

Attitude of Students Studying at Naein Payam Noor University (PNU) about Drug and Stimulants-Academic Year 2015-2016

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to study on attitude of students studying at Nain PNU about drug and stimulants. Statistical population of this study consisted of all students (668 members) of Nain PNU during academic year of 2015-2016; of that, 200 students were selected using random sampling method. Data were obtained using questionnaires including Attitude toward Addiction and Drug Questionnaire and researcher-made questionnaire of Factors Affecting Propensity of Youth to drug and stimulants. Data analysis was done at two descriptive and inferential statistics. The obtained findings were as follows: A: 15% of students studying at Nain PNU had positive attitude toward drug and stimulants and 85% of them had negative attitude toward drug and stimulants. Therefore, majority of students had a negative attitude about drug and stimulants. B: in opinion of students of Nain PNU, factors affecting the propensity for using drug and stimulants include individual factors, familial factors, social factors, and economic factors that can contribute to propensity for using drug and stimulants. C: in case of familial factors affecting propensity for using drug and stimulants, students named following cases as factors affecting drug abuse: familial conflicts, conflict between parents, not having parents, lack of control and supervision of parents, indulge in relatives' love and affection, having addicted relatives, improper behavioral pattern of parents, lack of attention to emotional, social, physical, and mental needs of children, moral deviance in family (smoking, etc.), illiteracy of parents and extended family. D: some factors were introduced as social factors affecting propensity for using drug and stimulants among students; these factors were as follows: lack of proper entertainments and recreation, worthless ethical rules and values in society, misbehaving vulnerable and at-risk groups, marginalization, easy access to drugs, social gap between walks of society, and lack of advertisements through media for side effects of substances. E: students mentioned some options in case of effect of individual factors on tendency toward drug and stimulants abuse; these factors were as follows: interaction with bad and unreliable friends, poor religious beliefs and values, lack of information about consequences of drug, weak self-esteem and self-confidence, having physical, behavioral, emotional,... problems, weak willpower, and sensual pleasures. F: students mentioned some options in case of effect of economic factors on tendency toward drug and stimulants abuse; these factors were as follows: unemployment, poverty, economic welfare, unbearable job conditions, and profitability of drug trafficking.

Key words: Attitude, Drug and Stimulants, Familial Factors, Social Factors, Individual Factors, Economic Factors

INTRODUCTION

Addiction and drug abuse is a social issue and phenomenon that destroys ability of society to organize and keep the order of society leading to structural changes in economic, social, political, and cultural systems in a community. Drug

is a social problem in current society and such social harm has affected lives of many people so that it is changing to a serious threat for social structures through interacting with other social harms. The statistics released by international organizations, in particular WHO, World Drug Control Committee, and UNESCO indicate increase in drug abuse all around the world. Obviously, it is not deniable that such trend destroys ethical, economic, social and cultural roots of societies leading to harm and corruption.

Addiction has been always existed in human communities. However, this phenomenon is expanding parallel to scientific achievements and increasing level of awareness

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among people; in this regard, numerous people are affected by addiction. Addiction is not just a personal issue but is a social harm and not only threatens body and mind of persons but also harms social and economic aspects of society that are irreversible adverse effects. In opinion of scholars and experts, this social harm can be removed through a holistic action against it considering all military, political, economic, and cultural dimensions of it. Experts believe that the most radical action is required to cope with this social harm in order to vaccinate society against such fetal disease. In this regard, cultural activities such as intellectual, advertising and belief-related field should be done. Continuous cultural efforts can be driving force of other sectors' activities (Barfi, 2003).

Iran is a country that has been affected by addiction; hence, planners and policy makers are concerned about this threat. Current statistics in Iran and some other Asian countries indicate a clear and real image of tendency of adolescences to drug. Addicted adolescences in Iran are usually at age range of 15-34. These statistics warn government about dangerous situation of young people.

