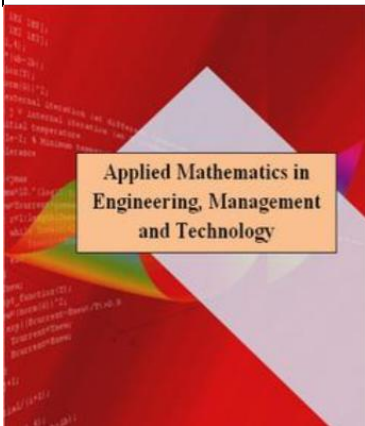


## Determination the tendency to illegality and social and cultural factors affecting it: A case study: Residents of 18 to 45 years old in Yasooj

Dr. Seyed Ali Hashemianfar<sup>1</sup>, Forugh Farajee<sup>2</sup>, Forood Ghaydgivi<sup>3</sup>, Moslem Mortezapour<sup>4</sup>,  
Esmaeel Ghasemi<sup>5</sup>, Rahim Bahmani<sup>6</sup>

1. Hashemianfar, Ali, PhD in sociology. State university of Yasooj
2. Mrs. Farajeedanesh. Forough. MA of sociology. State university of Yasooj
3. Mr. Froid .Ghayad Gevee. PhD student of sociology in Azad university .Dehaghan unit.
4. Mr. Mortezapoor. Moslem. PhD student of sociology in Azad university .Dehaghan unit.
5. Mr. Ghasemi. Esmaeel. PhD student of sociology in Azad university of Dehaghan unit in
6. Mr. Bahmani. Rahim. PhD student of sociology in Azad university .Dehaghan unit.



### Abstract

The main foundation of strength and cohesion in each society is attention to law and comply with it. Legislation that is passed through official channels had been overlooked by some people in the society. In this situation, the problem of illegality will be pronounced in the society. There are countless cultural and social problems against law acceptance by public.

Accordingly, this research designed to answer to this question that: to what extent, factors such as civic culture, religiousness and socialization influence the tendency to illegality.

Our research method was exploratory .our statistical sample is residents of 18 to 45 years old in Yasooj. We used Lenn table and multi-stage stratified random sampling and choose a sample of 381 individuals .we used questionnaire as data collection tool. Spss software had been used in order to analysis the descriptive and inferential statistical data.

The results showed that there is a significance and inverse relationship between civic culture, religiousness, socialization and the amount of tendency to illegality.

Keywords: civic culture, religiousness, socialization, tendency to illegality

### Statement of the problem:

All human beings need social relationships with others in order to feel satisfaction. In spite of complexity, these relationships governed by social discipline and regulations. Human beings receive their objective patterns of social behavior from their culture components and engaged in mutual social relationships between themselves and others according to these patterns.

These objective patterns defined as norm (science, 2007, 52). social norms are special behavioral methods that dominate group or society and each individual learns and apply it in his/her personal life and he/she expect that all other members of society perform it. There are a set of common and formal regulation to observe and administer social norms .This regulation had been formed by social control and monitoring. (Vosoughi and Neekholgh, 199, 2005). one of social norms that contributed in determining and controlling the social behaviors of groups and individuals, is law. law is formalized norm and guaranteed by administrative officials .law is formal social control that result in society stability and cohesion. (Haj Aghae and Abassi ,59, 2011). social commitment and law-abiding (legalism) in each society ,creates stability in social relationships between individuals and safety and peace will be dominate in that society (Samadi ,35 :2004. quoted in Sedaghat ,4, 2006)

Illegality synonym with ignorance of social rules and norms that governed by administrative officials.

The frequency of this behavior, will determine the amount of illegality. (Kalantari and colleagues, 2006, 68) the facts of advanced and industrial countries show that the legalism of the majority of people in these societies is more than third world countries.

