



Investigating the role of common norms in the amount of crime in township Yasouj

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ABSTRACT

Common formal norms are norms that people have set consciously or unconsciously. Namely such norms are the result of mutual social interaction of society people and they are shaped throughout communities' life. This group of norms have been credit, arbitrary and fluid and thus they are a function of time, place and conditions of society. In fact all economic, cultural, health, political, religious, and family and community phenomena are deeply studied. Also as the courts are obliged to consider the complaints, while the country's laws are not explicit or not complete or they are contradictory or there is no constitutional reform in the mentioned case, they should solve the problem in agreement with certain customs, so we are going to examine the role of common norms in the decline of crimes and delinquency. But since the common norms are function of a specific time and place, we tried for example to investigate the role of common norms in the amount of crimes in the township of Yasouj. So in accordance with the present study that is a descriptive- statistical survey and its statistical community is based on the questionnaire and table statistical of peoples features in two empirical and evidence group, the role of common norms of township Yasouj in the amount of crimes were investigated. An experimental group of employees of the provincial court of Yasouj has been formed. The evidence group includes the general public, officials and experts of relevant organizations and offices in this regard. The volume of sample for these two groups are respectively 136 people in experimental group and 410 people in evidence group. the results of the analysis of data suggests that the courts and judicial authorities can document on common norms as one of the legal sources in order to explain the criminal matters at the time of the occurrence of crime and criminal activities.

Keywords: criminal activities, common norms, Yasouj.

1. Introduction

From the perspective of lawyers and criminal laws, crime is an action that law has prohibited it and has set some penalty for those who commit it. (Imami, Biti, v. 1, p. 129) in criminal law, it is tried to define crime so that the legislators can implement it in the form of law because this is the task of legislator to diagnose actions should be done or left due to damaging the social values and destroying the order of community but the legislators cannot also ignore different opinions that have been mentioned by the specialists in case of various phenomena including crime. (Noor Baha, 2007: p.135) under the Article 2 of the Islamic Penal Law enacted on 2013 doing of leaving any action that has penalty in law, will be considered a crime. Despite emphasizing the private and criminal rights laws, for different nations this has always been settled that in any society and ethnic group, tradition recognizes the root of many rules or solution of many problems. These enacted laws obliges the judge clearly to complete laws of eliminate the ambiguity of laws and practices with the help of tradition and put it as a law rule and order in the event that the certain tradition is against the spirit of the provisions of the law, judge must cast his vote in agreement with certain custom and the courts are also obliged to consider the complaints, while the country's laws are not explicit or complete or they are contradictory or there has not been any constitutional reform in the case of conformity, he should solve the problem in agreement with the certain custom. The importance of tradition is not limited to the private rights but it has a very important role in the public rights. On the other hand, although it has been repeatedly stated that the application of the convention in some cases is silence and in this field convention is considered as the rule of law. But in criminal laws, this issue is in another shape. In the field of criminal law, no action can be considered a crime unless it is known a crime due to the law, namely where it does not exist.

Convention and habit cannot be cause of crime, in other word in cases that in the criminal law, there is no decree about the criminal action and its punishment or its provisions are general, never the court can consider this act as a crime, or put the punishment according to custom and out of the law. Judge in silence cases have to rely on the principle of innocence and announce the criminal non-prosecution. This issue in the criminal laws has made this image that in the penal laws, documenting to custom is prohibited and custom has no role in the penal laws, though this is not true, because custom is one of the guiding resources. However many sources believe that in several cases that identifying the nature of such criminal act, its definition and conventional issue and adjusting the law decree and such cases that need the reference to convention, the judge is obliged to reflect and pointed out the public convention in his votes.

