



## Investigating The Effect Of The Law Changing The Official Time Of The Country In Creating Violence And Delinquency In Iranian Criminal Law

Ali Khoshnam<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Department of criminal law and criminology, Islamic Azad University Birjand branch, Birjand, Iran.

**\*Corresponding Author:** Ali Khoshnam

\*Department of criminal law and criminology, Islamic Azad University Birjand branch, Birjand, Iran.

Email: ali.khoshnam1991@gmail.com

### Abstract

Sudden or announced change of working and office hours in different countries is a major issue in development plans. But maybe this normal thing in many administrative affairs is the cause of chaos and an excuse for committing crimes and violence. Corruption and crime have existed as an unavoidable and abnormal phenomenon among all societies from the past to the present day, and it seems that wherever there is a degree of discretion, the existence of corruption is considered inevitable. Improving the health of the administrative system in the context of changing hours and dealing with corruption is considered one of the most essential functions of a stable government system and at the same time one of the main foundations of its strength. In this research, the effect of the country's official clock change law on creating violence and delinquency in Iran's criminal law was investigated. The results showed that changing the country's official clock has an effect on creating violence and delinquency in Iran's criminal law. The direction of this effect is largely positive, because it creates administrative health and reduces the amount of delinquency. Also, in addition to changing official hours, factors such as Gender, air temperature, order and discipline of the external environment, people's culture, economic and political conditions, people's planning and other environmental conditions are effective on violence and delinquency. Finally, it is suggested to pay attention to the improvement of other conditions to further improve the effect of office hours on violence. For example, rotating office hours in this era, which gives authority to people, will calm them down and ultimately reduce violence. The type of planning and policy of people and politicians should also be considered appropriate to the situation.

CC License  
CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0

**Keywords:** Change of official hours, Delinquency, Administrative health, Violence.

### Introduction

The law on the changing of the clocks specifies the going forward of the clocks in spring (at 24:00 on the first day of month Farvardin in the Iranian calendar, roughly equal to March 21<sup>st</sup> in the Gregorian calendar) or the going back of the clocks in autumn (at 24:00 on the last day of summer, roughly equal to September 21<sup>st</sup> in the Gregorian calendar). The relevant law was approved in the year 1370 (1991) by the Cabinet of President Rafsanjani and was in effect as of Shahrivar 1386 (September 2007). Any element with the capability of changing the order and norms of a society will certainly affect the lifestyle as well as the performance of the

individuals comprising that society, as it may be seen in certain sacred months of the year such as Ramadan or Muharram in the Islamic calendar when, based on data, cases of alcohol drinking and robbery are reduced (Delcea C, et al., 2023). As the changing of the clocks is also, by essence, a source of change and newness, it can well affect the lives of the humans living in the society undergoing that change. Other relevant instances are the changes in behavior and reactions of individuals when the weather gets cold in winter or when it becomes hot in summer. In this respect, the rise in violence is associated with hot seasons whereas the increase in cases of robbery is witnessed in the cold days of the year.

The changing of the clocks dates back to the first World War when the trend was adopted with the aim of saving energy. Today, however, many countries have started to think twice before implementing the law as it is said to have adverse effects on the soul and mental health of human beings. Taking into account the fields of legal psychology and neuroscience, the influences of this phenomenon on social conduct, especially in terms of breeding violence and delinquency, could be better understood. On this basis, the abrogation of the said law has been put on the Iranian Parliament's agenda, based on the Single Article of the relevant Bill. The proponents of abrogation claim that the public are against the changing of the clocks as they need stability in their lives. Furthermore, they state that the implementation of this law has not helped with energy saving as expected and could even leave destructive effects on human health.

Accordingly, the present study tries to review the effects of the law of the changing of the clocks on the society, as well as other evolutionary factors, in terms of raising violence and crime with regard to criminal law, criminology, and an emerging sub-discipline of criminology known as neurocriminology. This study will certainly make a large contribution to the literature of change in the society and its effects on the level of crime and violence as there are scarce resources available in the country concerned with this subject.

