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### The study of psychological disorders in young girls ranging from 13-18 year old escaped from house in Kermanshah city

<sup>1</sup>Shukufeh Yusefi, <sup>2</sup>Parviz Sharifi Daramadi and <sup>3</sup>Ali Asghar Asgharzadeh Farid

<sup>1</sup>Department of General Psychology, Science and Research branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Department of General Psychology, Allameh Tabatabaei University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Tehran Psychology Institute, Tehran, Iran

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#### ABSTRACT

*This study by the title of "the study of psychological disorders in girls ranging from 13-18 year old escaped from their house in Kermanshah City", was carried out in 2011. The research method is of descriptive and theme-seeking type evaluation. The statistical community is including the whole escaped girls being kept in the institute of education of Kermanshah City and the Green House in 2011 but there is no found accurate statistic about these girls in this regard. Among these people 35 ones were randomly selected as the statistical samples using the available simple sampling method. The volume of the sample was only 35 people due to the availability of the research. Information collection tool was SCL90 standard questionnaire including 90 questions in this regard. The whole information and research findings were analyzed by SPSS software and t test was also used for the evaluation of the hypotheses. The results of the research indicated that the degree of depression, anxiety, interpersonal sensitivity and paranoia disorders is high in the people of the study but the degree of the self-patient, psychosis, obsession and enmity disorders is at low level and the degree of the phobia is extremely low among these populations.*

**Key words:** disorders, psychology, girls, escaped

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#### INTRODUCTION

There is a essential crisis taking place at the end of adolescent period that Erikson calls it as a norm but the disability of overcoming to this norm is called abnormality because, an adolescence gets disable to overcome this abnormality taking the identity out in this regard. The person gets perplexed to the identity or chaos in his or her role trying to show these as behavioral disorders such as criminals and escape from home [14]. In Iranian culture, children get nurtured to some extent expectant and parents who consider their children's education more serious, their children's expectations get annoy able to get along with them and trying to solve the problem with kicking and punching. Children observing the present educational opposition issues on TV get anarchists and making their opposed sides against parents. This subject should be considered that children should get familiar with those freedoms given to them and try to break these obstacles and territories down and they should never let misused these freedoms at all. The satellite channels are the most factors making adolescents to get absorbed to these different cultures. These cultural challenges and western attractions made children to lose their identity and cultural issues in this pavement. The unrest economical condition is the most important problem causing classical and social inequality [5]. The

modernization of the humanistic communities makes various problems in the life of the mankind that the origin of the problems should be followed and sought in the social structure and relations of people. Of course, the root of these pitfalls can be subjected to people mental disorders and or the mental and social phenomena. The study and evaluation of these kinds of social problem should be transmit to the sociological issues and the mental and personal subjects are in the responsibility of the psychological science and finally, the combination study of the social-personal issues have been given to the responsibility of social psychology; in this study, the researcher tries to evaluate one of the most crucial issues of the social phenomenon called the escape of girls from home, psychologically. In recent years, the issue of escaping girls from home is one of the most common subjects happening in the world and making lots of problems in this regard. These problems may be subjected to social and personal issues, morality, mentality and spiritually and even political pitfalls. According to this process, many problems appear in the society; this made officials to determine the causes and related factors to solve the phenomenon. This phenomenon not only makes too many catastrophic events, but also destroys and collapses the family relations. The issue of escape from home makes many disasters for the related person because the one loses the shadow of the family support and gets delivered and other mental, physical, spiritual and moral problems appear in the person's life drastically. Problems of addiction to drugs, tendency towards prostitution and moral criminals, physical diseases such as Aids, hepatitis and sexual illnesses and intense spiritual disorders and finally murder and assassination are born of escaping from home. Now, what happens on the family and other members of the family in a moral-based society is another issue that it is not discussable here in this study [15]. Since the process of escape from home makes too many problems and people's mental disorders, it can also make other related mental and spiritual illnesses among the whole people in this regard and the mental issues are the most vital subjects provoking girls in relation to escape from home. Usually, a healthy person never scares of facing complex problems struggling to find a solution and fighting against these challenges as well [1]. As it mentioned above, escaping home has got too many consequences and various reasons and roots are established in this case. It can be stated that the consequences of escaping home are very heavy for both the person and the family destroying the social regulations. The ones escaping from home will have got catastrophic diseases due to their unhealthy relations with others such as sexual relations and finally mental and spiritual disorders. What seems to be very important here is subjected to the mental aspects. The escaped girls should have got mental problems that escaped from home where it backs to the foundation of the family or due to their escape, being raped, humiliation, and other related intense tortures make them to be prone to mental and spiritual problems. Among this, constructing a healthy relation among the members of the family, making friendship between the children, recognition and consciousness of the parents and importantly publishing the religious perspectives among the youngsters can reduce the factors of escape from home socially. But, what remedies can achieve for the mental and spiritual problems of the adolescents?

