

The Relationship Rural Development and Crimes

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Abstract— *Over the past few years, metropolitan crime has fallen significantly in the United States while nonmetropolitan crime has continued to increase. The main aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between crimes and urban development. This study had chosen a survey research, to analyze the relationship between the relationship rural development and crimes. The author applied a structured survey as tool of this research. I distributed 150 questionnaires, but only 118 questionnaires I was able to receive. The findings revealed that there is positive and significant relationship between crimes and urban development.*

Keywords— *Crimes, Urban Development, Law Reinforcement, Public Law.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Urban development over are regularly disregarded with regards to breaking down crime and its effect on networks. Be that as it may, these huge locales are not unsusceptible to crime, and their disengagement, topography and socio urban advancement atmosphere make one of a kind difficulties for exploited people, families, human services suppliers and criminal equity authorities. This approach paper looks to sparkle a general wellbeing light on the pervasiveness and nature of crime in urban development regions the country over. Shockingly, there has been little research to-date on the history and advancement of crime and viciousness in country regions, particularly from a general wellbeing point of view. This paper fights that the absence of consideration on the crime and savagery issues tormenting country networks is an aftereffect of an enormous misperception that brutality is either non-existent or less genuine in urban development networks when all is said in done. While people group viciousness is extensively characterized as presentation to purposeful demonstrations of relational savagery submitted out in the open territories by people who are not personally identified with the injured individual, this paper will concentrate on the untold story of country network brutality and the main drivers thereof which torment people, families, networks and frameworks. Viciousness takes numerous shapes and structures, including attacks, misuse, murders, burglaries, thefts,

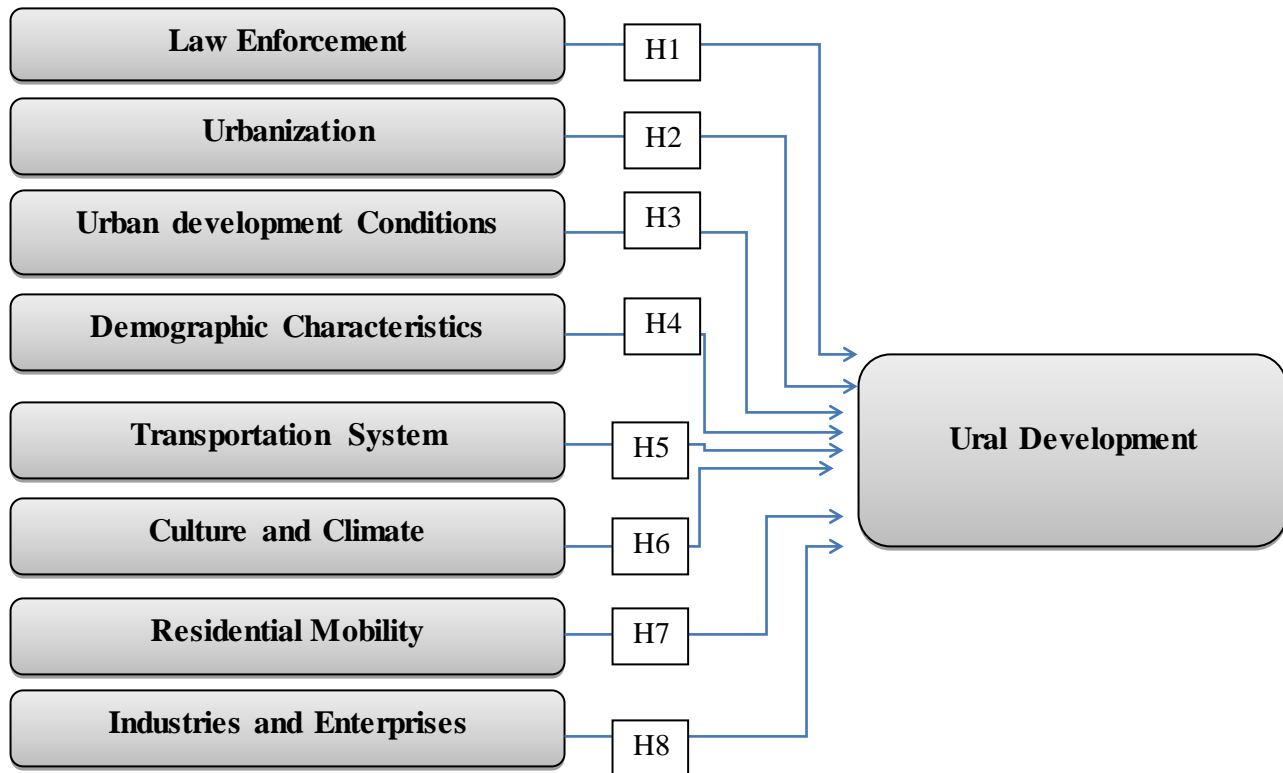
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suicide and harassing. Sadly, there are constrained definitions explicit to provincial network brutality as there has been restricted research directed on the issue. While the connection among atmosphere and human clash is entrenched, regardless we don't completely comprehend the instruments that underlie the watched affiliation. According to Elis & Liu, (2018), the most generally guessed channel is the salary channel. In agrarian economies, precipitation is a standout amongst the most vital determinants of family prosperity. Serious precipitation deficiencies prompt urban advancement efficiency to decay, and the subsequent decrease in pay could build the estimation of criminal exercises as an elective wellspring of pay. On the other hand, the urban advancement decrease could undermine the capacity of government organizations to screen and abridge criminal action, or diminish the capacity of individuals to ensure them against crime. This line of thought, which has saturated the extensive collection of writing that utilizes climate stuns as an instrument for money, unequivocally expect that precipitation's solitary impact on crime or struggle is through its impact overall salary and neediness. Be that as it may, this may not be the situation. While there are many years of reports and concentrates on the pervasiveness and effect of urban savagery, there are less that features the overwhelming effect of viciousness on people, families and frameworks inside provincial networks. Research and experience reveals to us that at the smaller scale level, people and families encounter incredible injuries both physically and sincerely because of network savagery. This is an extraordinary general wellbeing worry as exploited people and families are frequently troubled with substance misuse, poor emotional wellness, push, perpetual infection and different afflictions because of seeing or encountering injuries related with network savagery (Bolton, 2018). Urban wellbeing and security assume a significant job in enhancing life nature of resident and the supportable advancement of urban. Conventional urban crime research concentrated on utilizing statistic information, which is lacking to catch the intricacy and elements of urban violations. In the period of huge information, we have seen propelled approaches to gather and incorporate fine-grained urban, portable, and open

