

### **Abstract**

**Objective:** This study was conducted with the aim of modeling the causes of students' tendency to drugs use by means of LISREL software. **Method:** This study was carried out as a survey research wherein the number of 220 female students was selected as the participants through stratified random sampling method. The required data were collected through questionnaire. **Results:** The hypothesis testing results show that the female students' desire for drug use was the same based on education level, parental employment status, and academic discipline; and the observed difference was not significant. In addition, the results of the structural model indicate that religiosity, social capital, family disputes, and social alienation can explain nearly 31% of the variations of female students' desire for drug use. Religiosity and social capital had a negative impact but social alienation and family disputes had a positive effect on female students' desire for drug use. **Conclusion:** Family disputes and social alienation provide the grounds for the increased desire female students for drug use while social capital and religiosity prevent the increased desire of female students for drug use.

**Keywords:** tendency to drug use, family disputes, social alienation, social capital, religiosity

## **Modeling of the Causes of Students' Tendency to Drug Use via LISREL Software**

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## **Introduction**

Social harm in any society is considered as one of the main factors threatening the social system. The foundation of each society depends on the alignment of its members with its values and norms. If the members of society violate social norms, society cannot easily perform its functions; therefore, it encounters chaos and disorder. In this case, social control mechanisms (legal and illegal) come into force to oblige non-aligned people to conform to the norms and values of society. If these mechanisms do not work and individuals continue to violate norms, the social, cultural, political and economic system of the society may be at serious risk. If these social harms affect the adolescents and the youths, its effects would be far more devastating and severe. Since, if this group doesn't get to play its role in society properly, then various problems would be created. Given that the demographic structure of the country is mostly young people and adolescents, young forces shape the future of society. If their needs and desires are not met and they suffer from a variety of social harms, they can no longer be considered as useful forces in the development of society. Therefore, the total costs that society dedicates to socialization, education and training is wasted. Therefore, it is important to identify the problems of this group of people for the development, advancement and survival of the community.

Today, the problem of drug addiction and drugs, both authorized and unauthorized, have become a global problem. Although the harmful consequences of drug abuse are well recognized, the human community is increasingly encountered by this problem. At first glance, addiction may be seen as a personal issue, but it should be noted that addiction is a social issue that is affected by social, economic, and cultural factors of a society and is itself a source of other problems and deviancies such as disobeying the rules of society, irresponsibility for the family, society, robbery and theft to provide drugs, poor work of the active labor force of the community, etc. Addiction is an obstacle to the development of society and a society with a large number of addicts can never develop and seek its human rights (Shakrami, 1989). Many people use drugs due to economic and social problems, family-psychological pressures and sufferings of life. Indeed, drug supply centers play the role of arms factories, which kill a huge number of people, especially young people annually. So, trying to recognize and treat addicts is a human-based task as an addict is like a sick person, not a criminal! And in the case of addiction, as with other diseases, recognizing the causes and the basis for it is the first step in the treatment of the disease (Asgari, 2000). In fact, addiction is a fervent desire or greed in using substances that create dependence; and an addict is the one who is dependent on drugs because of frequent and continuous drug use (Manbari, 2003). In new medicine, instead of the word "addiction", drug dependence is used that has the same concept but is more precise and correct. The concept of addiction is that humans depend on the use of a chemical or natural substance physically and psychologically, so that he feels relaxed and enjoy by drug use. While without

any drug, they suffer from hangover, physical pain and discomfort. The drug is a substance that is chemically provocative and, in other words, has euphoric effect (Seqazadeh and Karimkhani, 2013).

There is no doubt that this terrible illness has put all the affairs in panic, and this deadly poison is absorbing youth every day and families are encountered with more drug problems. It must be accepted that some young people at first use drug for pleasure and play with fire and do not know what the consequences will be and what problems they will have (Man bari, 2003 ). What adds to the importance of drug and drug abuse is that addiction is a social disorder that has multiple complications in many aspects, and this disease is spreading every day and threatening the health of communities. Because, with the advancement of medical sciences and psychiatry, the psychology and criminology, the impact of alcohol use and drugs on mental disorders, physical illnesses, and finally on the occurrence of crimes has been approved and emphasized (Shakrami, 1989).

