

The relationship between marriage and prevention of sexual deviations among young people in Sanandaj

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Received 3 October 2023, Accepted 19 October 2023

Abstract

Prevention of deviance is the most logical process to save society from social harm. By using the prevention strategy, the effects of many crimes and deviations in societies can be neutralized. Due to the importance of prevention in societies, this matter has found a special function in social policies and planning. Accordingly, this research was conducted with the aim of studying the effect of marriage on the prevention of deviations among the youth of Sanandaj city. This research has studied 358 citizens of Sanandaj city using a survey method and using a researcher-made questionnaire. Data collection through questionnaires and data analysis in two parts, descriptive and inferential, have been done with Amos and Spss statistical software. The validity and reliability of the measurement tool has also been confirmed with high coefficients.

The results of these assumptions have shown that the three important dimensions of marriage are; Marital commitment with coefficient (0.656) and responsibility with coefficient (0.723) and self-control with coefficient (0.680) have a positive and significant effect in preventing deviations and then the results of structural equation modeling showed that all components Marriage has a positive and direct effect on the prevention of deviations. Accordingly, marriage, as a legal and cultural matter, makes a person mentally and physically resistant to control deviations.

Keywords: marriage, deviation, prevention, youth, Sanandaj.

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1. Introduction

Marriage as a social matter is the basis for the formation of the family institution as the most basic social institution, and the health of the family and society is directly dependent on the institution of marriage (Sutton, 2019: 2). Marriage is a sacred covenant that has existed among all tribes and nations in all times and places. This phenomenon is the beginning of family formation in all societies, and the family is one of the oldest social institutions that has a history as old as human life (Giddens, 2011: 17). The family is the most fundamental and at the same time the oldest social institution, and its dynamics and continuity and its functions are always important over time. Marriage is the foundation of family formation and family is very important as the first environment for the formation of human personality. In particular, parental relationships can have a great impact on healthy and balanced emotional-psychological development. It is true that no society can claim health if it does not have a healthy family. The healthier, better and stronger the family has health, awareness, honesty, culture and beliefs, the healthier and more efficient people it delivers to society.

Usually, the starting point of the family is marriage, and marriage is a universal thing that exists in all societies and throughout history and responds to a set of human needs (Moatanedin & et al, 2007: 17). Also, marriage is the most fundamental and valuable human relationship, because through marriage the family structure is formed and the education and survival of the generation becomes possible (Malakiavarsin & Sayednazari, 2018: 7). Family formation begins with marriage, and the family as a social institution is the creator of the fundamental society of humanity. Two people who differ in gender are mutually attracted by the force of instinct and love and fully committed to each other to form a productive dynamic unit. Marriage in today's changing society is a complex phenomenon and people get married for various reasons. In addition to sexual desires, which are primary issues; Love, economic security, gatherings, protection, emotional security, escape from loneliness, common interests and having children are some of the factors that can make a person tend to marry (Janetius, 2004: 18; Shahsia & et al, 2010: 691).

On the other hand, the family, as the most important human social center, is an essential element in the formation, progress and success of a society and

nation, so the prosperity of any society depends on the happiness of the families of that society. Therefore, one should try as much as possible to achieve the happiness of that society. Therefore, the most important prerequisite for achieving the happiness of the family is possible through the full identification of the factors that strengthen the family foundation (Navabakhsh & Mohammadi, 2016: 39). Today, many factors are associated with the phenomenon of marriage, and the rate of marriage in many societies is generally related to economic issues, and recent research shows that low income and economic instability are the main barriers to marriage among couples who have children before marriage (Cohen & Pepin, 2018: 2).

Demographic theorists suggest that the change from traditional values to individual values such as autonomy and self-actualization has made the process of marriage slow, and today individualism is seen as a way of people's understanding of the world, including their expectations of marriage and emotional relationships. It has almost transformed (Strandell, 2018: 76). Also, the reluctance of many young people to marry has changed many social policies of societies and government support for marriage has become common in many countries in recent decades (Fincham & Beach, 2010: 631). Therefore, unwillingness to marry in the society can lead to adverse consequences that are inappropriate for the social system. Because marriage, in addition to responding to a person's sexual and emotional needs, also regulates his economic, social and cultural needs, and because of its importance and impact, it is an accepted norm in all countries.

