



**EFFECT OF TRAINING HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN ON REDUCING RISK OF
DELINQUENCY**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, psychologists and psychiatrists, in the field of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder sought to measure the validity and efficacy of abnormalities and treatments by medical interventions to reduce the symptoms of the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Hyperactivity is one of the most common childhood disorders so that the number of patients with this disorder referring to treatment centers is greater than all other disorders. The disorder inflicts 3 to 5% of children and boys suffer 3 times more than girls. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of training hyperactive children in reducing risk of delinquency. The research population consists of the experts in the Department of Education and Prisons and Security and Corrective Measures Organization in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province. Following, the results of research questions are identified in both descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive statistics, we examine the research using frequency, percentage, mean, variance, SD, Skewness, Kurtosis and chart and in inferential we examine the research hypotheses using t-test.

In this study, simple random sampling was used to select the sample to select homogeneous samples.

The results showed that age, education level and income of the sample group affects the results of the hypothesis.

The results of the study showed that teaching methods of hyperactive children is effective in preventing crime and delinquency. Also, there are methods of creating opportunities for development in the hyperactive children in these opportunities to change into a productive and inventive person in the society and effective training methods to prevent crime and delinquency in hyperactive children.

Keywords: Hyperactive children, crime and delinquency, training children, ADHD, attention deficit disorder

INTRODUCTION

One of the most common childhood disorders that has attracted the attention of psychologists and psychiatrists is attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. This disorder has been detected for the first time by Henry Hoffman, a German doctor in 1845. Attention deficit hyperactivity is a disorder characterized by three major features: deficit, hyperactivity attention and impulsivity. People with this disorder may have no exact attention to details or they may make mistakes in doing their work tasks, homework or other activities by carelessness. There is often irregularities in the conduct of activities and tasks are done without enough thought and by carelessness. Sustaining attention in tasks or games is often difficult for these people and he is barely able to focus on finishing his homework.

Hyperactivity implies a state in which the child is extremely and excessively active and vibrant. High mobility not only makes themselves into trouble, but also their friends, classmates and school personnel.

ADHD children have a mild brain disorder that affects their behavior effectively. There may be many reasons for this phenomenon. Mild brain injury in early childhood, pregnancy disorders, prenatal or early birth infections or genetic factors sometimes lead to the brain disorders.

According to this report, the results of scientific research confirm that girls with chronic hyperactivity and aggression and invasive spirit must be treated by a protective program at early ages to prevent these problems in adulthood.

ADHD is a condition that exists in a number of children in preschool and elementary school. Controlling the behavior of these children and attracting their attention is difficult. It is estimated that between 3 and 5 percent of children have ADHD. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is not a learning disability, but an individual disability in educational activities, which makes students to receive special education services and be in the category of "health

victims", not the "specific learning disabilities". Many ADHD children have approximately 20 to 30 percent specific learning disorders.

In addition to the core symptoms, children with this disorder have fundamental problems in social skills. For example, research suggests that children with ADHD in the initial minutes of the communication are assessed by peers as unpopular people and this provides grounds for exclusion from peer groups. (Faron et al. 2000)

Also a study examined the role of education in schools in preventing and reducing crimes in the community regarding the social crime preventive objectives by analytical and descriptive methods. The results obtained indicate that using this education during childhood and school days because of high student persistence and willingness to learn new things is more effective than adulthood and also due to a variety of crimes, it is necessary to plan and implement training proportional with prevention from each crime separately (Ahmadpoor 2009)

A study evaluated and compared different approaches to the prevention of child delinquency and concluded that the social prevention is one of the most important approaches in the prevention of children crime. In fact, this prevention seeks to eliminate the factors causing crimes to

prevent children and adolescents of being at risk (Haji Deh-Abadi, 2009)

Meanwhile, one of the approaches that emphasizes the importance of social interactions in mental health is Adler's approach. He believed that the man is essentially a social being and his most fundamental concept called "social interest" emphasizes it. Adler believed that social interest is the cornerstone of mental health and he considered the social interest as creating a close relationship with other human beings and described this relationship in the most desirable form as *brotherly love*.

Adler believed that interest in peers and positive attitude to working with others in childhood provides mental health in adulthood and given that he considers family as the first social world and school as a society that forms the earliest children's ideas, he put major emphasis on the creation of belonging to home and school. He insisted that increased cooperation at home and school must be one of the main objectives of family and teachers (Slavic and King, 2007)

According to the research outlined above, this research is to investigate the effect of training hyperactive children in reducing the risk of crime.

The overall objectives of the study

The overall objective of this study is to determine the effect of training hyperactive children in the prevention of crime. Another purpose of this study is to identify and propose an auxiliary strategy to develop hyperactive children to become productive and inventive human.

METHODOLOGY

This study is a descriptive -survey study (non-experimental). It is descriptive because it presents a picture of the status quo and survey because it collects data from the statistical population through inventory and measures the deviation of performance using survey methods.

The study in terms of purpose is placed in applied research groups. Because in this research, we are going to examine the impact of training hyperactive children in reducing the risk of delinquency.

