A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON DRUG USE TENDENCY AMONG MAZANDARAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Davood Razi & Maryam Sohrabi
Department of Humanities & Social Sciences
Mazandaran University
sina@umz.ac.ir, m.sohrabi.artan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
This study aimed to determine drug use tendency in Mazandaran University students with a sociological perspective. Among sociology of deviance theories, Hirschi's Social Bond Theory and Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association were selected as the theoretical framework. This study is a cross-sectional survey. For data collection Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ) is used. Population of the study were all the students (9670 persons) in the spring of 2011. 370 students according to Morgan table were selected as samples. Thus this is a simple random sampling method. For data analysis, SPSS software is used in this study. The results show that the mean of drug use tendency linked to decreasing pain is 1/9, linked to relaxation is 2/1 and linked to entertaining is 1/1. Totally, the mean of drug use tendency is 1/7 that is a low rate. The results also show that there is a direct and significant relationship between the drug use tendency & differential association variable, but a negative and significant relationship between commitment, faith and belief with it. The standardized regression coefficients show that the strongest predictors of drug use tendency are: Differential association (beta = 0.28), religiosity (beta = -0.21), academic commitment (beta = -0.17) & beliefs (beta = -0.14)

Field of Research: Drug use tendency, Social Bond, Differential Association, University Student

1. Introduction
Drugs use had become one of the most important issues in all countries over time. Drug abuse and consequently, drug addiction are considered as social problems because of their certain relationship with different kinds of social crisis. Drug addiction which is being recognized through dependency on the drugs along with its destructive associated effects, involve the “youth” vulnerable group more than others. Youth are more likely to have drug abuse than other groups. Because of the identity crisis, adventuring feelings, hedonism, and seeking for diversity, (Seraj Zade & Feizi, 2007). Addiction researchers & theorists agree that drug abuse cannot be known just as an individual physical problem, Rather addiction and drug abuse are two of the most obvious biological, psychological, and social issues that can easily weaken the foundation of individual, domestic, social and cultural life of a person and a society and put it endanger of collapse (Sohrabi et al, 2006).

Among the youth, university students are different from their other peers, because of their intellectual and social situation and prestige. High intellectual and social prestige of university students causes the society not to expect to see drug addiction among them. Nevertheless, some cases of drug abuse and drug addiction have been seen among this group that has created some concerns (Seraj & Feizi, 2004).

The experience of drug use in student environments is fancier and drugs such as Hashish, Tramadol and some tablets are used more than other drugs among them. Some students’ tendency is more toward the drugs that increase their level of consciousness, learning and information processing and
because of this wrong belief that “Hashish is not addictive after one time of using it”, they have more tendency toward this drug (Iran’s Narcotic Headquarter Site, 2011).

Research goals

1. Studying the status of drug use tendency among Mazandaran university students
2. Studying social causes and factors affecting drug use tendency among Mazandaran university students
3. Representing some suggestions to prevent extension of drug use at universities

Research questions

1. How is the status of drug abuse tendency among Mazandaran university students?
2. What are the social factors affecting drug abuse tendency among Mazandaran university students?

2. Literature review

Seraj Zade & Feizi (2007) conducted a research entitled as “social factors affecting the use of drug and alcohol among university students”. This work is done using data of a survey plan related to the drugs and alcohol. The sample was consisting of 5231 girl and boy students from 21 state universities under the support of ministry of science all around the country. The obtained results show that all independent variables (gender, socio-economical base, sense of anomie, hope to the future of the job and religious) have significant and meaningful relationship with both of the dependent variables (using opium and alcohol).

Poor Hamid et al (2007) had done a research entitled as “the pattern and reasons of the youth’s tendency toward drug abuse”. Results of this research which had been done by descriptive and analytical method and snowball sampling on 400 people, imply that cigarette, alcohol and hashish are as the starting drugs and variables such as being at critical ages (12-18 years), curiosity, personal tendency and friends’ insist are the main factors to start drug abuse. They had also explained that curiosity is the main reason for changing the abused drug.

Meimandi et al (2005) had conducted a research entitled as “high school students' attitude about factors affecting drug use tendency”.

This qualified study was done by the brainstorming technique in the issue finding workshops on 352 students. Students were chosen from 9 high schools based on classified random sampling. Data were classified and encoded regarding the words, phrases and concepts, and at last, their contents had been analyzed. Results showed that the reasons of tendency toward drugs included: positive attitude toward drug abuse, scant general knowledge in therapeutic use of drugs, meetings of single youth and the problem of university entrance exam.

