Investigate the Effective Factors on Theft in the Urban Population of Dasht-e Azadegan

Muhammad Dahimi and Mansor Moshatati

Criminal Law and Criminology, Susangerd Brench, Islamic Azad University, Susangerd, Iran

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, we tried to examine the effective factors on robbery in the urban population of Dasht-e Azadegan. The research was carried out in the context of the city, city geographic characteristics, cultural and social characteristics, also examined the issues and theories criminologists for causes of theft as we believe that repeatedly theft and loss prevention techniques that can be a dangerous threat to the city. Also, through factor analysis and experimental inductive method, in this study, we examined the effective factors on robbery in the urban population of Dasht-e Azadegan, city residents who are prisoner’s client in Karun Prison, Sepidar and juvenile institution in Ahvaz so that meanwhile recognition, summarization and classification of variables associated with robbery the overall results of the study is: 1) There is a significant correlation between the reference group and committing robbery among adolescents. 2) There is a significant relationship between social control and the experience of the person committing the robbery among adolescents. 3) There is a significant correlation between the distance of values and norms that govern the lives of people and committing robbery among adolescents. 4) There is a significant relationship between respondents’ education, place of residence of the individual, rate of client use of alcohol, drugs and psychotropic pills to commit robbery of his hand.

**INTRODUCTION**

One of the main reasons is immoral and deviant behavior fragile economic and social situation in societies where social segregation is growing and more can be seen breaking the norm among different social groups so that this will cause an increase in crime in the community. Among the crimes that have been common since long due to an increase in levels of poverty and discrimination in society, it is Robbery. May be said when the socio-economic justice in a society in decline, robbery increases. On the other hand, the mass can lead to irreparable damage not only the financial system but also to the economic and community mental Malbakhth people. For this reason, it appears that the topic of prevention of Robbery and how to prevent it. Repeat Robbery in consideration of a subject can be said about the cause in our society, it is Robbery the result is a total phenomenon this means that all economic, social, educational and social environment are involved in causing the accident. Given the context of urban nomadic Dashte Azadegan and the factors that are favorable for the occurrence of such events, should be investigated factors affecting the formation and strengthening of the concept of self-determination to be positive. In fact, there is the question what factors will lead to robbery? Also, what is to prevent robbery and other crime prevention? In this study, the researcher intends to investigate factors influencing robbery among adolescents in the city Dashte Azadegan held in Karoun Prison, Sepidar and juvenile institution in 1392 using the technique factor analysis.

**Theoretical Study:**

Robbery is the covertly hijack someone else. So robbery occurs when an object comes into possession of a crime without the knowledge and against the wishes of its owner and it is necessary to remove and swipe. Robbery is classified according to various criteria, including:

1. The robbery is divided into the following types based on reward allocation, level of punishment:

**Corresponding Author:** Muhammad Dahimi, Susangerd Brench, Islamic Azad University, Susangerd, Iran. E-mail: Dahimi3385@gmail.com
A) Piracy or cutting path; B) Robbery deserving limit; C) Robbery deserving punishment; D) aggravated robbery (robbery of harassment, threats and armed robberies cost).

2. Types of robbery based on the credibility, expertise and skills that burglars are includes: A) Professional Robbery; B) Semi-professional robbery; C) Hobbyists robbery.

3. Robbery on time include: A) Robbery of the day (holidays and non-holiday); B) Robbery at night.

4. Robbery on how agents can be classified into the following types: A) Maverick Robbery; B) Coupling robbery; C) Group Robbery (band).

Robbery classification of in Islamic Penal Code and how crime robbery:

In this tutorial we will robbery the classification of in Islamic Penal Code and how committing a crime. According to this article, robbery classification of of the current legislation robbery can be divided into the following quadripartite article 267 Islamic Penal Code, adopted in 2013; robbery is abduction belongs to others. 1) Punishable limit robbery (Article 267 of the Islamic Penal Code Act 1392).

2) Specific robbery (subject to different substances sanctions law enacted in 1375 and some other laws).

3) Robbery that are ineligible implementation of limit but lead to the disruption and order or fear.

