



# Study the relationship between dropout and delinquency among social welfare - supported family in Shahrekord, Iran - statistical society of province organization of social welfare

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Crime and delinquency are the clearest types of deviation. Felony is an action which is law-breaking and requires lawful punishment and delinquency refers to criminal actions done by the teenager.

**Methodology:** The present study was done aiming at examine the relationship between dropout and delinquency in social welfare- supported family in Shahrekord, Iran. A sample comprising of 214 subjects was chosen in Morgan sampling method to complete the related questionnaire. Results showed that.

**Results:** There is a relationship among effective internal and external factors on personality, social economical, cultural, family elements and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran. **Conclusion:** Results show that having community morality, negative thought about each other, confidence among citizens, social interaction, social participation and participation in healthy recreational programs with family are among the most important indices of effective social factors on couple delinquency.

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## 1. Introduction

Delinquency is an abnormal behavior and a social deviation, its development endangers social life. For this reason, it has attracted the attention of researchers (sociologists, criminologist and psychologist). Delinquency is a very complicated social phenomenon differently seen in various social environments. Definition of misdemeanor and delinquency behavior is determined by law rules and social norms of each society. Although in most societies, misdemeanor has been defined as punishable behavior by law, legal conception of the problem isn't sufficient of its explanation. Delinquency, meaning variable numbers of committed actions ageist legal rules which can have various identities, is common aspect in all human societies. Disregarding identity difference, these action are always defined and predicted by law. For many centuries, such actions as murder, theft, dispute, destruction, fraud, rape, plunder and firing are considered as delinquency behavior, and all societies almost have known definition of it (White & Ltins, 2004). The only clear difference is in the extent and type of the punished determined based on legal rules of that society. Beside the mentioned behavior, there are some other behaviors which are defined according to values and change in values or in term of time and place of misdemeanor and are considered in criminology. For example, rules related to driving in drunkenness state which has been revolved in some societies so that today is considered as crime and requires penal rules in legal perspective. Identity of these crimes is different from above- mentioned crimes (Dadsetan, 2003). Durkheim, French sociologist, defines misdemeanor as follows. Each action is considered as crime when injures known and strong feelings of collective morality. Based on this definition, it seems that the societies can't be consistent with each other in defining delinquency, since the judgment of the society about cultural social results in an action to be considered as crime other than its characteristics. For this reason, legal definition of misdeem amour and delinquency behavior can revolve as a result of change in the values of the society (Madani, 2002).

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The transformations seen in this respect naturally make delinquency study hard and on the other hand develop it so that today criminology develops its study scope to the phenomenon "deviation from norms", meaning that while deviator isn't criminal in legal perspective, but he/she isn't obedient of law. In psychology perspective, importance of deviant sets forth the fear of delinquency behavior in the future. With regarding to the mentioned introduction, it seems that in different approaches, delinquency has differently been noticed and definition of misdemeanor is different in criminology, sociology and legal perspectives (Keinia, 1994).

Legal approach of crime. If we accept that misdemeanor is deviation from current normative system in the society which is prosecutable through Retribution law, misdemeanor can be defined as each action which results in punishment enforcement by legal authority. Followers of this approach consider each action against social ethics and justice as crime and suppose that the aim of compiling penal rules is to prevent behaviors damaging the individuals and society in some way and disturb social order. Sociology approach: sociology approach is based on Durkheim opinions. Although these opinions are mostly complex, but their effect on criminology is undeniable (Danesh, 1995).

As explained before, crime is a natural phenomenon and resulted from culture, civilization and social environments. Revolution course of the cultures leads to transform the conception of misdemeanor, its type and quality. For this reason, this approach notices social norms in defining misdemeanor and considers an action which against social norms and effects on collective morality or behaviour. Criminology approach: In criminology perspective, inconsistency among the individuals and anti-social action is called "crime", criminologists not only consider each action to which punishment is devoted according to law as crime, but also believe that actions to which no punishment is predicted in penal law but are harmful for the society, are a type of crime and should be studied. General view of this approach in defining misdemeanor believes in action or action abandonment which is dangerous for the society, for example addiction as action and disregarding driving laws as action-abandonment. In most societies, following actions are considered as crime based on their definitions and are punishable in term of legal rules. Willful murder: An action leading to other's death without any legal reason. Sexual assault with force on women. Plunder: Take of intention of withdraws the properties of the other by force or threat. In Islam view, crime of criminal phenomenon includes doing legal prohibitions and abandoning due actions to which mundane punishment has been determined and their other worldly punishment has been predicted. In Islam, term "sin" (gonad) is used instead of crime or misdemeanor and Islamic punishments have been predicted in term of the case, of course all above mentioned cases have been considered in Iran criminal series (Razaghi, 1993).

