

## Original Article

# Investigating the Facilitating Factors of Drug Use Based on Personality and Ethnic Characteristics of Guilan Province

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## Abstract

**Background:** Identifying ethnic and personality facilitation factors in drug use help to better diagnose and treat addiction identifying facilitation factors. It provides timely counseling, and psychological services can be partially preventable for addicts. This study aimed to investigate factors facilitating drug use based on ethnic and personality characteristics of Guilan province using the Cloninger personality system.

**Materials and Methods:** The study population consisted of four subcultures of Guilan, Talesh (Turk), Kord and others called Fars. The sampling method in this study was a mixed-method; the sample size was at least 200 people. The present study used data in the field section of Cloninger's personality and character questionnaire to determine personality components and their relationship. They were used with current norms. This study used in-depth interviews, observation and review of documents (questionnaires) and conventional oral literature on drug use.

**Results:** This study showed that between ethnic facilitation factors (drug and drug counseling, folk beliefs in oral literature, and beliefs about rituals and companionship) and personality traits (nature and character), except the avoidance factor at the significant level of 0.01, there was a significant and positive relationship. Variables of personality traits/"nature and character" and components of perseverance, novelty, reward-dependence, self-direction, cooperation can predict common beliefs in the propensity to medication and therapy. The personality facilitator variable of "nature and character" and all its components, except for themselves, was able to predict the popular beliefs existing in oral literature. The personality facilitator variable of "nature and character" and the components of novelty, reward-dependence, and cooperation could predict common beliefs about rituals and companionship.

**Conclusion:** Research showed a significant relationship between ethnicity and propensity for drug and drug counseling, popular beliefs in oral literature, and celebration and celebration beliefs.

**Keywords:** Drugs, Personality Traits, Ethnic Traits, Medication, Therapeutic Recommendations

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## Introduction

The dominant paradigm in the study of drug abuse is influenced by the nature of medicine and non-medical theories. It offers theories that can be "human

medicine" called. The first field shows the identification of the phenomenon of "addiction" and other areas that have been affected theories point of view, almost all of them look associations creator the "pathology" of psychological, sociological. On the

other hand, in most theories of addiction and research in this field, on the internal factors of the individual (e.g., hereditary factors, physiological and psychological) has insisted so far on factors such as organizational structure, cultural beliefs, practices, and government policies, laws tax, the inhibitory effect of criminal law, ethnic identity, subcultures or not the great emphasis. Medical and psychological theories too little attention to the social and cultural factors. Only theories are based on learning, usually paying more attention to the social and cultural perspectives. In this area, too, according to ethnic identity and racial and ethnic subcultures, especially in Iran, has attracted relatively little attention to<sup>1</sup>. Collection accounts show addictive behavior; this behavior as a set of interlocking requires an examination of all the factors and variables, psychological, social, cultural, environmental, and economic interaction with each other. Therefore, any scientific study about the subculture of crime without reference to the principles of the general theory of deviance in schools and areas of sociology, psychology, biology, and social psychology will be insufficient material<sup>2</sup>. The amount of the subculture of drug use is much lower than in recent years in Iran, although it must be said, a good sociological study by some researchers<sup>1</sup> in the field of drug taken, despite this research, Jaminger vacuum left by the study of subcultures and norms encourage drug use within these subcultures felt. Irwin and colleagues<sup>3</sup>; believe that Mayers behavior, adaptive to cope with difficult living conditions and environment are involved in this adaptation of the character and lived factors. High-risk behaviors, needs are indeed growing, such as independence, autonomy, and belonging to the Group completed passes<sup>4</sup>, but this behavior is in the path of danger to himself and others now and in the future<sup>3</sup>. For example, starting a sexual relationship increases sexual activity with the opposite sex, or the onset of drug use increases the risk of drug addiction to alcohol consumption are also in the process<sup>2</sup>. However, if alcohol, drugs, and sexual activity at age 12 are considered difficult adolescence, at age 18, if you continue this behavior as a norm deemed to exist, therefore, require that to better understand risk behaviors. Consider Castro et al.<sup>5</sup> study, the extent that delinquent behaviors are considered the function of