Consequences of Robbery:

Nowadays robbery is not only the cause of the loss of personal property but also undermines the security of society more than it and on the other, it eliminates the incentive to work, effort and investment due to the complexity in social relations and relations of citizens are inevitable in life. Robbery leads to an increase in production costs and a lot of other facilities in the state treasury and must be spent to prevent the phenomenon of robbery and fight the criminals and thieves in Bureau of Prisons, prisoners' lives suppliers, etc. So that its harmful effects imposed on consumers and citizens, Anxiety and worry skirt stuck in families homeland Security is flawed and politically and it provides grounds for discontent and protests. According to the passage, it becomes apparent weakness of the provisions relating to theft. When they are considered as non-passing offenses, the most common and harmful financial crime (robbery) be passed so that the private aspect is predominant, except in certain assumptions. In other words, from the viewpoint of laws, judgments, limit procedure and advisory opinion in legal department on the principle that in Robbery, only to suffer lost property disturbing the peace and security of the country and there is not any unless proven otherwise in court.

The Phenomenon of Robbery in Iran:

Some criminologists are used as a benchmark for comparison in terms of the number of crimes per one hundred thousand to one. This measure is called "density of criminality", it also includes a number of crimes in an area of land. Since the international police organization uses the ratio of the number of crimes in a hundred thousand people for the crimes in its member states, this criterion is used in the present text. According to official statistics released by the Statistical Center of Iran, the survey shows that in the phenomenon of robbery is robbery rate keeps rising between 1375 and 1379. Robbery process in country has enjoyed substantial fluctuations over the past 5 years. During these years, the lowest was robbery about 93 thousand in 1375 and most of the 114 thousand cases in 1379. In 1383, about 12,454 cases of theft have been added compared to 1382. At the same time, official statistics for 1384 is decrease in the rate of increase in the robbery.

Sociological theories of the causes and factors affecting robbery:

Each of the theories of biological, psychological and sociological has studied the social problems from their perspective and they have tried to explain some of the causes in these injuries. Here are proposed social control theories, theories of family structure and theory of lifestyle and daily activities from the sociological theories used in this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Control Theory:

This theory suggests that deviance is a result of the failure in social control. Proponents of this view argue, what people are brought into conformity with the norms and social outlook, it is controlled so that the actions of the people. So voice of the people is only because the community is able to control their actions and if not, the control rate of conformity with the norms of the people was much lower than it is now. One of the major theorists of the view that Travis Hirschi (ibid., 175). From the above it can be used that an aspect of social control as it relates to aspects of internal and external. Hirschi's theory can be realized by analyzing that there are elements that form the components of internal control include: Religiosity, conscientious and considerate of others (or according to the judgment of others) and external control factors include formal controls and informal control. The first category can be attributed to law enforcement agents (in this study, the judiciary) and the second set of factors can also refer to any group supervision on each other (Like scowl, Huff, spanking, etc) of the members. Social control is a set of tools and methods that make use of it, a group or social unit leads to the adoption of behaviors and norms that are considered to be favorable for the Group. Social control forcing people
to embrace in lifestyle and behavioral models Environment using various tools such as legal status by social coercion and punishment fits the crime, or forcing people to do the same behavior through persuasion that the use of propaganda, reward, praise and so on. Social consensus can be done through the official legal and law enforcement community and persuasion is performed through traditions, customs, etc. The effect of religion on human activity, as it is one of the components of internal control you can rely on the view that Durkheim believed cause of social disorder in society today; it is the lack of commitment to a shared belief system. In this situation, everyone is looking for his personal interests and he condones his fellows. Sociologists have identified several functions to religion as the most important ones are: Creating social cohesion, give meaning to life, social control, and psychosocial support. Many of the important social issues such as marriage, property, death, and not just in the realm of law but in many respects it is connected to religion. In this way, religion helps to reinforce the values and norms of social control by the major and it performs internal control.