From a social and cultural point of view, parents' indifference towards marriage is considered a bad thing; Because the survival of the family depends on the survival and organization of marriage (Azadarmaki, 2007: 99). Therefore, the survival and success of marriage depends on the understanding and symmetry between men and women, and recognizing this symmetry during dating and engagement can stabilize the foundations of this relationship, and a stable marriage helps the overall functioning of the social system. In addition, in recent decades, marriage has become a multinational function and marriage has become a tool for immigration and residence in many countries. Marriage migration in Asian countries usually includes brides from less developed

countries and husbands from more developed countries. For women, marriage migration provides an opportunity to improve their socio-economic status, and for men who have not been able to find a life partner in their own countries, migration Marriage allows them to marry a foreign spouse (Jung & Sim, 2020: 82).

Also, in recent years, the phenomenon of marriage, which is the source of birth and fertility, and is considered as a very effective factor in the age and sex structure of the population and its increase. In Iran, marriage has also undergone significant changes, and the increase in the number of girls and boys in marriage, who make up more than a third of the country's population and are the result of the sharp increase in births in the 60s, on the one hand; And on the other hand, the reflection of developments in various economic, social and cultural areas of society, such as increasing urbanization and literacy, especially women's education, and the desire to earn money and a suitable job before marriage, which is one of the signs of the society's movement towards modernization. , the increase in the age of marriage in the country has become a concern for statesmen and the community of researchers (Kazemipoor, 2006: 107).

In addition to these undesirable consequences of delaying marriage, it is not hidden from anyone, and from a sociological aspect, marriage has a structure, nature, function and social consequences that are predicted and unforeseeable, positive or negative, harmful or harmful, which are the social actions and reactions of society members and social structures. (Mahboobimanesh, 2004: 3). In fact, the desire to marry is one of the main and most important needs of human beings in human society, the lack of which can lead to undesirable consequences. Marriage can prevent the spread of prostitution, corruption, and indecent behaviors that can be a direct consequence of sexual instincts being broken, and it is one of the bases for maintaining the health of society.

From a social point of view, marriage is undoubtedly valuable, and it is one of the social customs that has been common in all human societies until today, as history shows, and this itself is a proof of its importance in different eras, and the change in the pattern of marriage is one of them. It is one of the main indicators of social changes that have occurred in increasing the age of

marriage or unwillingness to marry among young people. Now, if the evidence shows a great decrease in the marriage rate, the society will face the collapse of the family and finally radical modernization, and the occurrence of specific crimes such as deviant behavior will be one of its results. The subject of committing sexual crimes, including sexual harassment of women in Islamic countries, is limited in comparison with other countries, especially western countries, due to the religious, cultural and social situation, but the spirit of committing these crimes shows the existence of social and cultural damages that need to be addressed. From the religious approaches and social control of religion and especially the criminal policy of Islam, he fought against it in a radical way (Atashneh & et al, 2012: 99). Sexual deviations include factors such as sexual harassment and rape and verbal harassment of the victim (Chiu & Leclerc, 2021: 223).

As media attention to sex offenders increased beginning in the 1990s, researchers began to more closely examine public opinion about sex crimes. Findings suggest that people hold several misconceptions about sex crimes and support harsher punishments for offenders (King, 2019: 254). In America, the severity of sexual crimes among wounded soldiers and veterans is extremely high (Finali & et al, 2019: 560) and in Iran, sexual crimes have been associated with a double growth (Hosaini & Safari, 2015: 148). Based on this, this research aims to study the effect of marriage on sexual deviations in the field and test the hypotheses in this field using the existing theoretical support.

2. Review of Literature

The theoretical literature of this research focuses on the concept of marriage and its dimensions, and based on this, the phenomenon of marriage can have favorable consequences for the society. Great theorists and thinkers focus on the concept of family and its functions. According to Durkheim, the family has gone through major changes. According to Durkheim, the family is not a natural group established by parents, but is a social institution that has been created by social factors. Because Durkheim's rule is that every social action is explained by another social factor. On the other hand, the family of husband and wife which is based on marriage is the end of the transformation that

occurs during that family, so that the direct connection of the individual with the society expands. This evolution starts from the first form of family, which is a family political group, and after passing through major stages in the patriarchal family of ancient Rome, in the Germanic paternal family, it leads to today's husband and wife family. The nuclear family is the smallest family unit, both the ancestors are separated from it, and there are very few descendants in it (Azad armaki, 2007: 120). In the theory of rational selection of Hector; The main difference between this theory and other theories about marriage is that most theories look at marriage more as a moral act, but this theory looks at marriage more from a utilitarian point of view. Thinkers who explain collective action based on rational choice theory believe that people tend to behave in ways that benefit them more. This theory believes that these conscious and purposeful people seek to maximize their profit in any situation.

