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Abstract: This study has been done as testing power of Agnew’s strain theory in specifying women addiction. Agnew’s idea is that the sources of strain do not have social class nature. And each person disregards to his social class base, if faces to strain, negative feelings may be created by him therefore committed social deviance like addiction to narcotics. As to answer to the question of “ why all people under strain do not commit social deviance, he has pointed to interfering factors such as religiosity and self-esteem which can reduce negative feelings and decrease social deviance like addiction. This project has been done by survey method. 180 of addictive women in quitting turned to centers of self-reagent of Tehran (Khorshid House, Martyr family, Martyr Mellat Doost) have been investigated. Research conclusion shows that addictive women faced to different kinds of psychological and social stains. By investigating interfering variables distinguished that self-esteem and religiosity done as decreasing factors of strain and consequently decreasing addiction.

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Key word: Agnew’s General Strain Theory; Addiction; Self-esteem; Religiosity

1.Introduction

In recent decades, significant improvement has been done in understanding the issue and cause of addiction and its prevention and treatment. It has been done according to men requirements and also in addiction action aimed addicted men. However the portion of women in narcotics consumption is less than men, women addiction has been evaluated as personal, familial and social problem which requires to research by purpose of identifying related factors to it and presenting effective approaches due to prevention, resistance and treatment (Adler.F.1983). Estimating statistics indicates addicted women in Iran just containing 5 percent of total addicted but due to their addiction, they bear harmful losses such as prostitution, shoplifting and divorce. This research

Deliberates the power rate of Agnew’s strain theory as one of the famous theories in social psychological range, indicating women addiction. In this research by using general strain theory of Agnew, the relation between strain

imposed on women and negative feelings due to strain and tendency to addiction among them has been investigated. Further, surveyed intrusion variables such as religiosity, self-esteem which according to Agnew’s opinion can reduce the effect of strain on person then decrease the addiction tendency.

Rahmati (2002) in a research named as “effective factors on starting narcotics, pointing to addicted women position” dealt with investigating addicted in 10 province of Iran and concluded that using cigarette and alcohol are effective on using narcotics. Also this research pointed the role of friends and some social places such as parks and prisons (Rahmati, 2002). Findings result from the research of Hassan abadi and Mohadessi (2009) in terms of “personal, familial, social and economical characteristics of addicted prisoner women” has been done which shows narcotics consumption is among all women in different social criteria and racial, cultural and social groups (Abadi and

Mohaddesi, (2009). Rahimi moaghar(2004) in a research as named “outbreak and patterns of narcotics consumption and women addiction in Iran” concluded that the nature of women addiction has been known less in Iran and commonly addicted women requirements have been ignored in government program very much. Finding of this research described the consumption rate of heroin among these women as concerning issue (Rahimi Moaghar, 2004). A research by Najjari (2006) in terms of “investigating addiction in referring addicted women to center of quitting addition of Tehran(2005-2006) “ shows that because of Iranian cultural structure, addiction in women relatively is more hidden than men. In a research dealt with “relation between women identity and addiction” shows addicted women group in compare with other women , are more identical problems (Najjari,2006). Identity crisis result from cold relation of parents with their children, loss of commitment to familial and religious values, presence of person in abnormal group which there are more possibilities of abusing narcotics consumption among young women (Javadi, 2008). Agnew and White (1992) have done a research as named “investigating general strain theory of guilt and criminal” among youngsters of New Jerzy (Agnew,1992). Results of data confirmed general strain theory of Agnew because evaluation of strain positively has significant effects on criminal and narcotics consumption (Agnew, R. and White, R. (1992). Eitle (2002) in a research as “identifying strain sources caused social deviance in women” dealt with some evaluations of stain theory such as sexual discrimination and tendency to social deviance among 821 samples of young women of south eastern America districts. Research conclusions indicate that sexual discrimination as strain source of important forecasting women social deviance (Eitle, D. 2002). Findings of Bergstom (1998) in Sweden in terms of “women in various stages of narcotics consumption“ indicates that cultural and social background in which women lived and determined policies they chose when faced to horror and sadness, have been effective on their tendency to narcotics. Addicted women have the same experiences in childhood, commonly their fathers were addicted and most of them have been from unorganized family (Bergsten, M. 1998). Niv and Hser (2007)in a comparative research studied women and men of narcotics consumption and concluded inability to make a right relationship with others and loss of relationship with spouse intensify the

tendency to narcotics in women and they use narcotics as establishing relationship with a dependant spouse to narcotics. Investigating past records indicate that this records mainly lack of certain theoretical frame to specify addiction among women (Nov, N. and Hser, Y. I. 2007).