### ***Review of Literature***

There are pros and cons to the establishment and expansion of the media in Iran, as in any other countries. A negative aspect has definitely been media violence. Rouzbahani et al. conducted a study titled "An Analysis of Media Violence (Case Study: Media Violence during Iran's Presidential Elections) in 2022, aiming at analyzing the content of media violence during the 12<sup>th</sup> presidential election in 2017. The statistical population included Iran, Shargh, Kayhan and Vatan Emrouz newspapers and the statistical sample was the content of violence in these newspapers. This research study applied quantitative content analysis and targeted sampling methodology. The measurement tools included observation and study, implemented through the coding of violence-related cases. The units of measurement were "word" and "sentence". The findings indicated that during the election time, the mentioned newspapers were different in terms of audience, subject, type of accusation, and publishing of violent content.

Atrian (2021), in his study under the title of "Analyzing the Legal Gap Concerned with Domestic Violence against Women in Iran's Criminal Law", pointed to the fact that violence against the entirety of women's body and spirituality within the family is a reality of the society which, once accepted, will necessitate prevention and treatment. The Iranian lawmaker has considered physical and mental violence, regardless of gender and the place where crime occurs, a criminal concept. In few cases, the agent causing damage to a woman has been subject to diminished or even zero punishment. On the other side of the spectrum, some cases have been taken as crime only when the subject is a woman. Atrian's study has tried to investigate the mentioned legal gaps and discrepancies so that the future will be witness to better conditions once a woman complains to the judiciary or other sources. Needless to say, domestic violence against women, apart from legal and ethical aspects, encompasses physical, mental and social consequences, with the capacity to endanger the health of woman, families, and the society as a whole. In this respect, relevant theories and the frequency and prevalence of violent cases along with the influential factors need to be reviewed. The findings of this study pointed to various patterns of violence in the globe. The percentage of domestic violence was 66 percent within the 28 Iranian provinces under study, with some cities being witness to an epidemic of violence. Influential factors included individual and familial characteristics, the social environment, male power in terms of economic capabilities, the amount of support by organizations, the role of the media, and legal support.

Garshasbi et al. (2016), in their study titled "A Survey of the Relationship Between Organizational Culture and Change Management in Public Offices in Karaj City", reviewed the role of the change in the forming of the behavior of employees. The statistical population included 552 employees in public offices in Karaj City of whom, 120 were selected using the cluster sampling method. The tools included the Denison Organizational

Culture Survey with a coefficient of reliability of 87 percent as well as the Change Management Survey with a coefficient of reliability of 91 percent using Cronbach's alpha. Meanwhile, the predictor variable was the organizational culture and the criterion variable was change management. The statistical methods included Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney U test, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, and Friedman test. The findings indicated a positively significant relationship between organizational culture and change management with a correlation coefficient of 72 percent at a significance level of 1.0 percent. Moreover, a significant relationship was witnessed between the four types of organizational cultures, namely adhocracy, clan, hierarchy, and market, and change management. The market culture has the most significant relationship with change management with a correlation coefficient of 69 percent. No significant relationship was witnessed between organizational culture and change management in terms of the gender and the level of education of the employees.

Marzban and Begheri (2014), in their study titled "Management of Change and Organizational Development and Analysis of Change Facilitators" indicated that change is inevitable and needs to be planned and managed if aimed at facilitating effective and constructive developments in organizations. On this basis, today's world is said to be in an ever-increasing need for a type of management that gives value to the creation of organizations enabling their potentials on the one hand and solving crises and emergencies in the office on the other. Currently, evolution, reconstruction, and renovation are the significant aspects of organizational health. Therefore, the management of change is one of the hardest tasks for the managers and solutions need to be found so that the managers and employees in every organization will show the lowest resistance to change and innovation and accept effective and essential changes easily. The mentioned study was of a library research type and used the tool of observation in the General Office of Youth and Sports of Fars Province. Questionnaires were distributed among the managers and employees randomly selected. The findings pointed to the significance and necessity for organizational change and the management of organizational development with the aim of lowering resistance. Finally, solutions and recommendations for the facilitation of change and development in organizations were presented.

