

## منابع:

- اکبری، ابوالقاسم (۱۳۹۰). آسیب شناسی اجتماعی، تهران، انتشارات رشد و توسعه  
زنجان‌زاده، هما (۱۳۸۴). بررسی تاثیر اینترنت بر ارزش‌های خانواده در بین دانش آموزان. مجله انجمن جامعه  
شناسی ایران، دوره ششم، شماره ۲.
- ستار زاده، داوود (۱۳۸۶). بررسی عوامل اجتماعی اعتیاد به اینترنت، فصلنامه تخصصی علوم اجتماعی، شماره  
چهاردهم
- صادقیان، عفت (۱۳۸۴). تاثیر اینترنت بر کودکان و نوجوانان. تهران، مجله الکترونیکی نما، شماره ۴.
- عاملی، سعید رضا، حسنی/فحسین (۱۳۹۱) دو فضائی شدن آسیب‌ها و ناهنجاری‌های فضای مجازی، فصلنامه  
تحقیقات فرهنگی، دوره پنجم شماره اول.
- معاونت سیاسی عقیدتی سیاسی ناجا-حقیقت مجازی (۱۳۹۶)، آنچه باید درباره فضای مجازی بدانیم  
یاسمی، عرفان -آزادی اکرم (۱۳۹۱) فضای مجازی امنیت اجتماعی راهبردها و استراتژی‌ها



uiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmq  
wertyuiopasdfghjklzxcv  
bnmqwertyuiopasdfghjk  
lzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasd  
fghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuio  
pasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwer  
tyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnm  
qwertyuiopasdfghjklzxc  
vbnmqwertyuiopasdfghj

# Abstracts

## **Socio-Economic And Security Pathology Of Kolbari (Cross-Border Labor) Phenomenon In Kurdistan Province**

Fereydoun Ahmadi

### **Abstract :**

**T**oday, in the western border areas of the country, the concept of the

Kolbari phenomenon has become one of the most common and recurring concepts. Residents of the border areas of these provinces are familiar with the Kolbari, and the government and the government have informally legitimized the term. Kolbari are those who carry the burden of importing from Iraq on their backs and generally import from Iraq into the borders of Iran. In the present study, an attempt has been made to identify the economic, social and security consequences of the common Kolbari phenomenon in these areas. To achieve this research goal, by studying the experimental background and interviewing 20 major Kolbari, three injuries have been counted. Then, by designing a questionnaire based on the obtained information and distributing it among 100 other Kolbari, the importance and priority of these injuries has been determined. The present study is a descriptive survey in terms of practical purpose and data collection method. The results of this study show that the Kolbari phenomenon has several negative consequences for both residents of the border areas and the government, both in the economic and socio-security fields. Also, factors such as environmental algebra and structural algebra have caused the prevalence of Kolbari phenomenon in the borders of Kurdistan province.

**Key words:** : Kolbari, Economic Injuries, Social Injuries, Security-Disciplinary Injuries, Border Areas, Kurdistan Province.

## Development Of A Model For Reducing Theft Based On The Views Of The Parties To The Theft; Losers And Thieves (Combined Approach, Case Study Of Qorveh City)

Farzad Zandi

### Abstract :

**T**he purpose of this study is to develop a model for reducing theft based on the views of the parties to the theft, losers and thieves in Qorveh city. To achieve this goal, the combined research method was used as a kind of simultaneous harmonization in which quantitative and qualitative data are collected simultaneously in order to achieve a deeper understanding of the research problem. The statistical population of this study included three different spectrums: ١- The community of thieves ٢- The community of the lost ٣- The community of psychological, social and disciplinary specialists. Purposeful method was used to select a sample from the community of thieves and specialists and available sampling method was used to select a sample from the community of losers. A questionnaire and a researcher-made questionnaire were used to collect information in the quantitative part of the research, which according to experts had a content validity of 0.78, and the semi-structured interview method was used to collect information in the qualitative part of the research. To analyze the information in the quantitative part, descriptive statistical methods including scatter distributions and graphs and in the qualitative part, the content analysis method up to two stages of open coding and axial coding were used. The combined results in both qualitative and quantitative sections showed the pattern of reducing theft in order to increase the resulting social security in two main dimensions. The first dimension was called causal factors of theft, which included socio-legal, individual, economic and family components, and the second dimension was called theft prevention factors with three components of education, theft maintenance and intelligent activity approved by experts with a kappa index of 68 / 0 was accepted and approved.

