The Comparison Introspection Characteristics in Normal Women and Prostitutes Women in the Esfahan City in 2013-2014

Alireza Ranjkesh, MS Student, Counseling Department, Islamic Azad University of Khomeinishahr, Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Isfahan, Iran
Alireza.Ranjkes@iaukhsh.ac.ir

Fatemeh Rezaei, Assistant Professor, Counseling Department, Islamic Azad University of Khomeinishahr, Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Iran

Mohammad Reza Iravani, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Islamic Azad University, Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract:
This study aimed to “identify different of introspection characteristics in normal and prostitutes women in the Esfahan City in 2013-2014” is done. After the events research method was causal and comparison. The population consists of the all normal and prostitutes women in Esfahan city that among them 30 prostitutes as snowball sampling and 30 normal women were selected by random sampling. Measuring instruments was NEO-Five Factor questionnaire (1985). The results of both descriptive and inferential statistics were analyzed using t-test. The results showed: there is no significant difference between the introspection in normal and prostitutes women.

Keywords: Personality characteristics, NEO test, prostitutes women

Introduction

Usually sociologists expressed social issue as the situation which are contrary to the most values of people and believed that should acts for change of status (Rubington & Weinberg, 1981; translated Sediq Sarostani, 2003). In recent decades, along with the growing trend of morality, spirituality and religion, materialistic and immoral tendencies in the most societies developed. Social and moral corruption, including prostitution or sexual exploitation, one of the most important moral anomalies that are common due to lax attitudes towards sex and negligent retention, despite has been expanded their awareness of risks and losses, and causes degeneration of society (Bullough and Bullough, 2000).

Danitv (1964, translated by Poyan, 2004) suggests that personality traits may influence the development of social deviance. In the meantime, the role of temperament and personality of those living is more obvious in them. The most obvious symptom of prostitutes women from other is instability, lack of understanding and feeling are real and, therefore, lack the capacity to make a living from professional effort and engagement to the legitimate and order. Personality characteristics are important etiological factors in high-risk behaviors such as smoking; alcohol, drugs and sexual activity are considered insecure (Plymny, and Grontrt, 2010).

Statement of problem

From Eysenck perspective, personality traits such as extroversion associated with deviant behaviors. He believed hurt introverted people for failing to internalize social values and conditioning are not responsible to the community and show a variety of anti-social behavior such as delinquency, sexual misconduct and violations and this is because of the weakness of the brain and the establishment of a network device is enabled. Green wald 1975 believes that these people are in extreme anxiety, self-concept is very vague, are not able to make good interpersonal communication, has very little real interest, lack of emotional control and they all have strong feelings of isolation and worthlessness.

Low self-esteem and family functioning is impaired. One of the main problems of these social ills of stress is how to cope with it. Falkmn and Lazarus believed (1988, quoted Brehm and Kassion 1990), they shows two major response to stress: 1. Problem-focused coping and 2 Emotion-focused coping.
When the individual feels able to do something to deal with stress more problem oriented strategies is employed, but if the challenge is beyond his control occur, more likely the emotion-focused method used on the other hand, individual assessment of stress are rooted in his attitude and cognitive abilities (Kleinke, 1998). People deal with stress may show behavior which is different with their cognitive and attitude system. So to get rid of the tension created by the dissonance is doubled, their attitudes and beliefs change in proportion to their actions that may create problems for them (Bandura, 1986, quoted by Feldman, 1998) those who emphasize the irrational beliefs that they will face some difficulties in life and it is difficult for them to gain pleasure. Yakelson & Simno (1976, quoted by Hollin, 1996) reported the following cognitive failure in offenders: Inability to express empathy, lack of a sense of relative time and lack of a sense of responsibility in decision making. On the other hand, if one is able to identify ways of coping in dealing with life events is not healthy, in activated response to life's challenges will be faced with difficult and to solve problems in their life takes refuge in deviant behaviors (Kleinke, 1998).

Generally, people who have high self-esteem, use coping style of problem solving, they are more stable sense of personal control and containment problems, expected to have more success, less depressed, less anxious and health and physical problems (Heppner, 1998, quoted by Haan, 1993). On the other hand, those with external locus of control are weak in dealing with stress; coping strategies are employed, because they have little hope of his ability to deal with stress. If the person with an internal source, stressful life events as a means of scrimmage, is not life-threatening; the rather extreme emotional expression, their energy is spent on data collection for problem solving (Kleinke, 1998).

