Personality Traits and Their Relation to Behavioral Deviance in Street Children: A Socio-psychological Study

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to identify the causes of the phenomenon of street children in the city of Port Said. It also aims to identify street children personal traits and behavioral deviations. It also aims to determine whether there are differences between the sexes in terms of behavioral deviations and personality traits. The researcher used the descriptive correlative approach, the study sample consisted of (100) individuals, they were applied to the personality traits scale, and the behavioral deviations scale, the results showed that the causes leading to the phenomenon of street children are many but the most important of which is the breakdown of the family, and also existence of gender differences in behavioral deviations in favor of males, the results showed no gender differences in personality traits. The results also established a link between behavioral deviations and personality traits.

Keywords: personality traits, behavioral deviance, street children, family, social dimension.

Introduction:

The lesser phenomenon of the street children is an important one that needs to be studied so that we can limit its spread problems Street children are a fertile breeding ground for terrorist organizations, and they also constitute the most serious and serious pathological phenomenon.

We also need to know the characteristics and behaviours of street children so that we know who we are dealing with and how we are dealing and how best to counter the spread of the phenomenon. No matter how many individual abilities there are, an objective scientific study of the personality is needed to identify it and its most important characteristics.

Each individual is distinguished by a variety of personal traits that had studied by philologists because of their importance and role in identifying an individual, their predispositions, and the genetic aspects of their personality. Childhood is one of the most important stages in human life, because it is the basic structure of life.

It is the stage of construction and formation to prepare individuals who can deal with, and adapt to the era. The personality traits that a person has,

their Self-Patterns of feeling and acting, usually begin in infancy and continue on adulthood. Our personality traits make us unique. (Mills et al, 2011).

Problem and Questions of the Study:

Characteristic traits are important concepts in psychology because they represent the consensus style one chooses to reconcile one's own motivations for the demands of the external environment, and the dynamic organization of psychological and physical systems within an individual that characterizes his or her behavior and thought. Behavioral deviations were the most important phenomenon indicating violation of rules and regulations, breaking laws that deviate from the general tolerance in society: they are also the deviation, and the deviation from the social norms of public behavior. What is done within the confines of the environment in which the individual lives?

Street children is a global phenomenon with historical roots linked to the development of society. Living conditions, internal conflicts and international wars play a role in the spread of street children in the local and international levels. (Ghazlani, 2011)

The main purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between personality traits and behavioral aberrations of street children.

This obliges researchers in the field of psychology to study this phenomenon, and we must pay attention to study street children who suffer from behavioral deviations, and know its relationship to personality traits, and the current study is a modest attempt to bridge the shortage of specific Arabic writings dealing with this phenomenon.

Therefore, the present study examines personality traits and their relationship to behavioral deviations in street children by asking the following questions:

1.   What causes the phenomenon of street children?

2.   What is the difference between males and females in personality traits?
3.   What is the relationship between the personality traits and behavioral deviations of street children?
4.   What are the differences between males and females in behavioral deviations?

Hypothesis:

1.   The phenomenon of street children is caused by a number of causes, including (family breakdown, unemployment and poverty).
2.   There are Functional Correlations Between Street Children's Characteristics and Behavioral Deviations
3.   There are statistical significant differences between the average scores of males and females in personality traits.
4.   There are statistical significant differences between the average scores of males and females in behavioral deviations.

The Importance of the Study:

First: The Theoretical Importance of the Study

1.   Spotting light on an important phenomenon linked to a stage of development affecting a significant age group, children and young people.
2.   The study dealt with an important topic, which did not receive enough research in the Arab environment.
3.   The study contributes to deal with a real-life problem that is spreads and leads to more studies on the subject.

Second: The Importance of Application

1. The results of the study contributed to understand of the relationship between the personality traits and behavioral aberrations of street children, thus giving street workers the opportunity to design appropriate counselling program me and the opportunity to gain a deeper understand of how to deal with this group.
2. Use the results of the study to assist in the

development of education and preventive awareness programmers for the designated parties.