Statistical reports show the increasing prevalence of drug addiction in Iran. After unemployment and inflation, addiction is the third social problem. There are different figures and numbers about the statistics of addicts in Iran and according to UN estimates, between 1.5% and 2% of the population of Iran have a serious problem with drug abuse. Of this, 1.2 million people are permanent addicts, and about 800 thousand people are recreational drug users (Fathtabar Firoozjaji, Asadollahi, Haji Azizi, Arab Pour and Hawasi, 2015). Also, estimates show that the direct and indirect economic and social damages of narcotics and trafficking in the country are 700 million dollars annually, and on average, based on the annual statistics, about 200 members of the country's law enforcement force are martyred each year in the fighting process (Doagoyan and Habibzadeh, 2011). Therefore, there is a need for cohesive drug research to prevent the social harms, especially at the academic community. In the present study, the authors attempt to develop a model for explaining the tendency of female students to use drugs to prevent students' tendency to drug use. Since drug addiction has been raised as a social issue, many attempts have been made to explain the causes of drug use tendencies by sociologists, biologists, psychologists and other scholars. Industrialization in particular, Durkheim believes, tends to dissolve restraints on the passions of humans. Where traditional societies--primarily through religion--successfully taught people to control their desires and goals, modern industrial societies separate people and weaken social bonds as a result of increased complexity and the division of labor. According to Durkheim, the previous weak social norms and the invalidity of the common group bonds by the social development are the main causes of anomies (Moiedfar, 2000). Durkheim believes that if social cohesion is strong in a society, its members may be aligned with social values and norms. But if the social cohesion is weak, people may be inclined to criminal behavior. In other words, people who have social cohesion tend to obey the rules, while those who cut off from the community may be inclined to violate those rules. Therefore,

deviations and the type of social control vary according to the structure of society, the form of government, culture, structure and social institutions (Sotoudeh, 2003). In general Durkheim believes that the weak social bond and the erosion of social capital in society lead to deviant behaviors.

Hirschi, the prominent theorist of social bond approach, considered the cause of individuals conformity with social norms as their social bond, and claims that the bond between the individual and society is the most important cause of conformity and the main factor of controlling individual behaviors, and the weakness of this bond or its absence is the main cause of deviant behavior (Sediq Sarvestani, 2009). He argues that those who have a strong bond with the society refrain from breaking the rules and standards, and those who have little or no bond with the norms of the society, are more inclined to deviant behaviors. Hirschi refers to elements such as individual attachment to family and social institutions, and one's belief and loyalty to values and moral and social norms that link people to one another and to society (Salimi and Davari, 2007). Hirschi also states that deviant behavior is the result of the lack of social control. According to Hirschi, despite those aligned with values, criminals have low self-control and not only their deviant behavior is high, but also they are mostly inclined to some activities such as smoking and drinking alcohol. Hirschi locates the major cause of low self-control in the family, childhood and incomplete and ineffective socialization (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). The social bond entails the attachment and commitment of the individual to the conventional social institutions (school, community, family, and religious organizations) and rules, and is reinforced by the commitment and belief in the values and activities of the common society. People with strong social bonds are unlikely to override the social rules provided by the conventional society (parents, teachers, religious leaders, etc.) for their ability to harm their relationship with people and institutions. People with poor social bonds are less likely to suffer from disobedience to social rules and have little incentive to adhere to social rules and regulations (Bingham and Shope, 2004).