Poornaghash Tehrani and Tashk (2007) developed a study under the title of "A Survey and Comparison of Different Types of Domestic Violence in Tehran by Gender". This study, inspired by the fact that domestic violence has turned into a serious social problem over the last few decades, was done with the objective of describing the peculiarities of this unpleasant phenomenon including factors leading to conflict within the family (as pointed by spouses), the type of violence adopted by spouses against one another, and the type of reaction each spouse comes up with at the time of being subject to violence. To this end, researcher-made questionnaires were distributed among 40 couples selected randomly among those referring to Tehran's family court, complaining from domestic violence. The psychometric response method was a 5-point Likert scale. The findings indicated the two factors of ignoring the wife and dissatisfaction with food as leading to committing violence by men against women. On the other hand, factors such as opting not to speak with the husband, being dissatisfied with the level of cooperation on the part of the husband in terms of taking care of the children, and the husband's addiction to narcotics were among those that led to conflicts on the part of the women and even paving the way for them to act violently. At the time of the conflict, men were more physical while women used methods that bore psychological pain. Taking into account the mentioned points, recommendations were given to prevent such behavior.

### ***Research Significance***

Considering the negative effects of the law of the changing of the clocks, the origins of which dating back to World War I, the European Parliament voted against this law in 2019, requiring the countries to devise appropriate plans if they decide to implement this law in one way or another. Based on research, the changing of the clocks has had cultural, social, and physiological consequences for humans, adversely affecting both the body and soul and probably leading to stress, violence, and crime in citizens. European studies have declared that the changing of the clocks has not helped much with improvements in economic indicators either. Research studies by Chicago University show that upon the changing of the clocks, the number of patients hospitalized in mental asylums has increased and cases of traffic accidents have also risen. As a result, people may start using narcotic drugs and drinking alcohol to do away with the stress they could have been suffering in the aftermath of the changing of the clocks. Most cases of bad temper and violence emerge at the time of fatigue and stress, causing people to make misjudgments when it comes to dealing with problems and evaluating them reasonably. Upon the submission of the bill on the abrogation of the law of the changing of the clocks to Iran's Parliament, proponents and opponents found opportunity to express comments. Ultimately, the Commission on Social Affairs, upon investigating the general highlights of the bill, voted for the cancellation of the law.

Considering the significance of the topic and the current hot debates regarding the said decision in different forums, the present study has been conducted in order to deal with the possible effects of this law on the rise of violence and crime according to Iran's criminal law.

### ***Innovative Nature of the Study***

The concept of the effect of the law of the changing of the clocks on the increase of violence and crime with regard to the principles of Iran's criminal law is hereby being studied for the first time in the country. Considering the fact that this is a new concern, few essays or books have been published so far, which deal directly with the subject of the change in the official hours of the country and its possible negative consequences. Therefore, this study is an innovation by nature

### ***Research Questions:***

1. How could the changing of the clocks affect the emergence of violence and crime in the society in view of Iran's criminal law?
2. In addition to the changing of the clocks, what other factors could possibly lead to the emergence of violence and crime in the society?

### ***Changing of the Clocks and Organizational Corruption***

It is worth taking note of some pieces of news related to the changing of the official hours of the country at this point.

#### ***News: No More Springing Forward and Going Back of the Clocks in 2023***

*Vali Esmaili, the head of the Parliament's Commission for Social Affairs, has announced the lifting of ambiguities associated with the law of the changing of the clocks as posed by the Guardian Council. In an interview with the Islamic Consultative Assembly News Agency, Esmaili explained the Parliament's agenda for April 10, 2023 and expressed that the pitfalls in the law have been seen into in the presence of the jurist, Hadi Tahan Nazif. Accordingly, the problematic issues have been resolved; however, the law shall not be implemented by the government in 2023 due to the lack of the necessary infrastructure.*

