Criminological Analysis of Unveiling (hijab) in Iran with an Emphasis on Islamic Views
(Case Study: Najaf Abad, Isfahan, Iran)

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Abstract

Islamic theorists refer to hijab as a factor of healthy social relationships, which leads to a decrease in the number of crimes. The main question in this research is, "What is the philosophy of canonization in Islam?", "What is the relationship between unveiling and crimes in terms of criminology?" Criminological data approve of the fact that observing hijab rules helps reduce crimes and offences. Research method was analytical-descriptive. The data were collected using questionnaires distributed to 402 men and women in Najaf Abad, Isfahan. Data analysis was done using SPSS software. Then, it was concluded that Islam considers humans' growth and happiness in the canonization of religious sentences. On the other hand, criminology can greatly reduce crimes by identifying the causes of crimes related to the society, leading to the prevention of crimes through the generalization of a hijab culture in the society.

Keywords: criminology, hijab, Islamic Views, unveiling, Iran.
Introduction
Modern societies seek to reduce crimes. Hence, in different countries, different strategies have been proposed. By emphasizing its lessons, Islam considers hijab to be a necessary social element. The purpose of obligatory religious canonization is to refer to the fact that obligatory activities have their own scientific and logical reasons. Islam has adjusted the prejudices of previous religions. Will Durant stated that scientific conversations between men and women, even between husbands and wives, were forbidden by Jewish jurists. They did not send girls to school, and believed that acquisition of knowledge might be dangerous (Will Durant, 1991: 66). In Christianity, clothing style was very important. Even law sentences did not change Jewish ideas of hijab, but they made its rules more intense. In some cases, he went further and put forward the obligations of hijab more strictly (Will Durant, 1991: 439).

Islam has considered hijab as a wise and moderate rule for women, by adjusting and preventing extremes. Verse: ﴿وَلَا يَبدِنَّ زِينَتَهُنَّ الاَّ مَا فَيْضَهَا﴾. This verse is in connection to sentences of preserving and observing hijab in front of strangers (Nour Verse: 31). Generally, Islam's advice and instructions of Muslim women are of great importance, which determine women's existential values. In terms of the importance and sensitivity of this subject, Islam has proposed general principles for a proper pattern of women's clothing style (Nouri, 2016: 3). However, we must pay attention to how hijab can reduce crimes, and how unveiling increases crimes. What role do Islamic lessons play in popularizing hijab and decreasing crimes? How can criminology help to prevent crimes by popularizing a proper culture of hijab? This paper examines the mentioned subjects.

Concept of Islamic Hijab
Hijab is taken from the word "حَجَبَ", meaning "prevention". Hence, body covering is called hijab, because it prevents others' sight of the body (Qasemi, 29: 2008). Hijab basically means "prevention". Body covering is called hijab, because it does not allow seeing (Elisiabi, 124: 1436). Hijab means veiling, covering, chastity, modesty, and (Dehkhoda, 287: 1951). Islamic hijab has extensive dimensions including chastity of mind, chastity of sight, verbal chastity, chastity in interactions, and chastity in using ornaments. Apart from covering the body, women must also cover their ornaments when interacting with strangers (Muhummadi, Eshtehardi, 29-39: 1993).

Verse 53 from Ahzab Sura, which is in relation to prophet Muhammad's wives, is known as the verse of hijab.

In Islam, hijab means that women must cover their whole body when facing strangers, except for the face and hands (from wrist and below). Hands and face must have no makeup or ornaments. Women must attract no attention to their appearance when making presence in public situations. Jurists' judgment also approves of this.

