, And others that have their missions to support crime, the establishment and operation of intimidation, save the seized person, or prevented the executive and judicial authorities related to the case of detention, trial, sentencing from extra heavy sentence. And finally for organized crimes because they bring significant economic benefits, in the wider level of offenders is effective in attracting people. Therefore, republican crime on the one hand to reduce the risks of crime and on the other hand increases the likelihood of achieving significant benefits.

Imbalance between preventive facilities and organized criminals facilities

In most countries the possibilities to combat crime, including crime prevention techniques and relevant tools are traditional. However, the perpetrators of organized crime, in many cases, especially transnational crime, the facilities are modern and advanced. If in the past contracts were traded among criminals as writing a tangible and objective and their conversations that could have been done remotely by telephone eavesdropping and thus the writings or conversations could be presented as proof of the crime by the police, Today, using new facilities and through e-commerce and write e-mail (e-mail) and the like by transnational organized criminals, police are able to obtain the document through no crime. On the other hand, because of globalization, open borders, free economy and no government intervention in the market and so on, the criminals had crossed the border and easily accessible from local police keep away, It is difficult to prosecute perpetrators has doubled. In addition to the above, is because of the need to comply with rules relating to the rights of citizens from police and other prophylactic institutions, and respect the right to privacy of individuals, many of the organized crime that is done in secret, hidden from the eyes of the police.

Expanding criminal issues

Today, with the development of science and technology, crime has significantly expanded the scope of the extension given to them in the form of organized crime with new tools, has reduced the possibility of arrest and prosecute the perpetrators. In the past, crimes such as theft, fraud and forgery in the real and concrete material was possible, now this crime and crimes of this kind, not only in physical

space but in cyberspace it is possible. By entering sites of banks and financial institutions can steal another's property and thereby commit fraud and making false writings and assigning them to individuals can be substantial moral and material losses imposed on them.

On the other hand, by production of pornographic sites and see pornographic images and invited customers can bring substantial criminal financial market and promoting prostitution and crime was out of control in virtual spaces.

High earnings of criminal activity and reduce the cost of making these activities

More examples of organized crime such as drug trafficking, trafficking of women and children, smuggling of migrants, computer crime and so on, despite the low cost of making, due to the cooperation of gang members to commit and distribution costs, both material and non-material costs, among the perpetrators, criminals benefited them. For example, the proceeds of drug trafficking in more than five hundred billion dollars is estimated that after the arms trade accounts for the highest income. Other cases of organized crime as a result of customers in the market, enjoyed such a situation. The same applies to the criminals to commit these crimes are motivated.

Legal gaps and non-compliance with the traditional rules related offenses

Because many manifestations of organized crime are fresh and the lack of criminalization of the criminal law of many countries, committing such activities are free of charge and criminal sanctions and those who perform them with peace of mind. For example, activities such as trafficking of women and children, organ trafficking, smuggling of migrants, money laundering, computer crime, trafficking in nuclear materials and the like or do not criminalize If a particular criminal law imposed on some of them very traditional and criminal sanctions can not be predict and prevent from committing such crimes. Because of this rule, and thoughtful professional criminals with criminal gang and its leadership and keep the crime scene, physical operations, with acceptable minimum possible punishment, most revenue derive from crime.

Conclusion

As one of the most complex phenomena of globalization twentieth century, and according to various consequences that governments and citizens are not indifferent to it. In addition to the essential needs of today's human global society, it is inevitable phenomenon in all aspects of the growth and spread. But globalization today is in the field of international criminal law and Delinquency Prevention, an important issue for all countries, As globalization has had positive effects in the legal dimension, also had a

negative impact, One of the negative effects of globalization, the emergence of some crimes that are specific to each region or country added local-national offenses, including terrorism, human trafficking, smuggling of nuclear material and the adoption of preventive measures against them except through cooperation International and regional not possible. The major effects of global offenses can be found in smuggling of migrants, drugs, organ trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of nuclear material, terrorism, cybercrime, money laundering and corruption summarized.

Organized crime due to many reasons including being group crime, Imbalance between preventive facilities and facilities organized criminals, Open criminal threads, High income for criminal activity And reduce the cost of carrying out these activities, Legal gaps and non-compliance with the traditional rules related crimes are growing.

Due to the harmful effects of organized crime and its threat against the international community, especially transnational organized crime has several measures to combat the crime has taken place in the international arena.

Enhanced regional and global cooperation among governments, companies and institutions has made the work of criminal behavior committed the crime scene is not limited to the country, It also extended its destructive effects to other countries. In recent years a small number of countries to discuss the legislation in this area have examined And due to the specific characteristics of organized crime in criminology enumerated, But in the domestic law, this is considered less features, And only the crimes committed by members of a cohesive group, and when aspects of transnational organized crime is found, the global view is noticed.