2- Expressing the issue

What is certain is that if people commit a crime, in case they contain all the triple elements and also contain general conditions, i.e., wisdom, maturity and authority, they have a criminal responsibility and they should respond their crimes. This kind of criminal justice system exists in all countries around the world and it is implemented everywhere due to its specific criminal

policies. On this system in most countries in the world, principles govern that are the achievement of centuries' intellectual and cultural try and fight of scholars in penal laws. These principles include the principle of legality of crimes and their punishment and the aim is that there is no crime and punishment without law and legislators, and the assumption is that anyone who lives in society knows all criminal law that limits his scope and social relations in communicative relationships. Now the question is whether we can use conventional and social factors except the provisions of the criminal law for preventing the crime or not? Professor Garrow in defining the crime says: "crime is any kind of injury that at any time and in any country acts against the feelings and integrity and honesty tribute. In this basis crimes are divided in two categories of natural and arbitrary: the first group hurts the basic human feelings like compassion, honor and ... in each social group and it has been always stable and it is a criterion to distinguish good and bad. And the second group includes crimes that hurt the evolved and changeable feelings of the communities and it leads to criminal punishment. So determining the principles, on which the society establishes in each period and age, will be possible. With this view any society will act based on the principle of legality of crimes and penalties and the triple elements of material, moral, legal actions and determine and criminal acts by the quality of the punishment. The existence of extremely traditional social and cultural infrastructure in the region of Yasouj has caused many customs, traditions and common laws in the region remain strong and persist so that in many tribal parts, all disputes among individuals, groups and tribes will be solved according to the conventional rules. These legislations in some cases are strong and in some cases are coarse and irreparable due to the severe tribal and ethnic prejudices from the legal point of view.

It is true that if the common norms of region be in line with the country's criminal code, they have a significant contribution to prevent crime in the region, but if the issue be reversed, we must wait for the unpleasant consequences of this problem in the society, and try to solve this problem. The definition and recognition of common tasks, the limit of their influence, the scope of their indigenous and local beliefs to prevent crimes and examining the impact, performance and conscious or unconscious strategies that are applied by a specific canvas , a distinguished geographical environment to prevent the emerge of an anti-social norm. In this regard, in this paper, we tried to investigate the role of common norms in the township of Yasouj in the Crime rates.

3- Research records

Reviewing the research record is the basic steps of an investigation. No research occurs in a vacuum. And any study has a history or record. In fact per research is done in the continuation of the previous researches. Writing the background means showing the domination of researcher on the historical record of issue in the related issue. It means that in this range what kind of fields and works exist, what kind of researches have been done and what the place of study in those studies is? Does this study remove a breach or deficiency from this legacy? The history of issue is explained in two parts. First the history of issue should be checked whether any research has

been done in this regard or not, so we can prevent the repetitive researches. Second after the study the records of resources should mention a number of scientific and reliable research sources such as books, thesis and scientific articles related to the issue with complete address and in addition to submitting a brief report of them, describe the similarity or difference of his study with them so the researches will not be repeated and they would be in order to complete an issue. Therefore the promotion of knowledge is dependent to this continuation. Investigation has to rely on the former achievements. While it has something new and it also uses more accurate methods in understanding the phenomenon. Although new researches are the product of idea and research of an individual or group, but in fact, if we look well, we will see that they are the result and product of research and efforts of the previous people. The predecessors in each period have benefited the previous findings and researches and they are trying to develop the knowledge and open further new horizons on humanity. Thus, it can be said that any true investigation involves the recognition of former researches and for any scientific research we should first gather and consider the related studies and researches, so in addition to using it, we will avoid a repetition otherwise after years of research, we will reach to the point where others have reached long time ago. In accordance with the present study that was performed under the title of "investigating the role of common norms of the township Yasouj in the amount of crime", so far no comprehensive and independent research has been performed under this title.

