The Effect of the Role of Urban Management (the Sanctioned Laws of the City Council of Pakdasht County) on Social Security and Prevention of Environmental Crimes in Pakdasht County

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ABSTRACT

In today's societies, crime and committing crime as a social problem prevent the presence of citizens in urban spaces.In many parts of the world, including Iran, providing security and the creation of secure cities have been at the top of development programs. Today, the social demand for more secure cities and urban spaces is clearly evident. Such the request is directly related to all those who are responsible for the development of urban projects. This study was carried out using descriptive-analytical and survey methods with the Spss software to investigate the effect of the role of urban management (the sanctioned lawsof the city council of Pakdasht county) on social security and environmental crime prevention in Pakdasht county. Based on the findings, the results of this study are as follows: The approved laws ofthe city council of Pakdasht Countyfrom 2005 to 2016 have had a significant effect on the prevention of environmental crime. According to the study, we conclude that the urban management of Pakdasht city has made significant effect on the reduction of the city's crimes, which is clearly seen in related to use of thereform of rules of urban management.

Keywords: Urban management, City council of Pakdasht County,Social security, Environmental crime prevention, Pakdasht county.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to this fact that the upper crime rate in the county, sum decrees of the city council of the Pakdasht county could affect on the growth of the crime rate and the environment and its elements (color, light, the height...) affect the human behavior. The effect of environment on the human is not the new subject and from the past, the environment is used to affect the human behavior.

So the human search his identity in the identity of the environment and the human knows the identity of the environment as his identity and attempts to trans form the coordinates of his own identity to achieve the coordinates of the identity of environment. If the environment is designed in the way that improve the supervision of the individuals and increase the fixation of the residents to their regions and create the positive image from the

environment, the criminal opportunities will decrease and the criminals will not commit crimes. Crimexists constantly and dramatically in the human communities and sociologist and researchers in the social area have tried to solve this puzzle that why do some people commit crime and sin and why do some individuals ignore the norms and rules of the social life? Even though the majority of the people in the different places respects the laws and regulations. If the offender is compelled to commit a crime, then the acceptance of the free will and moral responsibility and consequently the imposition of punishment in this situation cannot be justified. The necessity of using scientific methods to investigate and identify the effective factors on the commission of a crime has caused sociologists and criminologists to provide various theories to explain the effective factors on crimes and diversion and provide preventive solutions (Vold, 2001).

Ronald Clark (2009) in a paper titled" the theory of crime prevention through environmental design" said that the theory of crime prevention through environmental design is based on the simple thinking. The occurrence of various crimes in different societies is largely due to the available opportunities in the environment. Therefore, it is possible to make changes in order to reduce the incidence of crimes. This issue itself has been the source of thinking and difference of opinion between criminologists. In this paper, the available objective evidence and the common method to reform the environment will be examined. Then, the main criticism about this theory is the problem of the displacement of crime in different dimensions of time, place, target, etc. instead of the reduction of it, and this main criticism is investigated. Finally, the successful experiences and practical approaches resulting from the application of this theory are presented.

John Lang as a renowned American theorist expressed the issue of safety and security of risks and contaminations along with other human physiological needs such as food, shelter and hygiene. Having a safe environment for life along with other basic physiological needs and being relaxed and away from anxiety and concern is a vital necessity for human life. The feeling of insecurity in the environment and the worries of insecure places in the environment affects other human activities and in these conditions, economic, cultural, social affairs, and so on will not work properly and in some acute cases, everyday social activities are completely disrupted.

One of the main ways of preventing crime and creating fear of crime is the use of environmental design using the opinions of police experts, sociologists, psychologists and urban planners. In an approach to crime prevention through the environment, such as other community-based policing programs, solving the problem through close cooperation with citizens is the basis for preventing crime. Crime prevention through environmental design is based on the theory that environmental changes can have a significant effect on the incidence of criminal behavior. This approach does not require the recruitment of labor and spending a lot of money to prevent crime. Within this design, there are some strategies that can be used to manage the physical environment around us in a way that, while improving the quality of life and the sense of security of citizens, the crime rate is also reduced significantly. In fact, prediction, recognizing and understanding the likelihood of crimes are the appropriate works that could be done to eliminate the risk of the occurrence of crimes. Several factors may be the cause of the occurrence of crime, but the three essential elements play a fundamental role in the crime: the offender, the victim and the place where the crime took place. These three elements form the three sides of the crime triangle. When each of these elements and sides of the triangle is removed, the crime does not occur. The simplest and the lowest way to prevent crime is to remove the crime location from the crime triangle. It means that by designing an appropriate environment, it is possible to make a crime location inappropriate for criminal activities and, on the other hand, reduce the fear of the occurrence of crime for the victims of crime.