In the field of marriage, using the theory of reasonable selection, it can be acknowledged that people will marry when there is a benefit in it; It means that they can maintain or improve their social status and status through marriage. From the point of view of Antony Giddens' theory of modernization, one of the most important social plagues that face any society is the lack of trust among the members of the society or the so-called lack of trust. The spread of mistrust and hypocrisy in social relations and the spread of all kinds of moral deviations at the level of society have also spread to the institution of the family and human relations, and have basically caused doubt and wavered the quality of communication with others (Giddens, 2011: 144).

In this connection, the increase in addiction, sexual crimes, deception and fraud and the bitter experiences of others in these cases, along with the slight development of urbanization and the increase in population, which has alienated people from each other, causes people to mistrust and at least delay in trusting each other, which is a turning point and The sensitivity of this issue shows itself in marriage and union with another. Recent research shows that the perception of gender mistrust plays a role in reducing marriage rates among different populations (Nomaguchi & et al, 2011: 1032). In general, the change that happened in the modern society has caused some of the characteristics of marriage in the traditional society, such as the type of spouse selection and

involvement in it, family marriages, polygamy, ability to have children, low marriage age, distance Change the age of men and women, the phenomenon of remarriage, etc. In fact, according to Giddens, the reduction of the influence of kinship groups, the freer choice of a spouse, the recognition of the rights of women and the family, the reduction of family marriages, sexual freedom and attention to the rights of children are among the major changes that It happened in the family (Giddens, 2011: 24).

According to Merten's theory of social disorganization, which is one of the dominant theories in the analysis of social issues, marriage occurs when the society can determine specific cultural goals and the ways to achieve them, so that the society is maintained and continued in a balanced and coherent state. According to this approach, if the means and goals are coordinated in a social group or more generally in the structure of the society, we will not face a balanced and harmonious society (Abolhassan Tanhai, 2015: 76). So, based on Merten's point of view, we can admit that the social phenomenon of marriage as one of the goals set by the society is not compatible with the ways and means needed to achieve it. According to Merten's point of view, such a discrepancy between the goals and the ways to achieve them causes the society to become disordered, this results in the emergence of deviant people and the occurrence of many injuries and social deviations and sexual crimes.

In Alexey de Tocqueville's theory of individualism, a democratic society is an individualistic society in which everyone tries to separate himself from others with his family (Aron, 2016: 288). In fact, individualism is a ritual or moral principle that considers the interests and interests of the individual superior to the group and is a feeling that each member of society withdraws from his family and friends and forms a certain type of society in which there is little respect for traditions. Individualists are emotionally detached from their groups and emphasize self-reliance, independence, pleasure, and the pursuit of happiness (Triandis, 2009: 166). Accordingly, individualism in its extreme form can be effective in increasing deviations. Therefore, the institution of the family in three important dimensions; Marital commitment, responsibility and self-control can have a double effect on sexual crimes.

A successful marriage in any society has the basic pillar of commitment, attraction and understanding, and in fact, marital commitment is the strongest and most stable predictor of the quality and stability of a marital relationship (Mosko, 2009: 11). Marital commitment is not only limited to sexual behaviors, and marital commitment is important in many domestic behaviors as well (Tang & Curran, 2013: 1598). Marital commitment has a direct impact on the quality of marriage and improves emotional relationships between them (Cao & et al, 2017: 1122).

