Favorable Social and Moral Consequences of Organized Crime Management in Society

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Abstract

Introduction: Organized crime management means the management of organization and improvement to improve the status and conditions of dangerous situations of crimes. Organized crime management can play a significant role and have desirable consequences in the national criminal policy as a pre-emptive strategy for committing crimes along with other strategic models of crime reduction. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the desirable consequences of organized crime management at social and moral levels.

Material and Methods: The present thesis was descriptive-analytical and analyzed the issue using the review of articles and sources on organized crime published in Science Direct, PubMed, Magiran, Civilica, and Irandoc.

Conclusions: Based on the research findings, organized crime management at the social level affects the preconditions of committing a crime, and thus significantly affects the reduction of criminals' desire and motivation to commit a crime, control, and prevention of necessary skills and tools to commit a crime, and confrontation with the crime. Preventing the emergence of a suitable situation is considered a crime. Organized crime management decreases criminal cases by correcting delinquent behavior and preventing crime. On the moral level, it decreases crimes and anomalies, thereby preventing the violation of citizens' rights, preserving individual privacy, and establishing and maintaining security. The rule of laws is also obtained by establishing organized crime management for the correct implementation of laws because it prevents the way of abnormality and disorder, and breaking the law and crowds out the lawbreakers.

Keywords: *Organized crime management, Social consequences, Moral consequences, Criminology*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of crime organization management is different according to different interpretations of crime in jurisprudence, criminal law and criminology.

It seems that organized crime management in the field of criminal law should be defined as follows: Organized crime management is the process of effective and efficient use of material and human resources based on a system, in order to achieve the improvement of the existing situation in order to promote suitable conditions in preventing It is the current act and omission for which the punishment is determined in the law, or in other words, it is the management of tidying up and ordering, in order to improve the situation, preventing the commission of behavior, including the current act and omission, for which the punishment is determined in the law [1].

In the science of criminology, the causes of crime and the ways of managing them are diverse according to different theories. Some internal and very distant factors are examined and some consider the immediate and immediate causes of the crime. These causes, which are called pre-criminal situations, take into account external situations and circumstances outside of the criminal's personality, and are more objective and practical in the field of crime realization

than the previous theories [2]. Pre-criminal situations are situations that occur to the criminal and provide suitable criminal opportunities to commit the crime. The constituent elements of the pre-criminal situation can be related to the "offender", "victim" or "environment" and sometimes together they cause the crime to be committed. whose nature is completely calculating and managerial; New perspectives that instead of discussing the analysis of crime and the causes of its formation with a management approach evaluates and measures the risk of committing a crime and then manages it, and in fact this type of management has found a new meaning, because instead of focusing on the causes of delinquency, it focuses more on determining "Dangerous situations to strengthen their control" is noted [3, 4]. Therefore, according to what has been said, the definition of crime organization management can be summarized as follows: "Management of organizing, improving and organizing, in order to improve the situation and dangerous situations of committing crime". Undoubtedly, many crimes will be eradicated or reduced if the crime management is implemented properly; As a result, the Islamic society will benefit from the favorable consequences of organized crime management. Clarifying the desired consequences of a phenomenon such as the management of organized crime leads to a proper recognition of its place, and the planners and administrators of judicial and criminal policies will pay more attention to this type of management. Therefore, in this research, the aim is to investigate the most important social and moral consequences of organized crime management, which will be explained in the rest of the research.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present thesis was descriptive-analytical and analyzed the issue using the review of articles and sources on organized crime published in Science Direct, PubMed, Magiran, Civilica, and Irandoc.

DISCUSSION

Socially desirable consequences of organized crime
Influencing the prerequisites for committing a crime

No criminal is born a criminal or a criminal from his mother, all human beings are created with a pure nature and are pure and innocent after birth in the early stages of life, and this is until they are not infected with sin due to the special conditions of the family, social and upbringing environment. Because the behavior and personality of people depends more on their social, economic and educational environment; Therefore, it seems necessary to pay attention to the fact that crime and crime, or in other words, social diseases are contagious like physical diseases, and if before creating the motivation for the crime, the sympathizers do not think of correcting and eliminating the causes of crime, the crime may become contagion to others. Sometimes, the primary nucleus of deviance in the society will spread and spread in a short time and will cause damage and crisis to the society. Therefore, it can be said clearly that the most important way to deal with crime is to know the causes that cause it; Therefore, for any crime prevention, it is very important to pay attention to the causes of the crime [5, 6]. And one of the results of organized crime management is a better understanding of the factors of committing crime and also the ways to treat it. Several factors play a role in creating deviations, whose identification and proper analysis and investigation will help a lot in finding a way to cure or not to develop crime in the society. In committing a crime, three prerequisites are needed:

The first condition - the criminal's desire and motivation to commit a crime;

The second condition - the skills and tools necessary to commit a crime;

The third condition - the existence of a suitable position [7]. Now it should be seen how the crime organization management affects each of the prerequisites of the crime.

1. Influencing the desire and motivation to commit crime: although according to some researchers and experts, it is almost impossible to fight against the first and second preconditions; It is possible with comprehensive and practical measures by the statesmen and the fulfillment of duties and obligations by the three forces and non-governmental institutions determined in the constitution. The three forces, by passing the necessary laws by the parliament and implementing them by the government and supervision and control by the judiciary, in line with the management of organized crime, can have a

significant effect on reducing the desire and motivation of criminals to commit crimes, which refers to some of these actions are:

− Reduction of unemployment: Government men can take action from a young age in relation to the training of specialized workforce by approving and implementing laws in order to increase diverse skills; Also, by supporting the industry and production sector and building small factories in deprived areas and cities and using specialized and trained workforce, the desire and motivation of criminals to commit crimes can be reduced.

− Increasing the minimum salary in line with poverty and inflation: the result of inflation, poverty and the class gap that has grown unbridled in the last few years has been the growth of social crimes. Without a doubt, poverty and economic inequalities are among the most important problems of human society, which have a special place among other social problems. Poverty and crime are related to each other in two ways; The first direction is related to the situation of the poor and it is aimed at the fact that when the poor observe that the existing order and arrangements in the society do not benefit them, they do not respect that order and easily rebel against that order or disrupt the order. In general, the order is not legitimate for them. Poverty is caused by injustice and class gap; it causes the feeling of deprivation in the poor. This feeling of deprivation in turn causes a feeling of frustration and failure and as a result leads to violence. One of the causes of violence in society is the feeling of relative deprivation that occurs in the poor. This is one direction of the relationship between poverty and crime, and the other direction is related to wealth. In fact, the feeling of superiority and self-conceit that exists in the rich is itself the generator of poverty. This is also due to a bias that exists in the society, and in fact, the crimes that are usually committed by white-collar workers are crimes that may not be considered as crimes in the society or may not be caught in the courts due to their connection with sources of power and wealth. But in fact, their type of performance has actually produced poverty and injustice. Islam also has a reprehensible view of poverty, which considers poverty to be close to blasphemy. In line with the management of organized crime and poverty alleviation, the methods of Islam's fight against poverty have three dimensions: from an individual point of view, maintaining the dignity and dignity of human beings, the feeling of not being needed, worship and prayer, charity, not rejecting a needy hand, living simply, curbing long-term wishes and desires, Expressing blessings and gratitude, waking up early, visiting families, observing some religious hygiene matters, contentment, etc., and from a social point of view, thrift, charity, feeding, lending, endowment, emphasizing the slogan of everything for everyone, participation of the poor in the wealth of the rich, warning of Hatred of the poor and its complications, work and lawful acquisition, revitalization of fertile land, payment of the Shariah aspects of Zakat and Khums, etc., and from the political and philosophical point of view of the Islamic government, the equality of the ruler's standard of living with the people, justice, protection of the rights of workers and farmers, civil engineering In the form of industrial, commercial and agricultural development, equal distribution of public wealth, direct monitoring of the market, Islamic government's fight against poverty, consumption monitoring, Islamic government's fight against economic corruption and so on (8).

− Increasing the fight against drug trafficking and addiction: these actions are through deterrent measures, including blocking the eastern borders of the country using modern equipment and technologies, creating addiction treatment centers and clinics, and using scientific and advanced methods in addiction treatment and support The financial and provision of scientific expert forces by the government to these centers, the determination of more severe punishment for drug traffickers and the use of people freed from addiction in appropriate economic enterprises with imperceptible supervision and control and providing them with appropriate services.