*Based on Article 82, Civil Services Management Law, the government is authorized to determine the official working hours for government agencies and organizations. The official hours of the country will not change in the coming year; nevertheless, the government is obligated to build the necessary infrastructure for the implementation of this law. The participants included jurists of the Guardian Council as well as the representatives of the Ministry of Energy, the research center of the Parliament, and related agencies and organizations.*

The changing of the clocks is presently the main point of discussion in most forums in Iran, especially with regard to its possible influence on the rise of corruption as well as crime and violence in the community. Corruption occurs when two conditions are met; one being intention and the other being opportunity. For corruption to actualize, there needs first to exist an intention which may be either internal (inner motivations) or external (environmental factors). Poverty, dissatisfaction, the will for revenge, greed, and extravagance comprise the former, while a positive attitude towards corruption and peer pressure for corrupt conduct are instances of the latter. Once the intention is in place, there comes the time for opportunity<sup>1</sup>. For a crime to be committed and a behavior to be corrupt, several political and economic conditions should be at place as follows:

#### ***Political Conditions***

- The political structure
- Power
- Responsibilities of politicians
- Costs and benefits

#### ***Economic Conditions as Regards the Changing of the Clocks***

The government's intervention in setting official working hours for the unofficial market could be the main source of raising corruption. The less is a market environment competitive, the higher the likelihood of the

<sup>1</sup> Farajpoor, Majid. *Poverty, Corruption, and Discrimination as Development Impediments in Iran*. Rasabooks.ir, 2004, p. 18.

emergence of corruption as the employees will have the intention and opportunity for rent-seeking activities and asking for a bribe. Government intervention in the market may occur in the following forms:

- Setting trade limitations
- Adoption of discriminating industrial policies
- Control of prices on an hourly basis
- Multiple exchange rates and allocation of government credits to luxury goods

When the prices are lower than the market rates, excess demand for goods and services happens and this necessitates rationing which in turn sets the ground for the emergence of financial corruption.

*Social and Cultural Factors Associated with Clock-Change-Related Corruption*

**News:** *The official hours of the country will go back for the last time on September 22. There will be no more going back or forward of the clocks at the beginning and the middle of the Iranian year. The Speaker of the Parliament communicated to the President the Cancellation of the Law of Changing Clocks in May. Accordingly, the government will be no more authorized to change the official hours of the country.*

In order to fight corruption in organizations, the changing of the clocks as well as a number of other factors need to be taken into consideration. While taking into consideration the salaries and wages of government employees and workers, social and cultural factors should not be ignored, as corrupt conduct is not rooted in a need for financial resources only; it is instead mostly related to the culture and character of the one who takes to it. If corruption is not considered a taboo according to the culture of one community, the public will not react negatively. Some social and cultural factors associated with corruption are as follows:

- General level of morality and the public's adherence to values such as punctuality
- Valuing family relations and ethnicity
- Organizational ties
- Professional conscience and social discipline
- Public reaction to corruption in the society

Time paradigm has a big influence on crime timing. Traditionally, organizational corruption appears in the form of an agreement between the offeror and the recipient through which one party opts to influence the other party's decisions by paying him/her a reward. Therefore, this form of corruption could be defined as an economic transaction the parties to which are satisfied with the subject of the transaction. Accordingly, it is a deal by which one party demands for the object supplied by the other. Such a transaction is seldom registered officially and, therefore, may not be easily traced. Corruption is by nature a partnership of two individuals or groups (in the form of bribery and extortion) or by officials on their own (embezzlement). This does not mean that corruption is limited just to the agents of the public sector as the private sector's actors are also prone to corrupt conduct<sup>2</sup>.