Concepts of Islamic Hijab
According to Islam, hijab has an intellectual logic in different dimensions. Mentally, hijab results in peace of mind, and mental-physical-sexual health; in terms of families, it also leads to more stability, reinforcement of relationships, reduction in betrayals and divorce. Socially, it saves the society from different types of behavior disorders (Motahari, 91: 2000). Islam has tried to preserve women's munificence through hijab. Islam believes that women should
not stay at home with their talents not being shown (Motahari, 96-101: 2000). Hijab also existed in old religions (history of hijab and chastity in past religions and races, 7:2016). As theologians and fundamentalists accept the necessity of wisdom and religion, they state that we receive orders from wisdom, and that religion follows wisdom (Kalaeri, 41-50: 1998). Wisdom considers all factors of corruption to be haram, and approves of anything that leads to perfection in individuals and the society (Nikzad, 220: 2007). Modesty is a branch of wisdom, which invites people to maintain their chastity and adultery are not approved by wisdom (hijab and body covering as a factor of beauty at heart and in the soul, 3:2016). Therefore, wisdom disapproves of unveiling too. Another point is that Islam has a positive attitude to using different types of colors (Tabatabayi Yazdi, 572: 1997).

Prophet Mohammed stated that we should clean our hearts and wear anything we like to (بيض قلبک و البَس ما شَئت) (Islam pedia, 9: 2016). He also stated that we should not wear thin and tight clothes (Tabatabayi Yazdi, 572: 1997). Clothes should not attract attention (Husseini, 97: 2006). Islamic society has recommended the color black for clothes because it does not attract attentions, but it is not a must (women's veiling in divine religions, 15: 2016). Hijab preserves women's essence, and prevents them from dangers.

Criminology and Unveiling

Criminology is the study of the phenomenon of crime (Nahafi Tavana, 23: 2011). How does unveiling increase crimes in the society? Here, it is highly important to identify crimes related to unveiling and their effect on fluctuations of crimes. Identification of victims, as an important concept in criminology, is an approach which pays special attention to the behavior of victims in crime fluctuations. In criminology of unveiling, the behavior of victims and their unveiling are considered. A victim plays a basic role in the crime-criminal relation.

Subjects such as "quality of damage compensation, punishment for criminals, making complaints, and so on are in direct relationship with criminals. Consideration of the type and quality of different crimes shows that every crime has its own victims; in other words, victim conditions mainly lead to the attraction of criminals, and finally to the incidence of crimes (Najafi Tavana, 28: 2011).

Based on the theory of learning misbehaviors, some individuals learn to misbehave in social situations. Theories of learning refer to an insight which is obtained as a result of personal experiences when entering social environments (such as schools or other educational organizations or groups of peers) and adapting to them. These must be distinguished from the instinctive behavior existing in humans from birth, which has a biological aspect. Theories of learning focus on the content of learning and the process of learning. Some of these theories briefly refer to a structural condition which leads to learning in the first place. Even though other theories of learning describe those conditions extensively in both cases, theories focus more on learning than on basic structural conditions (Salimi and Davari, 318:2006).

Based on learning misbehaviors, unveiling is examinable. Learning misbehaviors requires specialization. In Islam, it is advised not to interact with offenders, because they tech offensive behavior to people (Salimi et al, 165: 2009).

Sutherland, a famous criminologist, believes that if individuals are exposed to crime factors, the likelihood of their committing crimes increases. Tendency towards social misbehavior depends upon criminal conditions (Keynia, 478: 2003).
Families and peers play a crucial role in the formation of people's personality. If families misbehave, they will lead their boys and girls to having anti-social and non-social behaviors (Mohebbi and Sameie, 18:2016). Clothing style is very much influenced by the behavior of people in families and peer groups. If people interact and socialize with inappropriate people, they will acquire and apply their misbehavior (Hamedani, 13:2016). The effect of peers reaches its pinnacle in puberty (Sotoudeh, 123: 2006).

A group of peers is a reference group especially for young girls. They even do things they do not want to, in order to be accepted in groups of peers. In fact, an individual's clothing style shows their personality. Many girls imitate their peers' actions and wear unusual clothes, which lead to particular behaviors in them over time; behaviors which individuals do not initially tend to apply to their lives (Ekhbari, 13:2016).

