FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN SOCIETY

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Abstract
Understanding the factors affecting the social-pathology is the first step in controlling and reducing the ravages of society. Social pathologies as threatening phenomena are related to conditions that are associated with reducing the security, lack of cohesion and reducing social trust. Each society appropriate to the circumstances, culture and development is facing with a variety of distortions and trouble. The attitude of societies to the causative factors of damages and improvement strategies makes different communities. These attitudes influenced by political beliefs, cultural and economic in each of community.

Keywords: Social Pathology, Personality Factors, Society, Social

Introduction
Issues related to social pathology in human society have long been of interest to scholars. By development industrial revolution and expanding the scope of requirements, deprivation resulting from the inability to meet the demands and needs of life has caused severe and extensive spread of corruption, rebellion, crime, stealing and sexual misconduct and other damage (Fathi & Fadavi, 2012). Despite the concerns of families, schools and society, juvenile delinquency and crime against them are significant. Behavioral abnormalities and lack of attention to the rules, values and social discipline and disregard for the rights of citizens among some young people, annual statistics over twenty thousand casualties from accidents that most of them are young drivers; all of them are signs of a gap in the educational system (Faghirpour & et al, 2011; Ganjinia & et al, 2013). This is caused that effectiveness of education provided in the context of social issues is met with some skepticism (Rezvani & et al, 2011). To adopt important strategies for the prevention of crime should pay attention to the students’ participation and socialization. Therefore, features such as respect, act to law, a culture of self-control and respect for the rights of people of this age in his presence be institutionalized, and their vulnerability in high school and after that become minimize (Naderi & et al, 2012).

Definition of Social-Pathology
Social pathology is a new concept in the nineteenth century, taken from biological sciences and is based on the similarity that scientists consider between organic diseases and social deviations. With the development of sociology, this term was used to study and root causes of social disorder (Fathi & Fadavi, 2012).

Social problems and their growth do not follow of a particular factor. Usually several factors are causing some damage and comply the complex cause-effect. However, most social problems are kinds of repetitions during different generation, but as it can see some of these types has become more important in some generations and even some of these damages are born in subsequent generations. On the other hand, there are distinct types of damage but mainly is seen overlap between them. Already addiction, divorce, domestic violence, running away from home, suicide, prostitutes and people with sexual disorders constitute the largest social pathologies (Afkhami Oghda & et al, 2016).

Causes of Social Pathology
Each society appropriate to the circumstances, culture and development is facing with a variety of distortions and trouble (Gilaninia & et al, 2017). The attitude of societies to the causative factors of damages and improvement strategies makes different communities. These attitudes influenced by political beliefs, cultural and economic in each of community (Mortazavi, 2013). In short, causes of social pathology, particularly among adolescents and young people can be divided into three major categories: 1. factors attention to personality; 2. individual factors; 3. social factors.

**Personality Factors**

These factors focus on mental imbalance, personality and conduct disorders and behavior that some of them are mentioned:

*Delinquent and deviant personality traits:* Some prominent personality characteristics such people is egocentric, aggressive abnormalities, visual charms and Lack of responsibility. A group of delinquent and deviant people has also other characters; they are self-centered, continue need to praise and attention of others, and in their relations with the people do not pay attention to their needs and feelings. Group of people are extroverted and are looking for immediate gratification, they likes to participate in parties and celebrations, looking for excitement and adventure, for this reason, for the pleasure-seeking do delinquent acts.

**Individual Factors:** In the area of individual factors, are as follows:

- Great expectations;
- Voluptuous and hedonism;
- Powers, independence, and health-seeking;
- Avarice;
- Promiscuity and carelessness;
- The lack of identity and without a goal in life.

**Social Factors:** In the study of damages and social deviations, as a social phenomenon, are discussed the causes of social deviations. However, several factors play a role that here is mentioned some of them:

- Lack of families adherence to religious teachings
- confusion in the family
- Social exclusion: how to treat friends, family and neighbors with criminal, in view of his interactions with others are effective.
- type of job
- Unemployment and lack of employment;
- Poverty and economic problems;
- bad friends;
- environment; if at home, house, alley, street, school, and the surrounding environment exist field and appropriate conditions for crime, person who is prepared to divert him, is lead to a crime and delinquent behavior
- cultural and educational poverty incorrect
- Media and communications: the role of mass media is important especially satellite TV and the internet in spreading moral promiscuity, deal with social norms, lack of religiosity and precocious puberty in adolescent sexual issues (Malekpour, 2014).

