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THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY DISORDER IN VIOLATIONS BY TEENAGE OFFENDERS

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ABSTRACT

Violations are a social phenomenon which are observed in different environments in different forms. Violation is breaking social orders and divorcing from social systems. offense/violation is one of the biggest problems of teenage period which cause serious problems for teenagers and families. lots of factors may provide the ground for social malfunctions, one of which is personality disorders in juveniles. Social personality disorder is somehow disturbing social orders and not observing the rights of other people. Thus the study is aimed at investigating the effects of personality disorders on commitment of violations among juveniles. The findings of the research depict that there is a direct meaningful relation between personality disorders among juveniles and their offences.

Keywords: *Offenses, Personality Disorders, Psychopathy.*

INTRODUCTION

Defining the Problem

No doubt, today, Personality Disorder is one the worst social problems among teens and teenagers which has severely attracted the public opinion. This phenomenon is more expanding day by day. Despite of improvement of lifestyle in terms of cultural and social standards and expansion and development of centers to provide psychological services, the statistics of violations by teens and teenagers has grown rakishly and uncontrollably. (Ahmadi, 2010). In view point of criminology scientists, suppression and punishment of criminals is unprofitable. On the basis of statistical reasons, heavy punishments have not been a correct and moderate procedure to vanish crimes.

Criminologists believe that each person whom committee social abnormalities, has past the borders of health under the effects of different pressures. (Sadeghi, 2011) This belief enforced the evaluation of offenders from different aspects by scientists. Perception of delinquency and delinquent behavior may help to achieve a better and more delicate programming which is more adequate for a special time and place. From the effective parameters on orientation toward delinquency, the factors such as environmental conditions, personality factors, and mental retardation or low intelligence could be mentioned here. In cases that are mostly under the effect of environmental factors, the individual suffers from endocrine hormone disorders or a malfunction in his or her and takes actions for his/her own relief that are opposite to

social laws and contracts (Ahmadi, 2005). From one hand, some of psychological theorists - with psychoanalytical approach - such as Freud have made a direct relation between the type of personality of individuals and deviant behavior. (Safavi, 1991). Mental Retardation or Low intelligence in some of the individuals who are the followers of more intelligent fellows whom are the criminal gang handlers, has produced this ground as it needs confirmation. They obey the gang handlers due to their low intelligence and lack logical reasoning. (Saffarinia, 2011). Today lots of empirical studies are in this belief that there is a continuous sustainable coordination between low intelligence and delinquency. (Navah et al., 2012)

One of the sophisticated and upsetting issues in social life which has attracted many of researches, sociologists, criminologists, and psychologists is the answers to questions such as “what is reason for committing a crime?”, “How is it possible to prevent a crime?”, “How is it possible to reduce the level of crime commitment in the society?”, and Understanding the attitudes of delinquents, identifying the reason for anti-social attitudes in humans and evaluation of institutional and acquired factors for such tendencies and the procedure for its conversion from thought to action, evaluation of the level of responsibility and self-consciousness in committing crimes and the role of unconsciousness in lack of or decay of criminal liability and ... are among the most important mental concerns of specialists. The emergence of the concept of non-traditional personality in modern form in psychology and psychiatry dates back to the early 19th century when the French Psychiatric Peninsula described Mani with no delusions. Finally, there were two patterns of classification in the field of personality disorders. Dimensional classification pattern versus class pattern. Pine used this term for patients who were susceptible to rage and violence without justification and without delusions (Meloy,2000). Personality disorders are one of the most important, most controversial and least well-known classes in psychopathology, (Meszaros, 2000). And when these invoke crime and delinquency, their importance doubles. Some of personality disorders which emerge in ages of juveniles, may invoke crime and violation by teens and teenagers, (Piotrowski,1997). Therefore, in the study, we aim at evaluation of the effects of personality disorders on delinquency commitment by teenagers.