According to the conducted studies in this field, various factors can be named as reasons for tendency of adolescences toward drug and this study addressed familial, social, individual, and economic factors as factors affecting propensity of young people toward drug. Moreover, this study was conducted to determine attitude of students studying at Nain PNU about drug and stimulants in order to find required information for planning to promote awareness level of vulnerable stratum of society.

Problem Statement

Young age is a period in life that requires welfare, comfort, facilities, job, intimate friends, knowledgeable parents, and some other social, mental and biological needs. Adolescences have a mind full of effort, talent, and creativity and they should use their forces in a beneficial way; application of creativity of young people should be done by experienced policy makers in order to use young force in a correct way. Otherwise, potential and valuable force of this huge population will be used in dangerous ways due to lack of attention to their inner incentives, interests, and demands. The mentioned problems occur in majority of countries and adolescences may use drug due to lack of suitable facilities and programs such as healthy entertainments for leisure times, lack of a certain place to express inner feelings, unemployment and lack of a job adjusting with their educational degree, economic and financial problems, family issues, and other problems that have irreversible effects on family and society leading to dangerous crisis of tendency to drug abuse in societies.

Adolescences and young people are the oldest addicted persons in Iran (Iran Drug Control Headquarters). Researches indicate that addicted persons have usually experienced drug usage as an entertainment during adolescence. Researchers have mentioned some factors affecting attitude toward drug such as pressure from friends and peers, rebellion against parents, escape from the tribulations of life, emotional distress, alienation or rejection by others, and life background. In contrary, some theorists such as "Howard Becker" believe that mentioned factors cannot explain addiction; hence, some other fundamental factors should be determined to explain addiction. Hence, Howard Becker conducted a study on addicted persons to marijuana to address this issue and concluded that adolescences are not attracted to drug all of a sudden, but some secondary factors make them familiar with drug; in this regard, repetitive descriptions from addicted person make adolescences familiar with nature and effect of drug then learn how to use drug, frequency of usage and consumption level so they become familiar with harms of drug in this way (Sekhavat, 1998); it means that the interaction between drug users (friends, peers, etc.) makes the person exposure to the experiences and information related to drug. Such process plays an effective role in creating positive attitude toward drug and if environmental factors exist, probability of addiction increases. Delavar and Rezaee conducted a study to examine role of attitude toward drug in addicted persons and concluded that positive attitude toward drug or interest in drug use can predict addiction (Delavar&Rezaee, 2004).

Since it is possible to find solution to addiction identifying attitude toward drug, there should be considerable efforts in this field. Hence, this study was conducted to examine attitude of students about drug; moreover, it was decided to determine factors affecting tendency toward use of drug and stimulants from the perspective of students.

Theoretical Literature

- RahimianBoogar, Tabatabaee, and Toosi (2014) conducted a study entitled "attitude toward drug abuse and its consequences: predicting role of personality and demographic factors". Results showed a significant relationship between neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, accountability, revenue, and attitude toward drug abuse and its risks. There was a significant relation between gender, education level, age, and attitude toward risks of drug abuse. Agreeableness, neuroticism, accountability, openness, and revenue played a significant role in predicting tendency to drug abuse. In addition, accountability, openness, neuroticism, gender, agreeableness, education level and age played a significant role in predicting drug abuse risks.