2. Literature Review

4- Concept ology

4 - 1 – the term norm

The term norm in Persian means the way, the right path, road, the rule, the law, and a certain behavior (1992, p. 5204) norm is a concept that is commonly referred to any rule that is necessary to be observed by the individual in social life. Norm is known as one of the basic concepts of sociology and as one of its main issues. On the other hand it is any kind of behavioral criteria, which include socially positive value. Social norms are certain behaviors that are based on social values and observing them leads to discipline in the society." (Nick Gohar, 1990, 167) norms determine how people should behave in certain conditions in a particular community, people adjust so quickly and easily with norms that they would not be aware of them at all. In fact, people in the society are more aware of a deviation from the norm rather than the compliance with them. "The mutual expectations in the group rely on the norms and values" (Tavasoli, 1990, 197) the norm has different definitions, we refer to a few of them: norm is a behavior, rule, or the extent to which the social behavior of people in society has been evaluated. Every behavior that match it is a normal behavior and if there is a deviation towards it, has been abnormal. (Nick Gohar, 1990: 167) Bruce Cowen in a book named "the norm on sociology" defines norm as this: the norm is what should be established in a particular culture". (Cowen, 1992, 146), some sociologists have defined norm in a sentence, and even in a phrase: norms are the decrees that are as common criteria of social action. (Crumby et al., 1991: 259)

4 - 1 - 1 - a variety of norms

Since norms next to the social values are the important sector and basic scientific field of sociology and it formulated its branches, and on the other hand, it includes a full extent and great variety so far about the classification of norms no broad consensus has been established. With a glimpse into the sociology texts and sources of sociology, the dispersion of viewpoints towards the abovementioned classification is obvious. So norms are classified in various transformations and referring to specific bases as some of them include:

4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - the religious and non - conventional norms

Norms that was based on the divine shariah and they have been derived from it and they have been rooted in the revelation and Book and they are communicated by this way to humans. Since they have been established due to the temperament and the need of men and since their root is divine so they will not lose their originality by the passage of time and they are considered always as "norms" for human beings, which have the following characteristics: 1 –they have the inherent nature . 2 – They will not be stopped. 3 – They have an absolute aspect. 4 – They are not changeable. Some of the above norms can be fasting in Ramadan, the hijab, boycott of women and etc. (Razavi, 1371, 19 - 21) norms in religious faiths and religions are classified in other forms. Including in Islam, jurists have divided norms into five parts: 1 - Haram 2 -Abominable 3 -Allowable 4 -Recommended 5 – Necessary.

4-1 - 1 - 2 – the common and formal norms

This group of norms have been set by people in the community consciously or unconsciously. Namely they are the result of mutual social interaction of society people and they are shaped throughout the life of communities. This group of norms had been credit, arbitrary and fluid and thus they are function of time, place and conditions of society and they are divided into several categories including:

4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 - social custom

These are behaviors that are beginning to meet the social needs of human and they have become the norm by repetition. Like wearing black cloth in mourning, the proposition of men from women, wearing white dress in wedding and ...

4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - ethnic practices (folkways)

Some of the social customs have a long history and they are built by repeated centuries and they have transferred from a generation to another generation, and they become the contradictory ways of life, i.e. they are called ethnic practices and comply with them is not required as social mores . For example: eating several meals, drinking tea with a glass, early rising of farmers, eating with a spoon, three meals eating and ...

4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 3 - social traditions

Rooted public customs that have social respect due to their age are called social traditions. “(Ag Bran and Nim Kef, 1974 36, p), such as New Year ceremony

4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 4 - ethical customs (social customs)

Those social mores and ethnic practices that were important and society considers their role as violation and following them by people is because of an inner force that make us to follow them consciously or unconsciously are called ethical customs. Moral norms are usually shaped in the

bed of cultural values, the ethical norms basically determine their rights." (Chelpi, 1996 p, 278) to respect the old and the elderly and life-saving are examples of ethical customs in our society.

