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EVALUATION THE EFFECT OF ECONOMY FACTORS ON OFFENCES (THE CASE STUDY (SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE))

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ABSTRACT

The high number of thirty months of offence in this province and disadvantages of offence statistic castrate the comments on the offence changes and other aspects of offence such as structure description and offence volume, but the statistic shows the increase of offence in comparison to the last years. The maximum interest age of individuals to commit an offence is 22/5 years old. According to social aspects, committing an offence is not only the result of offender's personality but also the conditions and factors such as poverty and unemployment are effective factors in committing an offence.

Keywords: *Crime, Poverty, Unemployment, Sistan and Baluchistan*

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

If we want to define poverty as an economy phenomenon according to different aspects, it will be a difficult problem. It has been studied based on its practical effects and the role of it in social damages. in spite of various definitions of poverty, we can define it as the poverty and the lack of facilities based on considering social conditions and define it completely" poverty is the lack existence of facilities for monetary and spiritual of a society so that if a society doesn't have these facilities and development it is considered as a poor society. So we should consider both aspects, in this way rich persons are considered poor people, since poverty isn't limited to monetary needs. Nowadays this concept of poverty is used even in rich and developed countries such as England and America. The poor are unemployed people. Most of the old; patients; disabled people; crowded families and unattended individuals live under poverty line in developed countries (Antony, sociology 2001). In fact poverty with other pressures causes offence. Although the individuals in such conditions committing an offence, other parameters such as knowledge, faith, mental and spiritual conditions are very effective. Two main factors to committing an offence are poverty and unemployment that we have studied them completely in this paper.

1) Poverty Roots in the Province

Poverty means the lack of something but it is necessary to exist in that condition wherever we don't have monetary facilities we talk about monetary poverty and wherever we have no spiritual facilities we talk about spiritual poverty that has different aspects. The spiritual poverty isn't a result of the low level of knowledge but it is a result of a religion that hasn't improved culturally, for this reason some researches consider the lack of moral growth as the moral poverty (Moayeri, 2001). In this part we mention the roots of poverty in our province.

The active population in this province is 623073, in 2011, among this group 78/4% are employed and 21/7 % are unemployed. According to the statistics, the highest unemployment rate is related to SARAVAN which is 60/3, ZAHAK with 20/8 after KONARAK and ZAHEDAN has the third place. (programming office of SISTAN and Baluchistan, economy and social report, 2011), Unemployment rate of population of 15- 24 years old in 2010 and 2011 is 47/4 and 45/8 – these statistics have a lot of practical and scientific problems. First of all, these statistics are based on the speech of people, suspended jobs and seasonal jobs aren't seen here. Secondly, the definition of inactive population isn't equal to the world standards because all the students of school and university, housewives even the persons who have incomes haven't been involved in active population that has an influence on unemployment rate. It is

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obvious that housewives are able to work but they haven't the chance of work. If we put them aside, unemployment rate decreases by half since wives form the half of population. The statistics of 600/000 people of inactive population in comparison to 1100000 people of inactive population confirm this case. Nobody can accept this. The third problem is related to any jobs or amusements. Even having jobs doesn't mean that such families have no economy problems most of the people who live in the country are unemployed so they have false or seasonal jobs and they are out of work during a year. Of course we can't say that unemployment is a result of insufficient economy facilities. Other factors such as the lack of, these factors differ from each other. They depend on type of life (rural, urban and tribal) and their expectations. In villages, drought, the lack of field, animal death and catch fire are other factors. In cities. Migration, population and the lack of employment are factors that cause poverty. In 1976 – 2011 urbanism decreased from 31/2% by 47% - in this province the urbanism was in a low level but it had a decrease by 7% in 1996- 2006 (statistic journal, 2010).

In most of the towns except the capital of SISTAN and Baluchistan, in spite of living in towns their incomes are based on agriculture. ZAHEDAN improved after economy and industrial growth.

The existence of new small towns around ZAHEDAN in addition to the increase of living in the country shows the development of city. In spite of the young population, we can't see a lot of suitable economy activities to employ the young and active work force in this province.

2. Theoretical Bases of the Poverty Influence on Crime

1.2. Socialist School

Socialist school is based on the writing of Marks and Angles that explain the relations between crime and economy factors on corruptions. The effect of economy factors on corruption is evaluated based on criminology and political ideology. In order to predict corruption changes, the influence of economy factors has its special situation. According to Max's idea, corruption is related to capitalist society that is a result of inequalities, economy and potential exploit of working group and strangeness that is a result of socialist school and considering working class as offenders (Feyonahinse and Rob, 2003; Najafee, 5-19). In other words capitalist school is the origin of crimes. Economy forms a basis which causes surface structures so that corruption is one of its results. According to this theory crime must be deleted totally in a communist system and gives it's place to a communist economy basis which won't cause crimes. According to this system, corruption will be disappeared or will be lost in a socialist society. The actions in this society are the effect of physical or mental illnesses (Keynia, 1991).