− Intensification of punishment and deterrent measures: One should do something that, from the point of view of the criminals, considering the intensification of punishment, committing a criminal act and the result of the work in terms of material and spiritual value, is not in accordance with their wishes and desires, as well as considering fast and timely handling of criminal cases and

shortening the time interval between the criminal act and the time of punishment.

– Use of visual, written, audio and electronic-internet media: effective steps can be taken by using the media to increase the awareness of the people in the society and inform them of the unfortunate consequences of criminal acts by presenting the existing documents.

– Creation and establishment of recreational and sports centers and healthy tourism and libraries and exhibitions away from class excuses: the creation of such centers will play a significant role in reducing the desire and motivation to commit crimes.

2. Influencing the skills and means of committing crime: Crime is a social-human phenomenon that all human societies have faced for a long time. This has followed a growing trend, especially in the current century, following the evolution of traditional phenomena and the emergence of new components in human life; Obviously, in such a situation, only using criminal expressions in a reactionary form, in order to confront and suppress crime, does not lead to success. With the lack of centralized management and the lack of organization related to crime and the existence of legal gaps and ambiguities, the interference and duties of government institutions and the lack of local and national strategies and programs in the field of dealing with crime and the lack of predicting strategies and implementing concrete measures in this field, lead to an increase in Delinquency and delinquency rates have increased, especially among potential delinquents. A person who intends to commit a crime, from the moment of the thought of committing a crime in his mind to the realization of the criminal act outside, goes through the stages that are called the "crime path" according to the previous jurists, and from the point of view of the current scholars of criminal law, the different stages of the criminal act; Some jurists have considered these stages as four stages [9]:

A- Criminal thought or intent to commit a crime.
B- Performing preliminary operations.
C- Starting to execute.
D- Complete crime "total crime".

Today, the criminal law of most countries of the world, unlike in the past, does not react only to the commission and fulfillment of a criminal act, but to the initiation of a crime or fruitless criminal actions, including "sterile crime and impossible crime" because the aforementioned actions are against public order. The society or it expresses the state of committing a crime, it is looking for a proportionate punishment [10]. In any case, new tools and skills are used by criminals in order to commit crimes, and in fact, it is these criminals who are one step ahead of the law and law enforcers; However, in order to manage organized crime, by taking a series of measures and applying restrictions, such as not having access to crime tools, it is possible to reduce crimes to some extent. Based on this thinking in line with the management of organized crime, in Article 664 of the Criminal Code, the preparation and construction of any means for the absolute commission of crimes has been considered a crime and the punishment has been determined for it; However, by mentioning "making and changing a key" at the beginning of the article, it intends to further explain the connection between the article and theft, because the key is basically used for theft; Whether it is built or changed. Article 664 stipulates: "Whoever knowingly and intentionally tries to make a key or change it to commit a crime, or makes or prepares any kind of means to commit a crime, shall be imprisoned from three months to one year and up to 74 lashes." will be condemned". Of course, as mentioned above, the crime of this article is not specific to theft; Although the key is mostly made for theft and the design of the article is more for the same reason. Because the crime that is the subject of this article is basically the introduction and preparation of other crimes and is considered as an accessory, but in order to prevent the commission of the main crimes, the legislator has considered it as an independent crime, as well as Article 617 and its two additional notes that were recently added to this article. is in line with this thinking. Of course, these two cases are among the cases of establishing the management of organized crime over the means of committing the crime, in which the criminal aspect has prevailed; Anyway, one of the cases of organizing crime is to control tools and skills, predicting deterrent punishments and also prohibiting the sale and production of tools for committing crimes.

In Islam, in order to manage the organization of sin, they are considered unhealthy entertainments and

Muslims are warned against engaging in them, God Almighty has stated in the Qur'an:

«يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُواْ إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالأَنصَابُ وَالأَزْلاَمُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ» (Maedeh 90)

O you who have believed, wine, gambling, idols, and lots of arrows are abominable and are the work of Satan, so stay away from them so that you may be saved.

As it is clear from the clear text of the verse, the Almighty God has considered gambling as idolatry and evil deeds and ordered to avoid it.

According to what has been said, it is clear that with the help of crime organization management, it is possible to influence the skills and means of committing crime and provide reasons to reduce crime and limit the tools and habits of crime and remove them from public access.

