

Studying and Considering the Role of Social Class and Relative Deprivation in Young's Tendency to Use Opiate (Esfahan, Lenjan Case Study)

Somayeh Sharifi¹, Gholam Abbas Tavasoli²

¹Master of sociology, Islamic Azad University of science and Research of Tehran, Iran

²Professor of sociology group, Islamic Azad University of Science and Research of Tehran, Iran

Received: May 21, 2014

Accepted: July 20, 2014

ABSTRACT

Introduction and purpose: today increase in use opiate and young's tendency to addiction changed to social problem. Environmental – biological – social and psychological factors have role in spreading opiate use. Among psychological and social factors, social class and relative deprivation degree are factors that are very importance. The purpose of this article is to consider the role of social class and deprivation degree of young's in tending to use opiate in Isfahan – Lenjan.

Material and methods: Study scheme derived from social-interpretive approach emphasizes on Jearns Davis and Merton' theory.

The method of this study is survey one and the questionnaire is used. 174 persons from statistic society were selected as sample and by random method. SPSS software was used for analyzing descriptively and statistically data collected and the model was introduced by using the results of statistic tests and the effects of variables was studied by regression analysis.

Findings: The results show that addicted persons are 79% from low and moderate social class that 35% unaddicted persons are from these classes. Also 72% unaddicted person experienced relative and very low deprivation that 40% belongs to addicted persons. Based on 2 variable – regression analysis, 24/1 changes of tendency to use opiate is devoted to social class and 75% to effect of other variables. 12/1 belongs to relative deprivation and 87/9% to other variables that need to more studies.

Conclusion: Finally the results show that more persons belong to lower social classes, they experience more deprivation and as a result they use every tool or instrument to change this undesirable situation that tendency to use opiate is one tool.

KEYWORDS: opiate use, young's, social class, relative deprivation

INTRODUCTION

The various studies show that anomy potential is high in Iran (Bagheri and others 2010: 134). The most common disorders that is pronounced not only in national level but global one is addiction to opiate. According to statistics published from UNODC, 226000000 persons used opiate one time in year 2011- 2010 in world that is equal to 5% from 15 to 24 years old population (Fars news 2013). Country minister (2013) pronounced 70% prisoners are in prison due to opiate that 45% and 25% were condemned in direct and indirect relation to opiate respectively (campaign-opiate center site noted from Isna news 2014). Based on reports of 2003, in spite of increasing acceptance and remedy centers and judicial actions, opiate use age reached to 14 to 16 years old in Iran (Bagheri and others 2010: 120) and province report of clients to centers of weaning addiction on age groups shows that the most abundance belong to addicted persons 25-29 years old (Elham MirAshtiani 2006: 138). So according to undesirable outcomes from tendency to use opiate, it needs to look at this problem more structurally.

Finally, researcher encountered with dominant features such as industrialism, migration and growth of unknown diseases for example MS in considering damages to society that influenced on forming population structure in view of economical and psychological dimension. So the researcher introduced this question by using epidemiologic Albi triangle and relying on role of host on opiate and tendency of young's to this problem as dominant and anomy sample and disorders in society what factors are influential on appearing un adaptive behaviors of young by emphasizing on tendency to use opiate. Finally, because study of all aspects of host be influenced and influencing is time – consuming and high cost, the researcher considered two variables including social class and relative deprivation between young.

Theoretical base of study

Various studies (Hosseini 2004, moradi and saeidipoor 2010, karim zade and other 2013, Moeid far 2004 , Sotudeh 2000 and Raghfer 2007) show that the gap resulting from social and economical inequalities that

* **Corresponding Author:** Somayeh Sharifi, Master of sociology, Islamic Azad University of science and Research of Tehran, Iran. Somayeh_sh_1364@yahoo.com

are between ideals of persons and their life reality are effective factors in appearing abnormal behaviors of different groups, the important point is that anomaly appearance is not only resulted from active person's deprivation, but he/she becomes disillusionment by comparing her/his situation with reference group. That theorists call it relative deprivation.