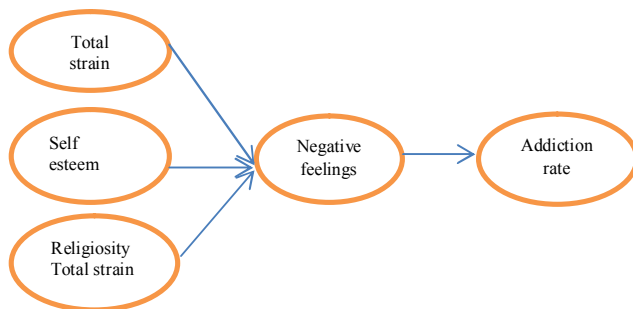
2. Materials and Methods

Until seventy decade of Anno Domini due to low and tolerate rate of women social deviance such as property deviance, addiction to narcotics, alcohol and violence deviance sociologists paid attention less. As women become free from their traditional families, decrease of social limits, development of women social actions, and entrance of women to making job, women social deviance increase and sociologists by emphasis on social variables and cultural components dealt with indicating women social deviance such as breaking out of addiction among them (Adler, F. 1975). Research of sociology usually know the tendency to addiction among women is a reaction to patriarchy system, sexual discrimination and powerless (Smart, C. 1976). Some other theorists in indicating social women social deviances such as addiction to narcotics, have pointed to social controlling and socialization process of women (Singer, S.I. and Levine, M. 1988)

Social psychological for sake of knowing and forecasting reaction of men and women to problems which they faced, have obtained wide evidences in supporting related hypotheses to sexual differences in social deviance behavior and emphasized to feeling in women and its relation to tendency to doing social deviance like addiction, alcoholism, prostitution (Moghaddam, F. M. 1998). The theory of this research determined by use of strain theory of Agnew which is in social psychological range. Agnew believes that strain creates negative feelings in people and theses negative feelings are related to social deviance behavior (addiction). In addition, negative feelings appear as introverted negative feelings and extroverted ones (Lawson, T. and Heaton, T. 1999). Based on Agnew’s strain theory, strain is the main factor of tendency to social deviances such as addiction. Everyone according to his lifestyle may be exposed to strain and committed social strain. Since strain has different dimensions like strain due to death of parents, negative relationship with others, inappropriate relation with family members, dissatisfaction with his/her spouse, inappropriate situation of job and school and

relative deprivation. Different dimensions are combined with each other result a total strain (Steffensmeier, D. and Emilie, A. 1999). The rate of addiction with length dimension of consumption period (1=less than a year, 2=one to two years, 3=two years or more), kind of consumption material (1=opium, 2=juice of opium, 3=heroin and its derivation) times of daily consumption (1=once, 2=twice, 3=three times or more), consumption manner (1=lighting, 2=eating, 3= injection) has been evaluated. The sum score of person from these dimensions is his score of his addiction rate. As to answer to the question of “why all people under strain do not commit social deviance, Agnew introduces conditional and intrusive variables which in this research religiosity and self-esteem are considered as conditional and intrusive variables (fig1).

Fig1) Theory Model of Research



Hypotheses of research:

There is a relation between strain and negative feelings.

There is a relation between strain and addiction rate.

There is a relation between self-esteem and negative feelings.

There is a relation between self-esteem and addiction rate.

There is a relation between religiosity and addiction rate.

There is a relation between religiosity and negative feelings.

There is a relation between negative feelings and addiction rate.