administration information that contains different crime related sources just as rich ecological and social data. The accessibility of enormous urban information gives remarkable chances, which empower us to lead progressed urban crime research. In the interim, natural and social crime speculations from criminology give better understandings about the practices of guilty parties and complex examples of crime in urban. They cannot just help cross over any barrier from what we have (huge urban

information) to what we need to comprehend about urban crime; yet in addition control us to assemble computational models for crime. In this article, we give a diagram to key speculations from criminology, condense crime investigation on urban information, survey best in class calculations for different sorts of computational crime assignments and talk about some engaging examination bearings that can bring the urban crime examination into another boondocks (Eddie, et al. 2018).

Conceptual framework



Research Hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: There is a positive relationship between law enforcement and Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 2: There is a positive relationship between urbanization and Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 3: There is a positive relationship between urban development conditions and Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 4: There is a positive relationship between demographic characteristics and Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 5: There is a positive relationship between transportation systems with Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 6: There is a positive relationship between culture and climate and Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 7: There is a positive relationship between residential mobility and Ural development in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 8: There is a positive relationship between industries and enterprises and Ural development in Kurdistan.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

An extensive pool of literature review of various controls including human science, criminology and financial aspects, has been distributed on crime. There are a few speculations, in view of alternate points of view, that connect crime to urban improvement. Durkheim recommended that anomie, the breakdown of social standards and qualities can prompt an expansion in the crime rate. Numerous variations of Durkheim's theory were proposed in the twentieth century. For instance, Sameem & Sylwester, (2018), proposed the strain theory and he recommends that violations develop in light of the fact that there is an absence of genuine intends to accomplish normal social objectives for poor people. It

suggests that the imbalance of chance is a main impetus of crime. So also, Bennet et al. (2018) propose that imbalance is fuelled through a debilitating of social capital, which is related with an expansion in the rate of vicious crime. Rotarou, (2018) propose that 'in nations with higher pay disparity, people have bring down desires for enhancing their social and urban advancement status through legitimate urban improvement exercises, which would diminish the open door cost of partaking in illicit undertakings. Critical view of urban advancement enhancement through lawful exercises could likewise prompt a reducing of the ethical situation related with infringing upon the law.' It is stressing that China has an abnormal state of imbalance of chance as announced by Ihlanfeldt&Willardsen, (2018). They find that the expansion in salary imbalance in China reflects an increment in disparity of chance. In this way, they call for equivalent work openings and training for the general population living in the impeded districts. Balfour, et al. (2018) feature the significance of fairness of chance in strategy arranging, and they recommend that it is essential for the creating nations to seek after the objective of 'comprehensive development', which is characterized as development with equivalent access to open doors for the general population.

Crime

These are information for the quantity of crimes revealed in each locale yearly, and are accommodated a wide range of crime classes. We consolidated individual crime classifications into five general classes: vicious relational violations (murder, at fault manslaughter, endeavored murder, ambush, grabbing), property crimes (equipped burglary, theft, thievery, robbery), urban development crimes (break of trust, deceiving, falsifying), violations against open request (uproars, pyro-crime) and crimes against ladies (assault, lewd behavior, share passing's, capturing of ladies, remorselessness by spouse or relatives). Our favored proportions of crime force are figured as the log of the quantity of violations per capita. NCRB gives the information at the dimension of the police region. We total our crime factors to the dimension of the managerial area, and further modify for parts in authoritative areas after some time. Crime is an underhanded that influences everyone in a general public. Along these lines, it is essential to consider what impel individuals to carry out a crime. From time undying, it has tormented each general public in mankind's history. The historical backdrop of crime is as old as the historical backdrop of humankind. The principal crime was submitted by Cain, the main child of Adam and Eve when he killed his sibling Abel out of envy. Though there is no all-inclusive meaning of the crime, "A

crime as a demonstration or oversight of human direct destructive to others which the state will undoubtedly forestall. It renders the freak individual at risk to discipline because of procedures started by the state organs doled out to learn the nature, the degree and the lawful outcomes of that individual's unsoundness" (Donnermeyer, 2015).

