Surveying social factors effecting on norm violation among high school student in Kermanshah-region 2 at the years 2013-2014

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ABSTRACT

Norm violation is composed of two words; norm and violation, norm is the practical model of the person entering the group which have to follow. Cohen writes that "normis a fixed sample or standard action that must exist within a given culture. The question of the study is that what are the causes and context affecting the student's norm violations. Thus, the aim is identifying aspects of norm violation and influential factors among students (male). So by studying the experts and schools of sociology and previous research on this subject, Durkheim's theory of pathology, Merton's theory of pathology, Travis Hirsch's social control theory, the hypothesis were formulated. In this study, norm violation is the dependent variable and factors such as social control, educational dissatisfaction, lack of parent, training methods are the independent and effecting variables. The population of this research is students (male) studying in high school in Kermanshah, region 2 at the years 2013-14. Data collected and completed from 370 questionnaires. SPSS statistical software and Pearson tests to test interval variables, Spearman rank for ordinal variables and agreement coefficient C for nominal variables have been used. Findings suggest that there is a significant relationship between social control, educational dissatisfaction, training methods, family dimension and norm violation while the
relationship between lack of parents and their norm violations could not be confirmed.

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1. Introduction

Human being is a creature with various needs and tries to provide them and may hurry to satisfy his needs and reach to comfort through new ways, although has failed in this way and has done sometimes incorrectly in identifying their own goals and forced to behave against criteria, rules and norms of their society which in sociological perspective is called norm violation. Survival of any society requires a set of beliefs, values, behaviors, attitudes, knowledge and skills to be passed on to new generations, and this transmission in done through education. Therefore, one of the general functions of education is socialization. One of the purposes of socialization is that principles and rules of daily routines and scientific methods be taught to individuals to, as normalization; help them act correctly in their activities (Giddens, 2003). One of the challenging issues in the school system is behaviors preceding the student teaching environment which is not consistent with common norms and lack of attention to it overshadows the efficiency of the school–manager - teacher and educational system. Considering the studies in this field, factors influencing students for norm violation can be explored in family and educational environment. The students who are interested in school and participate in the schools program there would be less probability for norm violation and vice versa. Education breakdown also leads parent to negatively react, so this reaction leads students to feel being inefficiency in society which leads to reduction in self-respect. Because their weak oppositional paradigm leads to unfair and inappropriate treatment by managers and assistants regulation can be effective in causing the students norm violation. Discrimination between children in the family, violence between parents, death of a parent, divorce and separation, illiteracy and family residence can be noted. So study these factors and academic fields to provide a safe learning environment looks necessary. Present study is to further assess the field and factors influencing norm violation among high school students in Kermanshah-region 2 and provide recommendation for the prevention of these anomalies.

2. Research significance

The young and tanager are the active and wide range of society and have constructive role in society. The problems of this age are interconnected. Norm violation in educational environment is one of the problems jeopardizing the school and social environment which neglecting them can impose heavy costs on economic, social and cultural system. Those young who form the active forces of society guarantee their social promotion. In addition, from their intellectual, mental, physical power, social power will formed and development of social capital and its performance can be calculated in terms of quality and quantity. Because young people have creative forces, this factor lead to scientific daring creativity and scientific developments. Kermanshah-region 2 is a subsystem of the government which is not absolved of this issue. So, to recognize the young creativity in educational environments at high school level, effective steps to solve problems which note the young to norm violation.

2.1. Research purposes

Since some of high school student from norm violation view make many problems for managers and educational personals and sometime cause the deviation of other principled-students and for various reasons, they live in a warm area of families and suffering from emotional point of view, so this study has the following objectives in mind:

1) Detection of factors for norm violation of students at schools
2) Detection and survey various sociological schools about anomalies
3) Access to appropriate ways to modify and reduce anomalies at schools

2.2. Nominal goals
Detection of the extent of social control on norm violation at high school level in Kermanshah-region 2 is a hypothesis which predicts the relationship between the two concepts. In fact, the hypothesis is a temporary answer to the initial research questions.

