KURMANJ; The Journal of Culture, Humanities and Social Science
Volume 2, Number 3: (8-18), 2020
Available online at: http://kurmanj.srpub.org/

Social and Organizational Strategies to Reduce and Prevent Youth Tendency to Drugs Use (Case Study, Dehaghan County)

Asghar Mohammadi[1]* and Abbas Mohammadi[2]
[1]PhD in Sociology and Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Dehaghan Islamic Azad University
asmohamadi@dehaghan.ac.ir
[2]Master of Political Sciences and Employee of Islamic Azad University, Dehaghan Branch
abbas.mohammadi89@gmail.com

Article history:

Received date: 11 February, 2020
Review date: 27 May 2020
Accepted date:15 July 2020

Keywords:
drug addiction, prevention, youth, organizations' convergence, family, skill, self-esteem, interaction with addicts

Abstract

It has been tried in this research to investigate the social and organizational strategies of reducing and preventing youth tendency to drugs. The research methodology is survey. Information collection tool is questionnaire. Various theories such as: emotional model, educational model, immunization model, and especially social control have been used in the theoretical framework. Approximately 42.7% of 24234 population (15 years and above) in Dehaghan County are drug addicts. The number of sample was obtained 470 people based on Cochran formula (216 addicts and 254 non-addicts were selected among the two groups as sample).According to figures obtained from the t-test variables: improvement of skills of familial and social life (and t = 29.21), treatment and interaction with addicts (and t = 23.24), increase of self-esteem and hope in youth (and t = 20.80), more supervision of family on the children (and t = 25.96), restricting the purchase and sale of drugs (and t = 14.69), more cooperation and convergence of the organizations related to reduction of drug addiction (and t = 7.26) and all values of mean are significant at 0.0001 level. They all have an effect on the prevention and reduction of drug addiction.

Please cite this article as: Mohammadi A., Mohammadi A. 2020. Social and Organizational Strategies to Reduce and Prevent Youth Tendency to Drugs Use (Case Study, Dehaghan County). KURMANJ; The Journal of Culture, Humanities and Social Science, 2(3), 8-18

Introduction:

Drugs use has been with a long history among the communities. The forms of its use have been also diverse and have depended on favorable context in each community. Drugs have been used throughout human history sometimes as edible drugs, sometimes as a medicine, sometimes for creating pleasure or escape from discomforts and relieving and healing pain.

Experts and scholars believe that currently crisis of drugs besides the three crises means "Environmental destruction crisis, nuclear threat crisis and poverty crisis" have become as a today's problem. The aim of science is to prevent, avoid or moderate the major disorders in human beings. The logical consequence of this aim is to eliminate or reduce the effect of the disorder causes. Preventive measures must be done before the disease becomes clear and obvious.

Problem statement, importance and aims of research:

Social anomalies in today's modern society are expanding constantly. One of these harms is the spread and use of drugs in community, especially among youth. The drugs are entered into consumer market every day with a new name and title and more destructive than before. Unfortunately, they spoil the most principal capital of each country means its talents, especially youth's talents because of their harmful effects in addition to impose high costs that they impose on community.

Phenomenon of drug addiction and tendency of many youth to use of variety of drugs is one of the major issues and problems in many regions of the country including Dehaghan County. Phenomenon of drug addiction has been with economic, social, familial, emotional and personality consequences on the County.

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[DOI: 10.29252/kurmanj.2.3.8]

Several complications and consequences of it have caused the issue of prevention and strategies of drug addiction reduction to be considered and studied.
It is tried in this research due to the aforementioned matters to investigate and analyze social and organizational strategies to prevent and reduce drug addiction in Dehaghan County, including cities of Dehaghan and Golshan and subsidiary rural districts and villages. Some prevention strategies include supervision and family system, improvement of life skills, more convergence of organizations, promotion of religious beliefs, proper interaction with addicts, restriction of purchase and sale, creation of addiction treatment centers and camps, increase of self-esteem and so on. The main method according to the aforementioned matters is what is the main strategy to reduce drug addiction?
In other words, what is the social strategy for reducing drug addiction? What is the cultural strategy for reducing drug addiction? What is the organizational and social strategy to reduce validity?
The aforementioned research is important according to the following reasons. Firstly, persistence of drug addiction in society increases social harms such as theft, and so on. Secondly, lack of attention to control drug addiction can bring familial disorders such as separation, violence, divorce, familial disputes and so on. Thirdly, practical attention to the strategies; **main purpose:** strategies to reduce and prevent youth tendency to use drugs (case study Dehaghan county)