3. Influencing the existence of a suitable situation: a researcher believes that the duty of criminologists is to equip the society against crime and take necessary measures to treat criminals, that is, to study both the causes of crime and the ways of prevention check recidivism; so that they can protect both society and individuals from crimes [11]. One of the important factors of crime is the lack of knowledge and information of society members and victims about the law and the tricks of criminals and thieves. To deal with them and create a suitable situation, more effective measures can be taken than the other two conditions. Among these measures is awareness and informing the people of the society to use advanced tools and devices in order to protect their property, buildings, facilities and in general their life, wealth and honor. For example, it is possible to use electronic tools and cameras, coded locks, steel guards, lighting of corridors and office and residential places, continuous presence and use of law enforcement and security forces, both public and private, setting passwords and software and electronic programs for He recommended that criminals do not have easy access to electronic, banking, administrative, scientific, research, etc.

Correction of delinquent behaviors and prevention of crime

One of the problems of the judicial system, which is a product of the spread of social harm, is the increase in criminal cases. This increase is significant in terms of the type of crimes and age and other indicators for examining variable delinquency; Nowadays, the results of expert investigations in order to determine the causes and factors of committing crimes do not consider social damage as the only basis for committing crimes, but they declare it as one of the main causes of many cases of delinquency. However, the acceptance of the principle of the superiority of prevention over treatment has led judicial and penal policies to prevent people from committing crimes by choosing efficient methods and to limit the criminal population by reducing the rate of recidivism. Of course, the prevention of crimes is not a new thing that humans have recently become familiar with, but it is one of the things that humans and divine decrees have emphasized and sought a way for it. It is obvious that the most important way to reduce the cases brought to the courts is to pay attention to the preventive aspect of behaviors and policies. According to the constitution, "appropriate action to prevent the occurrence of crime and reform criminals" is within and apart from "detecting crime, prosecuting, punishing and punishing criminals, and implementing the limits and regulations of the Islamic penal code"; However, they have a mutual effect on each other. In the 156th principle, it is stated as follows: The judicial branch is an independent branch that supports individual and social rights and is responsible for realizing justice and is responsible for the following duties:

– Dealing with and issuing rulings on grievances, infringements, complaints, settling lawsuits and settling disputes, and taking the necessary decisions and actions in that part of affairs that is determined by law.
– Revival of public rights and expansion of justice and legitimate freedoms.
– Monitoring the good implementation of laws.
– Crime detection, prosecution and punishment of criminals and the implementation of Islamic penal codes and regulations.
– Appropriate measures to prevent crime and reform criminals.

However, since several conditions are needed for the occurrence of a crime, the management methods of organizing the crime in the direction of prevention will also be proportional to those factors. As long as a person is not prone to commit a crime, the target is suitable for the victim, and the conditions and environmental conditions are suitable for the crime, the crime does not occur. Filling individual gaps and correcting the deficiencies that exist in people and make them prone to become criminals or victims are in the field of organized crime and the influence of many environmental, social and technical elements on people cannot be ignored. Therefore, in the programs that are proposed in the direction of the management of organized crime, three issues should be examined and taken care of at the same time. These three issues are the criminal, the type of crime and the physical-social environment around the criminal [12]. Therefore, in any program to deal with crime, these three dimensions should be taken into consideration at the same time and together so that these programs achieve their goal, which is to reform the criminal and ultimately reform the society. In each of the mentioned three dimensions, using precautionary methods and taking preventive measures to prevent people from suffering from disorders and abnormalities is because preventive measures play a constructive role not in making people healthy, but in keeping individuals and society healthy. Prevention is always much easier than treatment and its costs are much lower than treatment costs. Also, the commission of any crime has harmful effects and consequences on the criminal and the society and causes a lot of damage to both the criminal and the members of the society. Organized crime management is considered as one of the basic policies and measures in the field of social control and supervision. These policies are aimed at all direct and indirect measures and solutions to prevent the occurrence of crime and deviance. Therefore, as a prior policy, "Non-consequentialist approach" is placed against all kinds of punishments and protective and educational measures, which is the posterior policy of "Consequentialist approach"; Although it is more efficient and effective than that, and more economical in terms of social, economic and cultural costs [13]. Finally, it should be noted that the use of the word "management" in the title of organized crime

management shows that achieving the desired results of organized crime management requires the efforts and attention of judicial and criminal authorities; As Del SISKe says in the definition of management: "Management means the coordination of all facilities and resources through planning, organization, guidance and supervision, so that specific goals are realized" [14]. Therefore, reducing crime and criminal punishment requires the increasing attention of relevant authorities.