There are a set of administrative rules and regulations governing the activities of organizations. Any behavior violating these rules or bearing personal interest is regarded as organizational corruption. This is not a comprehensive definition as the limits and borders are not clear and corruption is a relative concept, which is defined according to the value system of any society. According to the World Bank and the Transparency International, corruption is defined as the abuse of public office and entrusted power for private gain, covering a wide range of behavior, from bribery to theft of public funds. Corruption is found all over the world, while it is more common in countries with weak and fragile institutions affected by conflict. Repeated cases of violations of administrative rules by employees could in turn lead to reduced efficiency and efficacy. Although violation will not necessarily lead to corruption, elements like repetition, continuity, institutionalization, and influence could turn it into corrupt conduct. A corrupt management body is highly correlated with the different levels of employees as corruption at high levels of the organization requires assistance and coordination on the part of the middle and operational levels, heightening the institutional nature of organizational corruption which is very common and beyond time and place. This phenomenon is born along with the sovereignty. Once human activity found an organized and integrated entirety, organizational corruption came into the picture as an indispensable component of the organization. Thus, it can even be known as the unwanted child of the organization, consummated through various intra-organizational interactions as well as those between the

<sup>2</sup> Rahbar et al., *ibid*, p. 112.

organization and the environment. This form of corruption is the pestilence of many developing countries including Iran, consuming a great deal of useful time, energy, and resources. What paves the way for such corruption is the system and the method of the management of administrative affairs<sup>3</sup>. Various cases of deviations from the right way or enforcing personal power and illegitimate use of the position are known as corruptive. Organizational corruption may be conducted by the political elites, high-ranking employees or government authorities, and political parties. Political dirty work of this kind is referred to as “white-collar” and is performed in sectors like imports, auctions and bidding, major domestic and external purchases, sales of mineral resources, and large-scale development projects. On the other side of the spectrum are the low-ranking employees in both public and private sectors, who ask for a bribe or get involved in illegal manipulations.

A change in the ordinary pace of life or administrative norms, if done without proper planning and thinking, adversely affects a healthy lifestyle and could lead to delinquencies. The degree of the prevalence of corruption is different from one society to another, graded from low and exceptional to very prevalent and regulated. If there are few cases of corrupt conduct in the society, they could be easily identified and punished, whereas in case they become very prevalent and organized, the probability of discovery and punishment is reduced and motivation for commitment rises. This is because contrary to the former case, parties are not willing to report to authorities. Wherever corruption becomes an order or a norm, institutions as well as rules and behavioral disciplines assimilate with the faulty models set by corrupt public brokers and bureaucrats. In this respect, corruption (in the form of bribery for instance) could further reduce the pace of the judicial procedures. The well-known thinker, Herbert Werlin, describes corruption as similar to a football match whereby the referee shows a card to the violating player whereas regulated corruption is similar to encouraging violence during the match. On this basis, the match turns into a source of conflict. This form of corruption threatens the economic development of many developing states<sup>4</sup>.

The person who intends to commit a crime takes to analyze the costs and benefits of doing so based on the time and place. In an administrative system polluted with organized corruption, investors know the target of their bribing and what they will gain in exchange. For instance, they make sure that they will acquire the necessary licenses for the establishment of their firms once they have paid the bribe. Organized corruption occurs when the required money (bribe) and the receiver of the bribe (recipient) are present and the payment of the bribe guarantees the fulfillment of the order of the briber. Some believe that organized corruption is less damaging than an unorganized one as the corrupt bureaucrat asks for a certain share of the profit of the firm and his benefit is guaranteed when the firm is lucrative. In unorganized corruption, investors need to bribe several officials who may ask for even more. Systemic corruption, however, is an inclusive and organized one affecting all the levels of the government including public officials and politicians found in great numbers in organizations. Systemic corruption is in fact a political phenomenon under which brokers and public agents misuse their official position to plan the transfer of illegitimate earnings and benefits either to their own accounts or those of the relatives and family members. Through expanding the scope of their responsibilities to areas like market regulation, supervision, and services as well as weakening economic competition, they try to use official channels to transfer the illegitimate earnings and benefits thereby received to their personal accounts<sup>5</sup>.

