



The Comparison of Personality Features among the Students due to their positive and Negative Aspects to the Drugs among the Fourth grade Students in Ilam

Mostafa Akbari

Department of Psychology, Razi University.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the personality features among the students due to their positive and negative aspects to drugs in the fourth grade student's addiction in Ilam city. The study society includes; 963 male, fourth-grade students in Ilam. They were chosen 274 persons as an example – table and they were tested by drug – tendency questionnaire, then they were chosen 60 persons as the main example. There were 30 persons who took the highest marks, they were entitled the group with positive tendency to use drugs, besides they were 30 persons who took the least marks as the negative aspect, they took M.M.P.I questionnaire, there were used t-statistical methods of independent groups to test the research hypotheses. Results show that there are different between depression, Schizophrenia, Paranoia, the student's psychological weakness due to the positive and negative view to drugs. The results show that the students who were positive view to drugs took the highest marks in the fore mentioned psychological disorders than the students who had negative view to drugs.

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Introduction

Some people use drugs due to their internal or external causes, because they are motivating, but they are not able to avoid them, while they are harmful. The word “addicted” was used in the limited form, they were usually used for those who depend on alcohol or drugs, while such drugs influence on the psychological, emotional, conscious behavior of people (Setudeh, 2004: 83)¹. Societies have tried to abuse the drugs in the form of children's and teen's instructions by adds, media since 1980, but they did not succeed so much.

The prevention aims to instruct children and teens to resist the drugs in the learning, social programs of life skills. Addiction means the condition which is made by repeatedly using drugs or artificial, or natural materials that cause some people physically and psychologically depend on them, therefore it is difficult to avoid them. The organ of world hygiene has replaced drug dependence to drug abuse in 1964 (Shamloo, 2005: 36). This study tries to compare four main psychological disorders among the people who had either positive or negative view to the drugs, these four factors are:

1- Depression: It is the psychological condition concerning with feeling sin, impatience, abandonment, solitude, avoiding some groups, here, it means the mark which was taken by comparing M.M.P.I questionnaire of depression.

2- Paranoia: It is the psychological condition which has been defined by America council of psychology, the fifth edition of psychological disorders as hallucination and imagination through which the patient usually thinks somebody or something tries to disturb him or there is some plan for him, finally, it is the results of marks of paranoia tests.

3- Schizophrenic: It is psychological condition including hallucination, illusion, confused conversation or behaviors which take more than 6 weeks. It is shown by marks of M.M.P.I questionnaires.

4- Psychastheia: This measurement examines the anxious features, practical obsession, it usually measures the continuous obsession referring to fear, low-self-confidence, useless sensitivity, fickle mind. The high marks of this test show anxiety, indecision, and the lack of consideration, and the low marks show a happy, self-confident person (Mirzamani, 2001: 32)². The countries which have succeeded to resist with drugs show that their success requires the scientific knowledge of addicts, the first and secondary prevention due to the native variables (Kaplan and Sadocks, 2000: 46)³. The authors of comprehensive lessons of Kaplan psychology took addiction (drug dependence) as the results of use of some special drugs due to the abuse models (Ibid, 53)⁴, but the issue is not so simple as it seems to answer this question, why some special persons commit the abuse drug or drug dependence, while other do not. On the other hand, one of the main questions of psychologists and researchers of behavior science is whether the special personality features of addicts are different or whether such features are results of changing the use of drugs in the long career or whether the addicts had these features before addiction, or are the effects of fore-mentioned features different due to the different, cultural, social societies?

Some researchers have reported Maniger features in the alcoholic personality, it may be taken as the first scientific struggle to define the addict personality. He concluded that the drug dependence accompanying arrogance, the lack of emotional development, to be bilateral to those who play role in their life, the lack of tolerance failure, self-sin, confused, sexual role are some features of addicts due to the statistical researches (Okhovat, 1976: 66; Heydari, 2003: 65)⁵.

Whereas the next researches rejected the fore-mentioned features as those of addicts, Fisher et al examined some features of those who were tentative to be addicted, he studied on 108 addicts who have been doomed in the hospitals due to five items

Tele:

E-mail addresses: masy136974@yahoo.com

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tests of personality. The data analysis has approved two personality features such as high psych asthenia and less duty play an important role in committing addiction (Fisher, 1998: 43)⁶. Some researchers such as Brewer et al (1998), Parke, et al (1996), Ayzenck (1997) agree in it, while Ayzenck believes high psychotism and nortism are not limited to addicts, while they are reported in other psychological conditions.

He believes some of addict's personality features do not pave the way for addiction, instead it is the results of abusing drug in the long term. Sadock and Kaplan found that there are about 30 to 60 percent of addicts contain anti-social personality, while it is 2 to 3 percent in the common society (Sadock B., Kaplan, 1996: 23)⁷. In other words, the high percent of addicts showed a social behavior either before or after addiction (Personality disorder before eighteens).

