

Comparative study of emotional intelligence and sensation seeking in delinquent youths normal Ahwaz

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to compare emotional intelligence and curiosity. Whether juvenile offenders and the city of Ahwaz in 2013 is normal, the normal adolescent population and the offender. Number 50 patients and 50 normal adolescents Ahwaz city. Encase were detected in Ahwaz city juvenile offenders were incarcerated in a juvenile institution Ahwaz, simple random sampling were selected for data collection tools Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire - the questionnaire and was Hyjankhva Hey Zukerman. Results showed that between EI and sensation seeking in There is a significant difference between groups Vadis juvenile offenders. The results showed that all the components of emotional intelligence in it (interpersonal skills, interpersonal skills, stress management skills, coping skills) on juvenile offenders is lower than normal adolescents, and sensation seeking to adolescents' delinquent more than Teens are normal ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: sensation seeking, emotional intelligence, stress management skills, offenders.

INTRODUCTION

Deviation Social and Delinquency At Between Youth to Title Problem Social, The Could Cause Insecurity And Of Order Be. Spread Deviations At Society And Deepening It At Between Group Of Different Youth And Teens Currency To Values Sub Society By And To Gradually Values And Norms Governing On Society, The Loose Will Construction (Pika, 1991). The Increase Problems Normative At Society, Correction It More Problem and Stamina Exhausting Is; And Society the Suffering Cost of Abundant Will Said. Giddens Specified The, At Conditions The Deviation Drake Society A Normal And Compactness Wide Ago Foot Fallen And Minor Of Life Routine Considered Be Have Force Human Manufacturer And Skilled And Society An Independent With Institutions And Organizations Healthy And Dynamic, Compactness Medina Utopia A More Not (Gindz, 1993). Recognition Causes Misdemeanor And Behavior Delinquent The Could To Program Planners Help To Until Programs The exact Wet And Proportional With Time And Location Specific Design To And To Stage The Implementation At Do (Menaker, 1994). Among children delinquent, stealing signs, disobedience, flight school, stray and socialize with wrong people and is seen mostly with the disintegration of families, alcoholism, indifference toward religion and lack of discipline are. Most offenders' disease "hysteria" are. Research shows that 70 percent of them suffer from mental disorders (Olomi, 1990).

Young offenders are often general characteristics. Like being Aslahnapzyr, leave school, or neglect to perform duties too lightly. It is very hard for a comprehensive theory about the causes of various habits by adults (eg, murder, gambling, armed robbery and embezzlement) presented. Causes of juvenile delinquency in relation to groups of school activities rebellious behavior observed. In some cases, the types of common delinquency among juveniles twelve to eighteen years of age, the proportion of the population increase exceeded. Seem to be some of the reasons for their migration from the countryside to the cities and suburbs of large cities is (Khalili Shorini, 2000).

According to research done seem to be one of the variables on delinquency is emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence includes self-control and impulsivity, persistence, zeal and motivation, empathy and social skills include

understanding your feelings to decision making in life. Emotional intelligence is the ability to handle stressful mode and control the reaction. Emotional intelligence is a general social skill, which includes working with other people, using other people's feelings, relationships and leadership abilities. These are all characteristic of those who live in less crime and anti-social behavior and tend Nasazagaranh (Golman, 2003).

Sensation seeking also appears to be effective in shaping crime. Sometimes they are even at risk to achieve such experiences. Excitement the most important aspects human behaviors Therefore, any effort to seek and find the truth cannot do without emotion. Emotions are a form of reflection in which human relationships with each other and with the outside world makes clear. Regarding the evolution of excitement, it can be Ghzayz and learn from one side to the other was connected to the impact of social factors (Shamloo, 2008).

The mode of emotional arousal may have Srsha their individual resources and new powers, find the picture completely flabbergasted, and remain motionless in his place.

Sensation seeking individuals with features such as aggressive, undisciplined, and impulsive and are breaking the law and a stronger tendency to offer new or unexpected stimuli are biased responses. Sensation seeking, adventurous and extroverted people are tired of the repetition and monotony, boredom, bored and restless, arguably, and in search of new experiences, fresh, varied and exciting come back The characteristics Delinquency trends and behaviors in adolescence may underlie the Nasazagaranh and social discrimination (Shafi Abadi , 2004) .

