

Study of causality destruction and seizure national land in Hamadan Province

*Estudo da destruição de causalidade e apreensão de
terras nacionais na Província de Hamadan*

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to identify the factors affecting the destruction and seizure of land in Hamadan province. Being mountainous, shortage of residential land and the willingness of citizens to build garden villas in mountainous slopes, which are mainly part of rangeland and national lands, social and cultural conditions, lack of national land registration, failure to restrain criminal laws related to the destruction and seizure of national lands, lack of supervision over the assignment of national land and lack of credits and facilities for national land protection units, among the factors has an impact on the destruction and seizure of national lands in Hamadan province. The statistical population of this research includes the staff of the judiciary and natural resources of Hamadan province according to available statistics, there are 700 people in these organizations. In this research, a researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect data. After preparing the questionnaire, according to the sample size, 248 people were selected based on the sample size table for Kerch and Morgan. To the number of samples, a distributed questionnaire was distributed among the statistical sample. The method of this research is descriptive-survey. The results showed that: There is a relationship between the inability to restrain criminal laws, the lack of implementation of the national landmarks, the lack of supervision over the assignment of national land, the lack of credits and facilities of national land conservation units on the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province. In this study, SPSS software version 25 was used at the error level of 0.05.

Keyword: National lands. Destruction. Forcibly.

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Resumo: O objetivo deste estudo foi identificar os fatores que afetam a destruição e a apreensão de terras na província de Hamadan. Ser montanhosa, escassez de terrenos residenciais e a disposição dos cidadãos de construir moradias em encostas montanhosas, que fazem parte principalmente de pastagens e terras nacionais, condições sociais e culturais, falta de registro nacional de terras, falta de restrição das leis criminais relacionadas à destruição e apreensão de terras nacionais, falta de supervisão sobre a atribuição de terras nacionais e falta de créditos e instalações para unidades nacionais de proteção da terra, entre os fatores que afetam a destruição e a apreensão de terras nacionais na província de Hamadan. A população estatística desta pesquisa inclui os funcionários do judiciário e dos recursos naturais da província de Hamadan, de acordo com as estatísticas disponíveis; existem 700 pessoas nessas organizações. Nesta pesquisa, foi utilizado um questionário elaborado pelo pesquisador para coletar dados. Após a elaboração do questionário, de acordo com o tamanho da amostra, 248 pessoas foram selecionadas com base na tabela de tamanho de amostra para Kerch e Morgan. Para o número de amostras, um questionário distribuído foi distribuído entre a amostra estatística. O método desta pesquisa é a pesquisa descritiva. Os resultados mostraram que: existe uma relação entre a incapacidade de restringir as leis criminais, a falta de implementação dos marcos nacionais, a falta de supervisão sobre a atribuição de terras nacionais, a falta de créditos e as instalações das unidades nacionais de conservação de terras na região. processo de demolição e apreensão de terras na província de Hamadan. Neste estudo, o software SPSS versão 25 foi utilizado no nível de erro de 0,05.

Palavra-chave: Terras nacionais. Destruição. Forçosamente.

Introduction

The seizure and destruction of national lands for two reasons in recent years has focused more on criminal policy than before. At first glance, the abovementioned crimes are often committed by white community criminals using their influence in society and the landowners of the national lands pocketed huge fortunes through the illegal possession of the land. In fact, the crimes are due to works that affect the country's economy among economic crimes, look of Custodians has attracted criminal policy.

The focus of criminal law cannot be verified solely by the economic aspect of the abovementioned crimes another important feature of these crimes is the ecological nature of these crimes; On the other hand, because national lands include forests, pastures and forest lands, therefore, invasion of such lands directly causes harmful effects on the environment. In other

words, the invasion of the national arena forms an important part of the country's ecosystem. Due to the adverse effects on the country's ecosystem balance it causes many problems, such as microbes and many other environmental problems. That the government will bear huge costs to bring the ecosystem back to normal and to cope with unwanted crises caused by the invasion of the land.

Considering the ownership of the land by the state the invasion of these lands and the lack of decisive action and the imposition of punishments with a low deterrent will result in the ineffectiveness of the judiciary and sovereignty from the perspective of the people and the transgressions of the national lands. For this reason, the legislator, with a special focus on these crimes, seeks to preserve the sovereignty of the state and prevent disturbances and harm to the public order.