Another criminological theory is the "theory of labeling". Based on this theory, we can control unveiling in the society to a great extent. This theory also refers to the fact that any effort to suppress deviations can lead to more deviations. The process of fighting deviations leads to the formation of a group of people who tend to misbehave more if they are more labeled as people with misbehavior, because the process of social control and monitoring results in a negative image in people with misbehavior. Hence, unveiling is done intentionally and consciously. Therefore, intense behavior towards deviated people leads to an increase in their tendency towards deviation. It is advised that the society tries to change people's attitudes in order to set them on their way to normal behavior (Momtaz, 54: 2002).

In Quran, more than 120 times, the elements of "انذار" have been mentioned; and over 40 times, the word "annunciation" has been used (Tabari, translated by: Khalesi, 76: 1967).

Numerous factors determine unveiling. For instance, we can refer to Dr. Rafeepour's research on the effect of cinema on Iran's social value system since 1989. In his research, he showed that normal behavior and inner control in connection to observing hijab in 1981 had a sharp decrease in 1992. In addition, respect for women with hijab decreased, because when social values change, holders of symbols seem less valuable or valueless to people. In films such as "The Purgatorial" and "Boycott" (1981), "Bride" (1991), and "Actor" (1993), he examined those social value changes, from ultra-materialistic to materialistic, which result from the effect of cinema; and he came to conclusion that the films "Bride" and "Actor" sold well because they did not pay any attention to religious values (Rafeiepour, 8:2016). It can be seen how a social institution can destroy important social values. One of the factors affecting the society's behavior and culture is controlling and monitoring the society. Today, western scientists, especially social theorists, have referred to the subject and done research on it. In the last 50 years, the concept of social control has been seriously studied in the field of theorizing (Korz, translated by: Salasi, 191: 1997). The popularity of unveiling in the society stems from a decrease in social control and surveillance (Korz, translated by: Salasi, 191: 1997). In Islam, monitoring and control is manifested in the form of "enjoining good and forbidding wrong". Prophet Muhammad stated: Whenever norm-breaking, privacy violation, and sins occur publicly, if the majority of people do not apply any monitoring and control, they will be punished (Ghaffarifar, 8:2016).

He also stated: Seven groups of people are damned by God, one of which includes men who are ignorant about their wives' clothing styles (Nouri Altabresik, 391: 2003).

Hence, based on different theories of criminology, family and social factors as well as psychological factors play an essential role in not observing hijab.
Unveiling has many negative social effects, some of which are: an increase in crimes especially sexual crimes, a decrease in the number of marriages, unstable family bases, as well as an increase in the number of divorces (the effect of hijab and chastity on reducing social damages, 15: 2016). It also reduces public security and peace and ethical health as a result of the extension of depravity and corruption (examination of the relationship between unveiling and social-ethical corruption, 12:2016). Furthermore, it leads to an increase in the number of illegal children (Hedayatkhah, 3:2016), increases families' expenses, resulting in crimes such as bribery, money laundering, and stealth. For instance, it can be said that when the variety of clothes and cosmetics increases, and when consumption patterns change for the worse in a society, family expenses increase go up. This can in some cases lead to crimes such as bribery, money laundering, stealth, and defraud.

Crime statistics in this case include good information (Tahmtan, 4:2016).

In new criminology, fighting crimes is not just limited to a crime, a criminal, and crime factors, but it also studies victims (Najafi Tavana, 28: 2011).

Observing hijab rules in the society has many positive effects on the society as well as positive personal effects, which can result in a considerable decrease in the number of sexual crimes and crimes related to sexual affairs, and an increase in the stability of family bases as well as a reduction in the number of divorces, leading to an increase in public security and ethical health, resulting in the provision of a groundwork for growth and advancement in different areas. With a superficial look, it might be explained how hijab decreases rapes. To prove this, statistics of western countries show that in hot days, when women have fewer clothing items on, many more sexual crimes take place (Kouhi, 11:2016). In Italy, sexual crimes are two times more in summer time than in winter (Keynia, 481: 2003).