interpersonal forces, social and cultural structures, organizations and institutions are also regarded as the social reality of human behavior and perceive delinquent behaviors as social and cultural structures. For example, George Herbert Mead and Chicago School of Sociology<sup>2</sup> point to the interaction between behavioral factors and behavioral state in human action. Mead insists that man is also influenced by his productions while building society and social reality. According to Taylor's study<sup>2</sup>, the relationship between man and society is a dialectical one, and this relationship must be considered at all stages of behavior. Alongside these approaches, which are based on individual attitudes and interactions and social and cultural structures, the study of subcultures is one of the most important ways to identify and investigate social impairments. Subcultures are patterns of values, norms, and behavior that become traditions within particular groups. These values and norms provide the basis for harmonious and sometimes inappropriate behaviors. In a broader sense, subcultures are important reference networks through which individuals and groups see and interpret the world<sup>6</sup> and interact with it. Indeed, it can be said that subcultures are epistemological and behavioral sources that shape the member's perceptions of society about 'right and wrong' and 'right and wrong' through common customs and traditions<sup>7</sup>. Through socialization and cultural and group experiences, without the need for any reliance on reality, are replaced in the minds of the community, eventually becoming glasses. In which the individual observes and acts upon the world around him/her. Due to the role of subcultures in shaping and directing behavior, the study of subcultures is of high importance in sociological and psychological studies of social and psychological traumas. Because of the above, taking into account the 10% rapid growth of the drug addict population that is increasing annually and the growth of injecting drug addiction above 30%, which is approximately five times the population of the country<sup>8</sup>. It has become complicated and worrying. Like other countries in the East, addiction in our country has a particular pattern that differs from the pattern in Western developed countries that produce the most knowledge. Obviously, in such circumstances, the production of knowledge and information required by the country can play a key role in improving policymaking, planning and

interventions<sup>9</sup>. In recent years<sup>10</sup>, with the shift in research approach to substance abuse and dependence, considerable progress has been made from the problem to the cultivation of protective factors. Similarly, a multidisciplinary approach and a biopsychosocial-spiritual model are used in treatment and rehabilitation. Drug dependence and abuse are regarded as chronic and recurring disorders with biological, cultural, psychological, social, behavioral, and spiritual effects in such a system. There have been many innovations in cognitive behavioral therapy, relapse prevention, self-help groups, psychological pharmacology, and family therapy<sup>11</sup>. Some of the theories considered in this study are Cloninger's neural-biological model of personality; Cloninger has presented a general model that includes normal and abnormal personalities. He presented his neural-biological model to explain the components of nature<sup>12</sup>. David Farrington's multi-dimensional theory combines traumatic factors in the individual, family, school, peers, neighbors, and the local community and psychologically determines factors affecting delinquency and drug use in personality development. Antisocial pays. Farrington's Integrated Theory (Rickles Inhibition Theory, Hirschian Social Bond Theory, and Gottfriedson and Hirschian Self-Control Theory) and Sutherland's Differential Coherence on Bandura's High-Risk Behaviors and Social Learning with Social Skills and Communication Skills Selected comment. Theory of Ecological Systems, Yuri Bronvan Brenner<sup>11</sup> considers growing in a complex system such that multiple levels of the environment plus biological readiness. This view describes the ecological paradigm of human-environment interaction, the outcome of such a pattern, according to Garmesy, that shifts interest in research into the properties and conditions of the environment. Things that seem to change the negative consequences and enable people to control the pressures of life. According to Farrington's theoretical foundations and integrative theory that considers the social problem including addiction in five dimensions: individual, family, school, peers, neighbors, and the local community, some deficiencies or deficiencies need to be addressed. Research backgrounds and theories suggest that, given the young age of Iranian society, drug addiction has become a complex social problem

