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Factors Affecting the Tendency of Iranian Adolescents and Young People to Use Narcotic Drugs

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A B S T R A C T

In this research, factors and variables such as family, peers, satellite, internet, artists, athletes and monthly (adolescent) receipts from the family as factors influencing the tendency of adolescents and young people to use drugs are determined. We will review it. Economic factors, mass media, reference groups, and social institutions have an impact on the tendency of adolescents and young people to use drugs. To reduce the tendency of adolescents and young people to use narcotics, various social institutions (family, school, community) are recommended by creating healthy recreation, changing existing programs in the media, eliminating the restrictions of the internal reference groups, promoting The level of education of families, the attention of parents to children and care in the peer group's membership in the prevention of serious attention. On the other hand, the NGO's organization with the formation of adolescent police and more attention to the status of this group, in order to prevent the tendency of adolescents and young people to Narcotics take the necessary measures.

Keywords: Peer Groups - Addicted Drug Addicts- Leisure- Family.

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is a promising trend that began with early experience and recreational consumption of alcohol and cigarettes and continued with marijuana (cannabis) and then with other drugs, especially cocaine in urban environments (Lowinson, 2005, 2011). According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2004, the number of drug users is estimated to be around 185 million, accounting for 3 percent of the world's population. Based on the assessment, marijuana is the most commonly used substance after cigarettes and alcohol in the world. Stimulants of the type (amphetamines and methamphetamine and ecstasy) with a total of 30 million consumers in the second row. Drugs include heroin, opium and morphine with 15 million cocaine and 13 million consumers in third and fourth ranks of the world (Point, 2001).

Studies show that most adolescents start taking drugs at the age of 12 or 13 years. Researchers believe that adolescents start using legal substances such as cigarettes and then turn to illegal drugs such as alcohol, alcoholism, and marijuana (Lowinson, 2005). In almost all long-term studies, the chain began to smoke and Alcohol and then marijuana and finally other drugs

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are considered. Of course, the use of substances in this chain is influenced by community attitudes, norms and availability of materials. Drug use, in addition to being young, does not have a high rate of drug and cigarette smoking (Green & Ottoson, 1999). Drug use increased to 1960 - significantly increased among young people during pregnancy The 1970s, and the use of banned drugs among young people in 1992, as well as the prevalence of drug use in the eighth grade from 11% to 21% in 1992, and at that same distance in the 10th grade students increased from 20% to 32% And the highest rates of abuse have been reported between the ages of 18 and 24 (Neinstein, 1996). The concept of a drug abuse epidemic that meets the concepts of social medicine almost follows the epidemic pattern of infectious diseases. As the introduction of a new opiate substance begins a secret period that goes on to increase the prevalence, then the prevalence remains constant, and then the prevalence of drug use decreases. For example, in the United States The commune period for marijuana began in 1992 and increased until 1996, and remained constant until the year 2000 (Musto, 1999).

Although the rising trend of drug use in industrialized countries and in particular the United States has been somewhat diminished and is currently experiencing a downward trend among young people, it seems that in Iran, drug abuse among young people progresses steadily. Substance abuse in Iran is also very helpful. Usually the use of drugs in people is initially funny, after a while, it becomes a model of loading for consumption. Also, the starting substance consumes the substance used in the current situation. At the moment, the most important threat facing our country with new risks is the gradual change in consumption patterns from smoking to soft, from hard to heavy, and most importantly from natural to chemical and artificial. The various patterns of consumption are also changing due to the different causes. The concept of substance abuse epidemic which meets the concepts of social medicine is consistent with the epidemic pattern of infectious diseases. As a new drug opens, a secret period begins, which goes on to increase prevalence, especially in schools(Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2017; Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2003). Based on estimates, more than 48% of US students have used prohibited drugs before graduating from high school.

At present, one of the problems of metropolitan areas is the consumption of narcotic drugs among this group of people that has a large part of the city's population and has created a lot of concerns among parents and community officials. Individuals and different institutions have done a lot of research in this regard that each of them has paid to some of the youth and is not affected by the factors affecting the use of narcotics among different groups, especially none of them is related to adolescents, while the importance of adolescence More than young people, and in general education and education, juvenile life is more important than other periods of life and should not be overlooked. In the process of socialization, man learns the "way of walking and speaking" through social interactions and gradually acquires different experiences(Laitinen & Särkelä, 2019; Lykken, 2018).