Definition of drug addiction and its history:
"Drug addiction or accustom means to get addicted to something. Therefore, it is better to accept a relatively simple and also accurate definition of the World Health Organization (W.H.O) to avoid ideological debates. Victim of any type of medicinal or psychological dependence on the drugs is known addict according to this definition. "(Azizi Farsani, 2001: 14).
"It is the appetency to use any drug and tendency to its use range to the extent that in many cases the dependence on the use of drugs becomes the most important issue of life for the individual. (Mir Ashtiani, 2006: 73).
"Man was aware of the existence of a strong drug in poppy since seven thousand years ago. Opium has been mentioned on discovered clay tablets belong to five thousand years BC remain from the Sumerians" (Danesh, 1995: 17).
"The history of drugs use is not clear in Dehaghan County. There is no accurate information available. But this County had been a place to transfer drugs to other cities of the provinces since ancient times (Adopted from Nazari, 2011: 99).

Literature Review
A. Domestic researches:
Mousavi Moghaddam, Seyyed Valiollah (2011) has conducted a research entitled evaluation of strategies to reduce entry of drugs into Shahreza County. The research methodology is survey. The variables of financial encourage, fast performance of checkpoints, culture-making, blocking formal ways, and organizations collaboration have been confirmed.
Fotoohi, Marzieh (2011) has conducted a research entitled the factors affecting the prevention and reduction of demand for drugs use among youth in Ardestan County. Independent variables had been strengthen faith chains, improvement of the level of individual solidarity, promotion of people's awareness, joy and self-esteem, removal of biological, psychological and social needs. Data collection in the above research is questionnaire, which has been done with two methods of control and experiment.
Raiisian, Akram Sadat (2011) has conducted a research entitled effectiveness of hope therapy education on reduction of depression and prevention of relapse in seeker females dependent on drugs. Researches have shown that psychological factors that are affective in addiction towards the drugs include: low self-esteem, inability to express feelings, lack of social skills, low self-confidence, inferiority complex, depression, emotional instability, anxiety, etc. the statistical population is females dependent on drugs who suffer from symptoms of depression.

B. Foreign researches:
Faroe and Brsing (1990) conducted a research in the field of "relationship of family turmoil and drugs use" on 343 adolescents. It was found as a result of this research that those who were excessively using alcohol and drugs had often families with turbulent background.

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Brook Numra and Cohen (1989), tippler alcoholics (authors that their use is higher than normal) and drugs users often express that they have difficult experiences of incompatibility and conflict between parents and lack of familial cohesion. There is also a relationship between less conflict in the family environment and proper parent-child relationship and less use of drugs by adolescents.
The results of Arford's studies (1994) on "causes of drug addiction among students in America," show that the majority of students who were addicted were with structural and environmental frustrations. Lack of meeting their emotional demands by the community is of the causes of their tendency to drug addiction.
Boyle (2000) in a study "investigates the existence of drug addiction in the family and its effect on people's turning to drug addiction". He believes the older addicted brother has more effect on leading adolescents and youth to drug addiction.
Nazrol Islam (2000) conducted a research entitled "sexual life styles and social base of addicts in Bangladesh". He concludes that young addicts with secondary education have low and medium incomes. In addition, the intensity of drug addiction in married men is more than single men. He continues to deal to the effect of association with addicted friends on people's tendency to drugs.

Summary:
the following points can be inferred in reviewing the aforementioned researches: Firstly, most of these researches have considered the issue from the same aspect. Secondly: the number of sample is not high in some aforementioned researches. It has been partly researched on a particular class or group. This is while the phenomenon of drug addiction has been with an effect on different groups and somehow the community is involved in it
Thirdly, it has been partly seen that the researches conducted in this case for example the factors preventing drugs use among Ardestan's counties under the support of Isfahan Province Police Command do not have theoretical framework, index-making, and questionnaire for other students and researchers.