Siam (2005) had done a research entitled as “A study on epidemiology of drug use among the students of the University of Guilan”. This research was conducted by social descriptive method, in which 800 numbers of male students of state universities, Islamic Azad Universities & Payam-e-Noor Universities and Applied University of Science of Rasht were chosen by random sampling, and information gathering was done through questionnaires & interview. Results showed that prevalence of drug abuse among single students is more than the married students, and among students living in rent houses and dorms, it is more than native students who live at home with their family. And about 30% of the students said that their tendency motivation toward drug abuse was the imitation of friends and conformity with others.
Sattari et al (2002) had done a research entitled as “Assessment of addiction tendency in those aged over 10 years in Ardebil province”. Variables being studied in this research include: age, gender, marital state, history of drug use, history of using cigarette, the amount of family income and lodging. Their research population was all people in Ardebil province with the age of above 10 years in 2002. Using cluster sampling, 598 people were chosen as samples. Results of this research imply that the amount of drug addiction tendency in groups such as unemployed people, illiterate people, villagers, and people living in the slums, families with the history of drug abuse and crowded families is high and has a significant difference.

Sar Golzaei et al (2001) had done a research entitled as “A study on drug abuse and its relationship to personal and family situations among medical students in Mashhad University”. In this research survey method is used. Students were asked about age, gender, marital status & their educational degree. In this research, 1126 questionnaires had been spread among Mashhad Medical Science students, which 443 questionnaires had become completed and returned back. They became analyzed with SPSS. Results showed that there is a significant relationship between gender and drug abuse, but there isn’t any relationship between their degree (educational section), student’s lodging, marital status, and being native or non-native.

Farjad (1997) had done a research entitled as “social factors affecting drug addiction creation”. He had said that these factors affect creation of drug addiction: domestic factors including domestic fields, domestic poverty, parent’s contention, family’s financial welfare and so on, social factors such as availability of medicine, socio-economical equivalence, dominance of the ethnic minority groups, unemployment and also, war and economical crisis. Also, he had said that individual factors such as curiosity and psychological issues affect drug addiction tendency.

3. Summary of literature and determining a theoretical framework

In the last section, seven researches had been considered which seemed to have similarities with this research, and in the other words, this research is extending and completing them. Given previous researches, the role of important others, especially friends in drug use, is highlighted. Researchers had emphasized on curiosity and psychological problems as effective factors in drug use tendency as well. Other factors such as gender, drug availability, unemployment, being single and scant general knowledge in therapeutic use of drugs, will affect drug use tendency.

Given this seven researches, results indicated the role of important others as the main factor in drug use tendency. Hence we had chosen Sutherland’s Theory of Differential Association as the theoretical framework which emphasized on the role of friends. Two other factors that had been emphasized in the conclusions were mental problems and unemployment, Thus we were looking for a theory which proceeds unemployment and mental problems as deviations factors. Accordingly, We had chosen Hirschi’s control theory which emphasizes on Attachment and Involvement in activities and recognizes them as factors preventing from deviations.

4. Theoretical framework

Social Learning Theory or Theory of Differential Association

This theory was introduced by Edwin Sutherland (1947). This approach clarify that criminal behavior is learnable & learned through the individual interactions with other deviant persons. Sutherland claims that deviation is generally learned in primary groups such as family and friends. Indeed, it explains that which mechanisms in communication, forward the individuals toward a deviant behavior. He claims that individuals learn definitions that are sometimes compliant and sometimes against deviant behavior while associating with others. The main point is people are more likely to commit the deviations because of an excess of definitions compliant with law breaking over definitions against law breaking. It has been discussed in this theory that peer influences that causes
deviant behavior happens when the definitions an individual is encountered with, show criminal acts as acceptable action, when this happens more over time. In Sutherland's theory, differential association may differ in frequency, duration, priority & intensity. Dimensions of these contents in Sutherland's pattern can be seen in the following propositions:

1. Association’s frequency: If an individual’s association with deviates be more than association with conformists, he/she is more likely to become deviant.

2. Association’s Intensity: If an individual is associated with criminal peers or deviate family members, there is higher probability for him/her to become deviant.