This concept was used firstly by authors of American soldier book in 1940 (Tiraboksi and Mous 1988) and then other researchers spreaded this concept such as Rabert gar 1970, Dlard and Miller 1939, Davis 1969, Amartiasen (1979) and Yetzaki (1979) (Asari and Mazinani 2011:5). This concept is popular in issues related to social inequalities. The norm evaluating social un equalities is income, wealth, power and esteem. Although relative deprivation has different categories such as conceptual, social, economical and feeling, but it is indeed an essence: lack of society rewards such as power, social position, prestige and opportunities of participating in activities and different organizations (Ghasmi and Ghasarian 2008:31). Although difference between relative and absolute deprivation is inferred in satisfactory and unbeing ready and not having tendency to overcome the present situation (Ghar 1998:51), Fastinger points to social comparison theory that whenever people donot achieve to non – social objective measurements; their opinions and talents compare with others'. (Mohseni Tabrizi 2008 narrated by Tabrizi and Darvish Mola 2008: 76). Others indeed those groups that stop her and his colleagues called them as reference group. (Pashaie, 1990: 690). So how people evaluate their conditions depends on with whom compare themselves. Researchers generally give political dimension to relative deprivation theory and its effects, while it was influential in abnormalities and social deviations. Relative deprivation leads to increase in social problems and deviations. (Nori Nia 1998:48). One fight with social customs, his or her campaigning methods include destroying public properties unattention to social morale and opiate use. Doing these behaviors is really a response to unequality in society. The world encounters with unrecorded level of unequality in century 21; this results from various factors including increase in population, technological changes, media growth and global culture influence. Faramarz Rafipoor pointed to Iran after war that factors such as population increase, income decrease and conflict of customs and modernism exist into it and consequently values changed and material values dominate on other society values and it changed to public custom (Rafipoor 2005: 217). Therefore since any society can respond to all needs of people, so social welfare decreased and relative deprivation increased, because this group has difficult in accessing to formal tools and facilities. Jeams Davis thinks relative deprivation resulting from grouping and distinguishing people of society, because poverty and lack of social welfare are increasing in society, absolute deprivation will form. And people will become compatible with it but in society, class gap is sensible, abnormal and unadaptive behaviors will be appeared by poor people , the behavior is formed on parametric subjectivism in that benefit of anomy – oriented behaviors is more than its loss, and people give more importance to personal identity than society collective identity. Merton knows there root of appearing derivative behaviors in manner of satisfying needs of different groups, when deprivating from legal tools makes impossible to access to ideal purposes of society or delay this access. So people define new tools that are in contrast with customs governing on society. Opiate disuse is due to discompatibility of society cultural purposes with suitable tools for reaching to these purposes (Mir Ashtiani 2006:67). According to studies of Arford 1994 (unattention to affective wills of students) Hossien Behravan and Mir Anvari 2009 (feeling discrimination and positive view toward opiate) search narrated by Abdi 2001 (deprivating from needs of life), Horney narrated by Siavash Shaesteh 1996 (anxiety and un solving problems) are effective factors on tendency to us opiate. In study that dealt with 235 addicted persons and done in Bangladesh during 1997 and 1998, it specified that most addicted persons have low income and moderate education (Nasravi 2000) currie (1993) (strong relation between opiate use and conditions of social deprivation). With attention to increase in population between 1/5 to 1/7 in Iran and if this increase is equal to 2% population growth in world , it is anticipated in 2100 the population in Iran reaches to 560 million and it is disaster because population increase causes to reduce social welfare and shortage of facilities. (Tavasoli 2000:6). So since youngs hope to have better life and more social activity than adult, shortage of facilities and deprivation will lead to changes in manner of satisfying wills and needs of young. So that they apply their energy and power toward derivations and different problems such as addiction instead of toward society values and customs. For example 81% addicted population in Iran was between 20 to 34 years old in 1998 (Sekhavat 2007: 48)- Finally since Lenjan encompasses huge industries and, it is an immigrant receptor region with high increase in industrial diseases; the researcher believes that above social phenomena have undesirable outcomes such as class gap, disappointment and feeling of deprivation, so society become apt to use opiate and based on Merton and Davis theories , we expect to have more tendency toward opiate between poor and low class young because deprivation provide no access to society facilities while values and identical customs belonging to moderate group are internalized by different groups for conflicts. Of course access to tools , purposes and laws is explained by powerful group. This case is true in relation with society that is studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Technique and method of study:

In considering the role of social class and relative deprivation in tendency to use opiate, survey method was used. The advantages of this method is to generate outcomes from sample to total population, flexibility for

collecting data, and self – report technique of persons. Survey method is perhaps the most important instrument for understanding epidemiology of opiate use in national level and between special groups (corkery 2000, narrated by Serajzade 2007:51). Data collection tool is a questionnaire that is filled by interview.

Statistic society and sampling method

Statistic society is young's between 18 to 40 years old from Lenjan. For formulating statistic sample, the Cochran's Test was used on that bulk of total sample society was estimated 174 from those 87 unaddicted persons and 87 addicted ones were extracted for study. This questionnaire has reliability content. For extracting questions and citations, former searches were used that experts measured it after correcting and validating.