1 Problem Statement

The increasing population of Hamadan in recent years has led to the trend of land applicants to the marginal lands of the cities. This public tendency has led to the rise of land in the legal area of the city the national lands of the border of the provincial capital and the relatively populous cities of the province are located in the middle of the country and national lands outside the legal boundaries of cities due to the destruction of natural disasters, which are the main evidence of old documents, and the difficulty of detecting the extent and extent of national land which ultimately, by resorting to forgery of documents, attempted to demolish and seize national lands in the province. The desire of urban families to build gardens of recreational villas in the mountainous and climatic regions of Hamadan province on the one hand and overtaking apartment makers in the green areas of the urban fringe in recent years are factors that increase the process of demolition and seizure of national land in the province. Today, crimes against national lands account for a considerable amount of judicial cases and the criminal law legislator intends to reduce the amount of these crimes by imposing laws and deterrent penalties the total of 905 thousand hectares from the province of Hamadan is the national land which is 47% of the province's entire arena. The importance of national land in the country has led the legislature to seek to use systematic and sustainable use of these resources through the formulation of numerous laws of a criminal and non-criminal nature. In the area of

criminal law, some destructive acts are considered as degradation of national land. Measures such as cutting and eradication of seedlings, trees, shrubs, desert shrubs, and unauthorized cattle trapping in enclosed areas, forest fire, and the construction of coal grills of the things considered by the legislator. And for the perpetrators of these crimes, a criminal penalty is considered to be a criminal fine (Rostaie, 2009, 19).

Today, the seizure of national lands is not limited to conventional methods indeed, many of the land occupancy in the protection of the law occurs and sometimes by government agencies and institutions. The assignment of national lands to housing cooperatives of government agencies, the transfer of land to agricultural and manufacturing sectors, and the illegal change of land use have led to. During recent years, in Hamadan province, a large area of land in the province has been seized by illegally exploited users.

The seizure of national land can have many legal, economic, cultural and social factors. Therefore, any action taken to deal with this problem requires the use of the information and approaches of the aforementioned areas and, among other things, recognizing the legal area, and especially the criminal law of this phenomenon, is very important both from the aspect of reaction (reactive aspect) and from the perspective of prevention (action aspect) of the phenomenon. The vast land of Iran, the magnitude and value of land has grown immeasurably with the people and created the basis for conflicts and crimes over land occupation among the people of the community. Abandoned lands, natural hives, rafters that are not free, inheritance without inheritance and public property returned from the usurpers is in the hands of the Islamic Republic's sovereignty in accordance with the public interest. The law defines the detail and order of use of each one. Despite all the steps that governments are taking to achieve these goals, this is simply not possible and there are obstacles in this regard. The hidden and obvious violations of the state land and the removal of the privacy of the cities by the profiteers are among the problems that can be observed in this regard.

In fact, land degradation is one of the economic crimes that seizes the wealth that it has never produced and simply seized it in the wrong way it sells it with a trick and a trick one of the effects of land degradation is extreme cost in the housing sector in the current situation, much of the country's land is owned by the state and the sovereignty of the Islamic

Republic and surveys show that individuals and groups of profiteers, especially in the past few years, regardless of legal and legal grounds, and taking advantage of fraudulent methods, seize state-owned land owned by Treasury It has caused dissatisfaction with the people of the people And have trampled upon the rights of the community and hit the Islamic holy system (Mir Mohammad Sadeghi, 2015, pp. 53-76).

Despite the fact that in the affairs of national and state resources and the judicial system, the word “abundance of land degradation” is widely used and besides the word, words such as the capture of mountains and seas also arise, but until now, the exact definition of the word has not been specified and is not specified. More importantly, in terms of criminal law, it is not precisely defined that the phenomenon of degeneracy in the current laws of our country is applicable and punishable. Obviously, the determination of such a subject requires that it is precisely at the outset that the above phenomena include what kind of land in order to comply with the Islamic Penal Code and other relevant regulations, the prosecution of criminal prosecution has been implemented with the above phenomenon. According to the principles of land degradation, a set of fraudulent acts, etc., is legalized, individuals, forms and groups that lead to seizure and assault on property and public land.