4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 5 - social rules (social laws)

There are laws that are set in the society with the knowledge and through the legislative position and in the case of ignoring them, the person will be punished. Laws are recognized norms that have legal and political force like official, national and political regulations. (Chit Ambar , 1994, p.46)

4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 6 - social regulations

These are certain rules that society has set with prior knowledge but they do not have a total importance of social law and they are related to a certain group that are called social regulations. Such as: traffic laws. (The same source)

4 - 2 - criminal

Criminal in the word means Guilty. (Amid, 2007, p.351) and in general, it is the one who has committed crimes or magistrates and the one who has performed the specific crime is called criminal. (Jáafari langarudi, 2008, p. 618) in the vision of our legislator, the concept of criminal has a close link with the concept of crime. Criminal in our system is one who is inconsistent with the orders of legislator. And since for the realization of the crime, in addition to the material elements we need another element, i.e. the psychological element, crime legally occurs when its constitutive material behavior (the material element) has been issued from a creature with the psychological element (will). (Ardabili, 2015, p. 53)

4-3 - convention

Lawyers in the territory of the rights have delivered different definitions for the convention. All these definitions clarify that convention has many applications in all branches and issues of law within the scope of rights. In defining the convention on the science of rights, it has been mentioned that:

The previous convention and habit is the rights that have been emerged from the tribute of people and have legal effect. (Katouzian, 1970, H. Sh. 2, C, p. 43) tradition is a mandatory rule that is become a custom on his own among all people or a group of them. (Muhammadi, 2002, P.37) tradition is rules that have been extracted from the social phenomena and it has become a rule without the involvement of lawmaker. (Mozaffar, 2001, H. Sh, p. 65) tradition is a practice that has been done by the vast majority of industry, trade or a category of classes or a group of a community repeatedly and it was in accordance with the interests of the sort of caste or category and group. (Moëin, 1964 H. Sh, J 2, p. 68)

5 – The theoretical aspects of research

About the theoretical aspect of crime, the lawyers and criminologists, have presented theories in this section that here are considered under the title of theoretical foundations. The theories include:

5 - 1 - the theories of social learning

The learning theories emphasize on the attitudes, morality, skills and behaviors that prepare individual for criminal act. So for anti - social behaviors it is required that individual learn behaviors, attitudes and techniques necessary for both criminal behavior and emotional states that are created after the operation. The behavioral approach in psychology and theories related to this view emphasize on the learning like the theory of social learning and conditioning action. In sociology, the theory of differential link remains in learning perspective. According to Black Bran, the main core of the differential link theory is learning i.e. the criminal behavior are learnt through links with criminal people and it is transferred from one generation to the next. A total of scholars who have mentioned the issue of social learning believe that the wrong behavior is learned during similar processes and wrong behavior is the result of learning wrong norms and deviated values, especially in the framework of micro cultures and peer groups. So the main point of these theories is that the people learn lopsided behavior during their interaction and certain processes that will be explained. (Siddique Sarvestani , 2008, 480 - 47).

5 - 2 - the theory of social control

The control theory has been in the analysis of social wrong behaviors of influential theories in the field of sociology of social deviations and crime. This theory knows the lack of social control as the main cause of deviation. The basic assumption is that as Freud has said people naturally tend to deviated behavior and if they do not be under control, they will do the wrong behavior. And the deviation of people are more the result of not being controlled rather than being motivated by forces to the anomaly. This theory opposes to the assumption of learning theories and pressure of behavior that know the deviated behavior as the result of specific social conditions (crack of goals and acceptable social means and experience of learning from others). The theories of learning the behavior ask directly that what the reason of deviated behavior is. But the control theory asks directly what the reason of sharing the deviation is? Because what causes the deviated behavior is the lack of the same thing that causes sharing. The theory of social control set on this default that to reduce the desire to criminal behavior, people must be controlled. This theory also knows the diversion behavior as public and universal that is known as the result of poor performance of social control and personal and inner controls, therefore, on one hand the criminal offence is the product of individual factors of control such as the negative, failure to a psychiatric and low confidence, and on the other hand the imperfect social control system and lack of commitment to social fundamental institutions, such as the family and school leads to deviant behavior.

