

Abstract

Objective: The aim of the present research was to determine the fitness of the model of causal relationships of attachment styles, loneliness, and self-esteem with addiction potential. **Method:** The current research was a descriptive-correlational one. From among all universities in the city of Kerman, 596 students were selected via multistage cluster sampling method; and responded to Hazan and Shaver's Adult Attachment Scale (AAS); DiTommaso, Brannen, and Best's Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale for Adults (short form); Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale; and Zargar's Iranian Addiction Potential Scale (IAPS). Path analysis through AMOS software was used to evaluate the model. **Results:** The attained model enjoyed proper fit indexes. From among the variables, ambivalent attachment style has a direct and significant effect on addiction potential; however, it had a reverse and significant relationship through the mediation role of self-esteem. **Conclusion:** from among attachment styles, only ambivalent attachment style has both a direct and an indirect relationship with addiction potential under the mediating role of loneliness and self-esteem.

Keywords: attachment styles, loneliness, self-esteem, addiction potential

On the Causal Relationships of Attachment Styles, Loneliness, and Self-Esteem with Addiction Potential

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Introduction

Substance dependence is one of the most common psychiatric disorders and one of the most important issues that threaten the health of different social classes, especially the young generation. Many studies indicate the increase of students' tendency to alcohol, cigarettes and other substances. In addition to increasing substance use among young people, the age of onset of drug use has also declined (Botvin, 2000). Therefore, the need to identify predictive and preventing factors in people, especially adolescents and young people and the development of protective factors against addiction are increasingly felt (Hossein Alamdani, Karimi and Bahrami, 2012). One of the most important preventive factors against addiction potential is family and the level of one's attachment with parents (Borhani, 2013). Attachment is a term that was first introduced by John Bowlby in 1969. He defined it as a stable emotional bond with a particular person at a particular time (Duschinsky, 2015). Ainsworth described three main attachment types based on Bowlby's theories: secure attachment, insecure avoidant attachment, insecure ambivalent attachment (Mortazavi-zadeh, Arjmandi Beglari, 2012; Dadgar, Abdol Manafi, Rostami and Hamidi, 2010).

People with a secure attachment are comfortable in establishing intimate relationships and describe their attachment faces as friendly people. In anxiety-ambivalent attachment, individuals are keenly interested in establishing close relationships, but at the same time there is a great deal of concern for rejection. Acceptance by others is a prerequisite for feeling good about themselves. These people have a negative image but have a positive attitude towards others. In avoidant attachment, individuals seek self-control and, when they are likely to be rejected by others, deny the need for attachment to maintain a positive image while they have negative attitudes and expectations (Ahadi, 2009). Many studies have demonstrated a positive and significant relationship between attachment styles and drug and alcohol dependence (Mortazavi-Zadeh et al., 2012; Dadgar et al., 2010).

In addition, on the one hand, attachment is the formation of a deep emotional relationship with trust and confidence in others. A relationship in which others are perceived as a reliable and responsive source of support. On the other hand, attachment leads to intimate relationships with others by creating a positive internal function of others. Hence, attachment and the formation of such a relationship seem to prevent negative emotions, including loneliness in individuals. Loneliness occurs when the contact and person's relationship with others are false so that there is no common emotional experience for one's mutual relationship with others and that the person does not have a real and intimate relationship in the process of being in touch with others (Vanhalst et al., 2012).

Loneliness is the result of an upsetting emotion that occurs before high-risk behaviors (Levy, Meehan, & Weber, 2006). Researches have shown that emotional and psychological problems such as stress and anxiety experiences,

school escape, smoking and drug use have been observed (Lamis, Ballard, Patel, 2014; Essex, Petras, & Massat, 2008) in many children and adolescents suffering from loneliness (Zeinali, 2014).

