

An Overview the relationship between anxiety and depression and the emergence of social deviance among students

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Abstract: During the different period, people with antisocial personality disorder is defined as many titles by researchers and experts, but the symptoms of this disorder remains as featured the same. Origins of antisocial personality disorder and social deviance is in childhood, means when the symptoms may be seem in actions such as, away from school, constantly lying, robberies and fights. This practice often continues into adulthood. Antisocial personality disorder is first recognized disorder. This disorder is characterized by continuously antisocial and criminal acts, but is not criminality equivalent and is inability to adapt to social norms. Actions such as: behaviors such as aggression to people and their property, failure to pay the debts and financial obligations, criminality and committing acts unlike ethics and law. Antisocial personality disorder including anti-social features, such as no sense of shame or regret, failure to learn from past experiences, weakness and failure in the emotion and excitement, stay away from others, anxiety and stress and asthma. Antisocial personality disorder is 2 to 3 percent, and in male is four times more than women. Antisocial personality disorder is a long-lasting and durable. Four potential sources considered for this disorder, which include: 1- family and social context; 2 learning disorders; 3 – genetics; 4 - bad performance physiology of the central nervous system.

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1. Introduction

Specific requirements in human have emerged in courtyard of the evolution of human life history, but their emerged is associated with the community. Each community gives particular to individual according institutions and special factors. Psychologists used to long history of human such as learning laboratory, and unlike other psychologists such as Freud that does not know character builder of community, but his belief it is of community that makes the characters. In other words, different character is caused by different communities. All humans are in need of satisfying your hunger, thirst-quenching, rest and sleep, etc. But in the different community these needs are met in different aspects. For example, in a capitalist society, need for sameness may be satisfied in this way that Community members pay to accumulate wealth and property and thereby making their leading, or join a great company his points lead due to its dependence to the company. Human surrounded by the affairs of opposing. Life and death is one of the opposite issues. Sometimes these are two categories and not reasonable to think that things in life that is considered as anti-social behavior. Anxieties of those who are anti-social behavior have been studied. Psychopathic individual are less anxious than normal. By default, only a little and this may be true; although those social biases of people with less than other people seem to be worried and anxious. But all the physical symptoms of anxiety

such as muscle, usually in heart rate and shortness of breath and ... Core personality in social deviations avoiding people, new experiences, and previous experience; This disorder is often a combination the a silly fear with a penchant for acceptance and love the people with this disorder, growing appetite for new social relationships or activities. But may be due to the fear of not being accepted and approved, the reluctance of certain social relationships are drawn to show the deviation (Mansor, 2002). During the different period, people with antisocial personality disorder is defined as many titles by researchers and experts, but the symptoms of this disorder remains as featured the same. Origins of antisocial personality disorder and social deviance is in childhood, means when the symptoms may be seem in actions such as, away from school, constantly lying, robberies and fights. This practice often continues into adulthood. Actions such as: behaviors such as aggression to people and their property, failure to pay the debts and financial obligations, criminality and committing acts unlike ethics and law. The main characteristics of people with antisocial personality disorder are no shame or remorse, failure to learn from past experiences, etc. Thus the vicious cycle seen in the behavior of these people and this belief may be induced. People with social deviance or antisocial disorders of emotion and excitement of failure and are lack of moral conscience that can control their behavior. In addition to clinical

observations, laboratory studies indicate the fact that corporal punishments on antisocial people, especially boys, are ineffective; this girl did not speak, but rather the effect of such actions can be seen in more boys than girls (Rahimian, 2000).

1.1. Antisocial personality disorder

Antisocial personality disorder including anti-social features, such as no sense of shame or regret, failure to learn from past experiences, weakness and failure in the emotion and excitement, stay away from others, anxiety and stress and asthma. Antisocial personality disorder is first recognized disorder. This disorder is characterized by continuously antisocial and criminal acts, but is not criminality equivalent, and is inability to adapt to social norms. That includes many facets of youth development is ill. Because of the wide impact on public safety and economic health of the community, more than any other anti-social personality disorders research has been done about the problem. The amount of disorder in men is 3% and in women is 1%. The prevalence of this disorder among residents of urban poor areas all over the region can be seen moving. Extended families with more boys than girls are rising up. Onset of the disorder is before the age of 15. Prevalence among prisoners may reach up to 75 percent. It is five times more prevalent disorders in first degree relatives. As previously mentioned, those anxiety disorders, body shape, and other non Psychotic disorders are affected. Although friends and family may be upset, but basically they are suffering from their ailments; In contrast, people with anti-social disorder, there is no suffering. The symptoms of this disorder are characterized by a predator attitude towards others, and chronic emotional indifference to their rights as lying, stealing, fraud, and abuse may be manifested (Milani-Far, 2001).