The changing of the clocks will disturb the routine of the family as well as the administrative order. A review of the time path of crime indicates variation depending on the season. Corruption on a macro level is different than that on a micro level. The corruption committed by government officials, ministers, and high-ranking employees is the one on a macro level, while that by low-level employees, police officers, and Customs officials is described to be on a micro level. Controlling the *macro* is more important than the *micro*. If the former is not controlled, the latter may not be resolved and removed. Corruption on a macro level is done by high-ranking officials in groups and networks with remarkable gaining. The ones who commit this type of crime are white-collar holders of wealth and power. They make the most damage to the society while they are not brought to the court. They will not be sued as they can always justify their cases or are supported and have a chance to escape. Research proves that organizational corruption among the low and middle levels in many countries is to a large extent dependent on corruption among high-ranking managers and politicians. A corrupt body of leadership is partly requiring middle managers to access such earnings. The other part is related to the

<sup>3</sup> Abbaszadegan, Seyed-Mohammad (2004). *Organizational Corruption*. Iran Cultural Studies, Tehran, p. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Abbaszadegan, Seyed-Mohammad, *ibid*, p. 19.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*. p. 20.-

weakening of supervisory and auditing institutions, the media, and the role of the judiciary. The lengthened hours for crime commitment are witnessed more in countries lacking any administrative discipline. Speaking of the overlap between crime and timing, one needs to be careful of the effects of this development on the rate of crime. In advanced economies, government activities are limited within the major policymaking framework while in developing economies, the rate of effect is between 1 and 3 percent. When the peak of electricity consumption is reduced, this effect is between 1 and 1.5 percent. Accordingly, experts have expressed agreement for the continuation of this law as in previous years. Feasibility studies as well as reliable documents point to the necessity for the continuation of the law considering energy savings and religious hours. Based on Tasnim's report, however, the plan for avoiding the changing of the clocks has recently been put on the agenda of the Parliament whereby the official hours will not change at the beginning of Spring and Autumn. This has led to reactions by social media users. Any administrative action such as an unplanned change in office hours as contrary to this law and for the purpose of fulfilling a personal interest shall be considered as organizational corruption. Corruption is a form of chaos which disturbs order and damages the roots of the structure, thereby accelerating its demolition. Organizational corruption is indicative of a damage to the administrative body, emanating from multiple intangible and invisible factors. Finding the roots of corruption depends on the methods the government adopts in order to control and gradually remove it. The Law on Elevation of Administrative Health is aimed at providing new definitions and coming up with new solutions for corruption. The law is however not comprehensive enough. This requires the overall understanding of administrative, cultural, political, and economic issues, which could ultimately lead to the ratification of an integrated law for the improvement of administrative performance, raising public awareness and culture, building up the capacity to take responsibility, and uplifting public trust in authorities for fighting corruption. The changing of the clocks has been announced as a violation of the law according to Article 8, Law on Investigation of Administrative Offences, in 38 Paragraphs. Article 2 refers to two distinct concepts of fault and crime whereby the former refers to unintentional ignorance while the latter is concerned with an intentional violation of the rules and regulations. Accordingly, an administrative offence committed by an employee includes one of the said forms which could blame the employee and make him/her subject to suing<sup>6</sup>.

#### *Violence at Various Hours*

Mafakher et al. (2021) state that there are a number of factors which affect violence in humans. One of them is the time of the night and day when the crime is intended. As heat affects violence, a change in office hours in different seasons can also affect the time and frequency of violence. Anger is also a normal feeling in humans as are sadness, happiness, anxiety, fear, and joy. Any human may get angry in reaction to an event. The important point is how to deal with it. Having peace and the ability to keep it is a sign of a successful married life. Unnecessary anger and bad temper can disturb peace. Some hours in the night and day make the person prone to arguments<sup>7</sup>.

#### *Questions:*

- What are anger hours?
- How could anger be overcome peacefully and without damaging one's married life?

#### *6 o'clock in the morning:*

In early morning hours, anger is in its lowest level as there are few factors to entice it. Physiologically, the highest amount of serotonin is secreted at this time and therefore relative peace and tranquility of the body and soul is at hand. Needless to say, morning exercise is an important preventive factor in relation with the anger possibly remaining from the day before or the sleeplessness of the night.

#### *7 o'clock in the morning:*

It is worth bearing in mind that a reduction in blood sugar levels prior to breakfast time could trigger anger. Thus, having breakfast is the first step to control anger. It is advised not to argue with the spouse and children over unimportant things, like the toasting of bread, which could turn into a pandemonium.