Obviously, there is a direct relationship between society law abiding and development and advancement. It means that we can hope, society reach its advanced goals, if majority of people adhere to rules and vice versa, if the most idealist rules exist but people ignore them, this society can't achieve advancement and improvement. Parallel to society advancement and progress, rules become more significant in regulating social behaviors compared with other norms of law. (science, 53, 2007). Most of surveys and studies that assess legalism among Iranian people, conclude that there isn't significant tendency to law abiding among them. (Mohseni, 2001. Broadcasting assessment, 1996, 1995A, 1996B, 1999 and Alihkah 2003 quoted in Rezaee 2006, 47) according to reports of police headquarter of Kohkiluyeh Boyer-Ahmad province, crime statistics show that in Yasooj, crime rate in 2010 was 21/9% higher than 2009 and in 2011 was 51/7% higher than 2010. Crime statistics evaluation in this city showed upward movement and high amount of illegality. Accordingly, it's essential to investigate the most significant factors related to illegality and determine each factor contribution in illegality in order to determine their administrative priority in social-cultural planning. Thus the main question is: to what extent, social and cultural factors are effective in the tendency to illegality among 18 to 45 years old residents in Yasooj?

### **Significance and necessity:**

Human being is a social being and one of the most essential and necessary factors of social life is discipline and safety. People learn norms, values, customs and rules of their society gradually through socialization and consider it as a component of their personality. It is obvious that life without rule and regulation and order and security, threatens every society and took away security and safety of society members.

It seems impossible, living in a society without rules that regulate individuals, institutions and organization relationships. One of the most significant legal problems of world countries is the actual amount of rules acceptance by society members.

If acceptance of rules by majority of society members, remain at low level, administration of them will be impossible and this situation in macro and micro levels of society, will suspect the legality of society in long-term. This issue will affect the different political, cultural and ethical dimensions of society and followed by rupture and in organization. (Fahkraee, 64-80)

Although, most provisions are normal and stable, ideal and attractive in books and pamphlets, but most of countries have problem in practice.

Obviously, the lack of law enforcement will be followed by serious and significant problems (Salehi, 2000, 102). There is a lot of social and cultural problems in rules acceptance by people. The social structure of Iran society is so that family relations, norms and traditional relationships exist along with official rules and even administer with them.

Accordingly, illegality had been considered as one of the most significant issues in the society by scholars and policy makers. Most of surveys that assessed illegality in Iran concluded that there is no considerable tendency to law abiding by Iranian people. (Mohseni, 18, 2000 and Rafeepour, 2000 and the center of Islamic republic of Iran broadcasting programs evaluation (IRIB). (3:1999)

Thus determining the illegality structures and its facilitating factors, provide the necessary background for planning and legalism.

Thus, recognizing the illegality factors, can help monitoring and removing them and we can replace force and compulsion with necessary and suitable background for legalism and law abiding and taking advantage from it.

If we ignore this investigation, illegality will penetrate public culture.

### **Research purposes:**

Overall aims of research:

Explanation of socio cultural factors influencing the tendency of 18 to 45 years old residents in Yasooj to illegality

The secondary objectives of the research

1. Studying the relationship between civic culture and the tendency to illegality
2. Studying the relationship between religiousness and the tendency to illegality
3. Studying the relationship between socialization and the tendency to illegality

Application of research results:

The results of this study are useful for the following institutions:

Police

Department of justice

Prisons organization

Youth national organization

Broadcasting organization

Universities and higher education institutions

Country general culture council

### **Internal studies**

A research titled as investigation of illegality and its influencing factors had been done in Tabriz province by general culture council secretariat in east Azerbaijan (1997).

This study designed to measure people legalism, Tabriz people attitude about law abiding methods and their ignorance by some citizens.

Collecting the information had been conducted through random sampling in several areas that had been choosing in Tabriz.

Results showed that these individuals tendency to legalism is 57% in Tabriz that is a moderate value. Sedaghat (2006) in his PhD dissertation titled as investigation of personal, socio-cultural factors influencing legalism and illegality of Tabriz citizens had investigated illegality. That study objective was studying the role of personal and socio-cultural factors in legalism and illegality of Tabriz citizens and its technique was exploratory. Results showed that about 90% of citizens broke the law, at least one time in the second half of 2005 and illegality was related to social and economical situation of citizens and poor urban class showed more illegality.