- Rezaee and Senobari (2013) conducted a study entitled “attitude of students toward drug: deterrent role of legal prohibition, family prohibition, inaccessibility to drug and self-confidence”. Results showed that 18.3% of students sometime think of using drug; 12.5% are interested in using drug at least for once; 11.8% of them dream of using drug; 4.5% of students believe that drug is worth trying for once and 1.5% of students consider drug use as an entertainment. 10.5% expressed that are interested in smoking. Moreover, results showed that in absence of legal prohibition 9.3% of students will use drug and in absence of family prohibition 6.5% use drug probability. Results obtained from self-confidence showed that 87.7% of respondents were sure about not using drug.
- Naderifar (2010) carried out a study under the title of “study on awareness, attitude and performance of student teens in case of Ecstasy in pre-university centers in Zahedan, Iran”. Findings showed a good awareness level (60.2%) of students about Ecstasy and majority of them (77.4%) had neutral attitude toward Ecstasy consumption. Findings related to performance of students showed that 100% of students had no experience of Ecstasy consumption. Despite the average and good level of awareness of students about ecstasy, more than half of them mentioned lack of awareness as the most significant factor for tendency for ecstasy consumption. Majority of respondents had neutral attitude toward Ecstasy consumption that it can be a worrying issue.
- Zolfaghari and Hekmat (2009) carried out a study under the title of “awareness, attitude and performance of students in case of prevention from Ecstasy consumption”. Results showed that majority of students (41%) had low-level awareness, 56% had positive attitude and 55.7% had good performance in case of prevention from Ecstasy consumption. There was a significant relation between awareness and attitude, awareness and performance, and attitude and performance. Moreover, there was a significant relation between some demographic properties, awareness, attitude and performance of students in case of prevention from Ecstasy consumption.
- Delavar, Rezaee, and Alizadeh (2009) conducted a study entitled “Study of the relationship between familiar factors and attitude toward drug among high-school students in Tehran, Iran”. Results showed that students whose parents used drug had more positive attitude toward drug compared to other students. In addition, increase in family income led to negative attitude of students about effects of drug while there was not any significant relationship between income level of family and interest of students in drug consumption as well as their unreal imaginations about drug abuse risks. Furthermore, results indicated that positive emotional condition leads to sense of security and comfort in family that plays a vital role in preventing from positive attitude toward drug.
- Moasheri, Miri, MashreghiMoghadam, and Islami (2006) carried out a study under the title of “awareness level and attitude of students studying at Brijand universities about Ecstasy consumption” and obtained results showed weak awareness level of 63.4% of students, average awareness level of 29.7% of students and high awareness level of 6.95 of students. 13.6% of these students had seen these tablets and 4.3% of them had used ecstasy. There was not any significant relationship between mean scores of awareness and variables including gender, living place, and university. There was not also any significant relationship between Ecstasy consumption, university and birthday rating. In contrary, there was a significant relation between Ecstasy consumption, living place, gender, and awareness level of students.
- Jazayeri, Rafee, and Nazari (2003) carried out a study entitled “attitude of secondary school students about addiction in Tehran” and found that correction of attitude of persons about addiction (changing positive attitude to negative attitude) can prevent from their propensity to addiction. In addition, research findings showed that about 25% of students had tendency toward drug and 5% of them may have used drug.
- Kosari (2003) conducted a study under the title of “addiction sociology” to determine its social origin and named some factors including living in deprived areas, poverty, destroyed houses, and separated families as factors leading to behavioral deviations. The author also assumes that addiction has numerous side effects on family. For instance, divorce can be named as a consequence of addiction.
- SalehiJonghani (2000) carried out a study entitled “effect of socio-economic factors on addiction” and concluded that majority of addicted persons suffer from poor socio-economic situation. In addition, there was a significant relation between education level of parents, income level, alienation, failure in life, hope for future, and addiction.
- Mohseni (1996) carried out a study under the title of “social and cultural beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors in Iran” and showed that poverty, unemployment, and conflict in family resulted by parents’ addiction make children exposure to social harms such as addiction. According to this study, conflicts resulted by addiction, behavioral effects of parents, criminal record and condemnation of parents, and seeing the father in jail cause behavioral deviation in children.
- Hoffman and Cerbone (2002) examined effect of parents’ substance use on tendency of children toward

addiction. According to their findings, if parents use drug, their children will be addicted most probably, in particular such risk will be increased if parents use substance at a low level.