Delinquency and delinquent

Delinquency or delinquent is a social phenomenon which is observed in different environments in different forms. Breaking social orders and diversion from social systems is called delinquency. From viewpoint of psychology, a delinquent is someone whose instinctive forces are not controlled correctly and whose conscious mind do not monitor correctly the instinctive forces. Thus, if the conscious mind could not find a way out for instinctive forces which are accepted by society, the individual will commit attitudes which are against social standards otherwise will be lingered in situation between internal and external pressures and will commit violations.

In each country, delinquency and delinquent behavior is identified according to legal rules and social systems. It should be admitted that attitudes such as murder, theft, destruction, combat, forgery, and fire are considered as delinquency for centuries and all societies have a specific identification for it. Of course, delinquency may be identified according to the values and determination of values on the basis of time and place. With different attitudes toward delinquency and identification of rights, it is obvious that from viewpoints of law, sociology and criminology, delinquency has different meanings. Travis Hirishi believes that when



delinquency occurs, the constraints of the person with the society will be loosen or will totally be ruined. These constraints are described by four following concepts:

1. Dependency: it is indeed a kind of moral constraint which will make the person to observe social norms. "Hirishi", considers the dependency tantamount to moral conscience or even "I Superior".
2. Commitment: commitment equals to common sense or self.
3. Involvement: the level of engagement of the individual in different activities that makes it unreasonable for him/her to do the work.
4. Beliefs: The amount of credit a person has for contract norms of the society.

First discourse:

The delinquents are classified into three following groups on the basis of social researches and norms and law and on the basis of their deeds:

1. Criminalization against ordinary people who have chosen ordinary life according to culture and law. Like killing them deliberately or unintentionally, their threat to rape, rape and rape, all of which are not legally, customarily, and socially culturally, and whoever commits such acts is considered a criminal or criminal offender.
2. Against the property and property of others, of course, if the property is legitimate and the result of the work and the result of his efforts, such as entering their home for the purpose of stealing and leasing movable property, forcing documents relating to property, theft of cars or Loot other people's property. Those who commit such acts are called offenders or offenders.
3. Violence against public order and the health of people in the community, such as the commission of crimes such as prostitution that disrupts the social system of families or leads to lack of family formation. Or gambling that threatens the rights of others or the use of narcotics that helps to destroy the collective manpower of the community.

Second Discourse:

The theories related to delinquency

This question has always been considered by scientists that "why do some people commit crimes or break law but the others do not make such actions. The current viewpoints could be classified in the following groups:

1. Is delinquency innate or inherited:

According to this viewpoint which is the oldest theory on crime commitment says that "a wolf will become a wolf even though is grown among humans" and include that genetic and its effects on behavior and attitude of people is always proven and is always uncompromising. Caesar Lombroso who is called the father of new criminology for his numerous scientific and empirical researches on criminology, also believes that in some of the criminals, some of the physical characteristics such as a powerful jaw, a rough face, as well as lower intelligence gain than medium exist among them which push them toward different types of crimes. If we consider delinquency a hereditary element, therefore it could be concluded that delinquency is higher among families with similar physical characteristics. That is the average number of delinquent children of criminal families is more than delinquent children of non-criminal families. According to the reports by Osborn and West (1979), "nearly 40% of the children of criminals and



perpetrators have committed delinquencies, while this is about 13% in children with non-criminal parents (Put Wine, De Sammons, 2007: 51).

2. The behaviors and attitude ate results of education and learning; according to prospect, the acquired environmental conditions such as family, friends and etc., whom the individual is associated with all through his/her life, are the most effective factors in creating of criminal attitudes or immoral actions among people (Fadayee, 1996:8).
3. The socio-economic conditions create delinquencies:
According to this viewpoint there are numerous factors such as poverty and high wealth, deprivation, discrimination, illiteracy and culture of general public may be effective in expansion of violence and crimes.” (Fadayee, 1996:9).
4. The psychological, diseases and severe psychological disorders (psychosis) are effective in delinquency. The view point says that psychological conflicts, brain blows and injuries caused by them which threaten their health have an important role in committing delinquencies (Fadayee, 1996:9).
5. The role of victim in creation of delinquency is important. According to this view, the behaviors of a person may expose him/her to another’s criminal behavior. This prospect, too, identifies a relation between psychological factors and criminality phenomenon and points out the important and effective role of psychological and criminal psychology in dealing with delinquency and reducing the statistics of crimes (Fadayee, 1996:10-11).