Adolescence is the best time to experience different experiences; during this period, the adolescent tries to gain experience and take on new behavior by adoring adults. But it should be noted that the tendency to change is also an inseparable aspect of social and fundamental social life in culture. The cultural elements in each society are so closely interconnected that the change of each element causes change in other elements. Therefore, adolescents and young people always have a place to change as they become innovative forces, with the gradual or rapid abandonment of the previous generation as the forces that maintain the status quo. But most people in the community are not universally accepted to change, especially if they are aware of its outcomes and costs(Lykken, 2018; Shafiei, 2017). In recent centuries, cultural and social changes have been high and high. In such a way that it is not possible to find a suitable one for it. These changes may sometimes create adverse effects in social life, which makes it

difficult for social adaptation, that is, the individual can effortlessly bring himself into new changes. In the same vein, we believe that with the onset of the industrial revolution and the change in the lives of the people, their range of needs will be expanded. On the other hand, because of the deprivations caused by the failure to meet the needs and desires of the people, the grounds for creating deviations and deviations such as: criminality, wandering, robbery, addiction, sexual deviations, etc. To make meanwhile, socializing actors, social institutions, and people who are socially viable in their first years of life (teenagers and young people) are of paramount importance. In modern societies, families, schools, peer groups, and media groups, through the power and influence of attachments that shape the person's personality, character, and behavior, can choose a healthy and healthy path. Or deviation. The teenager has a special psychology; he is full of good humor and humorous emotions, on the other hand is high flying, adventure and heroic. On the one hand, he looks for his own identity and, on the other hand, deals with his peers and takes his dominant values from this group. Independence, excitement, change in the influence of parents, concerns about physical and physical changes, psychosocial dangers, etc., in general, create a fluid state for adolescents. The teenager is ready to be shaped in this particular space, often depending on who he is paying attention to and investing in it (Sobkin, Abrosimova, Adamchuk, & Baranova, 2005).

Undoubtedly, in the various stages of human life, adolescence is of special importance due to its unique and unique characteristics. Adolescence is a period in which a person faces sudden and sudden physical and physical changes, and on the other hand, changes and psychological changes occur as a result of a wave of turbulence and anxiety (Spear, 2000). Throws away it seems that this anxiety and frustration arise from the source of the family, the norms and rules governing it (at a more general level of society), as well as the adolescent himself and his particular value system. Therefore, if in this path and period of transition, there is no balance between the physical and intellectual change of adolescents and the type of family atmosphere, there may be negative consequences such as behavioral problems and social deviations. The effect of this deviation and delinquency will be irreparable for both the adolescent and his family and for the community (Groff, 1992).

Some criminologists have identified the emergence of various types of juvenile delinquency by factors such as the sudden development of industries, the proliferation and proliferation of cities, the encounter of nations and various ethnic groups, the collapse and disintegration of families, the weakening of the foundations and the religious and ethical principles, and Factors such as this. On the other hand, it can be said that this century is a century of anxiety and speed, and in such a situation, adolescents are in a hurry to move as quickly as possible to their imaginative destination, and there is no difference for them that in this way, the rules, rules and laws So they need to be guided by the family and instructors in order to find the right path to success and not be discouraged.

According to the Washington Post's report in Tehran, according to the 2005 United Nations report, Iran is the world's number one drug addict, accounting for 2.8% of the country's 70 million drug addicts, and in this regard Iran in the world it is incontrovertible. The Washington Post spokeswoman, after pointing out the cheapness of drugs in Iran because of its close proximity to poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, has been cited by Iranian addicts, pointing to Iran's economic conditions: heroin use is very common among deserted and unemployed youths. . According to a government survey, 80 percent of Iranians believe that there is a direct relationship between unemployment and addiction. Dolan, Salimi, Nassirimanesh, Mohsenifar, and Mokri (2011), director of the Center for Addiction Studies in Iran, says: "Nearly 20 percent of the adult population in Iran consumes narcotics. The cost of consuming this material is \$ 3 billion to \$ 5 billion annually. Nearly 200,000 young people in Iran are addicted to heroin because the drug is very common among young people. Young people do not pay much

attention to opium, since opium consumption is high among the elderly. Opioid is essentially used as a medication or sedative against pain, but heroin helps the person to escape reality and reality. "A heroin preparation cost is less than a sandwich," said a young man who worked in the aesthetics of the limb before. The report adds that 68% of addicts began to use narcotics before the age of 20 (Musto, 1999).