According to the police department statistic (Islamic republic of Iran police department), about 70% of escaped people never returns home at all. Based on the carried out studies, the prevalence of this issue among the young girls take place and 75% of the same group are evolved in this regard. In Iran, the occurrence of this issue appeared so that Khodadad (2004) stated that this process is getting towards commonality socially that is not acceptable legally; based on the studies during the first 6 months of 2003 the escape of girls from home had 15% growth than the first 6 months of 2002. Also, Ghomashchi (2004) mentions that based on the carried out studies about 72% of escaped women are ranging from 16-25 year old. Samadirad (2002) also points to 20% increase of Iranian youngsters escape during 15 years (1986-1999). The increasingly rate of adolescents' escape particularly girls I recent years made the fact that many various studies have been carried out by researchers in this regard. These studies have been viewed in different angle to this process and gave various suggestions as well. Some viewed the personal issues but others considered the internal cases in these evaluations. In spite of achieving valuable studies, it seems that the basic aspects of this phenomenon have been remained as hidden requiring reevaluation of the same process necessarily. Based on this theory, this study is aim to evaluate deeply the issues taking place in the related process this research has not been carried out for the evaluation and representation of girls escape process, but it tries to show its nature firstly and then to define and recognize the mental disorders. Hence, according to the above mentioned researches and their consequences, the main aim of the present study is to assess the psychological disorders in girls ranging from 13-18 year old of Kermanshah City. The issue the recent study seeking to is subjected to the fact that this research has not been carried out about the deep evaluation of girls escape phenomenon but its nature is required the related researcher to evaluate firstly the subject and then to define and recognize the psychological disorders to measurability of the relation in this regard.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a cross sectional study in terms of the time, applicable in its purpose and the research deep is related to the deepest type of the research; the way of how-to-obtain the data, it is a descriptive research(non-experimental), and scale based study but in terms of research nature, it is theme-seeking research.

### **Community and statistical sample:**

In this research, the statistical community is including the whole escaped girls being kept in the educational center of Kermanshah City and Green House that due to the variability of their numbers, there is no specified a clear statistics in this regard. However, based on a similar statistic in 2010, the number o escaped girls of Kermanshah City is about 80 people at that time. To estimate the volume of the sample, availability sampling methods were applied due to the confinement of the study and about 35 people of these escaped girls were considered as the sample of the study; the sampling method was achieved as a simple random method.

### **Data collection tool:**

Data collection tools of the study are as following:

College based theses, books and articles written about this subject and SCL90 standard questionnaire including 90 questions in this regard.

### **Reliability and validity of the tool:**

The reliability of the test has been confirmed by domestic and foreign researchers. Mirzaiee (1980) measured the reliability of the test by factorial analysis as acceptable; also, Mirzaiee and Habibzadeh (2006) estimated the validity of the test as 0.70 as the highest rate than the standard degree (Mirzaiee with 0.73 and Habibzadeh 0.79). In the present study, nominal and contextual reliability was used and its validity using Cronbach alpha coefficient was equal 0.97 in the study.

### **Data analysis method:**

SPSS software was used to analysis the related data. These data were used of the indices of descriptive statistic, distribution, and percent, piling up percent, mean comparison of the mean, deviation, and mean standard error and in the inferential part; t-test was applied in the research hypotheses. Of course, the research hypotheses using Kolmogorov Smirnov test were reviewed for their normality of the data.