In the adjustment model, the person prefers the identity and the life of an addict to the lack of identity despite the pain of the disease and its social dishonor. This view considers the addict as a healthy person who has no physical and psychological problem and has only been socially defeated. According to this view, the addict cannot control drug or even does not use the substance involuntarily; that is, the individual's behavior is voluntary and optional, although it may not be conscious. In Bruce Alexander's view, an addict's behavior is an attempt to face failure of cohesion; failure to achieve a variety of social approval, competence, self-confidence and personal autonomy, which are the minimum expectations of the individual and the community (Allahpanah, 2010). In addition to the various sociological theories developed to explain drug addiction. Researches have also been conducted in this area. For example, Ghorban Hosseini (2007) concluded that age and personal characteristics, family

atmosphere, friends and relatives, religion and religious beliefs are related to drug addiction. In this regard, Salimi, Gohari, Kermanshahi and Javdan (2015) showed that the family factor can predict the tendency to addiction. In other words, the more productive the processes and the content of the family, the same will be reduced from the degree of addiction tendency in students. Shalchi, Dadkhah and Yaghouti Azari (2015) also found that there is an association between the generation gap, the components of family function and the general function of the family with the components of vulnerability to addiction. The general function of the family is related to the relationship of family members, interaction and maintains relationships, how decisions are made and family members' problems are solved. In addition, Yawari, Nouri and Hasan Abadi's research (2015) showed that religion prevents an individual's joining to deviant groups of peers and friends via establishing morale order, internal and external rules and healthy coping strategies. Therefore, it is less likely to use hookahs and cigarettes. In addition, Najafloei and Navabi Nejad (2014) showed that coherence, or the degree of commitment, support and assistance to each other, and the sense of belonging and collective spirit in families with one addict are weak. Poor coherence leads to dissolution of family members from one another, and family members do not support each other in times of crisis and difficult situations. The results indicated a high degree of conflict among the families with a drug-dependent member. Family confusion, especially disputes among parents can be a risk factor for increasing drug use among children.

Kirst Maritt (2009) concluded in a study that social capital, in the form of collective norms, leads to a reduction in drug addiction. In this regard, Nicole & Cheung (2005), in their research on social capital theory, analyzed the social capital of the family and school, and concluded which are conducive to the generation of informal social control towards conformity, increase of legitimate opportunities. However, the deprivation of family social capital and school social capital increases adolescents' likelihood of turning to drugs. Developmental disadvantageous experiences further impede the social capital acquisition of adolescents, thereby increasing their likelihood of drug use.

Findings of the study by Unlo (2009) also show that there is a relationship between youth substance use and social capital. All three dimensions of social capital (peer impact, family attachments, and youth activities) were found to be statistically significant. While peer influence is positively correlated with substance use, family attachment and youth activities have a negative relationship with substance use. The impact of social capital however varies by age, gender, ethnicity, mobility, and income level.

In addition, Nasir, Rosenthal, & Moore (2011) in an Indonesian youth survey showed that direct and indirect benefits of employment and social capital in understanding the social context of controlled drug use amongst young people.

Wallace, Tony, Bachman & LaVeist (2003) investigated the effect of religiosity and race in drug use among American adolescents. The results

showed that religiosity was an important factor in protection against drug use among white and black American adolescents. This factor is important among white Americans compared to African-Americans.

Also, Fernanda, Guerra, Rafael, Alexander, & Garcia (2003) in a national survey on 12595 Brazilians indicated that religiosity was found to be a strongly protective factor against drug use among students.

According to Zimic, & Jukic (2012), in families of addicts, family risk factors can affect the psychological development of individuals and the onset of drug addiction. The family is also the main source of drug addiction prevention and therapy.

Dornbusch, Erickson, Laird & Wong (2001) concluded in a study that families and schools had a significant role in reducing youth deviations such as smoking, alcohol, marijuana use, delinquency and other deviant behaviors. Church, Wharton, & Taylor (2008) concluded that there is a correlation between delinquency and self-concept, family cohesion, family stress, and the importance of non-family relationships. The researchers believe that a positive image of self reduces the degree of delinquency.