### **External studies**

Among law provisions, Yayel and Rantez (2002) performed a study titled as political ideology of law abiding in Israel .the purpose of researchers in this research, was investigating the affects of religiousness, and political ideology of right wing on law abiding among Israel citizens. This research statistical sample was Jewish population. This study was exploratory with three indices in 1999 April, 2000Mars, and 2000 July and used a sample of ultra-orthodox Jews in the occupied areas and used questionnaire as data collection tool. Researcher believes that there is a direct relationship between right wing political ideology index and religiousness and commitment to law abiding.

This study results show that rules accepting and law abiding is less among extremist orthodox religions and those groups of citizens that have right wing ideology. The results showed that radical formal system had been supported. Probably, right wing group, considered low level of law abiding and didn't considered special social political context in which, these changes had occurred. Hudson and Droseka (2002) conducted a research that titled as tax evasion and citizens duties (citizens that followed rules).in this study, the researcher, investigated tax evasion as a form of illegality among British citizens. This research was exploratory and questionnaire had been used as data collection tool. The results show that a large part of UK population, evade the tax that is more common among youth and males. Results show that tax evasion as a form of illegality is less among adults because they think its a mistake and sometimes they feel fear from being arrested., also, the results show that, individuals attitude about law obedience and citizenship duties didn't changed in matrimony situation but it can be effective by providing more opportunities for tax evasion for married groups through their matrimony condition.

## Review of related literature

Each research paved the way for proceeding researchers and helps them in further studies.

In the review of related literature by researcher, he studied only those most related researches.

They help us in hypothesizes, variables and methods statement. In spite of providing useful information, this research has some drawbacks. The main point in illegality investigation is that there is no specific and commonly accepted definition about illegality. Those practices that create personal rules make them sociable and provide the background for their active participation in the society. Legalism means deliberately, voluntary and desirably acceptance and employing rules and regulations by the vast majority of people in the society .we claim, legalism dominated the society if people conclude through their insight and knowledge that law abiding is advantageous for them and third society. Deliberate and voluntary socialization is significant in social psychology.

In this situation we claim that legalism is a component of socialization and this process accompany individuals from birth to death. People learn norms, values; customs and regulation of societies gradually in socialization process and consider it as a component of their personality .individuals socialization result in internalization of social values and norms of society. If socialization ad been conducted in correct manner, people will be interested in law obedience and try to not violate them .thus individuals socialization in family and society is effective in illegality behavior .according to socialization approach we can introduce the following hypothesizes :

There is a significant relationship between individual's socialization and the tendency to illegality

There is a significant relationship between individual's socialization in family and the tendency to illegality

There is a significant relationship between individual's socialization through friends and the tendency to illegality

There is a significant relationship between individual's socialization through mass media and the tendency to illegality

Social control defines as mechanisms that society employs in order to forcing its member to adapt to society and prevent incompatible uses. In the other words, social control synonymous the set of tangible and intangible factors that society applied in order to preserves his norms and all of those obstacles that prevent them from people guidance and finally, social control is a set of symbolic and materialism sources that is available in the society and is used to assure the compliance of people behavior with pre-determined principles and approved regulations. Hirschi believes that deviation is a result of lack of social control

He claim that those who have strong connection with society, prevent norms and regulation violation and those who have weak connection, have more potential to deviation

He believe that people and society connect each other through factors such as individuals interested in family and social institutions ,commitment to society ,contribution in social roles and activities, personal commitment and believe in social and ethical norms and values. According to social control pattern, religion is a foundation of social relation enforcement and contributes effectively through values and norms enforcement among its followers

According to Hirschi social control theory, we can put forward the following hypothesizes

There is a significant relationship between religiousness and the tendency to illegality .civic culture is a set of values, attitudes and fundamental rules that include commitment and respect to common heritage and recognition of civic obligations and rights. In spite of extended range of social civic theories in sociological definition of citizenship, we should consider emphasis on civic duties and rights, civic participation, civic equality, civic identity, and civic center role without attention to social regulation social class, and ethical and religious class of people. Classical sociologists particularly, Weber, Durkheim and Toones, believe that there is a kind of membership identity and rational ,civic and common commitment for society members in the from of citizenship phenomenon that leads to democratic ,political, social and cultural participation and more social sense of belonging to community and finally leads to strengthen social cohesion and social discipline. Turner believes that civic culture education is related to cultural contribution of society members and all of them should receive the necessary

educations about general culture of society and all of them should be responsible and contribute its extension .regarding civic culture, as a general concept and all of its components, we will investigate civic culture and its components (social participation and social responsibility) in different hypothesizes separately:

1. There is a significant relationship between civic culture and the tendency to illegality
- 2 There is a significant relationship between responsibility and the tendency to illegality.
- 3 There is a significant relationship between social participation and the tendency to illegality.

