

The role of Resilience in preventing drug abuse and perversionsNematollah Babaei^{1*}

1. Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University, Varamin, Iran

Article history:

Received date: 1 September 2017

Review date: 19 November 2017

Accepted date: 28 December 2017

Printed on line: 19 March 2018

Keywords:Resilience, drug abuse, perversion,
Youth**Abstract**

Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate a new dimension of prevention that is called resilience. **Methodology:** The study seeks to find that resilient young people in similar economic conditions do not suffer from any substance or deformity. The method of this study was comparative causality and the statistical population included 18-29 year olds who were randomly assigned to 700 out of those who were overweight or delinquent and 700 healthy young people. Tools Measurement of the questionnaire (checklist) was made by the researcher and the scale of the relationship between male and female. **Findings:** The findings showed that healthy young people had a significant difference in effective factors in comparison with young people who were not healthy. **Discussion:** Regarding the most important personal and family factors that were discussed in this study, having the ideal ideals in young people is an effective factor in resilience and should be considered in educational and social planning. Family life The presence of parents responsible for parenting skills, a positive family atmosphere and intimate relationships with children, adolescents and young people should be mentioned. In order to establish parenting skills for interacting with children and childcare, we need to correct the gap in this field. As a result, research findings provide a new dimension of prevention that can be used to educate teenagers and youth.

Please cite this article as: Babaei, N. (2018). The role of Resilience in preventing drug abuse and perversions, *Iranian journal of educational Sociology*, 1(8), 108-114.

* Corresponding Author: Email: drbabaei@yahoo.com

1. Introduction

So far and mainly preventive research on drug use and other social harm to young people has focused on problematic behaviors and identifying risk factors and at high risk and high risk populations, and the best way to prevent the onset of one The problem is focused on the causes and factors affecting its emergence. In recent years, some studies have shown that focusing on risk factors, despite its positive effects, is not a definitive approach, since many people were expected to be caught in addiction and distractions due to the presence of risk factors in the peripheral environment. Be socially protected, remain immune and have been able to respond to problems, problems and crises. There appears to be a new dimension in prevention that its features in the concept of resilience and strengthening the positive attributes of individuals to enhance decision-making power against obstacles and problems, and its meaning and concept is different from the risk factors and the protection that has been made in this study is comparatively young people who have been able to withstand, despite the relatively similar economic situation, being resistant to addiction and deviance (Verner, 1995).

2. literature Review

Around the 1970s, a group of transformational psychologists focused on children and adolescents who, despite the risk of experiencing, were able to experience success and health. These scholars established a movement based on the belief that resilience could be effective in developing programs, policies and interventions aimed at improving competence and preventing or reducing problems in life (Masten, 1995).

The fundamental message of the study is that, in order to promote the competence of children and young people at risk, they should rely on strategies to prevent, correct and compensate for existing threats, for those who live in adverse environmental conditions such as poverty, It provides some kind of incentive energy to prevent proper deviations (Garmezy, 1993). In general, the term "resonance" refers to the factors and processes that lead to adaptive consequences in spite of adverse conditions. A risk-focused approach to general health and reduction of infectious diseases has been very beneficial, but in the field of behavioral and social science, interventions in social deviations have more beneficial effects (Verner, 1995). This is why it is advisable to focus on children who live in disadvantaged situations using a resilient approach to their empowerment. The results of studies have shown that more than 50% of such children do not experience major problems in adolescence. For over 20 years, the focus of this study was on the cumulative effects of stresses on critical and merit variables. In a study that lasted about three decades, children at risk were examined. The results of the study showed that more than a third of these children were regarded as worthy, reliable and caring people, and compared to others, they were seen in Active and affectionate children, who were independent, progressive during primary education, were also closely linked with one of their coaches or parents (Mohammadi, 2005).

