

In 1991, the 3 Branches of the Shahid Beheshti court, in addition to dealing with public cases, was also the Office of the Prosecution of Maritime Claims. Subsequently, in subsequent years, several other branches were assigned to maritime courts in some of the port cities, including Bandar Abbas, in addition to handling public cases, but no specialized courts have jurisdiction over marine cases. It needs to be reformed and paid special attention by Iranian lawmakers. Another issue is carelessness to issue of arbitration in Iranian law; in fact, not only lawyers have not paid attention to this, but in maritime law, too, this rapid and peaceful solution to the dispute has not been resolved.

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## THE PHENOMENON OF TRAFFICKING GOODS AND ITS IMPACT ON CULTURE AND ECONOMY OF SOCIETY IN THE PRESENT AGE

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**Abstract.** In this research prepared by descriptive-analytical method of documents and library-internet tool and mentioned as "The Impact of Trafficking in Goods on Economics and Culture", the trafficking of goods, which is referred to as an ominous phenomenon, has a negative impact on the economy of culture and security of the country. The negative consequences and the various and harmful aspects of this phenomenon are so important that failure to pay attention to it causes harmful social and economic effects and follows various consequences which in this paper it is referred after examining the concept of trafficking goods. The results of this research show that it is necessary to review the variables of the main domains of economy and culture in the country in order to create the economic and social order and the lack of change in the culture of society in the country in order to guarantee the objective of investment and growth in the country's economy and culture.

**Keywords:** trafficking goods, economy, culture, society, government, people.

**Introduction.** With all its divine nature, man is almost the main subject of human sciences, including sociology because he is a social creature. However, eliminating hijabs and dispossessing have led him to the community

and he has become needy in order to regulate relations and human affairs for a set of rules, regulations and trading. Some common trades in any country are the discussion for the export and import of goods which are considered one of the sources of annual government funding. Entry and export of goods from the customs duct of the country are carried out in three ways: 1- allowed goods; 2- conditional authorized goods and 3- prohibited goods. Now, if a person has entered or left smuggled goods without complying with customs procedures or authorized goods, without complying with customs formalities and obtaining permission or prohibited goods in any way to the country, he has been committed to trafficking. Today, the science of criminology and sociology has proven that practical prohibiting as a crime and determining the punishment for it and punishing the perpetrator cannot be the only way or the best and last resort of preventing it from committing it, but the best way to solve these problems is to find out the causes and identify the factors that affect them. Controlling abnormalities by creating appropriate socio-economic motivations and providing psychological contexts of avoidance is contrary to the law, and smuggling is no different from this rule. Entering and exiting the goods and currency into the country as smuggling and illegal, often done for the purpose of studying profits, gradually becomes a great cycle and at a considerable rate of human resources, the community has been engaged in such a way that its impact on the country's economy is inevitable. For this reason, a closer look at this undesirable social and economic phenomenon is necessary to better address it because this can have an important role in the disruption of macroeconomic, social and cultural programs. In this research, due to the importance of the subject, the author addresses the impact of this phenomenon on culture and economy in the present era.

**Definition and concept of smuggling goods.** Any action or leaving the action which causes violations of legal procedures related to entry and exit of the goods and currency and under this law or other laws, this is considered trafficking and determined punishment for that purpose and at the entry point or anywhere in the country, even the place of its supply in the domestic market is discovered (the Law on Combating the trafficking of goods and Currency, 2011: 1). In terms of words, smuggling is a Turkish word meaning "abduction", "tyranny" and "work" done in a hidden and tactful way and this is also to mean escaping. In Dehkhoda's dictionary, smuggling means abducted, and denied and by what the entry into the country or the transaction is prohibited by the state (Dehkhoda, 1994: 18). From a legal point of view, generally speaking, before determining the penalty to the action or leaving the action prohibited, first, provides an unambiguous definition of the practice that has been described as a criminal offense. Previously, there is no presented a clear and distinction definition of smuggling in Iranian criminal law and the law of the perpetrators of smuggling and instead of providing a comprehensive definition of smuggling and distinguishing it from other crimes, legislators have considered committing a specific category of criminal acts as smuggling and in fact, the act of the smuggling is expressed with examples. However, from a legal point of view, smuggling means riding out the property of the state revenue, including entry or departure of goods in an unauthorized or unusual and unexpected way (Islamic Consultative Research Center, 1999: 6).