In explaining the social deviations of scholars of control theory emphasized over the control elements of personal and social control factors. Generally, the lack of personal and social controls make the emergence of crime. The social controls are derived from the official controls such as law and unofficial controls such as social guarantees. (Aga Babai; Mousavi, 2012, p. 12)

5 - 3 – the theory of differential and Sutherland link

According to this theory, the relatives and peers that are guilty have a huge impact on the formation and strengthening the criminal attitude and lead person to the criminal activities. Discriminant link theory social considers the social criminal content and considers the criminal individual in his social position in connection with the family, friends and comrades. Various investigations in different countries have approved the importance of this theory in explaining some part of the criminal behavior. This theory was first mentioned by Sutherland and Krissy and then, Fleur and Kueeni formulated it. Motivation; is the criminal attitudes and method that is effectively led to commitment of repeated crimes that agreed the violations of the law. The repetition and incentives of things about breaking the law and crime in comparison with anti-crime behavior to the acceptance of a criminal behavior. It can also be said that the methods neutralizing the individual and make him indifferent to the laws and traditional beliefs of communities that is accompanied by hearing issues against the laws and frequent observation of criminal act and also under the influence of the criminals justification about the criminal act and accepting the issues like " The things that people know as felony hurt no one" and " law forces are suspicious to all" so these things open the way for those who are connected with such criminals namely their children, relatives and friends or those who live with them in a building or a neighborhood, or contact with them through business and education. The theory of differential link by Odin Sutherland is the most famous theory of total sociability theories or learning in social deviant behavior issues. The main point of Sutherland theory is that people are awkward due to the fact that the number of their diversionary links are more than non -diversionary links. The difference of people's interaction with those who have deviant ideas towards those who have sharing ideas is the main reason of their deviant behavior. (i.e., most of them linked by deviant people or ideas). (Lanyon, Leonard 2003, p. 275) .

3. Methodology

The research methodology means we determine what research method is necessary to examine the issue of research. Selecting the method of conducting the research depends on the goals and the nature of research subject and its executive facilities. The aim of selecting the research method is that the researcher specifies what ways he choose to help him more achieve the answers to questions of investigation. Research Methodology is divided with regard to two criterion of determine and split. First: according to goal, second: according to data gathering of current research, with the aim of investigating the role of common norms in the township of Yasouj in Crime rates , according to the target with the type of practical and according to the data gathering in the descriptive- analytical and description survey. The survey method is the most common method in the social sciences research. Questionnaire is the most popular technique used in survey research. Although essentially there is no link between the survey research and questionnaire and some techniques are applied such as interview, observation, content analysis, and etc. the method of data collection and their analysis method are the typical features of the survey. So for compiling the research we have used two ways of field and library.

So that our unit of observation had been the individual and data have been collected based on research variables using a questionnaire.

7- The society and statistical sample

The demographic society under research can be all areas due to the cultural diversity of Iranian society, but with a view to its broadening, performing the issue on a geographical area, for example, the province of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad (Yasouj) with its neighboring provinces has been considered. With the questionnaire used in this regard, the opinions of employees of the provincial court of Yasouj have been collected.

8 – The research tools

With regard to the subject nature and the research method, we used the questionnaire to collect data and information. Because of the lack of a standard questionnaire in the area of the study, based on information obtained from references relevant to the issue, a researcher questionnaire was regulated.

9 – The sampling method

In this research using a survey method with studying the qualities and characteristics of the people studied in two empirical and evidence groups, this phenomenon has been investigated. The experimental group has formed by the employees of Yasouj Court, and the evidence group includes: the public people, officials and related institutions including (the prisons, law enforcement, Justice and ...) that know this phenomenon completely.

10 - Determining the volume of sample

From 64,110 population of Gonaveh, about 49748 people are over 15 years. By using the formula of Cochran and calculating the confidence level with 81 percent, the sample volume for the empirical group was 136 and for the evidence group was 410.

11 – The analysis unit

The study unit in this research is citizens and the analysis unit is the employee of Yasouj Court.

12 – The research variables

- The dependent variable of research: the amount of crime in the township Yasouj
- The independent variables: the conventional norms of township Yasouj

13 - Tools to collect information

For data collection in addition to library studying, a questionnaire with 10 question, and a statistic table was used. The questionnaire is the most popular instrument used by the researchers in the survey researches.