Criminology

Crime is a complicated and multidimensional event occurring when the law, offender and target (person or object) converge within time and place. Understanding the offenders' behavior and crime patterns plays an essential role in understanding crime. Consequently, it is beneficial to be acquainted with the theories from criminology.

Social Criminal Theories

Theory of social criminal is utilized in various methodologies as the contention theory or basic clash point of view in humanism is related with crime. Social criminal speculations underscore neediness, nonattendance of instruction, absence of attractive capacities, and subcultural values as key reasons for crime.

Social Efficacy

Theory of social efficacy focuses to the job of social viability, which is the eagerness of adjacent inhabitants to mediate concerning the benefit of all. This is subject to shared trust and solidarity among neighbors. Networks that have a lot of social adequacy have less offense than these at low dimensions. Social viability isn't a property of distinctive individuals or spots, yet a trademark related with gatherings of people (Bolton, 2018).

Control Theory Control

This theory attempts to portray why individuals don't progress toward becoming guilty party. It perceives four vital components: (1) association with others, (2) faith in moral legitimacy of standards, (3) obligation to accomplishment, and (4) commitment in standard exercises. The more an individual has those elements, the more outlandish he/she move toward becoming wrongdoer. This theory is stretched out with the way that a person with low discretion is bound to wind up guilty party (Bolton, 2018).

Labeling Theory

Labeling theory asserts that when an individual is given the name of a guilty party, they may acknowledge it and keep on carrying out crime or deny it. Indeed, even the individuals who at first decline the mark can in the long run acknowledge it as the name turns out to be all the more notable particularly among their companions. This shame can be considerably more significant when the marks are about deviancy, and it is trusted that this belittling can cause deviancy intensification. Klein completed a test which

showed that naming theory affected some young guilty parties yet not others (Bolton, 2018).

Subcultural Theory

Subcultural theory center around little social gatherings dividing beside the standard that frame their own convictions and implications of life. It demonstrates that misconduct among lower class young people is a response towards the social standards of the white collar class. A few youth, particularly from poorer areas where openings are few, may get tied up with social standards explicit to those spots that may comprise of "durability" and lack of regard in regards to power. Criminal acts may result when young people adjust to standards of the degenerate subculture (Bolton, 2018).

Social Disorganization

Theory of social Disorganization specifically connects crime rates to network ecological attributes. Social disorder theory hypothesizes that a person's private area is a considerable component molding the opportunity the individual will wind up included with illicit exercises. The theory demonstrates that, among determinants of a person's later unlawful action, private area is more significant than the person's qualities (e.g., age, sex, or race). For example, the theory shows that young people from burdened network take an interest in a subculture which affirms of misconduct, and these sorts of adolescents subsequently procure guiltiness inside this social and ethnic setting (Bolton, 2018).

Social Strain

Theory of social strain shows that standard culture is soaked with dreams of chance, opportunity, and flourishing. The greater part of individuals get tied up with this fantasy, and it will end up being a ground-breaking social and mental motivation. In the event that the social structure of chances is unequal and keeps the larger part from understanding the fantasy, a portion of the general population sad will utilize unlawful courses (crime) to acknowledge it. Others may withdraw or drop out into freak subcultures (like pack individuals). Robert Agnew built up this theory to fuse assortments of strain which were not gotten from urban improvement limitations (Bolton, 2018).

Culture Conflict

Theory of culture conflict is connected to the contradiction over dissimilarities in qualities and convictions. This depends on the possibility that distinctive societies or classes can't concur on what is regular adequate conduct. For example, if the upper and white collar classes work to bring home the bacon lawfully, others may utilize ill-conceived routes, for example, taking, to bring home the bacon (Bolton, 2018).

Environmental Criminal

Environmental criminology centers on criminal examples inside especially fabricated condition and investigates the effects of the outer factors on individuals' enthusiastic conduct. These comprise of space (geology), time, law, and wrongdoer, notwithstanding target or unfortunate casualty.

Awareness Theory

Self-awareness is the capacity to accept oneself as the object of figured—individuals can think, act, and experience, and they can likewise consider what they are considering, doing, and encountering. In social brain research, the investigation of mindfulness is followed to Shelley Duval and Robert Wicklund's (1972) milestone theory of mindfulness. Duval and Wicklund recommended that, at a given minute, individuals can concentrate consideration on oneself or on the outside condition. Concentrating on oneself empowers self-assessment. At the point when self-centered, individuals contrast oneself and benchmarks of rightness that indicate how the self should think, feel, and carry on. The way toward contrasting oneself and principles enables individuals to change their conduct and to encounter pride and disappointment with oneself. Mindfulness is along these lines a noteworthy system of discretion. Research since the 1970s has firmly bolstered mindfulness theory (Holmes, 2016). At the point when individuals center consideration on oneself, they contrast one and principles, invest more energy to meet measures, and show more grounded enthusiastic reactions to meeting or neglecting to meet a standard. The propensity to change one to coordinate a standard relies upon different factors, especially impression of how hard it will be to accomplish the standard. Amazingly, numerous trials have demonstrated that when individuals are not self-centered, their activities are regularly irrelevant to their own gauges—mindfulness is required for individuals to decrease variations between their activities and their goals. Four segments of crime have been recommended in: unfortunate casualty, criminal, geo-worldly and lawful. Focusing on the specific spatial part of crime is vital to comprehend the conduct of hoodlums. A crime's space might be picked either purposely or incidentally by either the person in question or the wrongdoer as indicated by their ways of life. Various things have effect on the crime rate of an area (Shaw, 2016).