Ethical implications of organized crime management

In any case, in order to deal with the moral breakdown and the collapse of values, in addition to cleaning the individual, attention should be paid to cleaning the place of life and the community. Social connections, in a way that provides the path of growth and perfection for everyone with advice and admonitions, do not work and efforts should be made to make the society healthy so that people can breathe in the field of values and harmonize themselves with the song that creates it. Therefore, we see that God's prophets, although they considered themselves righteous teachers and refreshed people's souls with good advice, always talked about creating a society based on installments and justice:

" ليقوم الناس بالقسط(Hadid: 25)"
This point shows that in order to build a virtuous person and a healthy and prosperous society, individual education alone should not be enough; Rather, it is necessary to create a habitat and a society in which the emergence of a person's talent is provided and the essence of his existence and moral virtues are shown and brought to perfection. It is in this direction that the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the third principle, entrusts the government and the system to use all their power to achieve Islamic and human goals, including creating a favorable environment for the growth of moral virtues based on faith and Piousness and fight against all manifestations of corruption and corruption, which is the sign of a healthy moral society and its result. In short, the result of organized crime management in the society is a healthy moral Medina and the rule of values in all plans and programs in the political, social and economic fields, and in a way the ruling spirit of the

society, morality, piety and commitment. Among the most important ethical consequences of organized crime management, the following can be mentioned:

- **Preventing the violation of civil rights**

Currently, in many developed countries, the issue of organized crime management has become a principle and has always been the concern of statesmen. Accordingly, the framers of the constitution have also focused on this issue. Creating a platform to reduce crime, organizing vulnerable groups such as women and children and investigating their problems in the courts, paying attention to social problems and solving them in order to reduce the number of delinquents and crimes, and investigating crime-prone platforms and trying to eliminate them are all among the measures. that makes organizing the crime possible, in between, it should be mentioned the concept of citizen and the recognition of citizen's rights. Organized crime management is a sure way to prevent the violation of citizen's rights by preventing the occurrence of crime [15].

- **Protecting people's privacy**

Privacy is a fluid concept that today includes freedom of conscience and thought, control over one's body, having privacy and solitude in one's home and private place, control over personal information, freedom from audio and visual surveillance by others, and protection of one's dignity and credit. And support against inspections includes investigations. The right to privacy is the right to live according to one's own taste and with minimal interference from others. In other words, it is a right based on which people can determine to what extent others can have information about them in terms of quantity and quality; In privacy, the expectation is that personal and confidential information, which is revealed in a private place, will not be disclosed to a third party because this disclosure will cause discomfort or anxiety and emotional tension for someone who is sensitive to this issue. In fact, privacy is given to people who are in a place where a person expects that place to remain private. The lack of management of organized crime practically makes lawyers and executive institutions and even judicial institutions have problems in protecting the rights of citizens and protecting privacy at the same time [16].

- **Creating, establishing and maintaining security**

Security is the state of relative freedom from threat or attack or readiness to face any threat and attack. Security is one of the most essential needs of a society [17]. Security in negative discourse is based on the absence of danger and threats; But security in positive discourse refers to providing and guaranteeing comfort and ease [18]. All human beings need security in some way, and people who lack basic security will be socially irresponsible. They will behave opportunistically and will be far from moderation. Such a society is prone to instability and extreme movements and rebellion. Insecurity is basically unpleasant and makes people less creative and less likely to pursue useful activities with risk. They are opportunistic and face limited choices, because insecurity fuels uncertainty and increases vulnerability [19]; But in the case of proper planning and organization of behavior and actions, both in a small and macro format, it will produce security. Therefore, considering that one of the security challenges and problems is the presence of abnormal behavior or behavioral deviations, organized crime management establishes security by reducing crimes and anomalies. Of course, solving crime in the form of organized crime management requires different mechanisms, and the creation of infrastructure and platforms requires security through these mechanisms. Because by forming and organizing in the development and provision of public security equipment and law enforcement spaces as well as service and livelihood projects, it can lead to the creation of social security, which is a sub-branch of any type of insecurity. From the point of view of Islam, security is one of the individual and collective principles and the basis for the exploitation of the advantages and blessings of human life and evolution and is one of the most sacred ideals. As in Islam, the salvation and honor of man depends on faith, and all divine promises are deferred to it, and the establishment of faith in the heart of the individual and in the context of society is the main goal of religion, and faith means belief along with actions that provide security for man. brings; Therefore, this indicates the high value of security and its sanctity in the teachings of revelation and Islam [20]. Imam Sadiq considered life without security to be incomplete and unfortunate, and in this regard, he said: "There are five things that even if one of them is not established, life is incomplete and unfortunate, the intellect is destroyed