This research has been done by quantitative methodology approach and survey method. Questionnaire is as evaluative application and capped evaluation ranges of total strain (strain of parents death, strain of inappropriate relationship

of family members with each other, strain of inappropriate relation with spouse, strain of job, strain of school, strain of economic, strain due to relation cut, strain of deprivation) negative feelings range, self-esteem range, and religiosity range. For assurance of reliability of ranges used in questionnaire, applied Cronbach's Alfa correlation the result of this test is 0.85, that is state our questionnaire has good reliability because it is bigger than 0.7 (table 1). Questionnaire validity determined by referring to Agnew's strain theory and adaptation of questions with elements of this theory, also consulting with professors in theoretical range of social science and psychology.

Table 1: results of test of reliability evaluation ranges.

Cronbach's Alfa correlation	0.85
N	180

Statistical society studied in this research is addicted women turned to centers of self-reagent of Tehran (Khorshid house, Martyr Family, Martyr Mellat Doost). Women in this centers use methadone syrup. Number is 180 people which chosen by sampling method simply and available, means during three months referring women exposed to inquiry. Data analysis, analyzed by using “statistical package of social science SPSS”.

Research finding show 62.2 percent of responders were about 30 years or less. Education level of 74.9 percent of them were illiterate or low education. As occupation, 80 percent of women jobs were laborious either formal (like factory jobs) or informal (homesick labor). About social deviance material, in general, crack consumption has highest frequency. 31.3 percent of responders started within 1-12 recent months (collecting data time) to using narcotics consumption. In general, 62.2 percent of addicted consumed narcotics during three recent years. By attention to obtained information, 90.4 percent of responders have had background in quitting addiction and renewed to start.

3.Results

Table 2 shows there is meaningful relation between Total strain and negative feelings about 99 percent. Since the correlation coefficient is positive (+0.212) as strain increases, negative feelings increase as well.

Table 2: correlation test of total strain and negative feelings.

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	Total strain	180	+0.212	0.004
Dependent	Negative feelings			

Table 3 indicates relation between strain and addiction rate in women. Since the correlation coefficient is positive (+0/264) and meaningfulness level(0/000) there is a meaningful relation strain variable with their addiction rate.

Table 3: correlation test of total strain and addiction rate.

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	religiosity	180	-0.028	0.707
Dependent	addiction rate			

Table 4 indicates relation between self-esteem and negative feeling of addicted women. since the Pearson correlation coefficient equals -0/248, self-esteem variable is related to negative feelings. Because the correlation coefficient is negative, by decreasing self-esteem, negative feelings increase in addicted. Meaningfulness level is 0/001 which shows this correlation from statistical aspect 99 percent is meaningful.

Table 4: indicates relation between self-esteem and negative feeling.

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	self-esteem	180	-0.248	0.001
Dependent	negative feeling			

Table 5 indicates relation between self-esteem and the rate of women addiction. Since correlation coefficient value is -0.184 and being negative, decreasing self-esteem cause increasing of women addiction rate. This correlation has 0.95 percent of meaningfulness.

Table 5: indicates relation between self-esteem and addiction rate.

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	self-esteem	180	-0.184	0.014
Dependent	addiction rate			

Table 6 indicates there is relation between religiosity and negative feelings. Since correlation coefficient value (-0.271) is negative,

religiosity has inverted relation with negative feelings. The meaningfulness equals to 0.001 indicates this correlation has 99 percent of meaningfulness.

Table 6: indicates there is relation between religiosity and negative feelings

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	religiosity	180	-0.271	0.001
Dependent	negative feelings			

Table 7 is indicator of relation between religiosity and addiction rate. By attention to correlation coefficient value (-0.028), the relation between these variables is negative but is not

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	Total strain	180	+0.264	0.000
Dependent	addiction rate			

meaningful.

Table 7: indicator of relation between religiosity and addiction rate.

Table 8 indicates relation between negative feelings and women addiction rate. Since this Pearson correlation coefficient value equals +0.191, negative feelings increase addiction rate among women. Meaningfulness level is 0.026 which indicates this correlation has 0.95 percent of meaningfulness.