1) There is a relationship between the extents of social control of high school students in Kermanshah-region 2 with norm violation
2) There is a relationship between the degrees of dissatisfaction of high school students in Kermanshah-region 2 with norm violation
3) There is a relationship between parents absence of high school students in Kermanshah-region 2 with norm violation
4) There is a relationship between the educational methods of high school students in Kermanshah-region 2 with norm violation
5) There is a relationship between family dimensions of high school students in Kermanshah-region 2 with norm violation

2.3. Theoretical framework

The diversionary theory as theories related to this issue have been discussed. Regarding to cultural, social and economic conditions of the region, a number of theories that can better explain factors influencing students' norm-violation to the region will be examined.

2.3. Durkheim's theory of pathology

Durkheim is one of nineteenth-century theorists who elaborated on the analysis of deviancy from the perspective of sociology. Durkheim in association with deviancy has to take into consideration an impact on society and the individual. According to Durkheim, deviancy is an action that may hurt some general feelings. Deviancy is a relative phenomenon (Momtaz, 2003). Durkheim insists on the concept of anomie to explain social deviance and for the first time used the term in the book Social Work Distribution and this concept referred to the social conditions of anomie or social organization. In his opinion, anomie organization or a society has a set of values conflicting with each other, and has no clear guidelines and stability for the people. Durkheim believed that human relative simple nature has become complex societies. A correlation here is concerned. In traditional societies which have been formed based on mechanical solidarity, the division of labor is very simple but team unity is strong. By expanding societies, economic development, social relations will change and an organic integrity takes place. In these positions, through a system of interdependence between individuals, society continues to survival. Durkheim knows the division of work as cause of interdependence change. According to Durkheim, development of division of work easily does not emerge, and will have frequent human and financial costs, sometimes said to be an unusual development. According to Durkheim, in economic and industrial crisis, strife will emerge in shaking the foundations of the old order following the collapse of cohesion. He believes that ethical norms are the outside forces that regulate human behavior. When ethical norms behave as human behavior regulator, men will live in a normal condition but if this control be removed men will have no control over behavior(Ahmadi, 2006), as well, Durkheim believes that life would be unbearable without moral or social imperatives, and finally will emerge as the form of anomie. So you can get that Durkheim's concept of anomie in modern societies has developed to this point, whether at nowadays societies, traditional and industrial standards are being undermined, without new norms be constituted. According to Durkheim, anomie emerges in situations that there would be no guideline as standard norms. Anomie results emerge as a kind of behavioral and spiritual anomaly with social personality and the result of this conflict is that general conscientious demands will disappear. Attenuation of these pressures and obligations causes that people behave freely leading to unlimited desires so causes deviancy and commit suicide which Durkheim knows them as ignoring general conscientious demands(Koozer, 1991). So, one of the concepts of Durkheim's theory of anomie is that unlimited wishes bring pressures on the individual which leads to the deviation from social norms.

2.4. Merton’s theory of pathology

Merton believed that the criterion of any system is pattern of social behavior of the majority society. Appropriate criterion or norm is what happens in practice and is beneficial for most people's lives. Because the majority of people have agreed upon a set of rules, this agreement is the law of their life and they serve in the society (Tanha’ei; 2008).
Merton focuses on social structures and explores and explains normative influence on individuals. To his opinion the two most important elements in the social structure are:
1) The goals accepted by society
2) The means to achieve these goals accepted by society.

In a well-principled or privileged society, goals and tools are congruous, accepted and are at the service of the society’s people. The accordant pyramid emerges when incongruous emphasis on goals is very stronger to achieve (Momtaz, 2003). So Merton is based on this believes in two groups in society:
1) Norms: that obey the original and prevailing culture of the society.
2) Deviants: which in four smaller categories represent various sub-cultures.

To the norms, those majorities who are docile, normative and accordant are called "compliance-oriented" or "conformist". Against these groups and other groups that are categorized as deviant, due to lack of respect for cultural purposes or cultural routes or both of them will be considered deviate from the view of society. Deviations are divided into four main categories:
1) habitude-oriented: are people who accept cultural paths but do not accept the goals or these goals are not important for them.
2) Innovators: are groups that agree on the goals to achieve but the paths are not accepted.
3) Divergent: there are people who accept neither paths nor the goals and apparently do not agree on any moral values. According to Merton these people cannot be socialized because they have internalized cultural values but cannot obey them.
4) sin-oriented and rebels: people who reject both goals and paths but are not without goals in contrast with the divergent but by rejecting goals and paths accepted by the society, introduce new goals and paths. According to Merton, those societies which cannot create a fit between cultural goals and the tools will be affected by social chaos (Tanha'ei; 2005).