Theoretical principles:
"Hirschi's theory is one of the theory of social control. This theory considers lack of social control as the main cause of deviance. The main hypothesis of this theory as Freud has said is that people naturally tend to deviance and if it is not controlled, they do such this. People's deviance is mostly the result of lack of prevention rather than caused by driving forces toward anomaly.
The relationship of theory of social control with drug addiction: "theory of social control of priority and social growth pattern of Hawkins and Weiss (1985) emphasizes on the role of emotional attachment with peers as the most important cause of drugs use (Bahrami Ehsan, 2004: 106-105).
"Theory of stigmatization that has been also called reciprocal action approach mainly deals to the consequences of interaction between the person with deviancy and congruent community, especially formal factors of social control.
This approach considers deviancy a concept made by community. This means a group in community makes the concept of deviancy by legislation that their violation is considered deviance. From this aspect, deviancy is not the features of behavior that has been done, but is the result of applying the rules and penalties related to the person who has done that behavior."(Adapted from Sedigh Sarvestani, 2009: 57-58)

Model of peers' education:
group of peers has an undeniable role in promoting drug addiction by emotional and behavioral patterns that provide for the people.
In fact, those who are selected through their peers and are under trained and these trained people to turn affect other peers. (Nouri, 2014, Johnston)
Model of emotional education “emotional education model is emphasized on role of individual deficiencies and its declined value on substance abuse. In fact, this model reduces self-esteem, negative attitudes to family, school and society is introduced reason for start of drug use. For this reason, different training strategies are used to assert values, creating self-esteem and developing decision-making skills "(Hanuynkl and Avhar, 2004, quoted by Mnyrpoor, 2010: 60).
psychological Immunization: the founders of this model (Evans et al., 1978) believe as it is essential to physical immunization or prevention of infectious diseases that we expose the person to low levels of disease-causing. Through which the process we facilitate creating antibodies in the body to prevent infectious diseases what is considered as antibodies in this approach is the same create an approach, beliefs

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and behaviors that in total increase people's coping ability against encouraging messages of social environment for drug use.

The theoretical framework of research:

In this study according theories, models of prevention of drug addiction, previous research and due to author opinion ten hypotheses has been inferred in total. The theoretical framework of this research is social learning theory; social control and stigma theory that due to research topic that is provide prevention solutions of drug addiction more of research hypotheses from prevention models of drug addiction such as notification model and emotional education model.

Table 1: Summary of views and theories and previous researches (theoretical framework)

Independent variable	Theories and Researches		
	theories	Models	Previous research
Family greater oversight on children	Hirschi's social control		
Improve family life and social skills		Emotional education	
More cooperation and integration, related organizations			Seyyed Vali allah Mousavi
Appropriate interactions with addicts	Stigma	Peer education model	
Restricting the purchase and sale of drugs	Social Control	Political Radical	
Increasing self-esteem and hope in youth		Psychological immunization	

Hypotheses

1. There is the relationship between more supervision of family on the children and reduction of drug addiction.
2. There is the relationship between improvement of familial and social life skills and reduction of drug addiction.
3. There is the relationship between more cooperation and convergence, related organizations and reduction of drug addiction (prevention).
4. There is the relationship between the appropriate behavior and interaction with addicts and reduction of drug addiction.
5. There is the relationship between the limitation of buying and selling drug and reduction of drug addiction.
6. There is the relationship between increasing self-esteem and hope in the youth and reduction of drug addiction.

Research Methodology:

In this research, research methodology, is survey method. For recognizing ways of prevention from drug addiction it is necessary that from other various strata of the county also to be collected information, in addition to the evaluating families of the addicts so it is the most important survey method. In this research, are used from attributive methods, interview and questionnaire that of course, it is the most important tool of collecting information. The questionnaire is prepared based on hypotheses and indexes and it will be included of open and closed questions.

From the population of 34 844 persons (10 610 household) of Dehaghan county almost 4234 of population are 15 years old and above that they are as a statistical population that 1,800 persons are addict to the traditional and industries, drug especially to the opium approximately. Of course, all addicts are not young and usually they scatter in the different age groups and they live in the cities of county and village. Almost 5 percent of the county population and in other words addicts to the drug formed the 7.42 percent of 24 234 population approximately (15 years old and above).