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Sociologists and theorists published over the past two centuries different theories and discoveries in the field of social deviations, each of which, given the structure of society and the social, cultural, political, and economic conditions of developed and developing societies, can be Explaining the deviations and providing the solution in this regard. We will mention some comments in this regard.

1. Durkheim's anomie theory (Durban): Durkheim (1951a), is one of the nineteenth-century theorists. Normative distortion theory, which is more than Durkheim and Parsons and generally taken, considers the normative dimension of social structure in society as believable, and believes that if it is disturbed, it would disrupt the sense of solidarity in society and In terms of behavioral patterns, he has a problem and reinforces anomie in him. In this respect, the tendency to diversions such as drug addiction is unavoidable(Durkheim, 1951b).

2. Structural Press Theory: After Durkheim, Adriani and Morton (1968), his American sociologist generalized himself on the basis of his irrational theory. He sees the root of the theory of structural pressure as deviation as a structural condition of society. He believes there are two basic constructions in society: "Institutional Goals" and "Institutional Tools" that values, affairs and desires, and standard methods, act to achieve those goals in society. The interaction between these two constructs leads to different and sometimes contradictory behaviors and personalities in society. According to Merton, the four types of "Chaedahera", "Enzo Atlas", "Innovative" and "Insurgent", along with the "Disciples", are caused by the conditions of society and the clash of these two constructs, each of which has a particular way of adapting individually to these two constructs is. Integrity and cohesion in society are when there is a balance between these two basic constructions. But if institutional goals and values such as dignity and wealth are propagated in society, and values and norms, education, media and propaganda, and generally socialization, are emphasized along with access to these goals. There are various types of personality and behavior that appear and arise. In Iran, and especially among adolescents, due to these conflicts, we encounter the emergence of two types of isolation and inventiveness, which provide a suitable platform for the emergence of diversionary behavior, and in the majority of cases, it faces a person with a failure. In order to compensate for failures, the tendency towards drugs is a commonplace.

3. Cultural Transmission Theory: The Cultural Transmission Theory emphasizes that deviant behavior is taught through socializing with "foolish friends." Sutherland (2017), believed that deviant behavior was learned through "socializing with an observer" or "differential link", that is, having social relations with certain types of people, such as criminals (Lykken, 2018). The theory of learning believes that crime and deviation are transmitted through cultural transfer in social groups. Sutherland, with these studies, noticed the subcultures in the big cities, and believed that in some urban areas, the bias of behavior was taught in the course of interaction with others. The main part of the learning is abstract behavior due to the intimate relationship within the group and during this learning, the methods of committing crime, justification, motives and tendencies are learned and the pattern of deviant behavior for a person is more important and valuable than the legal pattern of the present According to the abundance of

socialization, this behavior is transformed into an established norm in a person. In Iran, this problem is well understood in schools, the center of reformation, etc. It can be explained by places with its own norm and organization that can lead an individual to crime, and only when he has learned deviant behavior, such as the use of narcotics. It can be transmitted by different groups (especially fanatical friends) and different subcultures in the relationship between people, and according to Howard Becker, if someone alone and without learning from drugs, not only did not enjoy it, but also a feeling of dissatisfaction and horror (Lykken, 2018).

4. Theory of Benignity: This theory was raised by contemporary American sociologist Albert Cohen (1965). He believes that the low classes in society are failing to achieve dignity, while the society encourages them to enjoy dignity and does not afford access to them. The low classes in socialization, education, norms and values face the propagation of the characteristics and meanings of the middle class while they are deprived of social mobility and presence in this class. The same issue causes a sense of despair, frustration and failure in this class; in Iran, due to the failure and frustration of adolescents and young people in gaining dignity and value, they inevitably face delinquent subcultures, which in these subcultures are erosion. Such as: the tendency towards drugs itself is defined as value, solution, and even the way to a dignity. The desire to use narcotics from this landscape is done with a beneficial purpose, but also for enjoyment and gaining a dignity, and the failure of dignity creates such a phenomenon among the low classes of society. Factors affecting drug addiction tendency among adolescents and young people considering existing facts and, of course, looking at sociological theories that have been mentioned earlier, from different dimensions, one can study the issue of tendency toward drug use.

5. Individual factors: Individual factors and personality traits such as: Anxiety, Stress, Mental Disorder, Depression and Despair and Frustration, Personality weakness, and Poverty result in an individual looking for a recourse agent and personality that drug use is one of these factors seem to be soothing. This issue has an important role in drug use due to psychological stress among adolescents. Other personal and personality factors that lead to a tendency toward crime among adolescents: feeling nostalgic, enjoying and enjoying, growing up and disregarding others, feeling self-confident, hopeless for the future, and feeling (Nation & Heflinger, 2006; Rowe, Santos, McFarland, & Wilson, 2015; Tschann et al., 1994).