Permanent commitment to marriage, loyalty to one's spouse, strong moral values, respect for one's spouse as a best friend, and commitment to sexual fidelity are the characteristics of satisfactory marriages with a lifespan of more than 20 years (Dollahite & Lambert, 2007: 291).). In general, marital commitment is an assumption in which people have long-term views on their marriage, make sacrifices for their relationship, take steps to maintain, strengthen and solidify their union, and stay with their spouse even when the marriage is not rewarding (Harmon, 2005: 58). Although commitment or intention to continue the relationship is often considered a general construct, it is clearly divided into three types (Adams & Jons, 1997; Johnson, 1999). These 3 types of commitment include: a) commitment to the spouse (personal commitment), based on the desire to remain in the relationship, b) commitment to marriage (moral commitment related to social or religious commitments and integrity and responsibility agreements) and c) mandatory commitment based on Being stuck in a relationship is due to the costs and difficulties involved in ending the relationship (Adams & Jons, 1997; Johnson, 1999).

Another dimension of marriage is responsibility. Responsibility is an internal requirement and obligation on the part of a person to carry out the activities assigned to him and originates from within the person. In other words, responsibility is an obligation that a person accepts for something, and the one who is entrusted with a task is responsible for its consequences. Glasser believes that the problem of humans and their anomalies is their lack of responsibility, because they cannot satisfy their basic needs based on the correct humanitarian situation (Gllaser, 2009: 21).

Responsible people are looking for more valuable successes, more income, doing more important work and attaining higher social positions. If these people fail in something or make a mistake in their married life, instead of relying on external documents, they try to correct it. Marriage in many countries is a creative combination of love and responsibility (Netting, 2010: 707). Also, responsibility is one of the skills that help people achieve prosperity and perform their duties completely and correctly (Glaser, 2009: 67). Therefore, people should be responsible in order to have better feelings towards life. The existence of cold, indifferent and aimless people is the result of an upbringing in which the sense of responsibility was not raised (Khatibi & et al, 2019: 17). In general, responsibility in marriage is the most important deterrent factor in rape and sexual crimes, and this relationship has been significant in many studies (Kotanen & Kronstedt, 2019: 358).

Finally, the last dimension of marriage is the concept of self-control. Important and measurable individual differences in behavioral characteristics are called self-control. Self-control expresses the degree of conformity of one's behavioral characteristics with the existing conditions and situation (Kreitner & et al, 2012: 174). Early self-control plays an important role in the production of subsequent deviations (Wilkowski & et al, 2018: 1315). In addition, marriage reduces physical and psychological aggression among married couples, and in 90% of cases, physical aggression decreases in young boys with expected marriage (Braithwaite & Fincham, 2014: 12). It is also a reflection of individual differences in tendencies, which takes a specific form in the management of feelings and emotions. The concept of self-control developed by Schneider in 1974 refers to how flexible or stable a person is in their situation. He states that people are divided into two categories in a general classification: people with high self-control and people with low self-control, each of which has different characteristics (Kajdall, 2003: 374). In this regard, some people are sensitive to social situations and adjust their appearance according to the current situation, these people are self-controlled, and on the other hand, there are people with low self-control who tend to express their thoughts and feelings so that to organize it according to the situation. In general, self-control is a highly adaptive human capacity and, accordingly, the

development of self-control is widely encouraged. While the benefits of having self-control are well proven (Uziel & Baumeister, 2017: 693).

Finally, marriage as a model of a good life helps to effectively prevent crime and deviance, and this marriage at a young age is widely considered as a superior model for guiding and treating criminals, and marriage naturally leads to increased personal satisfaction. It leads to the reduction of deviations and crimes (Andrews & et al, 2011: 736). Therefore, according to the existing theoretical literature, marriage can be considered as a deterrent or a preventive phenomenon of crime, whose validity can be measured with statistical data in different societies.

3. Methodology

According to the extensive literature related to marriage and the prevention of deviations, this research is of a quantitative and survey type, which evaluates the situation of another society by formulating hypotheses. Also, this research in terms of time criteria; cross-sectional, in terms of nature; It is practical and expansive. The statistical population of the research includes all citizens aged 20 to 60 in Sanandaj city, and the sample size is estimated to be 358 people based on the Lin and Morgan table. The collection of information in this research was done by direct reference of the researcher to the respondents and presenting them with a questionnaire. To verify the validity of the questionnaire, two methods of content validity (face) and Cronbach's alpha coefficient were used, and the results of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for all variables were above 0.7. In addition to demographic variables, the research questionnaire has two general dimensions of marriage dimensions and types of sexual deviations.