Hypotheses of study

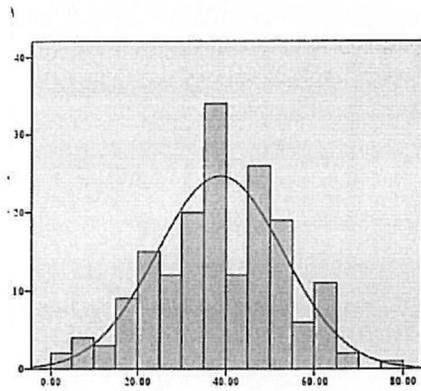
- A) It seems that there is a relation between tendency to opiate use and social class.
- B) It seems that there is a relation between relative deprivation feeling and tendency to use opiate in youngs.
- C) It seems that a relation is between relative deprivation and social class.

Conceptual and operational definitions of study

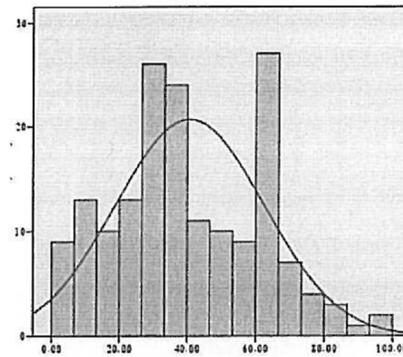
1. Feeling of relative deprivation: experience of frustration from comparing his /her social position with reference groups is called relative deprivation. The quotes that other researcher tested them were used for measuring deprivation feel.
2. There basic indexes exist for social class in modern societies such as income, education level and job that family, relative group, power and social and political influence are also important (Mohseni 2004:51). So the groups that are similar in view of these factors form a social class. The quotes that can measure job, income and education level were used.
3. Opiate use: experience of every opiate that influences on functions of organism is called use and for measuring it by using citations, one experience of opiate use was questioned.

Findings

The researcher considered situation of variables (descriptive) and relation between them. He /she firstly described distribution of people on dependent and independent variables until we have shape of total population on these variables and then collected data was analyzed by testing relation between independent variables with dependent one - the results show that 34% respondents are between 21-25 years old and the most abundance belongs to this group. Studied persons are 23 years old and in sum, half of them are smaller than 28 years old. The most respondents are men that they form 74%. The most studied persons have licentiate degree that form 30% but more half of remainder have diploma or less education that form 56% total society. The most respondents belong to moderate and low class (45%) and high class forms 6% these respondents. The relative deprivation degree between studied persons is no high, so that 8% has high relative deprivation. The relation between independent and dependent variables was considered by statistic analysis. The principle of this analysis is that people are different in view of one feature or more, so co-changing relation was studied between features or given variables in order to formulating these differences. The researcher used Gama and chi-square test for measuring variables. The results of the analysis show that relation between independent variable of social class and tendency to use opiate indicates that 79% addicted and 35% unaddicted belong to moderate and low class equivalent k – score test was obtained. Relation of independent variable of relative deprivation and tendency to use opiate indicates that 72% unaddicted and 40% addicted persons have low relative deprivation. Chi-square test is 21/850 in meaningful level and free domain 3. The result of Gama test in studding relation between social class and relative deprivation is -0/435 in meaningful level and 0/000. After analyzing, two variables were used for ensuring from regression analysis. But before dealing with regression analysis, one of the most important pre-requisites was considered; e .g; normal distribution of variable. The distribution of people studied on social class and relative deprivation variables shows in below diagrams.



Relative deprivation



social class

The distribution of people on independent dual variables is quasi- normal so difference between median and mean is not considerable. Therefore normal distribution of independent variables allows to use regression for understanding better relation between variables. So according to correlation relation of social class and tendency to use opiate variables, changes in social class as independent variable can explain changes in dependent variable that estimation of this amount can be receivable by two – variable regression that its result is in below table:

Table (22-4): summary of regression out come

R ² (variance rate determined)	R _e (variance rate undetermined)	Constant	B	Meaningful
0/241	0/759	2/244	-0/058	0/000

According to table (23-4) , 24/1 % changes of variable of tendency to us opiate is explained by social class variable and 75/9% changes refer to other variables, As gradient of regression equation shows, the relation between two variables is reverse. Also based on findings of correlation analysis section, relative deprivation also has meaningful relation with variable of tendency to use opiate, and can explain changes in this variable that estimation of this amount is receivable by two – variable regression and its result is in following table:

Table (23-4): the summary of regression out come

R ² (variance rate determined)	R _e (variance rate undetermined)	Constant	B	Meaningful
0/121	0/879	-2/176	0/055	0/000

According to above table, 12/1% changes of tendency to use opiate variable is explained by relative deprivation variable and 87/9% changes refer to other variables. As slope of regression equation line (B) shows. The relation between two variable is direct.