### **The Consequences of Smuggling Goods on Society Economics and Culture**

#### **1. Unemployment booster:**

Unemployment as one of the main outcomes of smuggling goods in the society is a major contributor to the formation of social anomalies and disadvantages affected different dimensions of individual and social life and this creates worthless feeling in person. Now, given that since work and activity are the motivation and vitality of the person and the factor of construction and since the unemployed person has not done a good job, he finds himself unworthy and he is dissatisfied. According to statistics from economic experts' calculations for every \$ 1 billion in smuggling, about 100,000 people are unemployed. Experts in the field of behavioral and social pathology believe that depression caused by unemployment increases divorce rates, suicide rates and widows. Unemployment is both a source of harm and a trap of misconduct, such as theft, corruption, family tension and migration (Shadnia, 2005).

#### **2. Unfair distributed of Income:**

The trafficking of goods destroys the distribution of income and social wealth and reduces the economic strength of the state, which can help the poor at a disadvantage through public spending and subsidies and other social benefits. The arrival of a smuggler class to huge wealth will speed up the process of lowering the lower classes of society because with increasing demand and inflationary pressures, the level of social welfare has fallen and the poorer classes are in more bottlenecks and the distance increases with the richest classes. In our country where the highest incomes of the community reduce to the multiples of the lowest, we must not be indifferent with the trafficking of goods that affect the continuity of these inequalities (Proceedings of Islamic Biennial Conference, 2003).

#### **3. Destroying the economy and production system:**

Since one of the requirements for strengthening the economic situation of countries is the attention to production, it turns out that in the way of implementing the strategy of economic development, economic threats in general and the trafficking of goods in particular can prevent the ruling system from achieving these goals as a full-blown economic threat or face with difficulty and finally, can weaken the economic power as one of the components of national security (Vatanpour, 2008). In the trafficking of goods and, consequently, buying and selling, contrary to official trade, the type of goods, price and amount are not first defined. Therefore, manufacturing planning and business policies of the government and the private sector are always at risk. However, the manufacturer does not participate in this process, either because of this risk or in the production process, or he or she will demand a higher return on investment in a shorter time in case of conscious entry. The government also faces these similar problems in manufacturing planning. In this case, the trafficking of goods will lead to the overthrow of government control and economic vulnerability, due to the effects of economic instability and disruption of economic planning and distribution systems. The smuggling with

distortions in gross national product reduces the government's ability to adopt sound economic methods to achieve the desired goals (Razini, 1999).

#### **4. *Disturbance in the pattern of consumption of the community:***

Cultural goods have a destructive effect on the pattern of consumption of the community. The nature of such goods which is largely unnecessary directs the society to mentality and negative reliance on some kind of lusciousness. Since man is a cultural entity and forms his identity as a cultural one and also since human life is in itself a social life, he seeks a happy life through the satisfaction of different needs and with the help of the principles of "Cooperative in Survival" and "Cooperative in Excellence". In this regard, it can be said that the model of social happiness relies on conditions and facilities, and this is a pattern based on the time and life of the human time and geographical world. Trafficking in goods essentially changes the pattern of domestic consumption. When cheap luxury goods arrive in the country, naturally the consumption of such commodities increases, and hence the pattern of consumption, especially for the more prosperous people of the community who have more purchasing power – tends to find out towards the use of luxury goods and consumer goods. However, there is always half the demand for smuggling among some segments of society, but upon the arrival of the smuggled goods, the effects of the advertisement and its display will emerge. Therefore, the pattern of consumer consumption and the phenomenon of trafficking have a reciprocal effect on each other. Since trafficking goods is mainly around luxury goods and basic goods or this does not include factory materials, the negative cultural impacts affect the society. Changing the pattern of the society consumption, especially in developing countries, is one of the cultural waves of identity created in recent decades and trafficking goods is one of the pillars of this malicious phenomenon (Keshavarz, 2007).