**Key words:** pattern, theft, social security, epidemiology, etiology

---

## The Role Of Border Markets On Job Creation In Border Areas (Case Study: Marivan Border Market)

Hadi Mohammadpanah

### Abstract :

**C**ross-border markets can create jobs in border areas and develop trade

relations with neighboring countries and play an effective role in achieving the government's economic goals such as developing non-oil trade and creating job opportunities in underdeveloped and deprived border areas. This research is based on a qualitative methodology to examine the understanding and interpretation of active marketers and traders in the border markets of Marivan regarding the effects of border markets on job creation. Research findings were collected through a questionnaire, participatory observation and documentation. With the help of qualitative sampling method, the questionnaires were completed by 85 key informants active in the field of trade exchanges in cross-border markets and finally analyzed by analytical and inferential statistical methods. Findings indicate a direct and significant relationship between the existence of a border market and job creation and its dimensions.

**Keywords:** Marivan Border Market - Job Creation, Sustainable Earnings, Reduction of Goods Smuggling, Reduction of Culbery. Economic development of border areas.

## The Role Of New Technologies In Preventing Smuggling (Case Study; Borders Of Kurdistan Province)

Gholamreza Shah Mohammadi, Alireza Adibi, Farhad Mohammadi

### Abstract :

**T**oday, new technologies in border control and monitoring have opened a new

horizon for the countries of the world in terms of protecting their borders. Given the importance of borders as well as the threats they pose, turning to new technologies in monitoring and controlling them can provide a platform for neutralizing the threats posed at the borders. Therefore, considering that smuggling is one of the main challenges for the progress of our country, the need to prevent it is already showing itself, so the present study examines the role of new technologies in preventing smuggling in the borders of Kurdistan province. This research is descriptive-analytical in terms of purpose, application and research method and has been done in a survey. The tools through which information was collected were library resources and the distribution of questionnaires among relevant experts. In the research literature, theoretical approaches as well as defining concepts related to the subject are discussed and then a questionnaire after confirming its validity and reliability in order to examine the items related to the six components of the research among 70 employees of the Border Command of Kurdistan Province. Baneh and Marivan Regions) have been distributed. The obtained data were analyzed using SPSS software and Friedman and Khido test statistics. According to the research findings, sensors, night vision cameras, drones, thermal cameras and GIS can have the highest function in terms of border control and prevention and prevention of smuggling in the border strip of Kurdistan province. Although radars and GIS technology can also be effective, according to the findings of this study, they are in a lower position than the previously mentioned technologies. Research findings suggest that new control and surveillance technologies can play a crucial role in preventing smuggling of goods across border areas. With high accuracy and efficiency, these technologies can minimize human error and damage and play an effective role in preventing, identifying and combating smuggling from border entry-exit points.

**Key words:** New technologies, prevention, smuggling, border, Kurdistan province

## Explaining The Role Of Haj Qasem School On The Moral Behavior Of The Employees Of The Disciplinary Command Of Kurdistan Province

Kamran Khodadadi

### Abstract :

**T**

he aim of this study was to explain the manners and lifestyle of Haj

Ghasem on the moral behavior of the employees of the Disciplinary Command of Kurdistan Province. This article is a development research and its method is survey and the method of data collection is library studies. It has also been a data collection tool. In general, ethics in organizations is defined as a system of values and do's and don'ts, according to which the good and bad of the organization are identified and bad practice is distinguished from good. In general, human beings have special moral characteristics in the individual and personality dimension that shape their thoughts, speech and behavior. When a person's thought patterns become full of light and spirituality, it can be said that the whole behavior of the person is affected. Puts and makes mental beliefs moral and human Considering that Sardar Haj Ghasem Soleimani, the model of resistance on the battlefield, during his forty years, using his faith, courage, intelligence and sharp nose, went on the path of perfection in such a way that he finally had the honor of establishing a school named after him by the leader The great revolution was struck and this school can turn any of the youth of this land into another Soleimani by being influenced by this model when a person is placed in a position and organizational position. The behaviors of that person are influenced by the thought, speech and behavior that he has modeled on Hajj Qasem school and from the individual dimension, these human characteristics affect the efficiency and effectiveness of himself and the organization. Whether or not behaviors and ethics are ethical can lead to positive or negative consequences at the organizational level..