In the criminal law relating to the phenomenon of land degradation, in addition to the problem of lack of precise definition of this phenomenon and the lack of determination of its scope and its scope, we face a legal vacuum in the field of the criminalization of these categories of crimes. In addition to the legal vacuum mentioned above, the legislator, by adopting laws contrary to his primary intentions in the constitution and other laws, has led to the spread of the phenomenon. Some common procedures speculation, such as the invasion and occupation of direct public land, public or Change illegal use them, judges can be charged as criminal any act committed to punish, but in the same categories criminal in many cases, punishment Determined is very small and does not have any deterrent effect (Hosseini, 2016, p. 115).

However, apart from the above mentioned criminal offenses, in other commonly used methods of land degradation, the commission of crimes is not a specific criminal offense and is subject to legal vacuum in terms of criminal law. Of course, the act of committing such persons indirectly may involve some intrusive acts such as forgery and the use of a document,

the payment of bribes and the sale of property, but the main act of land degradation is not specific criminal offense and, as landlords, they do not commit intrusive criminal acts in principle or by someone else, there is no criminal charge in terms of looting and the plundering of national and public funds. This is very dangerous and leads to abusing the perpetrators of these problems and legal gaps and thus spreading such a nuisance phenomenon by carefully examining the laws and regulations of the national and state lands, the rules and regulations do not prevent the above phenomenon, in some cases, however, the legislator promotes such a phenomenon through legislation. It is also due to the fact that it is mostly committed by white-collar criminals that have influence and political, social and economic relations; the existence of these contradictory laws and the existing ones in them makes it easier for those people to work. Therefore, the first step in dealing with such an obscure phenomenon is to eliminate such legal gaps and to establish a comprehensive legal framework in harmony with the existing philosophy of the national lands regarding this phenomenon. Accordingly, in the present study, we study the causality of land degradation and seizure in Hamadan province.

2 Importance and necessity of research

Many people believe that land plays an important role in sustaining wealth and increasing it and the recommendation to maintain and expand property in the beliefs of the people has long been prevalent. Hamadan province due to temperate climate and mountainous regions, the expansion of urban and expensive land, and lack of land in urban areas has caused many social and economic influencers are concerned with the seizure and destruction caused by the illegal change of national lands. The present study, with the study of the causes of demolition and seizure of national lands in the province of Hamadan, seeks to identify and identify the causes of the destruction and seizure of national lands and propose preventive strategies for the above crimes in Hamadan province. According to the type of research, the results of this research will be applied.

3 The philosophy of crime seizure of criminal law

In general, capturing the nature and originality is part of civil claims. The history of the legalization of mercenaries in European law dates back to the 9th century. In Article 268 of this law, taking into account the specific circumstances and the additional constraints on civil proceedings for seizure of property, only the seizure of another property was compromised and condemned to be punishable. This procedure continued in subsequent laws, including the law on the incorporation of repeated articles into the General Penal Code of 1958, with some changes and expanding the scope of the crime. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the main provisions in this area are Articles 134, 136 and 138 of the Islamic Penal Code of 1983. The regulations have been rewritten with a small number of amendments and additions to the terms of the Islamic Penal Code of the Government Section and the Suppressive Punishment of 2016 (Habibzadeh and Esfahani, 2012, p. 41). In 2002, with the passage of the law prohibiting the sale and assignment of land without residential property for housing to cooperative housing companies of public and private organizations, the problem of land acquisition by these cooperatives in Hamedan province was greatly resolved. There are also different rules for certain special livestock possessions. Also, the Law on Protection and Exploitation of Forests and Ranges adopted in 1967 and its subsequent amendments, The Coastal Land Law, adopted in 1975, is one of the special laws that the legislator has since passed to deal with landlocked landowners. Take a look at the history of drafting laws on dealing with the phenomenon of seizure, It is well grounded in the claim that: Both in Iran and in other countries, the first law in this regard has had a civilian image. Therefore, the new approach to criminal law and the notion of occupation is among the punishable offenses due to some social considerations for public order. The unanimity rule 659 of the General Court of the Supreme Court dated 28/5/2002, which was issued on a specific case of the offense of seizing the mussel, confirms the following: According to Article 173 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the General and Revolutionary Courts of the Criminal Court, The offenses punishable by deterrents are stopped by the time they are prosecuted. Although rape of national lands and the seizure of those lands with a clause in Article 17 of the Islamic Penal Code have a deterrent effect, however, since the offense is a continuous crime, it will not be subject to time-lapse until seized (Set of rules).