Routine Activity

Routine activity theory is a sub-field of crime opportunity theory that centers on circumstances of violations. The theory has been widely connected and has turned out to be a standout amongst the most referred to speculations in criminology. In contrast to criminological hypotheses of

culpability, routine action theory thinks about crime as an occasion, nearly relates crime to its condition and underlines its natural process, subsequently occupying scholastic consideration far from negligible guilty parties. The preface of routine movement theory is that crime is generally unaffected by social causes, for example, destitution, imbalance, and joblessness. For example, after World War II, the economy of Western nations began to blasting and the Welfare states were growing. Regardless of this, crime rose altogether amid this time. As per Felson and Cohen, the explanation behind the expansion is that the thriving of contemporary society offers more open doors for crime to happen. For instance, the utilization of vehicle, on one hand, empowers guilty parties to move all the more openly to lead their infringement and, then again, give more focuses to burglary. Other social changes, for example, school enlistment, female work investment, urbanization, suburbanization, and ways of life all add to the supply of chances and, in this manner, the event of crime (Somerville, et al., 2015). Routine action theory has its establishment in human environment and judicious decision theory. After some time, the theory has been broadly utilized to contemplate sexual violations, thefts, digital crimes, private thievery and comparing exploitations, among others. It is likewise important that, in the investigation of criminal exploitation, the standard action theory is regularly viewed as "basically similar" to way of life theory of criminology. More as of late, routine exercises theory has been over and again utilized in staggered structures with social complication theory in understanding different neighborhood violations. Theory Routine action theory clarifies crime as far as crime open doors that occur in day by day life. Three components ought to merge in existence for a crime opportunity, i.e., a spurred wrongdoer, an appropriate target or injured individual, and the nonappearance of a fit gatekeeper. A watchman at a place, similar to a road, could contain security protects or even normal people on foot who might observe the criminal demonstration and potentially intercede or report it to police. This theory is extended by the expansion of the fourth component of "put administrator" who has the ability to take disturbance reduction measures (DeKeseredy, 2015).

Crime Pattern Theory

Crime Pattern Theory is a method for clarifying why violations are submitted in specific territories. Crime isn't arbitrary; it is either arranged or artful. As indicated by the theory crime happens when the action space of an unfortunate casualty or target crosses with the action space of a wrongdoer. An individual's action space comprises of areas in regular daily existence, for instance home, work,

school, shopping regions, diversion zones and so on. These individual areas are additionally called hubs. The course or highway an individual takes to and from these hubs are called individual ways. Individual ways associate with different hubs making an edge. This border is an individual's mindfulness space. Crime Pattern Theory asserts that a crime including a guilty party and an unfortunate casualty or target can possibly happen when the movement spaces of both run into each other. Essentially put crime will happen if a territory gives chance to crime and it exists inside a guilty party's mindfulness space. Thusly, a territory that gives shopping, diversion and eateries, for example, a shopping center has a higher rate of crime (Dong, et al. 2016). This is generally because of the high number of potential exploited people and guilty parties visiting the region and the different focuses in the zone. It is very plausible that a zone like this will have a ton of vehicle robbery in view of all the traffic all through the region. It is likewise plausible that individuals may fall casualty of satchel grabbing or pick taking since exploited people commonly convey money with them. Accordingly, crime design theory gives investigators a sorted out approach to investigate examples of conduct. Lawbreakers go over new open doors for crime consistently. These open doors emerge as they go to and from individual hubs utilizing individual ways. For instance, an unfortunate casualty could enter a wrongdoer's mindfulness space by method for an alcohol store parking garage or another mall being constructed. In the event that the strip mall is being worked in a region where crime happens two or three miles away, odds are it will exist in a few if not the entirety of guilty party's mindfulness space. This theory helps law requirement in making sense of why crime exists in specific zones. It likewise predicts where certain crimes may happen. Crime Pattern Theory is to comprehend why violations are submitted specifically regions. Crime isn't generally irregular – it is either arranged or entrepreneurial. In light of the theory, crime happens when the movement space of the person in question or target meets with that of a wrongdoer. Crime Pattern Theory has three fundamental thoughts – hub, way and edge. Hub is a particular territory of movement that an individual uses much of the time. Way is the course that the individual takes to and from commonplace regions of movement in regular daily existence. Edges are the limits of a person's mindfulness space (Lim, 2018).

Broken Windows Theory

The broken windows theory is a criminological theory that obvious indications of crime, hostile to social conduct, and common disorder createa urban domain that empowers

further crime and turmoil, including genuine violations. The theory in this way proposes policing strategies that objective minor violations, for example, vandalism, open drinking, and admission avoidance help to make an environment of request and legitimacy, in this way forestalling increasingly genuine crimes. The theory has been liable to extraordinary discussion both inside the sociologies and general society circle. Broken windows policing has progressed toward becoming related with disputable police practices, for example, the utilization of "stop, question, and search" by the New York City Police Department. Accordingly, Bratton and Kelling have composed that broken windows policing ought not be treated as "zero resilience" or "fanaticism", but rather as a strategy that requires "cautious preparing, rules and supervision" and a positive association with networks, in this way connecting it to network policing. Theory The broken windows theory is a criminal theory of the norm setting and flagging effect of urban issue and vandalism on additional offense and hostile to social conduct. The theory asserts that continuing and checking urban condition to maintain a strategic distance from little offenses like open drinking and vandalism helps to create a domain of request and legality, along these lines averting progressively extreme offenses occurring (Ruddell & Ortiz, 2015).