## RESULTS

The mean age of participated girls was 15.86 year old. Physically, 25 people (71.4%) as health respondents, 2 ones (5.7%) had appearance problem and 8 people (22.9%) had also neural and mental disorders; the results represent fairly good physical and appearance healthy issues of the related populations. 2 ones (5.7%) of the girls were illiterate, 19 ones (54.3%) had guidance school education level, and 14 ones (8.6%) had also the high school degrees representing the shortage of the education among the girls. Parents of 14 (40%) girls were alive, 3 ones (8.6%) had only mothers living, 6 ones (17.1%) only father, one people (2.9%) had parents dead and 11 ones (31.4%) parents were separated together representing the existence of deficit and shortage of family cohesion in this regard. The mean number of the escaped girls was 5.06 people representing fairly high number among the families. The mean number of girls and boys was 1.6 people and the mean number of boys in respondent family was 1.6 ones. The income degree of one family of the girls (4.8%) was 40000 Tomans, 6 ones (28.6%) 100000 Tomans, 5 ones (23.8%) 200000 Tomans, 2 ones (9.5%) 300000 Tomans, 5 ones (23.8%) 500000 Tomans and 2 ones (9.5%) 600000 Tomans and the income of 14 ones were unknown showing the poverty of the respondent families in this regard. The educational method of 25 ones (71.4%) of respondent family was harsh, 2 ones (5.7%) normal and 8 ones (22.9%) easy-going that the most common method was subjected to harsh educational method and totally, the educational method of these families had usually problem. The results show that in the family 31 ones (88.6%) had addiction background and only 4 ones (11.4%) had no addiction background representing publish of drugs into the families. Two ones (5.7%) of the respondents had narcotic background and 33 ones (94.3%) had no drug antecedent; 7 brothers (20%) had drug background and 28 ones (80%) had no this background; 3 sisters (8.6%) had narcotic background and 32 ones (91.4%) had no drug background. 15 mothers (42.9%) had narcotic background and 20 ones (57.1%) had no drug antecedent. The study of the difference results indicated that in the family of 8 ones (30.8%) had family dispute between parents, 6 ones (26.9%) had disputes between children and family, 5 ones (19.2%) had punching and kicking between brothers and 6 ones (23.1%) had parents' separation. Living place of 27

people (77.1%) of respondents was in city, 1 (2.9%) in provincial village, 5 ones (14.3%) at suburb and 2 ones (5.7%) in other cities that these represent most escaped girls (case study) are from Kermanshah or around the city. The most important reasons of girls' escape are subjected to their own views as following:

12 ones (34.3%) misbehavior, 10 ones (28.6%) parents' addiction, 8 ones (22.9%) punching and misbehaving at the family and 5 ones (14.3%) seriousness of their surroundings can be intervention in their escape, respectively. The lowest degree of respondents' escape from home is one time and the highest is 10 times and the mean escape is 3.09 times escape from home that it is fairly high. The obtained results from the research hypotheses using t-tests are as following:

**First hypothesis:** the degree of depression in girls ranging 13-18 year old escaped from home is high in Kermanshah city.

**Table 1: measurement of depression degree in girls ranging 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t-test**

Variable	Degree of depression at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	3.04
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.001
T	5.98

Information in table 1 shows that since the obtained degree (3.04) is higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.54) and this difference has been obtained by t (5.98), it is higher than acceptable score in confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.001) is lower than the maximum degree of the error (0.05); hence, it is showing the degree of depression at high level of the girls in Kermanshah city; so, the zero hypothesis can be rejected representing that the degree of depression is high in girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Second hypothesis:** the degree of self patient imagination is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 2: measurement of self patient imagination among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of self patient imagination at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.57
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.493
T	0.693

The related data in table 2 indicate although the obtained degree (2.57) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.069) but this difference has been obtained by t test (0.693) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.493) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05)' so, it is showing the lack of self patient imagination level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be acceptable; that is, the degree of self patient imagination in girls 13-18 year old is not high in Kermanshah city.

**Third hypothesis:** the degree of psychosis in girls 13-18 year old is high in Kermanshah city.

**Table 3: measurement of girls' psychosis, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of psychosis at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.56
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.577
T	0.563

The related data in table 3 indicates that although the obtained degree (2.56) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.06) but this difference has been obtained by t test (0.563) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.577) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05) so, it is showing psychosis level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be rejected; that is, the degree of psychosis in girls 13-18 year old is not high in Kermanshah city.

**Fourth hypothesis:** the degree of anxiety is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 4: measurement of girls' anxiety, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of anxiety at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.73
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.041
T	2.12

The related data in table 4 indicates that although the obtained degree (2.73) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.23) but this difference has been obtained by t test (2.12) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.041) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05) so, it is showing anxiety level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be rejected and the research hypothesis is acceptable; that is, the degree of anxiety in girls 13-18 year old is not high in Kermanshah city.

