

Effectsof Inhibitors Factors on Social Deviancies inA Iranian Group of Junior High-School Students

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ABSTRACT

This recent study examines the factors which are effective in prevention of social deviancies of Tehran's Junior high-school students, from the view of their educational managers and determine sequence priority of these factors. This research from the view of applied purposes, suggests that its term of data, it is quantitative and in terms of nature is valued. In this research for selecting the representative sample and increasing measurement precision, 272 people were selected using classified random sampling upon on determine formulation of Bulla. S.H. The measurement tool of this research was a 40-qquestionnaire made by the researcher, and based on study of social deviancies. Theories and observing the findings of previous researchers. Then according to three-stage Delphi technique, the questionnaires were sent to educational specialists. The reliability of this test instrument was assessed by calculating Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, and total reliability of it was equal to 0.9, and its construct validity was assessed by factor analysis. Its factor load was up to 0.4, Which was relatively high. The obtained results of χ^2 Statistical test, k quiz, Freedman UmanWitting, indicates that the family, Psychic, individual, and social factors, respectively are effective of prevention of social deviancies of Tehran's guidance-course students. The findings show that the mean of women managers in 4-dimensiens consist of family, psychic, individual, and social factors is more than the men's. In other words, women managers in these four levels are more effective than men on prevention of social deviancies of Tehran's guidance-school.

KEYWORDS:Social deviancies individual, Psych, family, social factors, prevention.

INTRODUCTION

The human beings in historical vicissitudes always has been in suffer and exposed to social deviancies, in their lives, and constantly seeking its causes and motivations, in order to find ways and how to be deliverance. Of these series of awareness, experiences, and learning's, they could build up different studies and courses based on exposition social abnormalities and being disorderly in their lives.

The result of this, is to find social deviancy acknowledge (Sociological deviation). Social deviancy is study of irregularities with social disorders, with and appearance motivations, finding the ways of prevention and cure this phenomenon, including the study of social morbid condition, because, the main felony source in the all social beings is such as: poverty, inflation, being expensive goods, unemployment, the lack of financial and legal, security the other factors which causes deprivation of people, since they provide a proper field for various types of social deviancies like: suicide, robbery, addiction, divorce, beggary and etc. So, the concept of pathology would be expanding.

To bear in mind, by increasing the social deviancies dimensions and its ever-increasingly developing, also considering that these social deviancies have effect, directly on individual and society performances, disregarding the economic losses, physical health of society and individual who would be in danger, this is one of the most anxiety to realize these deviancies and find the best prevention ways for. There are various factors in emergence individuals social deviancies 4ke personal factors, psychological, social and family factors, psychological, social and family factors, regarding to the various changes in adolescence period with biology, psychological and social developments, and each one of them can be a critical situation for an adolescent and in some cases, it brings about behavior problems. So, study and investigation all about this transformation and problems are very important, and vital.

Technology development and increasing city-dwelling, has made that some of the towns are becoming the macro-cities which accommodated lots of population, and followed of this population compression, various deviancies and problems threaten these cities inhabitants. Meanwhile, social deviancy is such a harm which is infiltrated into human lives and could allocate new domain to it, and this resulted into a course named social deviancy.

Although, Social deviancies consist of different individuals, and various age spectrum, but adolescent group suffer most of harmful psychic, and physical dimensions, because they spend their most critical period of own lives in this stage. Adolescence period is a transformation phase with two features, identify and explore him, and social elevation. Adolescence period is to be released of family dependencies.

Adolescent's phenomenon, because of its social features is a central issue of social and civic development. Regarding to this, that adolescents issue in Iran, due to developing young population which is an important case in every society, it makes researchers, authorities, and top managers to pay attention more at thus subject, ant since most of the

adolescents are studying in junior high-school sectional, it is necessary to know more about the effective factors on prevention of social deviancies related to them. In order to direct them in innovation and best ideas, since, not focusing on this, we would be witness of lots of irreparable damages happening in various political, social, and cultural domains.

Considering whatever mentioned before, in this research, in order to prevent of social deviancies of statistics universe, and following it to quality promotion the other social systems, we tried to examine the effect factors in prevention of social deviancies in junior high-school students from the view of educational managers in Tehran.

In relation of effective factors in preventing the social deviancies, various studies have done, which we pay to some of them. Kim [1] in his research as “analyzing the religion effect on adolescents delinquency”, shows that religiosity of adolescents in statistics universe has a direct and independent effect on serious criminal performances. And also in partial offences, this impact is different. Also, religiosity of adolescents has a remarkable result on family communication, the same age group, and schools, in generally; religion belief has an effective role in preventing of criminals.