and has devastating consequences. What can be done to understand this social problem? What Factors Facilitate Drug Use? Could drug use influence personality and ethnicity? What are the combined roles of cultural, ethnic, and personality factors in abusing drugs? Questions like this occupy each researcher's mind who needs to answer these questions is felt more and more. In this regard, one of the well-known theories in crime development is the David Friedgenon Integrated Theory, which has been applied in various fields, including drug abuse. Given that the theory considers several dimensions of traumatic factors in the individual, family, school, peers, neighbors, and local community domains, it also psychologically examines the factors influencing delinquency in the process of antisocial personality development. It may be a new approach to investigating drug use, but Farrington's theory focuses solely on crime and crime, so we need to test this theory to understand better the factors that facilitate drug use. The research results, Saber<sup>12</sup>, showed a significant difference between addicts and non-addicts in terms of personality traits of neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. According to the findings of Zarei and Asadi's<sup>8</sup> study, addicts had a higher level of neuroticism than non-addicts and had lower levels of agreeableness, conscientiousness, and extraversion and openness traits. There was no significant difference between the two groups. In a study, Wang et al.<sup>13</sup> examined the impact of parental supervision and the parent-child relationship on adolescent participation in delinquency, substance use, and high-risk sexual behaviors among adolescents. The results show that parental awareness and knowledge, adolescent disclosure, and parental control and supervision negatively correlate with delinquency and substance use. The parent-offspring relationship has a significant and inverse relationship with high-risk sexual behaviors, while the ambiguous and vague parent-child relationship has a positive and significant relationship with high-risk sexual behaviors. Results from path analysis models show that adolescent disclosure predicts a significant reduction in delinquency, and parental control in early adolescence predicts a reduction in adolescent substance use. It does. The findings show that parental knowledge, adolescent disclosure, and parental control have different effects

on substance use, delinquency, and high-risk sexual behaviors. The vague and maladaptive parent-child relationship is associated with increased all types of adolescent high-risk behaviors (drug use, delinquency, and sexual behavior). Therefore, to reduce adolescent high-risk behaviors, parents' interpersonal communication skills and their supervision of children's behaviors must be Xiaowen Tou and colleagues<sup>14</sup>, in a research relationship between sexual and nonsexual risk behaviors (smoking, alcohol, gambling, drug abuse, running away from home, conflict, and suicide) among young single Asian cities including Shanghai, Hanoi and Taipei studied. Research findings have shown that high-risk sexual behavior with nonsexual behaviors such as smoking, drinking, drug abuse, and running away from home is a significant relationship. The findings of Baranoladi, children, and colleagues<sup>15</sup>, in a study entitled "The Relationship between addiction ability with personality characteristics, conformity and sexuality" show that addiction vulnerability with the personality traits of neuroticism and positive relationship significant with features conscientiousness and agreeableness there is a significant negative relationship. In addition, there is a significant positive relationship between extraversion and addiction vulnerability. In this Eshrati Fard<sup>16</sup>, entitled "The Relationship between personality characteristics and tendency to addiction in students from non-addicts and addicts referring to addiction centers," between the tendency to addiction and personality traits of extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, and conscientiousness, there is a significant relationship. However, there was no significant relationship between openness and tendency to addiction. It should be noted that mental characteristics - the personality of drug addicts, merely caused by the drug. However, before the drug, the drug has psychological disorders and personality numerous were the next addiction for more destructive appearance. They intensified, so the issue of drugs, only drugs, but also his personality and addiction principle of reciprocity. So far, the specific testable theory that personality variables with drug-dependent behavior bond existed. Cloninger proposed that different personality profiles, the path to alcoholism and drug abuse generally predict. According to the

above, the present study tries to answer these questions: personal factors (temperament and character dimensions), facilitator of drug use among people living in Guilan Province, which are? In addition, whether the norms (common beliefs), facilitating substance and temperament and character dimensions in drug-dependent individuals are related.

