ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to investigate the ‘Proneness to Various Psycho-Somatic Disorders and Quality of Life among Delinquents and Normal Juveniles’. The study employed descriptive and comparative study design. The population consisted of 287 juvenile (143 delinquents living at the juvenile corrective institutions and 144 students in middle and high school). Two groups of samples were selected from Khorasan Razavi province, Iran. Stratified random sampling technique was employed for sample selection. The Short Interpersonal Reactions Inventory (SIRI) developed by Grossarth-Maticek and Eysenck, (1990), and Quality of life questionnaire (QOL -WHO–BREF) were used to collect the data. Result showed that: a) Comparing to normal juveniles, delinquents had more scores on symptoms of psycho-somatic disorders such as Cancer prone, CHD prone, Psychopathic behavior, Healthy personality, Depression prone and Addiction prone, but the pattern of depression was similar between two groups; b) Differences between normal and delinquent juveniles in total quality of life and all of its subscales include: Physical health, Psychological status, Social relationships and Environment were statistically significant; c) Relationship between various Psycho-somatic disorders and quality of life experienced by delinquents and normal juveniles was partially significant; d) Secondary variables (age, education, and father’s occupation) partially influence on various Psycho-Somatic disorders of delinquents and normal juveniles; e) Secondary variables did not influence on quality of life of delinquents and normal juveniles.

Keywords: psycho-somatic disorders, quality of life, juvenile delinquents, normal adolescents