14 – The method of extracting and analyzing data

After collecting data, SPSS software was used for analyzing data and data were analyzed on two inference and descriptive levels. At the descriptive level some indicators were used including the abundance indicator, the abundance percentage, the condensed percentage and also indicators tend to center including the average and also dispersion indicators such as the standard deviation and scope of changes. In the inference level and compatible with the level of data measurement

and assumptions of statistical tests, we used the logistic regression testing and Ata testing and the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and correlation coefficients.

15 – The obstacles and restrictions on the research

One of the most important limitations of the present study is access to the latest information and using the variety of sources and comparative study of issue; access to the original resources, and failure to register all customs of the region due to the proliferation of different ethnicities.

4. Finding

16 - 1 – the demographic data of statistical sample

This research examines the role of common norms in the township Yasouj on crime rates. The information of research obtained from the library study and questionnaire. Before the statistical analysis, the reliability of the values for public questionnaire related to investigating the role of common norms in the township Yasouj about crime rate has been obtained using Cronbach's coefficient that this coefficient for the questionnaire is 0/88, which is an appropriate value. Then the sample demographic data of the study is obtained that include frequency, the percent of frequency, the average and the standard deviation and bar and circle diagram. The relevant results are shown below. The studied sample consists of two groups of public people and the employees of provincial court of Yasouj. The desired information has been obtained through questionnaire, respectively.

Table 1. The frequency distribution of people according to the study groups

Groups	Frequency	Percent
Evidence group	۴۱۰	۷۵/۰۹
Empirical group	۱۳۶	۲۴/۹۰
Total	۵۴۶	۱۰۰٪

Research findings showed that the information is collected from 410 people from the group of evidence and 136 employee of provincial court of Yasouj that in whole 546 people were analyzed.

16 - 2 – the demographic information of officials and public people

16 - 2 - 1 - in terms of gender

In the Table of frequency distribution (2) and the related the percent of people is determined in terms of their gender that 71.46 percent of them are men and 28.53 percent are women.

Table 2. The frequency distribution of people on the basis of sex

Gender	Abundance	Percent
Man	۲۹۳	۷۱,۴۶
Woman	۱۱۷	۲۸,۵۳
Total	۴۱۰	٪۱۰۰

Here the table of frequency distribution 2)and bar diagram related to it (16 - 2 - 2) has been shown for the common people according to the level of their education that 11.44 % of them are under diploma, % , 22.43 are diploma, 21.21 are higher than diploma , 40.48 percent have B.A. and 4.39 percent have M.A .

Table 3. The frequency distribution of individuals based on education

Education	Abundance	Percent
Under diploma	۴۷	۱۱,۴۴
Diploma	۹۲	۲۲,۴۳
Higher diploma	۸۷	۲۱,۲۱
B.A.	۱۶۶	۴۰,۴۸
M.A. and higher	۱۸	۴,۳۹
Total	۴۱۰	%۱۰۰

in the table of frequency distribution (4) and the percentage diagram of common people in the studied sample and the abundancy amounts and the percentage of these people in the sample has been brought in terms of different age groups that are respectively 14.39 percent of people in the group of 15-20 years, 26.09 percent in Group of 21-26, 35.85 percent in the Group of 27-32, 14.63 percent year in Group of 33-40 year and 9.02 percent in the group of 40-years old people. So most of people were in the group of 27-32 years and their lowest number were in the group of 40-years people.

Table 4. The frequency distribution of individual according to the age

Age	Abundance	Percent
۱۰-۲۰	۵۹	۱۴,۳۹
۲۱-۲۶	۱۰۷	۲۶,۰۹
۲۷-۳۲	۱۴۷	۳۵,۸۵
۳۳-۴۰	۶۰	۱۴,۶۳
۴۰ more than	۳۷	۹,۰۲
Total	۴۱۰	%۱۰۰

16 - 4 – the analysis of questionnaire

Table 5 . the frequency distribution of respondents to “what is the effect of economic poverty in the growth of criminal individual in the township of Yasouj?”