## Methods

The study population consisted of four subcultures of Guilak, Talesh (Turk), Kord, and others called Fars. They were all males 20-40 years old with at least a diploma degree in one of the cities in 2015-94. Guilan province, including Rasht, Lahijan, Rudsar, Rudbar and Manjil, Somaye Sara, Fouman, Talesh, Astara, Masal, Rezvananshahr, has been living with drug addicts for at least six months. In this study, in addition to purposeful sampling, theoretical sampling was used. In general, the sampling method was mixed in this study. He, therefore, considers data saturation in qualitative research as the gold standard at the end of his sampling. In the qualitative section, at least 50 people are recommended by local instructors as long as the sample is saturated. In the quantitative part of the sample, 20 people were tested by random cluster sampling from 10 cities, and in each city, at least 200 people were considered in the total sample size. In this study, data was collected through in-depth interviews and observations. The type of interview was Patten interview<sup>14</sup>. In the present study, Patten used all three proposed approaches as follows: The informal conversation interview approach was used at the outset of the concepts and categories. After the initial concepts and categories were revealed, the categories and concepts were followed up in the interview process using the general interview guide approach. After the general outlines of the interviews formed by concepts and categories, a series of open-ended questions was designed, and the process continued until theoretical saturation. In addition, Cloninger's personality and character questionnaire was used to determine personality traits and their relationship with current norms in the field section. In other words, in-depth research, observation, and review of documents were done in this study. Questionnaires and conventional oral literature on drug use were used. The validity of the subscales was novelty (0.75), avoidance injury (0.72),

dependency reward (0.87), perseverance (0.90), cooperation (0.76), and self-direction (0.66). 0), and self-transcendence (0.86). In the qualitative part, data were analyzed using the usual methods in the field theory, namely, open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. After gathering the information obtained by Cloninger's nature and character test and a researcher-made questionnaire and interview, the data were categorized, categorized, and analyzed by content analysis to identify and quantify the contribution of each facilitator. Drug use is studied, and regression analysis is used to determine the influence of personality factors; multiple regression is used in this study to find predictive variables that predict the criterion variables individually or collectively.

## Results

Spearman's torque correlation coefficient is used to evaluate the correlation between two variables if both variables are nominal and rank scales. If the correlation coefficient of the population and the correlation coefficient is a sample  $n$  of the population  $r$ , the random and random  $r$  may be obtained. For this purpose, a significant correlation coefficient test is used. This test examines whether the two variables are random and independent. In other words, is the society's correlation coefficient zero. According to table 1, it can be said that there were ethnic facilitation factors (medication and drug recommendation, folk beliefs in oral literature, and beliefs about celebrations and celebrations) and personality traits (nature and character) except the level of avoidance ( $p < 0.01$ ). There was a significant and positive relationship.

As shown in Table 2, the personality trait variable (nature and character) and all its components, except for themselves, can predict the prevalent beliefs of the folk beliefs in oral literature. At this stage, the coefficient of determination of the variables was 0.27, meaning that personality traits (nature and character) and 27% predict changes in folk beliefs in oral literature.

As shown in Table 3, the variables of personality traits (temperament and character) and the components of novelty, reward-dependence, and cooperation were able to predict the prevalent beliefs of attitudes toward celebrations and celebrations. At this stage, the

coefficient of determination of the variables is 0.17, meaning that personality traits (temperament) and novelty, reward-dependence, and co-components predict 17% of changes in attitudes and celebrations.

As shown in Table 4, the variables of personality traits (temperament and character) and the components of novelty, reward-dependence, and cooperation were able to predict the prevalent beliefs of attitudes toward celebrations and celebrations. At this stage, the coefficient of determination of the variables was 0.17, meaning that personality traits (temperament) and novelty, reward-dependence, and co-components predict 17% of changes in attitudes and celebrations.