Rational Choice

Rational choice theory, otherwise called decision theory or balanced activity theory, is a system for comprehension and regularly formally demonstrating social and financial behavior. The fundamental preface of normal decision theory is that total social conduct results from the conduct of individual performing artists, every one of whom is settling on their individual choices. The theory likewise centers on the determinants of the individual decisions (methodological independence). Sane decision theory at that point expects that an individual has inclinations among the accessible decision options that enable them to state which choice they favor. These inclinations are thought to be finished (the individual can generally say which of two options they consider best or that nor is linked to the next) and transitive (if choice An is favored over choice B and choice B is favored over alternative C, at that point An is favored over C). The reasonable operator is expected to assess accessible data, probabilities of occasions, and potential expenses and advantages in deciding inclinations, and to act reliably in picking oneself decided best decision of activity (Lynch, et al. 2018). Judiciousness is broadly utilized as a supposition of the conduct of people in microeconomic models and investigations and shows up in practically all financial aspects reading material medicines

of human basic leadership. It is likewise utilized in political science, sociology, and rationality. A specific adaptation of discernment is instrumental judiciousness, which includes looking for the most financially savvy intends to accomplish a particular objective without pondering the value of that objective. Gary Becker was an early advocate of applying sane on-screen character models more widely. Becker won the 1992 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his investigations of segregation, crime, and human capital Theory Rational decision theory expects to help in considering situational crime counteractive action. The presumption is that crime is purposive conduct made to satisfy the criminal's requirements for things, for example, cash, status and fervor. Meeting these prerequisites includes the creation of choices and decisions as these are obliged by cutoff points, capacity, and the availability of important data. For example, if phone or wallet is noticeable inside a vehicle and no individual is near, it might entice a criminal to get a handle on the chance (Von Essen & Allen, 2017).

Links between Crimes and Urban Development

"Urban development" is a multifaceted idea that passes on upgrades in the personal satisfaction and life openings. Shaffer (1989) characterizes it as "the continued, dynamic endeavor to achieve individual and gathering interests through extended, strengthened, and balanced utilization of accessible assets." Because articulations, for example, these are liable to different understandings, various lists have been proposed to gauge the idea. The reason here isn't to survey the various strategies for building advancement (or "personal satisfaction") records yet rather to distinguish a couple of vital associates of urban improvement that might be valuable in clarifying topographical variety in criminal offense and capture rates. For the country advancement setting, the accompanying classes can be found are valuable (Sameem & Sylwester, 2018):

Law Enforcement

The vital reason for much crime research has been to decide the general quality of different law authorization procedures on territorial crime rates. Among the factors of premium are: (1) "the compelling quality (forcefulness) of law authorization organizations," (2) "authoritative and analytical accentuations of law requirement," (3) "arrangements of different segments of the criminal equity framework (i.e., prose curial, legal, remedial, and probationer)," (4) "national's demeanors toward crime "and (5) "crime detailing practices of the citizenry". The dominance of urban development research here has concentrated on the criminal equity framework and appears to show that improves in the probability of dread and

discipline is bound to deflect criminal action than longer or increasingly extreme condemning. Provincial and nonmetropolitan zones have the two focal points and disservices in this class. In the first place, on account of the higher "thickness of acquaintanceship," provincial neighbors are bound to distinguish the nearness of outsiders, to report suspicious movement, and to recognize stolen property. Second, rustic and nonmetropolitan regions display an a lot higher per capita responsibility for and are increasingly inclined toward "vigilante equity," which builds the hazard and expenses of crime. Third, less country occupants have property protection. Accordingly, they are less inclined to be influenced by the "ethical risk" issue. Then again, the police, examination, and court framework in provincial regions might be less created than urban metropolitan zones. Present day policing systems and new advances are less inclined to be accessible there, and, thus, law implementation might be less powerful in dissuading crime (Votruba-Drzal, et al. 2016).

Urbanization

Urbanization and residential density are the most obvious land determinants of crime. Sociologists offer various clarifications for the propensity to discover more crimes in the city. One likely reason is the more noteworthy level of secrecy and correspondingly brings down switch of closeness found in everyday contact. Freudenburg and Jones (1991) allude to this as the "thickness of acquaintanceship" and contend that when the populace ends up bigger, increasingly heterogeneous, and progressively portable, it isn't as simple for occupants to set up enduring relational ties. This lower dimension of recognition converts into higher crime location costs and, maybe, brings down psychosocial costs brought about by the potential criminal while carrying out violations. There are motivations to trust that very low dimensions of populace thickness may animate illicit movement also. At the point when inhabitants turn out to be excessively broadly scattered, network incorporation might be increasingly troublesome and neighbors are bound to be seen as outsiders. Additionally, with low dimensions of populace thickness, it might be increasingly hard to watch demonstrations of crime and capture the culprits (Berglund, et al. 2016).

