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Comparative study of social asset in addicts and rehabilitated drug addicts in Gorgan

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this investigation was comparative study of social asset in addicts and rehabilitated drug addicts in the city Gorgan.

Method: A survey was applied in this study. Statistical society included all addicts who introduced themselves to drug addiction rehab centers of Gorgan and had at least relapsed once and also all members of Society of Unknown Addicts of Gorgan who had stopped drug using at least one are before the study. Study sample consisted of 80 addicts and 80 ex-addicts who were collected randomly. A standard questionnaire of social asset was used. The data for two independent groups were analyzed using a T test and the software SPSS.

Findings: The findings suggested that there were significant differences between the varieties trust, coherence, and contribution between two studied groups. However, there was no difference between the groups in terms of the variety awareness.

Results: Since the rehabilitated drug addicts had higher social asset compared to the addict group, it can be concluded that attendance of rehabilitated drug addicts at helping groups like NA could have high impact on increasing social asset, and be of great importance to guide the newly rehabilitated drug addicts to keep stopping drug addiction.

Keywords: Social Asset, Addict, Rehabilitated, Trust, Coherence, Awareness, Contribution

Introduction:

One of the concepts which has close relationship between addiction is the notion of social capital, which today, in addition to the many theories of this field in social science, has entered to the every days life language , and people inevitably require suitable and high social capital in their social interpersonal communication.

Social capital is, in brief, the resources of social relationships and organizations that help individuals achieve their goals. Social capital and its representation has the relation to issues such as the prevention and reduction of crimes, violence and conflict in a society, abuse , addiction and many social problems with the space of social security in society (Ghaffari, 2005)

investigations have shown that high social capital reduces crime and addiction; research has shown that there is a negative relationship between social capital, institutional trust, generalized trust, family ties and friendship and crime severity. (Chalabi and Mubarak, 2005).

There is a general agreement among the many researchers in this field, that juvenile delinquents who are often exposed to social relationships are characterized by lack of relationships and close links between father and child, mother and child,. This relationship which gradually improve the quality of life affects their behavior towards others, especially towards to adults (Pattan, 2006).

Davis and Jason (2005) concluded that avoiding from drug abuse is positively associated with social support as a social capital component.

Estimates also show that the support of others to stop using drugs is important during the initial stages of treatment (Warren, Stein and Gerla, 2007).

Of course some researches (McDonald et al., 2004). Have also shown that social support doesn't recognize always as a predictive of recovery.

Other studies showed that many of addicts were from families in which the sharing of efforts, cooperation and unity in emotional relationships was low and many parents did not pay attention to the needs of their children (Sotoudeh, 2010).

Addiction is one of the most important of social deviations that is the basis of many social problems in the community level which as a "disaster" undermine the health, security, and economy of the nations of the world seriously (Catano & Cannardi, 2002). Because the devastation resulting from it, is the cause of the collapse of many cultural and moral values and norms and threatens the health of the community. Every year, this catastrophe destroys the countless casualties and kill many peoples (Sotoudeh 2010), and not only tens of thousands of victims of the world's people, but also imposes hundreds of billions of dollars in costs, and inflicts enormous immense losses on individuals, families and the entire international community. (Sediq Sarvestani, 2011).

The increasing of drug consumption is one of the major social problems. Nowadays the use of drugs and its complications is one of the most important issue of mental concerns and one of the worst social harm . (Boutvin et al., 2000).

Addiction in general, is a biological, psychological and social illness and many factors are effective in the etiology of substance abuse, which ultimately leads to consumption of drugs and subsequently drug addiction (Rahimi Mogher, 1997).

Addiction is a social phenomenon rather than a psychological and personal phenomenon.

Drug addiction means getting used to the material so that the lack of access to it, causes the symptoms of deprivation (Sediq Sarvestani, 2011).

Among the definitions of addiction, we can mention that addiction is a state in which a person is physically dependent on a substance, and it is necessary and compulsory for him to continue to use it and cannot leave his will. Hennes and Brock, 2001).

Social capital is the act of action and reaction of individuals and is a product of familiarity, familiarity and acquaintance of human beings with each other, Based on the expectation that are familiar to others too,. The essential characteristic of social capital is that, it is formed in social relations. In one sense social