3. The study mains to teach educators, teachers and psychological counsellors about the causes of the phenomenon and to help counter it and reduce its spread.

Targets of study:

1. Discovering the phenomenon in Port Said city and its extent and identifying the most important factors related to the street child, such as: his age and school level.

2. To know about the impact of the environmental factors surrounding the event, such as: the economic factor, the factor of where he grew up.

3. To identify the relationship between personality disorder and behavioral aberrations in street children.

Personality traits:

Salah Karman (2007) defines it as a set of behavioral and emotional conflicts, an intertwined set of characteristics that distinguish one person from another.

Procedural personality traits: The maximum score that can be obtained on the personality trait scale, where a low score indicates negative trends toward personality traits, an expected score indicates positive trends toward personality traits.

Researcher's Definition:

The fingerprint that distinguishes a person from another is set of distinguishing characteristics that an individual possesses, and which works together in an integral form to create the personal fingerprint that distinguishes an individual from others.

Humanistic theory:

According to Essmat (1998), the influences of human development were more often acquired than heirs; the influence of these factors on the individual is reflected in his personal relations and

interaction with the environment, which in turn shapes one's experience and reality; and the strongest of these factors is the tendency to self-fulfillment that guides one's behavior and characterizes one's personality. (Abeer, 2003)

Behaviour theory:

It agrees with psychoanalysis in emphasizing the importance of childhood and the acquisition of experiences that shape behavior and personality. (Khalil Qutb 1996:112) Burhs Skinner (90-1990) interpreted personality as reactions to external stimuli and modeled the interaction between a person and his environment. It's believed that children do bad things to attract attention, and that's an interesting principle and a response, so people's behavior is the product of a process called active conditioning. Watson defined the character as the amount of activity that could be detected by observation for a long time: Watson, Thorndike, Pavlov, Jared, Miller, Skinner, and Thorndike. (Ryckman, 1993, p. 462)

Psychoanalytic theory:

Sigmund Freud (1939-1856), the founder of psychoanalytic theory, studied emotional and unconscious processes and their influence on personality and behavior. He emphasized the importance of early childhood in one's personality. (Kamel Mohammed, 1996)

In Freud's view, there are: Three fundamental forces involved in personality formation that work interactively together: involves sexual and aggressive impulses,

ID Which works to achieve pleasure and avoid pain. Rationality represents an impulsive, impulsive approach to the

Ego, which it acts as a compromise between the ego and the environment.

Super Ego, The ego represents conscience and moral standards, is the highest aspect of the personality, It works to achieve perfection. (Roland Dalpez, 1984)

The theory of patterns:

One of the earliest theories of personality was for the Greek philosopher Hippocrates, who divided people into four patterns corresponding to the four elements of the universe: air, earth, fire, and water; there were also four patterns: a pessimistic melanoma, a violent billionaire, an optimistic blood, and an inert billionaire. (Gomaa, 2014) he attribute the difference in ancestry to the control of the body's humors. (Haridi, 2011)

Trait theory:

In personality analysis, it determines one's behavior by measuring one's characteristics and predicting different attitudes in several particular situations, it is based on one's predispositions, and it refers to individual traits that describe individuals and how to identify them according to their own behavior. (Salah Karman, 2007)

Deviant behavior:

Slippery Celsius. David defined deviant behavior as the set of abnormal behaviors that characterize a group of individuals, distinguishing them from others in that they do not follow social norms, values and concepts. (Daoud, 2001)

Procedurally deviant behavior:

It is the maximum degree that can be obtained on the deviant behavior scale, where a low score indicates negative trends towards deviant behavior and a high score indicates positive trends towards deviant behavior.