Katz [2] in his study as “the study of impact of social and economic condition of school on criminal performance adolescents” suggested that there is a relation between sexuality (being male) and family structure, and criminal deeds of adolescents, and this social economy impact of school in the kind of felony is very effective.

Also, it specified that “school” has influence in adolescents’ criminal manner and vice versa. In the school with high economy and social levels, the amount of criminal is less.

Bermudez [3] in a study as “the impact of parents in adolescents delinquency”, concluded that, the disagreement between parents has a really impact on adolescents’ manners, so, according to his findings, he has suggested that all parents should try to make a good order and emotional connection with their children.

Thio⁴ in a research, has classified the most important social deviancies factor in adolescents and young people, consists of “positivists” (they conclude the social deviancies factors are out of human will and option, but know it as a really, objective, and deterministic phenomenon), and “structuralism” (they consider social deviancies as a free action, that individuals trend to with his/her freedom and option to do). He showed that positivists’ approach consists of different theories like pressure, learning style, and control theory.

Unicef⁵ has studied the effective factors in social deviancies on adolescents, increasing class differences, identity disorder in adolescent and young’s, not offering any feasible models for them, weakness of scientific capacity, promotion of the culture of radical and neglect, the lack of sports facilities, recreation and healthy welfare, poverty of culture, poverty of religion and values, unsuitable peers, inappropriate educational environments, weakness in laws and regulations, material’s Poverty, tendency into hedonism and obscenity, lawlessness, personality disorders, psychic diseases, family focus derangement, parents’ divorce, risks of living environment, life condition, and ..., that are considered all causes in this list.

Unicef [6] also has examined the effective impact of social pathology of adolescents and young’s as in personal factors (like sex, age, appearance condition and physiognomy, diseases, genetic factor, etc.), psychic factors (such as allergy, fear, dread, anxiety, fantasy, authority –Aryanism, inferiority, megalomania, jealousy, psychic diseases, etc.), social factors (as parents’ divorce, material poverty, cultural poverty, religious and values poverty, unemployment, media, migration, etc.), and environment factors (like climate condition, bio condition, etc.), and characterized them on a list.

Ajzanandand Fish [7] in a study case as “the most important social pathology factors” has suggested that personal factors (like psychic imbalance, behavioral disorders, etc.), personal factors (such as idealist, obscenity and hedonism, independence power, seeking good health, acquisitive, promiscuity, without identity, without goal, etc.), social factors (as not responsible on family, or religion principles, family disorders, social expel, having connection with unsuitable people on job environments, unemployment, financial poverty, unsuitable friends or peer, improper life and society condition, cultural poverty deficient or wrong communication media tools in society, promotion criminal and offence etc.) are the most important causes.

Kaplan [8] in his research has discussed about “the most structural basis of the causes of social pathology in adolescents”, psychic pressure related to school, negative evaluations and negative critical others of a person, public expel, wrong coping is because of not having a fulfillment model in society, and sex abuse especially in childhood.

OstojaaandZawadzka [9] in their study discussed about “the most precious life period from the view of social pathology beginning in adolescence period”. They believe that adolescence is the transformation period of childhood to adulthood, and/ forming social and personal identity. In this period, trend to in dependency and opposition with parents is becoming elevated. Adolescents, in order to prove their maturity and personality, propose questions about family values and try to make and analysis their new values, which the total of these factors have effected on them as social deviancies.

Major andZaborowski [10] in their research showed that the most important social pathology in adolescents and young’s is depression, personality disorder, compulsion disorder, panic and schizophrenia disorders.

Bandura [11] in a study cleared that young’s and adolescents obtain their belief of criminal acts from the main model, especially from their intimate friends and parents. He mentions that the most important social pathology factor is bad company and relatives.

Knoop [12] in a study has discussed about the most important social deviancies in young’s and adolescents, and realized that their wrong belief in not being any difficulty in this respect is the main factor.

Elliot [13] in a research has obtained such results that when the personal wishes and goals don’t come true, because of improper condition of professional and educational, they loss their commitments on society and its values, so, they drive into deviant peers. Due to this, he mentioned that the most important social pathology factor in adolescents and young’s, has

mentioned that lack of a suitable relationship and intimate interaction with parents. Family disintegration, divorce, social disorders, social organs disability in control of citizen's behavior, wrong molds are the major causes in this issue.