Urban development Conditions

In the event that open doors exist to make a satisfactory living in the legitimate division, the urban advancement model of crime predicts that occupants are more averse to carry out violations. Urban improvement conditions speak to returns accessible in the legitimate part and might be estimated by provincial pointers of prosperity, development, and open help, for example, middle family salary, per capita

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pay, joblessness rate, business development rate, neediness rate, and open help levels. For example, as the joblessness rate increments and private livelihoods decline, the open door costs for carrying out crime are diminished also. There are two countervailing propensities that may cloud or mask the association between urban improvement conditions and crime, in any case. On the off chance that there are inconsistencies in circumstance structures inside an area, more noteworthy concentrated riches and salary in a network may serve to allure individuals from less advantaged gatherings to perpetrate more crimes against their progressively princely neighbors. In reality, it is the destitution in urban areas joined with closeness of extraordinary riches that is thought to clarify why crime is increasingly amassed in metropolitan zones (Winkler, et al. 2015). Second, urban advancement development is promising on the off chance that it serves primarily to fix nearby work advertises and diminish social imbalance. In any case, if development is rapid to the point that it serves to cause monstrous movements rather, it might build the nearness of transient components, debilitate nearby network bonds and make reconnaissance increasingly troublesome. Open help isn't a urban development condition. Be that as it may, it is an open approach intended to hose the destructive impacts of work showcase droops and reduce social disparities. Open help should go about as both a "carrot" and "stick" to diminish crime rates. From one viewpoint, as Jarrell and Howsen (1990) contend, when open help is more noteworthy "people have less need to participate in criminal action so as to meet their fundamental needs." On the other hand, people "hazard losing benefits whenever indicted." However, dependence on open help likewise may affect crime if rather it makes a "culture of destitution," which exasperates family disintegration, or on the other hand on the off chance that it just "gives more recreation time to take part in illicit exercises" (Rasoolimanesh, et al. 2017).

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics are utilized essentially to control for contrasts in circumstances looked by changed populace strata. At the point when lawful chances and authentic methods for winning an occupation are deterred, individuals from these gatherings find more prominent returns in the illicit area. Urban development models of crime don't imply to clarify this stratification, however accept it as guaranteed. Among the statistic factors that ought to be considered are race/ethnicity, age, and sexual orientation. Crime research demonstrates that minority ethnic gatherings, guys, and more youthful age associates are bound to carry out violations than other statistic gatherings (Ezeuduji, 2017).

Transportation System

Availability factors have been connected to variety in metropolitan crime rates. In spite of the fact that unquestionably less broad in rustic territories, transportation connections may fill in as channels for crime there too. Seen as an entirely locational matter, they decline the expenses of transporting stolen property and increment the open doors for evading law requirement specialists. Every one of these variables will build the rate of return for alien hoodlums carrying out violations in the area. Particular kinds of "transportation crime, for example, DUI, medicate dealing, and auto burglary, would be relied upon to increment, not really on the grounds that progressively nearby occupants are partaking or being exploited, but since parkways fill in as passages through which booty and bad habit is passed on. These crimes will here and there be identified and captured in provincial, nonmetropolitan territories, regardless of whether the cargo does not begin or end in the area of worry. In any case, Weisheit et al. (1994) caution that tranquilizes dealing encouraged by parkway upgrades may make a foothold for other criminal exercises. They contend that sedate dealing is the "main impetus" behind the spread of possess to provincial territories. Interstates may likewise serve to expand inhabitant versatility and the entrance by transient components. As Jarrell and Howsen (1990) contend, a roadway expands the thickness of outsiders in a territory and adds to higher crime recognition costs (Yarwood, 2015).

Culture and Climate

Cultural or climatic factors may impact local crime rates. More prominent religious force, family cohesiveness, and instructive accomplishment may build the clairvoyant expenses of perpetrating violations. Country regions are viewed as being more grounded in the previous territories; while urban regions are relatively happier in the last mentioned. Inside the U.S., sectional social elements may add to crime variety. The West and South are, due to their history, places where rough independence has continued to a more prominent degree than the North and East, and where firearm proprietorship is increasingly normal. Additionally, they have encountered progressively fast social, monetary, and statistic changes amid the previous couple of decades. Climatic contrasts may assume some job in these sectional contrasts. One would conventionally anticipate that crime should be higher in warm climate locales since it encourages all year open air criminal movement, windows and entryways are more averse to be anchored, and people might be progressively touchy in view of physical distress (Rotarou, 2018).

Residential Mobility

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The stability of the population concerning driving examples, relocation, and nearness of transient populaces is another potential reason for crime. To some extent, this example may mirror a lower "thickness of acquaintanceship" caused by the revived pace of life. Despite the fact that the populace might be little, neighbors will have less chances to wind up private with each other and psychosocial expenses of crime may lessen. Additionally, it might turn out to be progressively troublesome for inhabitants to figure out who is visiting the network for genuine purposes, and occupants driving outside their region of living arrangement will be less ready to shield their homes and property. Quickly developing territories, for example, "boomtowns" may encounter an influx of immigration which is lopsidedly male, youthful, and of minority ethnic foundation, bunches which show an a lot higher propensity to perpetrate crimes. The country territories are bound to encounter these malicious versatility impacts when certain local highlights, for example, interstates, urban advancements, summer homes, retirement networks, and the travel industry improvements are available (Mayer, et al. 2018).