#### **5. *The dissemination of biomedical mismatched patterns:***

The various dimensions of the cultural impact of smuggling are among the issues raised in this area. Cultural goods are among the most commonly traded commodities, and what threatens social frameworks and patterns as a destructive cultural forces are the patterns promoted through this form of commodity (Seif, 1999).

#### **6. *Expansion of poverty in society:***

As commodity smuggling increases, poverty is spreading in the community, because the trafficking of goods leads to a diversion of investment for job creation and reducing national output leads to a decrease in annual revenues, and thus, with the withdrawal of investment resources from the field of productive activities and its entry into smuggling of goods, poverty is spreading more rapidly in society, although it provides wage earners with commodity smugglers. Poverty is one of the major indicators of the economic crisis, which, over time, is a threat to the economic and social order of a country (Najafi Abrandabadi, 2003: 325).

**Pathology of Different Dimensions of Trafficking in Goods in the Present Age.** The pathology of cultural factors and the provision of appropriate mechanisms are for the general preparation to counteract cultural boom with the phenomenon of smuggling goods and, consequently, the use of Iranian goods and the avoidance of consumption of foreign goods. The creation of a culture of production, distribution, consumption, and import and export of goods and currency in the economy of the country, namely, culture and the healthy economy, has been important and the propaganda culture is aimed at trafficking orientation in order to combat the trafficking of goods and its impact on the production and legal trade, investment and employment, and the creation of a cultural and propaganda policy in the fight against smuggling of goods. The role of education centers in society and culture is very important. It is necessary for the Clearing Organs to have an appropriate interaction with audio and television in order to influence the change in the culture of reducing the consumption of smuggled goods. The development of participatory and cultural activities of member organizations in combating smuggling across the country is very important (Molaei, Barzegar, 2015). Competitiveness of domestic products and the phenomenon of smuggling with foreign goods have an important role in reducing smuggling. Competitiveness of manufactured goods in the country has the competitiveness of domestic goods producers in terms of price and quality and controls the phenomenon of smuggling. The strong dependence of the productive activities and the state budget on oil revenues, which has the incentive to increase revenue, reduces profits. In this regard, the high dependence of the general budget on oil revenues will cause managers, planners and decision-makers of the government sector who have a major share of economic activity to worry about production, exports, and the amount of sales revenue from products. The existence of subsidies is another obstacle to the competitiveness of the economy, which has hit the production and consumption sectors. The decision making process has become more difficult, and problems such as culture, labor, labor market regulations, and political tensions and management problems will speed up the trafficking of goods (Moradi Haqiqi; Aqaei Bajestani, 2012). However, a profitable look and profits in relation to the trafficking of goods has caused create covert job market and with regard to unemployment, at times, many unemployed people are attracted to smuggling businesses, unfortunately, smuggling products also bring culture to themselves and create cultural problems. Lusciousness and lack of quality of some of the products in the country also increase smuggling. On the other hand, some of the goods are imported from the official provinces of the provinces from neighboring provinces and even abroad, with smuggled documents that their struggle and containment requires a comprehensive intelligence work and the interaction of the organs of the Commission on Combating Trafficking in the Country and the Provinces and the Affiliated Cities. In some cases, wind turbines and illegal economic activities should also be taken into consideration. Unfortunately, smuggling has devastating effects, such as loss of job opportunities, unemployment, and the withdrawal of foreign currency from the country, and simply cannot be limited to punishing smugglers, but the necessity of proper economic discipline is inevitable. It is necessary to pay attention to the economic security, the role of the government and the non-state sector in the economy, the labor market structure and production,

the formation of capital and investment rate, the banking system and interest rates, the foreign exchange system and the exchange rate, the tax system, the structure of subsidies (Najafi Abrandabadi, 2003).