**Fifth hypothesis:** the degree of obsession is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 5: measurement of girls' obsession, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of obsession at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.59
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.401
T	0.850

The related data in table 5 indicates that although the obtained degree (2.59) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.09) but this difference has been obtained by t test (0.850) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.401) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05) so, it is showing obsession level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be acceptable and research hypothesis is rejected; that is, the degree of obsession in girls 13-18 year old is not high in Kermanshah city.

**Sixth hypothesis:** the degree of interpersonal sensitivity is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 6: measurement of girls' interpersonal sensitivity, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of interpersonal sensitivity at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.69
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.028
T	2.29

The related data in table 6 indicates that although the obtained degree (2.69) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.19) but this difference has been obtained by t test (2.29) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.028) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05) so, it is showing interpersonal sensitivity level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the

zero hypothesis can be rejected and research hypothesis is acceptable; that is, the degree of interpersonal sensitivity in girls 13-18 year old is high in Kermanshah city.

**Seventh hypothesis:** the degree of phobia is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 7: measurement of girls' phobia, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of phobia at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.2
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.009
T	-2.77

The related data in table 7 indicates that although the obtained degree (2.2) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (-0.3) but this difference has been obtained by t test (-2.77) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.009) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05)' so, it is showing phobia level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be rejected and research hypothesis is acceptable; that is, the degree of phobia in girls 13-18 year old is low in Kermanshah city.

**Eighth hypothesis:** the degree of enmity is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 8: measurement of girls' enmity, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of enmity at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	2.8
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.141
T	1.51

The related data in table 8 indicates that although the obtained degree (2.8) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.3) but this difference has been obtained by t test (1.51) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.141) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05)' so, it is showing enmity level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be acceptable and research hypothesis is rejected; that is, the degree of enmity in girls 13-18 year old is not high in Kermanshah city.

**Ninth hypothesis:** the degree of paranoia is high among girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city.

**Table 9: measurement of girls' enmity, 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city using t test**

Variable	Degree of paranoia at escaped girls
Number	35
Obtained mean	3.18
Mean expected	2.5
Degree of freedom	34
p.value	0.001
T	5.63

The related data in table 9 indicates that although the obtained degree (3.18) is fairly higher than the expected degree (2.5) (0.68) but this difference has been obtained by t test (5.63) that it is lower than the acceptable confidence level ( $t = 1.96$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) and degree of t in confidence level (0.001) is higher than the maximum degree of the error (0.05)' so, it is showing paranoia level as high among the girls 13-18 year old in Kermanshah city; thus, the zero hypothesis can be rejected and research hypothesis is acceptable; that is, the degree of paranoia in girls 13-18 year old is high in Kermanshah city.

The most similar and opposite results with this research carried out in other researches can be mentioned here as following:

In other carried out researches it is specified that the depression is one of the most important factors of girls' escape from home. Usually, depressed people get disappointed from different locations and populations immediately and they so-called get abandoned at life. Mahkam's researches (2004) also show the most similar results to the present study results:

One another reasons influence on girls' escape from home is related to the depression. This disorder is influencing on people's ability; that is, the physical, thinking, emotional, excitement and simple learning abilities get affected and destroyed with others; in intense form, the person gets seated for long times alone, tired and drowsy along with anxiety. The depression is one of the most common disorders that girls are challenging with it. Abomaali (2000) has also pointed to this case. The obtained result of Rezaiee's research is different in this recent study. Of course, he led a study on 30 escaped girls from Hamadan City and concluded that there is close relationship between the self patient imagination disorder and relation-measuring of the escape process; but, in other carried out studies, there are no found any similar or controversial results. However, there was found a similar result only in Rezaiee's research (2009) in relation to the evaluation of self patient imagination and escape from home. He also found a close relationship between this disorder and escape from home among the related girls. In the whole carried out studies, there is a strong significant relationship between the mental diseases and escape from home.