In different schools of psychology, there are different description for personal characteristics. Some consider all the activities performed by an individual personal which are learnt separately and are not combined with each other in a way that the characteristics could be perceived from them. Therefore, the assumption of any type of personality could not be mandatory. But another group believe that different activities are certainly integrated in totally vast issues through which characteristics and types of personality emerge because the concept of personality is mandatory in psychology. The proponents of the first theory believe that there is no doubt that Man’s attitudes are the result of learning and none of his attitudes except primitive reflexes may emerge without learning. However, in the second theory, motivates us to look after similarities between people who violate the laws – including modern ones and unwritten laws. So we will be finally able to understand the reasons why some people are tempted to commit crimes but the others do not behave in this way (Saberı and Mohammadi, 2005: 65).

For better perceiving the discussion the results of a study made by G.E. Hobbs and W.A. on two groups of drivers- one with high repetitious crashes and the other one with no accidents - are mentioned here. The results show that 34% of the members of the first group had already been tried in the courts. On the contrary just 1% of the members of the first group were tried in the courts. By the way, 17% of the first group have a conviction in juvenile’s courts but this statistic for the second group is just 1.2%. from the first group 18% were known for Social institutions and 14% were known for “Sexual Transmitted Diseases Clinics”, however this was just 0 to 1% for the second group. Afterwards, the personality of those susceptible for accidents was analyzed. The findings depict that undetermined proportions of them have characteristics such as aggression, audacity and controversial personality and a large proportion of the members of this group suffer from psychosis disorders. These characteristics are seen with



more abundance among criminals (Saberi and Mohammadi, 2005: 66-67). Finally, it seems that the attitudes of human beings must be analyzed from a general point of view and that the attitudes of humans are related to their personality.

Humans are the result of their own personality and the conditions in which they are living, (Keynia, 1997: 88). The word "Personality", without no exaggeration has devoted to itself the most and varied definition in the fields of psychiatry, sociology and psychology and almost every author has his own point of view. Therefore, there is no doubt that insisting on a certain definition is not logical. Psychology is the science of studying behaviors and for each individual there is grounding basis which is influential and consistence. This basis is called "Personality" or "Character" in view of some the researches. (it is necessary to mention that there are some differences between personality and character which out of discussion here). "Doctor Keynia" believes that "character" means that all person has a specific reaction toward a unique trigger reflecting his specific character which is different from the characters of the others (Keynia, 1998:8). Some of the other researchers believe that "character" is ideal or practical personality in which cultural and moral factors are involved in a way that conduct personal attitudes in special way... the character of person may be bad or good which could be measured or justified through his or her behaviors and conducts. The good and bad benchmark are usually reflections of acquired religious and moral principles in attitudes (Fadayee, 1996: 12-8). Adler, too, believes that characteristic is the style of living, a specific style that is applied by everyone to cope with environmental conditions.

There are various definitions for this, however, what is obvious from them is that the characteristic of each person confirms the existence of various tendencies which are sometimes opposite which do exist sustainably all through the life and provides the grounds for acquiring other adjectives and habits.

Third discourse:

Various types of psychological disorders

In the study, it has been tried to classify the discussion on the basis of criminalization of all types of psychological disorders in people. Thus in first discourse, we have analyzed the various types of personality disorders which generally have direct influence on perpetrators. Then, in the second discourse, at first the psychological disorders of teens and then other psychological disorders are discussed in accordance with classifications of The Society of American Sociologists (DSM-IV-TR).