3. Learners’ age: The effect of association in childhood or puberty is higher than higher ages.

Hirschi’s social control theory

Travis Hirschi (1969) had introduced his theory of social control about delinquency. He noted that deviation especially in youth, is occurred when the individuals bond to the society is weak or broken. The absence of control allows the person to act free, Unconcerned & have deviant behavior. Hirschi thinks that he is affected by Durkheim’s analysis. Durkheim claims that “deviation or suicide is due to the weakness of the individual’s attachment to the society”. But against Durkheim, Hirschi is directed that human, by himself, will not be faithful to the ethics or rely on it. So, puts his assumption on the originality of deviation in the society and tries to find the root of people’s conformance with social norms, i.e. social bond. He believes that the bond between the individual and the society is the main reason of conformance and controlling the individual’s behaviors, and the main reason of deviation is weakness or lack of these bonds. As follow, Hirschi had introduced four main components of social bond which prevent individuals from deviation as below:

1. Attachment: this element expresses the individual’s Attachment to other people in the family, environment and social institutions. Accordingly people who are interested in others and pay attention to them, consider their welfare and emotions. But people, who do not have this dependency, will not be worry about their social relationships to be endangered. So, they are more likely to have deviant behavior (Salimi & Davoudi, 2006:392).

2. Commitment: Commitment represents the amount of accepting the society’s common goals. It refers to the fear of law-breaking behavior. Hirschi believes that as much as a person in environments such as environment of education, job, house and so on, feel more need to investment on actions compliant with the society, will have more reasons to become conform with others to protect his/her gains. In contrast, people who feel less need to this investment will feel less danger in having deviant behavior (Momtaz, 2002:123).

3. Involvement: This element shows the partnership in social roles and activities. Hirschi believes that people who are involved in work, domestic life, entertainment and other positive recreational activities, usually have less time to involve in deviant behaviors. But people who do not take part in common and standard activities of the society, have more time and freedom to do deviate behaviors (Salimi & Davoudi, 2006:391-393)

4. Beliefs: Beliefs show the amount of a person’s faith toward the validity of social and moral rules and observation of the rules. Hirschi believes that people’s amount of believe in the rules and norms and principles is different. As much as these beliefs in an individual to be weaker, there is more probability for him/her to be norm-breaking. A person, who doesn’t see him/her self under the influence of common believes in the society, will not consider any moral to be cohort and observation of the rules (Momtaz, 2006:122).
Research hypothesis

1. There is a significant and direct relationship between differential bond and drug abuse tendency.
2. There is a significant and reverse relationship between academic commitment and drug abuse tendency.
3. There is a significant and reverse relationship between religiosity and drug abuse tendency.
4. There is a significant and reverse relationship between beliefs and drug abuse tendency.

5. Theoretical and operational definitions of concept

Religiosity: religiosity is one of the quadratic elements of Hirschi’s social bond theory and is being defined as a person’s emotional bond and dependency on people and social institutions. Reference groups or other significant people such as parents, family members, peers and teachers are some of the most important people who a person can have emotional bond with them. Religion is also one of the important institutions that the individual can have continuity with it. As much as an individual’s continuity is more, the probability of his/her deviant actions is less (Jenson, 2003:6). In this research, we have used four items to make operational the variables of religiosity. Codification of items of religiosity scale was based on the previous researches (Azad Armaki & Zare, 2008).

Commitment: According to Hirschi, commitment is the sociological dimension of its concept in psychology (Momtaz, 2006:121). Commitment is the amount of the risk that the individual will do in violation of the community’s contractual behavior. It means that the individual, who knows him/herself as engaged in the social constraints, abstains from accepting these hazards. Also, it mentions to the investments that the individual will do in activities such as study. So, the individual should pay attention to some boundaries in his/her behavior until not to lose the accomplished investments by the perverted behavior (Banda, 2002:102). To operationalize the beliefs variable, we had used four items in this research. Codification of items of commitment scale had been based on the previous research.

Differential association: Differential bond is a term that Sutherland had used in his theory for crime explanation. Based on the differential bond theory, crime and deviate behaviors will become learned. Also, people will become deviate because the number of their perverted contacts is more than the number of their non-perverted contacts. This difference in people’s interaction with those who have deviate behavior rather than those who have cohort ideas (that is, more contact with deviates or perverse ideas), is the main reason for their deviancy (Halfman, 2002:757). To operationalize the differential bond variable, four items were used. Codification of items of Differential association scale had been based on the previous research (akers et al, 1979).

Drug use tendency: Tendency is a positive and negative emotional state towards everything that we can picture in our mind (Lamarch, 2005). The variable of drug abuse tendency has 16 items, in which the dimension of “for relief” has 5 items, “for relaxation” has 3 items and “for fun” has 3 items. Codification of items of Drug use tendency scale had been based on the previous research (AliverdiNia et al, 2008).