6. Social factors: Social and family factors are two important issues in the study of the problem of tendency toward subculture of crime. The family is the primary and vital part of society and the first environment in which one grows and forms his personality base (Akers, 2017). Family conditions, and extreme hardening or relaxation, disintegration and internal disagreements of the family, and the lack of internalization of the proper values and norms in the family, all have a great role in creating deviations (Fraser, 2016). Today, due to the assignment of family education to schools, government education, cultural education and education, the value of families in young people and young people has caused socialization and wrong training of people in peer groups and the same issue has sometimes become a phenomenon such as the tendency to Drug use is followed. In this regard, socialization and the role of society, structures, institutions, values and social norms in deviations must be paid more attention. One of these factors can be the issue of "normative disorder", which is very important due to the normative dimension of social structure in society, the disruption of this disorder can disrupt the sense of solidarity in society and cause an individual anomie and deviations such as Drug use (Brake, 2013; Tarter, 1988).

7. Culture and Values: Every human being is influenced by values, norms, customs and traditions and ideas that are propagated and published in society. But in transitional societies, where rapid cultural changes are made, anomalies occur and cultural self-destruction is created and values change day by day, and a normative disorder is created, all of which does not affect

the deviations. On the other hand, the existence of dictatorial culture in the family and society, which has been accompanied by the suppression of protests, the lack of creativity, ideas and lack of initiative and self-confidence, has left many people confronted with various issues when confronted with various issues (Brake, 2013). And youths face despair and frustration when confronted with various issues of life, which is also affecting their tendency to drugs. Here too, the role of propaganda should not be ignored, which makes drug use more effective in alleviating mental problems. From other aspects of Iranian culture, Sufism, Pleasure, Alienation of Work, Life Expectancy, Satisfaction with the World, etc. This issue can also be considered as one of the effective factors in the phenomenon of addiction in youth (Aghababaei, Javadi, Nili-Ahmadabadi, Parsafar, & Ahmadimoghaddam, 2018; Khosravi, 2016; Roshani, Jalali, Bidhendi, Ezzati, & Mahboubi, 2014).

8. Economic issues: economic problems, uncertainty about the future, unemployment, economic pressure and lack of welfare facilities, economic inequality and a deep gap between the various classes and classes in society, as well as poverty and deprivation, wealth and image representation On the one hand, ambitious ambition is on the one hand a factor in gaining wealth from unauthorized and unlawful ways, such as trade and drug trafficking; on the other hand, those who have not been able to gain wealth and dignity through the paths of despair and frustration legitimate and unlawful , Have a high potential for drug use. The existence of economic issues is tangible and as a concern among adolescents, which has played a role in some of the deviations. Social research has proven that the tendency towards cheap drugs in the poor and poor is more than the middle and upper classes (Nikfarjam et al., 2016; Yazdi-Feyzabadi, Mehrolhassani, Zolala, Haghdoost, & Oroomiei, 2019).

PREDISPOSING FACTORS OF ADDICTION

Addiction is a biological, psychological, and social disorder. There are many factors in the etiology of substance abuse and addiction which interact with each other, leading to the onset of drug use and then addiction. The factors affecting the individual, the environment and all the causes and factors interwoven affect each other. Understanding all the underlying causes and causes the prevention, identification, treatment, and follow-up of the process to be planned purposefully. Therefore, familiarity with the predisposing factors is necessary in two directions:

- 1- Identification of people at risk of addiction and preventive measures;
- 2- Choosing the type of treatment and services, advocacy, and counseling for addicts.

Risk factors

Risk factors for drug use include individual factors, interpersonal and environmental factors, and social factors.

Individual risk factors

- Teenage age
- Hereditary talent

Personality traits:

- 1- Anti-social traits
- 2- Aggression

3- Low self-esteem

Mental disorders:

1. Major depression
2. Fobie
3. Positive attitude to the material

Hazardous situations

- 1- Study Abandonment
- 2- Abuse

Here is a description of each of the above factors:

Teenage age

The most risky part of life is the beginning of consumption of adolescent materials. Adolescence is the transition from childhood to adolescence and gaining personal and social identity (Roshani et al., 2014). In this period, the desire for independence and opposition to the parent reaches its peak, and the adolescent questioning the family's values and trying to establish and analyze its new values to prove its maturity and individuality. In addition to curiosity and the need for mobility, variety and excitement, the complex of these factors predisposes a person to use drugs (Brake, 2013).