- Denham(2000) conducted a study to examine attitude of adolescence toward drug abuse and concluded that such attitude make adolescences feel great and making them feel that are accepted by adults and adults use drug in order to be released from problems. In addition, positive attitude toward drug abuse is because of feeling metal comfort.
- According to the findings obtained by Pico (2000), emotional gap in relationships between parents, in particular father and children is one of factors leading to their propensity to addiction (quoted from Mozaffar et al., 2009).
- Nazrul Islam(2000) conducted a study under the title of “sexual life style, and social status of drug addicts in Bangladesh” and concluded that young addicts with high school education have low and average income level and addiction intensity was more in married men compared to single men. Communication with addicted friends can effect on tendency of persons toward drug.
- Boyle (2001) conducted a study under the title of “familial Influences on substance use by adolescents and young adults. He believes that addiction of older brother can lead to addiction in younger children in a family.
- Isaacson (1995) carried out a study under the title of “addiction, individuals, and family system” emphasizing that family system plays a vital role in addiction of adolescences and components of this system beside tendency toward addiction may affect the current situation (quoted from Delavar et al., 2004).
- Results of studies conducted by Orford (1994) about “causes for addiction in American students” showed that majority of addicted students suffered from structural and environmental frustrations. Unmet emotional needs of students by community are one of reasons for their tendency toward addiction.
- Brissing and Farrow (1990) conducted a study on 343 adolescences in field of relation between familial conflict and substance use. The results of this study showed that those persons with high-level alcohol consumption or substance use were usually living in families full of conflicts.
- Simon and Robertson (1989) performed a test on a statistical sample including 343 boys (addicted and healthy) and found a certain mutual relationship between some behavioral indexes of parents and tendency of children toward entering to deviated peer groups and drug use. According to the findings of this

study, rejection of children by parents is an important factor in propensity of children toward deviated peer groups. These researchers believed that rejection of children by parents would destroy their self-confidence and such thing leads to drug use in children (quoted from Navabakhsh&Sabeti, 2008).

- Barnes and Welte (1986) concluded that not only drug abuse of parents but also attitudes of them toward drug abuse play a vital role in this field. Parents who tolerate drug use may have addicted children most probably.
- According to the results obtained from studies conducted by Brook, Nomura and Cohen (1989), permanently alcoholic persons with abnormal alcohol consumption and drug uses usually claim of having parental conflict experiences and destroyed families. In addition, lower conflict in family and proper relationships between parents and children are related to lower drug use in adolescences.
- Seldin (1985) conducted a study under the title of “addicted families” and concluded that parents, in particular addicted fathers of these families teach this pattern to their children. He believes that children whose parents are addicts learn such behavior and play the same role in adulthood (quoted from Nejatizadegan, 1994).

Questions

- Question 1: what is attitude of students studying at Nain PNU about drug and stimulants?
- Question 2: to what extent “familial factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?
- Question 3: to what extent “social factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?
- Question 4: to what extent “individual factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?
- Question 5: to what extent “economic factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research method of this study is survey. Statistical population consisted of all students (668 members) studying at Nain PNU during academic year of 2015-2016 and 200 students were selected as sample size using simple random sampling method. Data were obtained using questionnaires including Attitude toward Addiction and Drug Questionnaire and researcher-made questionnaire of Factors Affecting Propensity of Youth to drug and stimulants.

Attitude toward Addiction and Drug Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed by Nazari (2001) as versions A and B. this questionnaire consisted of 32 questions with close responses scoring at Likert scale. In case of items related to positive attitude toward addiction, each response of strongly agree, agree, no idea, disagree, and strongly disagree is scored from 1 to 5. Items related to negative attitude toward addiction are scored based on adverse scoring. Therefore, domain of scores obtained by persons is ta interval of 32-160 and higher score indicates positive attitude toward addiction and drug use. It should be mentioned that since negative attitude is scored 1 and positive attitude obtained score 5, minimum and maximum scores are equal to 32 and 160, respectively in both versions A and B. in this regard, both attitude and intensity of it will be evaluated.

The designer of questionnaire asked opinions of MA, and PhD students as well as students in psychology to determine face validity of 4 items as well as their strengths and weaknesses. All of students confirmed validity of questionnaire (there are good theoretical structures in this context).