In general, previous theories and studies show that economic, social, cultural and individual factors such as income, age, family, friends, degree of religiosity, curiosity, physical and psychological disorders, obsession, location, etc., are effective on the tendency to use drug. The present study seeks to investigate the effects of family disputes, social alienation, social capital, and religiosity on students' tendency to use drugs. In fact, this research has been carried out in order to test the structural model of Figure 1.

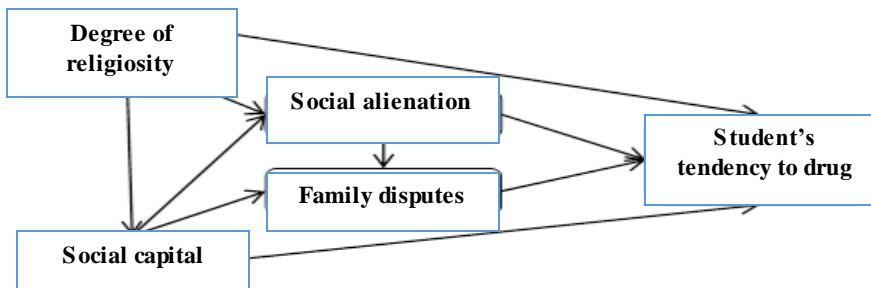


Figure 1: Structural modeling of drug addiction tendency among students of Tabriz University

## Method

### Statistical population, statistical sample and sampling method

This study was carried out as a survey research conducted in 2015 among female students residing in Shohada dormitory of Tabriz University, as many as 3140 students. Of these, 220 were randomly selected by stratified sampling method. This dormitory has four blocks, each block is considered as a floor, and in the

next step the student list in the blocks is acquired. Finally, by random sampling, samples were selected and the data were collected.

### **Instrument**

1-Social Capital Scale: This scale includes 19 items which, based on a six-point Likert scale, social capital is measured on this scale, code 1 is dedicated to strongly disagree and code 6 is assigned to strongly agree responses. This scale has been used by local researchers for many times, and its validity and reliability have been confirmed by local researchers. In the present study, the reliability of this scale was obtained by Cronbach's alpha of 0.74.

2. Social Alienation Scale: This scale has been developed by Melvin Simon's theory. In his view, social alienation encompasses some components such as powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, social isolation, self-estrangement, and cultural estrangement (Bani Fateme and Rasuli, 2011). To measure social alienation, 10 items related to the dimensions of powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, social isolation, self-estrangement, and cultural estrangement have been used. These points are scored on a six-point likert scale (strongly agrees 6 and strongly disagrees 1). Validity and reliability of this scale have been confirmed in local researches (Bani Fateme and Rasuli, 2011) and the Cronbach's alpha has been reported to be 0.86.

3- Family Dispute Scale: A researcher-made questionnaire was developed to measure family disputes after a review of family field. The Family dispute scale consists of 10 items that are scored on a six-point Likert scale. In this questionnaire, code 1 is assigned to the totally disagree responses and code 6 is given to totally agree responses. Of course, for negative items, the scoring is inverse. The reliability of this scale has been reported to be 0.84 in the research of Koochi (2013), which was performed among high school students. The validity of this scale has been evaluated based on the views of the relevant theorists and its reliability is estimated to be 0.87 by Cronbach's alpha.

4- Religiosity Scale: This scale was developed by Sirajzadeh inspired by the Glock and Stark model. Glock and Stark considered five dimensions (practice, belief, experience and consequences) for religiosity. Belief dimension includes the beliefs expected by the followers of a particular religion that they believe in. The ritual is to be committed and to perform certain religious practices such as worship, prayer, participation in certain sacred rituals, fasting, etc. experience means emotions, imaginations and feelings associated with establishing a relationship with an existence such as God. The intellectual dimension or religious knowledge includes basic knowledge about the principles of religious beliefs and the holy books that their followers expect to know. Finally, the consequence dimension or the effect of religious tendencies include the consequences of belief, practice, experience and religious knowledge in the everyday life of the believer and his relationships with others. According to the characteristics of Islam, Seraj-Zadeh eliminated the religious knowledge of