capital, is found within the structure of the relationship, in order to have it, a person, must be related to others, and indeed these are the ones that are the real source of the individual's enjoyment of benefits and privileges. (Akhtar Mohaghi .2006).
Social relations, is the foundation of social capital, which can be analyzed individually, in an environment
In recent years, social capital has been widely discussed in the social sciences, although the count of the number of academic articles compiled on an issue may not be the best way to understand the demand for it, however, the number of scientific papers related to social capital Before 1988, was a total of 20 articles and from 1996 to 1999 reached to 1003 (Harrier 2001, quoted by John Field, 1392).
in the other hand, addiction is also one of the most important social deviations of the present global community that attracted the attention of many experts in this field. (Field, 2013).
The problem is that in most people, after the release of addiction, the problem of recurrence (return to the previous state) still exists. There is still a gap between the current state and the optimal one, and it seems that it should pay more attention to this issue. Why do some of these individuals continue to recover successfully after leaving up the drugs, but others, despite of many efforts, fail to succeed and re-enter into consumption. It seems that social capital is a variable that influences this matter, and individuals who enter the healthy relationship network, have more social protection, and continue to live in a healthy social life after they quitting drug using and they will continue to be more successful in their recovery.
In this research, the researcher attempts to investigate the social capital factor among these individuals. Is the level and type of social capital different in these individuals? How much social capital can play a role in success after quitting the drugs? Do people who re-consume the drugs have lower social capital related to others?

Method:

The current study, in terms of time, is a cross-sectional and in terms of essentially is a functional one. Methodologically, this study is conducted as a survey. Analysis unit and analysis level is individual. The statistical population in this research is all 17- to 50-years-old drug addicts who referred to permissive drug quitting camps with at least one recurrence experience. Who are 100 patients and also all the past year recovered addicts from the members of the Association of Anonymous Addicts in Gorgan.
The sample consisted of 80 addicted people who referred to Gorgan quitting and treatment camps and, therefore, because of the comparative method of research, 80 people also who recovered from the Association of Anonymous Addicts, which has similar demographic characteristics (age, education, group) were selected through randomly Cochran's sampling formula.
The tool for data collection was the Social Capitalization of Australian Bureau of Statistics in 2004, which consists of 76 items in four dimensions: knowledge, trust, solidarity and social participation .SPSS software has been used for data analysis. Independent T-test was used for the relationship between variables. Cronbach's alpha coefficients variables were in the normal range and were more than 0.7, which indicates that the items belonging to this variable have the necessary correlation and internal consistency.

Trust rate:

Related to the percentage of the trust, the highest response given was (31.3%) to the high level and the lowest response were (10.6%) to it.

Social participation rate:

In terms of social participation rate, the highest response related to the high option was (26.3%) and the lowest response is (10.10%) for this option.

Awareness rate:

In terms of awareness the highest response related to the high option was (0/40 and the lowest response is (2.5%) for this option.

Solidarity rate:

In terms of solidarity the highest response related to the high option was (31.9) and the lowest response is (6.6) for this option.

Inferential statistics:

After expressing the characteristics and specification of respondents and also the dimensions of independent and dependent variables , the relationship between research variables in the form of hypotheses has been investigated. In this section, based on the research hypotheses and their level of measurement, independent t-test was used.

1. It seems that there is a significant difference between the amount of social capital of addicted and improved and ones.

Due to the insignificance, Levene's test (0.164) with the error level of 686.0 is used to interpret the results of the t test with two independent samples of the output of the assumption of the equality of two-group variances.

Considering the value of t-test 903 / 19- and the significance level of 0.30, it can be seen that the social capital meanings of the two addicted and improved groups are significantly different, with the mean of the improved group being higher. And the two groups with the level 99% confidence and less than 1% error are different. That is, the hypothesis H zero, which implies meaninglessness, is rejected, and the hypothesis H, which implies a significant two-group, is confirmed. Therefore, the first hypothesis of this study is confirmed. There is a significant difference between the amount of social capital of addicted and improved people.

Second hypothesis:

There seems to be a significant difference between the level of trust in addicted and improved people.

Due to the insignificance, the Levene's test (2.495) with an error level of 0.16 for interpreting the results of the t test with two independent samples of the output of the assumption of the equality of two-group variances is used.

Considering the value of t-test 076 / 20- and the significance level of 0/000, it can be concluded that the averages of confidence of the two addicted and improved groups are significantly different, with the mean of the improved group being higher and the two groups with confidence level 99% and errors less than 1% are different. it means that, the hypothesis H zero, which implies meaninglessness, is rejected, and the hypothesis H, which implies a significant in two-group, is confirmed. Therefore, the second hypothesis of this research is confirmed. So there is a significant difference between the degree of trust of addicted and improved people.

Hypothesis 3:

There seems to be a significant difference between the degree of solidarity in addicted and improved individuals.

Due to the insignificance the Levene's test (2.116) with an error level of 0/148 is used to interpret the results of the t- test with a two-sample independent of the output of the assumption of the equality of two-group variances.

Considering the value of T-test 836 / 18- and the significance level of 0.30, it can be concluded that the means of solidarity between the two addicted and improved groups are significantly different, with the mean of the improved group being higher and these two groups with confidence level 99% and errors less than 1% are different.it means that, the hypothesis H zero, which implies meaninglessness, is rejected, and the hypothesis H, which implies a significant two-group, is confirmed. Therefore, the second hypothesis of this research is confirmed. There is a significant difference between the degree of solidarity of addicted and improved people.