Rollan (2010), Research on the relationship between the components of sensation seeking and delinquency found that offenders Boy and girl having the sensation-seeking scores than the control group. Scores on the experience seeking and disinhibition was higher than the control group. Findings indicate that both sex offenders scored higher those of normal group control, sensation-seeking scale had.

Hu " nler & Genc , o "z (20 10), in a study conducted by the Turkish criminals concluded that emotional intelligence has a major impact on reducing crime because emotional intelligence involves finding creativity and freedom from boredom and boredom for the life of positive emotions Provider which specification can cause To reduce crime.

In other, research Longe (2008), to investigate the relationship between sensation seeking, self-esteem and impatience at leisure with delinquent behaviors Payment. The sample included 402 adolescents and young adults were 20-14 year's old Hong Kong. The results showed a higher score on sensation seeking and malaise and irritability may be more likely to be inclined towards criminal behavior Goes up. S. Neff also honors those who had less, had higher sensation seeking and the highest propensity for criminal behavior Demonstrated.

Loeis & Gordone (2008), the study showed that teens that are high in extraversion scores and higher scores on sensation seeking those who are committing more crime. The drugs most often used in pharmaceuticals. Alesstone (2006), by examining the relationship between sensation seeking and frequency of drug use among 44 juvenile offenders revealed marijuana, cocaine and hallucinogenic drugs causing death. Up to 3 times per week. Hmchnnyn between sensation seeking and the use of multiple drugs (marijuana, cannabis, amphetamines and LSD correlation is obtained.

In another study it was shown that, 86% top of sensation-seeking students and 42% the students experienced the thrill of smoking had lower pro- Between smoking rates and There is a remarkable correlation drugs (Bavadi, 2010).

Pinbeker (1999-1997), Showed anti inhibition of emotional disclosure, and in the long term can lead to more health and safety performance boost. Revealing emotions through writing and not only improves the quality of life satisfaction, physical health and mental and reduce delinquent behavior and crime tends to be (Bavadi, 2010).

Hoosini (2010), The research Evaluate and compare their characteristics, sensation seeking, extraversion and anger in teenage boys delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents showed higher levels of sensation seeking adolescents is common, and this distinction significant. More than the rate of juvenile offender's extraversion adolescents is common. Wrath of juvenile offenders is higher normal adolescents and the difference is significant. There is a relationship between sensation seeking juvenile offenders and their anger and this relationship is significant.

Shekarkan (2008), the study showed that the two groups in terms of sensation seeking, self-esteem, family emotional climate and socioeconomic status - there is a significant difference. The Two groups of five subscales of eight subscales: affective (approval, encouragement, love, security and trust) showed a significant difference.

Nikkhoo (2008), Research on sensation seeking as related to female offenders and their offenses with sentences of 95 female offenders (20 to 40 years old), selected and tested by testing sensation seeking. The results indicate that the sensation-seeking Mhkvmany less than those that have been convicted in the first, second and third time and while they are convicted of a crime related to sensation seeking and do not show. Significant main effect of sensation seeking on conviction is but the main effect and interaction between the number of convictions and guilty of the offense together on sensation seeking were not significant.

Kazemi (2007), The study examines the relationship of anti-social behavior, teenage thrill-seeking Vbrvnggray Vprkhashgry Impaired Criminal Payment and Results indicate a significant relationship between sensation seeking and Impaired anti-social behavior was aggressive extraversion. (Bavadi, 2010).

Moradi (2006) research on the relationship between sensation seeking and delinquency rates in 200 normal male and female offenders are examine, and the age of the study showed that the crime and the Rates are related to sensation seeking. Thrill-seeking teenagers Juvenile Delinquent Normal Further. In addition, do not counts the delinquency rate has a positive impact on sensation seeking. Ahmadzadeh (2007), in examining the relationship between delinquency And emotional intelligence among adolescents Ordinary crime and a sample of 200 subjects (100 men and 100 common criminals) to the results achieved between delinquency Teens and Emotional Intelligence These differences are significant and common criminals.

Molavi (2006), in their study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the EI training on reducing the delinquency of adolescents. Significant differences between the means of the emotional intelligence test and return to the level of criminal behavior in both groups there was a juvenile institution.