They assert that such addictions accompanied with a social disorders, such addicts psychologically suffer more than those who had not they are less content of their life, more abandoned, more depressed, on the contrary with fore mentioned findings, some researchers believe in the native variables of addiction (Gelman, 2001: 49)⁸.

The cultural, visible difference of family structure, the controversy tensions of family, the difference of value organs, the social behavior, the social understandings, and their effects on the wish-making, the deep difference between Iranian and Occidental societies ignore use to assign the western findings of Iranian addicts, while it is necessary to know the personality features of Iranian addicts. The first studies were done by Okhovat et al in 1974 on 103 addicts who were doomed in Tehran hospitals. They were in 20 to 40 years old; including 61 persons who were addicted to heroin and 20 percent to opium. They were chosen 89 persons due to age, genital aspects and education as the conscious group, the addicts showed their psychotic and neurotic features. The addict's marks were higher in anxiety, tendency-depression, loneliness, poor, emotional relations, uselessness feeling than the conscious group (Heydari Pahlavian, 2003: 46)⁹.

Other studies aim to assign the narration in the short term of MMPI in some addicts who were doomed to hospital in Vanak in 1976. They reported that the addict's marks were meaningfully higher than common society due to PT, SC, PD (Ibid: 82). There have rarely written some researches due to the personality of Iranian addicts in the two previous decades, therefore, the study tries to provide this need, the main goal is to compare the personality features of addicts and non-addicts due to the profile test of Mine Sutamulit-medical measurement. People are usually accustomed to the drugs through reparation. Those who are addicted to alcohol will be first psychological accustomed. The psychologists consider the social-psychological functions of addicts, them the addicted man will tolerate more drugs, in order to be physically matched. The level of psychological dependence is based on the different levels. It seems LSD is less in heroin and cocaine, hence the manifestation of substance abuse is based on three main features (Davis, Seligman, 1994)¹¹. 1- Abnormal abuse such as daily use and inability to avoid it 2- To increase the social, educational, technical and family issues through abasement, such as while the personal friends and family leave them alone, or it influences on the educational, family relation. 3- The repeated use in at least one month. Those who show the foresaid features are known as the abuse. The second feature is approved among drinkers and addicts (Jenkins, Omally, 1996)¹². Derara classified D.S.M.V which refers to substance. The disorder is as whole classified into two groups: (1) dependence to substance (2) the disorder of

use. The main signs of dependence are a collection of behavioral, knowing, physiological signs which approve that they still continue to use it. The model of repeated use leads to abandonment and the compulsory drug-use.

1- Tolerance – It is more need to the drugs for pollution (the effect of drug) or the decrease or the continue use. The different drugs produce the various tolerances.

Those who use the drugs or motivates will produce more tolerance (ten times) than that are poisonous.

2- Abandonment is a behavioral non-matched change containing physiological, knowing effects due to decrease of a substance in the blood or the person's context. Such signs are more visible in alcohol and addicting drugs than nicotine.

3- The compulsory behavior means the addicted person needs more drugs in more time than the beginning. It is while the person spends more time to use and provide drugs and all of his actions will be based upon drugs and social ones will be decreased. The main elements of abuse is based upon non-matched model of using drugs through unsuitable results. It is while the addicted person can't do his duties in his work, his school or his house, because he shows the signs of pollution. The disordered results include the polluted drugs, the continuous wisdom lose, the continuous forget fullness disorder, psychotic disorder, the mood disorder, the anxiety disorder, the sexual disorder. Bahari has examined the psychological health of addicts and common people in 25 in Malayer, the results show that there were sona difference among them. Meharar composed a study in 1990 on the relation between addiction among the young people and the parent's conflicts among the young people in 25 in Boroojerd. The results show that there was meaningful relation between addiction and the parent's conflicts. Moosavi studied on the relation between addiction and depression among the young people in 35 in Minab, the results showed that there was meaningful relations between depression and addiction. Now this study tries to answer whet here there was different between the fourth grade student's personality features and the positive and negative tendency to drugs, therefore there was composed some hypotheses: 1- There was meaningful difference between the fourth grade student's depression and the positive and negative tendency to the drugs, 2- There was meaningful difference between paranoia of the fourth grade students and positive and negative tendency to drugs, 3- There was meaningful difference between schizophrenia and the positive and negative tendency to drugs in the fourth grade students, 4- There was meaningful different between the psychological looseness and the positive and negative tendency to drugs in the fourth grade students.

Methodology

This study is based on comparative cause and the goal is to find the possible causes of a behavioral model, hence the behavioral tests were compared with those which were not. The study society includes the fourth grade student in Ilam including 2404, 960 male and 1777 female. Among them, the 274 male were chosen by Kerjcie and Morgan determing sample size for research activities as well as the questionnaire at addiction tendency. There were 30 persons who showed the highest tendency to drugs and there were also 30 persons who had the negative tendency to drugs.

The Tools of Study

There was composed a questionnaire to recognize tendency to drugs by the signs including 24 questions which was the main sample. There were chosen 10 psychologists at addiction centers.