In addition to loneliness, one of the factors associated with addiction is self-esteem. Self-esteem is defined as "an individual's valuation of his worth" (Rosenberg, 1965, 1979). In fact, self-esteem is the assessment of individuals of self in the light of others' beliefs, based on emotional processes, especially negative and positive ones about themselves (Brown, 1993). Self-esteem is related to some psychological phenomena, including positive and constructive coping strategies, high motivation and positive emotional states (Nazari Chekani, Behroozi, Mehrabizadeh Honarmand, and Hashemi Sheikh Shabani, 2013). Substance use, alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes have a negative relationship with self-esteem (Otsuki, 2003). According to the results of other researches, low self-esteem is associated with other factors such as drug addiction (Richardson, Kwon, & Ratner, 2013; Uba, Yaacob, Talib, Abdullah, & Mofrad, 2013), high-risk behaviors (Delaware and Rashid, 2007) and smoking (Carters & Byrne, 2013). On the other hand, safe attachment seems to affect people's self-esteem by creating a positive internal functional model of self. This means that people with secure attachment, by creating a positive image of themselves, perceive themselves as valued and respectable person. In this regard, Huntsinger & Luecken(2004) showed that individual with secure attachment have higher self-esteem and more healthy behaviors than individual with insecure attachment. In addition, the results of the research, Moeifard, Mohammadian and Tabatabaee (2007) showed that secure attachment has a positive relationship with social self-esteem and avoidant attachment and anxiety-ambivalent attachment style reduce social self-esteem.

Given the increasing growth of addiction and its destructive effects on various aspects of people's lives, research in this area and the identification of its results is important. Since many addicts are young and sometimes educated in society, the need for research in this area and the identification of factors involved in it are becoming more common. Therefore, the aim of the present research is to determine some of the results of addiction potential in students in the form of a causal model. According to the results of this research, attachment styles are considered as an exogenous variable, loneliness and self-esteem as a mediator and addiction potential as an endogenous variable.

Methodology

Population, sample and sampling method

The current research was a descriptive-correlational one. The study population was the students of all universities in Kerman city. The participants were 596 students selected via multistage cluster sampling method and inside each cluster, the simple random method was used. In order to select the statistical sample, five universities (Shahid Bahonar, Payame Noor, Medical Sciences, Chamran and

Azad) and among the universities of Kerman, and in the next stage, among the faculties of each University, some faculties were selected again randomly and finally, the participants were selected as determined, with the age range of 17 to 39 years old with an average of 21.22 and a standard deviation of 2.28 years (21.22 ± 2.8). Thanks to the students' participation in advance, after all, after meeting their satisfaction, the questionnaires were distributed and completed by them and collected at the same time. For data analysis, path analysis was performed using AMOS software.

Instrument

1. Adult Attachment Scale (AAS): This scale is developed using the Hazen and Shavar attachment test items and is normalized on the students of Tehran University (Besharat, 2011). It is a 15 –question test measuring three secure attachment styles (1, 4, 7, 10 and 13), avoidance (2, 5, 8, 11 and 14) and ambivalent (3, 6, 9, 12, and 15) on a five-point Likert's scale (very little = 1, little = 2, average = 3, high = 4, very high = 5). The minimum and maximum individual scores in the subscales of test are 5 and 25, respectively. Besharat and Ganji (2012) reported the Cronbach's alpha coefficients for secure, avoidant, and ambivalent subscales of 0.83, 0.80 and 0.78 respectively. In the present study, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was 0.61, 0.64, 0.71 for secure, avoidant and ambivalent attachment style scales. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis with the aim of evaluating the construct validity indicate that the three-factor structure has good fit with the data and the third question was removed due to the low factor load.

2. Short form of the Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale for Adults: This scale was designed and developed by Ditommaso, Brannen, & Best (2004) based on the classification by Weiss. It includes 15 items and three subscales namely: romantic loneliness (6, 3, 8 and 10), family (1, 13, 9, 5 and 12) social (11, 4, 7, 2, and 14).

On this scale, by increasing the score of individuals, their score increases in the total factor of loneliness. For each item, there is a five-point scale ranging strongly disagree (score one), to strongly agree (score five). Obtaining a high score in each dimension represents greater loneliness in that dimension. In the research of Ditomas et al., The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was reported to be between 0.87 and 0.90. During the review of the psychometric properties of this scale in Iran, Jokar and Salimi (2011), regarding the confirmatory factor analysis showed that the three -factor structure has good fit with the data. Question 15 was deleted due to low factor load. Also, the alpha coefficient for the subscales of romantic, social and family loneliness was 0.92, 0.84 and 0.78, respectively. For correlation validity, scores were used for scores of social support perception scale, and scores of life satisfaction scale. In total, it was found that the scale had a good validity and reliability. In the present study, Cronbach's alpha coefficients were used to verify validity and its value was 0.83 for the total loneliness.

