

The effect of anxiety and depression on social distortions in high school students: A case study in Aligoudarz, Iran

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Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between depression and social deviations between male and female students and whether social deviations and anti moral laws can cause depression and withdrawal from others, and whether depression and social deviations is difference between boys and girls. In the present study methods was scientific-comparison to find the possible cause of a behavior pattern. Thus, the subjects with the studied behavior are compared with the subjects that this behavior is not observed in whom. Statistical population in this study was 480 male and female students (220 subjects were female and 260 subjects were male). 50 individuals were selected randomly as the sample size of statistical population, and sampling method was a stratified. Measuring instrument in this study was Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Independent variables, such as t-tests, and Pearson's correlation coefficient formula were used to testing research hypothesis and the relationship between depression and social deviations. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between depression and social deviations (Table 1). Pearson correlation coefficient was 0.615. Also t_c (4.461) was larger than t_t (4.461); so we can say that research hypothesis is confirmed, and we can conclude That there is a significant relationship between depression and social deviations ($\alpha = 0.05$). Consequently that personality trait such as depression can be involved on social deviance. Moreover there was no significant difference between male and female high school students in terms of social deviance. Also there was no a significant difference between personality characteristics of high school male and female students.

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1. Introduction

Social deviance among adolescents and youths comes from the characteristics of the patients; so that anxiety, depression, and other factors are the components of personality characteristics of people that have a tendency to social deviations. 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 (Shafi-Abadi, 2002). Life and death is one of the opposite issues. 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. 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 (Rahimian, 2000). 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. 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. 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. 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 (Milani-Far, 2001). 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). Such anti-social disorders and deviations occur only in people who are older than 18 years. So for those who committed a crime at an early age, as a diversion issues in the community. It can be said that there is a pattern to it that criminal acts will appear. We hope that by doing research and taking into account the needs of youth and to reduce the social problems, and the strategies

and tactics can produce a positive force in the development of young people and enabled them to be used more rationally, because these disorders are creating a wide range of behaviors that will affect many, so be careful in the education of youth behavior did parents and school officials should consider this to be an educational setting. Research questions were: Is there a significant relationship between depression and social deviance? Depression among girls is higher in than boys? Social deviance among girls is higher than boys? (Mansor, 2002)

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between depression and social deviations between male and female students and whether social deviations and anti moral laws can cause depression and withdrawal from others, and whether depression and social deviations is difference between boys and girls. Research hypotheses are as follows: there is a significant relationship between depression and social deviations; there are significant differences between male and female depression; there are significant differences between male and female social deviations.

2. Methodology

In the present study methods was scientific-comparison to find the possible cause of a behavior pattern. Thus, the subjects with the studied behavior are compared with the subjects that this behavior is not observed in whom. It is often said of after event, because is referred to case that cause occurred in already. The study population in this study was 480 male and female of high school students (220 subjects were female and 260 subjects were male). 50 individuals were selected randomly as the sample size of statistical population, and sampling method was a stratified. The unit of measurement is not individual but is group. The normally shaped and formed their own group, stratified sampling is used when the select group of people is possible and easier than choosing individuals in a society. This situation when it comes to that we cannot prepare a list of persons or members of the community. Measuring instrument in this study was Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), which have 71 questions with two options: yes and no. The questionnaire for the measurement of features that made by Hetawi and MacLean of the 71 questions, the questions are specific to a feature. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) has both long and short form. This is how the grading is done according to the scoring key, if the answer is the key for a score is against zero key and then aggregated scores and raw scores obtained on each scale are obtained. The test is run for about 20 to 25 minutes,

and the way the team is performing. And as someone who has been in a group study. According to the validity of these tests on a series of factory workers in New York were up 73 percent and 67 percent reliability. BDI questionnaire containing 21 questions is designed in 1971 by Beck. And the Beck Depression and lack of understanding by others dealing with this questionnaire has been prepared; the three options that can be given to grades 1 to 3 and add comments as a depression in a person. And the length of the test is about 10 to 20 minutes, according to survey; according to statistics obtained from these surveys have been conducted on workers and drug users in New York and the validity and reliability of 65% was 72%. Antisocial personality disorder including anti-social characteristics, such as having a sense of shame or remorse, failure to learn from past experiences, the emotion and excitement of weakness and failure, away from others, anxiety and stress and include shortness of breath, and finally a score the test subjects MWPI of scale achieved PD or anti-social disorder. Genders in this study were classified into two groups, male and female. Almost every person in every age (young or old) is likely to be temporary feelings of despair. These feelings are part of life that is possible in some cases; no treatment has been resolved or improved. On the other hand the individual who suffers from depression is not expected to recover. Depressive illness may impair a person's ability to function and be weary of living in the worst of the worst cases, depression may lead to suicide. It is very important to note that depressed people are sure that they are not crazy and never be ashamed of who they are depressed.

3. Results

Independent variables, such as t-tests, were used for the statistical methods, the formula is as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum x_1 + \sum x_2}{x_1 + x_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)}}$$

Of Pearson's correlation coefficient formula was used to testing research hypothesis and the relationship between depression and social deviations that its formula is as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

The results showed that there is a significant relationship between depression and social deviations (Table 1). As was observed Pearson correlation coefficient was 0.615. Also t_c (4.461) was larger than t_t (4.461); so we can say that research hypothesis is confirmed, and we can conclude That there is a significant relationship between depression and social deviations ($\alpha = 0.05$). Consequently that personality trait such as depression can be involved on social deviance. According to Table 2 the research hypothesis was not confirmed. As a result there was no significant difference between male and female high school students in terms of social deviance. According to Table 3 there was no a significant difference between personality characteristics of high school male and female student, and male and female high school students have depression to a rate. Independent variables, such as t-tests were used for hypothesis testing of comparison of social deviance among male and female students (Table 2).

Table 1. Relationship between depression and social deviance

Subjects	t_c	Correlation coefficient	t_t	Df	Significant level
Students	4.961	0.615	4.461	48	0.05

Table 2. Comparison of social deviance among male and female high school students

Subjects	Mean	t_c	t_t	Df	Significant level
Male	34.00	1.761	2.261	48	-
Female	27.04	-	-	-	-

Table 3. Comparison of personality characteristics between male and female high school students

Subjects	Mean	t_c	t_t	Df	Significant level
Female	36.80	1.761	2.261	48	-
Male	30.16	-	-	-	-

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