Resonant research has shown that strengthening resilience, such as promoting human development, is a process, not a program. Rutter (1985) believes that the term "protecting" processes that contain the dynamic nature of resilience should be used instead of the protective factors. Persistent research shows that the orientation of the educational prevention and development of adolescents should be first and foremost in the light of the plan and emphasis and how to do what we want to change. In other words, we move from focusing on content to focus on context (Kayani Dehkordi, 2004).

In the context of rescuing various approaches and models, in the vast majority of cases, there is little difference. In the early approaches that began in conjunction with the onset of the movement of studies and research, emphasis was placed on identifying individual abilities rather than paying attention to factors. It was risky (Benson, 1997). Werner and Smith pursued their 30-year studies in this field, and the results of studies, features and abilities such as consistency and tolerance, the power of the word, desire for improvement, and self-esteem, were shown to be consistent with the resilience of the individual (Verner, 1995).

In most approaches, emphasis is on resilience to the process, so the various situations of failure and success that occur will result in a person's coherence and ultimate resilience. This model, which can be interpreted as a gradual, process, or challenge model, believes that: bisexual psychological integrity is provided after collapse (Richardson, 2002). If the challenge is successful, it helps the person to be prepared to deal with the next problem; this model should seek an optimal level of stress and challenge.

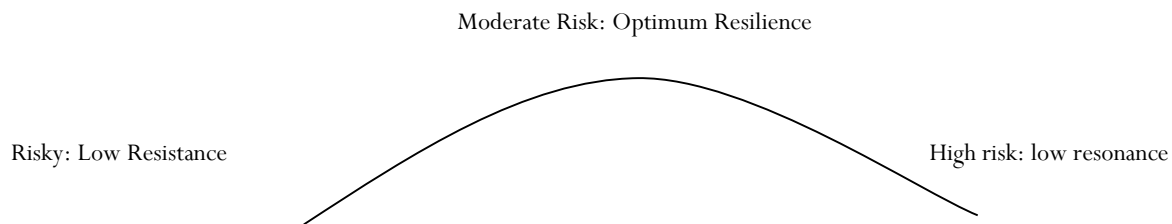


Figure 1. Optimal Challenging Resonance Model

This model and approach believes that resiliency and resilience are more than a disintegration match. By this, Piaget and Kelberg are also in this approach (Ibid).

The first theorists who studied resonance studies described it as a multi-dimensional general feature. Studies of the role of family and its effect on resilience of this sentence are. (Patterson, 2002). Some researchers have focused on the subjects that can be taught in rescuing, to consider a different category of researchers to resonate a complex and spectral nature and put it as "dynamic protective factors" (Morrison, 2002), as well as Richardson (2002) presented the characteristics of resilient people and sought to establish unity between existing approaches and propose an interdisciplinary exchange for study on resonance. Richardson believes that human progress in the life of the product is a challenge that makes it more consistent and resilient. A long-term study of some factors associated with resilience has suggested self-esteem, interest in exercise, proper bonding and dependency with the subject, the happiness of the home environment and family-balanced care (Fergusson, 1996).

In 1985, Rutter emphasized the protective role of religious beliefs and spirituality in resisting research, and confirms Bloom's view of his studies. (Blum, 1998). In Salb's studies (2001), emphasis has been placed on the role of membership in religious, social and religious groups, and effective communication with adults and positive experiences in school. In Wiman's (1993) studies, more emotional relationships with family and mentors play a key role in It offers resilience and proposes to strengthen the family and infantry functions to prevent delinquency. In this regard, Game and Grant studies (2002) also indicate that parental neglect in childcare causes children and adolescents to be victimized. According to Markham et al. (2003), family

relevance can as a protective factor for sexual hazard behaviors, even among high-risk individuals. The researchers suggest that facilitating parent-child relationships promote resilient factors. (Mohammadi, 2005).