Initial version of this questionnaire had 64 items that divided to two parts in order to create two parallel versions. Therefore, it was essential to examine similarity between two versions A and B comparing items of two versions. The obtained results of this test are as follows:

- 1- Mean and standard deviation of attitude obtained to 65.23 and 5.76, respectively in version A.
- 2- Mean and standard deviation of attitude obtained to 65.23 and 6.30, respectively in version B.
- 3- Correlation between two versions A and B obtained to 0.82.

These results showed that two scales are highly parallel and version A determines attitude status of person as good as version B with probability of 0.82.

The results obtained for attitude scale indicated good consistency of items. Cronbach's alpha coefficients obtained to 0.81 and 0.86 for versions A and B, respectively.

Researcher-made questionnaire of Factors Affecting Propensity of Youth to drug and stimulants:

This questionnaire was made by researcher and consisted of 30 questions with close responses. Items of each questionnaire are very low, low, high, and very high. To examine validity of questionnaire, content validity was applied. For this purpose, primitive questionnaires were distributed among professors and experts and they confirmed face and content validity of questionnaire.

Reliability of questionnaire obtained to 89% using Cronbach's alpha.

Data analysis was done at two descriptive and inferential statistics. At descriptive statistics, some indexes including frequency, percent, and mean were used and non-parametric test of chi-square was used at inferential statistics.

Findings

Question 1: what is attitude of students studying at Nain PNU about drug and stimulants?

According to Table 1, 15% of students have positive attitude toward drug and stimulants and 85% have negative attitude toward drug and stimulants. Therefore, majority of students had negative attitude toward drug and stimulants.

Table 1: Frequency distribution and percent responses of students to questions of attitude toward addiction and drug questionnaire

Attitude	Frequency	Percent
Positive attitude	30	15
Negative attitude	170	85
Total	200	100

Table 2: Distribution of mean scores of students in case of research question 2

Critical Chi-square of table at confidence level of 99%	df	Chi-square × 2	Mean
46.96	27	138.43	4.22

Table 3: Distribution of mean scores of students in case of research question 3

Critical Chi-square of table at confidence level of 99%	df	Chi-square × 2	Mean
34.80	18	242.65	3.71

Table 4: Distribution of mean scores of students in case of research question 4

Critical Chi-square of table at confidence level of 99%	df	Chi-square × 2	Mean
38.93	21	204.26	4.12

Table 5: Distribution of mean scores of students in case of research question 5

Critical Chi-square of table at confidence level of 99%	df	Chi-square × 2	Mean
26.21	12	155.46	3.67

Question 2: to what extent “familial factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 27, it is observed that calculated chi-square (138.43) is above critical chi-square of table (46.96); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that familial factors have high effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants.

Question 3: to what extent “social factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 18, it is observed that calculated chi-square (242.65) is above critical chi-square of table (34.80); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that social factors have more than medium effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants.

Question 4: to what extent “individual factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 21, it is observed that calculated chi-square (204.26) is above critical chi-square of table (38.93); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that individual factors have high effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants.

Question 5: to what extent “economic factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 12, it is observed that calculated chi-square (155.46) is above critical chi-square of table (26.21); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that economic factors have more than medium effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants.

RESULTS

Addiction is a social phenomenon that threatens life, because its devastations lead to destruction of cultural and ethical values and norms threatening society health so that this phenomenon brings many people to death. This destructive harm is a global problem and its destructive effects can be seen in undeveloped countries.

Addiction is a social, health, economic, and cultural harm that has effected on national sovereignty, security, and dependency of Iran considering its specific complexities. Considering side effects of this harm, human and Islamic values as well as national identity are affected by risk of this phenomenon.

Statistics show increasing number of addicts in communities. Since young people are at risk of addiction, all societies are responsible to cope with this problem.

Theorists of social psychology believe that it is essential to study on individuals' attitudes in order to percept, control, and predict behaviors of human, because attitude can effect on behavior directly or indirectly. Accordingly, it is possible to change behaviors of people changing their positive attitudes and strength negative attitude toward addiction (Karimi, 2000).