4 The rules governing the seizure in criminal laws

The consent of the landlord or his lack of permission leads to the realization of hostility. The amount and type of penalties imposed on national lands are stated in Article 690 of the Criminal Code. Article 690 of the Criminal Code reads “Everyone, by sculpture, such as dying, for the sake of capturing the effects of nationalized forests and ranges, mountains, national parks, abandoned lands or other land belonging to the government or affiliated companies of the state or municipalities, will be sentenced to a one-month to one-year imprisonment.” The legislator has considered and condoned the illegal possession of the land of the public sector (national) under the title “seizure of land”. This crime in Article 690 of the Book of Takings is considered one of the longest criminal acts, although there are differences of opinion and perceptions in the judicial process.

Many lawyers believe that the criminal conduct committed by the offender is considered a positive foreign verb. This positive verb is: seizing and obtaining immovable property belonging to something other than that which may arise in various forms this behavior may be omitted by scanning (wall painting) on immovable property. The legislator highlights the issue of enumerating many properties that the subject of this crime is immovable property. The subject of this crime should be the immovable property belonging to another person. The property belonging to another person in Article 690 is as follows: “Anyone who prepares the effects of seizing land and property owned by the government or natural or legal persons” Given the current rules, including Article 45 of the Constitution and other ordinary laws in this area, there is no doubt that there is no immovable property; Therefore, immovable property has either a real or legal owner (whether governmental or nongovernmental) or is owned by the state (abandoned land, forest, desert). Accordingly, and in view of the general nature of Article 690, unauthorized access to immovable property, in spite of other conditions, will be subject to the criminal offense of seizing. It does not matter whether this property is in the hands of the owner at the time of capture or at the disposal of someone other than the owner. Therefore, the illegal acquisition of abandoned land, forests and pastures, which the legislator has designated as property of the state, will

lead to the realization of the crime of seizure. Accordingly, it is not necessary to establish the existence of a suspect's actual capture of the plaintiff on immovable property in order to prove the crime of seizure. Instead, it is sufficient to take possession of non-existent property on immovable property, to prove the crime of seizing the mosquitoes. Due to the absolute nature of the crime, it is not necessary to obtain a criminal offense and a causal relationship. In order to realize the psychological element of the crime of seizure, the perpetrator must at the time of the customary acquisition of the property belonging to another person. Some of the penalties, such as Article 690 of the Islamic Penal Code, are at the minimum and maximum and some other rules such as Articles 44 and 50 of the Law on the Protection and Use of Forests and Pastures. Grass fines are calculated for each head of the livestock, and it lacks the minimum and maximum. In the cases investigated in the area of demolition and seizure, all cases that resulted in a verdict on the face of the case. Based on paragraphs 2 and 3 of the law, the collection of certain government revenues and their consumption in certain cases has become a penalty for a criminal conviction. There is another way to apply discounts on unauthorized grassland cases and while the punishment for this crime is not minimal and maximum and is set at 80,000 rials per livestock unit but in practice, it is observed that all courts have used their powers to impose sanctions under Article 22 of the Penal Code. This discount is in some cases such the punishment imposed was not only intimidating and preventive it also encourages other livestock breeders to commit grass crime unlawfully. Therefore, it is imperative that custodial policymakers focus their opinions on this issue because in a reasonable system of criminal policy, the expediency of society requires that the rights of individuals be preferred to individual rights. The overall attitude of the existing criminal law states that: Firstly, the criminal laws related to the destruction and seizure of national lands have no intimidating and preventive aspect Secondly, due to the complexity of the methods of crimes, in particular crimes against national lands, the occupants of national lands, mostly white-collar offenders of society they are not easily covered by the titles contained in the Islamic Penal Code and in addition to degrading the rights of society, they easily escape the law. Review existing criminal law and paying attention to the intimidating and preventive aspects of punishment and more attention of judges in applying

the provisions of Article 22 of the Islamic Penal Code, Placing massive crimes against national lands in the law against economic disruptors one of the factors that can act in the better effect of criminal law on the prevention of crimes against national lands. Articles 675, 676, 677, 678, 684, 687, 678, 684, 685, 686 of the Islamic Penal Code, approved in 2012. Some of the material of certain laws, such as Articles 42-52 of the Law on Protection and Exploitation of Forests and Rangelands, are considered as the legal basis for the destruction of land. The crime of destruction, like most deliberate crime, results from a criminal act and a positive foreign verb committed a crime that appears in the form of physical action to destroy or harm the whole or part of the property of another person. In terms of profit, the disposition of property belonging to another person is also an example of a crime of destruction.