Farington [14] in a study has mentioned about the most effective factor of pathology in adolescents and young's, lacking of proper imitation relationship with their parents, family's disorders, divorce, social disorders, social's organization disabilities in citizen behaviors.

Gaoe [15] in his research showed that the young's and adolescents, who have positive or null attitudes into social pathology, in compare with who have negative attitudes, are afflicted with social pathologies more. He realized that this positive attitude is as a major achievement, and a proper personification, relief of physical pains and fatigue, acquiring psychic relief etc.

Porter [16] in a research study, discussed about "the most important social deviancies in adolescents and young's", which is the perilous situations like violence in childhood, school dropout, without guardianship, physical handicap, loss of relatives, natural disasters, and critical conditions.

Anderson [17] in a study showed that the main factors of social pathology in adolescent and youth are their external pressures and psychic spiritually needs. Kocur¹⁸ in his research has suggested that there are many factors in residential arena such as: Religious and moral values, prevalence of violence and misconduct actions, false jobs, life environment's disorder, and adolescents.

Eric [19] in a research study has showed that the lack of serious laws, lack of necessary facilities for natural needs, or psychic, social and emotional necessities in adolescents will permit to social pathology in them. According to these mentioned discussions, the main purposes of this research, has been to provide proper answer to the following questions:

1. From the view of educational managers, what are the effective factors in prevention of social deviancies of Tehran's junior high-school?
2. What are the ranking effective factors in preventing of students social deviancies?
3. Is there any relationship between sex and effective factors in prevention of social deviancies?

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The recent research from the view of applied objectives, in terms of data, it is quantitative, and in terms of essence, is measurable. The research statistical universe consists of all Tehran's guidance schools managers of 19 educational districts, who have participated in 89-90 educational-years. Statistical sample was calculated as simple random sampling, based on calculating value of H.S. Bulla [20] formulation, 272 samples were chosen.

Measurement instruments: this research was a questionnaire comprising of 40 research questions. This questionnaire by aim of theories, previous findings, and then based on dolphin technique stages was sent into professionals. Its continuum is between 1 to 7 with 1 showing the minimum and 7 showing maximum acceptance for any questions in tests. The validity of the instrument was assessed by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient that was equal to 0.9. The validity of the instrument was obtained by factor analysis, which demonstrated a relatively high factor load (0.4), and all the questions of questionnaire were approved.

RESULTS

A- Data- description: before explanation of data, sample group demographic is presented in Table 1. Statistical components of each of four dimensions, individual, psychic, family and factors are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Demographic data of sampling group

Geography Situation	Districts	Manager number (women)	Manager Number (men)	Total Managers	Sample Number
North	District 1	18	18	36	27
	District 3	10	12	22	17
South	District 16	16	13	29	23
	District 19	9	18	27	21
Central	District 10	15	14	29	23
	District 11	16	19	35	27
East	District 13	14	6	20	16
	District 14	22	20	42	32
West	District 9	21	18	39	31
	District 5	32	40	72	55
Grand total		173	178	351	272

From the figures of these scores of statistical components tables group, we draw a conclusion of following.

Items:

1. Comparing the means of four-dimensions factors, from the view of men groups, shows that family, psychic, individual, and social factors, respectively are effective in prevention pathologies and from the view of women groups, indicates that family and psychic factors have the same mean, and after that, follows individual and social factors, the most effective factor in prevention of social pathologies.

2. Comparing standard deviation of four-dimension factor from the view of men and women specifies that dispersion in social factor is more than the other factors.

3. The least score from the view of men sample group for each factor was equal to 2.50, and the most degree was 5. Also, from the view of women ones, the least score for each factor was equal to 2.80, and the most degree was 5.

4. Comparing the four-dimension median, from the view of men and women groups, shows that in order, family, psychic, individual, and social factors are effective on social pathologies.

B- Data analysis: in order to confirm the data analysis, and generalization of research outcomes into an obtained universe, resulted to our sample, we used χ^2 test, k quiz, freedman and Uman Witting, which their results have presented in the following tables, in order.