Conducted studies in US indicate that increase in number of individuals with positive attitudes toward drug has led to increase in number of drug users. Such increasing rate shows that change in attitude and belief leads to change in behavior (Gullotta&Adam, 1998).

Hence, it is possible to do some actions to prevent from drug abuse through timely identifying of attitude about drug. This study was conducted to examine attitude of student studying at Nain PNU about drug and stimulants considering familial, social, individual, and economic factors that may lead to propensity to use drug. The data obtained from questionnaire (Attitude toward Addiction and Drug Questionnaire) and researcher-made questionnaire (Factors Affecting Propensity of Youth to drug and stimulants) were analyzed using descriptive tables and non-parametric test of chi-square. Results obtained from data analysis at descriptive and inferential statistics are as follows:

Descriptive Analysis of Data

- 1- According to data analyses of questionnaire in case of personal specifications of respondents, 120 members were men and 80 members were women; of that, 60% were at age of 21-22.
- 2- According to the results obtained from questions related to effect of familial factors on tendency toward drug and stimulants, students mentioned following factors as the most effective factors in tendency toward drug and stimulants abuse: conflicts between parents (76.5%), not having parents (71.5%), lack of control and supervision of parents (67.5%), indulge in relatives' love and affection (67%), having addicted relatives (63.5%), improper behavioral pattern of parents (61.5%), lack of attention to emotional, social, physical, and mental needs of children (60%), moral

deviance in family (smoking, etc.) (58.5%), illiteracy of parents (48.5%), and extended family (35%). Mean score of responses were at interval of 2.24-3.04.

- 3- According to the results obtained from questions related to effect of social factors on tendency toward drug and stimulants, students mentioned following factors as the most effective factors in tendency toward drug and stimulants abuse: lack of proper entertainments and recreation (79.5%), worthless ethical rules and values in society (68.5%), misbehaving vulnerable and at-risk groups (63.5%), marginalization (54%), easy access to drugs (52%), social gap between walks of society (51.5%), and lack of advertisements through media for side effects of substances (50%). Mean score of responses were at interval of 2.46-3.09.
- 4- According to the results obtained from questions related to effect of individual factors on tendency toward drug and stimulants, students mentioned following factors as the most effective factors in tendency toward drug and stimulants abuse: interaction with bad and unreliable friends (80%), curiosity (77%), poor religious beliefs and values (76.5%), lack of information about consequences of drug (76%), weak self-esteem and self-confidence (67.5%), having physical, behavioral, emotional,... problems (55%), weak willpower (54.5%), and sensual pleasures (35%). Mean score of responses were at interval of 2.19-3.09.
- 5- According to the results obtained from questions related to effect of economic factors on tendency toward drug and stimulants, students mentioned following factors as the most effective factors in tendency toward drug and stimulants abuse: unemployment (72%), poverty (65.5%), economic welfare (61.5%), unbearable job conditions (45%), and profitability of drug trafficking (33%). Mean score of responses were at interval of 2.11-3.03.

Analysis of Research Questions

Question 1: what is attitude of students studying at Nain PNU about drug and stimulants?

15% of students have positive attitude toward drug and stimulants and 85% have negative attitude toward drug and stimulants. Therefore, majority of students had negative attitude toward drug and stimulants. This result is in line with results obtained from studies conducted by Rezaee and Senobari (2013), Naderifar (2010), Jazayeri, Rafee, and Nazari (2003).

Question 2: to what extent “familial factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 27, it is observed

that calculated chi-square (138.43) is above critical chi-square of table (46.96); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that familial factors have high effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants. This result is matched with results obtained by Delavar, Rezaee, and Alizadeh (2009), Kosari (2003), Mohseni (1996), Hoffman and Cerbone (2002), Pico (2000), Boyle (2001), Isaacson (1995), Orford (1994), Brissing and Farrow (1990), Simon and Roberson (1989), Barnes and Welte (1986), Brook, Nomura and Cohen (1989), and Seldin (1985).