First Discourse:

Personality Disorders

Personality disorder is a sustainable method of behaviors and biological experiences of persons that have a considerable distance from what is expected in cultural environment (Rastgharina, 2009:30-33). People suffering from sustainable personality disorders are inflexible and maladaptive which could influence on the thoughts, emotional reactions, the relations between people and their impulse control (Yarvis, 1994).

Isisang's theory of personality says that "delinquency behaviors are caused by personality specifications. He believes that "all the personality characteristics existing between people could be divided into two classifications: Personality dimension of Neurotic and Objectivism. And by applying psychometric tests these parameters could be obtained. For example, people with a high neurotic are sustainable for a variable mood, depression, anxiety. On the contrary,



people with low neurotic have sustainable sensations. The objectivism could be recognized from the level of stimulus needed by the individual from the environment. By the way, he includes that the specifications of objectivism and neurotic are related to central nervous system. The rate of objectivism depends on the total level of autonomous nervous system and Cortex excitation in humans. Therefore, the less the level of irritability, more stimulus is needed from the surrounding environment to excite the individual. Therefore, an objective person is need more mobility from the surrounding environment due to severe slowness in irritability of central nervous system and autonomous nervous system and by the way the neurotic dimension is dependent on the consistency of nervous system. A high grade for neurotic depicts that the individual's nervous system responds severely to unfavorable stimuli (Myers,1995). So persons with a high grade in neurotic hardly can compromise with the society and it's hard for them to learn lots of logical social attitudes (such as confronting the issues in peace of mind) easily through punishment or encouragement. Therefore the probability of delinquency is more in people with a high grade of extroversion and neurotic in proportion to normal people, and the combination of these two psychologic dimensions ends to this result that the individual in continuously looking for anxiety and severe irritability and by the way he does not to try to lesson from his mistakes. Thus the natural procedure for socialization in these people rarely forms, so the probability of committing violations is higher in them in proportion to natural people (Put Winey and Sammons, 2007:59-60). Later, Isisang presented the third personality dimension which is called psychosis. Psychosis creates features such as coldness, idleness, excessive negligence, isolation and aggression and just like the other two dimensions has genetic roots. A high grade in psychosis, similar to the two other dimension (neurotic and extroversion) increases the probability of committing violations and crimes in these people, (Put Winey and Sammons, 2007:59-60).

It is necessary to remind that according to old theories about personality, the formation of characteristics and personality begin from the time of birth and its growth, therefore the instinctive forces of the baby and the environment move in a specific orientation. However the sensations of the baby which influence judgments are continuously changing so his evaluations and finally his reaction will change too so the characteristics of the baby is variable. When the child grows up, his main attitudes and feelings stabilizes and his characteristics will remain in a fixed determined position. Therefore, one of the specifications of personality disorder is that it could not be diagnosed until adolescence and for such a diagnosis the individual should be at least 18 years old or more. Although, sometimes the children could be diagnosed as suffering from personality disorder if all the symptoms of the disease could be find in them. In addition, there is another symptom which confirms with the criteria of symptoms of personality disorder and most probably will correspond with the criteria for other disorders in the beginning years of teenagers. Therefore, existence of personality disorders in teenagers could be an index for the probability of the threat for a chronic period of psychological problems for them in future (Seligman, Rouznahan and Walker, 2010:18-19), according to the classification of society of American psychologists, there are 3 categories for personality disorders which are as follows:

First Paragraph:

the disorders of cluster A, which include various types of ideas and strange and unconventional behaviors, are as follows:



1. Schizotypal
2. Schizoid
3. Paranoid

Second Paragraph:

Disorders of cluster B, including following stage, emotional and irregular behaviors:

- 1- Antisocial personality disorder
- 2- Histrionic personality disorder
- 3- Narcissistic personality disorder
- 4- Borderline personality disorder
- 5- Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder

Third paragraph:

Cluster disorders which share in extreme or threatening behaviors are as follows:

- 1- Avoidant personality disorder
- 2- Dependent personality disorder
- 3- Obsessive-aggressive personality disorder
- 4- Passive-aggressive personality disorder (Kaplan and sadouk, 2010:362).