Fig 1. Representation of analytical model of studying effective factors on delinquency Assumptions:

Main (primary) assumption: There is a relationship between couple delinquency and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

Secondary assumption: There is a relationship between external and internal effective factors on the personality of criminal and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

- There is a relationship between social elements and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

- There is a relationship between economical elements (factors) and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran. - There is a relationship between cultural factors and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

- There is a relationship between family factors and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

- There is a difference among the perspectives of responders about couple delinquency and delinquency in the opinion of men and women in Shahrekord, Iran based on demographic characteristics.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1 Literature (History)

In 1979, in an investigation entitled "Analysis on natural and social environment of Kurdistan, Iran in relation to delinquency", D M Mohammad Saleh Validi P.H.D states that study on delinquency isn't sufficient without considering the effect of geographical and natural factors and in term of the effect of geographical & natural environment on delinquency, climate effect is the most obvious. According to the report of Amendment and Training. Institute of prison organization, Mashhad, Iran, 62% of the persons existed in this institute had inconsistent parents, implying incorrect family relation which can leads to delinquency among teenagers. In 1990, General Department of order to custom and forbidding what is evil of Islamic Revolution committee, in a study entitled: study the reasons and motivations of children and teenagers' delinquency in Tehran, Iran, considers such factors as education, family, emigration, housing, economy and family as effective factors on tendency toward delinquency and based on the results, suggests that to prevent a teenager delinquency, a widespread attempt should be done. Aliot and Vas based on a study about high school students showed the possible importance of the effect, of educational failure on creating delinquency and announced that the dropout students, both obtained high scores in self-evaluation questionnaires about delinquency and had several conflicts with police. But the students, who spent all times in the school, didn't suffer from above problems. Finally two researchers concluded that the combination of educational failure and manner of response to this failure make the ground for delinquency behavior in the teenagers and youth. West and Farmington also concluded that criminal (sinner) obtained lower scores in intelligence and educational development tests. Booker in his study showed that in fact, 88% of arrested defendants are among poor class. Also share in a study on crime-susceptible regions of Chicago. Observed that the correlation between criminal youth and bad condition of the family is 74%. These investigations have shown that there is a close relationship between crime and economical condition. Hoyer, psychologist, after statistical studies on 10 Europe countries claimed that 88% of those who commit crime are of broken family. He shows that 80-90% of deviant or criminal children are from the families with disordered and broken condition (Sotoode & Behesht Pazand, 2002).

Sarookhani (1996) claimed that delinquency is one of the characteristics of personality, but it should be considered that they didn't follow Izink's theory describing the personality as an instruct characteristic resulted from neural system, but they considered the type of recognition and insight which emphasized on the role of bias and mistake in delinquency behavior. They believed that the personality of the person is severely influenced by the interaction between parents-child in the childhood, and grown during lifetime. Shayanmehr (1998) believed that whole human behavior is the result of a

logical thinking. Because of mistake and bias in their thoughts, criminals reach a behavioral step which is acceptable for most people. Based on interview with 240 devious men. From different parts of psychological hospitals, they concluded that the personality of sinners have 40 thought mistakes. Siegel & Senna (1981), based on summarizing the results of 9 American studies in 1918-1970, estimated the extent of psychological disorder in the criminals and defendants 16- 95% and remained that the most redundancy has been devoted to personality disorders (Khakpour, 1975). Recently, Marnat (1993) matched the information resulted from a semi-structured interview and contents of 1365 older men and 404 young older in 16 England prisons with ICD recognition principles and concluded that 40% of studied sample matched with a recognition category including drug misuse (23%), personality disorder (10%), psychic annoy mint (6%) and physical disorders (8%) (Potvein & Samonz, 1997).