<sup>6</sup> Abolhamd, Abdolhamid, *ibid*, p. 292.

<sup>7</sup> Mafakher, Leila; Khatibi, Amin; Hozhabrnia, Zahra; and Amir Nadri. *Identification of Factors Affecting Violence and Anger*. Razi Journal of Medical Sciences, 2021, pp. 92-103, 28(9).

*8 to 10 o'clock in the morning:*

Experts believe that between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, one may be the most susceptible to anger as it is the traffic jam time which is, in essence, a very important triggering factor. Meanwhile, listening to rock music while driving could drastically reduce the threshold for tolerating traffic jam and noise pollution, possibly leading to explosive anger. At these hours, it is advised that drivers should not speak with their spouses on the phone.

*Between 11 in the morning and 1 in the afternoon:*

If the early hours of the day start with arguments and tension, the ground for the emergence of anger is set. Hunger further increases the level of anger. Therefore, timely eating of lunch will hinder hypoglycemia which in turn helps with anger control.

*Between 1 and 4 p.m.:*

These are the hours with the least probability for the emergence of anger and violence. The number of quarrels is the lowest at this time. Nevertheless, eating something to avoid hypoglycemia is advised. In hot seasons, these hours may become critical and citizens may get angry at minor things.

*Between 4 and 6 p.m.:*

These are the hours with the highest cases of anger as the traffic jam is at the peak. Fatigue of the working day and air pollution also add salt to injury, lowering the person's level of tolerance.

*Between 6 and 7 p.m.:*

These are the hours when one is the most tired and prone to anger. As everyone returns home sick and tired with the unpleasant experiences of the day, care needs to be taken so that simple talks will not lead to hot debates.

*8 p.m.:*

As the dinner time gets nearer, people's anger threshold lowers as blood sugar drops. Under these circumstances, any unpleasant factor could lead to a chaos.

*Between 9 and 10 p.m.:*

Near the sleeping time, tensions are reduced. Thus, much anger and violence will not be witnessed. However, in case one is angry due to some problems of the day, this may continue through the night and even the next morning. Therefore, one is going to wake up angry. Watching violent and action films on TV directly affects the mental health of individuals and leads to anger. To offset this, listening to some mellow music and watching TV programs with no violent content is advised. If one needs to talk with his/her spouse, they had better choose these hours.

*11 p.m.:*

A peaceful and quiet sleep needs to be prepared for so that one will not be an angry person the next morning. It is highly advised that a glass of hot milk be drunk and the house should enjoy suitable lighting and air conditioning.

*Between 00:00 and 4 in the morning:*

One may think that while sleeping, nothing can make him tense. This is wrong. If the surroundings are affected by noise and disturbing light, one's sleep will be full of tension, paving the way for a day of stress and anger.

*5 o'clock in the morning:*

This is for many a time for praying and feeling one nearer to the Creator. Thus, it has a significant spiritual effect on one's peace of mind. Experts believe that morning prayers play a pivotal role in the reduction of daily tensions and anger, raising individuals' level of tolerance for unpleasant things<sup>8</sup>.

*Influence of Heat on Violence*

Everyone has had the experience of bad effects of hot weather on behavior in the forms of restlessness, agitation, and anger. In the hot times of the year, tolerance decreases. But how are these related? It is important

---

<sup>8</sup> <https://healthplus.ir/2017/06/24/>  
Available online at: <https://jazindia.com>



to note that violent and criminal behavior is witnessed more in countries located near the equator. Rates of street conflict and quarrels are also higher in hot seasons. Lack of proper life skills and other necessary relationship skills intensifies the problem. Therefore, solutions need to be found.