These disorder will be discussed in detail in future.

First paragraph:

Cluster A disorders

1. Schizotypal personality disorder:

Among all of personality disorders, the volume of experimental studies on schizotypal takes the second rank after antisociety personality disorder which takes the first rank. About three percent of people suffer from this personality disorder. The effects of genetics on this disorder is confirmed which is more observed in men than women. The disorder includes a penetrating pattern of social defects in a person with severe feeling of unease, and decrease in capability of making relations, long term disorders of thought, perception, communications and irregular behaviors which begins from early adolescence. In a general view, the features of this disorder according to the selected questions from schizotypal questioner are as follows:

Ideas of Reference: have ever encountered with phenomenon or object that means a special sign for you?

Sever social anxiety: sometimes I avoid attending crowded places because they made anxious.

Strange beliefs or magic thinking: have you ever had any experience in relation with astrology, future view, UFO, ultra-sense perception or sixth sense?

Unusual conceptual experiences:

have ever seen things that are invisible for others?

Strange or unconventional behaviors:

people sometimes make judgments about my unusual habits.

Lack of intimate friends:

I rarely like to make acquaintance with others.

Strange discourse:

do you always pervert from the main subject when talking with other people?

Restricted sensations:

I cannot describe my real feelings through speech and appearance

Suspicion:



I am sure that the other talk behind my back (Seligman, Rouzbahan, and Walker, 2010: 20).

This is considerable that the people with schizotypal personality disorder do not loose contact with reality and are aware of their position and identity. Indeed, lots of disturbances that could be find weakly in schizotypal are similar to severe chronic schizophrenia. By the way, the people with features of schizotypal symptoms show lots of physical and behavioral the symptoms of chronic schizophrenia and also, the people with schizotypal symptoms show physical and behavioral malfunctions of schizophrenia which will discussed in future (Seligman, Rouzbahan and Walker, 2010:22).

2. Schizoid personality disorder

This type of personality disorder is so similar to schizotypal personality disorder and could be find more in men than women. This disorder begins in early adolescence in a wide range of positions. the main symptom of this disorder is defect and unwillingness to make social relations which emerges with behaviors such as negligence toward praise and criticism and toward the feelings of other people and lack of social skills. These people, have no relations with no one or have a few friends. They are always so impassive, and isolated (Di Vi, 2010:88).

3. Paranoid personality disorder

In 19th century and in the beginning of 20th century, in the format of clinical activities in France, some patients with different characteristics were emerged whose main feature was delusional mode which is independent from illusions and is seen in people whose other specifications were normal and this delusional mode expand little by little. Today the term "Paranoid" which a type of mental disorder is used for this kind of disorder which is different from the image of a sensitive person (Karaz,2007:90). The personality of these people is abstracted in features such as distrust, wrongness of evaluations and judgments and social uncompromising. According to the viewpoint of Association of American Psychiatrists, Paranoid people are excessively sensitive, inflexible, suspicion toward everything even they doubt toward the royalty of their spouses, jealous, excessively self-satisfied, and have a tendency for blaming the other people and assign ominous plans to others. They are suspicious and distrustful toward other people and may imagine that the others are trying to annoy and hurt them (the same, 2007:92).

The people suffering from this disorder are excessively sensitive and are willing to find signs confirming of the misbehavior of the others which are generally the reason for their isolation and loneliness and are always dry, nervous and disputing, the important point is that these people have always reasons to justify their suspicion and often discover hidden threats and humiliations in the speeches of other people. They are always worried about reliability of friends and colleagues and are always reluctant to trust other people because they believe that when they talk about something in private with others, it will cost him/her too much. By the way the personality of these people is suffering tensions and feels an unsafe condition. They always reflect their anxieties in excessive work, severe anger and violation and are always lonely and isolated (Karaz, 2007:93). In addition, they have a robust trust in their superiority toward the other and often humiliate other people in different ways.