Therefore, it seems someone has high emotional intelligence of emotional intelligence and curiosity seekers effectively in the direction of a better social adjustment Hrh will enjoy. Usually have a sense of wellbeing and life satisfaction and happiness are likely delinquent behavior in her drops. Given the importance and urgency of this issue in the context of the relationship between emotional intelligence and sensation seeking, antisocial behavior, and little research been done. These research gaps, an issue that has led to the researcher to examine the relationship between delinquency and emotional intelligence and sensation seeking both juvenile offenders and pay the normal Ahvaz city.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methods:

The study of the causal is happening. This design pattern is a finding of probable cause. These methods are called after the event, it is referring to cases in which the cause of the present study has occurred and the effect on the other variables that has occurred is. Society research consisted teenage CNN is normal and delinquent Ahvaz city, 100 of who was selected simple random sampling. well as to analyze the data in this study Statistics The description we calculate the mean, standard deviation, MANOVA (we NOAA), the method Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for calculating Data for the analysis of spss software Eighteenth Edition, is used.

After obtaining the necessary permits and determine the sample members and coordinating with the authorities, as planned, the researcher after the sample members in the proper location and communication and decrease of the sample on the questionnaire and the reasons of choosing in the sample to describe presented by the researcher about how to fill out a questionnaire and have attempted questionnaire. The participants were asked if the Faced with ambiguous questionnaire to the researcher wanted clarification. In this study, the two self-test was used. Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire Bar - This test consists of 117 questions and 15 scales by the Times - on 3831 subjects from six countries, Argentina, Germany, India, Nigeria, and South Africa 48/8% of men and 51/2 per cent of them were women, run will. were normalized systematically in North America. Questionnaire of 117 questions was reduced to 90 questions. The questions based on the Likert scale (completely disagree to completely agree) is that the scoring scale is from 5 to 1, respectively. Questions in the questionnaire, 2, 11, 12, 15,17,18,19,20,21,22,48,50,52,56,58,61,63,64,67,26,27,33,34,35,36,37,40,41,45,71,72,75,77,78,79,80,81,82,84,86 ,87, 90Tion is inversely graded.

Rating:

1 - The internal consistency of each scale questions: 90 questions in the second stage as the most significant questions have been identified and selected for the final form of test. Among the 90 questions, only the question number 63, "I am willing to join the crowd," was a poor correlation with the total score of the scale and total scores. This question is designed to measure independent and objective selection of the designer of the question, that the independence of persons who are low to be identified. Therefore, the question that needs to be edited simultaneously various concepts that follow.

2 - correlation with total scores of each question in the analysis stage, only 63 questions total scores showed a weak inverse relationship according to the explanations given to edit this question to the main concept of changed.

3 - Correlation between the total score of each scale and total scores between the mean scores for each scale and there is a significant positive correlation with total test scores in the full-scale test with Emotional Intelligence has a direct relationship.

Reliability:

In the present study, Cronbach's alpha method for measuring emotional intelligence questionnaire Equal to 0.96 was use for the entire questionnaire. 's. Cronbach's alpha of 0.96, emotional intelligence, emotional intelligence, interpersonal skills, 0.90, 0.38, emotional intelligence on interpersonal skills, emotional intelligence, stress management skills in the areas of 0.70, 0.81 and Cronbach's alpha emotional intelligence coping skills The general mood EI skills of 0.77 was calculated.

Sensation seeking scale Zakerman

The scale by Zakerman (1969), was design and its long form includes 40 items. In addition to testing the long form, short form Zakrnmn to develop and test which one is led to question 5. The scale of the questions A and B is composed of two details. Participants have the option to choose the Younger interests and passions are most. Scoring for 0 and 1. Credit Kaveh (2006) the validity of the scale factor between the 83/0 to 86/0 has reported.'s Research has been carried out individually. The validity of this scale by scale to correlate with personality - a behavior (Najarian, Makundi, Dabagh, Nikfar, 1994) was calculated correlation coefficient between these two measures of tag 55/0 were reported at p <0.05 significant. Which indicated good reliability for this scale?

