

Investigate the relationship between socio-economic class and tendency to delinquency among students of Rey city in Tehran

Dr. Abdolreza Bagheri Bonjar

Faculty member of Shahed University

ABSTRACT

Delinquency is a social phenomenon and has social context though biological factors, psychological, geographical, ethnic, racial and other items in the forming and occurring type of delinquency play an important role, explain the issue is on the basis of the social environment, limiting attitude of sociology scope in particular, the performance of the smallest and the most important social institution ie family that plays an important role in cooperation and homogeneous of normative behaviors of individuals with social environment. This study is conducted aimed to investigate the relationship between socio-economic class and delinquency rate with survey method. The sample population consisted of 260 students of Rey that its data is collected using a questionnaire. In this study to show the relationship between socioeconomic class and delinquency, several views is used such as Merton, Weber, and..., research findings indicate that there is a significant relationship between social class and delinquency meanwhile variables of social class (job and income and education) have had inverse relationship with delinquency, the more the rate of job and income and education of individual is high, the delinquency rate decreases.

KEYWORDS

socio-economic class, tendency to delinquency, students

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Introduction

Delinquency of children and adolescents is the complex social issues and problems of today's world. "Sociology considers delinquency of children and adolescents a kind of social maladjustment that occurs from people in early ages.

CORRESPONDENCE Abdolreza Bagheri Bonjar

✉ ab.bagheri@yahoo.com

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"(Journal of Information, 2005) Generally, delinquency is a behavior unlike the morality of society which is ultimately to the detriment of society; delinquency is behaviors that children and adolescents are agents of them and from the perspective of sociology are different with agents who are doing the same kind of behavior in over ages. Although type and behavior of them is the same and both are known abnormal in terms of legal behavior and principally perpetrators of such behavior are punished. Children and adolescents, in terms of behavioral and community are in learning stages and society is responsible to show patience about abnormal behavior of this group and with softer tool act to their education and community. Attention to the fact returns to the thought and social flow that increased with the emergence of new social system and is now accepted in many societies. And children and adolescents are supported with different types. This intellectual and social flow relates the factor of emerging aberrant behavior to the social system to one's own. Simple robbery, intentional assault, violation of traffic and driving regulations, murder, begging, alcoholism and drugs are among delinquency that children and adolescents are committed them. Some experts such as: Kenny, Sutherland have considered the cause of rising children and adolescents delinquency in social factors. This group divides social factors into two categories.

1) family factors (type of education and training in family, lack of supervisor, the anomalies of the family, family members intransigence, rejection of enemy and tyranny of stepfather step mother)
 2) social factors (the existence of offense environments such as: Bad educations of cinema, television, casinos and.. Some experts such as: Hirschi, Merton and Froyd- pay attention to individual factors affecting delinquency in children and adolescents. This group in their investigations pays attention to mental and physical status of delinquent individual and considers factors affecting delinquency in two categories:

1) Existence abnormal parents

2) physical and mental insufficiencies in the delinquent individual for investigating the emergence of abnormality. First of all, social environments and system governing it should be studied. From this perspective incapable or delinquent parents or unhealthy environment for talents and personality development is due to the social system. Social system derived from the social relations provides the field for emergence of any favorable social behavior. However, the individual, personality and psychological field of family environment and coaching and training and place of initial growth affects in emerging type of delinquency of children and adolescents, but such fields are directly related with the nature and quality of social relations of society's people. Difficulties and dilemma that delinquent can create for the individual and society is that causes family disruption and ineffectiveness of youth for the appointment of job and causes lack of trust in the society and between family members and causes labeling youth and lack of trust of people towards them. In the present study, it is tried to be pointed the social factors that may be effective in providing tendency to delinquency of adolescents.

If with a sociological view look at the phenomenon, delinquency can be regarded as a social disease that must be cured. Of course, to fight every pathological, first it must be recognized and found the fields of its emergence, then save patient and prevent this problem from occurring again. If delinquency is considered a complication and social harm, therefore, "teenagers" as one of the vulnerable groups of society are at risk for this complication or some kind suffered it.

