

## Relationship between social satisfaction and tendency to social deviations among students of Payame Noor Malekan University

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### *Abstract*

The present study investigates the relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. Social deviations refer to actions or behaviors that violate social and cultural norms. Social satisfaction is defined as the perceived difference between desire and progress in life and the realization of desire. The research method, survey and data collection tool were a researcher-made questionnaire whose validity was determined through face validity and reliability through Cronbach's alpha. The statistical population of Payame Noor Malekan students was 830 and the sample size was 263 among the students selected by stratified method according to the volume. Hypotheses were tested with Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings showed that between students' social satisfaction and the variables of tendency to social deviations (-0.77) tendency to sexual deviation (-0.58), tendency to theft (-0.60), tendency to violence (0.66 -), tendency to vandalistic behaviors (-0.67) and tendency to drugs (-0.37) There is a significant relationship. Social satisfaction is very important in social health and reducing injuries and social deviations in society, especially among young people.

**Keywords:** Social Satisfaction, Tendency to Social Deviations, Students.

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## **1. Introduction**

Social deviations refer to actions or behaviors that ignore social and cultural norms. Deviation can be in the form of deviations from the norms that have been accepted as formal laws, as well as informal disregard for social norms (such as violating the customs of society). Among abnormal people, those whose abnormal behavior persists and persists are called perverted and deviant, and their behavior is called perverted or social deviation. One of the main goals of social security in any country is to protect the core and vital values of its cultural system, and in return, among the main functions of any cultural system, is to secure social life and its continuity, the development of social identity and creation and maintain solidarity.

Therefore, social deviations in the sense of deviant and inconsistent behaviors with social values, on the one hand, cause functional disorders in the field of culture and society, and on the other hand, prevent the realization of security goals from a cultural perspective, so the problem of social deviations can be addressed. He studied it as a social issue as well as a security issue. Budon refers to deviance as behavior that is destructive to life and is blamed or caused harm and punishment. "Dub" considers deviation as any behavior or situation that the stronger members of a social group reasonably consider it a serious violation of their important values or criteria.

One of the variables associated with social deviation is social satisfaction. Social satisfaction is defined as the perceived difference between desire and progress in life, that is, the realization of desire. Satisfaction is one of the elements of social harmony, the lack of which will cause problems for the social system (Abercrombie, 1988). Providing facilities in society that lead to citizens' satisfaction with life is one of the most important duties of rulers (Nikgozar, 2004). Given the importance of social satisfaction in stability, health and reduction of social harms in society, its study and recognition in planning is considered an inevitable necessity. Among students, both social dissatisfaction and social deviance have devastating effects. A student who has to devote his financial, time, and intellectual capital to learning and being a student wastes his time and energy for fleeting pleasures, reduces his scientific efficiency, neglects to plan for the future, and generally relies on His future will be filled with despair and hopelessness.

More importantly, due to social deviations, he has more or less neglected his studies and education, and even if he can graduate from university, he will not be able to create and pursue a suitable job. The prevalence of social deviations

increases security and law enforcement costs. Considering the prevalence of social deviations among adolescents and young people, the present study, based on the existing theoretical and practical background and with the aim of determining the relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among students of Payame Noor Malekan University, raises the following question: Is there a relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University?

## **2. Theoretical Foundations**

Sociologists often see deviant behavior outside of individual characteristics and focus on group findings. In these theories, more emphasis is placed on criminal contexts and social structures. According to Giddens, "According to their argument, any satisfactory interpretation of a part of the nature of crime should have a sociological character because the nature of crime depends on the social institutions of a society" (Giddens, 2008: 294).

### ***2.1. Ecological Theory of Deviation***

In explaining social deviations, it focuses on the variables that were related to the phenomenon of urbanization. Some of these variables are language, ethnicity, migration, residential areas and population density. According to Park and Burgess, the physical environment of the city is intertwined with socio-cultural patterns, urban population and urban life. Park believed that urban areas hindered the motives and instincts of the inhabitants and caused social deviations. According to Burgess, in the transition region, the highest crime and delinquency rates are observed for reasons such as high levels of population mobility, high rates of migration, demolition of houses and population density. Demographic and ecological instability in the transition region destroys the functional ability of social institutions such as the family and controls the behavior of residents. On the other hand, the traditional values of ethnic culture do not have the power to convince adolescents and young people and they are dragged into a marginal situation. As a result, they lack group identities and references that lead them to behavior that is accepted in

society. In such a situation, the same age groups of criminals fill the vacancy and offer solutions to get out of this margin.