To accept the followers of socialist school. We should prove two things criminally. Firstly, corruption is dependent on economy structure of capitalist countries, secondly, in communist socialist there is no effect of corruption so capitalist is a necessary and sufficient condition for the offence, if there is no condition, there is no crime.

2.2 Capitalist System

This analysis is not acceptable to followers of political capitalist system. Society must eliminate any offences. They are doubtful and say that corruption will be in the most developed socialist countries, so that there is no hope to eliminate it (Mahshid, 2001). We can accept the two parties' reasons when the crime rate according to capitalist or socialist levels doesn't change, of course this fact isn't accessible. It is obvious that every countries whether communist or capitalist face offences and the rate of offence is very shocking (Nikolas *et al.*, 1991). Some of the criminologists consider economy as a basis for society and other social factors such as family, politics, law, training, offence and morality are the results of economy factors in a society therefore the role of economy factors is so important for social disorders, they think about economy oppression. These people believe that the offence is a result of poverty, unequal welfare and other social disorders are considered as the causes of an offence practically. We shouldn't consider the relationship between poverty and the offence as a cause and reason relation; we mean that where there is poverty there will be an offence. The poverty influences are studied based on different emotional and mental aspects. Criminologists believe that poverty causes some parents behave rudely or cruelly to their children because of monetary poverty. In addition to this: addiction, moral offences and the low level of culture are other undesirable effects of poverty to damage a society. Some of the criminologists who

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follow communist system believe that economy is a basis for a society and other social factors consider these factors such as family, politics, law, training and morality as the causes of economy factors. The opponents of this idea believe that economy record isn't the cause of the offences but economy growth and development cause the increase and development of different offences such as corruption (Raymond, 2000). To analyze these two ideas we should determine the fixed and changeable factors in the behavior and find their preferences. we should consider the differences of conditions in results. Also we should pay attention to the poverty influences according to conditions and situations. Except addiction, unemployment, the lack of facilities of social welfare, escaping from life problems cause persons especially the young to be addicted (Hoshange, 1999).

One of the lawers believes that the young are addicted because of poverty and unemployment (Danesh, 1995). The study of the factors of addiction in SISTAN and Baluchistan especially in Zahedan shows that poverty and unemployment cause the increase of addiction.

According to above statements we conclude that the lack of monetary growth and the lack of cultural development of the society will be in a primitive level so the coefficient of social vulnerability will be increased but monetary growth isn't related to the decrease of offences since some offenders believe that these factors are important in the increase of offences. It seems that these are indispensable. If monetary and spiritual facilities are in an organized set they will follow a common goal so will the offence bases decrease? Also the influence of poverty is dependent on its creative factors. A society is successful to solve this problem that finds the relations of offence factors with its effects and tries to control them. Unfortunately in SISTAN and Baluchistan because of the lack of suitable solution, poverty is a peremptory factor for offences that has its negative effects. So if the poverty is deprivation of primitive and economy factor which cause offences. The amount of poverty differs in societies. People who live in poverty they will more vulnerable, therefore there will be more offences.

Adam smith and Richard studied the role of poverty and social problems, so the mechanism of poverty influences on misbehavior that is a result of the lack of controlling family members and the lack of children training (Ghorban, 1998). The researches done by **Ehrlich**, Loftin and Hill show that there is a relationship between poverty, crime and offences (Jorge *et al.*, 2001). We can't consider the poverty as a main factor, since most of the poor people hate misbehavior but poverty in addition to other factors causes behavior disorders.

The other main problem is the difference of incomes that is a symbol and social basis, so it is an effective factor for the employed person's life and his family, the different social levels are the results of various incomes, it determines the social groups whom the people will have relations with them (Hidi, 1989) Being in a special group and the conditions probably encourage the reasons for committing an offence.

3. Unemployment and Offence

The common belief of people is that the cause of all misbehaviors, specially crime and offence is unemployment. Certainly unemployment of children and the old isn't known as unemployment, unemployed person is a person who can do a job but he doesn't find a job so he has no income. In this concept, unemployment is an obvious unemployment. The seasonal unemployment, suspended jobs and hidden unemployment are the other types or unemployment (Ghrabaghyan, 1984). Most of the people believe that when unemployment increases, the offence increases, too and when unemployment decreases, the offence decreases, too, so unemployment is a cause of poverty and poverty is the cause of the offence. The studies related to criminology show the contradictory results between unemployment and offence and some of them show an inverse relation, others indicate a direct relation and some of them indicate the lack of relation (Gorge *et al.*, 154- 157). Becker studies the offender's behavior based on a theory model – he imagines an offender behaves logically in order to earn the most advantages of it based on the offence function, offence rate, advantage function of offence, the possibility of arresting the offender and punishment cost (Becker, 1968) the researchers of Becker, Based on this model, the researchers consider an economy decision model to introduce the economy causes of offences, they say the offenders like consumers committing an offence by evaluating final profit and expected penalty, if final profit will be more important than penalty so they commit an offence.