## Methods

This research method is exploratory. This method superiority to other methods is efficiency and analysis unit characteristics description and their comparison based on scientific inferences that its final objective is scientific achievements and emphasis on desirable practices and activities .these researches purposes and objectives resulted in people attempt to collecting data and information. Exploratory method is a kind of descriptive assessment .through this technique, data had been collected directly from persons (Kalton and Moozer, 345:1990).

## Data collecting method

In this research, the following tools had been used as data collecting tools:

Library studies to gather information about literature, review of theories, statistics and data of sample

Questionnaire: we used questionnaire to gather exploratory data. This questionnaire organized by researcher and includes a brief introduction as a guide and reassurance of variables and mentioned to respondents personal characteristics

This questionnaire questions were closed and we left the necessary space for other items. In this way, we determined some spectrum for dependent and independent variables through current sources and expert's opinions. Data collection had been facilitated through presence in sample areas by skilled interviewers that were familiar with data collecting methods and justification of statistical sample.

## Research validity and reliability

We took the following actions to determine the validity of questionnaire:

- A .reference to related and similar researches and using their questionnaire sample (qualitative and quantitative)
- B .interview with some experts c .applying the social science experts opinions
- D .association and feedback from academic professors especially thesis committee
- E .planning the preliminary questionnaire
- F .pre-test that include distribution of 40 questionnaire among some members of statistical sample and we recognized falseness and correctness of some questions and modified them
- G .planning the final questionnaire after necessary reconsiderations and reforms

In final discussion, we posed this question that to what extent we can generalize pure responses. In the other words, we want to measure assessment accuracy and by reliability we mean that if we reassess the targeted characteristics through that tools, to what extent that results would be similar ,accurate ,practicable and trustable..Estimation of reliability index requires one time test. This method depends on variables efficiency from one question to the next one and its estimation is based on standard deviation of questions this formula in its most general form called Cronbakh alpha coefficient .this method, is a generalize form of Richardson Kooder test that had been designed for two dimension nominal variables(Carmine and Zeller ,11,1979).over rally ,Cronbakh alpha for each index is 0/7.if  $\alpha \geq 0/7$  the reliability is high and its results are more reliable(Hilton ,303,2004).this coefficient for each variable had been presented in the following table :

variable	Cranach alpha coefficient
----------	---------------------------

Tendency to illegality	0/86
Civic culture	0/70
religiousness	0/75
socialization	0/62

### Statistical sample

According to statistical yearbook of statistical center of Iran, among arrested in a period of 1993 to 2003, individuals in the age range of 24 to 25 years old devoted 36% of all of the detainees to themselves and this group followed by 18 to 24 years old with 34%. 35 years individuals devoted 20% and 17 years old individuals devoted 9% of these criminals to themselves. (Hossein nejad, 43, 2006)

### Statistical unit

The statistical unit in this research is one citizen of 18 to 45 years old in Yasooj

Sample, sample size and sampling method:

Our sample is a set of population that was selected through random sampling. The sample should be representative of the population in order to determine society parameter through sampling value (Saei, 27:2003)

In any population, sample is a representative of statistical population. By representativeness, we mean that all of those important characteristics of population exist in sample and we can generalize conclusions

Accordingly, each sample should have characteristics such as generalizability and representativeness, (Saroukhanei, 156-157, 2003).

For sampling purpose, the sample size should be pre-determined. The sample size depends on our confidence to generalize the results of sample to the entire target population. If the accuracy and reliability was higher, a larger sample size is needed and vice versa. (Rafeipor, 371, 2002) this research sampling method is multi-stage stratified random sampling. We used Leen value estimation table and for this research, our statistical sample included 535224 persons based on 2007 census. We estimated the sample size of 381 people with 50% error level and 95% confidence degree but we increased it to 400 individuals in order to research results reassurance.