Industries and Enterprises

The mechanical organization of the neighborhood economy may make them bear on the rate of crime in a district. Areas with ventures utilizing extensive quantities of untalented laborers, especially the extractive enterprises, are frequently respected to be in danger. In spite of the fact that there have been no clarifications for or itemized investigations of this theory, there are two highlights of such districts that would welcome such theory. Initially, they will in general draw in and develop representatives with lower dimensions of training and less elective chances, who have a higher inclination to carry out crimes, including fierce violations. Second, their economies are more recurrent than progressively differentiated and benefit specific locales, and, accordingly bound to experience times of bust and blast amid which specialists are then again shed and enlisted, adding to laborer versatility and neediness. 10 Crime rates may likewise be influenced by the measure of administration and open administration areas. Government, army installations, for example, should discourage provincial crime rates. The presence of vast quantities of seriously controlled, decent representatives who are regularly limited to the base, added law implementation abilities conveyed to the area by the base, and the way that military courts as opposed to nearby law requirement experts have purview over military culprits may help clarify this relationship (Scott & Hogg, 2015). Different enterprises, for example, retail, discount exchange,

administrations, and fund, protection, and land, may cause crime rates to rise. To some extent, this "relationship" might be ascribed to estimation blunder. Not at all like customary enterprises in which the last products are delivered and sent out to the buyer, administration and exchange businesses require the purchaser to visit the region; this makes the genuine day by day populace veer from the private populace and makes crime rates (which are institutionalized utilizing occupant populace in the denominator) less exact markers of crime occurrence. Be that as it may, genuine crime impacts could result in a few examples. For instance, the development of "shopping offices" may add to developing quantities of workers, customers, and transient components that put a strain on nearby law implementation and make it less demanding to perpetrate violations. What's more, the products accessible in business territories make welcoming focuses for burglary. A similar outcome may happen with the travel industry and recreational advancement, the main distinction being that guests are bound to be non-nearby. Two endeavors, betting gambling clubs and detainment facilities, are regularly referenced in exchanges about the upsurge in rustic crime (Rasoolimanesh, et al. 2017). Of the two, clubs are likely viewed as the more malevolent, to some extent due to their recorded associations with the anarchic Wild West and criminal syndicates. Club purportedly causes crime by making impulsive card sharks out of occupants, who at that point mislead others in the network, and by drawing in guilty parties from outside the network. However, others counter argue that travel industry, not club betting essentially, causes crime. In fact, club players are very little not quite the same as different kinds of sightseers regarding their sociourban development characteristics, and once changes are made for the volume of voyagers visiting a territory with a gambling club, local

crime rates show up very normal. Second, a large number of the statements made about the association among gambling clubs and crime are gotten from the Atlantic City encounter or a bunch of other urbanized betting regions. Be that as it may, the provincial setting and scale or uniqueness of such advancement and the absence of sociourban developmentcontrolling factors in such contextual analyses make it illogical to extrapolate the outcomes to the kinds of gambling club improvement happening in nonmetropolitan regions (Streimikiene & Bilan, 2015).

III. METHODOLOGY

The author implemented quantitative method to find the relationship between the relationship rural development and crimes. The quantitative method comes from the confidence that individual phenomena and factors in individual behavior could be researched empirically as well as this method has been selected as an effective method. Quantitative study employs a stable scheme that classifies and arranges in the questions to be answered and a comprehensive technique of gathering information and analysis (Hoy, et al. 2015). This study had chosen a survey research, to analyze the relationship between the relationship rural development and crimes. The author applied a structured survey as tool of this research. I distributed 150 questionnaires, but only 118 questionnaires I was able to receive. The survey is designed in multiple choice questions, where the participants had a chance to choose from different scales, the likert scale was used in the questionnaire. The likert scale ranged from 1 which stated for strongly disagree to 5 which stated for strongly agree, however the questionnaire adapted from different academic sources.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table.1: Demographic

Parameters		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	82	69.5
	Female	36	30.5
Age	20-30	17	14.4
	30-40	25	21.2
	40-50	45	38.1
	50-60	23	19.5
	60+	8	6.8
Marital Status	Single	25	21.2
	Married	77	65.3
	Widowed	5	4.2
	Divorced	8	6.8

	Separated	3	2.5
Academic Qualification	High School	8	6.8
	Institute	14	11.9
	Bachelor degree	69	58.5
	Master degree	22	18.6
	Doctorate degree	5	4.2

Table (1) demonstrates the demographic information for the participants contributed in this research, the results of demographic information analysis demonstrated that 82 of participants in this study are male and 36 are female. Moreover, when it comes to respondents' age contributed in this research, the results showed that 17 are aged between 20 years old and 30 years old, 25 are aged between 30 years old and 40 years old, 45 are aged between 40 years old and 50 years old, 23 are aged between 50 years old and 60 years old and 8 are aged between 50 years old and 60 years old. When it comes to respondents' marital status, the results

showed that 25 are single and contributed in this study, 77 of married participants and contributed in this study, 5 are widowed contributed in this study, 8 are divorced and contributed in this study, and 3 are separated contributed in this study. When it comes to participants' academic qualification contributed in this research, the results showed that 8 of high school graduated contributed in this research, 14 of institute graduated contributed in this research, 69 of institute graduated contributed in this research, 22 of master degree graduated contributed in this research, and 5 of doctorate degree graduated contributed in this research.