## Discussion

The present study investigated the role of components of subcultures in encouraging and facilitating drug addiction formation. It is noteworthy that studies on social and psychological pathology have focused more on diminished and damaged subcultures. In contrast, the present study emphasizes the role of ethnic subcultures rather than diminished subcultures and considers the facilitative norms in these subcultures regarding addictive substances as a traumatic behavior. In the present study, subcultures were defined as specific cultural patterns that contain attitudes, values, and behaviors recommended within the context of culture to the individual; in other words, subcultures. It reflects the accepted standards of groups and small sections of society concerning the expected patterns of behavior, attitudes, and values. Facilitating norms also refer to specific rules of conduct or practices adopted by members of ethnic subcultures that create types of social tolerance and social hardship that can cause the use of addictive substances. A set of facilitating norms, with three main points the first axis, self-therapy through the recommendation of drugs as a treatment and treatment with 17 items. Second axis was popular beliefs in oral literature that accelerate the consumption of materials can be 31 items. Third was the party-related beliefs with 6 items. In explaining the three axes of drug use facilitation norms as shown in the tables, there was a significant relationship between ethnicity and propensity for drug and drug counseling, folk

**Table 1:** Correlation matrix between research variables

| Variables                                 | 1     | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11 |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Pharmaceutical and drug advice            | 1     |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
| Folk Beliefs in Oral Literature           | 29/0  | 1    |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
| Party-related beliefs and celebrations    | 24/0  |      | 1     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
| Avoid injury                              | -22/0 | 34/0 | -22/0 | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
| Perseverance                              | 38/0  | 45/0 | 27/0  | 10/0 | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |    |
| Get over yourself                         | 36/0  | 34/0 | 27/0  | 37/0 | 36/0 | 1    |      |      |      |      |    |
| Novelty                                   | 42/0  | 45/0 | 27/0  | 10/0 | 42/0 | 16/0 | 1    |      |      |      |    |
| Bonus - dependency                        | 21/0  | 31/0 | 29/0  | 16/0 | 15/0 | 36/0 | 33/0 | 1    |      |      |    |
| Self-guidance                             | 36/0  | 45/0 | 41/0  | 18/0 | 36/0 | 14/0 | 36/0 | 36/0 | 1    |      |    |
| Cooperation                               | 36/0  | 28/0 | 16/0  | 13/0 | 46/0 | 10/0 | 25/0 | 36/0 | 17/0 | 1    |    |
| Personality traits (nature and character) | 36/0  | 45/0 | 27/0  | 19/0 | 36/0 | 36/0 | 52/0 | 46/0 | 36/0 | 44/0 | 1  |

**Table 2:** Results of Multivariate Regression Analysis for Predicting Medication and Therapeutic Recommendation from Personality Traits Model (Nature and Character) and its Components.

| Variables                                 | Criterion variable                    | R <sup>2</sup> | sq   | Standard coefficients | Sig  |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Avoid injury                              | Pharmaceutical and therapeutic advice |                |      | 78/0                  | 23/0 |
| Perseverance                              |                                       |                |      | 21/0                  | 01/0 |
| Get over yourself                         |                                       |                |      | 05/0                  | 78/0 |
| Novelty                                   |                                       |                |      | -14/0                 | 03/0 |
| Bonus - dependency                        |                                       | 48/0           | 23/0 | 17/0                  | 04/0 |
| Self-guidance                             |                                       |                |      | -1/0                  | 01/0 |
| Cooperation                               |                                       |                |      | 22/0                  | 02/0 |
| Personality traits (nature and character) |                                       |                |      | 32/0                  |      |
| Avoid injury                              |                                       |                |      |                       | 01/0 |

beliefs in oral literature, and celebration and celebration beliefs. These results were in agreement with the findings of Rahmatollah Sadiq Sarvestani<sup>17</sup>; Salaheddine Ghaderi and Mohseni Tabrizi<sup>1</sup> can explain the findings related to ethnicity and norms facilitating drug use in Iran by:

A) Drug and therapeutic beliefs and norms - advice on drug use to treat or alleviate pain caused by long-standing illnesses have been prevalent among the Iranian population in various parts of the world, and

in some cases, drugs and drugs have used pain relievers. According to studies: In some areas, breastfeeding has been common among women who have had postpartum. In addition, soup consumption was a common practice among farmworkers with multiple responsibilities. Because it relieves the pain of hard, work and tasks. In addition, the use of opium to relieve joint and bone pain was everyday when dealing with water and agriculture.

Theoretical views on cultural transmission can be

**Table 3:** Results of Multivariate Regression Analysis to Predict Folk Beliefs in Oral Literature from Personality Traits Model (Nature and Character) and its Subscales.

| Variables                                 | Criterion variable              | R <sup>2</sup> | Sq   | Standard coefficients | Sig         |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Avoid injury                              | Folk Beliefs in Oral Literature | 52/0           | 27/0 | <b>23/0</b>           | <b>01/0</b> |
| Perseverance                              |                                 |                |      | 12/0                  | 02/0        |
| Get over yourself                         |                                 |                |      | 08/0                  | 78/0        |
| Novelty                                   |                                 |                |      | 17/0                  | 03/0        |
| Bonus - dependency                        |                                 |                |      | 26/0                  | 04/0        |
| Self-guidance                             |                                 |                |      | -04/0                 | 01/0        |
| Cooperation                               |                                 |                |      | 31/0                  | 02/0        |
| Personality traits (nature and character) |                                 |                |      | 25/0                  | 01/0        |
| Avoid injury                              |                                 |                |      |                       |             |

**Table 4:** Results of Multivariate Regression Analysis for Predicting Party and Celebration Beliefs from Personality Traits Model (Nature and Character) and its Subscales.

| Variables                                 | Criterion variable                     | R <sup>2</sup> | sq   | Standard coefficients | Sig  |
|---|--|----------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Avoid injury                              | Party-related beliefs and celebrations | 52/0           | 27/0 | 23/0                  | 01/0 |
| Perseverance                              |  |                |      | 12/0                  | 02/0 |
| Get over yourself                         |  |                |      | 08/0                  | 78/0 |
| Novelty                                   |  |                |      | 17/0                  | 03/0 |
| Bonus - dependency                        |  |                |      | 26/0                  | 04/0 |
| Self-guidance                             |  |                |      | -04/0                 | 01/0 |
| Cooperation                               |  |                |      | 31/0                  | 02/0 |
| Personality traits (nature and character) |  |                |      | 25/0                  | 01/0 |
| Avoid injury                              |  |                |      |                       |      |

mentioned in explaining the role of drug and therapeutic recommendations. The subculture that some people belong. Includes insights, values, and norms that somehow allow, or sometimes neglect or neglect, substance abuse. For example, some subcultures allow the use of non-medical drugs, such as opium. Such as opium use in Iran to relieve all kinds of pain or opium use in a group of Indians because of its healing and heavenly effects <sup>18</sup>.

Based on this theoretical approach, it can be concluded that drug and therapeutic recommendations are transmitted to the individual through the emergency in trusted individuals and given the role of the analgesic in these substances, especially opium, in the shortest time possible It may experience the effects

and consider it a cure. However, it merely conceals the pain caused by the disease and its short-term side effects. The transient effects then go back to the material and repeat its previous action. This process continues so that the threshold of pain or complications recurs within the shortest time, forcing the person to consume more and become a total addict throughout the process.