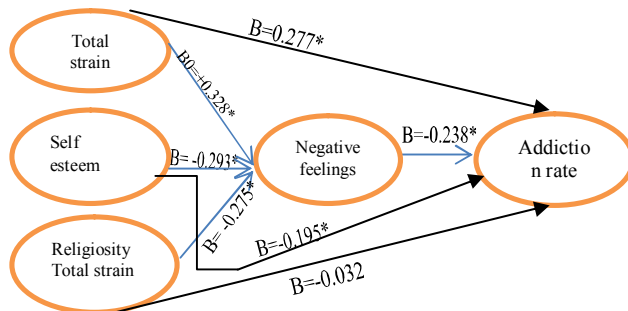
Table 8: indicates relation between negative feelings and women addiction rate.

variables		N	Correlation coefficient value	Sig (2-tail)
Independent	negative feelings	180	+0.191	0.026
Dependent	addiction rate			

For investigating research model used from analysis course statistics(fig 2). Analysis course model in this research by use of multivariable regression has been organized stage by stage method for calculating course correlations, which

investigated relative effect of direct and indirect relation of variables and gained course diagram. For drawing model, used from β correlation of variables which their T values set in meaningful level. By attention to analysis course model among inserted parameter in model, direct effect on addiction rate (length of consumption duration, kind of drugs, time of daily consumption, consumption manner) has been determined by total strain and negative feelings variables. Total strain can inter into model at first stage. Beta weight for this variable is 0.277 at entrance stage, which indicate the most percent of changes of dependent variable (addiction rate). This means whatever strain is more on person, he experienced more addiction rate. Another variable is middleman variable of negative feelings that can has the most direct effect on addiction rate after total strain. Beta weight for this variable at direct entrance stage is +0.238. self-esteem variable as third variable has direct negative effect on addiction rate ($\beta = 0.195$). religious variable has not been in direct relation but its increasing cause people experience less negative feelings ($\beta = -0.275$), therefore by attention to indirect effect of negative feelings on addiction rate, person addiction rate would be decreased.

Fig2) : direct and indirect intrusive effects on addiction rate.



4. Discussions

This research has been investigated women addiction by theoretical frame of "Robert Agnew's strain theory" therefore strain is the main and effectual variable on tendency to social deviances such as women addiction. Agnew defined strain as "negative relationship with others" means a relation which person dose not like it and these relation make tension and negative conditions. Then tensions, negative conditions and feelings cause social evidences like tendency to addiction. According to

Agnew's opinion negative relationship with others prevent to reach valuable positive aims and suppress motivations of thinking about positive values. In this research negative relationship with others measured by indicators such as inappropriate relationship with spouse, inappropriate job relation, inappropriate school relation which according to Agnew such unpleasant relations make negative feelings and condition result tendency to social deviance. According to Agnew's opinion, probable answers of person versus strain results from negative relation and feelings and tension, can be revenge from causer of this actions, would be illegal narcotics consumption or other consumption (Agnew, R. (1992). Findings of this research confirmed Agnew's strain theory, means that strain affects on both negative feeling of women and their tendency to addiction. . As to answer to the question of "why all people under strain do not commit social deviance, he has pointed to interfering factors such as religiosity and self-esteem which can reduce negative feelings and decrease social deviance indirectly. In this research self-esteem reduces negative feeling and addiction and religiosity cause reduction of negative feelings (fig 2). According to research findings, one of significant and effective factor on women addiction rate is strains due to negative relationship with others in family, school, job. Therefore, marriage satisfaction during all life stage, appropriate behavior of school employer with students, which can be possible by teaching relation skill to teachers and managers, could be affect on decreasing negative feelings in women and also reduction of addiction tendency. Teaching social skills, like relationship skills in different life stage increase power of women and make contact with their friends, therefore decrease their vulnerability in addiction tendency.

It should be noted that job environment, specially laborious environment is one of strain environment for women which attention to women right in job environment by employers and managers can be effective on reducing strain and negative feelings and addiction among them. Research conclusion shows that religiosity and self-esteem rate has been meaningful relation with negative feelings and addiction directly or indirectly. Therefore, enforcement of self-esteem and religiosity educating in addicted women can make positive significant result in reducing addiction.

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