5 Hypotheses

It seems that criminal laws do not have the necessary deterrence in preventing the destruction and seizure of national lands in Hamadan province.

It seems that there is a relationship between the non-implementation of national land degradation and the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province.

It seems that there is a relationship between the lack of supervision over the assignment of national lands to the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province.

It seems that there is a correlation between the lack of credits and facilities of National Land Conservation Units with the process of demolition and seizure of land in the province of Hamadan.

6 Data analysis

The statistical population of this research includes the staff of the judiciary and natural resources of Hamadan province According to available statistics, there are 700 people in these organizations.

The research method is descriptive and survey based on the subject and objectives of the research the data collection is done field by using a questionnaire and in terms of using the results.

7 Sample and sampling method

To determine the sample, taking into account the population size (N), the sample size of the Kerch and Morgan samples was used. Accordingly, the sample size was 248 (n = 248). The method of sampling in this research is simple.

8 Measuring instruments research

In this research, two questionnaires were used. In line with the goals set, a demographic questionnaire designed by the researcher and containing objective variables such as gender, marriage, age, education.

9 Criminological inventory destruction and seizure of national lands

In this study, a crime criminological questionnaire was used to demolish and seize national lands the amount of score that the participants provided to the researcher-made crime scene of the destruction and seizure of national lands and includes components of the deterrent capability of criminal laws in preventing the destruction and seizure of national lands, the lack of implementation of national land degradation, Lack of supervision over the assignment of national land, Credits and facilities of National Land Conservation Units and has 13 species. And in the 5-

Sex	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Concentration percentage
Man	186	0.75	0.75	0.75
Female	62	0.25	0.25	100
Total	248	100	100	-
No answer	-	-	-	-
Total	248	100	-	-

option Likert range (I completely disagree, 1; I disagree; 2; I disagree; I disagree; 3; I agree; 4; I totally agree; 5).

Table 1 – Frequency and the percentage of sex-related abusers

10 Check the status of normal variables

Normal distribution is a continuous distribution, and there are three ways to find out: The first way is to use a histogram chart; The second way is to use the probability chart and the third way is to use assumptions

such as fitness tests and normalization tests but note that assumptions such as Kolmogorov-Smirnov and the Shapiro-wilk test simply examine the null hypothesis of the normal distribution against the alternative non-normal assumption and the decision whether or not to use the statistical trends of normal distribution or not have a specific value.

In general, if the number of data is large enough (more than 30 or 40 observations), the violation of the assumption of the normality of the problem does not create much in the calculation, and if the data is composed of hundreds of observations, the distribution of data due to the central limit theorem is not. Therefore, it should be noted that in studies of more than 40 observations, we do not have to use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov assumption tests and the Shapiro-Wilk test and merely addressing one of the first and second solutions or the degree of skepticism (Shlodon, 2002). Unfortunately, the vast majorities of studies have not only ignored such a point, but insist on using hypothesis tests for studies containing more than 40 observations. In terms of the estimated values in the table above, it can be said that the significance level obtained for the criminological demolition and seizure of the national land is a normal distribution. In general, if the Skidding and elongation are in the interval (2, 2), then the data has a normal distribution.

To use statistical techniques, the type of distribution of collected data must first be determined, Parametric tests can be used to test the hypothesis if the distribution of collected data is normal In the case of non-parametric nonparametric tests, for this purpose, at this stage, we examine the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on each of the variables and based on the results, we select the appropriate test to verify the validity of the research hypotheses.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test for variable distribution

Assumption H₀: The target agent has a normal distribution.

Assumption H₁: The target factor does not have normal distribution.

If the value of the significant level is greater than the error value, which is usually considered to be 0.05, we accept the assumption of zero, that is, the assumption of normality Using parametric tests, we test the hypothesis.