1.2. Historical background the prevalence of the disorder volition

Antisocial personality disorder is 2 to 3 percent, and in male is four times more than women. But only people with antisocial personality disorder do not commit theft and fraud, but also those so-called "normal" attempts to theft, forgery, and embezzlement. The fact is that for years it was not thought that anti-social personality will be in psychology terms. Thus, all those who had been lost to crime and wrongdoing, were convicted and only difference was the level and severity of their crimes. But in the nineteenth century, under the influence of psychological development, in particular the idea spread that certain types of criminal behavior may occur when a person has no control over them. This condition can be controlled from the social, psychological, or due to be biological. Thus, if the mass of the people against their will and desire that has been caused by circumstances they had no control over. In this century, it was believed that the anti-social

people "morally insane" and the volition people with the disorder were considered. However, today the term "antisocial personality disorder" alternative moral crazy, but still these people as those who volition have failure and disorder, are considered. Robert (1986) states that people with antisocial personality disorder are a mental structure, much like the children are ten years old. This means that both cannot take responsibility, have difficulty in understanding others, and their minds are highly subjective (remain in the concrete logic). One of the features of antisocial personality disorder is a disorder volition, and will is not subject to all or nothing. That is not to say that no will or the volition man, but, like other psychological actions, which volition form a continuum, normal, low or too high, but even fewer people with antisocial personality disorder will it is normal to have a bit of interest. Like anxiety and inference volition is not be visible. It reflects the attitude that the person wishes, can be inferred. As long as a person does not express the particular behavior, we cannot judge who is suffering from a personality disorder or not. So DSMIII-R measures of cognitive - behavioral offers for diagnosing antisocial personality disorder (Mansor, 2002).

1.3. Anti-social personality characteristics

Crime has a special meaning for ordinary criminals. We can find out what they actually have done and why? For example, want to become rich immediately to obtain position. Although many of these behaviors are not approved; but they have understood incentive. But those anti-social crimes often are seem aimless, random, and impulse. Cannot understand themselves and others and cannot understand why and for what reason these people have committed a particular act. It seems that they are not prompted for a reasonable goal, but the impulse to have committed deviant behavior. There was no shame or remorse for past bad deeds, etc. from any and all sizes that are obscene, common characteristics of anti-social people. They have no moral conscience and therefore do not pay any attention to the rights of others. Therefore, their relationships with others and the whole surface to exploit them; they do not have the ability to love and constant dependence of compassion, kindness, and love remain effective. Shameless lying, and cruelty towards those who trust them, they abuse and oppression. One of the major differences that a normal person convicted of a person with antisocial personality distinguishes the depth of emotion that is experienced. It seems that common criminals that other individuals have the same excitement, experience, emotional experience of anti-social, but very superficial. Anti-social behavior in ways that seem to be able to continue to love, anger, sadness, joy and not despair; In fact, they experience emotional disabilities

may significantly associated with lack of moral conscience that is. So it is easy to violate the rights of others. Depression is a pervasive and impairing illness is repugnant to the spirit of man. The researchers say that the three types of mental disorders as depression, mania and depression. Severe mental disorders such scale and duration, their signs are different. Behavioral scientists say they developed symptoms of depression that can include daily activities, study, sleep, eat, and participate in fun activities and pleasant affect. The frequency of such cases may occur throughout the human life. Researchers believe that other types of low-grade depression, depression is a mental disorder that actually showed signs of long-term, according to daily activities or to have the right person doing good and pleasant feelings are denied (Shafi-Abadi, 2002).

1.4. Causes of anti-social behavior

Antisocial personality disorder is a long-lasting and durable. This disorder is called, conduct disorder if appears in childhood or early adolescence and may continue into adulthood. Four potential sources considered for this disorder, which include: 1- family and social context; 2 learning disorders; 3 – genetics; 4 - bad performance physiology of the central nervous system. It seems that people are anti-social, moral standards of society are not innate. Therefore, it is natural psychological development resources - moral, social and family background, especially as anti-social causes are examined. There is evidence that childhood experiences of people with anti-social behavior in the relationship. A number of studies indicate that the loss of a parent due to death, divorce, separation, or a long stay in the hospital has a associated with the emergence of anti-social behavior in the future. Further studies have shown that the more severe anti-social behavior, the likelihood that an individual had experienced parental separation and deprivation is greater. Many authors have noted that the exclusion of their own parents and the rise of anti-social behavior per se is not the emotional space to accelerate the divorce, and subsequent events, is effective in anti-social personality. For example, high contention and strife, conflict and chaos, the instability of the parents, and the major factors causing the neglect of the parents are an emotional injury. Similar findings, but the large groups of people who are awake during the years 1924 to 1929 were studied in a child guidance clinic (Robbins, 1966). The clinic reports about the precise psychological and sociological problems and family situations of children, who were referred to the clinic, were prepared. When the

children grew up, the children in the control group who had never been referred to the clinic were interviewed and detailed comparison. The survey revealed that about 22% of the group who were referred to the clinic, as were antisocial personality diagnosis, while only 2 percent of the control group had such a diagnosis. Many clinicians inability of anti-social individuals have highlighted the lessons of experience. Thus, they suffer from a weakness and failure in learning, it may be a little careful about them. One of the cases in the areas of learning weakness of antisocial disorders avoidance learning has been studied (Milani-Far, 2001).

1.5. Anxiety in anti-social

Antisocial individuals are evaluated in terms of anxiety; the presumption seems to be that psychopath people are less anxious than normal; however, these assumptions may be true only in the limit of slightly. Skaling (1978), in their review found that although the anti-social people seem to worry less than others, but usually all the signs of Physical, and lean muscle their anxiety such high heartbeat dyspne and muscle stress experience. If we share the concern of anxiety to cognitive and physiological components of the body's response to fear, it seems that anti-social people who lack the cognitive anxiety (Siasi, 2000). One being that the natural environment and social and cultural set is T cannot be separated from where it lives, or the culture of a group that is a member, or the role that the building department is responsible consideration and understanding. Basically, anyone who is a social person means a device (system) from human interactions.

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