

ARTICLE

THE STUDY OF CULTURAL FACTORS OF DRUG TRENDS IN STUDENTS OF PAYAME NOOR (UNIVERSITY OF PARS ABAD AND BILESAVAR)

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ABSTRACT

Background: This article, derived from research project which was conducted in Payamnoor of PARSABAD and BILESAVAR cities. The aim of this study is to test two essential hypotheses; 1- It seems that between the two universities there are differences in the tendency to abuse drugs. 2-It seems is different the relationship between cultural factors and trends in drug abuse in two universities. **Methods:** The type of this study is quantitative and use of questionnaires for the collecting data in level of descriptive_ analysis. Theoretical framework is use of theories of anomie and social solidarity of Durkheim and Merton, control of HIRSCHI. Reliability is in the three dimensions of drug trends in negative statements (/075), positive statements (/070) and items Social false justification (/073). Statistical tests used in this study is, the KMO, chi-square, regression and analysis of factor. **results:** Results about the first hypothesis showed that in the first dimension, 8 percent of students tend moderate to high, in the second dimension 26.7 percent above average, the third dimension; 17/4 percent moderate to high trend. PAYAM NOOR students of BILESAVAR in the drug trends in the first, second and third dimensions are less than PNU students of Pars Abad. The second hypothesis showed significant relationship in the household cohesion of students with three dimensions; academic activities with the third dimension, and family disorder with the second dimension of tendency to drug. **conclusion:** But there was no significant relationship between the collapse of the family and towards drug abuse and between economic - social status of person with tendency to drug, thus the hypothesis is rejected. furthermore being significant relationship, tendency of BILESAVAR Students is different and fewer in this regard than students Pars Abad.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays preoccupy is the problem of widespread use and abuse of psychotropic substances and drugs, and communities many countries is The fact that avoids confrontation and less attention to it Due to adverse outcomes such as socio-economic degradation, threat to social security and the development of its deviants, will follow Disastrous consequences for any society. Drug abuse is a phenomenon that people initially consumes hidden from the eyes of society and the family. Addiction is a health, mental and social problem. Addiction age is dramatically reduced. That can be seen in students of university and even students. Classes of people seriously involved with this issue despite the lack of social acceptance in terms of opioid use [1]. The drugs Endangers individuals, families and society health and also cause mental, social and the individual decline [2]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Problem

Drugs refers to materials that chemically defined substances have relaxant properties [3]. Tendency is the internal state which is high or easily taught the probability of occurrence of specific behaviors [4]. Drugs tendency one of the important components in issues related to substance abuse. Several hypotheses have been reported about the causes of drug abuse, but these hypotheses cannot explain the cause of tendency to drugs alone. In the social and cultural conditions and every person, some factors play a prominent role [5].

Drug addiction as psychological, social and historical problems is the one of the contemporary world problem that is threatening to collapse human societies. The basic symptom of substance dependence is the set of cognitive, behavioral and physiological symptoms, that person continues to use it despite having considerable problems associated with drugs and there is a repeated pattern of consumption usually leads to intolerance and compulsive behavior [6].

According to the latest data released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, trend of drug use is rising with gentle slopes. So that had used drugs at least once a year in the years 2010 - 2011 an average of 226 million, equal to 5% of the population 15 to 64 years in the world. In the most recent anti-drug headquartered has said consume drugs three million of the country's population.

KEY WORDS

cultural factors,
university of Payamnoor,
household cohesion,
academic activities

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In our society today, drugs have occurred in the face of an issue or social problem. This social harm are affected the large numbers of people and increasingly interacting with other social problems and become a threat to the foundation and build breaker. Then that our country has a young age structure (and most are the younger age groups) It is also seen as an opportunity, is also threatened. Because increased in terms of consumption of synthetic drugs rate of vulnerability with increases of young people. So that prevalence of drug addiction in student of university 6/2 per cent and students are one percent [7]. This imply double important of problem; So being infected young disrupt and wastes active force. And if students are affected, will fail the huge investments social, cultural and economic. On the other hand, for many years in all countries, drugs issue has become one of the most social issues and in recent years, was alarming proportions both at national level and at the global level [8]

One of the contexts that interact directly or indirectly with the issue of substance abuse is the cultural factors. Social institutions play the role of context. So this study has been done by appealing to the structural and cultural fields and focus on the dynamics of individual that is as creative this social institutions, attention to the alarming statistics about the prevalence of drug use among young people and college-educated.