Reliability

Kaveh (2006), to determine the reliability of the two methods that were used Cronbach's alpha and Zray B 73/0 and 73/0 win. In the present study, two methods for determining the reliability of the questionnaire and Cornbrash's alpha coefficients were used and 93/0 and 90/0, indicating that the optimal coefficients are obtained from the questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The findings of this study include descriptive statistical parameters such as mean, standard deviation and the number of sample subjects for all variables in this study is presented in the table below.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of variables EI and excitement-seeking Individuals and criminal

Variable	Statistical indices Subjects	Mean	SD	Number
Emotional Intelligence	Ordinary people	326.04	35.67	50
	Those offenders	271.64	51.30	50
Emotional intelligence in the field of interpersonal skills	Ordinary people	111.66	13.81	50
	Those offenders	93.72	18.70	50
Emotional intelligence in the field of interpersonal skills	Ordinary people	64.66	6.84	50
	Those offenders	52.58	11:31	50
Emotional Intelligence in Stress Management Skills	Ordinary people	42.10	4.76	50
	Those offenders	34.64	6.83	50
Emotional intelligence coping skills	Ordinary people	64.08	7.16	50
	Those offenders	53.36	11:08	50
Emotional intelligence in the context of the overall	Ordinary people	43.54	5.13	50
	Those offenders	37.54	6.88	50
Sensation seeking	Ordinary people	6.58	2.99	50
	Those offenders	8.80	3.36	50

As can be seen from the above table. Mtghyrhvsh emotional SD, 326.04 and 35.67, respectively, for the average person, the offender, 371.64 and 51.30, on Emotional Intelligence in interpersonal skills, 111.66 and 13.81 ordinary people, people Offender 93.73 and 18.70, the variable of interpersonal skills, emotional intelligence, and normal 6.84 and 64.66 and 52.58 and 11.31 delinquent on Emotional Intelligence in the field of stress management skills, and normal 42.10 and 4.76, 34.64 and 6.83 of the criminal In the field of Emotional Intelligence skills, adaptability, and normal 7.16 and 64.08 and 53.36 and 11.08 in the criminal cases in the field of Emotional Intelligence in general, and normal 5.13 and 43.54 and 37.54 and 6.88 and between sensation seeking criminal cases, individuals 6.58 and 2.99, 8.80 and 3.36 of ordinary people is criminal.

Table 2. Results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) on emotional intelligence scores and sensation seeking Individuals and criminal

Name Test	Amount	DF Hypothesis	DF Error	F	Level Significance (p)
Test the effect Pylayy	0.378	2	97	29.53	0.0001
Wilks Lambda test	0.622	2	97	29.53	0.0001
Hotelling trace test	0.629	2	97	29.53	0.0001
Largest root test on	0.629	2	97	29.53	0.0001

As shown in the above table, all tests of significance level, indicating that the Individuals and criminal At least one of the dependent variables (emotional intelligence and sensation seeking) there is a significant difference (0.0001 = p and 29.53 = F), to understand the differences, analysis of variance MANOVA variable text in the table below.

Table 3. ANOVA analysis in the context of a variable Manoa on Emotional intelligence and sensation seeking individuals and criminal

Variables	Square	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	Level Significant
Emotional Intelligence	73984.44	1	73984.44	37.89	0.0001
Sensation seeking	123.21	1	123.21	12:17	0.001

As can be seen in the above table between Individuals and criminal There are significant differences in terms of emotional intelligence (0.0001 = p And 37.89 = F) In other words, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders who have less than the normal range of emotional intelligence Enjoy. It also can be seen in the above table between Individuals and criminal There are significant differences in terms of sensation seeking (0.001 = p And 12.17 = F). In other words, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those who have normal sensation seeking, ethereal wings.

Table 4. Results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) on the component scores Emotional Intelligence Individuals and criminal

Name Test	Amount	DF Hypothesis	DF Error	F	Level Significance (p)
Test the effect Pylayy	0.307	5	94	8.32	0.0001
Wilks Lambda test	0.693	5	94	8.32	0.0001
Hotelling trace test	0.443	5	94	8.32	0.0001
Largest root test on	0.443	5	94	8.32	0.0001

As the above table All tests of significance are observed, indicating that the Individuals and criminal At least one of the dependent variables (components of emotional intelligence) there is a significant difference (0.0001 = p, 8.32 = F), to understand the differences, the results of the analysis in the context of a variable Manoa, is presented in the table below.