Investigate the causes, causes that the relevant authorities recognize the formation of abnormal actions, and then seek appropriate ways of fighting with them. Therefore, these studies are necessary to be known distortions and crimes better and deeper, their origin to be discovered and eventually paved the way to reform and rehabilitation of offenders. Finally, such researches provides the possibility of preventing the diversion and collapse of talents in the potential human resources of community and family and state, present and future of the country release from material and spiritual damages.

Given that the building society in future depends on the sensational active force and physical and mental health of teenage generation, it is necessary to apply all community facilities to prevent and combat and eradicate delinquency of adolescents of country. Delinquency is a disabled and each disabled has different causes and the aim of the study is to investigate the effect of social class on the rate of delinquency among high school students of Rey, objectives of study are as follows:

- 1- Investigate the relationship between students' socio-economic class and delinquency rate
2. Investigate the relationship between parents' job and students' delinquency rate
3. Investigate the relationship between parents' income and students' delinquency rate
4. Investigate the relationship between parent's education and students' delinquency rate

Theoretical foundations

Structural strain theory

1-3-2-2 In 1938, Robert Ki. Merton, a sociologist at Harvard, published a paper entitled Social structure and anomie and has built his theory based on Durkheim's ideas of anomie (anomaly) and social cohesion. (Ander Zanden, 1996: 138 / Hall Williams, 1982: 136) Merton believes that deviation is derived from the structure and culture of society. He begins his argument with standard of consensus about values and believes that all members of the community are shared in common values. But as the members of society in terms of social structures are placed in different positions, do not have equal opportunities to understand the common values. Such a situation may be caused deviation. By the view of Merton, the social and cultural structure of society for social deviant behavior of people who are in different places, create the strain.

For the structural gaps in terms of social between ambitions (common objectives) and availability (access to social tool to achieve these goals) anomie was created in the social system. (Hamilton, 1987: 120-121)

Merton has exemplified United States and designs his theory as follows: he says that material success especially the welfare state for many Americans (ownership and amassing wealth) is a cultural purpose. There, money is considered the success factor. Similarly, it is the only tool and acceptable ways culturally to achieve success, having higher education and high income jobs.

There may not be a problem, if all Americans equally access to approved and legal means to achieve their monetary success. But the particular emphasis on US is on advertising purposes without equal attention to making tool to achieve these goals. The poor and minorities often consider themselves from achieving the minimum formal education and poor economic resources in the predicament. The high pressure leads people to nonconformity and the use of unconventional actions. They can't obtain approved goals culturally through the use of legal tool. Therefore, to achieve the objectives, they use any instrument and the way such as wickedness, corruption and charges. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 138 / Hamilton, 1987: 121)

Merton arises five ways of practice or adaptation, the first way of resonant and four other ways that is obtained of the lack of accepting means or legal means or both are considered deviation. Creating opportunity of social situations that included three categories, resonant, pervert, discordance, organized.

Typology of Merton from the types of individual adaptation

Tools institutionalized of cultural purposes of types of adaptation

+ + Conformity

- + Innovation

+ - goal displacement

- - Isolationism

Riot

Acceptance = +

Rejecting = -

Reject the current values and replacement new values =

(Vander Zanden, 1996: 139 / Hamilton, 1987: 108 / Merton 1957: 194)

Conformity

When people accept cultural objectives of material success and legal means culturally to achieve these goals, such behavior is the solid foundation of a stable society.

Innovation:

In the innovation, individuals accept proved goals of success in terms of culture while tool and ways proved and legal culturally to search for it reject goals. Such people may be acted prostitution, selling (Contraband) drugs, counterfeit checks, fraud, misappropriate, steal, rob or extort and to obtain money and symbols of success. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 139)

Goal displacement:

Include giving up great goals of success, while follow the tools confirmed involuntary. For example, institution's goals for some of the bureaucrats interested become irrelevant instead, they acquire tools for their own, and an idol from regulations makes excessive bureaucracy. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 139)

Isolation:

Isolation rejects cultural goals and also approved or legal instruments culturally without replacing new methods. For example, alcoholic's people, drug addicts, street people and those who were thrown out of society, they are in the society but not a part of society.