The whole early studies were agreed about this subject that many different mental and spiritual diseases were common among the escaped girls but it should be viewed as controversial and reversed; that is, these spiritual and mental diseases made them to escape from home. It is representing that most psychological disorders in girls have been appeared from the mild to intense rates so that the degree of depression, anxiety, interpersonal sensitivity and paranoia are appearing in higher than the mild rate and this can be observed and tangible in many cases as well. However, the degree of self patient imagination, psychosis, obsession and enmity is low among these populations. But the most interesting point is subjected to phobia disorder so that the degree of phobia and illness-scare is very low among these people interestingly and it can be represented on girls escaping from home as a great reason in this regard. If it is carefully paid attention, these populations have got usually problematic issues around themselves such as intense narcotics and addiction that about 80% of the parents are addicted to drugs and it made family separation and it is about covered 30% of this separation in this case. Also, the high intense poverty can be another reason for low-income families and in the other hand, the high number of the family members, bad supervision and patronage as well as aggression among the family and other cases can provide a great background for girls escape from home. Undoubtedly, a wise man never achieves this kind of function and we should accept that the mental and spiritual disorders can make girls to escape from home and it is a cause not effect; so, we can respond and rely on these two questions:

Are only escaped girls getting with spiritual and mental diseases or other humans can get exposed to this disorder? If the role of mental diseases is forgotten in relation to girls escape from home and consider the hardest situation of the life as their reason to escape, don't other girls try to escape in hard and complicated times? Do all they escape? Studying carefully these two questions makes us to accept that the escape of home has been originated from many different known and unknown reasons and its cause is not only related to mental and spiritual diseases; we should accept that there are girls in every society where they live in very complicated and complex situations but never dare to escape because they have suitable spiritual conditions and temperament.

*Research suggestions:*

- 1- The morality and educational structure of the adolescence should be constructed in an emotional and social framework along with logical freedom atmosphere.
- 2- Avoid criticizing and mocking or teasing and blaming as well as other negative methods because these may prevent your children dynamic and potential growth spiritually.
- 3- Parents should pose and show their interest and know what to do for their children and their friends where to go and how to spend their leisure times.
- 4- Parents should make a suitable setting at home for the growth of their children potentially and make a home of love and trust bilaterally.
- 5- The existence of parents as the powerful supervisor and peer prohibit their children's escape from home and they should never let their children get intervened into domestic and homey issues.

- 6- Optimizing the social environment through the family welfare can make parents to meet their children's requirements and conduct the children in a correct way of education.
- 7- Making basic and fundamental programs to optimize and upgrade families' income and reducing expenditures of the family.
- 8- Upgrading the social instinct and common sense through constructing educational classes in slam and poor locations of the cities or in the family welfare centers particularly for the parents.
- 9- Optimizing family economical situation through direct relationship of caregivers, consultants and psychologists.
- 10- Paying attention importantly to the adolescents' leisure times and suitable investment in this field due to their aptitudes and interests of boys and girls because they can get enough time to do criminals at their free times. So, enriching youngsters' recreational times can optimize their aptitudes and creations in this regard.
- 11- Separating girls and women damaged in terms of age and type of the event together because this issue can prevent their criminals again.
- 12- Family and social acceptance after the end of rehabilitation course because we should accept that the man is allowed to do wrong and criminals anytime and we cannot blame everyone for doing wrong action forever.
- 13- The social attention to children's mental and spiritual situation particularly girls; as researches showed that the degree of spiritual position is highly paid attention in the researches and the measurement of the relationship among girls have shown that there is a close and linear relationship between these two variables so that any increase in spiritual disorders make the same increase in people tending to escape from home.
- 14- Attention to overcoming mental problems of the children at the family, school and social environment and universities can reduce their problem potentially.
- 15- As shown in the research results, the education level is very low in escaped girls; thus, it is suggested families and officials to accept and provide educational background for girls to reduce their escape in this regard.
- 16- The research results have shown that most escaped girls have got many family problems at their own life. It seems that making girls' shelter base can reduce this terrible phenomenon.
- 17- One another research results represent the sign of addiction in the family of escaped girls that it can increase their problems; this should be reduced by useful remedial approaches in society.
- 18- One another research results represent the sexual relations in escaped girls. It is suggested to facilitate the process of marriage among these girls and try to mitigate the phenomenon in this regard.
- 19- As the results of the research have shown that the financial problems and poverty can be seen in these kinds of girls, it is suggested the officials of Imam Khomeini committee and Mehr Imam Reza rehabilitation institution to fulfill their approaches in the pavement of reducing and omitting this catastrophic event from the society immediately.
- 20- It is recommended the whole families and parents to ignore their children's mistakes and try to hug their children into the shadow of the life and prevent any punishments of their children in this regard.
- 21- Making occupational situations can also reduce girls' criminal actions particularly their escape from home because they try to escape home due to the worst financial situation and unemployment.

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