6. Research Method

This research is cross-sectional and of survey kind. For information gathering, self-reporting questionnaire is used. The statistical society of the present research was all the students of Mazandaran University in the spring of 2011, which were 9670 people based on the information of Mazandaran University’s Department of Education. Regarding Morgan’s table, sample volume in the present research was chosen as 370 people. To decrease the fault which is due to sampling and probability of deficiency of some questionnaires, the research sample volume increased from 370 to
Sampling method in the present research is simple and random. For data analyzing, we used SPSS software in this research.

7. Descriptive statistics & analysis

The research findings indicate that 78.4% of the respondents were single and 21.6% were married. Based on the research findings, most of the respondents (56.9%) were in age group of 20-23 years, about a quarter (23.5%) were in age group of under 20 and about one-fifth of them (19.6%) were in the age group of above 23 years. The respondent’s mean age was 22.5 years.

Table 1: the status of answers’ scattering based on the research’s independent variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Very Low</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very High</th>
<th>Mean from 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Differential Bond</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Commitment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religiosity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows the status of answers’ scattering based on the research’s independent variables. Based on the scale score which is used in this research, the respondents have a very low differential bond. Up to now, more than nine-tenth of the respondents, have differential bond at the level of low and very low. The mean of the respondent’s differential bond index is at the very high level (1.8). Also, findings of this table show that the respondents have a very high educational commitment. More than nine-tenth have educational commitment at the level of high and very high (4.4). Based on the scale score which is used in this research, the respondents’ religious status is at a high level. About four-fifth of the respondents are religious at the level of high and very high. The respondents’ mean of religious index is at the level of very high (3.9). Also, the respondents have high educational beliefs. More than four-fifth of the respondents have beliefs at a high level. The respondents’ mean of beliefs index is at the high level (4).

Table 2: the status of answers’ scattering based on the research’s dependent variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Very Low</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very High</th>
<th>Mean from 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Pain</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Relaxation</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Fun</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tendency</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows the status of answers’ scattering based on the research’s dependent variables. Findings of table 3 show that based on the scale number that has been used in this research, the respondents have a low drug tendency for pain. More than three fifth of the respondents have a low or very low drug tendency for pain. The respondents’ mean of drug tendency for pain is at a high level (1.9). Drug tendency for relaxation is at a low level among the respondents. More than three-fourth of the respondents have drug tendency at a mean level or lower than that for relaxation. The respondents’ mean of drug tendency for relaxation is at a low level (2.17). Respondents have a very low level of drug tendency for fun. More than four-fifth of the respondents have drug tendency for fun at a very low level. The respondents’ mean of drug tendency for fun is at the very low level (1.1). Also, findings show that the respondents have totally a low tendency towards the drugs. More than three-fourth of the respondents have total drug tendency at low and very low level. Mean of the total drug tendency index is at a low level (1.72).
8. The Regression analysis of the independent variables for explanation of drug tendency

In this research, to determine the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable of drug tendency, we had used Multiple Regression Model—with Enter method—, in which variables of differential bond, commitment, religiosity and beliefs will enter the equation simultaneously. Studying the Standardized Regression Coefficients of the independent variables, we started to compare the effects of each of them on the dependent variable should not overlap. It means that they should not have high correlation with each other. To diagnosis the presence of overlap, we should look at two indices of “variance inflation factor (Vif)” and the “least tolerance coefficient” in the table of Multi-variable Regression Coefficient. If the amount of variance inflation is more than 10 and also, the amount of the least tolerance coefficient is 0.1 or less, there is an overlap between variables. Otherwise, the independent variables do not have overlap toward each other. Data in table 3 show that there is no overlap between independent variables in this research, because the amount of variance inflation is less than 10 and also, the amount of the least tolerance is more than 0.1. So, correlation between independent variables in this research is not high and we do not see the problem of independent variables’ overlap toward each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Non-standard effect coefficient (B)</th>
<th>Standard effect coefficient (Beta)</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig</th>
<th>Tolerance (Variance inflation)</th>
<th>Vif (least tolerance coefficient)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Differential Bond</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Commitment</td>
<td>-0.26</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religiosity</td>
<td>-0.34</td>
<td>-0.21</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>-0.48</td>
<td>-0.14</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of the model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig=0.025</td>
<td>F=3.9</td>
<td>R²=0.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results inserted in table 3 show that multiple correlation (R) has been calculated as 41, which imply that four variables of differential bond, commitment, religiosity and beliefs have simultaneously 41% relationship with the drug tendency. $R^2$ determination coefficient has been calculated as 18. It means that 18 % of the drug tendency changes are being explained by four variables of differential bond, commitment, religiosity and beliefs. The relationship between variables of differential bond and drug tendency is direct and significant, but the relationship between commitment, religiosity and beliefs with drug tendency is reverse and significant. Coefficients of standard effect presented in table 4 show that the strongest prediction of drug tendency variable are as follow: differential bond (beta=0.28), religiosity (beta=-0.21), academic commitment (beta=-0.17) and beliefs (beta=-0.14), respectively.