#### **Social indicators of the classes involved in smuggling**

1. **Cultural Growth:** What places a person has for the community and the surrounding environment. Does he consider the difficulties for himself or not? That to how much does he accept the responsibility on ordering that society can prevent a person from doing anything and that encourage him to something? By studying the surface of contaminated areas, it is observed that persons involved in smuggling do not have the responsibility for the community. The closure of domestic industries, youth unemployment, and the withdrawal of wealth from the country are not the concepts that these people pay attention to them. The environment around them is full of indifference to the community that they also breathe in themselves.

2. **Lack of urban socialization:** the process of urbanization and citizenship has its own requirements such as accountability. Sensitivity to the environment and the definition of a new identity, given the major new environment of people involved in smuggling in infected areas are among refugees whose urbanization is around two decades and these people have not yet defined a new identity in the city based on new life. It's safe to say that migrating to the city and staying in a larger space of the village has made it easier for them to take out-of-the-way behaviors because face-to-face relationship in their villages can be a barrier to offenses against the law. This can be seen in the migration of cities to the capital and the larger environment.

3. **Livelihood Status:** the luxurious lifestyle in cities and the influx of reference groups into luxuries are the main reasons for many people turning to criminal / abusive behaviors. These immigrants who must compete themselves with their own urban population and their living standards are sure that with regular behaviors, long years must be spent on a very low level of living. However, by capturing all the circumstances, they can reach the level of their livelihood and life in a short time to the level of many townsmen by taking advantage of the features mentioned in this note and even the majority of them will be overtaken. These luxuries encourage many of these people to continue off-the-shelf behaviors.

4. **Social Status:** Individuals, along with their job position (in the modern society), have a specific social community that must meet their requirements. For example, the status of the employees require them not to go anywhere, wear regular clothes, have normal behaviors, and can continue to do so. Persons involved in smuggling are mostly not socially specific and because of this, there is also no internal barrier against them in entering the field of smuggling. Even considering their special social status, smuggling and punishing for this action are beyond their social base. In other words, the legal punishments considered low status for ordinary people of the society and a kind of humiliation are not considered to be a low status for these people in order to be an obstacle to smuggling for them. It seems that the family status of these people has also a considerable consistency with punishment and thus they are not an obstacle to them.

5. **Level of Education:** an overview of the infected points provides information that the level of education of these people has been predominantly at an elementary level and it's safe to say that there is even one person with academic education among them. The reason for this is the social origin of these people, mostly from rural-urban migrants, who have no acceptable economic and cultural background for continuing education and specialized employment while there is no need for the inside to satisfy the community and to benefit society and their only endeavor is to reach their desirable level and benefit from society, not to be useful.

6. **Religious Beliefs:** although religious beliefs of people can be internal factors in preventing crime / crime, it does not appear to be the case with smuggling. The persons involved in smuggling are mostly from seemingly religious families and agents of religious affiliation but in return, in the midst of the benefit and the livelihood of life, the first religion has been given priority over the latter and they do not believe in secrecy or anti-trafficking or do not benefit from it (Mohammadi, 2016).

**Conclusion.** The phenomenon of trafficking is one of the cultural and economic problems that lead to instability in the country's economic and social system. The spread of smuggling has a devastating effect on production, legal trade, investment, culture, beliefs and, consequently, employment. On the one hand, it causes a kind of unhealthy competition in the economy, so that domestic commodities can no longer compete with it. On the other hand, they will face unemployment while changing the various ways people who work as labor force in the field of productive activities. Unfortunately, in our country, for various reasons and due to the lack of attention of some officials, the trafficking of various goods has increased. In this regard, the trafficking of goods and currency has threatened and destroyed the economies of the world for many years and a healthy and dynamic economy has been turned into a patient economy. Unfortunately, the harmful effects of this phenomenon are well recognized in all cultural, social, economic, political, security, police, and law fields so that the economy of the countries is subject to corruption and ruin. Therefore, we should look for culture to reduce consumption, purchase and even the trafficking of goods across the country. This cultural placement is carried out by appropriate advertising, strengthening the national culture of purchasing and consuming quality products, and changing from a negative attitude toward a positive attitude toward the use of domestic quality and competitive goods.

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