The dimensions of marriage include three main indicators; Marital commitment (1- commitment to spouse, 2- commitment to marriage and 3- mandatory commitment); Marital responsibility (1- high responsibility and 2- low responsibility) and self-control (1- low self-control, 2- moderate self-control and 3- high self-control). Also, all kinds of sexual deviations include; Relationship with the opposite sex, romantic relationships outside the norm, virtual sex and telephone communication, sexual abuse of women and children,

homosexuality. Finally, the collected data were analyzed with the help of Spss and Amos Graphics software. In order to determine the intensity and direction of the effect of marriage in preventing sexual deviations, a structural equation model has been used.

4. Findings

In this section, research hypotheses have been tested using bivariate Pearson correlation coefficients.

1- The marital commitment dimension of marriage has an effect on the prevention of sexual deviations.

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the above hypothesis; Estimates related to this coefficient are reported in the table below.

Table 1. Correlation coefficient between marital commitment dimension of marriage and prevention of sexual deviations

Variable	Prevention of sexual deviations		N
	Pearson coefficient	level of significance	
Marital commitment	0.656	0.000	358

The estimation of Pearson's correlation coefficient values in the above table shows that the relationship between the marital commitment dimension of marriage and prevention of sexual deviations is a direct and significant relationship with the coefficient (0.656). The positivity of the relationship means that as the level of marital commitment increases, the prevention of sexual deviations will also increase. Also, the significance level of less than 5% is indicative of this statistical fact that the obtained results can be generalized to the statistical population.

2- The responsibility dimension of marriage has an effect on the prevention of sexual deviations.

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the above hypothesis; Estimates related to this coefficient are reported in the table below.

Table 2. Correlation coefficient between the responsibility dimension of marriage and prevention of sexual deviations

Variable	Prevention of sexual deviations		N
	Pearson coefficient	level of significance	
responsibility dimension of marriage	0.723	0.000	358

The estimation of Pearson's correlation coefficient values in the table above shows that the relationship between the responsibility aspect of marriage and the prevention of sexual deviations is a direct and significant relationship with the coefficient (0.723). Being positive towards the relationship means that with the increase in the level of responsibility in marriage, the prevention of sexual deviations will also increase. Also, the significance level of less than 5% is indicative of this statistical fact that the obtained results can be generalized to the statistical population.

3- The self-control aspect of marriage has an effect on the prevention of sexual deviations.

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the above hypothesis; Estimates related to this coefficient are reported in the table below.

Table 3. Correlation coefficient between self-control dimension of marriage and prevention of sexual deviations

Variable	Prevention of sexual deviations		N
	Pearson coefficient	level of significance	
self-control aspect of marriage	0.680	0.000	358

The estimation of Pearson's correlation coefficient values in the table above shows that the relationship between the self-control dimension of marriage and prevention of sexual deviations is a direct and significant relationship with the coefficient (0.680). The positivity of the relationship means that by increasing the level of self-control in marriage, the prevention of sexual deviations will also increase. Also, the significance level of less than 5% is indicative of this statistical fact that the obtained results can be generalized to the statistical population.

In line with the test of the hypotheses that all the results were confirmed, the structural equation modeling of the relationships between the variables is also examined. In order to determine the intensity and direction of the relationship between the main variables, a structural equation model has been used. In this model, the effect of structural analysis of research variables on each other is examined and its purpose is to predict the dependent variable from the independent variable. In this model, the general effect of the variable dimensions of marriage in the prevention of sexual deviations has been tested.

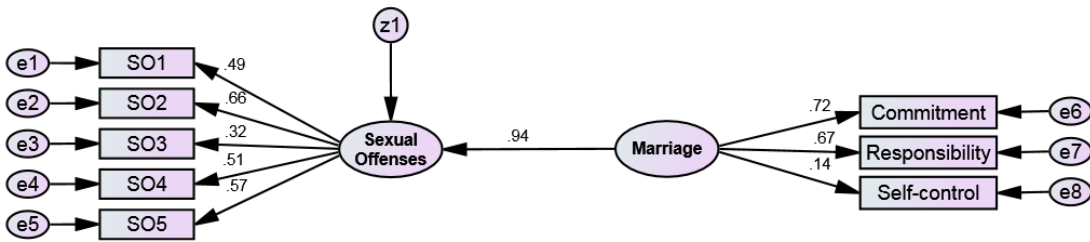


Figure 1. The structural equation model of the overall effect of the variable of marriage dimensions in the prevention of sexual deviations