Organized crime with the aim of gaining huge profits and influence and economic and political power disrupt the economy and morality and security community. Criminal organizations to commit an act of organized crime in the form of hierarchy. The size and volume of criminal activity transnational organized crime is more. And extensive capital and high levels of profitability and extensive connections with similar foreign groups, it distinguishes national organized crime, And the power to influence their respective activities more and planned the network. Therefore, the international community insecurity and international organizations and the international community's reaction to the crimes, is on the rise. That's why the national crimes be an international approach to them and become international crimes.

When only criminals who were engaged in criminal activity in their territory ease out of the borders of countries have used science and technology and regional or global scene, which makes international more insecurity communities.

Partial realization of the common criminal law and, as a result of globalization, prevention of delinquency, based on common principles between states, the idea is practical but also faced with problems such as the restrictions which it noted the following:

Firstly the globalization of crime against the political independence of countries, is contrary to the principle of territorial jurisdiction and the dimensions of globalization, And cause chaos in the legal order and the rule of law and the rights of persons, the turmoil in the legal provisions of criminal law is a major obstacle in the development of the global system, These factors include the multiplicity of uncoordinated regulatory and legal rules is some ambiguity. Globalization is the process of dealing with crime in the world of cultural diversity and multiplicity of legal systems develop. Criminal law and procedure in each country is the reflect of the culture of that country, because people accepted norms of each country of the same country, And as each country has different cultures of other countries, legal rules and principles are different in every country. National pride, passion and sense of nationalism among the factors that does not allow the government and people to easily give up their national legislation and domestic. The desire of each country carrying forward national legislation and noted that the country's legal system, the legal system is the most complete, another obstacle in the way globalization is Delinquency Prevention. Dispersion laws and legal sources and ignore them is simply not possible that this is one of the obstacles.

Considering that usually that organized crime motivated by self-interest or political motive is to gain power (National Congress for the Judiciary, available on the site Fararo), therefore, the determination of police forces and Interpol to combat it is very important.

The international community need and also aware of the harmful effects of transnational crimes and to protect the principles of sovereignty, has formed an organization known as the International Criminal Police.

This organization has great potential, While increasing the cooperation between law enforcement authorities of different countries through interaction with national and international organizations, And the development of law, Trying to run a criminal policy to combat and prevent crime at national and international levels. In this context, recognizing the capabilities and strengths and weaknesses of Interpol in the fight against transnational crime, particularly the organized kind is necessary and inevitable.

Suggestions

Despite the considerable differences in the definition of organized crime, there is the threat of severe criminal scientists agree manifestations of this

crime, so that the twenty first century AD, is considered as the century of organized crime. Danger and threat, especially since organized crime is to be planned and led by experienced leaders and special features continuous and done, And in order to achieve their criminal objectives, with bribery and bribery, agents and executive officers and police administrators and judges involved in the buying or the threat of coercion as violence, they are silenced.

Unfortunately, along with the development of science and technology and the ease of crossing the border and the development of telecommunications technology, aspects of transnational organized crime through the border and in some cases has become international. This phenomenon has increased the threat of organized crime. Due to the fact that organized criminals seeking profit and material interests are more, Not only are committing criminal activities, but in some cases with a seemingly legal activities seek to gain power and dominance of parliament, And in this way also revoked the rules conflict with the interests, the appointment and dismissal of directors in accordance with their collective interests and the risk of illegal acts to undermine, White-collar crime and money laundering and easily, significantly increase their illicit earnings.

Organized crime, especially when the power of criminal organizations are not only economic and social administrative corruption, But democracy and national security and international order also at risk. But democracy and national security and international order also at risk. That could reduce the threats of organized crime, develop appropriate penal policy and the strengthening of tools to fight these crimes, regional and international conclusion of the contract

For cooperation between police, judicial, administrative, etc. Finally, community leaders and judges and police forces is a virtue.

According to the presentations offered:

Providing legal advice to the local police in the fight against transnational organized crime.

Workshops for the police forces of member countries to achieve the goals set out in the Palermo Convention and its Additional Protocol and prevent these crimes.

Strategies for the administration, the fight against organized crime in the Member States.

The annual publication of the report on police actions and campaigns Member States.

Attempts to criminalize the Palermo Convention on transnational organized crime in the domestic law.

Police cooperation more than ever before Member States and the regional police to deal with such crimes.

Briefing conference in countries that criminal organizations are more active in that area.

Targeted outreach to the public to raise awareness of new models this type of crime, especially trafficking of organs and trafficking in women and children.

Develop new technology-based database to track and identify professional criminals.

Establish a headquarters to coordinate military action against transnational crimes.

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