B. Theories of Family Structure:

In this context, one can refer to the theories of William Goode, Harlock and Lovenolt. Goode believes that anomie can be bred in family structure in child offenders. He believes that the failure and anomie caused by some factors such as death in the family or divorce of parents, lack of emotional relationships, and even conflicting relationships between family members. Goode believes that there is some family duties include physical needs of children, accepted norms and values learning, growing and blossoming talent "self" recognition. If these tasks are not performed correctly, it can provide the basis for criminal behavior. In this regard, Dorothy Lovenolt believes that the factors that leads to abnormal behaviors in the family including: 1) Punishment, excessive force and rigor; 2) The excess, too much love and care; 3) Unreasonable expectations and misplaced expectations; 4) Unreasonable and excessive discipline (Mohseni, 1383, p. 76). Lovenolt believes that extreme behavior or negligence in family, the child out of training mode and normal interaction and prepare the ground for his opposition to the norms. In this context, Elizabeth Harlock Search the origin of anomalies in the family and it is believed that the mechanism of the effect how education and socialization in the family. Harlock believes that the pattern is formed at the beginning of the child's personality development in a framework of communication with parents. Human in Children must be guided to the extent that he should not have to slide into chaos when entering the above steps. He believes that teenagers and young people who are anti-social behavior, they have not had a healthy respect in family life. Harlock believes that family influences on children both directly and indirectly. Direct methods can be pointed to educational methods so that parents exert on children. Indirect effect on replication methods can be pointed to imitate their parents and children (Ibid, 74). Needless to say, if there is an error in way of direct or indirect influence of parents on children, the child will not learn as well as the normal behavior of the community. For example, it can be noted that the educational methods of violence by parents or children matched by a father and juvenile offenders.

C. Notion of lifestyle and daily activities:

According to this theory, lifestyle and specific patterns of daily activity can provide the basis for the crime with some attractive opportunities or because of personal characteristics or social situations victims or characteristics of a particular place or time (eg residential location and the location of it or that in holidays, there is nobody at home). In other words, most of the offenders to identify these patterns, they engage in a conscious or rational choice to calculate the profit and loss account such as facilitating access to the results or risk arrest, so basically, the offense is a crime of the circuit. According to the theory of lifestyle and daily activities, a person provides a specific model for your life by conscious or unconscious selection opportunities that damaged the crime more than others or is at risk of damage from crime. For example, many hours spent outside the home and as a result, he is seen more vulnerable to crime and his empty house creates an opportunity for thieves or he will participate in activities that make companies more than others. In risk of being selected as a target for crime or it is that makes him attractive to attract the attention of potential perpetrators like a woman that is attracted by the inability of the private street and indeed there is a misdemeanor crime of stealing purse or a young girl who walks in a quiet place and he will become a favorite target for crime because of the purse and cell phone or a driver leaves the car after leaving it regardless Safety Tips and he put her at ease offense our theory is based on the logic that the mass of each of the three factors must be present simultaneously: A) Commits a motive in this particular security; B) target vulnerable and unprotected, such as home, auto shops and C) The absence of a barrier, such as police, alarm and etc. According to this view, when the conditions provided in such a way that rate of benefit is much greater than the cost of crime, Wisdom dictates that appropriate conditions become actualized potential for crime; it features places like the quiet, low-traffic hours a day, weak or helpless victim, or by expensive and attractive property, each of them has a lot of benefits and risks of low cost so that be aware of the costs of crime police after a short time, Armed police presence in the area of crime victims. Each of the theories of biological, psychological and sociological has examined the social harm from their own perspective and they have been trying to explain one of the causes of these injuries. Appropriate use of relevant theories and coordinated by subject can help to explain the phenomenon in robbery and its influencing factor. According to
sociological theories mentioned above, theory lifestyles achieved model built by combining theories of Merton, Sutherland, Hirschi and Goode. Needless to say, these theories formed the basis of a theoretical work.

**Method:**

The present study is a descriptive research so that was used the correlation method. In this study, the researchers sought to examine the relationship between and size of the correlation between the interpretations mentioned in the research the aim is to discover a causal relationship, but it is determined that a significant relationship to relationship. In general, events and various factors could be associated with the Robbery of the youth. However, in the present study, we are looking at the effective factors on theft in the urban population of Dasht-e Azadegan. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the above mentioned project. The population in this study is the thieves in Karun prison, Sepidar and juvenile institution in Ahvaz so that their number is about 50 people. According to the limited size of the target population, sample and the sample is considered to equal 50. Some examples of features include:

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage of older subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above table, the total number of participants is 50. Subjects aged between 18 and 40 years. That is the youngest person in the sample is 18 years old and largest person is 40. The most frequent age is in subjects 24 to 30 years old equal to 24 people and the lowest incidence of age is 31-40 equal to 12 peoples in subjects in the age category.