Preliminary studies was determined by the author and plan colleagues and scientific opinion of statistical expert, some of professors and technician and was decided that the distributing questionnaire was conducted

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among two groups of addict and non-addicted for becoming more scientific the mentioned research. Sample has been calculated according to determining sample size from proportion and Cochran formula (Co chrane). Approximately 466 persons of 470 (were selected among two groups of addict of 216 persons and non-addict of 254 persons). It should be noted that the first 30 questionnaires were distributed among the participants that it was obtained through the statistical validity (validity) tests and reliability of the research since the distributing questionnaire was distributed among two addicted and non-addict groups, the way of distributing questionnaire is as follows. A. Addicts: the snowball sampling method, drug withdrawal clinic and the drug withdrawal NGO association has been used for interviews (part in) and distributing and completing questionnaire especially addicts. B. Non-addict: the stratified sampling method was used for distributing questionnaire among various non-addicts (social classes).
In the present research the validity or reliability of the mentioned questionnaire was evaluated to form of content and formal validity and confirmatory factor analysis method. In this research , reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated by Cronbach's alpha on the preliminary samples with 35 persons .Amounts of Cronbach's alpha are more than 0.7 for the whole of questionnaire and research's indexes and it expresses the desirable reliability of the measurement tool.

Data analysis: A. descriptive statistics:
The sample of 470 persons, include of 46 percent addict and 54 percent non- addict.
The sample of 470 persons, include of 23.8 percent woman and 76.2 percent man. Among of non- addicts 22.8 percent were woman and 77.2 percent were man. Among of addicts 25.0 percent were woman and 75.0 percent were men.
Sample of 470 persons and those who have declared their location include 88.3 percent urban and 10.6 percent rural. Among of non-addicts 87.3 percent were urban and 12.7 percent were rural. Among of addicts 91.5 percent were urban and 8.5 percent were rural.
In the sample with 470 persons the largest number means 32.6 percent are high school and diploma and the lowest number means 3.2 percent are illiterate. Among of non -addicts the largest number means 38.6 percent were associate degree and bachelor degree and the lowest number means 3.1 percent were illiterate. Among of addicts the largest number means 31 percent were high school and diploma and the lowest number means 3.2 percent were illiterate.
In the sample with 470 persons and those who have declared their jobs, the largest number means 36.0 percent were governmental and non-governmental employee and the lowest number means 1.3 percent are in the engineering and management jobs. Among of non -addicts the largest number means 48.8 percent were governmental and non-governmental employee and the lowest number means 2.5 percent were in the engineering and management jobs and to the same amount they were farmer and rancher. Among of addicts the largest number means 21.5 percent were governmental and non-governmental employee and the lowest number means 7.0 percent were in the technical jobs.
In a sample with 470 persons and those who have declared history of drug addiction in their family, 70.0 percent do not have been with history of drug addiction and 30.0 percent have been with history of drug. Among of non-addicts 85.0 percent do not have been with history of drug addiction and 15.0 percent have been with history of drug. Among of addicts 52.0 percent do not have been with history of drug addiction and 48.0 percent have been with history of drug

B. Inferential statistics (research hypotheses tests)
The first hypothesis: more supervision of family on the children is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Table 2: t test in evaluating first hypothesis of research

First hypothesis	average	Statistics t	Degrees of freedom	The significance level)p(	Result
according to the non-addict	3.86	22.96	253	0.000	Confirm
according to the addict	3.65	11.64	215	0.000	Confirm
according to the all respondents	4.10	25.96	469	0.000	Confirm

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In the mentioned table and in the test of research's first hypothesis, a significant level of t test is less than error of 0.05, according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Means the average of responses is more than three. In other words, the first hypothesis is confirmed and according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents more supervision of family on the children is effective on reduction of drug addiction.

The second hypothesis: improvement of familial and social life skills is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Table 3: t test in evaluating third hypothesis of research

third hypothesis	**average**	**Statistics t**	**Degrees of freedom**	**The significance level)p(**	**Result**
according to the non-addict	3.76	20.98	253	0.000	Confirm
according to the addict	3.97	20.83	215	0.000	Confirm
according to the all respondents	3.87	29.21	469	0.000	Confirm

According to the obtained data, a significant level of t test is less than error of 0.05, according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents improvement of familial and social life skills is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Third hypothesis: more cooperation and convergence related organizations are effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Table 4: t test in evaluating fourth hypothesis of research

fourth hypothesis	average	Statistics t	Degrees of freedom	The significance level)p(	Result
according to the non-addict	3.16	2.85	253	0.005	Confirm
according to the addict	3.47	7.81	215	0.000	Confirm
according to the all respondents	3.29	7.26	469	0.000	Confirm