Genetics

There are various indications of the inherent talent of alcohol and substance abuse. The direct effect of genetic factors is mainly due to the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics effects of the substance in the body, which determines the effect of the substance on the individual (Aghababaei et al., 2018; Nikfarjam et al., 2016). Some of the other risk factors are also influenced by genetic factors such as some personality and mental disorders and inappropriate educational performance due to learning disabilities (Laitinen & Särkelä, 2019).

Personality traits

Different personality factors are related to drug use. Among these, some of the more traits are predictive of the likelihood of addiction and generally imply that they are not related to values or social structures such as family, school, and religion, or they are in a position to adapt, control or express painful feelings like feelings Sin, anger and anxiety do not occur. These attributes are: non acceptance of traditional and traditional values, resistance to power resources, severe need, and lack of control over their lives, low self-confidence, and lack of skills against unprotected proposals, lack of social and adaptive skills. Since the first use of substances usually starts from social environments, the more one has the decision-making power and communication skills, the better it can resist peer pressure (Lowinson, 2005, 2011).

Mental disorders

About 70% of cases are associated with addiction to other psychiatric disorders. The most commonly diagnosed are major depression, antisocial personality disorder, phobia, distension, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, mania, schizophrenia (Aghababaei et al., 2018; Nikfarjam et al., 2016).

Positive attitude to the material

People who have positive or neutral attitudes and beliefs about drugs are more likely to use

and addiction than those who have negative attitudes. These positive attitudes are usually: high gain and isolation, fixing physical pains and fatigue, achieving mental relaxation, and the ability to use non-addictive substances (Lowinson, 2005, 2011).

Individually hazardous situations

Some teens and young people are in situations or conditions that put them at risk of drug use. The most important of these situations are: being exposed to violence in childhood and adolescence, leaving school, abandonment or homelessness, escape from home, physical disability, illness or chronic pain. Accidents like losing close relatives or sudden natural disasters may also lead to acute psychological reactions. In this case, the person uses the material to reduce pain and suffering and to adapt to it (Nikfarjam et al., 2016; Yazdi-Feyzabadi et al., 2019).

Effect of material on person

This variable occurs when the substance is at least once consumed. The effect of a substance on a person depends on the intrinsic properties of the substance and its interaction with the person and the consumer's position. The effect of the substance on the individual user depends considerably on his characteristics. These specifications are: physical condition of the individual, individual expectation of the substance, previous experience of the effects of the substances and other substances that are consumed at the same time. Different materials also have different effects on the physiologic and psychological state of the person, for example: heroin and cocaine, intense appetite, relaxation alcohol and nicotine give a brief astonishment and relaxation.

INTERPERSONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

□ Family related factors:

- ✓ neglect of children
- ✓ inappropriate family pattern
- ✓ turbulent family

□ Friends related factors:

- ✓ Consumers' friends

□ School Factors:

- ✓ Lack of constraints
- ✓ Lack of support

□ Factors related to the place of residence:

- ✓ Prevalence of Violence and Misconduct

Family related factors

Family is the first place to grow personality, beliefs and behavioral patterns of an individual. The family, in addition to being a place for people's preservation and development and helping to resolve stress and pathology, is also a source of stress, form and disorder. Parents' ignorance, poor parenting and child relationships, lack of family discipline, tense or disturbed

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families, increases the likelihood of committing various types of delinquency, such as substance abuse. Also, the parents who use the substance make the children behave as a normal behavior and behave in a manner that reflects the behavior of their children(Blake, 2013).

The influence of friends

In about 60% of cases, first-time use of drugs occurs when friends are complained. Relationship with peers with substance abuse is a strong predisposing factor for adolescent addiction. Consumers try to force them to keep up with their friends to confirm their behavior. The "peer" group is particularly effective at beginning to start smoking and cannabis. Some friendships are just about the core of drug use. Adolescents need to belong to a group and it is very easy to join groups that consume drugs. Although the bond between a person and his family, school, and community is less likely, his likelihood of association with such groups increases.

School factors

Since the school is the most important educational and educational institution after the family, it can be one of the main ways of using drugs in adolescents:

Neglect of drug use, and the lack of severe restrictions or stigmatization of school curriculum, severe academic and environmental stress, lack of support of teachers and authorities for emotional and mental needs, especially in the event of problems and rejection from them.