Table 2. Statistical components of scores of men group

Items	Individual	Psychic	Family	Social
Median	4.1566	4.2272	4.2929	3.8831
Mean	4.2000	4.3000	4.3500	3.9000
Standard Deviation	0.40400	0.45841	0.41662	0.54209
Variance	0.16322	0.21014	0.17358	0.29386
Skew Ness	-0.417	-0.636	-0.699	0.002
Elongation	1.244	0.617	0.855	-0.493
Amplitude	2.30	2.40	2.20	2.50
Minimal	2.70	2.60	2.80	2.50
Maximum	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Statistical components of scores of women group

Items	Individual	Psychic	Family	Social
Median	4.2309	4.4272	4.4853	4.0971
Mean	4.3000	4.5000	4.5000	4.1000
Standard Deviation	0.42208	0.38653	0.32422	0.49620
Variance	0.17815	0.14940	0.10512	0.24621
Skewness	-0.364	-0.634	-0.548	-0.201
Elongation	-0.596	-0.347	-0.083	-0.345
Amplitude	1.80	1.60	1.50	2.20
Minimal	3.20	3.40	3.50	2.80
Maximum	0	0	0	0

Table 4. Frequency distribution of answers subjects: To each one of options in "individual factors" domain

Options	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Percent	Difference (F0-Fe)
Medium	10	90.7	3.7	-80.7
High	180	90.7	66.2	89.3
Very High	82	90.7	30.1	-8.7
Total	272		100	
df=2		Sig=0.05		X ² =160.618

Since, responses frequency in this two options was less than 5, and this makes the increasing the test error, so, by recoding the options, can observe decreasing the score from 5 to 3. The options, can data analysis show that, of total 272 answers, 180 ones (%66.2) is allocated to "high" item, 82 options (%30.1) to "very high" items, and 10 ones (%3.7) is allocated to "medium" items. The quality of unmeasured χ^2 (166.618) at the level of 0.5, with freedom degree (df=k-1)² is higher than critical amount of this test (5.99). Therefore, with %95 confidences can deduce that there is a meaningful difference in individual factor domain, and this difference is not accidental, so that, the most responses are related to high and very high items. So, in response to first research question, we can explain that individual factors are more effective in prevention of social deviancies to statistical universe students as "high" and "very high".

Table 5. frequency distribution of test response: To each one of options in "psychic factors" field

Options	Observed frequency	Expected frequency	Percent	Difference (F0-Fe)
Medium	8	90.7	2.9	-82.7
High	144	90.7	52.9	53.3
Very High	120	90.7	44.1	29.3
Total	272		100	
df=2		Sig=0.05		X ² =116.235

Since, responses frequency in this two options were less than 5, and this resulted to increasing the of test error, so, with recoding options, it decreased from 5 to 3.

The results of data analysis show that, of total 272 responses, 144 items (%52.9) were related to high option, 120 cases (%44.1) to "very high" items, and 8 ones (%2.9) to medium ones.

The quality of unmeasured χ^2 (116.235) at the level of 0.05, with freedom degree (df=k-1)² is higher than critical amount of this test (5.99). Therefore, with %95 confidence, can result that there is a meaningful difference between observed

and expected frequency in psychic factors domain, and this difference is not resulted of accident. so that, most of the responses are related to high and very high items. Therefore, in response to the first research question, we can explain that the psychic factors have an impact on prevention of social deviancies as high and “very high”.

Table 6.Frequency distribution of test response: To each one of options in “family factors” field

Options	Observed frequency	Expected frequency	Percent	Difference (F0-Fe)
Medium	3	90.7	-87.7	1.1
High	144	90.7	53.3	52.9
Very High	125	90.7	34.3	46.0
Total	272			100
df=2		Sig=0/05		X ² =129/140

Since, responses frequencies in the first two item were: less than 5, and it permits the increasing the of test error, so, by recoding of options, we can observe decreased from 5 to 3.

The results of data analysis show that, of total 272 responses, 144 (%52.9) were related to high, items, 125 cases (%46.0) to “very high”, and 3 ones (%1.1) to medium items.

The quality of measured χ^2 (129.140) at the level of 0.05, with freedom degree (df=k-1)² is higher than critical amount of this test (5.99). therefore, with %95 confidence, we can say, there is a meaningful difference between observed and expected frequency in family factors domain, and this difference is not resulted of accident, so that, most of the responses are related to high and very high options. Therefore, in relate of the first response, we can explain that family factors have an impact on prevention of social deviancies of statistical universe as high and very high.

Table 7.Frequency distribution of test response: To each one of options in “social factors” field

Options	Observed frequency	Expected frequency	Percent	Difference (F0-Fe)
Medium	49	90.7	180.0	-41.7
High	174	90.7	64.0	83.3
Very High	49	90.7	18.0	-41.7
Total	272		100	
df=2		Sig=0/05		X ² =114/890

Since, responses frequency in the first two options were less than 5, and this makes the increasing of test error, so, by recoding options, it decreased from 5 to 3.