Glock and Stark. Based on this issue, four dimensions of the five dimensions of Glock and Stark were used to measure religiosity in Iran (dehestani, zademohammad and Mohammadi, 2012). In the present study, the degree of students' religiosity in the four dimensions was measured by 20 items based on a six-point likert scale. The results of the validity of the questionnaire showed that the reliability was estimated to be 0.86 based on Cronbach's alpha.

5. Drug Tendency Scale: This scale is developed by the researcher himself by the existing drug addiction scales. The scale includes 10 items about the tendency to drugs and its use. The items are scored based on a six-point likert scale, in which code 1 is devoted to strongly agree answers and code 6 is assigned to strongly disagree responses. Of course, for negative items, the coding is done as inverse. After developing this scale, its formal validity was examined and confirmed by experts and its reliability was tested using the cronbach's alpha coefficient. The results of the analysis of reliability of the tendency scale among students acquired Cronbach's alpha to be 0.72.

The scoring and specifications of the used instruments are presented in Table1.

**Table 1- Scoring and Specifications of the Applied Instruments**

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Sub-scales</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Scoring</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Previous researches</i>	<i>Reliability</i>
Social capital	Social trust	Trusting family members, trusting friends, trusting relatives, trusting strangers, trusting most people.	Code 1 is dedicated to strongly disagree and code 6 is assigned to strongly agree responses.	Alizade et al., 2012	Above 0.8	0.74
	Social relations	Helping neighbors travel with neighbors, friends and relatives, counting on financial assistance from friends, family and relatives.	Minimum score 19 and maximum score 114.			
	Social participation	Participating in district-based decisions, attending marches, visiting various exhibitions, mourning ceremonies, celebrations, etc., in group work, religious groups and charity associations.	Standardization based on percentage method and determining the amount based on acquired percentage value.			
Social alienation	Powerlessness	Lack of power over life, inability to deal with problems, belief in fate.	Code 1 is dedicated to strongly disagree and code 6 is assigned to strongly agree responses	Banifateme and rasuli 2011	0.83	0.86
	Meaninglessness	Meaninglessness towards the world, being pessimistic to future, Job career uncertainty.	minimum score 10 and maximum score 60. Standardization based on percentage method and determining the amount based on acquired percentage value.			
	social isolation	Lack of participation in affairs, preferring loneliness and avoiding gathering.				
	self-estrangement	Hating the self, feeling inferior to others.				



**Table 1- Scoring and Specifications of the Applied Instruments**

Variables	Sub-scales	Items	Scoring	Source	Previous researches	Reliability
Family disputes	No	Lack of comfort in the family, the conflicts and dispute between parents, disregard for the family in solving problems, not trying to progress children, extra control over children, blaming stay late at night of children, having wearing style problems with the family, feeling more comfortable among friends than being with the family, friends monitoring by the family, full attention to the fate of the children.	code 1 is dedicated to strongly disagree and code 6 is assigned to strongly agree responses minimum score and maximum score 60. Standardization based on percentage method and determining the amount based on acquired percentage value.	Koochi 2013	0.84	0.87
	Emotional	Feelings of fear of God, feeling of closeness to God, feeling of calm in pilgrimage, absurdity of life without feeling of belief in God, feeling of repentance and , and asking for help of God.	Code 1 is dedicated to strongly disagree and code 6 is assigned to strongly agree responses. Minimum score 20 and maximum score 120. Standardization based on percentage method and determining the amount based on acquired percentage value.	Serajzade and poyafar 2009(	0.89	0.86
Religiosity	Belief	Belief in the truth of the Qur'an, belief in the existence of angels, belief in death and the Hereafter, belief in the existence of God, belief in the existence of the devil.				
Experience	Being strict about the sale of alcoholic beverages, the decisive fighting against incomplete hijab, fighting against trafficking, inviting to virtue and forbidding vice.					
Tendency to drug use	Consequences	Practicing the daily prayers, fasting, participating in religious mourning ceremonies, participating in charity, taking part in religious celebrations, attending prayer at Jamaat, reading the Qur'an.				
	No	In case of any problems, I take sedating drugs; I think smoking is not a problem; as long as smoking and drugs do not harm my people, I can easily use them; drugs with all disadvantages can be useful; if I lose my comfort in life, I will go to drugs; I hate being in contact with smokers and addicts; I love someone who is addict and I like marry him in spite of being addicted. ; Without using drugs, life is dull; using drugs makes living happier and more joyful; in a state of nervous and unsteady conditions, I lose my control and act illogically.	Code 1 is dedicated to strongly disagree and code 6 is assigned to strongly agree responses. Minimum score 10 and maximum score 60. Standardization based on percentage method and determining the amount based on acquired percentage value.	Similar scales as the scale of the tendency to addiction, kazemia and delavar 2011	0.92	0.72