9. Reliability analysis

For becoming sure about stability of research tool, Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient was used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Number of Item</th>
<th>Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td>Drug Tendency</td>
<td>For Pain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0/66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For Relaxation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For Fun</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0/65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Differential Association</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0/69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Academic Commitment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0/58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religiosity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0/46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0/60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Conclusion and Future Recommendation

Acknowledging the aim of present research, namely “the amount of drug tendency and factors affecting it in Mazandaran university students”, researches relating to the factors affecting drug abuse tendency had been studied and factors such as religiosity, association with addicted friends and beliefs are some of the most important factors. For theoretical explanation of factors affecting drug tendency, Hirschi’s social bond theory and Sutherland’s theory of differential bond had been chosen as the theoretical framework.

Means of drug tendency dimensions are all at the low and very low levels and show that drug tendency in Mazandaran university environment is at a low level, but it exists. Also, results of regression model show that the differential bond has a direct and significant relationship with drug abuse tendency (confirmation of hypothesis 1). It means that as much as a person has less relationship with addicted people, will have fewer drug tendencies. These results are confirmed theoretically, so that Sutherland claims that crimes and deviant behaviors will be learned. Also, people will become deviant because the number of their perverted contacts is more than their non-perverted contacts. The difference in interaction with people who have deviant behaviors in contrast to people who have deviate behavior, is the main reason of their deviation (that is, their more contact with violates or violent ideas).

Also, results of the research show that there is a reverse and significant relationship between educational commitment and drug abuse tendency (confirmation of hypothesis 2). It means that as much as the students have more academic commitment, their drug tendency will become less. These results are confirmed theoretically, so that Hirschi claims that a person who will commit him/herself to the social constraints, will abstain accepting these hazards. Also, he mentions to the investments that the individual does in activities such as education. So, the individual should pay attention to the boundaries in his/her behavior, in which the accomplished investments not to be lost by perverted behavior.

Research results show that there is a reverse and significant relationship between religiosity and drug abuse tendency (confirmation of hypothesis 3). It means that as much as the students’ religiosity, their drug tendency will become less. These results are being confirmed theoretically, so that Hirschi claims that reference groups or other important groups such as parents, family members, peers and teachers are some of the most important people that a person can have emotional bond with them. We can mention to religious as one of the important institutions that an individual can have continuity (association) with it. As much as an individual has more continuity, his/her probability of doing deviant actions is less.

Research results show that there is a reverse and significant relationship between beliefs and drug abuse tendency (confirmation of hypothesis 4). It means that as much as the students have more academic commitment, their drug tendency will become less (confirmation of hypothesis 4). It means that as much as the students’ beliefs in ruler are more, their drug tendency is less. These results are being confirmed theoretically, so that Hirschi in the social bond theory notes that: beliefs will be defined as an individual’s agreement and loyalty towards shared values of the society and behaviors that follow up the rules. In the element of social bond theory, the assumption is that the more an individual accepts values and rules presented in the society, and is loyal to them, the less hr/she will be engaged with the deviate behavior.

Our research suggestions present as below:

Based on the social control theory, the society should react to the deviation through trying to strengthening the community and people’s social bond toward deviation (drug abuse) will be achieved through programs and solutions that address the promotion of the society’s common
activities (such as educating and trying for the future of the job). These programs and solutions also include development of professional activities such as occupation, increase of different kinds of relationships such as marriage and promotion of utility of keeping away from danger (Klaynard & Mir, 2008:98).

Social learning theory claims that deviants can learn conformity instead of deviate behaviors. Emphasizing on the importance of a program that makes deviants have relationship with conform people predicts that these people will become more conform than before. This theory also emphasizes on the importance of training programs to prevent drug abuse (Vito et al, 2007:184).

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