Table.2: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Law reinforcement	.751
Urbanization	.741
Urban development conditions	.798
Demographic characteristics	.743
Transportation systems	.724
Culture and climate	.795
Residentially mobility	.714
Industries and enterprises	.766

I used reliability to measure all questions that have been used to test the relationship between crimes and rural development. The results showed that the alpha for law reinforcement =.751, the alpha for urbanization is .741, the alpha for urban development conditions is .798, the alpha for demographic characteristics is .743, the alpha for

transportation systems is .724, the alpha for culture and climate is .795, the alpha for residentially mobility is .714 and the alpha for industries and enterprises is .766. I came to conclude that all variables used in order to measure the relationship between urban development and crimes are reliable since all value of alpha are higher than .7.

Table.8: Correlation Analysis

Items	Pearson correlation	Ural development
Law reinforcement	Pearson Correlation	.748**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
	N	118
Urbanization	Pearson Correlation	.712**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118
Urban development conditions	Pearson Correlation	.647**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118
Demographic characteristics	Pearson Correlation	.701**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118
Transportation systems	Pearson Correlation	.733**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118
Culture and climate	Pearson Correlation	.612**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118
Residentially mobility	Pearson Correlation	.645**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118
Industries and enterprises	Pearson Correlation	.706**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table (8) illustrates the correlation analysis. The Pearson Correlation between law reinforcement and urban development = .748** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between law reinforcement and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between urbanization and urban development = .712** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between urbanization and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between Urban development conditions and urban development = .647** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed), therefore there is a strong positive correlation between Urban development conditions and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between Demographic characteristics and urban development = .701** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between Demographic characteristics and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between

Transportation systems and urban development = .733** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between Transportation systems and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between Culture and climate and urban development = .612** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between Culture and climate and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between Residentially mobility and urban development = .645** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between residentially mobility and urban development. The Pearson Correlation between Industries and enterprises and urban development = .706** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a strong positive correlation between Industries and enterprises and urban development.

Table.9: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.811a	.748	.641	.27495

Source: by the researcher, 2019

Table (9), shows the value of R square = .748, which indicates that 75% of the variables have been explained.

Table.10: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	34.528	3	12.485	141.526	.000
Residual	7.5261	108	.074		
Total	62.548	112			

a. Dependent Variable: Ural Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), law reinforcement, urbanization, urban development, transportation system, demographic characteristics, industries and enterprises, culture and climate, residentially mobility, Urban development conditions

Table (10) demonstrates the value of F for four independent factors and a dependent factor is 141.526>1 which indicates there is a significant association between independent factors and dependent factor.

Table.11: Coefficients

Model	Coefficients			t	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.345	.179		1.929	.000
Law reinforcement	.708	.041	.891	17.378	.000
Urbanization	.131	.087	.128	1.507	.000
Urban development conditions	.216	.075	.222	2.878	.000
Demographic characteristics	.541	.19	.561	.7154	.000
Transportation systems	.322	.08	.334	.7154	.000
Culture and climate	.225	.18	.238	.1654	.000
Residentially mobility	.312	.09	.320	.2365	.000
Industries and enterprises	.412	.008	4.20	.2351	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Ural Development

Table (11) shows multiple regression analysis. As seen the results of multiple regression analysis, the value B for Law reinforcement factor is .708 and P value =.000, therefore first research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between law enforcement and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Urbanization factor is .131 and P value =.000, therefore second research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between urbanization and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Urban development conditions factor is .216 and P value =.000, therefore third research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between urban development conditions and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Demographic characteristics factor is .514 and P value =.000, therefore fourth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between demographic characteristics and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Transportation systems factor is .322 and P value =.000,

therefore fifth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between transportation systems with Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Culture and climate factor is .225 and P value =.000, therefore sixth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between culture and climate and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Residentially mobility factor is .312 and P value =.000, therefore seventh research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between residentially mobility and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Industries and enterprises factor is .412 and P value =.000, therefore eighth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between industries and enterprises and Ural development in Kurdistan.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between crimes and urban development. Urban development over are regularly disregarded with regards to

breaking down crime and its effect on networks. Be that as it may, these huge locales are not insusceptible to crime, and their disengagement, topography and socio urban advancement atmosphere make one of a kind difficulties for exploited people, families, human services suppliers and criminal equity authorities. The findings revealed that there is a positive relationship between law enforcement and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Urbanization factor is .131 and P value =.000, therefore second research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between urbanization and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Urban development conditions factor is .216 and P value =.000, therefore third research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between urban development conditions and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Demographic characteristics factor is .514 and P value =.000, therefore fourth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between demographic characteristics and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Transportation systems factor is .322 and P value =.000, therefore fifth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between transportation systems with Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Culture and climate factor is .225 and P value =.000, therefore sixth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between culture and climate and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Residentially mobility factor is .312 and P value =.000, therefore seventh research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between residentially mobility and Ural development in Kurdistan. The value B for Industries and enterprises factor is .412 and P value =.000, therefore eighth research hypothesis was supported which stated that there is a positive relationship between industries and enterprises and Ural development in Kurdistan.

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