3. Self-Esteem Scale: The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965, 1979) was developed in 1965. This scale measures overall feelings of self-worth or self-acceptance. This instrument consists of 10 general items with five negatively-worded and five positively- worded items and the reader must answer each of the questions based on a four-point Likert scale: from one (strongly disagree) to four (strongly agree). Questions 8, 6, 5, 2, and 9 are scored in reverse order. Rashvanloo, Tanhayi, Keramaty, Saadati, and Abotaleb (2012) have reported the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.75, which is indicative of the suitable internal consistency of this scale. In the research of Borna and Savari (2010), its reliability was estimated to be 0.70. In this study, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.78. For scale validity, the confirmatory factor analysis was used, and one-factor structure had good fit with the data.

4. Addiction Potential Questionnaire: This questionnaire was developed by Zargar (2005) based on the Iranian culture. This scale consists of 36 items and 5 lie detector items. The scoring is based on a Likert scale (strongly disagree, 0; disagree,1; agree,2; strongly agree,3). In the study of Hakimzadeh (2007), the reliability of the questionnaire for the overall questionnaire was reported to be 0.88 and 0.87, respectively using Cronbach's alpha and split-half methods. To determine the reliability of the addiction potential questionnaire, he correlated its scores with the suicide tendency questionnaire with the value of 0.48 and significant. In the present study, the Cronbach's alpha was obtained 0.89. For the validity of scale, the confirmatory factor analysis was applied in which one-factor structure had good fit with the data.

Findings

The descriptive statistics of the studied variables are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Variables</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
Secure attachment style	14/05	3/15	Loneliness	30/58	7/20
Avoidant attachment style	13/50	3/36	Self-esteem	28/16	4/82
Ambivalent attachment style	10/45	3/30	Addiction potential	63/12	11/76

The correlation matrix of the study variables is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: The Zero Order Correlation Matrix of Study Variables (n=596)

<i>Variables</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
1-Secure attachment style	1	-0/17**	-0/08*	-0/01	-0/01	-0/01
2-Avoidant attachment style	-	1	-0/01	-0/06	0/03	-0/01
3-Ambivalent attachment style	-	-	1	0/38**	-0/39**	0/39**
4-Lonliness	-	-	-	1	-0/29**	0/24**
5-Self-esteem	-	-	-	-	1	-/40**
6-Addiction potential	-	-	-	-	-	1

*P<0/05, **P<0/01

As shown in Table 2, there is a significant relationship between the majority of research variables. This allows for further analysis. The results of the analysis include direct, indirect, and total effects. Estimates of the direct effect coefficients of prediction of addiction potential are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Estimates of Direct Effect Coefficients

	<i>Variables</i>	<i>Parameter estimation</i>	<i>Standardized parameter</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Self-esteem	Information identity style	0/15	0/03	0/002
Addiction potential		0/22	0/11	0/02
Self-esteem	Normative identity style	0/01	0/01	0/77
Addiction potential		-0/53	-0/21	0/002
Self-esteem	Identity diffusion style	-0/10	-0/12	0/003
Addiction potential		0/26	0/13	0/001
Self-esteem	Ambivalent attachment style	-0/41	-0/28	0/003
Addiction potential		0/80	0/22	0/005
Self-esteem	Avoidant attachment style	0/04	0/03	0/36
Addiction potential		-0/05	-0/01	0/66
Addiction potential	Secure attachment style	-0/08	-0/02	0/47
Self-esteem	Perceived social support	0/05	0/07	0/03
Addiction potential		0/09	0/05	0/10
Self-esteem	Loneliness	-0/06	-0/08	0/03
Addiction potential		0/02	0/01	0/72
Addiction potential	Self-esteem	-0/64	-0/26	0/004

According to Table 3, the direct effect of information identity style on self-esteem (0.03) and addiction potential (0.11) is positive and significant. The direct effect of normative identity style on self-esteem (0.01) is positive and insignificant and inverse and significant on addiction potential (-0.21). Also, the direct effect of identity styles diffusion on self-esteem (-0.12) is inverse and significant and there is a positive and significant effect on addiction potential (0.13). The direct effect of ambivalent attachment style on self-esteem (-0.28) is inverse and significant and is positive and significant on addiction potential (0.22). However, the direct effect of avoidant attachment style on self-esteem (0.03) is positive and insignificant and is inverse and insignificant on addiction potential (-0/01). The direct effect of secure attachment style on addiction potential (-0.02) is inverse and insignificant. The direct effect of perceived social support on self-esteem (0.07) is positive and significant and on the addiction potential (0.05) is positive and insignificant. The direct effect of loneliness on self-esteem (-0.08) is negative and significant, and on addiction potential (0.01) is positive and insignificant. The direct effect of self-esteem on addiction potential (-0.26) is inverse and significant. Among exogenous variables,

ambivalent attachment style has great direct effect on addiction potential (0.22 vs -0.21, 0.13, and 0.11) than the normative identity style, identity diffusion styles, informational identity style. In sum, compared to other variables in the model, self-esteem has the greatest direct effect on addiction potential (0.26).