### Findings:

Social discipline is important in every society because stability of each society depends on social discipline in that society and it's impossible without respecting those norms series that had been determined for people and dominated society, relationships among individuals and among people and government will be strengthened.

But we can't ignore this fact that sometimes we observe illegality phenomenon and law violation in society illegality that is antonym of legalism, result in different factors.

In this research we attempted to consider some of these factors. In this research that had been done in order to investigate the tendency to illegality and its influencing social and cultural factors and after preliminary stages, review of literature, internal and external studies and review of different theories of illegality, choose mixed method for explaining this topic and we used questionnaire in a sample of 400 citizens of 18 to 45 years old in Yasooj for collecting data and analyzed these data through statistical methods, the results of which are as follow: overall, 50.1% of respondents have low tendency to illegality while this tendency for 37.6% is moderate and for 12.3% is high. Pearson correlation coefficient claims that there is an inverse and moderate relationship between civic culture and the tendency to illegality with 99% degree of confidence.

It means that if civic culture increases, the tendency to illegality will decrease. Thus we confirmed this hypothesis. The results of this test are correlated with Richard conclusions (2004)

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation coefficient between civic culture and the tendency to illegality

Significant level	Pearson correlation	Variable2	Variable1
-------------------	---------------------	-----------	-----------

	coefficient		
0/000	-0/534	Tendency to illegality	Civic culture

Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is a moderate and inverse relationship between social responsibility and the tendency to illegality with the degree of confidence of 99%.that means that the higher ,the social responsibility , the lower the tendency to illegality. Thus we confirmed the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship, between social responsibility and the tendency to illegality.

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation coefficient between social responsibility and the tendency to illegality

Significant level	Pearson correlation coefficient	Variable2	Variable1
0/000	-0/391	Tendency to illegality	Social responsibility

Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is a moderate and inverse relationship between social participation and the tendency to illegality with the degree of confidence of 99%.it means that the higher the social participation , the lower the tendency to illegality. thus we confirmed the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between social participation and the tendency to illegality.

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation between social participation and the tendency to illegality

Significance level	Pearson correlation coefficient	Variable 2	Variable 1
0/000	-0/464	The tendency to illegality	Social participation

Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is an inverse and moderate relationship between religiousness and the tendency to illegality with the degree of confidence of 99%.it mean that the more the religiousness, the less the tendency to illegality thus we confirmed the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between religiousness and the tendency to illegality. The results of this test are correlated with the results obtained by Zareiee (2010).

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation between religiousness and the tendency to illegality

Significance level	Pearson correlation coefficient	Variable 2	Variable 1
0/000	-0/491	Tendency to illegality	religiousness

Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is a moderate and inverse relationship between socialization and the tendency to illegality with the confidence degree of 99%.the more the socialization, the less the tendency to illegality. Regarding the significance level of this relationship, we confirmed this hypothesis that there is a significance relationship between socialization and the tendency to illegality

Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is an inverse and moderate relationship between family socialization and the tendency to illegality. It mean that the higher the socialization of individuals in the family, the less the tendency to illegality, regarding the significance level of this relationship, we confirmed this hypothesis that there is a significance relationship between socialization in family and the tendency to illegality

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation between socialization in family and the tendency to illegality

Significance level	Pearson correlation coefficient	Variable 2	Variable 1
--------------------	---------------------------------	------------	------------

0/000	-.397	Tendency to illegality	Socialization in family
-------	-------	------------------------	-------------------------

Pearson correlation shows that there is an inverse and not significant relationship between Socialization through friends and the tendency to illegality. If we consider the significance level of this relationship, we confirmed this hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between socialization through friend and the tendency to illegality. Investigating the effect of media on the tendency to illegality shows that there is a significant relationship between TV, satellite, newspapers, magazine and the tendency to illegality

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation between socialization through friends and the tendency to illegality

Significance level	Pearson correlation coefficient	Variable 2	Variable 1
0/026	-.0111	Tendency to illegality	Socialization trough friends

Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is an inverse and not significant relationship between socialization through mass media and the tendency to illegality.

