



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NORMATIVE IDENTITY STYLE AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE STUDENTS IN ZABOL CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: the drug and consequences of taking it especially among young people is one of the great challenges of modern societies. Many factors in adolescents cause tend to take drug. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the relationship between normative identity style and drug use in students.

Materials and Methods: The population consisted of all high school students in Zabol City. 363 students were chosen as sample through cluster random sampling. Demographic inventory, Berzonsky Identity styles and the inventory to evaluate the tendency to drugs in people were used as the tools. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation methods, independent t-test and ANOVA.

Results: The results showed that the social aspect of drug trends with (15.60± 3.47) has the maximum and personal aspect with (6.31±2.30) has the minimum average scores in drug trend. The findings also showed that there is a significant relationship between normative identity style with a total score of addiction (p<0.001).

Discussion and Conclusion: according to the significant relationship between normative identity style and addiction tendency in students, identifying predictive factors for the implementation of programs to prevent the drug abuse in people is considered as the purpose.

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Introduction

The identity is the difference that a person considers between himself and others and to Erikson is a psychosocial structure which includes thinking, personal beliefs and how to communicate with others. Berzonsky has introduced three identity styles that include Informational identity style, normative identity style and Confused and avoidant style [1]. Brzonsky believes individuals with early identification are characterized with the help of what is called normative processing style [2]. These people are faced with issues related to identity automatically with internalize the values and beliefs and due to the lack of deliberate self-assessment [3]. Studies show that normal individuals are dutiful and compliant, show a clear sense of direction and have a positive feeling of well-being. The people shown little tolerance when facing with ambiguity and has high need to structure and behave dependently in the face with the information that challenges their values and beliefs system [1]. Abuse and addiction changing the mood and behavior is one of the most striking of psychological and social damages that can easily undermine foundations of personal, family, social life and a country culture. Addiction occurs when addictive substance transfer to cellular receptors in the brain and action and reaction happens between them and causes nerve that activates the central nervous system [4]. The addicts have to adjust their intake of addictive substance that the brain needs to it [5]. Drug abuse and illegal drugs, especially among young people has been very popular in the last few decades [6]. Today, addiction is a problem for public health

around the world and rarely can you find a country that does not involve the problem abuse substance changing mood and behavior [7]. In another study, researchers have shown that substance abuse disorder has an undesired prognosis and Imposes large direct and indirect health care costs to the individual, the family and society [8]. According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Iran has the world's most addicted population. Internal statistic is various from 2 million to 4 million addicts [9]. Addiction and substance abuse is the result of personality and family social factors [10]. On drug abuse, it is now clear that we need a comprehensive prevention interventions and it seems that it is necessary to understand the causes of behavior in order to prevent it. In this regard, we can take the aspects of cognition, attitude and personality into consideration. Since personality traits as underlying variables and modulators play an important role in the initiation and continuation of drug abuse in different age, cultural and sexual groups, therefore this paper studies the relationship between normative identity style and drug use in students of Zabol City.

Material And Methods

The research method is correlational. 363 high school students in Zabol City were chosen as sample through cluster random sampling. The lack of interest in participating in the study is the only exclusion criteria of the study. Three forms were used In order to collect data: a demographic inventory, Berzonsky Identity Styles Inventory and the inventory to evaluate the tendency to drugs in people. This inventory is a 40-words self-report tool which is composed of 4 subscales. Three of them include identity style and the fourth is the subscale of commitment. In this study, normative orientation subscale is important that includes 9 terms. The inventory was marked for the Likert five-point scale (1 = not at all like me, 5 = strongly like me).in a study, Berzonsky [11] obtained 0.83 Cronbach's alpha for diffuse/avoidant. In Faghiih study [12], Cronbach's alpha coefficient for disoriented identity style was obtained 65% for Iranian society. Tendency to addiction Inventory: The inventory has 16 questions that examined tendency to addiction on three the social, personal and environment dimensions. Data analysis was conducted through software SPSS version 21 and using descriptive statistic (Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and Inferential tests (Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t-test, ANOVA, due to explain the normality of the data) was performed.

Findings

Data analysis was conducted through software SPSS version 21. The results of the research are proposed respectively. First the normative distribution of variables based on Smirnov and Kolmogorov tests was approved and then the data was analyzed using Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Independent T and Variance Analysis.

Table 1: The mean and SD Distribution of normative identity style among the students in Zabol City

identity Style	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Mean	SD
Normative	12	43	29.55	4.11

Table 2: The mean and SD distribution and total score of tendency to drugs in the students of Zabol City

variables tendency to addiction aspects	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Mean	SD
Environmental	5	20	11.45	2.38

Personal	4	18	6.30	2.31
Social	7	29	15.60	3.47
Total Score	16	56	35.38	4.89

According to above table the social aspect with (15.60± 3.47) has the maximum and personal aspect with (6.31±2.30) has the minimum average scores in drug trend.

Table 3: The relationship between normative identity style with addiction tendency among the students in Zabol City

addiction tendency normative identity style	Environmental	Personal	Social	
Normative	R=-0.27 P<0.001	R=-0.11 P=0.04	R=-0.15 P<0.001	R=-0.32 P<0.001

There was a statistically significant relationship between normative identity style with total score and aspects of addiction tendency (p<0.001).

Conclusion

We study the relationship between normative identity style and drug abuse among the students in Zabol City in this paper. The results of this study showed that the drug tend score in students is lower than middle (37.8±38.89). results of the research done by Reza Khani Moghadam [13] titled as “comparison of drug use and its causes among the students in Tehran showed that Mean and standard deviation is lower than middle (7.20± 99.23) which is consistent with the study.

The results of this study show that among the aspects of tendency to addiction, the social aspect has the greatest cause and the personal cause has the lowest score in this study. in a study done by Rezakhani [13], The social aspect has reported the highest score and the personal score has reported the lowest score which is consistent with the study. The results of research done by Faghieh [12], titled as “studying the relationship between identity styles and tendency to addiction in student of Bukan City” showed a significant relationship between identity styles and tendency to addiction. Students who had a tendency to drugs had disoriented and avoidance identity style and students who did not have a tendency to drugs had between norms and information styles. Amiri [14]

also studied about the relationship between the identity styles with trends in drug among the teenagers in Afsarieh area of Tehran. The results showed that there is a significant relationship among the information style, norm style and confusion style of tendency to drugs which is consistent with the study.

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