One of the features of path analysis is the estimation of indirect effects on each other. The indirect effects coefficients are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Indirect Impact Estimates

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Parameter estimation</i>	<i>Standardized parameter</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Informational identity style	-0/09	-0/05	0/002
Identity diffusion style	0/06	0/03	0/003
Normative identity style	-0/008	-0/003	0/74
Ambivalent attachment style	0/26	0/07	0/003
Avoidant attachment style	-0/03	0/009	0/36
Perceived social support	-0/03	-0/02	0/03
Loneliness	0/03	0/02	0/02

The indirect effect of informational identity style on addiction potential (-0.05) is significant. Therefore, the mediating role of self-esteem between information identity style and addiction potential is confirmed. The indirect effect of identity diffusion styles (0.03) is significant. Since indirect effect is performed through self-esteem, it can be concluded that this variable plays a mediating role between the identity diffusion style and addiction potential. The indirect effect of ambivalent attachment style is (0.07) and significant. Since indirect effect is accomplished through self-esteem, it can be concluded that this variable plays a mediating role between the ambivalent attachment style and addiction potential. The indirect effect of perceived social support is (-0.02) and significant. Since indirect effects are accomplished through self-esteem, it can be concluded that this variable plays a mediating role between perceived social support and addiction potential. The indirect effect of loneliness is (0.02) and significant. Since the indirect effect is achieved through self-esteem, it can be concluded that this variable plays a mediating role between loneliness and addiction potential. Among exogenous variables, the ambivalent attachment style has a greater indirect effect on addiction potential (0.07 vs. -0.05 and 0.03) compared to information identity style and identity diffusion style.

One of the estimated parameters is measuring the total effect, which is obtained from the combination of direct and indirect effects. In some cases, they have a direct or indirect effect on each other and in this case, the total effect is equal to the direct and indirect effect presented in Table 5.

Table 5: The Effects of all Variables Presented in the Model

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Parameter estimation</i>	<i>Standardized parameter</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Informational identity style	0/12	0/06	0/13
Normative identity style	-0/54	-0/21	0/002
Identity diffusion style	0/32	0/17	0/002
Ambivalent attachment style	1/07	0/30	0/005
Avoidant attachment style	-0/08	-0/02	0/52
Secure attachment style	-0/08	-0/02	0/47
Perceived social support	-0/13	-0/07	0/04
Loneliness	0/06	0/03	0/44
Self-esteem	0/64	-0/26	0/003

The results of Table 5 show that the overall effect of informational identity style is (0.06) and significant. Also, the overall effect of normative identity style is (-0.21) and significant. The effect of the whole identity diffusion style is (0.17) and significant. The overall effect of ambivalent attachment style is (0.30) and significant. The overall effect of avoidant attachment style and secure attachment style is unreasonable. The overall effect of perceived social support is (-0.07) and significant. The effect of the whole loneliness is (0.03) and insignificant. The effect of total self-esteem is (-0.26) and significant. Ambivalent attachment style has more effect on addiction potential than other variables. Other features of the path analysis are the comparison of the effects of all variables on each other, the comparison of direct and indirect effects, as well as the measurement of the degree of variance explained by addiction potential by the model. The comparison of direct, indirect effects is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Comparison of Direct, Indirect, and Total Variants of Explained Variables

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Direct effect</i>	<i>Indirect effect</i>	<i>Total effect</i>	<i>Explained variance</i>
Informational identity style	0/11	-0/05	-	
Normative identity style	-0/21	-	-0/21	
Identity diffusion style	0/13	0/03	0/17	
Ambivalent attachment style	0/22	0/07	0/30	
Avoidant attachment style	-0/01	0/009	-0/02	0/27
Secure attachment style	-0/02	-	-0/02	
Perceived social support	-	-0/02	-0/07	
Loneliness	-	0/02	-	
Self-esteem	-0/6	-	-0/6	

As shown in Table 6, among exogenous variables, ambivalent attachment style have a greater effect on addiction potential compared to normative identity style, identity diffusion style and perceived social support (0.30 vs. 0.21, 0.17, -0.07). In sum, the overall effect of self-esteem (0.6) is greater on addiction potential than other variables. Also, according to Table 3, the direct effect (0.11) of informational identity style is higher than its indirect effect (-0.05). The direct effect (0.13) of the identity diffusion style is more than its indirect effect (0.03).