The importance and necessity of research

Given that much research has been done about prostitutes women however, less research deal with the women’s personality characteristic therefore, this study examined the characteristics of these women and is of particular importance in the internal investigation according to data derived from the characteristics of the women and related to family issues and couples it can be used in family and premarital counseling and also in welfare centers and clinics can be found as well. Also, due to the increase in prostitution in the Esfahan city and also to reduce age of the persons conducting such an investigation is necessary.

Theoretical perspectives on sexual deviations

Cultural transmission theory

According to this theory, sexual deviations can be transmitted through association with bad friends.

Structural pressures theory

Structural pressures on the environment, such as poverty, may lead some people to diversion. The other structural pressures are: inadequate social environment that stimulates sexual situations like vulgar pranks, watching inappropriate scenes, living in modest environment and the person seeking the relief of anxiety and mental disorders.

Social control theory

According to this theory, polluted environment and under strict control can both be involved in sexual offenses.

Prostitution and Feminism

According to feminist theory, prostitute women are victim of sexual desire of man as the dominant power. Zygm in the theoretical analysis of prostitution asserts on critical theory that the prostitute woman as a victim of capitalism and social structures that does not meet the economic possibilities for women.
In recent decades, despite a growing trend of moral, spiritual and religious, social abnormal ground for the spread of prostitution and sexual exploitation of women has developed a variety of grievances. The feminist is more than other attitude in recent years in agreement or disagreement with prostitution shown reaction.

**Literature**

Adlyan Rasi (1998) in his report named three factors: divorce, addiction and crime as more effective factors in prostitution. Aqlyma research findings (2001) shows that 40% of prostitutes women have been discharged, after leaving the rehabilitation centers for a variety of reasons, such as crime or delinquency or escape or no possibility of independent living, recaptured and returned to the center. Moeeni (2002) in their study showed that prostitutes women than normal women face with a wider range of personality disorders and Hypochondriasis disorder, mental - social aberration and schizophrenia is more common among them. Nasiri (2002) pointed to the existence of a significant relationship between sexual deviant with deviant peers and poverty, 64 and 24 percent of crimes committed in order to realize my sexual men and women in the 29-20 group reports. Eronon N., Hakola and Tihonen (1996) found that antisocial personality disorder is likely increases to commit murder in men 15 and in women 25. Hollin (1996) showed that factors such as coping styles and personality disorder tend to be involved in prostitution and drug abuse and crime. Potterat-Rothenburg. & others (1985) in their research mentioned the causes of prostitution detection into sensitivity (ability, fitness) and exposure risk. His feelings of worthlessness and low self-esteem for a painful event (sexual abuse), including psychological factors predisposing a person's tendency to prostitution. Because of inattention to the family, parental substance abuse, lack of parental and their violence, as well as, cold emotional relationships with parents, the family context; due to academic failure, dropout and poor education and lack of skills in the field of cultural, social relationships, exposure to sexual abuse (by family members or others) and community feedback, and negative attitudes towards them in the context of social inferiority feeling, have low self-esteem. Many women and girls in the street have a negative image of their body, and they hate themselves.

**Research hypothesis**

There is a difference between extraversion in normal and prostitutes woman.

**Research plan**

The type of research used in this is retrospective, descriptive and causal - comparison. Using questionnaires, the researchers sought to determine the differences in the personality traits of prostitutes and normal women in Esfahan city.

**Population**

The study population included all prostitutes and normal women in the Esfahan city in 2014.

**Sampling and sample size**

The samples were selected among the prostitutes women (studied subjects) by snowball sampling method, 30 were eligible to participate in the conduct research express their interest. The number of control group was 30 people of the normal women living in different parts of Esfahan city in age and socio-economic groups were matched and the normal women were selected for study by access method. Since the age and education are important factors in understanding the concepts of the questionnaire, in this study, the factors to be matched in terms of frequency were considered. It should be noted, also, to choose the control group in terms of socio-economic conditions of in term of equality with especial women groups checked.
Table 1. Percent Frequency by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Prostitutes Women</th>
<th>Normal Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-23</td>
<td>(46.6%)14</td>
<td>(43.3%)13</td>
<td>(45%)27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-29</td>
<td>(30%)9</td>
<td>(36.7%)11</td>
<td>(33.3%)20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>(23.3%)7</td>
<td>(20%)6</td>
<td>(21.7%)13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(100%)30</td>
<td>(100%)30</td>
<td>(100%)60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As is clear from the above table, the the maximum of frequency is in the age group 18-23 years and the minimum frequency in age group 30 to 35 year.