and it becomes a source of concern: the first of them is health. And the second is security" [21].

The most important desired result of organized crime management is compliance with the law or in other words the rule of law. Although no society is without problems, the rule of law supports political, social and economic rights. The rule of law has a general meaning and a specific meaning. Its general meaning is the existence of order in the country. In other words, when the members of the society behave in a similar way and in compliance with the common norms, it means that the law is in control, and in a narrower sense, it means the implementation of the relevant laws and the laws enacted by the parliament and competent authorities of the country [22]. The rule of law means that no person is above the law. Basically, democratic governments exercise power through law and are required to obey it. The laws of democratic government may have various sources such as written constitutions, approvals and rules, religious and moral teachings, and cultural customs. Laws, regardless of their origins, must make the necessary provisions to protect people's rights and freedoms; Since the condition of the law is equal protection for all, it cannot be applicable only to one person or group. Currently, the rule of law is one of the most important concepts raised in the field of public law, especially fundamental rights, and it has a universal value and is even considered one of the benchmarks for evaluating legal and political systems [23]; So that every political and legal system has been placed in the position of accountability and evaluation in the field of attributes of the rule of law. Undoubtedly, the rule of law is the cornerstone of the relationship between the government and the nation. This principle inspires other concepts and principles such as constitutionalism, legality, competence, responsibility, accountability, judicial control and separation of powers and other related principles and concepts[23] and in turn, form the foundation of constitutional rights and from Second, since the most important function of the law is to regulate the relations between the government and the people on the one hand and the people on the other; With the two types of interaction becoming more complex, the role of law and of course the concept of the rule of law has become more prominent and significant. In any case, the core of the rule of law can be seen as consisting of

components such as "order" and "restriction"; This means that the rule of law in a society, on the one hand, creates order between citizens and government institutions based on the law, and on the other hand, it prevents and limits the government and statesmen from dictating and seeking power. A government in which the law rules, not a specific individual or group, but according to the theory of the rule of law, all the forces of the country are obliged to follow the general, explicit and stable laws. It is obvious that rule of law and rule of law will be achieved in the shadow of organized crime management. Organized crime management prepares the society for the correct implementation of the law in order to identify and minimize the commission of crime and closes the way of abnormality and disorder as well as breaking the law.

CONCLUSION

The present research showed that the management of organized crime will leave favorable consequences at the social and moral level in the Islamic society. At the social level. Organized crime management by influencing the preconditions of committing crimes on the one hand had a significant effect on reducing the desire and motivation of criminals to commit crimes and on the other hand by controlling tools and skills, predicting deterrent punishments as well as prohibiting the sale and production of tools to commit crimes, had favorable consequences. And it was effective in organizing the crime. Also, by increasing the awareness and information of the society members and victims about the law and the tricks of criminals and thieves, it is possible to confront them and create a suitable situation. Organized crime management resulted in the reduction of criminal cases by correcting delinquent behaviors and preventing crime. At the moral level, organized crime management helps to produce, establish and maintain security by reducing crimes and anomalies. The rule of law and rule of law is also achieved with the foundation of organized crime management for the correct implementation of the law, because the way of abnormality and disorder and law breaking is closed and the field becomes narrow for law breakers. Also, the management of organized crime helps to protect people's privacy by protecting civil rights. It should be

said that all the favorable consequences of organized crime depend on the attention of the authorities in the theoretical and practical sense of management.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical issues (such as plagiarism, conscious satisfaction, misleading, making and or forging data, publishing or sending to two places, redundancy and etc.) have been fully considered by the writers.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

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