Question 3: to what extent “social factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 18, it is observed that calculated chi-square (242.65) is above critical chi-square of table (34.80); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that social factors have more than medium effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants. This result is in line with results obtained from studies conducted by RahimianBoogar, Tabatabaee, and Toosi (2014), Zolfaghari and Hekmat (2009), Moasheri, Miri, MashreghiMoghadam, and Islami (2006), SalehiJonghani (2000), and Orford (1994).

Question 4: to what extent “individual factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 21, it is observed that calculated chi-square (204.26) is above critical chi-square of table (38.93); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that individual factors have high effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants. This result is matched with results obtained by RahimianBoogar, Tabatabaee, and Toosi (2014), Naderifar (2010), Jazayeri, Rafee, and Nazari (2003), Denham (2000), Nazrul Islam (2000), and Simon and Robertson (1989).

Question 5: to what extent “economic factors” can effect on propensity toward drug and stimulant use from the perspective of students?

Comparing calculated chi-square with critical chi-square of table at probability level of 1% and df of 12, it is observed that calculated chi-square (155.46) is above critical chi-square of table (26.21); therefore, H_0 is rejected. In other words, students believed that economic factors have more than medium effect on tendency toward drugs and stimulants. This result is in line with results obtained by RahimianBoogar, Tabatabaee, and Toosi (2014), Kosari

(2003), SalehiJonghani (2000), MOhseni (1996), and Nazrul Islam (2000).

Recommendations

- Families and parents should be trained to increase their awareness and information about drug to be able to form attitude of their children toward drug as a strong informational source for children providing them with some teachings in relation with risks and harms of drug.
- Considering the significant role of peers in drug abuse, resistance against pressure should be taught besides suitable methods for friend selection. It is recommended to parents being a proper behavioral pattern for their children; they should also monitor their relationships with peers.
- It is possible to reduce positive attitude and tendency toward drug holding group educational meeting in schools and universities to make students familiar with drug and implications of addiction, holding scientific seminars and conferences on addiction and its consequences, holding training courses for life skills emphasizing on mental health level and teaching resistance against suggestions for drug abuse by friends, designing leaflets and educational pamphlets to introduce different kinds of drug and their risks, preparing educational posters and banners in universities, and establishing some consultation centers for students in field of addiction.
- Other organizations such as Drug Control Headquarters, Police Force, consultation and Psychology Centers, etc. can propose some solutions holding self-confidence workshops, teaching the skill of saying no to make students resistant against drug abuse and such suggestions. In addition, other teachings such as teaching risks and implications of drug can reduce interest in drug making students aware of possible risks.
- Attitude of individuals about drug can be changed or become negative through mass media such as radio, TV and making individuals aware of risks and side effects of drug abuse and coping with wrong beliefs about any kind of drugs.
- It is possible to reduce tendency and positive attitude of adolescence providing suitable filed for job and happiness of them.
- Tendency of adolescences toward drug can be reduced planning for leisure time of them, paying attention to entertainment programs, fostering their abilities, improving decision-making skills, making them aware of drugs, teaching the skill of saying no to suggestions related to drug abuse, improving social skills and self-esteem of adolescences.
- At family level, parents' supervision over friends of

their children is a necessity. Hence, families living in different regions should be trained and experts such as social workers and psychologists should be invited to strengthen relationship between these two sources of sociability of students and adolescences in order to prevent from tendency of children toward peer addicts.

- It is possible to prevent from tendency toward addiction eradicating wrong beliefs in families that drug abuse contributes to forgetting problems and better life.
- Tendency and positive attitude toward drug can be reduced strengthening religious beliefs and values among parents and children.
- Family conflicts and disputes between parents are factors affecting tendency of adolescences toward drug. Parent should prevent from conflicts and strengthen self-sacrifice in family. In addition, a consultant can be selected for family to remove emotional needs of children.

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