**Table 2:** Frequency and percentage of study subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Subjects</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate or low-literate</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literate to cycle</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educated to diploma</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Graduates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above table, in terms of education subjects, there are illiterate or low-literate highest class of persons subject to 27 and the lowest ones with 3 subjects at university graduates.

**Table 3:** Investigating the statistics robbery from 1388 to 1392 in Dashte Azadegan city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robbery types</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>The Records Number of Robbery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Robbery</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop Robbery</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire Robbery</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Robbery</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery Livestock</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Robberies</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this study, method is Field survey. Questionnaires were prepared and we went to the thief jailed criminals in city Dashte Azadegan since the number of sentenced was confined or were not available for selection, of those, 50 people have been sentenced to punishment for robbery, they were selected. So referring to the court in the city of Dashte Azadegan, statistics were used to investigate the limit and scale that was available (with respect to the scope of and security classification). The presence of four points in the city Dashte Azadegan field, a total of 50 patients were recruited and asked their citizens with respect to age, education, gender, culture, employment and income (in a questionnaire) as questions were also distributed among the guilty earlier and responses were compared. In this study, collected data and review them to ensure their completeness, data processing will be carried out using computer software SPSS11.5 to analyze the data.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study is to examine the causes of youth crime in city Dashte Azadegan robbery. Here, the data have been collected and analyzed using appropriate statistical methods and findings are presented in the following sections:

A) The descriptive findings
B) The findings of the research hypotheses

The result of the a questionnaire data collection and analysis of existing data tables are as follows:

**General Questions:**

- **Age:**
  The age distribution of that respondents were selected randomly from among thieves jailed in city Dashte Azadegan shows that 10 percent in teens aged 18 to 23 years, 50% of youth aged 24 to 30 years, 36 percent in adults age 31 to 40 years. Due to the increase Robbery at a young age, physical ability, curiosity, mobility, vitality and imitation, thus statistics in youth crime is more than other age groups and with increasing age, their number is reduced.

- **Job:**
  First place with 46 Percentage of of the unemployed workers to jobs is ranked second, third place in the self-employed and other categories. What is harvested from these figures is that unemployed people who are in lower positions, they are analyzed from three perspectives: 1) Financial requirements led to the robbery as a tendency; 2) Those jobs are low, they are usually poorly educated or illiterate, so they suffer from cultural poverty, as it is an important factor in crime; 3) Such individuals have suffered the dissatisfaction such as job dissatisfaction, humiliation, etc., so it is an important factor in criminal motivation.

- **Literacy:**
  Illiterate or low-literate is equal to 34%, with literacy to cycle 30%, 16% educated to diploma and 12Percentage of university graduates. As you can see, with the rise of literacy and education, percentage of crime is reduced.

- **Households:**
  36 Percentage of are population of 7 persons or more, 22Percentage of 6-person households, 18 percent of households with 5 people 12% are 4-person household and 12 Percentage of them are single family 3-person and lower. These factors indicate that since the standard population of parents with two children stated, it exceeds the standard among Susangerd thieves.

- **Criminal record:**
  64% are convicted For a criminal record without history, 12% have a history of non-robbery, 14% had a history of robbery, 8% had a history of robbery and 2% more than a history in other crimes. In total, 36% of offenders have a criminal conviction this is an indication of their lack of previous sentences.

- **Birthplace:**
  In terms of birth, 49% were born in village of thieves, 31 percentage of Dashte Azadegan and 20 percentage of the city. As can be seen, 69% are immigrants to the city Dashte Azadegan thieves and this figure is very high.

- **Location:**
  34% live in slums, 24% in middle and old tissues, approximately 18% in the fine, 12% live in affluent areas and 10 percent in rural areas and 2 percentage are in Susangerd guest. in total, 70% of the offenders were living in slums or near poor. One might think, a number of villagers and guests Susangerd not correct in part 7 percentage, the answer, rural residents and guests came to the city looking for better income Susangerd this is not a good indication of where they live.