FACTORS RELATED TO THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Various factors in the residential environment can lead to people's consumption of drugs: the lack of religious and ethical values, the prevalence of violence and misconduct, the abundance of false occupations, confusion and the weakness of correlation between locals and marginalization are among these factors.

Risky social factors

- Lack of serious anti-drug laws and regulations
- material market
- Consumption of substances as a social norm
- Lack of alternative activities
- Lack of support, counseling and treatment facilities
- Industrial development, socioeconomic deprivation

Individual profiles and environmental factors are part of the causes of addiction, and the other part is the international markets of materials and socioeconomic factors governing society. These factors include:

Rules

The lack of strict laws prohibiting the production, sale and purchase of materials, the transportation and consumption of materials, make it abundant and cheap.

Material market

The amount of drug use is inversely proportional to its price. The lower the price of the

material, the more people will be able to make it. It also adds ease of use to the number of consumers (Aghababaei et al., 2018; Nikfarjam et al., 2016).

Consumption of substances as a social norm

In societies where drug use is not only not considered to be anti-trust but is part of the community's customs and traditions, or a sign of civilization and diagnosis and a means of respect and acceptance, there is no resistance to substance use and abuse and addiction are more prevalent.

Lack of cultural, sporting, recreational facilities

The lack of facilities for satisfying the mental and social needs of adolescents and young people, such as curiosity, diversity, emotion, adventure, acceptance and success among peers, tends to make them enjoyment and enjoyment through substance use and membership. In non-healthy groups.

Lack of access to service, advocacy, counseling and treatment systems

In people's lives, there are situations and problems that put them at risk in different ways. The lack of necessary facilities or the lack of access to services that can support a person psychologically, financially, socially and socially, leaves a single person alone, without a level of social resistance.

Industrial development, migration, lack of job opportunities and socio-economic deprivation

Industrial development pushes communities toward urbanization and migration from villages to cities. Immigration makes the person, for the first time, encounter new obstacles. Separation from the family, traditional values and previous supportive structures alone leads to isolation and despair. Lack of literacy, lack of job skills, lack of proper occupations, and consequently limitation in meeting the vital and vital needs of life and survival efforts, leads the person to false jobs or to buy and sell materials, or to adapt to everyday life and The new way of living leads to the use of artificial methods such as drug use(Lykken, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The most important purpose and main focus of the present article is the causes of addiction tendency, which can be addressed in three domains: individual, social and family. Psychological problems, curiosity, weakness of will, avoidance of repetitive life, therapeutic motivations, and abnormal personality are the most important individual causes of addiction tendency.

The family causes include lack of affection in the family, discrimination between children, unrestricted freedom, and unrestricted child restraint, unlimited economic welfare in the family, poverty, and family disruption. Also, some of the social causes of addiction tendency include drug availability, unemployment, economic and social inequalities, geographic environment and inadequate living quarters, weak laws and enforcement, poor friendliness, and weakness in religion.

Since the range of causes of addiction tendency and the range and extent of its consequences are widespread and comprehensive, preventing, identifying and eliminating the causes of addiction tendency is essential; Because as it turns out, the consequences of addiction are very domestic and groundbreaking, and post-addiction treatment will not be cost effective.

This does not mean, of course, not treating addicts, but rather identifying areas of tendency before developing an addiction, and attempting to eliminate them by using expert studies in various dimensions and specialties. Let's go. If we look at the economic dimension, we will see that the cost of preventive treatment will be lower; Because of the huge supply of foreign currency for drugs. It also costs a great deal to discover and combat it and to treat addicts. The present article, considering the importance and usefulness of prevention in treatment, examines the causes of addiction tendency in three dimensions: individual, social and family, and then proposes appropriate strategies. Prevention literally means "prevention" and "prevention". Three issues of "addictive man", "addictive environment" and "addictive factor" should be considered in prevention. As a result, prevention should be at least one of the causes to break the addiction chain, given the root cause of addiction in particular areas and cases, with complete wisdom.

Prevention of addiction should be considered in two ways: the demand side and the distribution side. Each of these two directions has its own characteristics. Supplier prevention strategies are a set of activities ranging from source to consumer. The other part, which concerns the addict (applicant), has a broad scope. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the predisposing factors to drug addiction such as family disorders, bad friends, school, and inappropriate living conditions.

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