2.5. Travis hirsch's social control theory

Hirsch is one of the experts in social control theory. He has presented in his two researches a model of social control, a pattern which sometimes is called consociation theory and knows the emergence of deviation as the result of attenuation of correlation among groups and social organizations and attenuation in beliefs. In this model/pattern, Hirsch knows that he is affected by Durkheim theory which says deviation or suicide is resulted in separation of men from society but in the other hand, unlike Durkheim, state that man does not rely on and adhere to ethical principles and put assumptions upon fulfillment of certain deviations occurring in the leaves and roots of conformity in society. Hirsch reaches to this conclusion that society and group in which there exist reciprocal relationships can better control his members than other society and group in which there not exist reciprocal relationships. For example, as the cohesion among the young, parents, peers increases, the young would be more involved in social and school activities and less tendency will have toward deviancy and crime (Holakoei, 1978). In fact, Hirsch like Durkheim knows deviation as a kind of domination over the time demands but, in other side, pay attention to internal and external tools including socialization and learning. He knows deviations obtained from weaknesses of internal and external tools of social control. He raises the issue of social bonds and for this reason mentions four elements as linking elements of individuals to each other and to society.

2.5.1. Dependency

This element represents the degree of dependency on others in the family, the environment and social institutions. According to Hirsch, the principal basis for internalizing norms is dependency to others. The truth is that dependency is a kind of moral bond required to follow societal norms. This dependency, "Hirsch" knows as coordinated conscience or better "I 1\". So the people who are concerned to others, this dependency will consider their comfort and will not endanger their social relationships. Thereby, dependency on others is one of the most important variables in controlling behavior.

2.5.2. Commitment

Commitment refers to the prevailing goals of the society which a person feels toward his society. In other words, "Hirsch" thinks that if each person in environments such as education, employment and house feel more needs to invest on actions consistent with the society, more reasons will have to protect the achievements of self
with others and in contrast to those who have less need toward this investment will see less loss and deviation and will seek to benefit of this situation.

2.5.3. Participation

It represents the element of participation in roles and involvement in social activities. According to Hirsch, those involved in a career, family life, entertainment and ... there would be usually fewer opportunities to engage in deviant behaviors. Yet he considers that the participation exposes the individual to a variety of levers of social control that puts people associated with him. Similarly, it is obvious that those who do not participate in traditional activities have a greater freedom and opportunity to achieve to the deviant behaviors.

2.5.4. Belief

Belief refers to the extent of a person’s faith toward social and moral principles and norms and his loyalty. According to Hirsch, if a person has not this belief will not think about the participation in those behaviors. In contrast, those who believe poor loyalty towards their social and moral norms may be more inclined to ignore them and more to embark deviations (Salimi and Davari, 2003).

3. Theoretical basics

Social norms: norm is a rule that determines individual's behavior in certain circumstances. The benefit of this treatment standard is that it helps to the survival patterns of social interrelationships and ways of doing things. Of this view, norms influence on social values and attitudes that are prohibiting and prescribing behavior. Every culture, every group has a certain norms that govern it, and thereby determines the appropriate behavior. Certain norms are arisen through religion or constitution or state and many of the norms from our lives requirements. All of social norms are not at an equal level. In other words, social norms are behaviors respectable which are entered to the society as they are accepted and by ignoring them they will be eliminated and removed (Abhari, 2002).