- **Housing conditions:**
  26% have a disproportionate private housing, private housing 4 percentage good, 20 percentage lease inappropriate, 12% good rental housing, corporate housing, 18%, 20percentage the other cases. In this factor of 26 percent, is home to a disproportionately high number in addition, 70 percentage are homeowners. Lack of acquiring property on the one hand and disproportionate force in their homes, on the other, it has many consequences, including feelings of inferiority, weakness and poverty displacement due to collisions, cross thoughts, conflict, culture, customs and so on.

- **Drug Addiction or relationship with it:**
  Respondents were associated with drugs recreationally, 26 percentage are addicted to drugs, traditional, 4%and the industrial new addiction, 18 percentage were addicted and not associated with the drug. We see that 82 percentage of respondents are either not associated with drug addiction.
**Financial Position:**
66% consider themselves poor, 26% the median income, 5% their income on good and 3% refrained from expressing. This could indicate a significant relationship between poverty and firmly committing theft.

**Parent Relationship:**
friendly behavior, 28%, 15% normal behavior and thoughts of parents of children with 57% opposed. Percentage of against children with thoughts of parents, it can be interpreted as that more than half are opposed to any relationship or connection is a high figure.

**Specific Questions of Robbery**

- **Time of desire to commit robbery:**
  15% wanted to commit robbery in infancy stage and 39% in teens and 46% in youth and older. As can be seen, to go forward to the young age, tend to be more committed robbery.

- **Motivation for committing robbery:**
  44% had a financial need, 20% of suggested friends, 16% excitement and curiosity and the need for it, 14% revenge of mine victims and to protest the economic and social conditions and 6% refrained from expressing motivation.

- **Feeling after committing robbery:**
  16% were remorseful, 14% had a sense of satisfaction and success, 20% had a fear of the unknown, 18% tend to repeat, 16% no sense and 16% did not answer. There are stories of faith in one's fear of the unknown parameters, sense of satisfaction tend to be repeated and indicate a lack of faith and culture of their parents and undermined the foundations of education and the effects of poor families and poor parental faith and culture.

- **Place of robbery:**
  65% of the thieves stated being rich and busy place, 13% safety of the site, 17% have considered the robbery of empty space, 3% of them have gone on holidays to robbery and 2% did not answer the questions. Crowded areas is more suitable environment for thieves because of their unknown these areas are often richer and more prosperous than other areas.

- **The tendency to how do steal:**
  22% said they are willing to work as single person, 30% are willing to robbery by two people, 28% said as group and 20% did not respond to questions.

- **Gangster effect in theft:**
  10% reported "nothing", 13% "somewhat", 77% "major factor". Gangster is an incentive for security because thieves attempted to robbery as long as they do not have the confidence to sell stolen goods.

- **Ability or not to ability in police for prevention of Robbery:**
  In this case, the question was, in your opinion, can police stop you from robbery crime? 46% stated "no", 21% "somewhat", 33% "high", a large percentage of them have selected the option "No way" and it seems that the police will not lead to the prevention of Robbery it just makes the mass movement. For example, if we are stationed police on the street "A", the thief is robbery from the street "B" instead of robbery from the street "A".

- **Causes thieves pull off into the robbery:**
  14% stated "friends", 10% "movies and satellite", 10% "heterosexual" 20 percentage "addiction", 12% of the independence and weary from home and 34 percent for the money. Apart from the 34 percentage that reported "financial need" and may need to use their money for other reasons, or because of a similar reason other distinct, the rest of the topics addressed important issues, including friends, Heterosexual, weariness of the house, and the effects of Drug Addiction videos and the influence of new cultural and ideological gap between the new generation of parents as it is a cultural issue.

- **A possible factor in discouraging criminals from robbery:**
  20% of them stated "afraid of losing face". 24% "penalty", 19% "feel guilty" 7% "rejection by parents" and 30 percentage did not answer the questions. Here are 7 of them have a "fear of parents" and "rejection of the house", as it is an important point today, parents are not concerns of children and this is one reason for the lack of desired family from the perspective of the new generation or intellectual differences.
Comparing the results of a questionnaire among thieves and criminals forbid Dashte Azadegan:

- The situation in Susangerd of safety and robbery statistics:

  64 percentages of citizens and 72 percentages of prisoners are reported to be higher than the standard in Susangerd robbery statistics.

- Due to robbery in Susangerd (main reason):

  54 percentage citizens and 62 percentage women believe that the unfavorable economic situation and discrimination are the major cause.