The evidences show that men suffer more than women from this personality disorder and the important point is that they show no interest for seeking treatment in psychotherapy centers and with increase of age the symptoms of this disease increases too (Seligman, Rouzbahan and Walker, 2010:25).



Second Discourse:

Disorders of Cluster B

1. Antisociety Personality disorder:

In the past, the terms Sociopathy and psychopathy were sometimes used as synonyms to refer to antisociety personality disorder. In 19th century, this believe that some of the people suffer from mental disorders which prevent them harmonize themselves with the expectations of the society, expanded. Pitchard believed that these people suffer from moral madness, mode that today has given its place to the term “antisociety personality disorder.

The characteristic of this disorder is irregularity in social relationships, severe negligence and indifference toward the rights of other people. This mode begins from the age of 15 and the symptoms such as lying, forgery, through aliases, scams, excessive irritability, aggression, physical quarrel, frequent invasions, lack of regret and even worst symptom than these could be find in them.

Experiment has no effect in their attitudes and repetition could be seen in their behavior. Their living is full of repetitious failures in compromising with all groups including with school, with work environment, family and In their life, the sensational aspects are rare and weak and because of acquisition of disorders among people they will face some social, legal and psychological problems (Seligman, Rouzbahan and Walker, 2010:27).

Antisociety personality disorder roots back in disorders of behavior in childhood which could be diagnosed with symptoms such as school leaving, lying, theft, and sabotage. These attitudes in adults could be seen in the form of violation to people, their assets, making huge debt, and continuous shirking of financial responsibilities. This disorder is more common among men than women and also is more abundant in poor and unstable families.

The first point in this regard is that from the age of 39 and with the increase of age, the severity of antisociety attitudes decreases considerably, though the reason is not clear yet, however it is more probably because of social learning, that is the more the person learns from the negative results of his past activities, the repetition of his past deeds becomes less and also the biological factors, that is, in the life of the person, the specifications of brain, the conditions of hormones, and his physical capabilities changes and probably, mature of frontal lobes increases the ability in programming for future and plays an important in prevention of unsuitable attitudes (Seligman, Rouzbahan and Walker, 2010:31-39).

Another point is that, the existence of antisociety attitudes is not adequate by itself for diagnosing antisociety personality disorder. There should be two important criteria to consider the behaviors as antisociety personality disorder. First, the attitude must be precedent, second, the current antisociety behavior must at least emerge in three levels of attitudes including, repetitious aggression, disregard in a way that endangers the others, deception, lack of regret and continuous irresponsibility which is obvious in behaviors such as neglecting the financial commitments (the same. 2010:28). Finally, antisociety personality disorder is defined as sustainable antisociety behavior which begins from adolescence and continues in adult ages in different fields.

The other point is that, the crimes committed by people suffering from antisociety personality disorder is often accidental, aimless and impulsive. By the way lots of researchers believe that personality disorder invokes more violence than psychosis (including schizophrenia). In a research made on released prisoners with the diagnosis of personality disorders, the findings



show that the rate of repetition of crimes in these kinds of patients is more than the others with other types of chronic psychological disorders, including schizophrenia. In addition, another study was made on a sample consisting of 1195 people all accused of all types of crimes. The results depicted that the diagnosis of personality disorder with the most abundance is 40%. About 2/3 of these people were the members of the antisociety personality disorder subgroup (Dadsetan, 2003:151-152).