II. METHODOLOGY

Pakdasht County consisting of the villages of Pakdasht (Palasht), Mamazand, and Quheh was formed in 1989, and further developed and Khatunabad village in 1990 and Yebr in 1997 and Hesar-e Amir in 2007 are added to this country. According to a guidance plan prepared in 1993 by the research consultant, architects and civil engineers for a ten-year period (until 2002), the service area is 9040484 square meters and its legal limit at the end of 1993 the guide plan has to be 12677672 square meters. While the legal areas of Pakdasht county include the Pakdasht (Peshteq) village, Mamzand, Quheh, Khatunabad, Yerb and Hesar-e Amir, butmayoralty of Pakdasht county is

currently serving the villages of Kabudgonbad, Jitu, Saman Shahr, and Narges Township.

The introduction of the city council of county and its approvals from the beginning to the present

The laws of councils, or, in other words the council of Baldia (initial interpretation) begins when the first legislative body (the National Consultative Assembly) was founded. In other words, one of the first laws passed by the National Assembly is the Baldia Law, which was approved in 1908, and thus one of the great goals of the Constitutional Revolution was achieved. Citizens' right to choose and to be elected in the city management and administration isthe political rights of citizens. Therefore, the first historical period of the study of the laws of the councils should be when the political rights of the people of Iran were recognized for the first time. The Constitutional Revolution succeeded in 1900 and the National Consultative Assembly legislate. Over the past 95 years since the approval of the first law of council of Baldia in our country, the formation of the city and village councils has been encountered with many ups and downs, some of which follow.

From 1906 to 1926, ideals of Constitutionalism

Constitutionalism during this period, which coincided with the last years of the reign of the Qajar dynasty and the beginning of Pahlavi dynasty, approved the first law of the Baldia, or in the present terms of the municipality law. This law was approved in 1906. The first municipality established under the law of Baldiain 1906 was Tehran municipality and this municipality started with a new organization. This law has five chapters and 108 articles. The titles of the five chapters are: chapter one: general rules, chapter two: about the establishment of the council of Baldia,chapter three: the order and duties of the council of Baldia, chapter four: administration of Baldia, chapter 5: About the servants of the Baldia. The assignment of two chapters from the five chapters of the Baldia Law indicates the central importance of the council in the structure of the Baldia or municipality. The mentioned law considers the urban management organization as the combination of the council of Baldia and its branches and its office. The law explains the issues in detail, such as how to select members and their number, the conditions of the electors and the elect, the deprived individuals from the choice, the order of the selection of the

members of the association and their number and how they are managed.

From 1926 to 1946, disappearing the law of Baldia of Constitutionalism

In the circumstances that are mentioned, Reza Khan took steady steps to take power after the coup of February22, 1921. Since the coup that he reached the Ministry of War until the year 1924, when he arrived at minister-president, he quickly consolidated his position in various fields in the various cabinets in the five cabinets of these periods of time and placed the entire army under his command and by looking at officers and soldiers, he gained special popularity among them. The repression of the movement, the popular and regional revolts, and the establishment of security in the ways strengthened his position. In 1926, he became the king of Iran after the constituent assembly was approved to change the monarchy from the Qajar dynasty to Pahlavi. During his period in the light of modernization, the face of Iran changed to a great extent by actions such as the rebuilding and formation of a new army, the construction of industrial factories, the creation of new roads and railroads, the establishment of the University of Tehran, the prevalence of modern education and the establishment of new offices. But in the aspect of urban issues, the main attention of the Reza Shah's government was the change the appearance of cities, especially in Tehran. In order to rebuild the cities, it was first felt that administrative institutions should be established in accordance with various laws, including municipal laws, urbanization and property registration, which was gradually taking place during a 17-year period. To begin the reforms in October 1299, Tehran employed a US urban advisor in the field of urban governance and an American urban planning engineer. The Baldia law of1908was canceled, and another Baldia law was adopted in 1309 in order to focus more on the planning and financing system of municipalities. This law entrusted the choice of the mayor and other members of the municipality to the interior ministry. The new law had 8 Articles and 3 notes, and although this law could solve some problems, including providing the necessary financial resources for the administration of municipal affairs (paragraphs 1 and 2), but with the weakening of the role of the Baldia society, in practice, this law decreased the ideals of the law of Baladhiyah during the constitutional revolution in the field of citizen participation in the