Theoretical and empirical literature

Theoretical framework is use of theories of anomie and social solidarity of Durkheim and Merton, control of Hirschi.

- Social Cohesi and anomie Theory

First, Emile Durkheim (1858- 1917) used the term anomie to describe the abnormal status; Situation in which Social cohesion is undermined by crises such as economic downturn [9].

According to this theory, the addiction is of the characteristics social organization. Some people are not able to understand the goals of society or cannot be satisfied the desirable social goals as a result, resort to Drugs [10].

According to Durkheim, if the society of "social cohesion" is strong, its members probably are concordant with social norms and values. But if social cohesion is weak in society, people may be drawn into criminal behavior. So Addiction is connected with common sense (collective consciousness) seriously and drugs tendency be more in where there is not this sense. According to Alexander; would not be at risk of drug dependence, who succeeded in harmony with others and social structure [11].

- Social Control Theory

This theory emphasize on the socialization process more than punish in maintain order in the society and to explain about juvenile crime and offer practical recommendations for crime prevention benefits [12].

This theory is also called the social bond. It assumes that naturally people will commit a crime and deviance if they are left to their own. The basic assumption of this theory is that differences in crime among the people, by prohibiting or controlling social forces. Travis Hirschi argued that even if all the individuals potentially susceptible to crime and offenses are the norm, but they control for fear that the criminal act harm in their relationships with family, friends, neighbors, teachers and employers [13].

In fact, Hirschi, deviations caused by disruption or weakening of belonging to the society, he said. He has defined fourth element that makes the bond between the individual and society: Attachment, Commitment, Involvement, belief. He claimed, however, be employed, limiting the opportunities for criminal activities [14]. However the probability of delinquency is more when it is weak four mentioned elements.

Therefore, strong families and culture can prevent drug use basically and perhaps can lead to drug use the weakness and absence of families and adults [15]. In general, increases the likelihood of diversion, if one or more ring was poor communication [16,17,18].

- Hirschi four components of his theory tested on a sample of four thousand young California. The results showed that location and economic status - social parents belong to parents of children less effect on criminal behavior of young people.

- Chan and colleagues in their study (1964) found that anomie has a strong correlation with drug use [19].

- Bazzazian and colleagues in their study (2014) concluded that religious beliefs and family ties are negative with smoking, drugs and alcohol [20].

-Sheykhoh eslamzadeh and Kakouei in the research (2011) among subscales of attachment were significantly related to between drug dependence and abuse [21].

- Hezarjaribi and colleagues (2010) concluded that economic factors, mass media, reference groups, having an impact respectively in tendency teens to drug use [22].

- Molavi and Rasoulzadeh (2004) in their study concluded that divorce and family conflict, academic failure is as the most important factors in the tendency to use drugs [23].

METHOD

The type of this study is quantitative and use of questionnaires for the collecting data in level of descriptive_ analysis. The sample size was predicted 300 students with using Morgan table. Reliability (Cronbach's alpha) was calculated for the first dimension (75/0) the second (70/0) and third (73/0) whose test (ANOVA) It is significant.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- Seems there is a significant relationship between *household cohesion, academic activities*, family turmoil students and drug abuse.
- Seems there is a significant relationship between Social and economic status students and drug abuse.
- It seems that the relationship between cultural factors and trends of substance abuse is a significant difference between the two universities.

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

- University students of BILESAVAR less than Pars Abad, In the first dimension of drug trends.
- University students of BILESAVAR less than Pars Abad, In the high tendency to drugs -in the second and third dimension of drug trends.

Inferential statistics

Table [1]:KMO and Bartlett's Test

er-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.738
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	949.621
	df	105
	Sig.	.000

According to the test, KMO (fitness index factor analysis) and according to the level of significance at the table kmo test (sig: 0.00) reject the null hypothesis H0 and is confirmed

H1 is hypothesis. Solidarity statements of drug trends can be a factor and factor analysis extended to the population.