- Because of poor parenting in families today:

  70 percentage and 84 percentage incarcerated citizens believe that the main reason is poverty, unemployment and family to cultural reasons.

- Because of the gap between parents and children:

  High expectations of children and parents and children are ideological conflict because of the gap between parents and children; for example, 62 percentage and 60 percent of citizens believe in the principle of prison.

- Comparison of Dashte Azadegan with other cities in terms of economic:

  58 percentage citizens and 82 percentage inmates believed that Ahvaz is underdeveloped with income and resource.

- Assessment of the economic situation and the labor market Dashte Azadegan:

  44% of citizens and 64 percentage prisoners are believed to ability in proportion to the population.

- Status of the distribution of employment and income for the population of the city:

  82% of citizens and 94 percentages of prisoners are believed so that there is not a fair distribution of work and income, this is an obvious injustice.

- Possible solution to to rectify the situation of labor and income Dashte Azadegan:

  In our city Susangerd, 88 percentage citizens and 84 percentage offenders believed to the overall management reform program and native selection in economy, industry and jobs section in the Dashte Azadegan.

- The most important factor in improving Dashte Azadegan (other than economic factors):

  68% of citizens and 76percentage offenders believe that cultural factors and promote cultural harmony with the way in economy is in recovery. More than half of respondents believe that in total number of robbery in city's Dashte Azadegan standard that is worrisome. The main reason of robbery in both cultural and economic agent knows and they believe that the Dashte Azadegan a high economic potential and in terms of resources, oil and industry, it is a strong support for our country and is and population of the city in front of potential and it is not too much and inappropriate because of this economic growth and can reduce poverty and desirable. Because it is unfair distribution of wealth, income and employment, as distributed between non-native and native lives in unemployment; this is due to the unfair distribution in weak governance and relationship satisfaction. They believe that to improve the economy and culture together in parallel and the appearance of justice and the rule until we reach the desired status and lasting security.

Conclusion:

In this study, considering the effects of individual, social and general that it can be robbery, we tried to identify in factors robbery in urban population in Dashte Azadegan and reached the conclusion that robbery is one of the social ills as those relate to the The phenomenon of of theoretical, historical, economic, social and political. We also clear that unemployment, drug addiction; poverty and cultural material are the most important factors in the Robbery in the urban population in Dashte Azadegan. In addition, the lack of comforts, sports and leisure, youth unemployment in the Dashte Azadegan has led more young people are depressed, loners and isolated in city this makes some people turn to the robbery to fix the problems mentioned. In addition, we find that in city Dashte Azadegan, we're seeing an increase in robbery despite serious efforts and persistent pursuit of justice officials and the police department in particular, awareness and combat robbery and this requires the cooperation of officials in state government needs to deal with robbery, people and other cultural institutions, the police, the judicial authority in the community so that all efforts must be redoubled in order to take effective steps to reduce the robbery. It also found that in some cases (in case of occurrence) robbery in city leads to the other crimes such as assaults, insults, threats, murder and so on. Robbery data is somewhat inevitable in the city Dashte Azadegan because people in the city have this in their statements that they want security and providing it
is not possible except for the aforementioned coordination and cooperation with the administration. Meanwhile, unemployment and drug addiction are major factors in the commission of the robbery of the statistical population in city Dashte Azadegan. In the end, if situation living modified and eliminate unemployment in the community also prevent the migration of people from rural to urban areas. We can say that we can reduce the number of theft and manage it and now monthly meetings with in governor by the city authorities to reduce the number above and robbery prevention solutions it offers the promise that in the future we have made good progress in reducing theft statistics. In end, the following suggestions are offered: 1) Training; 2) Environmental factors including dispute resolution issues due to lack of ideological foundations of family and community, economic solving problems, the problem of unemployment, housing and prevent migration and prevention of addiction; 3) Modification in failure of the law, including the rules of formal and substantive law.

REFERENCES
[9] Salmani, Maryam, 1386. Check the crime rate among young city West of Islamabad, the capital of Gilan University Thesis West.  
[16] Goldozian, I., 1383. Specific criminal law, Tehran, Majid, 8(1).  
[23] Hatefi Ardekani, Hossein, 1384. Track stolen, Jam World Press.