administration of affairs. Article 14 said: "The head of the Baldia administration, who was appointed by the interior ministry, is responsible for implementing the reform plan, which has been approved by the government and the Baldia association. Article 5 of this law specified thestatus of the representatives and the duties of the association as follows: The members of the Baldia association in the capital and other cities will be at least 6 in accordance with the requirements of the city. The conditions of the electors and the elected persons and the manner of selection and the time of the membership of the association and their other duties are determined in accordance with a system of regulations approved by the interior commission of the national consultative assembly. The only clear subject of this law about Baldi aassociation was to allow them to determine the local toll. According to Article 6 of this law, the National Consultative Assembly allows local communities determine the local taxes for lighting, repairs, and technical and educational needs and the similar services. To determine this local toll, Baldia association of any location will suggest the toll that is needed for providing the above mentioned purposes to the interior ministry by the head of Baldia, which will be implemented promptly after approval by the Government.Government actions on urban issues have caused the city's bodies to change abundantly. The most important urban alteration in this period was the emergence of new streets and squares and widening the oldstreets. This development played the most important role in the metamorphosis of the city. Of course, the city administration has been so organized that urban policemen, headman, and other authorities of the old system of the zone were eliminated." However, in order to create appropriate positions for citizens to govern the affairs of cities in this period, no action was taken - but by creating a censorship government and the repression of liberty and justice was suppressed - but during the era of Reza Shah in 16 years, 136 municipalities were established in Iran. In this period, the average number of municipalities was 8 municipal per year. This figure shows the growth of urbanization and the government's attention to the establishment of the municipality, even in areas that are not very similar to the city.

From 1954 to 1979, strengthening autocracy and failure of city communities

After the overthrow of Dr. Mosaddegh's government, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi known as Shah quickly began to consolidate its power base. The coup leaders received significant positions in government. The US $ 145 million aid came to the rescue of Shah and saved the government from bankruptcy. In the 1950 s, Shah was fully dominated on the larger sections of the society especially the intellectual and working class.governors-general supervised the election using gendarmerie and shahrbani and thus had the power of two National Consultative Assembly and Senate. Although Shah consolidated the foundations of his government, but the failure of the Democracy Movement in Iran brought severe impacts on the aspirations of Shah. In such a situation, the new municipal law was approved by the Joint Commission on July 3, 1955. The new law was the bill of the Municipality law in which the amendments were made. The law of 1952 had 95 articles and the second to fourth chapters were specific to the city council. According to Article 4, each municipality had an association called the City Council whose members were directly elected by hidden vote and relative majority for four years. The amount of the royalties was in accordance with the regulations prepared by the interior ministry and approved by the government, but before that membership in the City Council was honorary. The choice of the mayor was no longer allowed to the members of the association. However, several cases of the municipality law approved in1955were reviewed but its entirety remained until today. According to this law, the municipality was divided into two parts: policy and implementation parts that the part of the planning and policy making were handled by the city council and the implementation part were controlled by the mayor. Due to the weakness of the city's associations, Shah requested an explanation from the interior ministry. The reason for this weakness is two things: first the weakness of the people (the lack of political and social growth of the people has caused the city's associations to fail) and the second the involvement and influence of government agents in the election of the city. But the main reason for the failure of the city council was to failure to fulfill its legal status and duties in the Pahlavi era. A glimpse of the laws of the councils from 1907 to 1978 indicates that at the beginning of the establishment of the municipality or Baldia in Iran, the municipal office was designed in such a way that the Baldia association was not isolated from Baldia and the head of the association who was