Riot

Rebels also reject cultural goals and the confirmed or legal instruments culturally and replace new ways for them. Such people move backward from adherence of existing social order and transmit their adherence to new groups with new ideologies. Radical social movements (Extremist) are a good example of this type of classes. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 139-140)

In short, Merton in his analysis shows how culture and social structure cause deviation. Overemphasis on cultural objectives in American society that causes not considering conventional methods of achieving success, the desire to make a deviation makes pressure, a pressure that according to the database in social structure is different. The way of reaction of person against this pressure will depend on his basis in social class. Merton explains variance based on the nature of society, not the nature of the deviant.

According to Merton when extreme individualism prevails and the only goal is success, a subtle change will happen. Meanwhile, unofficial rules lose their ability to improve the system, institutional penalties that are instruments of social order, lose their effectiveness and everyone returned to their own skill and resourcefulness, individuality take the place of social participation, it is the same result that some sociologists call it devastating of "social unity".

Social reaction theory emphasizes that by labeling; we move an act as chain deviant

of events which lead the individual to greater deviations and finally lead to deviance organizational structure. (Horton & Hunt, 1984: 171)

Biker in his book called "aliens- studies in the sociology of deviance" shows that deviation is the interaction between those who have committed an act of diversion (or is said to have been committed) and the rest of individuals of society that possibly to different groups divided, respectively. Again it is suggested elsewhere that "deviation is not how act that a person committed. But

it is the result of an action that others attribute to an offender based on laws enforcement. The label depends on a right or wrong idea, or even to subgroups in the community. Biker apparently agrees with this general theory that "law creates criminal".

Sometimes the label is fundamentally wrong, as in cases that young people are given to youth detention just because their parents had abandoned them and any support services are not provided for them, sometimes young people in the public mind as criminal labeled and It seems deviant, social group give a new identity to these people, or a new role, a new set of expectations that are attributed to him. Since then, this social group based on expectations responds this person and in this way make the label in place stronger and affect all mutual reactions of individual in future. This labeling issue is serious particularly to people who have mental illness and have deviant behaviors as these people are not able to play the role that society expects them to the. A person who has been labeled mentally it is had to take it on his own, regardless of how much would be compatible with their community again. (Stewart & Glynn, 1988: 136 / Horton & Hunt, 1984: 170)

Theorists of label" point out that we are all engaged in deviant behavior, as we violate some norms. They reject the general idea that humans can be divided into two groups: normal and abnormal. For example, some of us violate maximum speed in driving, we not notify the tax authorities from amount of our real income, unauthorized entering private property of other and theorists of label called these things "initial deviation". (Vander Zanden. 1996: 145) The concepts of initial deviation or second or secondary deviation is provided by Lemert, helps to show how the people approved as deviants.

The initial deviation is deviant behavior of someone that in the rest of the organization and structure of life is a concordant. Deviant behavior is so partial or accepted from all or so well covered up and often from the agents of social control is not stated that person is not stated that person publicly not called a pervert but rather as an "honorable and decent person" who is slightly mysterious or unusual, is known.

Secondary deviation is that follows person's social identity as a deviant. Sometimes the discovery of a certain deviant act (rape, close to incest, homosexuality, stealing, and using drugs) or even a false accusation is enough that label of deviant person to be slicked on one (rapists, drug addicts, etc.).

The process of labeling is very important because this can be an irreversible point in organizing a diversion life. A person with primary deviation still able to maintain a set of common roles and situations and can be contributed in the strains and relationships of concordant group. But when the label "divert" is for the people there are being deprived of their jobs or fall away of their profession, ordinary people driving them from themselves, probably they will be jailed and for always the "criminal" name remains on them. The rejection and isolation causes to people who have been labeled go toward deviant people to be with people who have the same fate and the same status, taking part in deviant subcultures is a way to deal with situations of disappointment, and to find support emotional supports and personal acceptance. Along with a group of deviant people strengthens one's image as deviant and takes ahead a lifestyle

with deviation and use the deviations to defend against conventional society. (Horton & Hunt, 1984: 174 / Vander Zanden, 1996: 145). In short, label theorists say the call or reaction of social to an action, not the behavior defines deviation, when people's behavior as a behavior that is far from conventional norms was assessed, the work causes "a chain of social reactions" and others who define this behavior, evaluate and label it, in general, a deviation depends on what laws is selected by society and in what circumstances and on what subjects will be emphasized. The major importance of the audience and social observers is whether the individual act to be labeled as deviant or not. So the social regulation, the nature of the laws and labels that are made to people is considered and emphasized that what is considered for a deviant may not be deviant from another point of view. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 145)