## Findings

The descriptive statistics of the studied variables are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2- The Descriptive Statistics of the Studied Variables**

<i>Variables</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Percentage mean</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>
<b>The tendency to drug use</b>	217	15.1198	25.2	15.1198	5.79	33.54	41	8
<b>Family disputes</b>	205	18.94	31.57	18.94	7.05	56.31	51	10
<b>Social alienation</b>	206	27.38	45.63	27.38	8.88	78.97	54	10
<b>Social capital</b>	206	79.89	70.08	79.89	10.10	101.96	106	46
<b>Religiosity</b>	204	77.89	64.91	77.89	12.34	152.22	96	20

After completing the different stages of developing a structural equation modeling and modifying the impact paths of the model variables on the tendency of female students toward drug use, then ultimately, the most desirable structural equation modeling was developed to explain the tendency to drug use. The final structural model fitted, with research data, has supported a good level of theory and research, and is an appropriate model for explaining the tendency of female students to drug use. Because, firstly, the chi-square of the model is not significant and AIC is about zero. Secondly, RMSEA and the value of model compared to AIC and CAIC models have lower values than independent and saturated models. Third, the relative fit indices and absolute fit are acceptable. The fitted structural equation modeling is a suitable model for explaining changes in the tendency to drug use and significantly explains 31% of the variation.

**Table 3: Fit Indices of Structural Modeling of the Tendency of Female Students to Drug Use**

<i>General indices</i>	<i>Information criterion indices</i>	<i>Relative fit indices</i>	<i>Absolute fit indices</i>				
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0/31	AIC <sup>3</sup> form	29/18	NFI <sup>2</sup>	1/00	GFI <sup>1</sup>	1/00
<b>T</b>	10/44	AIC independent form	268/51	NNFI <sup>5</sup>	0/99	AGFI <sup>4</sup>	0/97
<b>Chi-square</b>	1/18	AIC saturated form	30/00	PNFI <sup>7</sup>	0/10	PGFI <sup>6</sup>	0/067
<b>Degree of freedom</b>	1	CAIC <sup>9</sup> form	90/69	CFI <sup>8</sup>	1/00	-	-
<b>RMSEA<sup>11</sup></b>	0/029	CAIC independent form	290/48	IFI <sup>10</sup>	1/00	-	-
<b>Significance</b>	0/28	CAIC saturated form	95/90	RFI <sup>12</sup>	0/95	-	-

1. Goodness of Fit Index
2. Normed Fit Index
3. Akaike's Information Criterion
4. Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index
5. Non-Normed Fit Index
6. parsimony Goodness of Fit Index
7. parsimony Normed Fit Index

8. Comparative Fit Index
9. Consistent Version of AIC
10. Incremental Fit Index
11. Root Mean Square Error of Approximation
12. Relative Fit Index