In the above model, the main variable (family dimensions) which is defined by the three main components of marital commitment (Commitment), responsibility (Responsibility) and self-control (Self-control), on the variable of prevention of sexual deviations with the five dimensions of sexual crimes; It has relations with the opposite sex (SO1), romantic relationships outside the norm (SO2), virtual sex and telephone communication (SO3), sexual abuse of women and children (SO4), homosexuality and homosexuality (SO5). The overall effect of this relationship is 0.94 and it means that the category of marriage with three dimensions of marital commitment, responsibility and self-control has been able to have a positive and significant effect on the prevention of all kinds of sexual deviations. Also, in the explanation of the main variables, their dimensions have been able to have a high explanation, and in the explanation of the marriage variable, the marital commitment component has the highest explanatory power of marriage with a coefficient of 0.72. In connection with the types of sexual crimes, romantic relationships outside the norm (SO2) with a coefficient of 0.66 have the highest power to explain the types of sexual crimes.

The estimated values in the above table indicate that the main hypothesis of the research has been confirmed with high confidence and the effect of marriage dimensions in preventing sexual deviations has been significant. These findings in structural equation modeling have been in line with the findings of hypothesis testing, although there is a slight difference in the value of the coefficients, but the overall work is in the same direction.

Table 4. Estimation of the regression weights of the effect of marriage dimensions in the prevention of sexual crimes with Amos software

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
Sexual_Offenses	<---	Marriage	.788	.136	5.781	***	
SO1	<---	Sexual_Offenses	1.000				
SO2	<---	Sexual_Offenses	.919	.233	3.952	***	
SO3	<---	Sexual_Offenses	1.201	.193	6.217	***	
SO4	<---	Sexual_Offenses	1.116	.205	5.433	***	
SO5	<---	Sexual_Offenses	1.316	.227	5.788	***	
Commitment	<---	Marriage	1.000				
Responsibility	<---	Marriage	1.296	.159	8.166	***	
Self-control	<---	Marriage	.276	.148	1.867	.042	

5. Conclusion

Prevention of crime and deviance is one of the most successful strategies of societies in facing crimes. Today, the importance of preventive approaches instead of coercive approaches has prompted criminology experts and social thinkers to focus more on preventive examples. In the field of sexual deviations, the category of marriage can be considered as the most important strategy. Today, the spread of sexual deviations will lead to unfortunate consequences such as the loss of the sense of security, the weakening of the family foundation, the wounding of public feelings, the spread of lawlessness in society and even other non-sexual crimes. Analyzes show that marriage rates are inversely related to rates of violent crime, property crimes, drug use, and sexual violence (Rocque & et al, 2015: 130). And marriage reduces criminal behavior, and the tendency of individuals to marry criminal partners is considered to have a protective effect on marriage (Van Schellen & et al, 2012: 545).

Therefore, preventive measures and measures should not be limited to criminal measures; Rather, successful and effective prevention is when the findings of other sciences such as sociology, educational sciences, religious sciences and other related sciences are used and measures are provided to prevent crimes. Since it is necessary to provide preventive solutions to root and find the cause of every crime. Therefore, marriage is one of the best preventive strategies to prevent sexual deviations. There are many types of sexual deviations and they are divided into five general categories; Relationships with the opposite sex, unconventional romantic relationships, virtual sex and

telephone communication, sexual abuse of women and children, and homosexuality are divided. Of course, it should be noted that without finding the root cause of the crime, one cannot expect to achieve correct and effective preventive measures. In the case of sexual assaults, in order to take appropriate measures to reduce this violence, the factors affecting it should be known.

Undoubtedly, the motivation to satisfy sexual desire in this crime is the main motive for committing the crime. Accordingly, marriage as one of the healthy ways to satisfy sexual instincts plays an important role in reducing sexual deviations. On the other hand, the category of marriage has three important dimensions of marital commitment, marital responsibility and self-control, which these three factors have an important place in the prevention of sexual crimes, and based on existing theories and available statistics, the higher the level of marital commitment in people, the more Sexual crimes will also be less. Regarding the two variables of marital responsibility and self-control, the results show that these factors have a positive effect on crime prevention.

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