Application of the label theory:

In the view of a group of writers, social reaction theory shows how an act of diversion began a series of events that has made deviation pattern deeper and more acceptable (Horton & Hunt, 1984: 174).

William Chambliss (1973) use theory of label to describe the perceptions and different definitions that community members provide from behavior of the two groups. He studied Saints group activities that were a gang of white men from the boys of high class with the number of 8 people and Rafnelz group a gang of white men from the boys of low class with the number of 6 people. Although delinquent acts of first group were as the second group, but it was always the second group that had problems and was known as deviant. Chambliss concludes: "community looks at the Rafnekez group as the evil boys. Boys accept this though and take a head the patterns of delinquent behaviors. They have an impression of their own as deviant and choose friends for their own that approve this image of themselves, whatever their alienation from society increases, their freedom in expressing disrespect and violence against the representatives and the legal community will be more and the disrespect increases the negative view of social and continues process of crime committed." (Vander Zanden, 1996: 145-146)

Evaluation of label theory:

From the view of theorists, label is responsibility of youth delinquency and violent and unacceptable behavior of police, courts and related experts that unwittingly teach young people to know themselves offender and as criminals behave, is it really true?

This theory is considered one object that cannot make an informed decision. As, Matza refers deviant person had not been abandoned helplessly to be fell in a pit that it is not possible to escape it, on the contrary, one has the option of choice. In many stages of process of deviant, the person chooses to continue the way.

On the other hand, it gives very little information on what caused in principle delinquent behavior. It means that not considered the prime motivation on the delinquency. The theory of label does not explain why the response to label on the second stage to this extent affects personality of person. What is considered is secondary or second deviation that social observation is involved and by

separating the person from others with a label or tag intensifies this behavior in him and not explains what's the role of socialization. (Horton & Hunt, 1984: 175)

Deviations cannot be detected regardless of the norms. If it is not a deviant behavior unless it has the label of it, how we can classify deviations hidden and undiscovered. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 147)

Cultural transmission theory

Gabriel Tard (1904-1843) raised the imitation theory to explain the deviation. Tard had been influenced by the fact that repetition plays a significant role in behavior of human. He says that criminals such as "good" people imitate ways of people, who have known or heard about them, but in contrary, people who are law-abiding, they emulate other criminals.

Shaw and McKay invented the term "delinquency district" and say that in the slums of cities; delinquent behavior is a normal pattern. In these areas, young people learn values and behaviors of deviant and internalize and as a result they become delinquent because they are friends and relatives with those who were delinquent and deviant. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 140-141 / Horton & Hunt, 1984: 172)

Edwin Sutherland theory- Differential Association, Sutherland (1950-1883) is a sociologist who collaborated with the Chicago school of sociology and founded the theory of differential association. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 141) This theory is based on symbolic interaction theory and emphasis the role that social interaction plays in shaping human behavior and attitudes. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 141 / Vold & Bernard, 1986: 209).

Criminal behavior is learned by communication and companionship with criminal patterns that is available and acceptable and in the life of the individual (physical and social) is encouraged. (Horton & Hunt, 1984: 172)

Sutherland says people are distracted to the point that participate in environments which ideas, stimuli and techniques of crime is acceptable to that environment, for example, they learn how obtain illegal drugs, smoking or how to steal and then sell stolen objects. The more the contact of people with such environments begins earlier (age), the repeating of call is more (frequency of intercourse), the relationship is closer and deeper (depth of association) and duration of these associations to be more long (duration of association) so the possibility that they also eventually become an offender is higher.