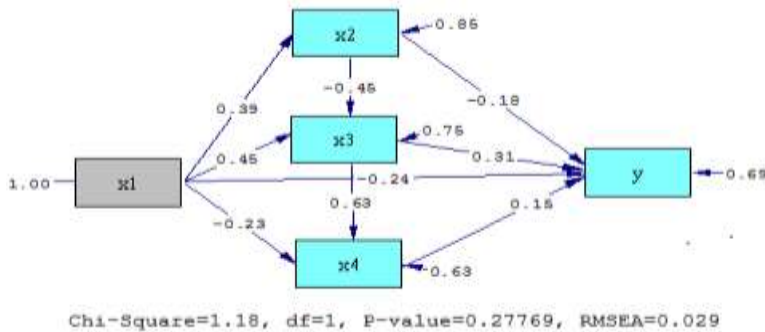


Figure 2: Modified and finalized structural model of drug use tendency with standard coefficients <sup>1</sup>

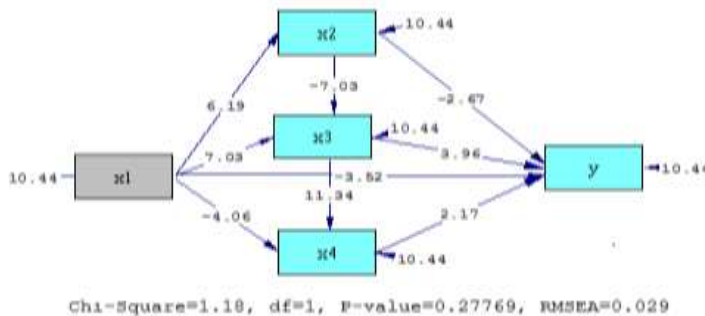


Figure 3: Modified and finalized structural model of drug use tendency with T value

The model for explaining the changes in the tendency drug use among female students indicates that the significant effect of the external variable of religiousness and internal variables of social capital and family disputes and the degree of social alienation. The results of path coefficients in the model showed that direct effects of all model variables on the tendency of female students toward drug use were significant. In the structured model, the most important factor whose direct effect among other factors is on the degree of the tendency of female students to drugs use is the internal variable of social alienation and external variable of religiousness. The difference is that social alienation provides the basis for increasing the tendency of female students for drug use, and the level of religiosity reduces the tendency of female students to drug use. It can be said that among the variables of the model, the direct effect of social capital variables and the amount of religiosity have been negatively affected and the variables of family disputes and social alienation have been positively affected. In the path model, the indirect effect of social capital on the tendency

<sup>1</sup> Y=The tendency to drug use, x1=The degree of religiosity, x2=The amount of social capital, x3=Social alienation, x4=Family disputes

of female students to drug use has been direct based on the size of effect and the type of effect has been negative. By increasing the amount of social capital, the degree of social alienation of female students is decreased and finally, the reduction of social alienation leads to the students' alignment with the norms of society and avoids abnormal behaviors in the society. This is more effective in reducing the tendency of female students to drug use. The indirect effect of social alienation on the tendency of female students to use drugs is mainly through the family disputes variable. In this way, social alienation among students contributes to family disputes, and the increase of disputes leads to an increase in the tendency of female students to drug use. Also, the religiosity variable of female students has no indirect significant effect, as its value is close to zero.

Totally, based on the total effects of the structural model, the variables of social alienation, social capital, and the degree of religiosity have the highest impact and family disputes have the least effect on the tendency of female students to use drugs.