Fourth hypothesis:

There seems to be a significant difference between the level of awareness in addicted and improved individuals.

Due to the insignificance, the Levene's test (0/006) with an error level of 937/0 is used to interpret the results of the t test with two independent samples of the output of the assumption of the equality of two-group variances.

Considering the value of t-test 008/0 and significance level of 993/0, it means that the mean of awareness of addicted and improved groups did not differ significantly, and these two groups with 95% confidence level and error less than 5% are similar together. That is, the hypothesis of H zero, which implies meaninglessness, is rejected, and the hypothesis H, which implies a significant two-group, is rejected. Therefore, the fourth hypothesis of this study is rejected. There is no significant difference between the level of awareness of addicted and improved people.

Fifth hypothesis:

There seems to be a significant difference between social participation in addicted and improved people.

Due to the insignificance, the levene's test (985/1) with an error level of 161/0 is used to interpret the results of the t test with two independent samples of the output of the hypothesis of the equality of two-group variances.

Considering the value of the t test (788/24) and the significance level of 0.30, it is evident that the participation averages of the two addicted and improved groups were significantly different, which the mean of the improved group was higher. And the two groups with the level 99% confidence and less than 1% error are different. That is, the hypothesis H zero, which implies meaninglessness, is rejected, and the hypothesis H, which implies the meaning of the two groups, is confirmed. Therefore, the fifth hypothesis of this study is confirmed. There is a significant difference between the degree of participation of addicted and improved people.

Discussion and conclusion:

The most important of these findings are:

There is a significant difference between the level of the trust in addicted and improved people. It means that improved individuals have a higher degree of trust. According to Putnam's theory, trust is the core of social capital that provides a framework for social collaboration and development. It can be said that as much as the amount of trust in people is higher, their participation and cooperation will be greater and social networks will be wider and consequently, the tendency to social harm as addiction will be less than. Therefore, it can be concluded that improved individuals have been able to establish a suitable inter relationship and to succeed successfully. There is a significant difference between the level of s in addicted and improved individuals. This means that improved individuals are more solidarity than addicted ones.

Putnam believes that in the conditions of social solidarity, individuals who possess identity and the social system are the appropriate point of reference for them, and while in the conditions of Social disconnection

conditions is dispersed, the feeling of loss, anxiety and sorrow overthrows individual and these feelings can lead the person to addiction.

According to the findings of this research, one of the reasons for the success of the improved addicts is the high level of solidarity of these individuals. That is, the recovers have been able to connect to the body of the community after quitting and feel solidarity.

One of the important concerns of the field of addiction treatment is the return of addicts to the community after quitting. The research and experience of people in the field of treatment suggests that if this happens successfully, the probability of re-use is greatly reduced. Whether the community created this correlation with social acceptance or improved people during the period of the membership of the Addiction Association Anonymous have been able to create this solidarity, and can be researched in its own right.

There is no significant difference between the level of awareness among addicted and improved people. Considering that consciousness also seemed to be an important component of social capital in the recovery process, the difference between the degree of awareness among Addicted people and Recovered ones were not observed. Considering characteristic of all knowing and thinking of the full intellect of addicts, it is likely that addicts do not give the correct answer to the terms of this variable.

There is a significant difference between the level of social participation in addicted and improved people. The findings of this study also show that the level of social participation of improved individuals is higher than that of addicts and confirms Coleman's theory.

It can be argued that improved individuals, due to their membership in the Association of Anonymous Addicts, have been able to provide the right atmosphere for their participation in the group and, consequently, to practice it in their social life. It seems that the group has provided the context for those individuals who have come to their communities after quitting.

Because if people alone were able to create and maintain such conditions, they did not get addicted, or they managed to maintain their recovery in the experiences of their former quitting. so according to the Coleman's theory, this difference in the social life of addicted and recovered people is one of the components of social capital, namely, social participation and the participation and membership of a group that encourages or prevent certain types of behavior. And obviously, addicts who fail to be recovered completely are deprived of these conditions.

After quitting the camps or treatment centers if they are not connected to such groups, they will have to connect with individuals and groups who were previously familiar together and creates the previous condition for re-using and, more likely to consume, because, according to Coleman theory, the peer groups encourages or discourages a particular behavior of the group And the members follow the path to receive their support.

There is a significant difference between the amount of social capital in addicted and improved individuals. Thus, according to Bourdieu, the creation and effectiveness of social capital depends on the membership of a social group whose members have established the boundaries of the group through the exchange of objects and institutions. These relationships may be guarantee through the use of a common name (family, nation, Society, Party) and a complete set of actions for institutionalization, such as material and symbolic exchanges.

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