**2.2 Statistical sample and society**

Statistical society comprised of all persons who were related to the field and had decision- making in this respect, then statistical society includes: All personnel of ministry of justice, family lawyer, and their clients reported as 490 individually according to the available statistics and sample volume was estimated as 214 according to Morgan Table. For obtaining correct and acceptable results, questions were answered in the presence of researcher and adequate explanation, except cases where the presence was possible by previous permission and because of excess occupation of some personnel, direct presence wasn't possible, the questionnaire was sent to them. Out of 214 distributed questionnaires, 210 cases were returned back (Sarookhani, 1997).

**3. Discussion and results**

**3.1 Descriptive- investigational findings**

Based on results, most sample subjects were in 41-45 year range (41%) and the least ones were less than 30-36 and 40 years. Most subjects had B.A degree (46%) and the least educational level was diploma (7%). Most sample subjects had 10-15 years' experience.

Assumption 1: There is a relationship between external and internal effective factors on the personality of sinner and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran. Null assumption and equivalent assumption are as follows.

H0: There isn't any relationship between external and internal effective factors on the personality of sinner and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

H1: There is a relationship between external and internal effective factors on the personality of sinner and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

**Table 1. External and internal effective factors on the personality of sinner and delinquency.**

Significance level	t value	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient		Variables
		Beta	Standard error	B	
0/000	12/149	0/114	0/263	3/197	External and internal effective factors on personality
00/00	1/289		0/071	0/092	
Significance level	F statistics	Watson camera	Adjusted	coefficient	
0/000	1/666	1/492	0/003	0/18	

Determination coefficient (R square) resulted from above analysis is 0/18. In the other words, variable external and internal factors only explain .18% change in depended variable. One the requirements of using regression are residue dependency. Since Watson far-sight  $0.5 < D.W = 1.492 < 2.5$ , then residues are independent. As seen,  $sig = 0.000$  for F statistics is less than 0.05. Then we conclude that regression model is valid. External and internal factors are affective on the personality of sinner because, value sig for independent t statistics is less than 0.05 coefficient values are acceptable. Results obtained from hypothesis test show that H0 related to the first assumption is rejected and H1 is affirmed. In the other word, there is a significant relationship between external and internal effective factors on the personality of sinner and delinquency.

Null and equivalent assumptions are as follows. There isn't any relationship between social factors and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran. H1: There is a relationship between social factors and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran.

**Table 2. Social factors and delinquency**

Significance level	t value	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient		Variables
		Beta	Standard error	B	
0/000	12/149	0/124	0/263	3/197	Social factors and delinquency
00/00	1/289		0/071	0/092	
Significance level	F statistics	Watson camera	Adjusted	coefficient	
0/000	1/66	1/042	0/003	0/220	

R square resulted from above analysis is .22. I the other words, variable among social factors only explains 22% of the change in depended variable. One of the requirements of using regression is independency of residues. Since Watson far-sight test is  $1.5 < D.W = 1.042 < 2.5$ , then residues are independent. As seen, value  $sig = 0.000$  for F statistics is less than 0.05. Then we conclude that regression model is valid. Social and delinquency factors are effective

because sig for t statistics of independent variable is less than 0.05. Coefficient values are acceptable, results obtained from testing the hypothesis show that H0 related to second hypothesis is rejected and H1 is affirmed. In the other words there is a significant relationship between social factors and delinquency.

Assumption 3: There is a relationship between economical factors and delinquency in Shahrekord, Iran. Equivalent assumption is as follows:

H0: There isn't any relationship between economical factors and delinquency in Shahrekord.

H1: There is a relationship between economical factors and delinquency in Shahrekord.

Table 4. Between economical factors and delinquency R square obtained from the above analysis is 0.19. In the other words, variable economical factors only explains 19% changes in independent variable. One of the requirement of using regression is dependency of residues. With regard that Watson far – sight test is  $1.5 < D.W = 1.698 < 2.5$ , then residues are independent. As seen sig=0.000 for F statistics is less than 0.05, then we conclude that regression model is valid, economical factors and delinquency are effective since sig for t statistics of independent variable is less than 0.05, values of coefficients are acceptable. Results of the assumption testing show that H0 related to third assumption is rejected and H1 is affirmed. In the other words, there is a significant relationship between economical factors and delinquency.