considered as a county governor or mayor, fulfilled the taskand each of the members of the association were the head of commissions for administration of Baldia's affairs. This combination of management was different from the one that was later and now customary. In the new composition of the council, there is the separate municipality and the council is solely responsible for investment and supervision. Another feature is that no state institution has the right to dissolution of the association or council. With empowering the central government during Reza Khan's period, the municipality turned into a service office and the views toward municipality changed. This view did not improve even with the coming of Mosaddegh's government and continued until the end of the Pahlavi era thus despite the many efforts, the goals of Baldia and the City Council were not generalized.

From 1978 to 1999, Islamic Revolution and councils

The formation of the councils as one of the main programs of the Islamic Revolution during the struggle was stated by a great leader of the Revolution, Imam Khomeini and this issue became one of the demands of the people during the struggle. With the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the formation of the first Assembly of Experts to formulate the constitution and with the continuous efforts ofAyatollah Taleghani, the sixth, seventh principles and the principles of one hundred to one hundred and sixth of the constitution of the Islamic councils are considered and approved as one of the elements of the government of Islamic Republic of Iran. At the same time, the Islamic Revolution was formed by following a sanctioned laws by the revolutionary council and village councils and Islamic Labour Councils were formed by the efforts of Jihad of construction. But these councils stopped because of the crises of the early days of the revolution and the lack of proper law. The first law of Islamic councils passed in 1982in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Subsequently, this law was changed and modified five times. Finally, the last amendment was made at the fifth session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in 1996.

Article 71: The duties of the Islamic Council of the city are as follows

1-The choice of the mayor for a period of four years.

Note 1-The Islamic Council of the city immediately after recognition is obliged tochoice of eligible mayor.

Note 2-The mayor cannot simultaneously be a member of any Islamic council of the city and village of the country.

Note 3 - (Amendment on October 26, 2003) The installation of mayors are done in cities with a population of more than two hundred based on the proposal of the city council in the provincial centers and based on the proposal of the city council and the governor-general'sverdict in the other cities. The city council chooses the mayor in accordance with the criteria and conditions for the approval of the mayors contained in the enactment of this law. The Minister of the Interior and the governors-general are required to issue the mayor's order within ten days. If the Minister of the Interior or the governor does not consider the proposed mayor to qualify, it will be stated to the city council by giving the reasons and documents. In the case that the city council insist to the previous opinion and the not to issue a mayor's decree, this problem shall be referred by the council to the dispute resolution council. The dispute resolution council is obliged to make a decision within fifteen days and the decision of the council is indispensable (for both Ministry of Interior and Islamic Council of the City).If in the determined time, the dispute resolution council does not say its opinion, the opinion of the city council will be will be executed and the mayor could execute its legal powers.

Indicators of the assessment of the effect of the sanctioned laws of the city council on the security of the city

According to the issue of urban security, various views have been presented in recent decades. The first approach of urban managers to urban spaces goes back to the Athens Charter. This charter codified by the International Congress of Architects in 1933had a profound effect on equipping the outer spaces of the twentieth century cities. In this charter, the division was made of four applications, residence, employment, recreation, and traffic.

The most important result of the separation of spaces to four zones was the creation of spaces that each of them were active based on their performance for only 24 hours a day and this situation is contrary to urban security because it was the best opportunity for the replacement and deployment of various types of delinquency. Later with the emergence of problems in modern cities that the most important of them was the issue of city security and crime, the principles of the Athens Charter were questioned and dubiety. Some group of thinkers and intellectuals criticize the modern

urbanism. Some of these theories are mentioned below.