Altogether, most research suggests many common areas in the field of resilience that one of the most common protective and resilient factors can be the most important individual factors such as cognitive skills, life skills, positive perception and positive perception. Life, feeling of humor and self-esteem. Regarding the most important family factors, parenting responsibilities should include parenting skills, positive family and intimate relationships with adolescents and children. It is possible to point out the factors within society to link with groups and social organizations, schools or the positive social climate, good neighborhoods, and access to good social and security services. Within the country, several studies have so far been conducted under the title "Resilience" in many cases. The most important of them is a two-part study conducted in the doctoral dissertation, in which both of them addressed the role of resilience in preventing drug abuse. The first one is related to Massoud Mohammadi, who studied the factors influencing resilience in people at risk of substance abuse, to examine the direct and indirect effects of adaptive and individual skills on substance abuse. Another concerns Mansoureh Kayani Dehkordi, who also explores the objective and interfering factors of resilience against addiction. These two studies have examined the role of the internal factors of drug resilience and have reached the same results in terms of effective communication with one parent or appropriate relationship with an adult and other factors that were measured by the researcher-made questionnaire. The common point of both studies is related to the factors of persistence with the prevention and non-use of drug abuse. Salahuddin Karimi and others also found similar results in an article from the study on drug resilience and drug use. The Social Welfare Number 45 is set out in 1391.

3. Methodology

The present study is a comparative or case-control study in which 700 young drug users or poor offenders and the control group were the same number of healthy and poor people. Entry requirements were: aged 18 to 29 years, having at least elementary degrees and upper secondary education, being male and being poor (based on their monthly or family income). The tool used in this part of the study was a checklist for cultural, sporting, religious, and social activities and the existence of an aspiration for restitution in the form of 47 questions, which is here due to the limitation only to findings of the type of ideals and ideals It is enough to be shaken. In relation to the effect of the relationship between parents and children on the scale of the relationship between male and female, the Validity / Validity Scale was used. In Iran, its validity validity was confirmed, and in the form of 19 questions, whose reliability was calculated at least 92% by Predictor (2002), was used. Descriptive statistics and independent T-test and Chi-square test were used to study the findings. The main hypotheses were that there was a significant difference between the quality of the relationship between the old and the young, as well as the types of jurors and jurors of the young people of the poor families and the families of the poor, poor or poor. Because the size of the male-female child is also widespread, here too, the entry into the findings of the subscales obtained in the study is also avoided and only refers to the difference between the meanings of the two groups. For sampling, 700 young drug users or poor criminals in prisons were selected randomly from the same group of young and healthy controls.

Entry requirements were: aged 18 to 29 years, having at least elementary degrees and upper secondary education, being male and being poor (based on their monthly or family income).

4. Findings

To examine the hypothesis "There is a significant difference between the quality of the correlation between the old and the younger families of the poor and the families of the young and the offenders (including the consumption of materials) in the relationship between male and female," using the 19-item form, Validity-Child Relationship Scale The following results were obtained:

Table 1. Quality of the Relationship Between the Families of the Poor and Non-Peoples, and the Poor and the Cruel

Variable	d f	T	Mean differences	number	group	P value
The quality of the relationship but the child	118	7/65	34/60	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	
Positive affection	118	5/29	23/4	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	
Relationship	118	4/23	10/32	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	
Paternal relationship	118	7/92	20/6	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	
Father's anger	58	2/30	1/32	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	
Mother's head	58	-1/91	-1/06	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	
Mother's replication	118	2/32	3/60	700	resistant	0/01
				700	unresistant	

As shown in Table 1, the calculated level was used to compare the quality of the parent-child relationship between the two groups of victimized and offender youths who were in the same economic situation (poverty). Statistically, in relation to the quality of the parent-child relationship, the calculated T-value with a degree of freedom is $118 \text{ df} = 7.65$, which is statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.01$.

Therefore, this research hypothesis is confirmed; that is, the quality of the relationship between the male and the female is better in young and healthy young people than in the young and the poor. In other cases, such as positive affection, relationship, paternal relationship, father's anger, and mother's replication, all cases are confirmed with a significant level, and the effect Parents' skills in communicating and educating children and preventing the criminalization of children are proven by the assumption of other factors.