If the value of the significant level is less than the error value, which is usually considered to be 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis in the Skidding

Skidding		Elongation		Hypothesis of destruction and seizure of national lands
The standard error	statistics	The standard error	statistics	
0/308	0.069	0.155	-0.862	

assumption of normality, and we test the hypothesis of the research using nonparametric tests.

We will summarize the result as follows:

Table 2 – Shows the results of the normal distribution of data test

The first hypothesis:

It seems that there is a relationship between non-deterrence of criminal laws related to the destruction and seizure of national lands on the process of demolition and seizure of national lands in Hamadan province.

Variable	The process of demolition and seizure of national lands			
Non-deterrence of criminal laws	Number	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Significance level	The coefficient of determination
	248	0.813	0.001	66.096

Table 3 – Estimation of Pearson Test Factor for Investigation of Non-Restriction of Criminal Law on the Process of Destruction and Seizure of National Land

The results show that there is a proper relationship between the lack of deterrence of criminal laws and destruction and seizure with the process of demolition and seizure of national lands in Hamadan province. This positive and direct relationship ($r = 0.813$) and in the distance ($\pm 0.06 \pm 9$) and this means that the severity of the relationship between the lack of deterrence of criminal law destruction and capture with the process of destruction and seizure of national land in Hamadan province is strong.

Second hypothesis:

Variable	The process of demolition and seizure of national lands			
Failure to implement national land registration	Number	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Significance level	The coefficient of determination
	248	0.859	0.001	73.877

It seems that there is a relationship between the non-implementation of national land degradation and the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province.

Table 4 – Estimation of Pearson Test Factor for the Study of the Failure to Perform Land Landmark in Land Degradation and Land Deployment

The results show that there is a good relationship between the non-implementation of national land degradation and the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province. This positive and direct relationship ($r = 0.859$) and in the distance ($\pm 0.06 \pm 9$) This means that the severity of the relationship between the non-implementation of national land degradation and the process of demolition and land grab in the province of Hamadan is strong.

The third hypothesis:

Variable	The process of demolition and seizure of national lands			
Lack of supervision over the assignment of national land	Number	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Significance level	The coefficient of determination
	248	0.878	0.001	77.088

It seems that there is a relationship between the lack of supervision over the assignment of national lands to the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province.

Table 5 – Estimation of Pearson Factor to Monitor the Lack of National Land Transfer Supervision

According to Pearson correlation coefficient, the significance level was less than 0.05. Therefore, the hypothesis is zero and the opposite

hypothesis is confirmed, That is, with confidence 95%, we can say There is a correlation between the lack of supervision over the assignment of land with the process of demolition and seizure of land in the province of Hamadan. There is also a statistically significant and positive relationship. In this way, the greater the lack of supervision over the assignment of national lands, the extent of the process of demolition and seizure of national land will also increase.

The results show that there is a good relationship between the lack of monitoring of land allocation and the land plots in the province of Hamadan. This positive and direct relationship ($r = 0.878$) and in the distance ($\pm 0.06 \pm 9$) this means that the severity of the relationship between the lack of supervision over the assignment of national lands with the process of demolition and seizure of land in the province of Hamadan is strong.

Variable	The process of demolition and seizure of national lands			
Lack of facilities and credits for National Land Conservation Units	Number	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Significance level	The coefficient of determination
	248	0.888	0.001	78.854

Fourth hypothesis:

It seems that there is a relationship between the lack of facilities and credits of National Land Conservation Units with the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province.

Table 6 – Estimation of Pearson Factor for Inspection of Facilities and Credits of National Land Conservation Units

According to Pearson correlation coefficient, the significance level was less than 0.05. Therefore, the zero hypotheses is rejected and the opposite hypothesis is confirmed, This means that with 95% confidence, there is a correlation between the lack of credits and facilities of National Land Conservation Units with the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province. There is also a statistically significant and positive relationship. As the shortage of credits and facilities for protection units from the national lands increases, the rate of destruction and seizure of national land is also increasing.

The results show that there is a good relationship between the lack of credits and the facilities of National Land Conservation Units with the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province. This positive and direct relationship ($r = 0.8888$) and in the distance ($\pm 0.06 \pm 9$) And this means that the severity of the relationship between the lack of credits and the facilities of the National Land Conservation Units with the process of demolition and land grabbing in the province of Hamadan is strong.