Table 5. ANOVA analysis in the context of a variable Manoa on Emotional intelligence, coping skills, mental health and sensation seeking individuals and criminal

Variables	Square	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F	Level Significant
Emotional intelligence in the field of interpersonal skills	8046.09	1	8046.09	29.76	0.0001
Emotional intelligence in the field of interpersonal skills	3648.16	1	3648.16	41.70	0.0001
Emotional Intelligence in Stress Management Skills	1391.29	1	1391.29	40.05	0.0001
Emotional intelligence coping skills	2872.96	1	2872.96	33.00	0.0001
Emotional intelligence in the context of the overall	961.00	1	961.00	26.06	0.0001

As can be seen in the above table between Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence, interpersonal skills, with a significant difference (0.0001 = p and 29.76 = F). On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence and interpersonal Less Enjoy. The results can be seen between Individuals and criminal In terms of interpersonal skills, emotional intelligence is a significant difference (0.0001 = p and 41.70 = F). On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence and interpersonal Less Enjoy. In addition, the Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence, stress management skills, there are significant differences (0.0001 = p and 40.05 = F). On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence, stress management, less Enjoy. It was also observed between Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence coping skills is a significant difference

(0.0001 = p and 00/33 = F). On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence fewer compatibility Enjoy. On the other hand, between Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence in the context of an overall significant difference (0.0001 = p and 26.06 = F). On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than the average person's emotional intelligence in general less Enjoy.

Discussion:

As Table 2 Shown significant levels of all the above tests, demonstrate that the Individuals and criminal At least one of the dependent variables (emotional intelligence and sensation seeking), there are significant differences (0.0001 = p And 29.53 = F), To understand the differences, analysis of variance MANOVA variable text in Table 3. Come. Seen between the results Individuals and criminal There are significant differences in terms of emotional intelligence (0.0001 = p And 37.89 = F). In other words, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders who have less than the normal range of emotional intelligence? These findings with research findings Hu " nler (2010), Longe (2008), Pinbeker (1999-1997), Ahmadzadeh (2007) , Molavi (2007) And Moradi (2006) Are aligned, the first victim of the phenomenon of people gathered around each other and form of presentation and logic seem to find that relaxation and peaceful life without violating the rights of others not to commit crime and exceed the informal and unwritten social rules and regulations both require a process of socialization and learning and emotional intelligence are important factors in the process of discovering creativity and freedom from boredom, and emotional intelligence routines for the life of positive emotions provider Includes self-control and impulsivity, persistence, zeal and motivation, empathy and social skills include understanding your feelings right decisions in life, emotional intelligence and ability to handle stressful situations and control our reactions, in general, social skills, emotional intelligence is a that involves working with other people to use other people's feelings, relationships and leadership abilities that are all characteristic of people who live in less crime and ANTISOCIAL tend Nasazagaranh the characteristics behavior of could lead to decreased affected delinquency formation. Therefore seems logical that the weakness or lack the social skills and attitudes of offenders committing a crime is guilty EI in less than normal individuals. Explanation Drtbyyn the more accurate these findings, the continue detail the following components of emotional intelligence are presented.

It can be seen that the results of all tests were significant, indicating that the Individuals and criminal At least one of the dependent variables (components of emotional intelligence), there are significant differences (0.0001 = p And 8.32 = F).

Hypothesis 1-1:

The relationship between emotional intelligence and interpersonal skills of individuals and offenders are different.

The results can be seen between Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence, interpersonal skills, there are significant differences (0.0001 = p And 29.76 = F.) In other words, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence and interpersonal Less Enjoy. In explaining these findings, we can say that interpersonal skills Awareness of feelings, emotions itself is anti-inhibition of emotional disclosure, and in the long term can lead to more health and boost immune function and detect emotions only through the writing and even the unknown improve the quality of life satisfaction, physical and mental health and reduce the tendency to become delinquent behavior and crime.

Hypothesis 2-1:

The relationship between emotional intelligence and interpersonal skills of individuals and offenders are different.

The results can be seen between Individuals and criminal In terms of interpersonal skills, emotional intelligence is a significant difference (.0001 = p And 41.70 = F), Thus Hypothesis 21 is confirmed. On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence and interpersonal Less Enjoy. The findings of the research findings Rollan (2010), Is consistent in explaining these findings may be due to the social nature of human life, interacting with other people in society is inevitable and in the meantime interrelationships of the innermost layers of the human and emotional relationship only to marital laws like professional relationship with fellow employees and managers are included, Aghna' inner need to communicate with others, ideally one hundred percent, not possible because human nature is the key to respect the rights of others facing the communication skills, the ability to solve problems, respond to your needs and desires and the other in a framework of peaceful and away from the stress and Peace is combined with the interpersonal skills to turn these skills and prevent crime and prevent rights violations It is customary law.

Hypothesis 3-1:

The relationship between emotional intelligence and stress management skills of individuals and offenders are different.