If we consider the significant level of this relationship, we confirmed this hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between socialization through friends and the tendency to illegality. Separate investigation of the effect of media on the tendency to illegality shows that there is a significant relationship between TV, satellite, internet, newspapers, magazine and the tendency to illegality

Table (33-4): Pearson correlation between socialization through mass media and the tendency to illegality

Significance level	Pearson correlation coefficient	Variable 2	Variable 1
0/008	-.133	The tendency to illegality	Socialization through media

### Structural equations modeling, using Amos graphics

We investigated the assessment tool construct validity and goodness of the fit of variables (Ghasemi, 73:2006) .the following model, investigates the construct validity of the independent variables of socialization, civic culture, religiousness and the tendency to legalism and tests the goodness of the fit of structure

In measurement section, as you can see in this model, most of variables had been loaded suitably and all of those variables that have low load, took out from the equation

This model indices shows the theoretical structure goodness test with observed data and the constructor validity of assessment tools .all of this model comparative values show 90% value or higher value, that mean model distant from the independent one and its proximity to a saturated model based on pre-defined norms.

As norms  $\chi^2/df=0/937$ , GFI=0, TLI=0/830, IFI=0/885 approached 1 this shows the high value of this model and the norm RMSEA=0/08 show a weak performance of residues.



Diagram 2: research experimental model

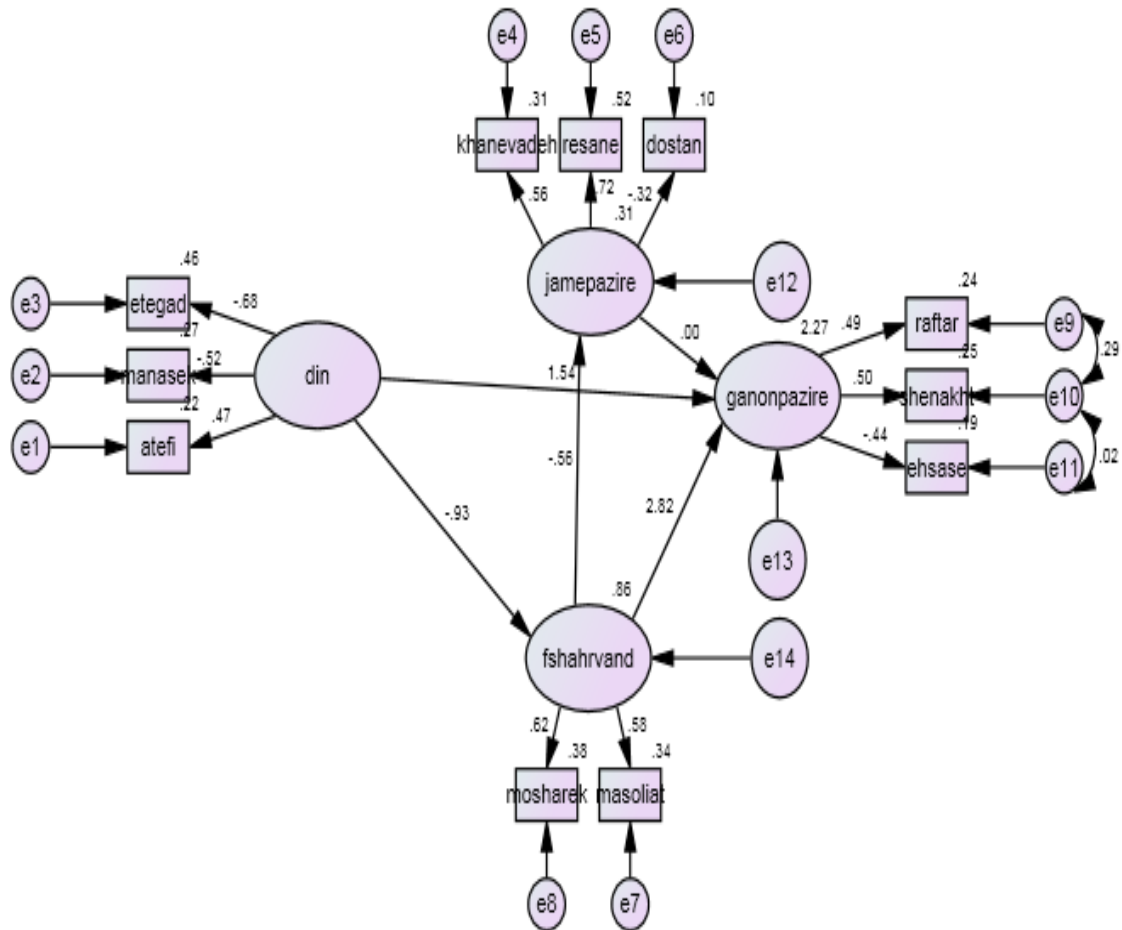


Table 5: results of Amos software output

DF	P	Chi-square	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	IFI	NFI	TLI	CMIN/DF
28	0/000	148/112	0/890	0/08	0/937	0/885	0/851	0/830	3/90

## Conclusion

Socialization is one of the social affective factors in the tendency to illegality in our statistical sample that explains 3% of dependent variable. According to socialization approach, socialization results in values and norms internalization .if it done correctly; people will be interested in law obedience and try not to violate them. Thus individual's socialization in family and society will be effective in illegality behaviors prevalence. This research results shows that there is an inverse relationship between socialization process and the tendency to illegality. In the other words, the higher the socialization, the lower the tendency to illegality. One of the cultural factors that are more effective in the tendency to illegality, compared with other factors, is civic culture factor. Civic culture is a set of values, attitudes, and common fundamental regulations that include belonging, obligation and respect to common heritage and recognition and citizenship obligations and rights(Fatemenia,39:2008).in the most of developing countries such as Iran , urbanization had occurred rapidly and more faster than developed countries and with attention to these facts ,most citizens don't have necessary preparation to this type of living ,bothered bothers by failure to comply with civic rights and violate them