## **2.2. Anomy theory**

Emile Durkheim introduced the concept of anomy into sociology. Anomy is a situation according to which there is no specific norm in society that a person follows, so he acts without roots and without foundation. This situation arises when cultural expectations are inconsistent with social realities. Merton sought a sociological solution to the social deviations of American society in the first half of the twentieth century with a functionalist approach and inspired by Durkheim's ideas. Merton believes that it is the constructive conditions that are the root cause of social deviations. According to Merton, in every society there are two basic structures between which there are functional relations within a social system. These two basic structures, one has become institutional goals and the other has become institutional tools. Institutionalized goals are institutionalized definitions of values and desirable things and institutionalized means are standardized methods of action to achieve the goals or established norms that are set to achieve institutionalized goals. In any society, in the light of the values and basic principles of that society, an ideal personality is defined and placed at the peak of the wishes and aspirations of the people of that society. Through various means of socialization, education, media, this ideal figure is promoted in the public eye and people are called to it. For example, reaching the peak of material success and personality, which is at the highest level of economic and social status, is the same institutionalized goal of Merton in the American society of his time. Merton rejects any individualistic and psychological explanation of the problem of deviation, considers it to be influenced by the construction of society, and considers structural conditions to be the main cause of deviations. He considers one of the main elements of building society to provide standardized methods of action, i.e., the same tools and norms to achieve goals, and considers the other main element as the goals and values accepted by society. He considers a social system to be "balanced" if there is a proportionality between these two main elements, that is, the members of the society can achieve the accepted goals of the society through

the tools, means and legitimate ways of the society. » they say. If there is no such proportion between the goals and the means to achieve it, and some members of society cannot achieve the accepted goals of society through the means accepted by society, they feel dissatisfied and therefore try to pursue illegitimate and unacceptable ways. Accepting society means following the same deviant methods.

### ***2.3. Control theory***

This theory, instead of paying attention to the cause of individuals' compliance, is more looking for the causes of individuals' inconsistency and believes that inconsistency and norm-breaking and crookedness in individuals are rooted in the lack of proper and efficient control. This view, on the one hand, considers life to be full of temptation, deception, and deception, and on the other hand, considers some deviant factors to be useful and beneficial. Therefore, it provides the ground and conditions for abnormal behaviors and claims that people's compliance is due to the fact that their actions and behaviors are controlled by the society, so that the greater the level of this control and various controls such as formal and informal, If there are external and internal, direct and indirect, and the sensitivity of the people and officials increases, the level of people's compliance will be higher, and if there is no restraint from the society, there will be little compliance.

### ***2.4. Theory of perverted cultural transmission***

This theory was proposed by Edwin Sutherland and he believes that in order for a person to become a criminal, he must first learn how to commit a crime. He went so far as to say that this training is the result of action and reaction with other people. People often deal with both deviant individuals and groups as well as non-deviant individuals and groups. Sutherland measures interaction between these groups in terms of frequency, priority, durability, and intensity of interaction with each other. According to Sutherland, deviant behavior, like other social behaviors, is learned through association with others, that is, deviants. According to this view, deviant behavior has neither an inherited nor a psychological origin, but one learns it completely from others; Just as peers,

through this connection with compatible individuals, accept the cultural norms and values of that group and society, and adapt to it. Thus, it is not only friends and reference groups that influence people to conform or break the norm; They even play a decisive role in the type of deviant behaviors and crimes committed by individuals (Qajaghinejad, 2009, 111) Motivation theory: According to this theory, people's behaviors are shaped by the reactions of others, and when they stigmatize personal actions, one is often forced to play the role of pervert. Motivation theory emphasizes that stigmatizing behaviors plays a key role in the emergence and continuation of deviance. When people are stigmatized, such as criminal, erring, delinquent, addicted, they often respond to meet the expectations that come from these stigmas (Ibid., 114). According to interactionists, individuals' behaviors are shaped by the reactions of others, and when others stigmatize personal actions, the individual is often forced to play the role of the pervert. How is such a thing possible? Stigmatization theory emphasizes that stigmas that are applied to people's behaviors play a key role in the emergence and continuation of deviance. When people are stigmatized - like criminals, wrongdoers, delinquents, and addicts - they often respond to these stigmas in order to meet the expectations that come from them.