### Concluding Remarks

Criminologists have largely focused on the identification and clarification of organizational violence. The present study was conducted with the aim of further clarifying this point, mainly concentrating on sociological factors. Organizational corruption, rooted in the changing of the clocks could lead to the commitment of crime and violence which could in turn endanger the development of the countries. Today, healthy administrative structures have been identified as the best solution to fight such corruption. Administrative health is a situation by which all the factors in the organization have the capability to actualize the true and sound objectives of the organization and to identify any administrative and legal deviations in the fastest time possible for the removal of the impediments in the way of the achievement of the objectives. With the expansion of the media and relevant tools, economies are moving towards globalization and countries are becoming more and more dependent on each other. Therefore, in such a global village, governments need to be more careful about their decisions as they have to later respond to their nations for the consequences of their decisions. One of the rules that the governments need to implement with caution is the law of the changing of the clocks. As this law could lead to administrative violations and the endangering of political legitimacy, it needs to be reconsidered. Corruption in the organization could gradually lead to the annihilation of the government and the society and is therefore a very important concern for the politicians. Governments' policies for fighting corruption in view of the changing of the clocks is also a main concern when it comes to political competitions. As a result, governments are always looking for the best strategies to reduce structural corruption as well as crime and violence in their organizations among employees and managers. To this end, measures like reforming the wage and salary system, clarifying tasks and duties, improving the financial system, raising supervision, evaluating performance, building a reward and punishment system, and privatizing can be helpful. The effect of the changing of the clocks on violence and crime building could differ among genders. Therefore, it is recommended that future researchers take into consideration factors like age, place, and job as well. On top of the change in the official hours of the country, factors such as gender, temperature, discipline, and order could also affect crime and violence levels. Factors in the external environment including the traffic jam, public culture, and political and economic conditions as well as the daily routine of people's lives including the breakfast and exercise hours along with environmental factors like the type of job and colleagues in the office could also lead to violence and crime, which need to be considered and controlled. To sum up, the changing of the clocks has a positively significant relationship with the occurrence of crime and violence in view of Iran's criminal law, while this is not the only factor.

**Acknowledgments:** None

**Conflict of interest:** None

**Financial support:** None

**Ethics statement:** None

### References

1. Abbaszadegan, Seyed-Mohammad (2004). Organizational Corruption. Iran Cultural Studies, Tehran, p. 15.
2. Atrian, Pouria. Analyzing the Legal Gap Concerned with Domestic Violence against Women in Iran's Criminal Law. Law of Nations Journal, Summer 2021, No. 38, pp. 267-284.
3. Delcea, C., Rad, D., Gyorgy, M., Runcan, R., Breaz, A., Gavrilă-Ardelean, M., & Bululoi, A. S. (2023). A Network Analysis Approach to Romanian Resilience-Coping Mechanisms in the Covid-19 Era. *Pharmacophore*, 14(4), 57-63.
4. Farajpoor, Majid. Poverty, Corruption, and Discrimination as Development Impediments in Iran. Rasabooks.ir, 2004, p. 18.

5. Garshasbi, Mozghan; Saeed Arsi, Iraj; Bigdeli, Leila, and Alireza Lohrasbi (2016). A Survey of the Relationship Between Organizational Culture and Change Management in Public Offices in Karaj City. *Journal of Educational Leadership Research*, pp. 127-147, 3(9).
6. Mafakher, Leila; Khatibi, Amin; Hozhabrnia, Zahra; and Amir Nadri. Identification of Factors Affecting Violence and Anger. *Razi Journal of Medical Sciences*, 2021, pp. 92-103, 28(9).
7. Marzban, Shahryar and Kamal Bagheri (2014). Management of Change and Organizational Development and Analysis of Change Facilitators (Case Study: The General Office of Youth and Sports of Fars Province). *The First International Management Conference in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Tehran.
8. Poornaghash Tehrani, Seyed-Saeed, and Anahita Tashk (2007). A Survey and Comparison of Different Types of Domestic Violence in Tehran by Gender. *Journal of Psychological Studies*, 23-70, 3(3).
9. Rouzbahani, Mahmoud; Mozaffari, Afsaneh; and Ali Delavar. An Analysis of Media Violence (Case Study: Media Violence during Iran's Presidential Elections). *Journal of Political Science*. Spring and Summer, 2022. No. 35, B Ranking (Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology), pp. 103-124.