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Koter and Tomes evaluate offender's behavior according to mathematical analysis. They consider expected penalty $p(x)$, $f(x)$ and offence net yield $y(x)$ that in it " $f(x)$, $p(x)$ " show the possibility of penalty, x is the size of penalty and $y(x)$ is the income of the offence, here where the size of penalty increases, the penalty of the offence rate decreases, also until the final profit of offence is more than final expected cost that is a result of committing an offence, it will continue in the same way.

Based on this fact the economy condition of the society has an influence on offence rate. For example when we have unemployment, the cost of penalty chance and prison for offenders will decrease, on the other hand the motivation of individuals to committing an offence increases and for the poor person the earned benefit of the offence is considered as an income then offences increase, so we can say a logic offender reply to the cost of offence opportunity and the conditions which will reduce the cost of offence opportunity and causes other offences such as theft and violence in a society (Koter and Robert, 1999).

The economy statistics and data in America show that during 1991-2001 which is the longest period that there is not recession, different offences whether violence or without violence have decreased.

The studies of Ersagh, Witt and Fisher show the positive and meaningful correlation between unemployment and offences (Rickman and Witt, 2007).

Brush offered a model of offence econometric and estimated it during two period 1990 and 2000 based on OLS method. He used the first differential of variables and concluded that the percent of unemployment rate with a coefficient of "37/2" has a positive and meaningful effect on offence rate. In addition to unemployment, the percentage of young population and the poor will be effective factors (Brush, 2007).

Almost we can consider unemployment as poverty, since most of unemployed people have more than 30, unemployed person earn his income to provide his requirements such as food and dress, so the poor have more motivation to committing an offence.

Fillips believes that the pressure of poverty can lead to irresponsibility and causes social misbehaviors, in order to eliminate the offences we should prepare economy dependence for the poor people also fisher shows the direct correlation between poverty and offences, he believes that when the price of penalty time is low, the poor and the persons who have a low income, they have more motivation for offences. Other studies show the positive and meaningful relation between the percentage of the number of the poor and offence rate. We can point to studies of Mehlum *et al.*, (2006).

Unemployment has different monetary and spiritual results so that most of the unemployed have a bad feeling about the active society, In addition to it they feel vanity and indifferent. They think about revenge so it will be a threat social, moral and cultural regulation – unemployed persons in order to relieve themselves become addicted and join to corruption groups, so a social factor becomes an anti- social factor that causes disorders (Najafi, 2000).

4. Analysis the Influence of Economy Factors on Offences in Our Province

If we have a look at the employment condition of offenders, we notice that a remarkable percentage of the offenders are unemployed. It leads to monetary poverty but it has the most influences mentally, especially among educated persons who don't have a job, they think that discrimination is the main factor, therefore they have no jobs so they become cruel they react as a punishment title.

This fact is the same in SISTAN and Baluchistan, in order to show the influence of unemployment in this province, offences against public chastity and offences against person because of the lack of statistics, we have used a questionnaire of prisoners and we have tried to study the history and documents of offenders in the statistical society, but in other offences the superficial offence statistics have been used, table one shows 42% of offences against persons are because of unemployment of people and this number in offences against public morality and chastity is 54% and family offences 59% - If we have a look at the table, it shows in the offences against properties and ownership right only 44/3% offender are unemployed, this number increases by 49% and 41% in offences against public comfort and economy security, we can say that 44% of unemployed have an active role in delinquency that shows the correlation between Delinquency and unemployment.

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Table 1: The distribution of offences according to offender's employment condition in seeming offence

Employed		Unemployed		n	Type of the offence
percent	n	percent	n		
57.8	314	42.2	230	544	Offence against physical completion of individuals
57.9	37	42.1	27	64	Offence against the spiritual personality of individuals
42/6	40	57/4	54	94	Offences against public chastity and morality
90/2	538	915	59	597	Family offences
52/8	675	43/8	5277	12047	Offences against ownership and properties
51	3655	49	3520	7175	Offences against public comfort and security
58/6	1318	41/4	934	2225	Offences against the economy security
55/6	12660	44/4	10112	22773	total

The change of unemployment rate had a meaningful and positive effect on the change of offence rate in 2006 – 2013. It means that theft has increased with the increase of unemployment rate. The coefficient of this variable is 8/42 that is meaningful in %1 level.