Case Study: Najaf Abad, Isfahan, Iran

Statistical Population

In order to examine hypotheses, we cannot use only one single thought or attitude in the society. Opposing or agreeing thoughts about unveiling must be considered. Research must be conducted regardless of prejudices and intellectual orientations. Hence, the present study tried to focus on individuals with different attitudes and different patterns for responding to questions. The survey used students from different centers. Responding to the questionnaires was done without the intervention of the researcher, and personal taste was removed from the selection of individuals. Hence, people were neutral and the sample was provided regardless of personal thoughts. For example, in the center of an institute, with the help of the manager, the questionnaires were distributed, and all people with different patterns of hijab were asked to respond to questionnaire items. If a researcher selects respondents through personal tastes, there will be numerous disadvantages, leading to loss of value for the research.

The statistical population of Najaf Abad was the base of field studies. Final analysis was the base of statistical examination based on two groups of women: single and married.

According to the following table, in which the population of Najaf Abad is represented, the number of women between the ages of 9 and 40, based on the table of statistical records of the country, is 82064. Considering the fact that hijab must be observed from the start of puberty, and considering the fact that the age of 40 is an age of complete mind maturity, the present study tried to focus on women between the ages of 9 and 40 in order to obtain statistics. Meanwhile, the highest level of unveiling is seen in this period.
**Table 3-1: Statistics of Najaf Abad's population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban points of Najaf Abad</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9483</td>
<td>10-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11045</td>
<td>15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15382</td>
<td>20-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16920</td>
<td>25-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12980</td>
<td>30-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10331</td>
<td>35-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2084</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measuring sample size, using a Cochran formula:**

Cochran formula is one of the most common methods used for the calculation of the size of the statistical population. In order to determine the size, the simplest method was to use a Cochran formula.

In Cochran formula:

\[ n = \text{sample size} \]
\[ N = \text{Size of statistical population (urban and provincial population).} \]
\[ t \text{ or } z = \text{percentage of standard error of acceptable confidence} \]
\[ p = \text{a portion of population without a certain characteristic (for example, population of women)} \]
\[ q = (1-p) = \text{a portion of population without a certain characteristic (for example, population of women)} \]
\[ d = \text{confidence level or favorable probabilistic accuracy} \]

Usually, p and q are considered to be 0.5. Value of "z" is usually 1.96. "D" can be 0.01 or 0.05.

\[ n = \frac{z^2pq}{d^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{N} + \frac{z^2pq}{d^2} - 1} \]

Now, using this formula for the statistical population of 82062, and considering the value of d=0.01 sample size was 40210. By taking a coefficient of 0.01 from this population, 402 questionnaires were required for final statistics; the 402 completed questionnaires were used for analysis.

**Research Questionnaire**

In this research, the questionnaire was designed based on an examination of research hypotheses. Each item is related to one of the hypotheses, which have been provided for evaluation of dependent and independent variables.

A Likert scale was used for all questions, including responses such as "very much", "much", "not much", "a little", and "I have no idea".

1. Can unveiling increase crime in the society?
2. Does unveiling lead to annoyance for women?
3. Can unveiling be related to all crimes?
4. Does watching satellite channels lead to an increase in unveiling?
5. Does unveiling increase the number of divorces in the society?
6. Does unveiling lead to late marriages?
7. Does unveiling have destructive effects on family economy?
8. Does unveiling lead to an increase in the number of mental disorders?
9. Is there a relationship between unveiling and cultural invasion?
10. Does unawareness of unveiling disadvantages lead to an increase in unveiling?
11. Does unawareness of the reasons for observing hijab rules lead to an increase in unveiling?
12. Does loyalty to religious beliefs lead to observing hijab rules?
13. Can an emphasis on Islamic lessons decrease unveiling?
14. Have present rules been able to confront unveiling in a proper way?
15. Can rules alone solve the problem of unveiling?

**Research Hypotheses**

Researcher must test their hypotheses within a certain process in the society. In this field research, using questionnaires, comments of girls and single and married women were collected and analyzed.

**First Hypothesis**
There is a significant relationship between hijab and decreases and increases in the number of crimes.
This hypothesis is related to items 1, 2, and 3 of the questionnaire, which test the relationship of unveiling with crimes.