**Key Words:** Haj Ghasem school, moral ethics, administrative ethics, administrative health.



## Cyberspace, Its Challenges, Harms And Threats

Mehdi Rostami Mansour Naderi Majid Imanizadeh

### Abstract :

**T**he term cyberspace entered the science fiction literature in the 1980s, and computer workers and enthusiasts quickly used it, and it became popular in the 1990s. Cyberspace is a new generation of social relations space that, although not very old, has been able to Make a good place in people's lives. Many people of different ages and from different social groups come together in cyberspace and communicate in this way from very distant distances in the real world. Today, the ways of communicating with others through the Internet have increased dramatically. Email, chat rooms, websites, and games have become ways to expand and maintain social relationships. Nearly 400 million people around the world use the Internet daily, and one of the uses of the Internet is to socialize with others. Perhaps the main drawback of Internet communication is that the communication is only based on text, image or sound and there is no face-to-face communication.

Today, the Iranian family in its cultural portfolio is faced with satellite networks, cyberspace and social networks, modern media, etc., each of which in turn has targeted a part of the process of influencing the family. Some social networks, with the support of the United States and Israel, are focusing on weakening the foundation of Iranian families. The common message of these networks is to promote disorderly and unruly families in the face of the traditional family structure, to normalize infidelity between spouses, to normalize premarital girl-boy relationships, to promote a culture of cohabitation instead of marriage, and to normalize Giving an ugly act of abortion is for girls. The expansion of cyberspace in the field of child-parent relations has also brought about changes, including reducing the role of the family as a reference, reducing the relationship between parents and children, generation gap due to the growth of technology, loss of privacy between children and parents and standing against One or both parents can be named. In the discussion of marriage, issues such as the instability of marriages, changing the pattern of marriage, lack of skills for marriage, inability of parents to educate their children, increasing relationships between unmarried girls and boys, tendency to receive heavy dowries, increasing the age of marriage And the increase in boys' diversity and also the increase in divorce, etc. can be mentioned. Now, according to the above introduction, the question arises that what are the effects of cyberspace on the lives of Iranian youth and how can these harmful effects be prevented?

**Key Words:** Internet, Cyberspace, Network, Communications, Youth, Threat

---

**Article**

**Socio-Economic And Security Pathology Of Kolbari (Cross-Border Labor) Phenomenon In Kurdistan Province .....1**

**Fereydoun Ahmadi**

**Development Of A Model For Reducing Theft Based On The Views Of The Parties To The Theft; Losers And Thieves (Combined Approach, Case Study Of Qorveh City).....25**

**Farzad Zandi**

**The Role Of Border Markets On Job Creation In Border Areas (Case Study: Marivan Border Market).....47**

**Hadi Mohammadpanah**

**The Role Of New Technologies In Preventing Smuggling (Case Study; Borders Of Kurdistan Province) .....77**

**Gholamreza Shah Mohammadi, Alireza Adibi, Farhad Mohammadi**

**Explaining The Role Of Haj Qasem School On The Moral Behavior Of The Employees Of The Disciplinary Command Of Kurdistan Province .....109**

**Kamran Khodadadi**

**Cyberspace, Its Challenges, Harms And Threats.....123**

**Mehdi Rostami Mansour Naderi Majid Imanizadeh**

---

---

## Editorial Board

Akbar Varvaei	Associate Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology, Amin Police University
Amir Hussein Mohammad Pnah	Sociology Phd, Scientific Board of Police Reseach Department
Yaghoob Ahmadi	Associate Professor of Sociology, Payame Noor University of Sanandaj
Adel Salavati	Assistant Professor of State Management, Islamic Azad University of Sanandaj
Rafigh Hasani	Assistant Professor of Educational Management, Islamic Azad University of Sanandaj
Saeed khani	Assistant Professor of sociology university, Kurdistan
Fereydon Ahmadi	Assistant Professor of Policy Management, Payame Noor University of Sanandaj

---

**Police Applied Research Office in the Province of Kurdistan**

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan Disciplinary  
Knowledge Vol.12, No.45, Spring 2021**

**License Holder:** Disciplinary Commandment of Kurdistan  
Province

**Managing Director:** Ali Azadi

**Editor-in-chief:** Akbar Varvaei(PhD)

**Executive Director:** Amir hussein Mohammad Panah (PhD)

**Scientific Editor:** Parviz Sobhani

**Designer and Page Setting:** Shahpour Sharifi

**Print and Binding:** Sanandaj Muallem Publication Company

**Email:** dtk.Kurdestan@yahoo.com