Statistical population, sample size and sampling method

The statistical population of this study consisted of experts of organization of education and training and Prisons and Security and Corrective Measures Organization in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province and to determine the sample size, Cochran formula with 95% confidence level is determined and calculated for each of the groups in statistical population. In this study, simple

random sampling was used to select a homogeneous sample.

METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION

Methods and tools for collecting data in this research is as desk and field. In the field study, data were collected using a questionnaire that was prepared with the help and consultation of several experts.

In this regard, we can use the questionnaire used in this study, which is designed based on a standard theoretical model. In this questionnaire, we formulated inventory questions using appropriate indicators and literature and library resources and experts' opinions in this regard based on various statistical populations. And in the final step, we examined the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, and after confirming the reliability and validity, it was used in the research. In this step, based on questions and literature, we identified indicators and finally with regard to indicators, 42 questions were developed for the questionnaire. In the final questionnaire, 15 questions that were not related to the subject were omitted and it was developed with 27 questions. For this purpose, the questionnaire was distributed among 180 participants and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated in the following manner:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{\sum s_i^2}{s_t^2}\right)$$

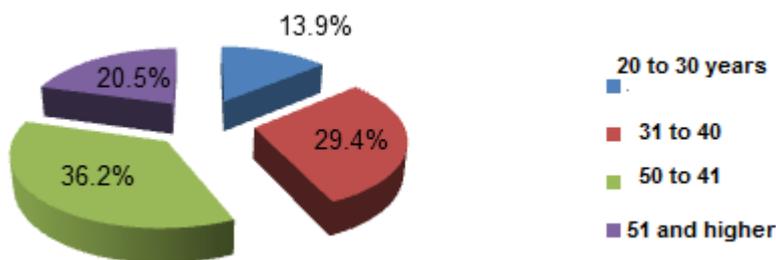
For calculating α , SPSS was used that the values of α for 27 inventories was obtained 0.826 and it was found that the questionnaire is valid. Because the value of alpha coefficient is higher than acceptable for practical purposes, which is 70%. Therefore, it can be argued that the questionnaire has acceptable reliability.

METHOD

Data analysis was conducted in two parts: descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics describe the characteristics of the sample group in terms of dispersion and central tendency measures like mean - median - mode - skewness – kurtosis - SD - Frequency distribution tables - diagrams etc. Inferential statistics uses t-test and Friedman tests in SPSS to answer research hypotheses.

Frequency table: table of the sample groups according to age

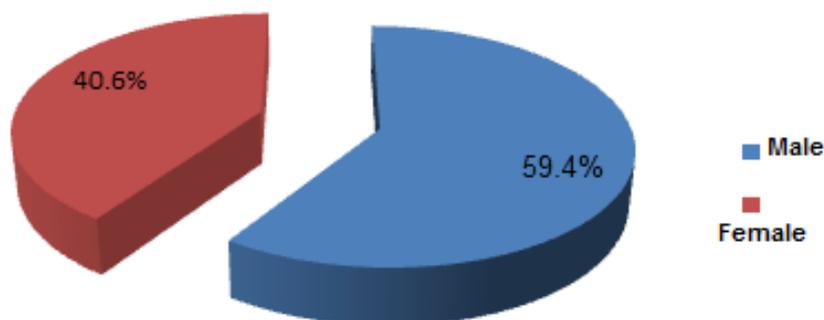
Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency percent
20 to 30	25	13.9	13.9
31 to 40	53	29.4	43.3
41 to 50	65	36.2	79.5
51 and higher	37	20.5	100.0



Given the above graph, it is determined that subjects aged 41 to 50 years with 36.2% form the greatest and people aged 20 to 30 years, with 13.9% from the least percentage of subjects in the sample.

Frequency table: table of the sample group based on sex

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency percent
Male	107	59.4	59.4
Female	73	40.6	100
Total	180	100	

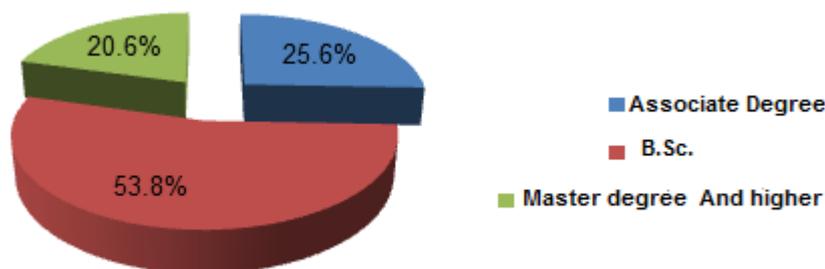


Pie chart of the sample group based on sex

Given the above data it is clear that males constitute 59.4% and females 40.6% of the sample group.

Frequency table of sample group based on education

Education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency percent
Associate	46	25.6	25.6
BA.	97	53.8	79.4
Master's degree or higher	37	20.6	100
Total	180	100	



Given the above graph, it is clear that people with a bachelor's degree with 53.8 constitute the largest part of sample group and those with a master's degree with 20.6% lowest percentage of the sample group.