### ***2.5. Deviant subculture theory***

An important part of deviant behaviors is usually performed within the framework of a deviant group. Often, those who participate in a deviation come together for two purposes: one is mutual support and the other is to provide an atmosphere in which they can express their deviant behavior. Deviant subcultures are defined as behaviors, dominant values, and mutual understanding that are common to members of a community but are not accepted by the formal community. Usually, people who are excluded from society seek to join the subculture, perhaps to find the desired position, status, well-being and acceptance in that group.

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## **2.6. Background research**

Ahmadi et al. (2013) in a study has investigated the relationship between the level of satisfaction with social security and the tendency to vandalistic behaviors among the citizens of Tabriz. The results showed that there is a relationship between the level of satisfaction with social security in four dimensions, financial security, life security, intellectual security and collective security. By increasing the level of satisfaction with social security, the probability of tendency to vandalistic behaviors decreases, and conversely, by decreasing the level of satisfaction with social security, the probability of tendency to vandalistic behaviors increases. Koohi (2013) in a study has explained the sociological moral deviations of high school students in East Azarbaijan province. The results showed that the prevalence of moral deviations is moderate to high and there is a significant correlation between social capital, status of psychological factors, religiosity and communication skills with moral deviations. Hosseini (2011) in a study has investigated the relationship between leisure time and the level of social health of citizens (29-19) years old in District 22 of Tehran.

Findings showed that the level of social health in the statistical population is moderate and there is a significant and direct relationship between the level of social health and how to spend leisure time in social, physical and intellectual styles, but spending leisure time using leisure Art has not been significant with social health. Also, there is a significant relationship between the level of satisfaction with leisure and social health. Solly and Sheen (2008) In the article Power and Deviation, they state that hegemonic forces that pass laws and regulations and distort certain behaviors, play an important role in promoting, reviewing and maintaining the movements of categories and labels. As a result, where power is more dispersed, the deviance may continue, but it is more likely to be interpreted positively, such as by a noble work, artist, musician, scientist, or particular leader. Where power is close to influence, deviation is often seen as diversity rather than unnatural, immoral, and illegal. Thus, the strengthening of the strength and persistence of deviant categories is consistent in that it suggests the relevance of an approach that includes analysis of both power and deviation lines.

The results of Wang et al.'s (2013) study entitled "Substance Use, Sexual Behaviors, Suicidal Thoughts and Efforts among Youth, Findings of the Guangzhou Youth Risk Behavior Survey" showed that family cultural capital has a significant effect on youth risk behaviors. El Mojmad et al. (2015) surveyed the prevalence and attitudes toward high-risk behaviors and related risk factors among 442 high school boys in Almajord, aged 16 to 22 years. The results showed that students in Almajord have a number of high-risk behaviors such as violence, drinking alcohol, smoking and using addictive substances.

### **2.7. Definition of variables**

**Social satisfaction:** Social satisfaction refers to the experience of cognition and is defined as the perceived difference between desire and progress in life. Satisfaction is one of the elements of social harmony, the lack of which will cause problems for any social system (Abercrombie, 1988: 36). To measure social satisfaction, a researcher-made questionnaire was used in the dimensions (economic status, physical health, social relations health, environmental health, social capital).

**Social Deviation:** Social deviance refers to any individual and collective action that does not fall within the framework of moral principles and general rules and as a result is faced with legal prohibition or moral and social ugliness; For this reason, the perverts try to hide their perversions from the eyes of the observers of law, public morality and social order; Because otherwise they will face legal prosecution, moral excommunication and social exclusion (Abdullahi, 2004: 22). To measure social deviation, a researcher-made questionnaire was used in the following dimensions (theft, violence, vandalism, sexual deviance and drugs).

**Theft:** Robbery as a violent crime is distinguished from ordinary theft, burglary, shoplifting, and means the theft of property from a person or a financial and commercial institution such as banks by resorting to violence, threats and coercion (Ahmadi, 2010: 197). A researcher-made Likert scale questionnaire was used to measure the tendency to steal.