**Typology of Social Pathology**
In the typology of social pathology can be used different criteria (Mohseni, 2007). These criteria in every society devoted at least four subsystems of cultural, social, political and economic. In each of these areas, individual and collective actors comply with principles and rules of collective action in the areas can achieve to four types of capital or valuable source -cultural capital or knowledge, social capital or commitment and dignity, political capital or power and economic capital or wealth- needed in society. So the overall we are facing with four types of deviations.

Figure 1: Typology of Social Pathology (Ferdoosipour & Aghapour, 2012)

Theories of Social Pathology

Biological Theory

Biological approaches claim to some people due to certain genetic are more than others at risk of committing deviant behavior. Initial investigations have been conducted to explain the social behavior based on biological life of criminals and delinquents. Broca's studies, Lombroso and Sheldon about criminals and criminals were based on the assumption that there is relationship between genetic and physical characteristics of criminals and their deviant behavior (Sahami & Amini, 2012).

Sociological Theory

Sociological view of social deviations and issues focus on their attention to the structures, institutions, processes and social factors affecting human behavior and each of them have emphasis and concentration on an issue. Perspectives of sociology determine method of researchers view to social issues and practices or ways of understanding them. There are approaches, insights and different methods to the study social deviations and issues in sociology (Ghorbani & Feizabadi, 2014).

In contrast to the individualistic biological approaches, sociologists of deviant behavior often seen outside of the characteristics of individual and focused on the fields of group. Sociologists believe that significantly crime and deviant behavior have the social nature and depend on social institutions and organizations. They emphasize the internal relations between conformity and deviation in the fields of social, economic and cultural context and often consider the phenomenon of crime and delinquency as a relative thing. Sociological theory by category of Hagan from sociological theory of pathology is divided into three theories that include: 1- Functionalism theory, 2- Symbolic Interaction Theory, 3- Conflict Theory.
Goals and Objectives of Social Pathology

1. Study and understanding of social problems and the causes and motivations, personality assessment of deviant behavior, characteristics of the physical, psychological, cultural and social;

2. Social prevention and harm reduction to improve social life and family environment.

3. Treatment of victims using appropriate scientific methods to cut off their roots.

4. The continuation of treatment to prevent recurrence of the wrong treatment and rehabilitation methods (Ferdoosi & Aghapour, 2012).

In our time, prevention is more important than treatment. Many social pathologists believe that to combat deviant behavior should be eliminated the social context of them.

1. Children's healthy social environment of the family.


Role of the Family in Reducing Social Pathology

Family has power to solve the problem of deviations more than any other factor. It is the only factors that can rescue society from deviations, to a large extent solve the problem. If it uses upbringing method of stringent or lax approach, society will see many anomalies that devices of official control cannot confront it in the society. But if the family turned to the authoritative parenting, they will delivery children of acculturation to society that Reduction of crime statistics and deviations are from its consequences (Mariji, 2011).

Discussion and Conclusion

Every human behavior originated and influenced by a series of factors that adolescent or young can never be entirely original guilty and others be innocent. Looking at the above, essentially creation of the crime disappears. Hence, a lot factors as underlying causes affect in the rise of delinquency and deviant behavior and traumatic that
The perpetrator is only part of the story. Scientific research and much effort has been made to solve the global problem of social pathology, but common view is that a result of ignorance and lack of awareness create most of these deviations as well as awareness creation in two ways of socialization and acculturation is the only way to solve it. Also factors creating deviance is not the same in different societies and regions are different in terms of crime, intensity, frequency, and also in terms of factors. These differences can be found in cities, villages and even in different regions and neighborhoods of a city. In every society and environment, there is a series of factors such as geographical conditions, climatic, social, economic, familial status, training, occupation and certain attitudes that each of these are effective in good behavior or misbehavior.

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