Hypothesis 1: The teaching methods of hyperactive children about preventing crime and delinquency are very effective.

H0: The teaching methods of hyperactive children about preventing crime and delinquency is not effective

H1: The teaching methods of hyperactive children about preventing crime and delinquency is effective.

To investigate this hypothesis, student t-test was used for an independent sample and results were determined in the following table.

Table: results of t-test related to hypothesis 1						
Test	test number= 2					
	T	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Mean difference	0.95 percent confidence interval	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
	7.909	179	.000	0.23457	0.1760	0.2931

Based on the results of t-test for the first hypothesis, it was found that as the amount of the significance level i.e. 0.000 is smaller than the test alpha value 0.05, as a result the hypothesis H0 is rejected. Consequently, this claim is approved, that is the teaching methods of

hyperactive children was effective on the prevention of crime and delinquency.

Hypothesis 2: It seems that there are methods of creating opportunities for the development in hyperactive children that during these opportunities has become

productive and innovative people in society.

H0: It seems that there are not methods of creating opportunities for the development in hyperactive children that during these opportunities has become productive and innovative people in society.

H1: It seems that there are methods of creating opportunities for the development

t-test results t for hypothesis 2						
Test	test number= 2					
	T	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Mean difference	0.95 percent confidence interval	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
6.167	179	.000	0.19074	0.1297	0.2518	

Based on the results of t-test for the second hypothesis, it was found that as the amount of significance level i.e. 0.000 is smaller than the test alpha value 0.05, therefore the hypothesis H0 is rejected, as a result, the claim is confirmed, that is, it seems that there are methods of creating opportunities for the development in hyperactive children that during these opportunities has become productive and innovative people in society.

in hyperactive children that during these opportunities has become productive and innovative people in society.

To investigate this hypothesis, student t-test was used for an independent sample and results were determined in the table below.

Hypothesis 3: It seems that there are effective training methods to prevent crime and delinquency in hyperactive children.

H0: It seems that there are not effective training methods to prevent crime and delinquency in hyperactive children.

H1: It seems that there are effective training methods to prevent crime and delinquency in hyperactive children.

To investigate this hypothesis, student t-test was used for an independent sample and results were determined in the table below.

t-test results for hypothesis 3						
Test	test number= 2					
	T	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Mean difference	0.95 percent confidence interval	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
5.794	179	.000	0.17778	0.1172	0.2383	

Based on the results of t-test for the second hypothesis, it was found that as the amount of significance level i.e. 0.000 is smaller than the test alpha value 0.05, therefore the hypothesis H0 is rejected, as a result, the claim is confirmed, that is, it seems that there are effective training methods to

prevent crime and delinquency in hyperactive children.

Interpretation of results

The results showed that subjects aged 41 to 50 years with 36.2% constitute the largest group in sample population and people aged 20 to 30 years with 13.9% constitute

the lowest percentage of subjects, male 59.4% of and female 40.6% of the sample group.

People with bachelor's degree, with 53.8% the constitute most subjects and those with postgraduate with 20.6% the lowest percentage of the sample group, those with a history of employment 11 to 15 with 38.9% most, and those with an occupational history 15 year with 17.2% the lowest percentage of the sample group, people with income between one and one and a half million with 32.8% the largest percentage of people and those with a monthly income of 2 million and up with 5.6 percent from the lowest percentage of sample.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the present study, using categorization and content analysis, it was tried to understand how much teaching is effective on crime.

1. The results showed that as the value of significance level i.e. 0.000 is smaller than the test alpha value 0.05, consequently, this claim is approved. That is, teaching methods of hyperactive children was effective in the prevention of crime and delinquency.
2. The results showed that as the value of significance level i.e. 0.000 is smaller than the test alpha value

0.05, consequently, this claim is approved. That is, it seems that there are methods of creating opportunities for development in hyperactive children who during these opportunities become productive and innovative people in the society.

3. The results showed that as the value of significance level i.e. 0.000 is smaller than the test alpha value 0.05, consequently, this claim is approved. That is, it seems that there are effective training methods for the prevention of crime and delinquency in hyperactive children.

Adverse results of research:

1. The results showed that the age of the sample group is effective in the results of these three hypotheses, as their significance level is smaller than test alpha value.
2. The results showed that the gender of the sample group is not effective in the results of these three hypotheses, as their significance level is greater than test alpha value.
3. The results showed that the education level of the sample group is effective in the results of these three hypotheses, as their significance level is smaller than test alpha value.

Recommendations and guidelines

In future studies, it is recommended to investigate the effect of training hyperactive children on other indicators such as theft, murder, etc. separately.

To perform the research in other geographical areas in the country and compare the results with this study.

Given the results in centers linked to hyperactive children, emphasize more on hyperactive children learning methods to prevent crime and give necessary training to these children by practical planning.

According to the results in centers linked to hyperactive children and development opportunities in hyperactive children who have become productive and innovative people during these opportunities, perform more comprehensive planning by experts.

According to the results in centers linked with hyperactive children, it is recommended to use modern and effective training methods to prevent child delinquency and eliminate traditional methods from the curriculums.

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