This phenomenon result in social in organization that links social relations thus creates a kind of social anarchy and destroys social trust and all of society members follow their interest instead of national interests.

According to Hirschi theory ,if people were less dependent ,undertakes and believes, their connection with society is more slack and it increase deviation of social responsibility and social participation and generally explain 29%of tendency to illegality index .regarding results, there is a direct relationship between civic culture and the tendency to illegality .another important cultural factor that is important in the tendency to illegality is religiousness .this factor can explain 24%of the tendency to illegality index .according to Hirschi theory ,people believe in regulation and their law abiding is different among different individuals .the weaker their believes , the higher the deviation. Thus deviation is a result of norms and regulations disbelief

If regulations didn't influence the people, they haven't any ethical commitment to law abiding and comply with ethical duties .according to results of this research, there is an inverse relationship between religiousness and the tendency to illegality. In the other words, the more religiousness, the less the tendency to illegality.

## Recommendations and guidelines

**Research recommendation:** we explained 43%Variance of the tendency of illegality through tested factors in this research. Thus we should explain other influencing factors in further studies. Statistical techniques that had been used in this research, applied according to tested hypothesizes .while we can use other statistical techniques for richer understanding of other aspects of tendency to illegality.

## Practical suggestions:

We can enforce the civic regulations foundations through crating new cultural background and increasing the accuracy of regulation and internalize them for future decades. The best solution of urban anti-social behaviors is self-control as long as anti-social behaviors didn't considered as anti-value behavior in people mind, no external control can be effective. In this situation we can hope to urbanization culture stability and law obedience of people.

Institutionalization and urbanization culture development and its educating using different approaches, can decrease illegality. People internalize civic culture if they recognize its advantages and observe them. In this case, they can limit their own freedom and wants, to provide convenience life for others.

Thus enforcing generousness and its education has inseparable tie with civic culture.

Faith and belief in death, also prevents people from deviation.

Faithful persons deviates less than unfaithful individuals and it's include religious periods such as Ramazan and Moharam, crime decrease in thesis periods.