Table 1 The sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht county from 2004 to 2016

No.	The sanctioned laws of the city council	Mean of the number of the sanctioned laws	Mean of the number of the sanctioned laws related to environmental offenses
1	The number of formal sessions of second round (379)	1895	450
2	The number of formal sessions of third round (360)	1800	420
3	The number of formal sessions of fourth round (268)	1340	330

The CPTED theory or crime prevention theory discusses the form of the urban form and its relation with urban crime by the design of the environment. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) states that design and proper use of the environment that have been made can reduce the fear of crime and improve quality of life. Urban planners and designers with the knowledge and experience that they have design and plan according to the environmental construction capacity to reduce fear of crime and reduce the potential for abuse (in the environment). In general, CPTED's theory refers to all environmental factors such as the construction of streets, buildings, urban furniture which prevents crime. If the streets of the city are protected from brutality and fear so the city is safe from savagery and fear. When it is said that the city is dangerous what is being considered is that the secure does not feel in the streets. Factors such as high-traffic and light-filled places that have watchful eyes and the participation of people in these places are more and its pavements are sufficiently large and broad, are effective in the formation of a secure urban environment.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Frequency distribution according to the gender
The sample size of this study is 13 individuals from the members of the city council of Pakdasht county. The frequency and percent of respondents according to the gender are presented in table2:

Table 2 Frequency distribution according to the gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	12	92.3	92.3
Female	1	7.7	100
Total	13	100	

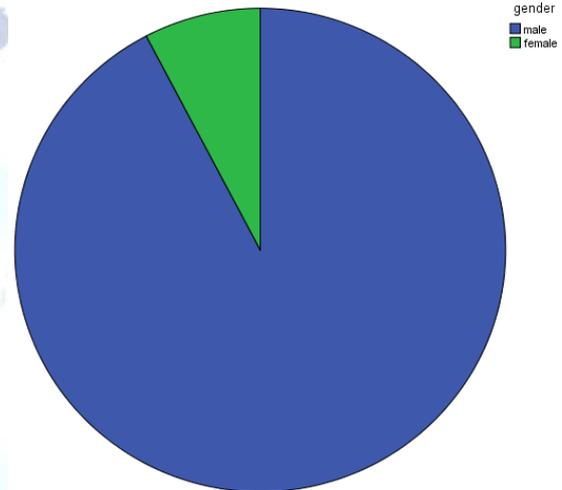As shown in Table 1, 92.3% of respondents are male and 7.7% of respondents are female.

Figure 1 Frequency distribution according to the gender

Frequency distribution of marital status
Based on the findings of table 3, 30.8% of the statistical population are single and 69.2% of them are married. Frequency and percent of marital status of respondents are presented in table 3.

Table 3 Frequency distribution of marital status

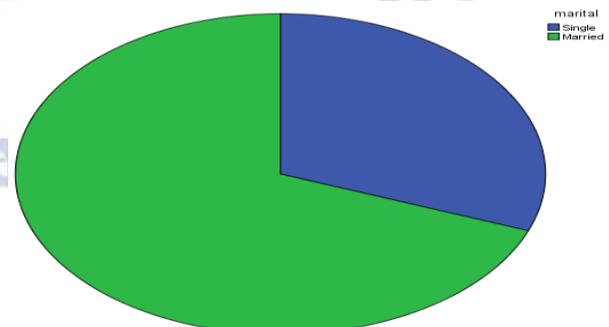| Marital status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	2	30.8	30.8
Married	11	69.2	100
Total	13	100	

Figure 2 Frequency distribution of marital status

Frequency distribution of the age of the respondents

Based on the results of table 4, it is observed that 7.7% of the sample is in the age group of 31 to 35 years old, 23.1% of them are in the age group of 36-40 years and 69.2% of this sample is in the age group older than 40 years old.

Table 4 Frequency distribution according to the age

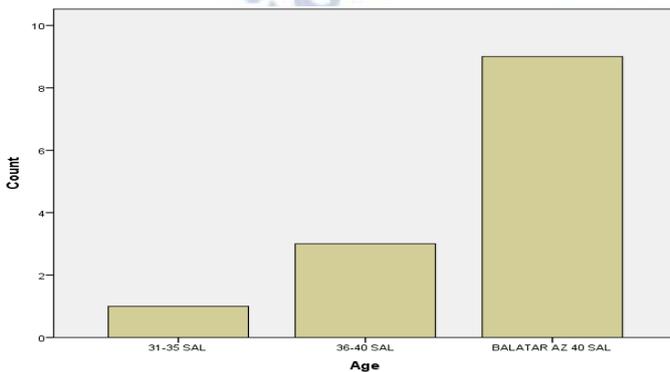| Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
31-35	1	7.7	7.7
36-40	3	23.1	30.8
older than 40	9	69.2	100
Total	13	100	