Researcher's Definition:

The deviant behavior: is the counter behavior in which a person, go out of the tradition and customs of the society where he or she lives, as a mother, is characterized by aggression, disrespect for rules and regulations, and indifference to others. Any behavior that is classified against normal or normal behavior that results in harm or destruction of either a person or his or her property, it often causes punishment for those who

commit such deviant behavior

Psychoanalytic theory:

The founder of the psychoanalytic school, Sigmund Freud (١٨٥٦-١٩٣٩), believed that the character consisted of three parts: id, ego, and super ego. Id is the pleasure part that is responsible for instinctive desires and urges. It does not distinguish between reality and fiction, and from the id comes the ego and represents the principle of reality or the medium. It distinguishes reality from fantasy and restrains the super ego-. It called conscience subordinates the alternatives offered by the ego to standards it is responsible for themes such as: values and guilt for this theory, deviant behavior can be explained by multiple sources.

The first source of deviant behavior may be the weakness of the super ego, which cannot control the fireflies of id.

A second source is Freud's concept of substitution, which explains the set of processes a person performs to replace something in another place.

The last source of explanation for deviancy, it comes from the tendency to die. Moreover, the theory of death holds that deviants commit things that indicate their identity, they are merely people looking for punishment. (Ayed Awad Al-Wreikat, 2004)

Social Learning Theory:

Ross suggests in, 1974, Explains that a delinquent breed exhibited a failure to learn social control, especially one acquired in infancy. Sutherland views a perverted behavior as learned according to educational or environmental circumstances, or through interaction with people. (Frances Heidensohn, 1989)

Theory of Social Coercion:

Those who theorize that deviant behavior see that it is a social phenomenon resulting from

coercion and social domination exerted by individuals towards others. Poverty is also a breeding ground for delinquency. The poor generate pressure against the social Turkish of the regime, leading to perversion. The deviation from this view is due to an imbalance of goals. (Al-Lahibi, 1996)

Theory of selective deviation:

This theory considers deviant behavior to be acquired behavior, that is, if deviant behavior is appears in a given social environment in the absence of normal behavior, the deviant behavior continues in the environment and the deviant behavior is transmitted from individual to individual and from generation to generation. (Al-Fayyad, 1994)

Biological theory:

The research by Italian physician and scientist Cesar Lumberzro, considered the first step towards a scientifically based biological school, was the study of biology, physiology and anatomy, and genetics was believed to be the factor responsible for the emergence of deviant criminal behavior. (Faramawy and others, 1999)

Street children:

The United Nations defines street children as any boy or girl who takes a street, including ruins, abandoned places, etc., as a residence, residence, and source of livelihood, with no supervision or guidance or protection from their parents. (UNICEF, 2011)

Procedural street children:

The maximum possible score on a scale which a low score indicates negative trends towards phenomenon and a high score indicates positive trends towards phenomenon.

For the researcher, street children are the children who have missed their model and taken up the street as a place to live and work as well as to learn principles and behavior and form improper relationships with their parents.

Some estimate the number of street children in Egypt to be about 2 million; (Hafez, 2010) some estimate it to be about 3 million, (Al-Dairi, 2011) while the National Center for Social and Criminal Research has said that the number of street children has swallowed about 16 thousand. (Fakhry and Abdel Jalil, 2017).
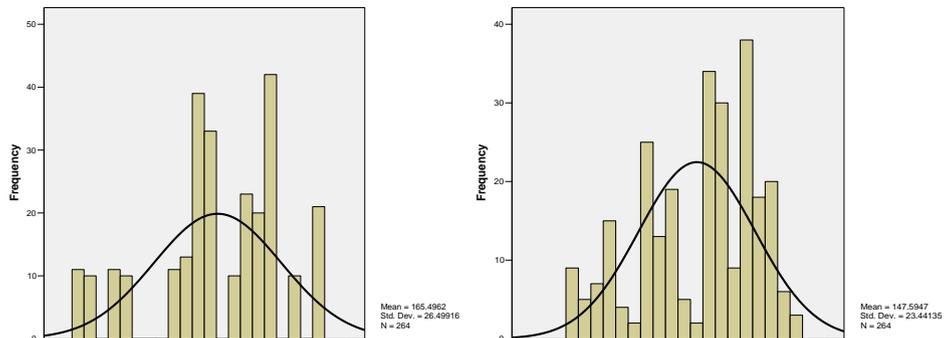
Psychological characteristics of street children:

Ghaleb (2012) argues that there are a range of characteristics that characterize street children.