**Second hypothesis**
There is a significant relationship between observing hijab and different types of social issues.
Items 4 through 8 of the questionnaire examine this hypothesis.
Social issues are phenomena such as divorce, delay in marriage, more family expenditures, and mental disorders. Here, immoral TV programs with western patterns and using improper clothing items are of great importance. These things finally lead to individuals' tendency towards crimes.

**Third Hypothesis**
There is a significant relationship between adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling and its reduction.
Adoption of constructive policies in the government and expansion of people's awareness of legal reasons for Islamic hijab as well as the disadvantages of cultural invasion lead the society to Islamic hijab. Items 9 through 13 of this questionnaire evaluate the comments of the statistical population about the subject.

**Fourth Hypothesis**
There is a significant relationship between non-suppressive measures and fighting the phenomenon of unveiling.
Despite the fact that unveiling is considered to be a crime in Iran's punishment law, it is a very common social phenomenon. It can be concluded that criminal rules cannot cope with unveiling and it cannot solve the problem alone. Items 14 and 15 refer to the attitudes of the statistical sample to the subject.
Data Collection and Analysis
In order to do statistical analysis, SPSS software and a Pearson Correlation Coefficient test was used. Items were classified based on their relationship with hypotheses; and results were analyzed using SPSS software. After providing questionnaires and before distributing them in the statistical population, we must first measure the reliability and validity of the questionnaire.

Validity
The term "validity" means "correct". Through consultation with experts, items were designed in a way that they were understandable and correct, in order to be considered as a base for the measurement of desired quality, leading to a more fruitful research. Complexity and incorrect design of items can result in respondents' confusion and disturbing results. A vague and incorrect question is like a faulty thermometer which is full of errors.

Reliability
Reliability is the ability to repeat a method, or it is a tool for measurement in different situations. In tests with high reliability, measurement errors are minimized; if a method is not reliable, collected data will not be valid.

Within three weeks, 20 questionnaires were used. And the obtained results were not very different from those in the first step. In the final test, nobody criticized the vagueness of items, and obtained results were useful. It can be said that some items received a response of "I have no idea" because they were vague items. One of the respondents was asked about why he gave a response of "I have no idea" to the question, "How can "unveiling" cause mental disorders?" And he replied, "I do not have any expert knowledge related to this question, so I had that response". And he did not go any further. Generally, the results obtained from the questionnaire were satisfactory and in congruence with the research.

After the examination of the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, as well as distribution of it to the statistical population, based on the obtained responses, the statistical results were evaluated for Najaf Abad.

Statistical Data Analysis and Conclusion
Here, each hypothesis is examined. Based on the obtained responses and the relationship of each question with each hypothesis, we do analysis and draw conclusions.

Analysis of First Hypothesis
The first hypothesis refers to the fact that there is a significant relationship between unveiling and increase or decrease in crimes in the society. This means that if unveiling increases, there will be an increase in the number of crimes; and that if hijab is observed, there will be fewer crimes. In order to examine the first hypothesis of the research, a Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used for determining the relationship between criterion variable and predictor variable; its results are as follows:

\[ H_0 : \text{There is not a significant relationship between unveiling and increase or decrease in the number of crimes.} \]
\[ H_A : \text{There is a significant relationship between unveiling and increase or decrease in the number of crimes.} \]
Table 3-2: Pearson Correlation Coefficient for determination of relationship between unveiling and incidence of crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unveiling</td>
<td>0.850</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2 indicates the relationship between criterion variable and predictor variable. Pearson correlation coefficient test discovers a significant relationship between unveiling and crimes; this relationship is significant in a level of \( p < 0.01 \) meaning that null hypothesis is not approved. Hence, there is a significant relationship between unveiling and crimes. Therefore, it can be said that unveiling can increase crimes, and that crimes such as depravity, sexual offence, adultery, and so forth can also have a relationship with unveiling.

Analysis of Second Hypothesis

There is as significant relationship between unveiling and various social issues. In this hypothesis, not observing hijab leads to issues which cannot be called social abnormalities.