3.1. Sociological study of deviance

Conflict Theory: One of the issues raised by Marx vs. Durkheim's concept of anomie is alienation. Marx's concept of alienation felt as a sense of loss of control over social life. Marx believed that people in relation to their workforce lose their control over their production processes. The process of alienation leads to the sense of emptiness, powerlessness, demoralization, self-loathing, mistrust and violence. Moreover, the alienation of such property leads to deny the fundamental values of society, norms of social behavior and established standards of behavior. Marx believes that most of social deviances made by low-class people of the society are resulted by the limits imposed by the society in the capitalism systems. Moreover, some of criminal behaviors noted to the worker class are artificial judgments imposed by the capitalism states which want to control people and this social control is performed by class orientations because penal rules are focused as crime in which deprived classes of the society more involved. Marx’s principal pre-assumptions in relation to crime can be mentioned as follow;

1) Structural terms and social inequalities in class societies has affected the legal treatment of deviant behavior and crime, so instead of addressing the social and economic conditions, prevailing idiosyncrasies deviance should be stressed. Capitalism, by creating hazardous working conditions, exploitation of labor, unequal distribution of wealth and power, and lack of social responsibility has provided the structural conditions for crime to society, so the capitalist system is responsible for class divisions within society and the criminal society.

2) The main concept of Marxism is class conflict based on economic considerations that without the conflict and consequently the efforts of the capitalist class to maintain its interests, the deviant behavior among the working class as reaction against capitalism is unnecessary.

3) the most deviant behavior is done by Lamp a Proltaria which are the lower classes of a society. These people are of the most deprived class of society which is not able to provide their benefits because of their false awareness and instead of revolutionary against capitalism commit crime.

4) Some of the labor class behaviors such as labor strikes, known as crime by capitalism, are in fact artificial judgments of capitalism judicial system which is imposed by capitalism to control the laborers. In addition, class bias is reflected in social control and more people of lower classes of society are banned and condemned (Ahmadi, 2006).
3.2. Structural approach

In this approach, society consists of compatible components which a consensus compatibility among members of society guaranteeing compatibility between the components and is based on shared values. In this view, norms, values and objectives are based on detailed and practical aspects and deviancy of behavior violates those norms. So, when there is not a balance between the components of the social order and stability is endangered, society will be suffering from anomie.

1) Durkheim; according to Durkheim, anomie is appeared in a situation which there is no clear guideline in specific fields of life. Anomie results are appeared in a kind of spiritual and individual deviancy and in the form of personality disorder with social personality. The result of this situation is that the general conscience will disappear. So, one of Durkheim basics is that unlimited desires impose pressures which lead to deviancy from social norms. According to Durkheim, anomie is due to the apparent realization of rapid economic development. Because of these developments, a crisis in the system of values and norms will be followed. (Salimi, Davari, 2003) Durkheim basic idea is that without moral or social necessities, life will become unbearable and leads to anomie. The context of Durkheim theory about ways and methods to control social deviancies is as follow; first, Durkheim knows the nature social control depend on society nature and general conscience. According to him, in traditional societies (where the correlation between the dominant structural or mechanical type) the most important part of the individual depends on the general conscience and societal decrees and exclusions which defines each of the social actions carefully and the general terms and instructions is "conformity based on similarity ". Second, Durkheim counts the extent of social control factors and their beneficence depend on society nature and general conscience. At the beginning, he states that the powerfulness of general conscience in society has two results: Firstly, the rising expectations of the people are guaranteed in a higher severity; secondly, general outrage against the violation of social decrees is appeared severely and social control is applied in a severer way. Third, Durkheim knows moral education as one of the main stimulators of social control which its result is individual commitment moral values or social necessities. He explains about the virtual power of the society and considers the education in its wide meaning. He means by moral education; the permeated principle in the mass or individuals which are constantly shown to them in practical life and each time that individuals are discarded from the principles, the moral tools are used to remind them the principles.

3.3. Parsons

Parsons’ main argument in explaining deviations is based on the presumption that has risen about the four sub-systems of social, cultural and economic character. Proper functioning of each of these sub-systems and their communication and interaction between them are factors controlling the survival and sustainability of the society and the social system. In contrast, lack of coordination and organization of each sub-system has threatened the life of the society and provides the context for deviant behaviors. According to Parsons, institutions and social organizations are performance factors and behavioral patterns of socialization tools of people while if social organizations such as family, school and public communicative devices have not efficiency, the society will go toward deviancy. According to Parsons, people by internalizing the patterns in the process of socialization and playing roles in cultural frameworks will be placed on a way that in one hand there is internal satisfaction and social protection and in the other hand, there would be anomie and deviant behaviors leading to obligation and stress of the society. Parsons has degreed social actions in an annexation which from complete mixture to anomie has been explained and anomie is resulted in total disconnection of norm system. In spite of conformity raised by Merton, Parsons has focused on the balance of mutual action without any alienation. Instead of formality accepted by Merton as social deviancy, Parsons has used some expressions as stimulator, obligation and stress and believes that these are forms of obligatory conformity. Parsons explains social deviancy and conformity as a behavior which in the light of mutual social action and by relying on the concept of social role and related expectations is grown. So, it seems that theoretical explanations of Parsons are combination of anomie theoretical patterns and Durkheim, Merton and the approach of mutual action.