This finding has correlation with research findings of Brush, Esker Zafar and Suarez that shows the direct relation between unemployment rate and offence rate, the estimated coefficient or the change of unemployment rate show the increase of one percent of unemployment rate cause the increase of theft by 8/42% in 2006-2013. The increase of unemployment with the increase of the pressure of unemployment's income makes the offenders have more motivation to committing an offence such as theft. Theft is a chance for unemployed persons to fulfill their basic needs.

The positive and meaningful influence of unemployment on offence shows the economy aspect of offence, so the economy conditions such as record and unemployment that are the results of economy policies of public sector, have an effect on the size of offences, on the other hand the policies that cause the increase of economy record will increase the cost of living, finally it prevents allocating economy resources and facilities.

Estimation of Model and Results

In order to study the effect of unemployment rate on offence, we have estimated the effect of the change in unemployment rate on offence rate (theft) in eight towns of Sistan and Baluchestan (2006-2013).

Model (1) has been provided according to information about offences and explanatory variables.

Table 2: Shows the results of estimation of theft offence model – based on information about differential of variables in 2006-2013

The change of total theft	Dependent variable on explanatory variables
8/42	The change of unemployment rate
t.(2/55)	(unemployment) Δ
./95	The change of population density
(1/61)t.	(pop density) Δ
0/0046	The change of cost
(1/32)t	(cost) Δ
-26/98	Fixed coefficient of model
0/42	Determination coefficient

Resource: research findings

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To survey the effect of economy conditions like poverty on committing an offence, we planned a questionnaire by prisoners; also we used their documents and history. The characters of 1042 offenders show in offences against properties 135 persons are in a poor financial condition (poor and under poverty line), in offences against individuals 245 person are in a poor financial condition, in offences against anti-public chastity 45, in offences against family right and family responsibility 4 person and in offences related to drug addiction this number is 80.

Totally 48% of offenders have insufficient economy condition. In offences against person 55% of them are in insufficient economy condition. In offences against properties 44% have financial poverty, in offences against anti- public chastity 45%, in offences related to addiction they doesn't have a good financial condition, in family offences 81% are in a good and suitable financial condition, of course the most offences against families in SISTAN and Baluchistan is a result of the lack of charity which financial condition is one the factors that causes offences in cod

According to the estimated results, the change of family costs (edible and non- edible) in 2006 and 2010 with a coefficient of 0/0046, it had a positive effect, it means that with the increase of family costs (the decrease of family income) offences have increased. The coefficient of family costs in lower level of 0/02 in comparison to other explanatory variables is meaningful, the increase of family costs (the increase of income) will increase the final profit of offences so this lead to the increase of offence rate including theft or stealing the properties.

Table 3: Economic status 1045 offenders and their families

Good	Medium	Poor	Below poverty line	then	Crime
56	112	98	37	303	Crimes against property
44	152	152	94	442	Crimes against person
13	40	37	8	98	Crimes against morality
3	14	3	1	21	Family offense
33	68	61	19	181	Crime relate to drug
149	386	351	159	10451	total
14/3	37	33/5	15.2	Present	

CONCLUSION

The black figure of the offence is high in the province, although we cannot comment on offence changes and other items, the statistical considerations in SISTAN and Baluchistan indicate that the trend of committing offences is increasing in comparison to recent years and there had been basic changes in the quality of committing the offences. The number of offences that police and juridical offices prosecuted in 2012 was 50731. It shows the bulk of artificial corruption in the province in various offences. Considering the population of the province on corruption rate by .0199 shows that in every 10000 persons living in SISTAN and Baluchistan 199 persons committed an offence in 2012. Unemployed persons considers the offence as a chance to compensate the living shortcomings also arrest and penalty have less chance cost, on this basis ,unemployment can increase the offence motivation and committing offences such as theft and fraud in the society. In this paper after doing theoretical and empirical researches in offence economy and the relation of poverty and unemployment with offences after estimating the model and according to statistical information related to the towns of the province in 2010 and 2013 these results have been concluded: there is a meaningful relation between corruption rate and unemployment rate (monetary offences) so that %1 increase in unemployment will increase corruption rate by a coefficient of 8/42 in this sample. In addition to unemployment, the density effect and the average family cost on the changes of offence rate in 2009-2013 is acceptable according to economy and statistical aspects. These results shows the economy aspect of the offence, therefore politicians believe that in order to decrease the committing an offence, we should pay attention to non-economy factors to improve the conditions of living, first we should consider the goals such as the increase of economy growth and decrease of

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unemployment .Briefly we should remember that arresting, conviction ,punishment and the increase of punishment severity have a preventive effect on people to committing an offence and improvement in economy can have a high negative effect on offence rate.

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