**Vandalism:** According to Goldstein, vandalism is the free and voluntary destruction of the environment without gaining personal gain, and the



consequences of these actions are considered as damage or loss by both the perpetrators and the victims according to the norms governing the situation. According to Casslerlio et al., Vandalism is the deliberate or biased destruction of property without the owner's permission (Horowitz and Tubali, 2003). Janorn defines it as a morbid spirit that tends to destroy public facilities such as public telephones, city bus seats, subways and passenger trains, and post and telegraph counters and the like. Meyer and Klinard see it as the deliberate and frequent destruction of public property and belongings. Most of the definitions offered include the three elements of awareness, destructiveness, and property ownership, and these three factors are evident in them. To measure the tendency to vandalism, a researcher-made questionnaire was used on a distance scale in the form of 5-point Likert.

***Sexual perversion:*** Sexual perversion has a broad meaning that includes both sexual relations between humans and animals, as well as sexual relations between men and women in an unnatural way, and on the other hand, abnormal relations between homosexuals arise from it. The consent of each party does not indicate the innocence of the other or himself. To measure the tendency to sexual deviation, a researcher-made questionnaire on a distance scale in the form of 5-point Likert is strongly agreed to strongly disagreed.

***Tendency to use drugs:*** The World Health Organization defines drugs as follows: Any substance that can affect one or more brain functions after entering the body is a drug. This definition also includes drugs such as tobacco and illicit drugs and illicit drugs such as heroin and L.S.D. The WHO report states, "Any substance that, when consumed by an organism, may alter cognition, mood, cognitive behavior, or motor function.

## ***2.8. Hypothesis***

- 1-There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University.
- 2- There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to sexual deviation among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University.

- 3- There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to steal among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University.
- 4-There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to violence among students of Payame Noor Malekan University.
- 5-There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to vandalistic behaviors among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University.
- 6- There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to use drugs among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University.

### **3. Methodology**

The existing research was applied in terms of purpose, cross-sectional in terms of time and survey in terms of data collection. Data collection tool was a questionnaire whose validity was determined by face validity and by experts in Cronbach's alpha (tendency to social deviations 0.85 and social satisfaction 0.79). The statistical population of Payame Noor Malekan students was 830 people. Cochran's formula with an error coefficient of 5% was used to select the sample and 263 students were selected by stratified proportional method.

### **4. Findings**

51 people (19.4%) were in the age range of 19 to 25 years and 93 people (35.4%) were between 26 to 32 years old, 78 people (29.7%) were between 33 to 39 years old and 41 people equal to (15.6) percent equal to and older than 40 years old. 144 students (54.8%) were single, 83 (31.6%) were married, 20 (7.6%) were divorced and 16 (6.1%) were married.

**Table 1. Descriptive statistics of social satisfaction and its dimensions**

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<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
The economic situation	263	2	5	3/85	.51
Physical health	263	2	5	3/82	.55
Community Relations	263	2	5	3/48	.59
Environmental health	263	2	5	3/76	.63
Social capital	263	2	5	3/54	.49
Social satisfaction	263	2	5	3/66	.42

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**Table 2. Descriptive statistics of the tendency to social deviations**

Variables	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Drug addiction	1		5	2.56	.63
Tendency to vandalistic behaviors	1		4	2.47	.60
Tendency to violence	1		5	2.39	.57
Tendency to steal	1		4	2.10	.58
Tendency to sexual perversion	1		4	2.65	.59
Social deviations	1		4	2.48	.41

There is a relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among the students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The correlation coefficient between the tendency to social deviations with the social satisfaction variable is equal to (-0.775), so the hypothesis that there is a correlation between independent and dependent variables with an error level of 0.01 is confirmed with 99% confidence.

**Table 3. Correlation coefficient of the relationship between social satisfaction variables and the tendency to social deviations**

	statistic
Social satisfaction	Pearson
Correlation coefficient	-.67
Significance level	.000
Sample size	263

There is a relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to sexual deviation among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The intensity of the relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to sexual deviations is equal to (-0.58) and its direction is negative, which shows that if the independent variable changes in a positive direction, then the dependent variable will change in the opposite direction. The coefficient of determination is equal to ( $R^2 = 0.34$ ).

**Table 4. Correlation coefficient of the relationship between social satisfaction and Tendency to sexual perversion**

	statistic
social satisfaction	Pearson
Correlation coefficient	-.581
Significance level	.000
Sample size	263

There is a relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to steal among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The intensity of the relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to steal is equal to (-0.61) and its direction is negative, which shows that if the independent variable changes in a positive direction, then the dependent variable will change in the

opposite direction. The coefficient of determination is equal ( $R^2 = 0.37$ ), this coefficient shows that assuming that other variables are constant, 37% of the changes in the tendency to steal explain social satisfaction.