11 Discussion and conclusion

The first hypothesis suggests that there is a relationship between non-deterrent criminal laws and the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province. Based on this hypothesis, the criminal laws related to the destruction and seizure of national land is not capable of preventing the destruction and seizure of national land and sometimes some of these rules increase the process of demolition and seizure of national lands and the hands of the intruders and transgressors open to national lands. The results of this research are consistent with Rajabali (2015), Yazdani (2011), Moghimi (2010). The results of this study suggest that one of the factors that does not allow landowners to demolish and seize national lands in Hamedan province is the lack of capability to deter criminal laws related to the destruction and seizure of national lands by reviewing and formulating effective penal codes and updating existing criminal codes, it is possible to reduce the extent of the destruction and seizure of national lands to a great extent by increasing the penalties for implementing criminal laws, it is possible to greatly increase the ability to deter criminal laws in preventing the destruction and seizure of national land in fact, the existence of criminal laws with poor enforcement guarantees is one of the reasons for increasing the destruction and seizure of national land in recent years and this level of destruction of the national lands requires the resolve of the legislature in the efficiency of the criminal laws associated with the destruction and seizure of national lands.

The second hypothesis suggests that there is a relationship between the lack of implementation of land degradation and the process of demolition and seizure of land in Hamadan province. A graduation or limit is a mapping list that has a legal value and terminology refers to a military whose purpose is to determine the scope of ownership with the legal information associated with each owner. With the implementation

of the landmarks of the national lands, while determining the scope of national lands from agricultural lands and residential areas, we will prevent the increasing land degradation of the national lands. Also, by implementing a national landmark; we will see a reduction in conflicts over agricultural and national lands. The results of this research are consistent with Rajabali (2015), Yazdani (2011), Moghimi (2010). The results of this study showed that among the reasons that cause the seizure of land by the profiteers of the society, there is a lack of comprehensive maps of national lands and the lack of limitation of national land borders with agricultural lands and residential and urban lands causes the control and monitoring of national lands with many problems and sometimes the National Land Conservation Units do not have a clear and timely approach to aggression against national lands due to the lack of clear and complete plans and all of these barriers can be met despite national land-use plans, in addition, monitoring and monitoring of national lands is possible through curtailment maps and even the prevention of land grabbing by these maps.

The third hypothesis suggests that there is a relationship between the non-monitoring of the land leases and the land plots in the province of Hamadan. The results of this research are consistent with the researches of Rajabali (2015), Yazdani (2011), Moghimi (2010). One of the reasons for the spread of land degradation in the province of Hamadan is the lack of supervision over the assignment of national land accordingly; many landowners in the field of construction and production plans in the agricultural and industrial sectors have started to receive land for implementation and after land use change, they sell land. Serious monitoring of relevant organizations in the assignment of national lands and monitoring and monitoring of lands entrusted to inspection agencies will prevent the change of land use, destruction and seizure of land in Hamadan province. Based on the findings of this study, the elaboration of effective laws in the land allocation basin for the private sector and updating of existing laws will reduce the amount of illegal land use change in the country and, ultimately, the level of destruction and seizure of national land.

The fourth hypothesis suggests that there is a relationship between the lack of credits and facilities for national land conservation units with the process of demolition and seizure of land. The results of this research

are consistent with Rajabali (2015), Yazdani (2011), Moghimi (2010). The role of efficient and up-to-date equipment and machinery in protecting national lands is not overlooked. The extent and extent of the national lands and the high prices of national lands in some parts of Hamadan province, The severity of mountain ranges and the motive for the profiteers and aggressors to national lands and the increasing increase of landlords in the province. The urgent need for advanced equipment and efficient force, with sufficient motivation and credibility, has been made more prevalent for national security agencies. According to the findings of this study, the national land management systems with shortage of credit and equipment and facilities, the process of destruction of national land in Hamadan province will increase and it calls for the legislature's serious determination to allocate sufficient resources and credibility to the organization of forests and pastures in the country because national resources and lands belong to the future generations of the country and are non-renewable. Therefore, the sustainable direction of allocating sufficient human and financial resources for the conservation of national lands should be the main priorities of the country's legislative bodies.

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