Direct effect (0.22) of ambivalent attachment style is higher than its indirect effect (0.07). These variables account for a total of 0.27% of the variance of addiction potential. Figure 1 depicts the final model of research variables.

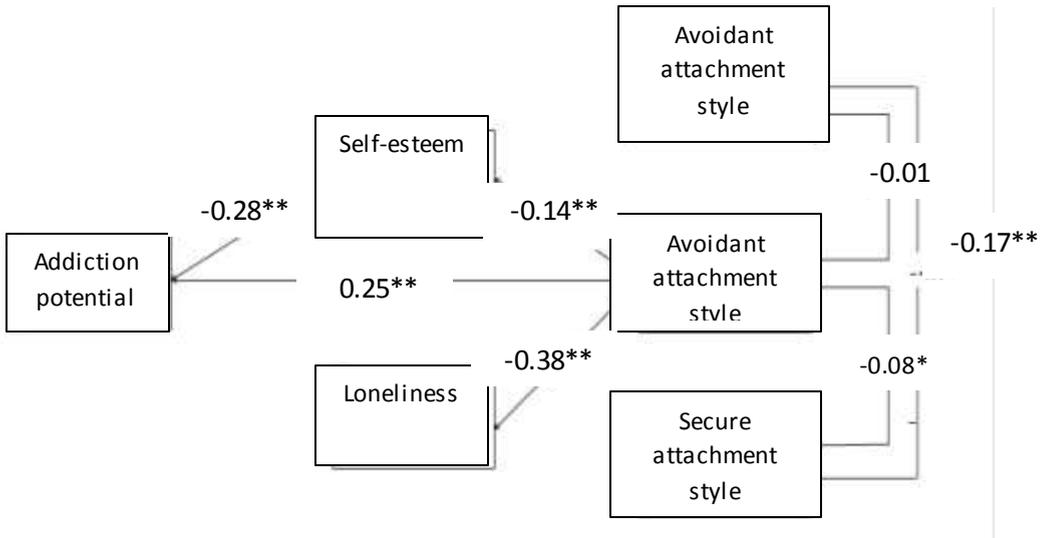


Figure 1: Chart of the Path of Fitted Model of Prediction of Addiction Potential

In order to examine the fit of the model, the fitting indices of the model were calculated, and the results are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Model Fit Indices

<i>Model</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Good statistics limit</i>	<i>Reported value</i>
Modified model	Root Mean Square of Error Approximate(RMSEA)	≤ 0/08	0/1
	Goodness of Fit Index(GFI)	≥ 0/90	0/99
	(AGFI) Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index	≥ 0/90	0/91
	(CFI) Comparative Fit Index	≥ 0/90	0/96
	Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	≥ 0/90	0/96
	Normalized Fit Index (NFI)	≥ 0/90	0/96

Generally, the GFI, AGFI, NFI, IFI, and CFI indices score is ranging zero to one and the closer to one, the most suitable the fit of model. In Fact, the scores above 0.90 have the most suitable fit of the model (Raminmehr and Charstad, 2013; MacCallum, Brown, & Sugawara, 1996). The value of the comparative fitness index (CFI) is 0.96, goodness of fit index (GFI) is 0.96, the normalized value of Bentler-Bonte (NFI) is equal to 0.96, the adjusted fit index (AGFI) is

0.82, and The incremental fit index (IFI) is equal to 0.96, so all the indicators indicate that the model after modification has found a very good fit with the data.

Discussion and Conclusion

The present study was conducted to investigate the direct and indirect relationships between attachment styles, loneliness and self-esteem on addiction potential in a causal model. The result of the path analysis showed that the model has a complete fit. Based on the findings, from among attachment styles, only ambivalent attachment style has both a direct and an indirect relationship with addiction potential under the mediating role of loneliness and self-esteem.

The study of the relationship between ambivalent attachment style and addiction potential showed that based on the ambivalent attachment style, addiction potential is predicted. This finding is consistent with the studies by Zeynli (2014), Mortazavizadeh and Arjmandi Begler (2012) and Bagheri, Azad Fallah, and Fathi Ashtiani (2013). By justifying this finding, it can be said that disturbed attachments of individuals are associated with severe mental disorders, antisocial and criminal behavior and adjustment problems (Reich, & Siegel, 2002). Adolescents who have less interaction with their parents and have insecure attachment show more behavioral problems. This could be the ground for their tendency towards antisocial and criminal behavior. Insecure individuals appear to use more antisocial behaviors including substance abuse as a self-treatment mechanism to suppress negative emotions and traumatic events that they experience more than secure people (Mohammadzadeh, Khosravi, and Rezaei, 2012).