3.4. Social learning theory

Based on social learning theory, deviant behavior is learned in the process, especially in relation to other subjects in small groups. Scholars such as Satter, Land, Kersi and … has developed social learning theories (Ahmadi, 2006). The focus of learning theories is learning styles of deviations and this content has been discussed in
different formats, such as "socialization of individuals in unconformity subcultures ", by this reason that the existence of different subcultures in today societies is occurred frequently which a behavior should be formed based on conformity of subcultures and without that subculture should be considered as deviant behavior. Social learning theories know deviancy as products of learning which persons learn in the same processes learning within the overall context of society and conformity teaching, but have patterns separated from dominant models in society (Salimi and Davari, 2003).

3.5. Study history

Complexity of factors on norm violation phenomenon lead to that everyone of researchers examine it from a certain perspective, biologist through biological perspective, psychologist through psychological perspective, lawyers through criminological perspective and sociologists through pathological perspective. So, in this research it has been tried to examine the references and studies and related subjects to by relying on them, an innovative and scientific results be presented. This section describes a number of resources.

1) A study entitled "The extent and causes of social deviance and coping with secondary school students" by Mr. Gholamreza Hassani was conducted in Mashhad in 1995. Study is descriptive-explanatory and statistical population is both male and female students in all schools in Mashhad seventeen counties and the sample size 800 patients were selected based on classified sampling. After stating the problem and the research objectives, the following research hypotheses were formulated;

1) There is a difference between the extent of social deviation of students with age and sex.
2) There is a significant difference between the extents of social deviation of students with their personality.
3) There is a significant difference between the extents of social deviation of students with their physical condition.
4) There is a significant relationship between the extents of social deviation of students with their level of religious adherence.
5) There is a significant relationship between the extents of social deviation of students with behavioral deviations of the family members.
6) There is an inverse relationship between the extents of social deviation of students with level of religious adherence of their family.
7) There is a significant difference between the extents of social deviation of students with the education level of parents.
8) There is a significant difference between the extents of social deviation of students with the economic situation of their families.
9) There is a significant difference between the extents of social deviation of students with educational facilities, educational environments.

2) Another study entitled "Investigation of the causes of tendency to delinquency among the young and teenagers of the city Mahalat" by Mr. Mohammad Reza Bagloo in 1997 in the age group 15 to 30 years old. The research topic is examined from the perspective of Psychology. Samples of study are 64 subjects among the young and teenagers, who committed crime in December, 1989. Hypotheses tested in this study included:

1) There is a relationship between inappropriate condition of families and delinquency.
2) There is a relationship between economic inappropriate condition and delinquency.
3) There is a relationship between a history of poor school performance and delinquency.
4) There is a relationship between inappropriate condition of employment and delinquency.

Also, in spite of demonstrating the relationship between these variables suggested below recommendations;

1) Economic and financial efforts to eliminate poverty for families, especially families with low income and middle class of society.
2) Changing the educational system according to new technologies of behavioral science and more care for selecting the trainers in schools and creating counseling centers by using experts and a specialist group to eliminate illiteracy.

Because the generalization of any research depends on its operating method and analyzing and concluding data is not impossible without being aware of cases such as research method, research technics and statistical methods, so in this study, first research approach and method then introducing sample population and sampling
method and sample population assessment and data collection methods analytical technical plan of the research will be followed.

4. Research approach

Regarding to the issue that the present research deals with surveying effecting factors on students’ norm violation at high school level in Kermanshah region 2 at the present time is done and terminated, the research owners state this research as present, so the research method and approach is also present.