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
Too high	۶۹	۱۶,۸۲	۱۶,۸۲
High	۱۰۸	۳۸,۰۳	۳۸,۰۳
low	۱۱۱	۲۷,۰۷	۲۷,۰۷

Very low	72	17,56	17,56
total	410	%100	%100

Based on the findings of Table out of a total number of respondents 69 people have had (16.82), the percentage of too high, 158 of people (38.53) percent the number of high, 111 people (27.07) the number of low, the number of 72 people (17.56) the number of very low, on this basis poverty has influence in the growth of criminal in the township of Yasouj.

Table 6. the frequency distribution of respondents to “how much is the effect of normal cultural structure in reducing the size of criminal individuals in the city of Yasouj?”

Valid	Frequency	Percent	The valid percent
Too high	98	23,90	23,90
high	121	29,51	29,51
Low	107	26,09	26,09
Very low	84	20,48	20,48
total	410	100,0	100,0

Based on the findings of Table out of total number of respondents – 98 people (23.90) have had the percent of too high, 121 people (29.51) had the per cent of high, 107 people (26.09) had the percent of low, the number of 84 (20.48) have been very low, on this basis of the normal cultural structure was effective in reducing the crime in the city of Yasouj.

Table 7. the frequency distribution of respondents to “how do normative values reduce the impact of the crime in the city of Yasouj?”

Valid	frequency	percent	The valid percent
Too high	119	29,02	29,02
high	178	43,41	43,41
low	91	22,19	22,19
Very low	22	5,36	5,36
Total	410	%100	%100

Based on the findings of Table out of a total number of respondents - 119 people have had (29.02) the percentage of too high, 178 people had the (43.41) per cent of high, 91 people had (22.19) the percent of low, 22 people (5.36) had the percent of very low that on this basis, the normative values were effective in reducing the rate of crime in the city of Yasouj.

Table 8 . the frequency distribution of respondents to “how much do the local and regional customs reduce the rate of crime in the city of Yasouj?”

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
Too high	98	23,90	23,90
high	190	47,06	47,06
low	82	20,00	20,00
Very low	35	8,53	8,53
total	410	100,00	100,00

Based on the findings of Table out of a total number of respondents - 98 people (23.90) percentage have too high title, 195 people (47.56) percent had the high number, 82 people (20 %) had the low number, 35 people (8.53) had a very low number, on this basis, the local and regional customs are effective in reduction of criminal individuals in the city of Yasouj.

Table 9 . the frequency distribution of respondents to "do strengthening the common norms reduce the size of criminal individuals in the city of Yasouj?"

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
Too high	111	27,07	27,07
high	181	44,14	44,14
low	79	19,26	19,26
Too low	39	9,51	9,51
Total	410	100,00	100,00

Based on the findings of Table out of a total number of respondents - 111 (27.07) are too high, 181 people (44.14) percent are high, the number of 79 (19.26) are low, 39 people (9.51) have been very low, on this basis, strengthening the common norms are effective in reducing the criminal people in the city of Yasouj.

Table 10 . the frequency distribution of respondents to “how much does the infiltration of elders influence in reducing the criminal people in the city of Yasouj?”

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
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Too high	61	14,87	14,87
high	148	36,09	36,09
low	175	42,68	42,68
Very low	26	6,34	6,34
Total	410	100	100

Based on the findings of Table, out of a total respondents, 61 people (14.87) have been too high, 148 people (36.09) percent have been high, the number of 175 people (42.68%) were low, 26 people (6.34) have been very little. On this basis the influence of elders is effective in reducing the criminal people in the city of Yasouj.

Table 11 . the frequency distribution of respondents to "how much does the social enactments (Applause and punishment) influence in reducing the criminal people in the city of Yasouj?"