In addition, It can be observed between Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence, stress management skills, there are significant differences ($0.0001 = p$ and $40.05 = F$), thus Hypothesis 31 is confirmed. On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence, stress management, less Enjoy. These research findings Rollan (2010), is consistent in explaining the findings can be said inner tension or anxiety is a normal reaction to a threatening person or situation is unknown, but it is outside the normal reaction to abnormal (extreme or going) to a position in the areas controlled by the person comes out and stress management skills is one of the hallmarks of emotional intelligence is desirable to have the characteristics of emotional perception, easy-to and tension of the EI and management of emotion negative prediction mechanisms, increase control and enhance effective coping strategies to help people have a healthy attitude to quality and to the prevention of criminal behavior.

Hypothesis 4-1:

The relationship between emotional intelligence and coping skills individuals and offenders are different. Results showed that Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence coping skills are significant differences ($0.0001 = p$ and $00/33 = F$), Thus Hypothesis 41 is confirmed. On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those of ordinary skill in the field of emotional intelligence fewer compatibility Enjoy. Explain these findings, we can say that a person has high adaptability skills to adapt their surroundings stirred and tried to change his surroundings and explore new solutions and education will be part of the life of their surroundings as person with emotional intelligence ability to understand their feelings and relationships with the decision-making process is the person who has the skills to cope knows what thoughts and feelings and how they are controlled and how to achieve them intrinsic motivation to explore and intuitive to use and fun to learn new things and gain others' approval and positively encourage healthy behaviors and community-friendly path gains, and this led to the reluctance he criminal behavior.

Hypothesis 5-1:

The relationship between emotional intelligence in general the offenders normal and there is no difference. The results of Individuals and criminal In terms of emotional intelligence in the context of an overall significant difference ($0.0001 = p$ and $26.06 = F$), thus Hypothesis 51 is confirmed. On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than the average person's emotional intelligence in general less Enjoy. These findings could explain the adaptation ability to control emotions and emotional calm in critical condition and his ability to motivate and express spiritual self is stressful. These self-management skills Nmdhnd irritable during the day to let them know the reason and origin grouch Where is proportionately to know exactly how long to kill people with these skills to others in their rhetoric and they influence The negative impact of their behavior is that you can change them and thus the likelihood of risk behavior and victimization in this population is very low.

Hypothesis 2:

There is a difference between sensation seeking individuals and offenders. The results can be seen between Individuals and criminal Sensation seeking is a significant difference in terms of ($0.001 = p$ And $12.17 = F$), The second hypothesis is confirmed. On the other hand, according to the mean of the two groups of offenders than those who have normal sensation seeking, ethereal wings. The findings of the research findings Rollan (2010) , Loeis & , Gordone (2008), Alesstone (2006), Zakerman (1970), Penbiker (1999-1997), Kamrani (2009), Hoosini (2010), Shekarkan (2008), Nikkho (2008), Kazemi (2007) And Moradi (2006) Is consistent in explaining these findings, we can say that in the first place should be considered a criminal's higher sensation seeking, sensation seeking does not mean that people are not An important issue that must be kept in mind that one of the most exciting aspects of human behavior and the positive Tvanndahngy like happiness, joy, love or negative tone of sadness, grief, hatred and aggression have. When the excitement is over, ie physiological processes alter the body's nervous system and can affect our thoughts and behavior. Intensity is much excitement and normal compared to offenders, the incidence and unloading of the excitement than positive ways utilize including sports and entertainment, exciting, positive, full Thrkt movies, talking about feelings and emotions and is, in contrast to most methods in the face of negative emotions, such as repression, c Rkhashgry, undisciplined, outlaw, impulsive and That can lead to features such as individuals with high sensation seeking, experience seeking, and boredom susceptibility bleaching inhibition of emotions and provide the context for trends and delinquent behavior. Sensation seeking in the criminal's it seems logical to higher is normal. The limitations in this study was the lack of similar

studies on other population variables separately, resulting in a lack of research was similar in this study also be due to this research on the normal and juvenile offender AHWAZ city has been done cannot be certain of the results of this study generalize to other groups and individuals. On the other, hand this means that it was a tendency for juvenile offenders was use and a lot of time to meet the needs. In addition, it is suggested that the results of this study should be considered in the educational system of the country and in other schools and centers of research and education should be reformed. In addition, more research in the field of emotional intelligence and its relation to sensation seeking and gender to be done.

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