Thus faith is effective in people training and all of their life dimensions such as legalism. More attention to religious believes and their institutionalization ,decrease illegality and deviation .in the other words, using religious institutions, is essential in promotion of legalism especially through Friday pray tribune, community pray and religious centers .religious scholars and the clergy should encourage people to law obedience .among socialization and social factors, we can mention to family, friends and media. The first social and cultural environment that influences the individual's social promotion is family and its member's interactions. An important part of what one learns is through imitation and learning from family members. thus family enforcement can prevents most of social deviations ,both socially and theoretically.

Stability of family and avoiding contrast and internal disputes

Some factors are effective in people abiding to social norms such as education of normalize and social behaviors patterns, enforcement of positive regulations of social life and social control by family. another important factor of socialization ,is friends .people organize their attitudes and values through their relationships with peers and analyzed their behaviors and learn them .one of the important foundations of life skills education is making people familiar with social rights civic society regulations and if this duty performed through mass media ,they will be effective in people knowledge and attitude promotion.TV is a media that has the most audiences compared with other mass media and should devote a part of its programs to people education and promoting their knowledge

In communication era, we cant stop satellites waves sending and penetration of foreign training and norms but we can combat them through internal norms education at home media if people can found their favorite programs in home channels ,certainly ,satellite audience will decrease as far as possible. Restricting satellite programs without creating replaced programs will be useless. Thus we can solve this problem by correct and stable planning by official authorities. Law can dominate the society if people have enough recognition and knowledge about it, the more the knowledge, the less the illegality because ignorance and uncertainty about penalty, can spread inclinations and illegality in society. According to provision 2 of civic law, provisions of Islamic consultative assembly will be imperative after publication in official newspapers and after 15 days period expiration and in this way, no one can resort to unawareness excuse. But it's a fact that only a limited number of citizens, access newspaper. thus only publication of information in newspaper is not sufficient to making people aware of regulations .on the other hand, radio and TV have most audiences in the world thus they should more attempt and devote some of their programs to people civic knowledge promotion. It should be noted that trainers and authorities themselves should obey laws; otherwise, their effectiveness will decrease

## References

- Hajy Aghaee, Mansour Abbasi, Khayyam (2011). Public sociology, Shiraz : Naveed Publications
- Hossein Nejad, M. (2006), "Investigation of Economic Crime in Iran using a panel data models: the theft", Journal of Planning and Budget, February and March 1384, No. 95, pp81-35
- Secretariat of General Council of East Azerbaijan Province (1997) . "Investigation of law abiding and its influencing factors in Tabriz
- Rezaie, M.(2006). "The amount, type and factors affecting illegality, Journal of Sociology", Volume VI, No. 3, pp. 69-47
- Rafeepour F. (2000). Anomie or social unrest, Ava print, Tehran: Soroush publication
- Zareiee, B. (2010), The Role of socioeconomic and cultural factors affecting the illegality (Elam population study), Master Thesis in Sociology, University of Shahid Chamran
- Saroukhany, B. (2002). Research methods in the social sciences, Tehran: Avaye noor publication .volume 1
- Saei, A. (2003). Statistical Analysis in the Social Sciences through Spss for windows software: introduction to social research methods. Third edition, Tehran: Kyanmehr

- Salehie M. (2000), "Challenges and Obstacles of legalism", Social and Cultural Journal of General Council of Islamic Guidance, autumn and winter 78, Shmarh21-20, pp121-102
- Sedaghat, K. (2006). "Socio-cultural factors affecting the legalism and illegality of the citizens of Tabriz ", PhD dissertation in sociology, University of Isfahan
- Elmee, Mahmoud (2007). "Investigation of the role of social factors affecting the legalism of citizens of the city of Tabriz ", Journal of Social and exploratory Sciences, second, seventh issue, winter 1384, pp76-51
- Fahkraee, Serous (2000), Evaluation of the factors affecting the city of Tabriz, light Courier Journal, Vol. V, No. I, pp. 122-111
- Kalton, S.M and Mozer, C. (1990), Research Method, translated by K. Ezadei, Tehran: Keyhan publication
- Klantary Samad, Rabanei, R, Sedaghat .K.(2006). The relationship of Poverty with illegality and the formation of social pathology, Journal of Social Welfare, Fifth Year, No. 18, pp. 65-90
- Vosoughi ,Mansur and Nickkholgh AA (2005). Principles of Sociology, Tehran .Behineh publication