Therefore, the current research approaches and methods.

4.1. Research method

Choosing the appropriate method with the nature of the research is important because any research, a particular method is appropriate. Therefore, caution should be taken in the choice of method. The method used in this study is survey technique. Survey method is called data matrix because of organized data (Duas, 2005). Survey method refers to direct data collection. The survey sample size is usually large. Survey research investigates a limited number of variables about a large number of subjects. Because in this method, total numbers of high school student in Kermanshah-region 2 are studied and all cannot be studied, so by sampling students provide a group of answerers which their characteristics represent the whole population and by using questionnaires obtain data which can be used for total population (Duas, 2005).

Statistical population The population is a collection of individuals who share one or more characteristics (Sa’ei, 1999). Usually in any study, the population is a statistical population that the researchers is willing to study about the character of variables - statistical population should be comprehensive and hindrance and it means that in terms of spatial and temporal, all units of study must be studied and hinder the inclusion of units that should be avoided. In the present study, population include all school students (I - II - III) studying in city of Kermanshah-region Sample population: Sample is a set of individuals who are selected through statistical sampling methods from population. The sample should be representative of the statistical population to estimate population parameters by the value of a sample (Sa’ei; 1999).

Research Technic: In order to make it, a tool that can fit through the data is necessary to test hypotheses. Data collection technique is appropriate to collect data. Such as questionnaire in survey, after converting abstract concepts into quantifiable parameters to measure the level of nominal, ordinal, interval, we reach the stage preparing the questionnaire. The questionnaire is a tool to measure the variables. The questionnaire should be directly related to the research questions and research hypotheses (Sai, 1998). Sinc survey method is used, the questionnaire is also used. The questionnaire is the most common technique that is used in the survey because information can be collected very quickly and easily so that the conclusion and classification be possible. Technical analytical design: This research has tried by using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, percentage, median, mean and... Describes data and the variables and also by using inferential statistics explains the correlation and relationship between the variables and the data and correlation coefficients to test the hypothesis.

4.2. Inferential statistics (hypothesis testing)

Spearman test was used to test the hypothesis and the hypothesis was significant which this significance at the level of 0.01 (Sig = 0.000) is negative and intense, it means that as the level of social control is lower, the higher norm violation we will have.

Table 4.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social control</th>
<th>norm violation</th>
<th>Spearman's rho</th>
<th>Social control</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>1.000</th>
<th>.307(**)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norm violation</td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
<td>.307(**)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
Spearman test was used to test the hypothesis and the hypothesis was significant which this significance at the level of 0.01 (Sig = 0.000) is positive and intense, it means that as the level of dissatisfaction about educational condition is higher, the higher norm violation we will have.

**Table 4.2.2**
there is a significant relationship between dissatisfaction about educational condition and norm- violation of the students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dissatisfaction about educational condition</th>
<th>norm violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>correlation</td>
<td>1.176(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spearman test was used to test the hypothesis and the hypothesis was significant which this significance at the level of 0.01 (Sig = 0.000) is positive and intense, it means that as the level of family dimension is higher, the higher norm violation we will have.

**Table 4.2.3**
there is a significant relationship between family dimension and norm- violation of the students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>family dimension</th>
<th>norm violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>correlation</td>
<td>.227(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To test this hypothesis, one-tailed variance analysis (ANOVA) was used and was significant at the level 0.05(sig=0.039). Regarding to the table 4-2-5(LSD) and obtained results, the variables are significance as follow; 4-2-4-1; there is a significant relationship between strict and balanced training method with student’s norm violation. This significance was significant at the level 0.05(sig=0.023). Regarding to the table 6.2.4 and the means obtained for balanced training method is 2/71 and the strict training method is equal to 3/04 indicates that this significance is higher for strict norm violation, it means that student’s norm violation is higher.