Research Tools

The instrument used in this study consisted of NEO-Five Factor test questionnaire (NEO-FFI) and an R-NEOPI questionnaire, a personality test is made on the basis of factor analysis.

Reliability and validity

The short form has been prepared by creators of great form of the neo, ie, Costa and McCrae (1998). And consists of 60 items that required participants to respond to each statement on a five-item scale (strongly disagree, disagree, have no idea, agree, completely agree) each factors covering 12 scale questions. In all subjects at each scale obtained score of zero to 48. The range of scores for each scale is 0.48 Questionnaire correlation scales 0.94 to 0.87 response form the main scale to large scale similarly, the final values from 0.89 to 0.74 is estimated (Costa & McCrae, 1992 quoted Haghshenas 1999). The NEO-PI-R test on the sample of 152 persons in the US population (Costa & McCrae, 1991) alpha coefficient for single scale fluctuates between 0.56 and 0.18. In contrast, for the parameters which included 48 items, the numbers fluctuate in the 0.86 and 0.92. The same process in other samples and samples of students and clinical samples with very high similarity is seen. (Fagan, Wise, Schmidt, Ponticas & Marshall, 1990; Costa & McCrae, 1998). Research has been done on the short form in Iran and the NEO-PI-R however, the reliability of the scale was tested by the Nasnif method to five scales was 0.70 to 0.85.

Table 2: Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the five subscales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Studied variables</th>
<th>Cronbach's alpha coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extraversion</td>
<td>0.645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation of grades five aspects of personality: This test measures a total of five aspects of personality. Emotional stability, extraversion or introversion, is desire for new experiences, agreeableness and accountability. So an overall score of this test were not. 5 scores obtained, each of which comes from a personality factor. Interpretation suggests that the meaning of each of these figures.

Analysis of the data

Statistical analysis method in this study is both descriptive and inferential statistics. In the descriptive frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation calculated. Inferential statistics using t-test to compare the character and its components between prostitutes and other sex workers were paid. The Social Sciences 1 version 22 statistical software packages were used to analyze the data and significance level was 0.05.

Results
Table 3: Estimated Average between extraversion prostitutes and normal women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extraversion</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>standard deviation</th>
<th>t-test statistics</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal women</td>
<td>31.37</td>
<td>8.66</td>
<td>1.660</td>
<td>0.402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitutes women</td>
<td>35.10</td>
<td>8.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above table it can be seen that the mean score of extraversion in normal women 35.10 and in prostitutes women 31.37. Using this t-test, since the P-value is greater than 0.05 thus, equal means hypothesis is rejected and the result shown that there is not a difference between the two groups in terms of extraversion and introversion among normal and prostitutes women at 0.05 level.

Discussion

The results indicate that the extraversion of prostitutes and ordinary women using t-test showed that the extraversion mean score of prostitutes group is more than normal women but not statistically significant, so there is no significant difference between prostitutes and normal women in term of extraversion. This research hypothesis has not been confirmed.

Related research has not found, the finding of the present study is consisted with the finding of Walton and Roberts (2004). Extraversion factors are such as external behavior attitudes and communication such as social relation, being talkative, assertive, sensation seeking and being active. Introversion and extraversion seems to be associated with deviant behavior. People with personality traits neuroticism (instability) are more anxious, depressed, introverted, are unreasonable and capricious temperament. The first hypotheses demonstrated these qualities was further in prostitutes women and may have lower the self-esteem than normal women and are more likely to feel guilty that they feel in response to the questionnaire had an impact and a more favorable figures have shown. What is the sample size, the sample size in this study was low due to the limitations of the study, it can be because of the small sample size in this study. On the other hand, interfere variables by the researcher in the selection of normal group was not control are also effective for the results. However, if the number of samples increases, the effect is less likely that the problem can be studied. According to the research findings therapists who pay to treat special women they provide a wide range of personality assessment and personality disordered structures to identify the person. In addition to drug therapy treat personality disorders and learning effective coping strategies and their constructive action.

Research suggestions

The results of this study, in addition to being applied to non-family benefits for the period of pre-marriage family counselors, marriage and divorce planners need to pay particular attention to health issues, psychologists and psychiatrists to reveal his family issues; because the family is the most fundamental social institution and overall health or disease can have a profound impact on various aspects of social life and the institution to ensure their safety, comfort, stability and safety of the community to follow. Counselors and psychologists recommended for treatment and advice to strengthen the cortex of the two character traits considered prostitutes women.

References:


Aqlyma M. (2001) examined the factors contributing to the return of women and girls affected by social rehabilitation centers of Welfare, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Research Center.