The resistant questions were measured by Alfa Cronbakh

equal to 0.87. Mine Suta multiple personality questionnaire (MMPI) was used to examine the personality features, this test included 13 standard measurement, among which 4 items were chosen meaning inferring, lie-finding, rarely event, edition and ten other measurement were sc, d, its, pd, MF, MA, pt, PA, social introspect which relate to clinical features of a personality. The short form of this test was composed by Mine Suta, American researchers while the long form was used for the goals of study Marnate GG, 1984, Duckworth, 1994), it was also authorized by Iranian researchers (Shokrkon, 1994)¹³.

Findings

1- Statistical tests were used to examine the first hypothesis and comparing the personality features of depression among those who have positive tendency to drugs and those were negative among the fourth grade students in Ilam in the independent groups.

Table (1) shows t-taken is 2.961 from t-table, 2.676 with freedom level of 55 in the meaningful level at %5. It can be said that the hypothesis was approved and it concluded that there was meaningful difference between the depression with the positive tendency to drugs and addiction and the negative tendency to it.

Table (2) shows t-taken is 2.682 and t-table 2.676 with freedom level of 58 in the meaningful level of %5. It can be said that the research hypothesis was approved, hence there was different between the students' positive tendency to drugs and their negative tendency due to Paranoia.

Table (3) shows t-taken is 2.991 of t-table t=2.676 with freedom level at 58 in the meaningful level of %58, it can be said that there is some difference between the student's positive tendency to drugs and their negative ones due to paranoia.

Table (4) shows t-taken is t= 3.170 and t-table is 2.676 with freedom level of 58 in the meaningful level at %5. It can be said that the research hypothesis was approved among the with positive and negative tendency drugs due to pt.

Discussion and Conclusion

Comparing the personality profiles of students due to their positive and negative tendency are different in two personality

groups due to t-taken of fourth grade student's marks due to positive tendency to drugs, in order to compare anxiety and psychological tiredness (PT). the tendency to depression (d), psychopathic behavior (pd) and paranoid thoughts were higher than students, it is a model in the western societies (Marnate GG, Duckworth, 1994)¹⁴. Comparing the personality profiles (MMPI) tests of students in the present study as well as other researches (Heydari, 2003)¹⁵ show higher frequency of psychological disorders in the tests.

Because the past researches have increased the clinical measurement of PT, SC, PD, in 3 measurement among the addicts, such findings help to perceive addiction in Iran's present society as well as the scientific ability due to the first and second prevention. For example, the results of studies have been recently distributed and they show the wide spread at psychological disorder among male addicts is 75 percentages and female is 65 percentage. Jafy showed that the various studies between 30 to 60 percentage of addict's disorder personality, while it is 2 to 3 percentage among common people (Sadock and Kaplan, 2000)¹⁶. The personality disorder contains the continuous personality features which have been formed before 18, and they resist to change (American Psychiatric association). Therefore, the foresaid findings show the addicted personality, but they are not aligned with (Izinick, 1997)¹⁷, on the other hand, normality at personality profile is 22 percentage among the addicts, the present study abandons us to apply the positive view to the students. Such findings show non-cohesive group of students, hence they are not classified in a group. The student's typology should be based on sociological variables as well as psychological functions, therefore, those who have positive tendency to drugs have separately classified, instead, such groups are different to prediction and various treatment, or a treatment which is applicable to a group, or it is destructive or non-affective in others (Nurco, 1997)¹⁸. The addict's typology is important in the scientific prevention of abuse, because the researcher's addiction typology is affective by native and cultural variables due to psychology and society.

Table 1. Comparing depression in two groups due to the positive and negative tendency to drugs

Number	Tests	Middle	T-coefficient	T-table	df	Meaningful level
30	Positive tendency	6.72	2.961	2.676	58	5%
30	Negative tendency	4.61				

Table 2. Comparing Paranoia among the students of two groups with positive and negative tendency

Number	Tests	Middle	T -coefficient	T -table	df	Meaningful level
30	Positive tendency	5.61	2.682	2.676	58	5%
30	Negative tendency	4.01				

Table 3. Comparing Schizophrenia between tests in two groups with positive and negative tendency to drugs

Number	Tests	Middle	T -coefficient	T -table	df	Meaningful level
30	Positive tendency	7.61	2.199	2.676	58	5%
30	Negative tendency	5.83				

Table 4. Comparing pt among tests due to positive and negative tendency to drugs

Number	Tests	Middle	T -coefficient	T -table	df	Meaningful level
30	Positive tendency	7.81	2.399/1017	2.676	58	5%
30	Negative tendency	5.61				

Avoiding the foresaid features of two previous decades is one of causes to decrease the prediction of addiction in our country. Golman's scientific reports show that the societies who have involved in the political issues are more sensitive to the psychological damages (Daniel, 1995). Our society has faced the different, economic, social, cultural problems and people disappointed to future, rash, the depressed enmity and other psychological damages threat teens and young (Heidari, Dablavian, 1999)¹⁹ provide a field for different social damages such as addiction. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent addiction and the agents should consider the different aspects to decrease the request of use.

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