**Table 4.2.4**
there is a significant relationship between training method and norm- violation of the students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>6.723</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.362</td>
<td>3.269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>377.396</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1.028</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>384.120</td>
<td>369</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2.5
Dependent Variable, norm violation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>training method</th>
<th>training method</th>
<th>Mean Difference (I-J)</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval</th>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balanced training method</td>
<td>Indifferent training method</td>
<td>-.2426</td>
<td>.16059</td>
<td>.132</td>
<td>-.5584</td>
<td>.0732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strict training method</td>
<td>-.3318(*)</td>
<td>.14508</td>
<td>.023</td>
<td>-.6171</td>
<td>-.0465</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indifferent training method</td>
<td>Balanced training method</td>
<td>.2426</td>
<td>.16059</td>
<td>.132</td>
<td>-.0732</td>
<td>.5584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strict training method</td>
<td>-.0892</td>
<td>.19753</td>
<td>.652</td>
<td>-.4777</td>
<td>.2992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict training method</td>
<td>Balanced training method</td>
<td>.3318(*)</td>
<td>.14508</td>
<td>.023</td>
<td>.0465</td>
<td>.6171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indifferent training method</td>
<td>.0892</td>
<td>.19753</td>
<td>.652</td>
<td>-.2992</td>
<td>.4777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-2-6
norm violation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>training method</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balanced</td>
<td>2.7148</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>1.02401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>2.9574</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>.96273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict</td>
<td>3.0467</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>2.7995</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1.02028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spearman test was used to test the hypothesis and the hypothesis was not significant at the level of 0.05(sig=0.977). It means that there is no significant relationship lack of parents with student’s norm violation.

Table 4.2.7
there is significant relationship between lack of parents with student’s norm violation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lack of parents</th>
<th>norm violation</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>366</th>
<th>366</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lack of parents</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.977</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norm violation</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.977</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Conclusion

The concept of norm in all societies is almost identical and is said to something that is based on one or more values that are more or less at the attention and respect of society. In other word, social norm are behaviors respectable which the person is membered in society by accepting it and by rejecting them, he/she will be also rejected in society. In the present research, norm violation is studied among high school students in the city of Kermanshah-region2. Among 370 respondents, 10.8% of respondents in mathematics field, 22.4 in experiment field, 19.7 percent in human sciences field, 10.5% in agriculture, 21.9 in the field of work and knowledge are studying, the results show that there is a significant relationship between social control and student’s norm violation. The framework used in this hypothesis is Hirschi social control theory. The pattern/model presented by Hirschi is called consociation theory according to which the emergence of deviation is resulted in weak correlation between groups and social institutions and undermining beliefs in society. He concluded that the society in which
there is mutual connections can better control its members than those in which there is not mutual connections. To reach to conclusion, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the hypothesis and the significance was confirmed. So, as the extent of social control is lower, the extent of norm violation will be higher. Hirschi reached to this conclusion in one of his researches that the students who live in disassociated families have a more tendency toward delinquent behaviors. In that research, family disassociation was assessed in two forms including parent separation and distance of father’s job and the results showed that there is no relationship between parents separation with norm violation. The results confirmed the relationship between not reaching to educational goals with norm-violation; it means that as people reach less to their educational goals, they will more violate the norms. According to Merton's perspective, these individuals in this group are grouped in innovators’ class who accept the goals but do not obey the paths and seek another ways to reach. In the second chapter, the perspectives and theories of some sociologists such as Durkheim, Merton, Parsons, Hirsch and Sutherland theories of subculture and experimental studies so far on the subject were used. Statistical population is10,000 thousands high school students in the city of Kermanshah-region 2 and sample size was determined according to Cochran's formula of 370 subjects. Method used for this research was survey and questionnaire was also used. According to applied purpose it is descriptive because the researcher sought to investigate the social factors affecting norm violations among students in the city of Kermanshah-region 2.

Limitations

1) Lack of corporation of some school authorities to answer some of the questionnaires.
2) Lack of cooperation by the Directorate of Education of Kermanshah-region 2 to announce the statistics
3) Lack of time to respond to the questionnaire along with exams at the end of the semester which affected on the validity.

Suggestions

1) Norm violations may be introduced in schools as a social problem and requires attention of education authorities and a half of the people Socializations done in the school and the education system, so, to prevent the violation of the norms in adulthood; we should use the educational system.
2) Educational counseling in schools and train students to achieve their educational goals through logical and increase in their confidence will have influence to reduce norm violation.
3) Method of educational authorities’ behavior can influence on students’ belief and as this belief become stronger, it will lead to less norm violation.

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