The problem is not imitation, deviant behavior not only is learned, but also is taught. So, this theory is focused on what is taught (including the special techniques of crime) and who is thought. (Vander Zanden, 1996: 141)

Sutherland claims that through socialization processes, some people are more prone to committing crimes than others; these people have internalized orientation toward crimes that have acquired this direction from groups that have been close to them in relationship. This group may be family, or group of childhood game, group of

adult friends or neighbors that are included in the individual's socialization. Also there are sub cultures in which can learn the way of committing crimes and encourage behaviors contrary to popular behaviors in society.

Type and method of research

Decision about the research method depends on the purpose of the research, the importance of the study problem and its different ways. Given that this study sought to describe the impact of social class on delinquency, this study is considered descriptive-explanation. Conduct descriptive research can be to better understand the circumstances or assist the decision making process. In this study, the population is all the people that decision action is taken place about them. The population of this study included all male and female students of schools of Rey that in the academic year 2014-2015 are studying. Since the sample size or the size of most of research communities is very large therefore, the study feature for individual or elements of society is impossible due to this, sample size is the whole society so according to view of experts, 260 people in this study were selected as sample, 130 of them are male and 130 were female. In this study, a questionnaire is used as research tool. This questionnaire consists of two parts; the first part is related to the socio-economic base that its questions are: job, income, education. To avoid bias of respondents in response to questions, the interviewer of Ms. among women and men among men is used. In this study, the whole five-point Likert scale was used to measure delinquency. And delinquency questionnaire also includes 22 items that are offered in the form of Likert scale.

Validity and reliability: To assess the validity of questionnaire, ten professors and experts were polled and there was consensus on most of the items. the reliability of questions with Cronbach's alpha coefficient was obtained and it has been satisfied in a desired level. (Alpha = 0/853) Researcher after taking permission to collect data goes among students and selects its desired sample as clustering. In this study, after data collection, they will be sorted and graded, and using the statistical software package SPSS, data entry and are refining. After refining data in order to answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives, Friedman test was used. Using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were analyzed. Descriptive statistics were used to adjust the data, create graphs, calculate index of central tendency and dispersion. In this analysis, generalized action takes place only in the case of members of the sample and data only describe the sample. Using inferential analysis, based on data obtained from the sample, results about the population and based on the theory of probabilities obtained from the sample and is generalized to population.

Research findings

Table 1. Distribution of respondents frequency based on gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
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Male	130	50
Female	130	50
Total	260	100.0

Information of above table shows that 50% (130 cases) have reported their gender male and 50% (130 cases) female.

Table 2. Correlation coefficient between parents' social class and delinquency

Correlation coefficient	-0.560**
Significant level	0.000
Number	260

The results of the correlation coefficient between these two variables showed that among 260 respondents studied, the correlation coefficient with significant level of $\alpha=0.000$ equal to $R=-0.560$ is calculated. Since this significant level is smaller than significant level of us $\alpha=0.05$, we have the sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis, so our null hypothesis is rejected and our main hypothesis is confirmed.

Table 3. Correlation coefficient between parents' education and delinquency

Correlation coefficient	-0.687**
Significant level	0.000
Number	260

The results of the correlation coefficient between these two variables showed that among 260 respondents studied, the correlation coefficient with significant level of $\alpha=0.000$ equal to $R=-0.687$ is calculated. Since this significant level is smaller than significant level of us $\alpha=0.05$, we have the sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis, so our null hypothesis is rejected and our main hypothesis is confirmed.

Table 4. Correlation coefficient between parents' job and delinquency

Correlation coefficient	-0.444
Significant level	0.000
Number	260

The results of the correlation coefficient between these two variables showed that among 260 respondents studied, the correlation coefficient with significant level of $\alpha=0.000$ equal to $R=0.444$ is calculated. Since this significant level is smaller than significant level of us $\alpha=0.05$, we have the sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis, so our null hypothesis is rejected and our main hypothesis is confirmed.