In the mentioned table, a significant level of t test is less than error of 0.05, according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Means the average of responses is more than three. In other words, the third hypothesis is confirmed and according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents more cooperation and convergence, related organizations is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Fourth hypothesis: appropriate behavior and interaction with addicts is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Table 5: t test in evaluating sixth hypothesis of research

sixth hypothesis	**average**	**Statistics t**	**Degrees of freedom**	**The significance level)p(**	**Result**
according to the non-addict	3.67	15.69	253	0.000	Confirm
according to the addict	4.03	17.95	215	0.000	Confirm
according to the all respondents	3.84	23.24	469	0.000	Confirm

In the mentioned table, a significant level of t test is less than error of 0.05, according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Means the average of responses is more than three. In other words, the fourth hypothesis is confirmed and according to the non-

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addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, appropriate behavior and interaction with addicts is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Fifth hypothesis: limitation of buying and selling drug is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Table 6: t test in evaluating eighth hypothesis of research

eighth hypothesis	average	Statistics t	Degrees of freedom	The significance level)p(	Result
according to the non-addict	3.53	9.49	253	0.000	Confirm
according to the addict	3.67	11.47	215	0.000	Confirm
according to the all respondents	3.59	14.69	469	0.000	Confirm

According to the obtained data, a significant level of t test is less than error of 0.05, according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Means the average of responses is more than three. In other words, the fifth hypothesis is confirmed and according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, limitation of buying and selling drug is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Sixth hypothesis: increasing self-esteem and hope in the youth is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Table 7: t test in evaluating ninth hypothesis of research

ninth hypothesis	average	statistics t	Degrees of freedom	The significance level (p)	Result
according to the non-addict respondents	3.61	11.37	253	0.000	Confirm
according to the addicted respondents	4.06	19.96	215	0.000	Confirm
according to the all respondents	3.82	20.80	469	0.000	Confirm

According to the obtained statistics, a significant level of t test is less than error of 0.05, according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Means the average of responses is more than three. In other words, the Sixth hypothesis is confirmed and according to the non-addict and addicted respondents and the all respondents, increasing self-esteem and hope in the youth is effective on the reduction of drug addiction.

Complementary hypotheses:

Table 8: t test results of two independent samples according to the gender

Demographic variable	Research variables (research structures)	Statistics t	The significance level (P)
gender	More supervision of family on the children	1.95	0.052
	improvement of familial and social life skills	1.93	0.055
	cooperation and convergence more	1.38	0.169

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related organization		
appropriate behavior and interaction with addicts	-0.26	0.792
limitation of buying and selling drug narcotic	1.63	0.105
increasing self-esteem and hope in youth	2.35	0.019

In the mentioned table in the complementary hypothesis test, a significant level of two independent samples‘t test is less than error of 0.05, for the construct of "increasing self-esteem and hope in youth" according to the gender, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the attitude to the "increasing self-esteem and hope in youth" is different according to the gender, so that the attitude to the "increasing self-esteem and hope in youth" in terms of women it is more than men.

Table 9: Results of two independent samples’ tests based on residence

The significance level (p)	statistics t	Research variables (research structures)	Demographic variables
0.444	0.77	More supervision of family on the children	residence
0.141	1.48	improvement of familial and social life skills	
0.636	0.47	cooperation and convergence more related organizations	
0.778	0.28	appropriate behavior and interaction with addicts	
0.002	3.08	limitation of buying and selling drug narcotic	
0.001	3.38	increasing self-esteem and hope in youth	

According to the obtained data in, a significant levels of two independent samples‘t test is less than error of 5 percent, for the construct of " limitation of buying and selling drug ","increasing self-esteem and hope in youth" and according to the residence, and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the attitude to the mentioned constructs is different according to the residence, so that the attitude to the of " limitation of buying and selling drug ","increasing self-esteem and hope in youth" in terms of burgesses it is more than villagers.

Table 10: Results of ANOVA test in terms of education

Demographic variables	**Research variables (structures of the Research)**	**F statistic**	**Significance level (p)**
education	Family greater oversight over children	3.34	0.006
	Improve family and social skills	1.02	0.404
	further cooperation and integration, of related organizations	0.97	0.438
	Appropriate interactions with addicts	2.39	0.037
	Limiting the purchase and sale of drugs	0.93	0.461
	Increasing self-esteem and hope in youth	2.30	0.044

In related table in the test of this hypothesis, significance levels of F test for structures “more monitoring of families over children", "appropriate interactions with addicts" and "increasing self-esteem and hope in our youth," according to the education that is less than error of 0. 05% and thus the null hypothesis are rejected and the attitude to the mentioned structures is different in terms of education. Duncan's post hoc analysis and grouping showed that the attitude to the mentioned structures in terms of graduate respondents and higher is