**Table 4: The Effects of Research Variables on the Tendency of Drug Use among Female Students**

<i>Effects</i>	<i>Religiosity</i>	<i>Social capital</i>	<i>Social alienation</i>	<i>Family disputes</i>	<i>value T</i>	<i>Coefficient of determination</i>
<b>Direct effect</b>	-0/24	-0/18	0/31	0/15		
<b>Indirect effect</b>	0/01	-0/18	0/10	0	10/44	
<b>Total effect</b>	-0/24	-0/36	0/41	0/15		

## **Discussion and conclusion**

The purpose of this paper was to develop a structural model for explaining the tendency of female students of Tabriz University to drug use. For this purpose, after studying various local and international theories and researches, four variables such as religiosity, social capital, social alienation and family disputes were selected as the major variables for the structural modeling. After data collection from the statistical population, descriptive analysis of the data showed that of every 100 female students, 25 students had a tendency to drug use. Also, the level of religiosity and social capital among students was high and the level of social alienation and family disputes was moderately low. The fitting of the developed structural model showed that the adjusted structured model with minor correction in the paths is a suitable model for explaining the changes in the tendency of the female students of Tabriz University to drug use. Correction of the model was in the path of the effect of social capital on family disputes, after examining its values due to its insignificance, as well as disturbing the indices of model fit in the model, was eliminated. The fitted structural model consisting of variables such as religiosity, social capital, social alienation and family disputes could significantly explain 31% of the changes in the tendency of female students to use drugs. A comparative study of the results of the present study with local and international theories and research suggests a high degree

of alignment and consistency. Therefore, religiosity and social capital have a significant impact on reducing the tendency to drug use. As Durkheim suggests, people who are correlated with the community tend to obey its rules, while those who cut out of the community may have a tendency to violate those rules. The loose social bond and the erosion of social capital in the society will lead to deviant behaviors. Like Durkheim Hirschi, has identified the alignment of people with social norms, as their social bond and claims that the bond between an individual and society is the most important cause of alignment and the main cause of one's behavior control and the weakness of this bond or lacking this bond is the main cause of deviant behavior. People with weak social bonds are less likely to be damaged of low social rules and not motivated to adhere to social rules and attitudes. Also, according to Bruce Alexander, the addict's behavior is an attempt to face failure of unity; the failure to achieve a variety of social affirmations, self-confidence, and personal autonomy which are the minimum expectations of the individual and society. In this regard, the results of foreign research such as Kirst (2009), Nicole & Cheung (2005), Unlo (2009), Rosenthal and Moore (2011) emphasized on the decreasing effect of social capital on the tendency to drug use and deviant behavior. Findings of the research, Qurban Husseini (2007), Yavari, Nuri and Hassan Abadi (2015), Wallace, Tony, Bachman and Lewist (2003), and Carolina Gemes et al. (2013) also showed that the level of religiosity of individuals is also a very important factor in protection against drug use among teens and students. It can be said that both local and international past theories and researches, as well as the results of the present study emphasized the preventive and decreasing role of the level of religiosity and social capital in the tendency to drug use. In contrast to these two protective factors, according to research findings, social alienation and family disputes are two factors exacerbating the tendency of people to drug use. Any increase in the degree of social alienation and family disputes among students leads to drug use. These research findings are consistent with previous research and theories. Durkheim believes that an alien person can not have a strong social bond with the society. Therefore, the likelihood of committing crimes against society among these people will be higher than those individuals aligned with the society. In addition, according to the results of local and international investigations such as Church, Wharton, & Taylor (2009), Dornbusch (2001), Zimic, & Jukic (2012), Unlu (2009), Nicole & Cheung (2005), Najafli and Navabi- (2014); Shalchi, Dadkhah and Yaghuti-Aazari (2015); Salimi, Gohari, Kermanshahi and Javdan (2015) and Ghorban Hosseini (2007), family confusion, especially disputes between parents, can increase the risk of drug use in children. Therefore, the family is the main source of drug addiction prevention and treatment.

According to research findings, it can be suggested that strengthening the level of students' religiosity, participation in social affairs, trust in them, encouraging students to maintain and strengthen the network of relationships

with family, relatives and friends in line with society and managing family conflicts and disputes can also play a significant role in reducing the tendency of female students to use drugs.

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