Numerous reasons have been mentioned for antisociety personality disorder including genetics, preliminary damages to growing nervous system, malfunction in brain activities, the structure of the family, society and defects in learning. However, what is important here is that both genetics and environment have some role in formation of personality disorder. It is possible that, the family and the structure of the society make some defects on controlling the impulses by the individual. But this defect beside the genetic talent for malfunction of frontal areas of brain, may result in some problems in learning and controlling the impulses. Finally, these two factors result in defect of behaviors in children which turns into antisociety personality disorder in adulthood through consistency of the defects (Shultz,1998:81). The final point here is that, the possibility for treatment of patients with antisociety personality disorder is so little. The reason is that the symptoms of these disorders are considered as inherent implying that they are sustainable and unchangeable (Seligman, Rouzbahan, and Walker, 2010:40). By the way, a person with the symptoms of antisociety personality disorder may not favor the right of insanity defense on the excuse that a person suffering from antisociety personality disorders is not responsible for his actions. In other words, suffering from antisociety personality disorder could not be an excuse for violations and crime and the defendant is liable for his wrong doing (Saber, and Mohammadi, 2005:44). Other types of personality disorder are Sadomasochism - which includes two elements of Sadism (harassing the others) and Masochism (awareness) – and sado personality disorder (self-breaker) and general medical illness personality disorder.

Finally, it is necessary to mention that, according to Islamic Punishment Law approved in 2013, all the patients with any types of personality disorder are not considered as insanity due to full awareness of realities, knowledge and will and in case of committing crimes would be prosecuted in courts just like common people (Ghoudarzi and Kiani, 2008:320).

Fourth Discourse:

The relation between personality disorder and committed crimes

As it has been mentioned before, one of psychological disorders which is most criminalizing is personality disorder which have three cluster with different personality characteristics. Among these three clusters, the disorders in cluster B, specially the antisociety personality disorders is one of the most criminalizing personality disorders.

Noting that neglecting and violating the rights of other people, lacking of tendency to compromise with the values accepted by the society are the notable characteristics of this disorder and also in these patients the sensational dimensions are weak and rare and they feel no sin after committing crimes. Thus such people are too dangerous and probably may commit various types of crimes specifically violent ones (like offenses relating to disturbance of order) (Karimi,2010:252). The statistics depict that in 35% to 60% of misusers of drugs, the diagnostic symptoms of antisociety personality disorder could be find. In this way, the perpetrators with personality disorders are generally addicted to drugs and alcohol, too and to



this very reason, the violations related to drugs and alcohol in these people have the highest abundance among the selected perpetrators (Postchi,2012). The last point in committed crimes by those suffering from personality disorders is that , although these patients commit crime with full will and but as they lack power of perception and calculation of the results of his activities, their crimes are generally performed without programming and impulses and the principles of experiences and edification could not generally be seen in these patients.

Fifth discourse:

RESULTS

The studies show that antisociety personality disorder is one of the most criminalization personality disorders, and noting that this disorder commence from the age of 15, its notable characteristic and symptom is disorder and numbness in social relations, chronic neglect and apathy to the rights of others. The disorder depict itself in patterns such as lying, theft, fraud, deception through the use of Alistair, defraudation, severe irritability, aggression and physical quarrels, continuous attacks, lack of neglect and some even worst symptoms in teenagers and teens suffering from this kind of disorder.

Totally the delinquency emerges in three forms in teens and teenagers:

1. Committing offenses against ordinary people of the society who have selected an ordinary living on the basis of culture and law, like murdering them intentionally or unintentionally, threatening them to be beaten, violated and raped, none of which could not be accepted by law, culture, tradition and society and the person who commits the offenses is called criminal or delinquent.
2. they make the offenses against the assets and properties of other people such as entrance into the house for the valuable movable properties, car theft, plundering the other's properties. Those who commit these kinds of offenses are called criminal or delinquent.
3. Violation against the general order and health of the people of society, like prostitution which breaks the social system of families or forbids the formation of family; gambling which threatens the rights of people; using drugs which destroys the manpower of community.

Noting the abovementioned issues, it could be asserted that there is a direct meaningful relation between personality disorders in teens and their delinquency.

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