1. Mismatching: that means street children have no capacity to take responsibility and respect the law, due to their low practical experience, poor behavior, and low productivity.

2. Aggression, it is an attempt to compensate for their frustration and inferiority, calls out aggressively to those around them.

3. Anxiousness, similar to fear in its symptoms, is associated with desires and appetites for which the child was previously punished and associated with pain.

4. Self-esteem which is a cognitive and learned component of self-perceptions.

Results and interpretation of the study

Before verifying the study assumptions, the researcher confirmed the distribution equalities of final sample members' scores of (n = 100) in the study variables personality traits and behavioral deviations. The distributional equivalencies of the final sample scores on the Characteristics and Behavioral Deviations Scale were also verified. Distributional equivalencies were tested using kurtosis and torsion coefficients by the statistic packet.

Mean = 165.4962
Std. Dev. = 26.49916
N = 264

Mean = 147.5947
Std. Dev. = 23.44135
N = 264

Study Variables	The kurtosis coefficient	Torsion coefficient	Standard deviation	Medium	Average
Personality traits	-0.61	-0.22	5.7	95	94.8
Behavioral deviations	1.42	-0.86	6.9	238.5	233.4

As can be seen from the above table, the distribution of the study sample scores on the personality traits and behavioral deviations scale is approaching moderation, which suggests that parametric statistical methods can be used with the data.

1-   First hypothesis test.

This forces children to the street to meet their basic demands for food and clothing. This forces them to deal with the outside world at a very young age. They have no experience or resources. They have not developed physically and psychologically enough. The absence of guidance and care homes is an important factor in teaching children negative undesired behaviors. As he grows angry with those around him, he motivates him to engage in behavior that is merely compensatory and acceptable.

2-   Second hypothesis test:

To test the second hypothesis, which states that "statistically significant correlations exist between personal characteristics and behavioral abnormalities in street children," the researcher used the Correlation coefficient efficient of Pearson through the statistical packet of social sciences, SPSS Statistically significant wave correlations were found at the level 0.01 Some of

them are at the level of 0.05 Between introversion and dimensions of underlying delinquency in adolescents (behavioral aberrations) (physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostile aggression, anger, dissociation, negative management of emotions) and overall score, while statistical significant correlations were found at 0.01 and some at 05 between self-confidence and the exclusion of behavioral aberrations (physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility, anger, dissociation, negative management of emotions) and overall score, as were statistically significant negative correlations at 0.01 and some at 0.05 Responsiveness and dimensions of underlying delinquency for adolescents between behavioral aberrations (physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility, anger, contradiction and passive management of emotions) and overall degree. Statistically significant negative associations were also found at 0.01 level, and some at 0.05 level between the two emotional cords and the two emotional dimensions, behavioral aberrations (physical aggression, verbal aggression, hostility, anger, contradiction, passive management of emotions) and overall degree

3-   The third hypothesis test:

The third hypothesis test states that "there is a

statistical difference between the average scores of males and females on personality traits." The researcher used the test for independent groups with unequal numbers. There was no statistical significant difference between the average scores of males and females in the dimensions of personality traits (autism, self-confidence, responsibility, emotional tension) and overall score to test

4-   Hypothesis four:

It states that "there is a statistical difference between the average male scores in behavioral deviations." The T test was used for independent groups with unequal numbers. A difference was found at 0.05 between male and female averages in physical aggression (anger), while was been found at 0.01 between male and female averages in verbal aggression (aggression, malfeasance, negative emotion management) and overall the scores were found in favor of males.

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