**Table 5. Correlation coefficient of the between social satisfaction and the tendency to steal**

	statistic
Social satisfaction	Pearson
Correlation coefficient	-.605
Significance level	.000
Sample size	263

There is a relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to violence among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The intensity of the relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to violence is equal to (-0.66) and its direction is negative, which shows that if the independent variable changes in a positive direction, then the dependent variable will change in the opposite direction. The coefficient of determination is equal to ( $R^2 = 0.44$ ). This coefficient shows that assuming other variables are constant, 44% of the changes in the tendency to violence explain social satisfaction.

**Table 6. Correlation coefficient between social satisfaction and tendency to violence**

	statistic
Social satisfaction	Pearson
Correlation coefficient	-.662
Significance level	.000
Sample size	263

There is a relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to vandalistic behaviors among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The intensity of the relationship between social satisfaction and tendency to vandalistic behaviors is equal to (-0.67) and its direction has been negative, which shows that if the independent variable changes in a positive direction, then the dependent variable will change in the opposite direction. Conversely, if the independent variable of social satisfaction changes in a negative direction, then the dependent variable of tendency to vandalistic behaviors changes in a positive direction. The coefficient of determination is equal to ( $R^2 = -0/45$ ). This coefficient shows that assuming that other variables are constant, 45% of the changes in the tendency to vandalistic behaviors explain social satisfaction.

**Table 7. Correlation coefficient of the relationship between social satisfaction and tendency to vandalistic behaviors**

		statistic
Social satisfaction	Pearson	
Correlation coefficient		-.67
Significance level		.000
Sample size		263

There is a relationship between social satisfaction and drug addiction among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The intensity of the relationship between social satisfaction and drug addiction is equal to (-0.37) and its direction has been negative, which shows that if the independent variable changes in a positive direction, then the dependent variable will change in the opposite direction. Conversely, if the independent variable of social satisfaction changes in a negative direction, then the dependent variable of drug use tends to change in a positive direction. The coefficient of determination is equal to ( $R^2 = -0/14$ ). Assuming that other variables are constant, 14% of the changes in the tendency to use drugs explain social satisfaction.

**Table 8. Correlation coefficient between social satisfaction and Tendency to use drugs**

Variables	Pearson Correlation coefficient	Significance level	Sample size
social satisfaction and Tendency to use drugs	-0.371	0.000	263

## 5. Conclusion

The present study investigated the relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among students of Payame Noor Malekan University. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the level of social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among students of Payame Noor Malekan University and 57% of the variance of the tendency to social deviations is explained by a combination of dimensions of social satisfaction. Standard beta values showed that if there is a change in economic status, physical health, social relations, environmental health and social capital as much as one standard deviation unit, then it will be in the order of (-0.12; -0.13; / 11), respectively. -0.19 and -0.38) The standard deviation unit will change in the dependent variable (tendency to social deviations).

This finding is consistent with the results of Iman and Moradi (2009), Zarein (2011), Hosseini (2011), Koochi (2013), Ahmadi et al. (2013) and Faraji et al. (2015). To explain this finding, sociologists often see deviant behavior outside of individual characteristics and pay attention to the structure of society. Merton rejects any individualistic explanation of social deviation, considers it to be influenced by the construction of society, and considers structural conditions to be the main cause of deviations.

According to Merton, if in a society there is no proportion between the goals and the means to achieve it and some people in the society cannot achieve the accepted goals of the society through the means accepted by the society, they will feel dissatisfied and in illegitimate and other ways. Acceptable to society means deviant practices are drawn. Man is also a very needy creature, and if society cannot legitimately control some of these needs, human behavior tends to be heterogeneous. Students are at an age when they have a variety of needs and try to meet these needs in different ways, and some of these methods may be illegitimate and deviant. Since social satisfaction is a measure of satisfaction and positive feeling of social life, which will lead to continuity and increase of social activities and increase social solidarity, so to prevent students from tending to social deviations and strengthen the sense of social solidarity, it should be done in different ways.

Increased student social satisfaction. Considering the significant relationship between social satisfaction and the tendency to social deviations among students, it is suggested that in order to promote students' social satisfaction by increasing social security and distributive justice, strengthening the sense of belonging and social support, increasing hope, gaining trust, To reduce the feeling of relative deprivation, to provide employment and work in accordance with the field of study and specialization of students, necessary measures should be taken.

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