The results of data analysis show that, of total 272 responses, 144 (%64.0) were related to high and very high, 49 cases (%18) to very high, and 49 item (%18) to medium options. Also the quality of measured χ^2 (114.890) at the level of 0.05, with freedom degree (df=k-1)² is higher than critical amount of this test (5.99). Therefore, with %95 confidence, we can explain that there is a meaningful difference between observed and expected frequency in social factors domain, and this difference is not resulted of accident; so that, most of the responses are related to high and very high options. So, in response to the first research question, we can result that social factors is effective on prevention of social deviancies of statistical universe students as high and very high.

Table 8.Obtained results of freedman model in order to rank the four dimensions

Dimensions	Mean rank
Family	2.82
Psychic	2.75
Individual	2.46
Social	1.97
Number	272
X ²	157.72
Freedom Degree	3
Meaningful Level	0.00

In order to confirm the data analysis and generalization of research outcomes into an obtained universe, we used statistical tests as freedman and UmanWitting, then, their outcomes have presented, respectively, in following tales.

In response to the man research question, it was realized that overall the studied factors have impact more than average level on prevention of social deviancies of statistical universe. Now, we should consider that how is these factor psychic, individual, and social factors, respectively. This outcome shows that the difference between means ranking at the level 0.01 and with freedom degree 3 is meaningful; also, family and individual factors are more effective than social factors on prevention of social deviancies of Tehran’s guidance- school students.

Is samples response in relation to sex in four-dimensions: of social deviancies of Tehran’s guidance-school students. Is samples response in relation to sex in four-dimensions: of social deviancies (individual, psychic, family, and social factors) different?

Table 9. UmanWitiny test for comparing teacher's opinions based on sex

	Sex	Mean	Mean Ranking	Total of Ranks	Z	U	Meaningful Level
Individual	Women	4.23	138.61	19266.50	-2.391	7143.5	0.017
	Men	4.16	120.03	14403.50			
Psychic	Women	4.40	142.28	19776.50	-3.240	6633.5	0.001
	Men	4.24	115.78	13893.50			
Family	Women	4.45	141.06	19608.00	-2.944	6802.0	0.003
	Men	4.32	117.18	14062.00			
Social	Women	4.05	138.73	19284.00	-2.344	7126.0	0.019
	Men	3.91	119.88	14386.00			

In order to compare rankings of test in two groups (women and men), from the view of four-dimensions, individual, psychic, family, and social, due to measurement score which is ranking order, so, we result that the UmanWitiny test is useful for this purpose, and we used it for answering the question. The value of calculated z and u at level 0.05 in all the cases are larger than critical table value, z (1.96). Therefore, by %95 confidence we can conclude that the sexuality of teachers in their means scores has a serious impact, and observed differences are not resulted of sampling error or accident. So that, the mean of women at all four-dimensions is larger than men ones. In the other hand, women are more effective on prevention of social deviancies of Tehran's guidance course students than men.

DISCUSSION

In order to reply the question, that how much is the impact of these four-dimensions (individual, psychic, family, and social factors) on prevention of social deviancies of statistical universe, also, the ranking of these four factors, and determination the relationship of sexuality and these four factors, we used various statistical models like (χ^2 test, freedman, Uman Witting, and crouscalvalice). The results indicate the following topics:

The first research finding indicates that individual, family, psychic, and social factors have a serious impact on prevention of social deviancies in statistical universe as high and very high.

This outcome is in agreement with previous finding.

The second research result indicates that in means ranking related to these four-dimensions on prevention, the highest rank is allocated to family factors, and then following, psychic, individual, and social factors have more impression on prevention of social deviancies of guidance-course in Tehran.

This outcome is in agreement with previous findings.

The third result indicates that the sexuality of teachers, has impact on mean scores, and observed differences are not derived from sampling errors or accident. So that, women mean in all four factors is larger than men's. In the other word, women are more effective than men on prevention of social deviancies in Tehran's guidance-course students.

This outcome is in agreement with previous research findings.

In this study, because of limitation, the four-dimension factors validity and convergent narrative are not measured. At the end, we can say that components and obtained index

From the recent research are as a proper credible instrument for measuring the cases of social deviancies in adolescent is very useful. We hope that this applied package of these factors and index in Educational units, particularly, in guidance course, can enable schools to examine and specify the level of social deviancies in students, and could direct its movement from the daily schedule to a setting program as an Educational compass, by using this directed movement to identify the effective factors of social deviancies. It is suggested that this research in an extended scale (for all the educational courses), or with a more different contexts (standard instrument) would demonstrate by psychologists, psychometric executants group, and government support.

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