Also, ambivalent attachment style was able indirectly to predict the addiction potential by mediating role of self-esteem and loneliness. This finding is consistent with the findings of Ringer, Buchanan, Olesek, & Lysaker (2014), Yang & Schaning(2013), Khoshkam, Bahrami, Ahmadi, Fatehizadeh, and Etemadi (2012), Ahadi (2009), Moayedfar, Aghamohammadian and Tabatabai (2007) and Wu (2009). In explaining this finding, based on past researches, self-esteem is generally influenced by the quality of close communication with others (Leary, 1999). On the other hand, such close connections are deeply related to the attachment style of individuals (Bowlby, 1969). Individuals who have ambivalent attachment styles have a strong desire to establish close relationships, but at the same time , they are afraid of rejection. They know acceptance by others as a prerequisite for feeling good about themselves. These people have a negative image of themselves and a positive attitude toward others (Hazan & Shaver, 1987). Therefore, having a negative self-image pattern and image causes that anxious –ambivalent people have a lower self-esteem. Also, individuals with ambivalent attachment styles do not have the internalized feeling of self-worth, comfort and intimacy in their close relationships, with these features, it is expected that ambivalent people have low self-esteem.

In addition, research findings have shown that children who are rejected by the image of attachment, feel alone seriously and are anxious and angry with low self-esteem (Cooper, Shaver, & Collins, 1998). In general, it should be said that the mother's failure to create a warm, sensitive, and responsive relationship creates mood and stability problems in her child (Rishel, 2012). Any gap in the exchange of mother-child can have a significant negative effect on the development of the child's personality and in the future lead to more or less serious morbid disorders and cause loneliness in adulthood (Dadsetan, 2008).

The study of the relationship between self-esteem and addiction potential showed that based on self-esteem, addiction potential is predicted negatively. This finding is consistent with the results of Richardson et al. (2012), Carters, & Byrne (2013), Sheikh al-Islamami, Setoude Navroodi, Zeinali and Talebi (2013), Khayri, Abdollahi and Shahqolian (2013), Garcia-Rodriguez et al. (2011) Alawi (2011), Yang and Senning (2010), Dehart, Tennen, Armeli, Todd, & Mohr (2009), Chaveepojnkamjorn & Pichainarong (2009), Donnelly, Young, Pearson, Penhallow, & Hernandez (2008), Lewis, Phillippi, & Neighbors (2007), and Rajaei and Bayazi (2006).

Explaining this finding, based on previous researches, it can be said that researches that have been dedicated to the study of the consequences of self-esteem show that individuals with injured self-esteem suffer from harmful physical and psychological outcomes such as anxiety and depression, physical and mental disorders, behavioral and communicative problems, undesirable and deviant responses, such as the substance abuse (Zuckerman, 1989). Wright, Crawford, & Del Castillo (2009) consider the most important factor in substance abuse as being rejected and insulted in childhood and by creating worthlessness and inadequacy in adulthood, the individual's self-esteem is reduced and low self-esteem plays an important role at the onset of addiction. Also, according to self-contempt theory, destruction of one's general self-esteem is a major factor in drug abuse and its prevention (Mohammad Khani, 2007). In general, it seems that having high self-esteem is essential for a healthy and strong self-efficacy. High self-esteem increases the effort, perseverance and motivation of the individual and is one of the most effective determinants of the performance of individuals, especially in controlling, refining, and pursuing treatment programs of drug dependent clients (Habibi Saleh Moghaddam, Talaei, Ebrahimzadeh, and Karimi Monaghi, 2011). In general, people with higher self-esteem will have better social adjustment in social environment. These people are able to make the suitable changes in their personality. Individuals with high self-esteem can face various life problems and change their inappropriate behaviors in an acceptable manner (Henderson, Dakof, Shwartz, & Liddle, 2006). Individuals with low self-esteem are more likely to negatively evaluate themselves (Sapington, 2006, 1989). These negative qualities in people with low self-esteem make them fail in life stages and along with their deviant peers, they are guided to addiction and are prone to drug abuse. This research has been conducted on a

student and educated class of society, and perhaps because of this reason, its generalization power is reduced. Given that the age of drug addiction tendency is decreased, it is recommended to carry out the researches on addiction potential in the student community.

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