\( H_0 \): There is not a significant relationship between unveiling and various social issues.
\( H_A \): There is a significant relationship between unveiling and various social issues.

In order to examine the second hypothesis of the research, a Pearson correlation coefficient was used for the determination of criterion variable and predictor variable; its results are as follows:

Table 3-3: Pearson correlation coefficient for determination of relationship between unveiling and social issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unveiling</td>
<td>0.289</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-3 indicates the relationship between criterion variable and predictor variable. In addition, Pearson correlation coefficient test discovers a significant relationship between unveiling and social issues, which is significant in a level of \( p < 0.01 \), meaning that null hypothesis is disapproved. Hence, there is a significant relationship between unveiling and social issues such as divorce, delay in marriage, mental disorders, and so forth. Therefore, it can be said that unveiling not only leads to crimes but it also results in semi-crimes and many other social issues which are initially manifested as abnormalities, which later turn into crimes and crime-orientation. For instance, late marriage is not a crime, but it can later on lead to corruption and depravity in life. In terms of divorce, it can be said that it has preliminary stages including not paying alimony, conflicts such as fights, and other crimes. Each mentioned issue requires extensive examination, which will not be discussed here. Generally, unveiling brings about social issues, leading to crimes.
Analysis of Third Hypothesis

In the third hypothesis, there is a significant relationship between proper confrontation with unveiling and adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling. This means that unveiling can be eliminated through making and applying new governmental policies such as making people aware of the disadvantages of unveiling, legal reasons for hijab, with an emphasis on Islamic lessons, and building faithfulness in the hearts of people. Finally, hijab is immunity not limitedness. In order to examine this hypothesis, a Pearson correlation coefficient was used for the determination of criterion variable and predictor variable; its result is as follows:

\[ H_0 \]: There is not a significant relationship between proper confrontation with unveiling and adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling.

\[ H_A \]: There is a significant relationship between proper confrontation with hijab and adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling.

Table 3-4: Pearson correlation coefficient for determination of relationship between proper confrontation with unveiling and adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proper confrontation with hijab</td>
<td>0.570</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption of policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-4 indicates the relationship between criterion variable and predictor variable. Additionally, Pearson correlation coefficient test shows a significant relationship between proper confrontation with unveiling and adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling. This relationship is significant in a level of \( p < 0.01 \), meaning that null hypothesis is disapproved. Hence, there is a significant relationship between proper confrontation with unveiling and adoption of proper policies for fighting unveiling. Generally, it can be concluded that the problem of unveiling can be solved, leading the society to hijab-focused thoughts which are necessary for life.

Analysis of Fourth Hypothesis

The fourth hypothesis refers to the fact that there is a significant relationship between novel strategies except for punishing unveiled individuals and criminalization of unveiling. As mentioned in article 638 of Islamic punishment rules, not observing Islamic hijab in public places is considered as crime, which is fined and leads to imprisonment. Criminalization of unveiling has not been very effective in the society; hence, the proposition of this hypothesis can prove the fact that criminalization of unveiling and punishing unveiled people, and generally that enforcing laws has not been effective enough. Thus, new strategies must be devised.

Hypothesis: There is not a significant relationship between current rules and observing hijab. In order to examine the fourth hypothesis, a Pearson correlation coefficient was used for the determination of the relationship between criterion variable and predictor variable; its result is as follows:
H₀: There is not a significant relationship between current rules and observing hijab.
Hₐ: There is a significant relationship between current rules and observing hijab.

Table 3-5: Pearson correlation coefficient for determination of relationship between current rules and observing hijab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current rules</td>
<td>0.400</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observing hijab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-5 indicates the relationship between criterion variable and predictor variable. Furthermore, Pearson correlation coefficient shows a significant relationship between current rules and observing hijab, which is significant in a level of p>0.01, meaning that null hypothesis is disapproved. Hence, there is not a significant relationship between current rules and observing hijab. This means that rules and criminalization of unveiling has not been able to lead people to observing hijab. Therefore, new strategies must be devised in order to resolve this social issue.
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