Figure 3 Frequency distribution according to the age

Describe the variables of the research

In this section the statistical indicators including median, standard deviation and percent error (independent and dependent variables) have been reported. In fact, these indicators can help to understand more variables of research.

- Maintaining the fundamental values
  Mean: mean is one of the indicators of central tendency. The high value means indicate the acceptable desirability of the intended variable. The mean of this variable is 4.384.
  Median: The median in the definition represents the middle value of the data in this numerical set which is included 13 members. In other words, as the data are arranged from small to large values, the middle data is equal to the numerical value of the median. The median of this variable is equal to 4.
  Standard deviation: The standard deviation indicates the scatter of data from the central axis. The central axis in justifying the standard deviation is equal to the mean. The standard deviation plus and minus the mean number represent the scatter of the majority of data. The standard deviation of this variable is equal to0.650.

Maximum value: maximum value is the largest data of the variable. The maximum value of this variable is equal to 5.

Minimum value: minimum value is The smallest data of the variable. The minimum value of this variable is equal to 1.

Table 5 Descriptive indicator

Indicator	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Maximum value	Maximum value
Scale	4.384	4	0.650	1	5

- Maintaining the life style
  Mean: mean is one of the indicators of central tendency. The high value means indicate the acceptable desirability of the intended variable. The mean of this variable is 3.3077.
  Median: The median in the definition represents the middle value of the data in this numerical set which is included 13 members. In other words, as the data are arranged from small to large values, the middle data is equal to the numerical value of the median. The median of this variable is equal to 4.
  Standard deviation: The standard deviation indicates the scatter of data from the central axis. The central axis in justifying the standard deviation is equal to the mean. The standard deviation plus and minus the mean number represent the scatter of the majority of data. The standard deviation of this variable is equal to 1.031.
  Maximum value: maximum value is the largest data of the variable. The maximum value of this variable is equal to 5.
  Minimum value: minimum value is The smallest data of the variable. The minimum value of this variable is equal to 1.

Table 6 Descriptive indicator

Indicator	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Maximum value	Maximum value
Scale	3.3077	4	1.031	1	5

- Existence of a quiet environment for social activities
  Mean: mean is one of the indicators of central tendency. The high value means indicate the acceptable desirability of the intended variable. The mean of this variable is 3.230.

Median: The median in the definition represents the middle value of the data in this numerical set which is included 13 members. In other words, as the data are arranged from small to large values, the middle data is equal to the numerical value of the median. The median of this variable is equal to 3.

Standard deviation: The standard deviation indicates the scatter of data from the central axis. The central axis in justifying the standard deviation is equal to the mean. The standard deviation plus and minus the mean number represent the scatter of the majority of data. The standard deviation of this variable is equal to 1.235.

Maximum value: maximum value is the largest data of the variable. The maximum value of this variable is equal to 5.

Minimum value: minimum value is The smallest data of the variable. The minimum value of this variable is equal to 1.

Table 7 Descriptive indicator

Indicator	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Maximum value	Maximum value
Scale	3.230	3	1.235	1	5

Evaluating the normality of distribution of data

To use statistical techniques, it must first be determined that the collected data has a normal distribution or do not have a normal distribution. Because if the distribution of collected data is normal then parametric tests can be used to test the hypotheses and if the distribution of data is not normal then non parametric tests can be used. For this purpose, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to investigate the normal distribution of the main variables in this research. This test in one sample mode compares the observed cumulative distribution function with the expected cumulative distribution function at a variable at the distance measurement level. In interpreting the test results, if the observed error level is more than 0.05 then the observed distribution and the theoretical distribution are same and there is no difference between two distributions. It means the distribution is a normal distribution. But if the meaningful value is smaller than 0.05, then the observed distribution differs from the expected distribution and the distribution of the variable will not be normal. This test examines the normality of data based on the following hypotheses.