Assumption 4: there is a relationship between cultural factors and delinquency in Shahrekord. H0 and H1 are as follows:

H0: There isn't Andy relationship between cultural factors and delinquency.

H1: There is a relationship between cultural factors and delinquency in Shahrekord.

**Table 3. Cultural factors and delinquency**

Significance level	t value	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient		Variables
		Beta	Standard error	B	
0/000	13/227	0/115	0/249	3/299	Cultural factors
00/00	0/116		0/068	0/008	
Significance level	F statistics	Watson camera	Adjusted	coefficient	
0/000	0/014	1/913	0/005	0/24	

R square resulted from above analysis is .24 in the other words, variable cultural factors and delinquency only explains 24% changes in dependent variable. Since Watson far-sight test is  $1.5 < D.W = 0.913 < 2.5$ , then residues are independent. As seen, sig=0.000 for F statistics is less than 0.05, then we conclude that regression model is valid. Cultural factors and delinquency are effective since sig for F statistics of independent variable is less than 0.05, coefficient values are acceptable and results obtained from testing the hypothesis show that H0 related to 4th assumption is rejected and H1 is affirmed. In the other hand there is a significant relationship between cultural factors and delinquency.

Assumption 5: There is a relationship between family factors and delinquency in Shahrekord. H0 and H1 are as follows:

H0: There isn't any relationship between family factors of sinner and delinquency in Shahrekord.

H1: There is a relationship between family factors of sinner and delinquency in Shahrekord.

**Table 4. Family factors and delinquency**

Significance level	t value	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient		Variables
		Beta	Standard error	B	
0/000	14/605	0/111	0/245	3/574	Social factors and delinquency
00/00	0/193		0/06	0/013	
Significance level	F statistics	Watson camera	Adjusted	coefficient	
0/000	0/036	1/207	0/050	0/170	

R square resulted from the above analysis is 0.17. In the other words, family factors of sinner and delinquency only explain 17% changes in dependent variable. One of the requirements of using regression is independency of residues. Since Watson far-sight test is  $1.5 < D.W = 1/207 < 2.5$ , then residues are independent. As seen, sig=0.000 for F statistics is less than 0.05. Then we conclude that regression model is valid. Family factors of sinner and delinquency are effective since sig for t statistics of independent variable is less than 0.05 co efficient values are acceptable. Results obtained from testing the hypothesis show that H0 related to 4th assumption is rejected and H1 is affirmed. In the other words, there is a significant relationship between family factors and delinquency.

#### 4. Conclusion

Results show that having community morality, negative thought about each other, confidence among citizens, social interaction, social participation and participation in healthy recreational programs with family are among the most important indices of effective social factors on couple delinquency. Data obtained about economical factors showed that having secondary income, rational welfare, providing the needs of spouse and children, family income and having welfare facilities are among most important effective economical factors on couple delinquency. Increasing the rate of divorce results in many injuries across the society. In average, 20% of marriages teas to divorce, with 30% in dignities and more than 37% in Tehran, showing significant increase in divorce rate. The most important quid line for diminishing the delinquency in the society is prevention. Economical, social, political and cultural factors, when incorporated, result in increasing the delinquency its decrease requires treatment. Delinquency isn't related only to a special organization but studies several organizations and ministries. If these organizations perform their tasks timely and correctly with suitable cooperation, then rate of this social phenomenon is also diminished. Sometimes, several ministries and organizations collectively study the subject and don't have exact supervision on their performance; this is also true in delinquency. These organizations sometime waste much cost without any correct planning, having no positive effect on diminishing the rate of delinquency. Consequences of divorce have been mostly observed in individual, family, social, cultural and economic aspects.

#### 4.1 Suggestions

Since the obstacles of this investigation are general, effect of each 5 classes of factors are individually discussed. Required information make available for the individuals in seminar and article form. Experience advisors in this field are identified and employed. With regarding to the results of the investigation, it is recommended to employ experienced and specialized persons. In this investigation, position of advisors and lawyers hasn't been considered. Then this study can't be effective. It is recommended to hold some training course for the family and the underlying problems in this respect.

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