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
Too high	57	13,90	13,90
high	121	29,51	29,51
low	192	46,82	46,82
Very low	40	9,75	9,75
total	410	100	100

Based on the findings of Table, out of a total number of respondents - 57 (13.90 %) have been too high, 121 people (29.51) per cent have been high, the number of 192 (46.82 %) have been low, the number of 40 (9.75%) have been very low, on this basis the social measures (encourage and punishment) are partly effective in reducing the criminal people in the city of Yasouj.

Table 12 . the frequency distribution of respondents to "how much does the association with pious people influence in reducing the criminal people in the city of Yasouj?"

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
low	35	8,53	8,53
high	92	22,43	22,43
Too high	184	44,87	44,87
Too low	99	24,14	24,14
total	410	100	100

Based on the findings of Table, out of a total number of respondents - 35 people (8.53 %) have been low, the number of 92 people (22.43) per cent have been high, the number of 184 people (44.87%) have been too high, 99 people (24.14 %) have been very low, on this basis association with pious people have a huge impact in reducing the crime in the city of Yasouj.

Table 9 . the frequency distribution of respondents to “how much does the family as the process of socialization reduce the crime in the city of Yasouj?”

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
Too high	78	19,02	19,02
high	161	39,26	39,26
low	127	30,97	30,97
Too low	44	10,73	10,73
total	410	100	100

Based on the findings of Table, out of a total number of respondents - 78 (19.02%) are too high, 161 people (39.26 %) are high, 127 people (30.97 %) are low, 44 people (10.73%) have been too low, on this basis the family as the socialization process influence in reducing the crime in the city of Yasouj.

Table 13 . the frequency distribution of respondents to “how much does the level of education influence in reducing the impact of crime in the city of Yasouj?”

Valid	frequency	percent	Valid percent
Too high	107	26,09	26,09

high	۱۶۹	۴۱,۲۱	۴۱,۲۱
low	۱۰۴	۲۷,۳۶	۲۷,۳۶
Too low	۳۰	۷,۳۱	۷,۳۱
total	۴۰۳	٪۱۰۰	٪۱۰۰

Based on the findings of Table, out of total number of respondents - 107 people (26.09%) have been too high, 169 people (41.21%) have been high, 104 people (27.36 %) have been low, and the number of 30 people (7.31 %) have been very low. On this basis the level of education is effective in reducing the size of criminal individuals in the city of Yasouj.

5. Discussion & Conclusion

Norms and also the values have been the most important cultural elements of any society and we must first refer to this phenomenon to understand the culture of any society. Without certain values in the community, people will face problem in the formulation of their social goals and aspirations. Norms also determine the actions and interactions of people in different situations, they also will create the social order and cohesion. One of the clearest manifestations of successful sociability of any society is learning social values and norms by members of society and observing them in order to achieve social objectives. Norms of a community manifest the values of the society. The values of a community are important because they influence the norms content of the community. All norms root in a basic social value. One of the norms that is important in the science of laws are common and formal norms. Common and formal norms include norms that are set by people consciously or unconsciously. Namely these norms are the result of mutual social actions of people in the society and they are formulated throughout the life of communities. This group of norms have been credit, arbitrary and fluid and thus they are function of time, place and conditions of the society. Despite emphasizing the private and criminal rights laws, this has been always settled for different nations that in any society and ethnic group, tradition is the root of many of the rules or the solution of many issues have been decided by the convention. these enacted laws obliges the judge clearly to use tradition to complete laws and eliminate the ambiguity of laws and practices and use it as a law order and in the event that the tradition is certain and against the spirit of the provisions of the law, the judge must cast his vote according to the certain custom and also the courts are obliged to address the complaints, while the country's laws are not explicit or complete or they are contradictory or there is no constitutional reform in the case of conformity, he should solve the problem according to the certain custom. It is true that if the common norms of a region are in line with the country's criminal code, they will have a significant contribution to prevent crime in the region, but if it will be reversed, we must wait for the unpleasant consequences of this problem in society and seek to solve this problem.

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