H_0: There is no difference between the observed and expected frequencies (the distribution is normal)

H_1: There is a difference between the observed and expected frequencies (the distribution is not normal)

Table 8 Normality test

Variable	The type of distribution	The significance level	Value of error	Confirmation ofthe hypothesis	Result
Maintaining the fundamental values	Normal	0.289	0.05	H_0	Normal
Maintaining the life style	Normal	0.364	0.05	H_0	Normal
Existence of a quiet environment for social activities	Normal	0.195	0.05	H_0	Normal

According to the values of Smirnov-Kolmogorov statistics in table 8 can be concluded that there is no significant difference between the expected distribution and the observed distribution for all variables and therefore the distribution of these variables are normal. So the parametric statistics to test the hypotheses must be used.

Statistical hypotheses testing

First hypothesis: There is a meaningful relationship between the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht County and the amount of environmental crime that occurred in this country.

H_0: There is not a significant relationship between the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht County and the amount of environmental crime that occurred in this country.

H_1: There is a significant relationship between the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht County and the amount of environmental crime that occurred in this country.

Table 9 Correlation coefficient of the first hypothesis

	The sanctioned laws	The amount of crime
The sanctioned laws Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 13	.556* .048 13
The amount of crime Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.556* .048 13	1 13

N					

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As you can see in Table 9, the significance level of the first hypothesis is less than 0.05. So there is a significant relationship between the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht county and the amount of environmental crime that occurred in this country. The first hypothesis is confirmed and the null hypothesis is rejected. The value and sign of the coefficient of this test also show the direction and power of the relationship. Since the sign of this coefficient is positive, thereforethere is a direct and positive relationship between the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht County and the amount of environmental crime that occurred in this country.

Table 10 F test for regression

Source	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F	P-Value
Regression	9.187	9.187	1	4.928	0.048
Residual	20.505	1.864	11	-	-
Total	29.692	-	12	-	-

Table 10 shows the level of the impact of the independent variable that is the amount of the committed crimes on the dependent variable that isthe sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht County. As you can see,P-value is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Table 11 The coefficients of regression model

Variable	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	-	0.163	0.000
The amount of the committed crimes	0.556	2.220	0.048

The constant value is the same as the vertical intercept and indicates the amount of the dependent variable without the intervention of an independent variable. According to the results of the above table, it can be said that by increasing a unit in an independent variable, the dependent variable will be increased in the amount of the mentioned coefficient in the table. The statistical t shows the relative importance of the presence of the independent variable in the model. According to the amount of this statistic and the error level is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the desired variable has a significant statistical effect in explaining the changes of the dependent variable. Regression coefficients also confirm the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. According to the coefficient of the committed crime rate, the research hypothesis is confirmed.

Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht County and the amount of environmental crime that occurred in this country. It means that the null hypothesis of the first hypothesis is rejected and $H_1$is confirmed.

Second hypothesis: The relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht Countyand the crime rate of this county has a significant effect on reducing the crimes of this county.

H_0: The relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht County and the crime rate of this county doesnot have a significant effect on reducing the crimes of this county.

H_1: The relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht County and the crime rate of this county has a significant effect on reducing the crimes of this county.

Table 12 Correlation coefficient of the second hypothesis

	The relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht county and the crime rate of this county	Reduction of the crimes
The relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht county and the crime rate of this county Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 13	.664* .013 13
Reduction of the crimes Sig. (2-tailed) N	.664* .013 13	1 13

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As you can see in Table 12, the significance level of H_1 hypothesis is less than 0.05. So there is a significant relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht County and the crime rate of this county and reduction of the crimes. So H_1 is confirmed and the null hypothesis is rejected. The value and sign of the coefficient of this test also show the direction and power of the relationship. Since the sign of this coefficient is positive, therefore there is a direct and positive relationship the urban management of Pakdasht County and the crime rate of this county and reduction of the crimes.