Table 5. Correlation coefficient between parents' income and delinquency

Correlation coefficient	-0.371*
Significant level	0.000
Number	260

The results of the correlation coefficient between these two variables showed that among 260 respondents studied, the correlation coefficient with significant level of $\alpha=0.000$ equal to $R=0.371$ is calculated. Since this significant level is smaller than significant level of us $\alpha=0.05$, we have the sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis, so our null hypothesis is rejected and our main hypothesis is confirmed.

Conclusion

1. There is a negative and significant relationship between social class of individual and the rate of delinquency. This means that the more the individual's social class is high, the rate of delinquency decreases. ($P_v = 0/000$, $r = -0 / 460$, $n = 260$)
2. There is a negative and significant relationship between parents' education and the rate of delinquency. This means that the more the individual's education is high, the rate of delinquency decreases. ($P_v = 0/000$, $r = -0 / 387$, $n = 260$)
3. There is a negative and significant relationship between parents' job and the rate of delinquency. This means that the more the individuals' job is high, the rate of delinquency decreases. ($P_v = 0/000$, $r = -0 / 344$, $n = 260$)
4. There is a negative and significant relationship between parents' income and the rate of delinquency. This means that the more the individuals' education is high, the rate of delinquency decreases. ($P_v = 0/000$, $r = -0 / 371$, $n = 260$)

Suggestions

In order to reduce the level of delinquency in our country, we must act as follows:

1. The high level of social consciousness and community education, particularly through the establishment of training courses for parents.
2. The high level of knowledge and insight of family to meet feel and emotions of their children.
3. The high quality of the academic and professional training of children at the heart of education reform.

4. Improvement and building a healthy social environment to achieve the necessary tools to raise children and adolescents.
5. Substantive and proactive programs to raise the level of household income and reduce expenses, remove the instability and insecurity of the family.
6. Eliminate class discriminations of society, without which it cannot be expected to reduce the social deficits.
7. Amendment of class inequalities.
8. Provide the necessary facilities for education up to higher level of state benefits, regardless of family status.
9. The elimination of pessimism of students toward non-success in the future and providing future life for them.
10. The development of social welfare, health, mental, and emotional and collecting offenders and offenders from the community level.
11. Considering that the influence of religious commitment is necessary on abnormalities, family, and school by strengthening their relationship and mass media including radio, television, cinema, newspapers and publications through their messages in thinking and the behavior of individuals in the society are affected. If messages from the media inclined towards religious values of society, it can be effective in the religious education of the young generation.
- 12-In learning environment by encouraging students who have behaviors consistent with the norms and values expected and punish students who lack such circumstances can control the student's behavior.
- 13-the use of minimum possibilities in order to carry out competitions in various fields of sports, science, belief, etc., can be effective in satisfying the need of independence of youth healthily and reduce abnormal forms, self-expression of adolescent and ostentation.
- 14-enhancing library resources, especially science fiction books and books on youth issues.
- 15-promote awareness among youth on how to choose friend and informing the parents in helping adolescents in choosing the group of friendship and control their relations with their friends.
- 16-normalization of society should be noted this point that deter adolescents and young adults from video and satellite and Internet networks will be not a logical solution to adverse effects of these devices but should be increased the power of correct selection through the process of socialization among people in society.
17. Considering the strength and the proper physical form (in terms of the impossibility of damage to equipment, facilities and public places, (in the case, studies and tests of Allen and Green Bergerd 2008) can be mentioned, in Rotterdam, the use of materials that are less considered to these people (Vandals)
18. Education of Advertising: Attention to the education and advertising, on the subject of delinquency, including another solution which is considered to solve

the social problem in some countries including these education and advertising cases can refer to the film of Cartoon that is made in the US and its subject is clearly related to delinquency. 19-optimizing environmental conditions: Attention to the aesthetics in the construction of property and construction of public places (in many ways) and improvement and beautification of the environment discourage the Vandals from handling the vandalism and can be applied as a solution for dealing with delinquency.

20-establish the grounds for creating public participation, in solving the problem of delinquency, for example, in Sweden invited students in schools during a program for cleaning equipment and public places.

And wages was given to them, in carrying out these activities; mass media also have shown active participations.

Notes on contributors

Dr. Abdolreza Bagheri Bonjar

Faculty member of Shahed University

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