Table 2. Having ideals and resources for resilient young people and offenders

<i>P</i>	<i>d f</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	number	group	<i>P</i>
Have fun	1430	2/525	114/977	700	resistant	0/000
				700	unresistant	
Strive and work	1428	10-/872	154/897	700	resistant	0/000
				700	unresistant	
Helping others and growing the community	1431	8/282	4/834	700	resistant	0/028
				700	unresistant	

According to Table 2, the difference between the average percentage of the importance of ideals and ideals in the offender and resilient people is significant in terms of being at work, at work and at 99% confidence level, and 95% confidence level to help others and community development is. Thus, this hypothesis also confirms that individuals are resilient to those whose social aspirations are greater, and their means are not merely individual, but that they are active in helping others and the development of society from their aspirations and values.

5. Discussion

As it was seen, the calculated level of comparison of the quality of the relationship between the male and female non-offenders and offenders who were in the same economic situation (poverty) was statistically significant at the significant level, in other words, the quality The relationship between "valinee" and "offspring" in the group of non-criminals and poor young people is better than poor non-criminals, and if we want a healthy and socially harmless society, we must fundamentally consider parenting skills for parenting and Let's start a more healthy and productive relationship with children, teens and young people.

The values and aspirations of the perpetrators are more about the stage of enjoyment and the provision of everyday needs, while individuals are equally attentive to the others and the society in which they live, their attitudes and their criticisms are not merely individual. Subject to the findings of Werner in 1995 regarding the impact of values and discrepancies on the resilience of individuals. According to similar results of this study with these studies, the resiliency factors are not merely related to a particular region or culture, and a more generalized It has to try to create human values and resolutions in children and adolescents.

In sum, most research suggests many common areas of resilience that one of the most common protective and resilient factors to individual factors, such as cognitive skills, life skills, positive perception, and positive life-span, A sense of humor and self-esteem. In the case of intra-community factors linked to groups and social organizations, schools with positive social atmosphere, good neighborhoods, and access to good social and security services can be mentioned. Regarding the most important personal and family factors that were discussed in this study, having the ideal ideals in young people is an effective factor in resilience and should be considered in educational and social planning. Family life The presence of parents responsible for parenting skills, a positive family atmosphere and intimate relationships with children, adolescents and young

people should be mentioned. In order to establish parenting skills for interacting with children and childcare, we need to correct the gap in this field.

References

- Benson, P.L. (1997) All kids are our kids. Minneapolis: Search Institute.
- Blum, R. (1998). The Minnesota Adolescent Health Survey Implication for physicians. *Minnesota Medicine*, 71; 143-6.
- Fergusson, D.M. (1997). Adolescent Resiliency to Family Adversity. *journal child Psychiatry*. Vol 37, No (3), 281-292.
- Garmezy, N (1993). Stressors of childhood. In N. Garmezy and M. Rutter New York: Mc Grew Hill. Masten, A. S., Resilience in Development, *Handbook of Positive Psychology*, New York, 1995.
- Kayani Dehkordi, Mansoureh (2004). Investigating the Objective Factors and Interventions for Adoption against Substance Abuse in Male and Female Non-Subjects. University of Rehabilitation Sciences and Social Welfare. Ph.D. thesis.
- Masten, A.S., (1995). Resilience in development. *Hand book of positive psychology*. New York.
- Mohammadi, Masoud (2005). Investigating the Effective Factors of Distribution in Persons at Risk of Expenditure. University of Social Welfare Rehab. PhD Thesis.
- Morrison, G.M, (2002) proactive factors related to antisocial behavior *journal of clinical psychology* 58, 277-290.
- Patterson, J.M., (2002). Understanding family resilience. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 58, 233-246.
- Richardson, GE, (2002) Mental Health promotion through Resilience and Resiliency Education, *International Journal of Emergency mental health*.
- Verner J, D (1995) The Psychological Tasks of Child, *American Journal of Psychology* , 53(2), 230-243