Table 13 F test for regression

Source	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F	P-Value
Regression	6.722	6.722	1	8.691	0.013
Residual	8.509	0.774	11	-	-

Total	15.231	-	12	-	-

Table 13 shows that the level of the impact of the urban management of Pakdasht County and the crime rate of this county on the dependent variable that is the reduction of the crimes. As you can see, P-value is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Table 14 The coefficients of regression model

Variable	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	-	2.553	0.027
The relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht county and the crime rate	0.664	2.948	0.013

The constant value is the same as the vertical intercept and indicates the amount of the dependent variable without the intervention of an independent variable. According to the results of the above table, it can be said that by increasing a unit in an independent variable, the dependent variable will be increased in the amount of the mentioned coefficient in the table. The statistical t shows the relative importance of the presence of the independent variable in the model. According to the amount of this statistic and the error level is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the desired variable has a significant statistical effect in explaining the changes of the dependent variable. Regression coefficients also confirm the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. According to the coefficient, the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that the relationship between the urban management of Pakdasht county and the crime rate of this county has a significant effect on reducing the crimes of this county. It means that the null hypothesis of the second hypothesis is rejected and H_1 is confirmed.

Third hypothesis: The use of the reform of rules of urban management is caused the reduction of the environmental crime in Pakdasht County.

H_0: The use of the reform of rules of urban management is not caused the reduction of the environmental crime in Pakdasht County.

H_1: The use of the reform of rules of urban management is caused the reduction of the environmental crime in Pakdasht County.

Table 15 Correlation coefficient of the third hypothesis

	The use of the reform of rules of urban	Reduction of the crimes
	management	
The use of the reform of rules of urban management	1	.335*
		.003
Sig. (2-tailed) N	13	13
Reduction of the crimes Sig. (2-tailed) N	.335* .003 13	1 13

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As you can see in Table 15, the significance level of H_1 hypothesis is less than 0.05. So there is a significant relationship between the use of the reform of rules of urban management and the reduction of the environmental crime in Pakdasht County. So the third hypothesis is confirmed and the null hypothesis is rejected. The value and sign of the coefficient of this test also show the direction and power of the relationship. Since the sign of this coefficient is positive, therefore the use of the reform of rules of urban management is caused the reduction of the environmental crime in Pakdasht County.

Table 16 F test for regression

Source	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F	P-Value
Regression	1.696	1.696	1	1.394	0.003
Residual	13.381	1.216	11	-	-
Total	15.077	-	12	-	-

Table 15 shows that the level of the impact of the use of the reform of rules of urban management on the dependent variable that is the reduction of the crimes. As you can see, P-value is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Table 17 The coefficients of regression model

Variable	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	-	4.035	0.000
The use of the reform of rules of urban management	0.335	1.181	0.003

The constant value is the same as the vertical intercept and indicates the amount of the dependent variable without the intervention of an independent variable. According to the results of the above table, it can be said that by increasing a unit in an independent variable, the dependent variable will be increased in the amount of the mentioned coefficient in the table. The statistical t shows the relative importance of the presence of the independent variable in the model. According to the amount of this statistic and the error level is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the desired variable has a significant statistical effect in

explaining the changes of the dependent variable. Regression coefficients also confirm the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. According to the coefficient, the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, it can be said the use of use of the reform of rules of urban management are not caused the reduction of the environmental crime in Pakdasht county .It means that the null hypothesis of the second hypothesis is rejected and H_1 is confirmed.

IV. CONCLUSION

In many parts of the world, including Iran, security and the creation of safe cities have become the important program in development plans. Today, social demand for more secure cities and urban spaces is clearly evident. Such request is directly related to all those who are responsible for the development of urban projects.This study was carried out using descriptive-analytical and survey methods with the Spss software to investigate the effect of the role of urban management (the sanctioned laws of the city council of Pakdasht county) on social security and environmental crime prevention in Pakdasht county. Based on the findings, the results of this study are as follows: The approved laws of the city council of Pakdasht County from 2005 to 2016 have had a significant effect on the prevention of environmental crime. According to the study, we conclude that the urban management of Pakdasht city has made significant effect on the reduction of the city's crimes, which is clearly seen in related to use of the reform of rules of urban management.

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