Table 2: Correlation between Cultural variables and Drug trends

Conclusion	significance	Value	Type of test	Level test	Cultural variables
H0	.543	- .010 B	R Square).07(Linear regression	Social and economic status students and drug abuse - first dimension .
H0	.825	- .006 B	R Square .004	Linear regression	second dimension
H0	.178	- .022 B	R Square .008	Linear regression	third dimension
H1	.016	- .217 B	R Square .019	Linear regression	household cohesion and first dimension
H1	.000	.380 B	R Square .040	Linear regression	And second dimension
H1	.027	- .199 B	R Square .016	Linear regression	And second third
H1	.050	- .159	Gamma	Ordinal by Ordinal	academic activities
H1	001·/	1.257 B	R Square .039	Linear regression	addict in the famil
H0	198·/	-.252 B	-	Linear regression	Death or separation of parents

CONCLUSION

The first hypothesis

The students tend to drugs

- In the present study, 3.3 percent of family of students consumes drugs once. 7% of students have smoked in their lifetime, 10 per cent of hookah, and 2 percent have used drugs. According to the consumption index smoke, 13% of students at least once have used of smoke materials.

- In the first dimension; 8% medium to high trend, 23/5 percent low-to-moderate trend, 50 percent too low tendency to low, 18/5 percent have not tendency. In the second dimension; 7.7 percent of students are favored, 19% of average tendency, 39 percent less tendency, 28 percent too low tendency, and 6/4% did not trend. In the third dimension; 4 percent high, 13.4 percent of average tendency, 38/3 percent less tendency, 44/3 percent of students do not trend. These findings are confirmed the findings of Taremian et al (2007) high prevalence of drug use, hookah (34%), smoking (24%) & Alcohol (17%).

Tendency in drug abuse is different among students of universities.

It was observed that two universities in the tendency to drugs are different. Payam Noor University students of BILESAVAR drug tendency in the first, second and third dimensions is less than PNU students Pars Abad.

The second hypothesis

A) Solidarity of students with the families in all three dimensions drug abuse had statistically significant relationship. Family Cohesion students who are less than strong family solidarity students is as factor that will draw person to the addiction. Low correlation tends to lead drug.

The above findings have a most correspondence with theories of social cohesion Durkheim and Merton's and social bonding theory Hirsch. Bazzazian et al (2014) in their study concluded that religious beliefs and family ties are negative with smoking, drugs and alcohol.

Yahyazadeh et al (2009)[24]. also concluded that are unfeeling relationship the primary families of addicts and this has increased trend to drugs likely. Consistent with our results, the results Hirschi also showed that children belong to parent greater influence on the youth criminal behavior. So this hypothesis, based on control theory, in general, if one or more link was poor communication, increases the likelihood of diversion [25, 26, 27].

B) Academic activities with the second dimension drug tendency showed a significant relationship.

This means that if was high the student activities in university, Students will be less tendency to drugs. The findings, social bonding theory Hirsch confirms with its four components. Consistent with the findings of this study, Saleh Abadi and Salimi Amanabad (2012) also concluded that leisure activities effect on tend to abuse the drug [28].

C) Family disorder has a significant relationship (variable addict in the family) with the second dimension towards drug abuse

That's mean if person have a high relationship with addicts it is possible that Will be more inclined to narcotics. These findings are consistent with theories of Mr. Bandura (social learning).

Sattari and et al (2002) Consistent with our findings concluded that the trend of drug abuse is higher in families with a history of substance abuse [29].

D) The collapse of the family (divorce, death, separation) and towards drug abuse there was no significant relationship.

So it can be said against the common argument that knows divorce as factor for tends to crime in general and in the tendency to addiction particular.

E) Between the economic – social status of person with a tendency to narcotics no Significant relation and that is rejected the hypothesis.

Consistent with our results, the results Hirschi also showed that economic - social status of parents than belonging children to parents is less effect on criminal behavior of young people.

3- The relationship between cultural factors with a tendency to drug abuse is different in two universities.

- Solidarity of students with the families in all three dimensions drug abuse;

The results showed that in addition to the relationship between the two factors, this relation between students of BILESAVAR in their attitude about the trends is different and less than Pars Abad students.

- Academic activities with the second dimension drug tendency;

The results showed that in addition to the relationship between the two factors also, this relation between students of BILESAVAR in their attitude about the trends is different and less than Pars Abad students. - Family disorder has a significant relationship

Such as the above case, the results showed that in addition to the relationship between the two factors also, this relation between students of BILESAVAR in their attitude about the trends is different and less than Pars Abad students.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest.

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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

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