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less than other respondents. In fact, respondents with lower level of graduate together are in a group and have the higher average attitude to the structures" More monitoring of family on children ", "appropriate interactions with addicts" and "increasing self-esteem and hope in young people" .
Ranking the role of components research in reducing addiction with Friedman test from the perspective of all respondents

Table 11: Ranking results from the perspective of all respondents

Component	Average rank	Rank	Friedman statistic	Significance level (p)
Improve family and social skills	6.27	1	233/26	0.000
Appropriate interactions with addicts	6.16	2		
Increasing self-esteem and hope in youth	6.04	3		
Family greater oversight over children	5.97	4		
Limiting the purchase and sale of drugs	5.10	5		
further cooperation and integration of related organizations	3.88	6		

Friedman test results in the table above show that the significant level of Friedman test is less than error of 0.05. And therefore it is concluded that rank of the role of research components is not equal with Friedman test from the perspective of the respondents in reduction of addiction. Also Friedman ranking test results also showed that component of family and social life skills has the most important role in reducing addiction with highest average rank. And after that component of the “Appropriate interaction with addicts" is in the second rank of importance and component of the "cooperation and integration of related organizations' has latest rank in role of reducing addiction.

Conclusion

One of the social harms of expansion and use of drugs abuse in the community and especially in Dehaghan city is the drugs are entered into consumer market every day with a new name and title and more destructive than before. Unfortunately, they spoil the most principal capital of each country, especially the studied community because of their harmful effects in addition to impose high costs that they impose on community. A youth that uses drugs does not think about invention and innovation no more. He does not think about education and success in his life no more. The only thinking and goal of him is to obtain his required drugs. Therefore, the community loses its dynamism and succulence.
The following points are described due to the aforementioned matters about the previous researches compared to this research: First: the types and forms of drug addiction have been less considered in previous researches while drug addiction has been investigated in this research from several dimensions and forms.
Second: some conducted researches have a theoretical framework and some of them do not have it. So that some researches have collected data and described them without having a theoretical framework, while the theoretical framework in this research is a compilation of several theories.
Third: theoretical and operational definitions on drug addiction have ambiguities in many conducted studies. Of course, it has been tried in the aforementioned research to pose the theoretical and practical definitions more transparently, so that the possibility of performing statistical tests and descriptive statistics become more favorable.
Fourth: It has been tried in the aforementioned research to examine the scientific strategies to reduce drug addiction and many variables such as: supervision and family system, improvement of life skills, more convergence of organizations, proper interaction with addicts, restriction of purchase and sale, increase of self-esteem and so on.

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Fifth: It has been tried in this research to analyze multiple theories and particularly the models on prevention of drug addiction, while this has been less done in other researches.
Sixth: the number of sample had been less than 200 people in most of these researches because of being small of the studied population, sensitivity of the subject, administrative barriers, and so on, while the number of sample has been selected almost 470 people in two groups.
A significant amount of the addicted respondents based on the obtained data had not been with much literacy. Most of the addicts in terms of job had been with jobs on agriculture and proletarian and self-employment. Of course almost 20% of sample has been reported governmental and non-governmental employees.
Almost half of the addicts have a history of drug addiction. age average among addicts is 35.9 years old and age median among is 34.5 years old and 50% of respondents are 34.5 years old and below.
The components affecting the reduction of drug addiction from the perspective of the total respondents (non-addicts and addicts) according to the results of Friedman ranking test are, respectively: 1) Improvement of familial and social life skills, 2) Proper treatment and interaction with addicts, 3) Increase of self-esteem and hope in the youth, 4) More supervision of families on children, 5) Restriction of purchase and sale of drugs 6) More cooperation and convergence of the related organizations.
The following points are thinkable due to the aforementioned matters: Firstly, six independent variables in brief: social skills, proper interaction with addicts, self-esteem and hope in youth, supervision of family, restriction of purchase and sale of drugs, and more convergence of the related organizations have an effect on drug addiction.
On the other hand the obtained data show that can be inferred that the theoretical model has been approved due to confirmation of all hypotheses. In fact, it has become an experimental model. This means it is necessary that all variables to be considered based on a priority for reduction and prevention of the studied population. The people and officials will gain success in curbing drug addiction in this case.

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