B) Folk-Driving Beliefs; Data collected on Folk-Driving Beliefs among Ethnic Subcultures indicates that, for example, students and students believe that Ritalin is very useful for studying on test nights, especially for studying staying awake with addictive substances. Ritalin tablets have been recommended to students in some entrance exams, even known as



"medical students." There is a general belief and positive attitude about the effect of opium use in the treatment of all types of sexual dysfunction (especially premature ejaculation, penetration disorder, etc.). Most men, especially in rural areas, are encouraged to use opium to delay ejaculation at night. In most cases, opium consumption is encouraged if the bridegroom's first night fails to be favorable due to premature ejaculation or any other cause. Achieving happiness, happiness, and being free from the world of adversity and its problems is another belief that strongly emphasizes substance use. There is also the belief that substance use reduces the grief caused by severe disasters such as the death of loved ones or romantic breakdowns. For example, to calm the sad person in some areas, especially at the funeral, the mourning opiate owner is oppressed and is trying to calm him down by saying. It is also recommended to counteract low self-esteem and increase self-esteem, and in some cases, it is considered beneficial for older people.

C) Facilitating norms for special ceremonies and celebrations; there are norms in the process of holding certain customs among ethnic subcultures that facilitate drug use. Interviews A few examples of rituals in which such norms have been identified include: Mourning, most of the mourning ceremonies of opium use, with the attitude of reducing grief and suffering "kill and forget". . Even the first use of these assemblies has led to addiction.

In addition, drug use is common at parties, especially at weddings. Even so, they may receive money from the groom and procure materials and consume at a wedding outside and then attend. On the other hand, there is a room dedicated to drug use at the festivities, and there is room for ready-made drugs. The host invites people aware of the materials to use in the room, where they will be served with their fruits and pastries.

The reason for the use of the ceremonies is to stimulate the excitement and excitement of the ceremonies and facilitate the conversation among the consumers. In addition to attending weddings, attitudes to consumption have also become commonplace, so that there is a direct relationship between the intensity of the relationship and the interaction with friends and acquaintances with the tendency to use drugs. Most of the interaction in the network of relatives is with those

who are similar in doing this (drug abuse).

Social theories (Sutherland's differential association) can be explained in explaining the effects of beliefs and norms that facilitate drug use among subcultures. The main point of Sutherland's theory is that people become abusive (for example, addicts) because their number of deviant contacts is more than their non-deviant contacts. This difference in the interaction of individuals with biased ideas than with homophobic ideas is the main cause of their biased behavior. In his view, misbehavior is learnable, neither hereditary nor a product of low IQ or brain damage. Much of the learning of bias occurs in circles within intimate and media-influenced groups. At the level of social interaction, Sutherland claimed that people learn to abide by laws the same way they learn to do the same. According to this theory, addicts tend to incorporate definitions that are sometimes opposed to normal behavior in their interviews with community members if stronger anti-behavioral definitions support the definitions that make addiction acceptable. The more healthy the person is, and the more often this definition is met, the more likely to become addicted (Anisores & Downey, 2).

This theory explains the extent to which beliefs and norms are effective at particular times and situations and that one is compelled to conform to those beliefs and norms. In such circumstances, despite the individual's opposition to those beliefs and norms, as a result of the persistence and continuity of the individual's relationship with these situations in which beliefs and norms are encouraged, the individual has at least become accustomed to accepting and adhering to those beliefs and norms. It follows it to accompany the congregation.

## Conclusion

Weddings, celebrations, and parties are some of the main customs that a person has to face during his or her life and affect the individual as important components of identity. The presence of the closest and most trusted people at these events forces one to attend such events. The prevalence of any beliefs and norms in these types of ceremonies strongly affects and influences their actions. Since an ethnic subculture influences some areas, there are beliefs and norms in some ceremonies to encourage consumption, and it can be argued that the



prevalence and institutionalization of consumption and areas of strong tendency are a major obstacle. It is against official ways to prevent drug use. In general, it can be said that based on the theories expressed and data on facilitating beliefs and norms about drug use among Iranian ethnic subcultures, these beliefs and norms make many of the programs Prevention and awareness campaigns by prevention agencies and organizations in preventing or combating consumption cannot achieve the desired result.

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