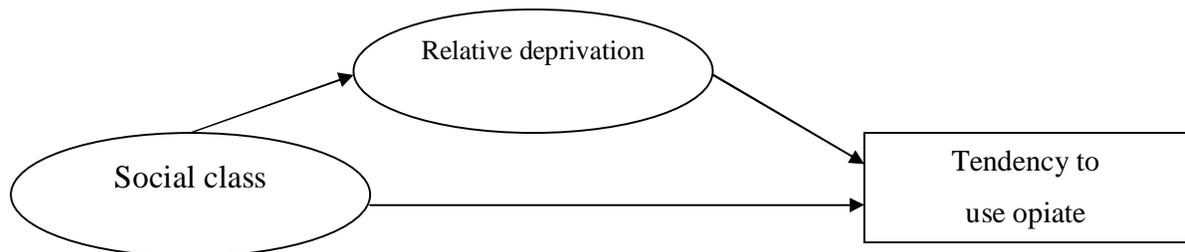
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The present study is about effect of social class and relative deprivation on tendency of youngs (18 to 40 years old) in Lenjan. Study data collected by survey method and statistic sample is 174persons that 87 ones were selected by using Cochran’s Test from between addicted persons who introduced themselves to Metadon remedical centers and 87 ones were evaluated randomly from among youngs in public centers such as shopping center, parks and education centers by questionnaire.

Theoretical scheme is Merton Anomy theory and Davis relative deprivation. The dependent variable is social class and relative deprivation that their relation was measured by tendency to use opiate variable. In section of variables test, firstly the effect of tendency to use opiate was dealt with. This hypothesis was considered frequently by scientists, and they believe that poor social class has more tendency to unadaptive behaviors. One of most important reason is not to access to formal and legal tools for obtaining purposes. So according to cross-sectional social class and tendency to use opiate tabbles, and chi-square test degree ;43/414 in meaningful level and 0/00 and free domain 4; there is a meaningful relation between social class and tendency to use opiate, that is , null hypothesis about non – relation between these two variable is rejected. According to results of regression analysis table, 24/1% changes of tendency to use opiate is explained by social class variable and 75/9% belongs to other variables.

As slope of regression equation line (-0/058) shows that the relation between two variables is reverse that it not only validates the results of cross-sectional tables and chi-square test but suggests that tendency to use opiate is more between lower classes. The results of studies (Salehi Jonghani(2000) Gholami Abiz (2002) are consistent with findings of study in view of being meaningful relation between social class and tendency to use opiate.

Another factor influencing on tendency to use opiate that has root in persons' undesirable experiences is sense of relative deprivation. Deprivation theory was considered in issues related to reasons of revolutions and revolts and it was used less in issues related to social abnormalities and derivations. Theorists know the comparison principle and role of reference group are significant in appearing disappointment and frustration. According to the results of cross-sectional relative deprivation and tendency to use opiate tables and chi-square test, there is a meaningful relation between relative deprivation and tendency to use opiate, that is, null hypothesis about non – relation between these two variables is rejected. According to results of regression analysis table, 12/1% changes of tendency to use opiate is explained by relative deprivation variable and 87/9% belongs to other variables. As slope of regression equation line shows (0/055), there is a direct relation between two variables that validates the results of above tables and chi-square test. Therefore tendency to use opiate is more in people feeling more deprivation. The results of a study (Lahsaie zadie 2012, Estales and others) are consistent with the results of this study. According to Gama test (-0/435) in meaningful level (0/000), there is a meaningful relation between social class and relative deprivation, that is, null hypothesis about non – relation between these two variables is rejected. So if social class is higher, relative deprivation will be lower. It is noted that the result of analysis of two variables led to below model.



Based on it social class has two effects on tendency to use opiate, social class has not only direct effect on using opiate but it has indirect effect through relative deprivation. Relative deprivation also has direct effect on tendency to use opiate that was considered by two – variable regression analysis. Finally, study of addiction is multi – factors phenomena that needs to consider all its aspects.

REFERENCES

- Abdi, Kafie 2001. Addiction factors between Suburbans – Tehran university.
- Asari, Abbas . and Atefeh Mazinani 2011, methods and indexes of measuring poor and economical welfare. Tehran. Number 27
- Bagheri, Masume and others 2010. Considering social factors influential on addiction in Ahvaz. Applied sociology. Year 21. Continuous number (38). Number somber
- Behravan, Hossein and Ali MirAnvari 2010, analyzing addicted persons referred to TC center in Mashhad 2009. Journal of considering social problems. Number 1 , year 1 . Spring
- Campaign- Opiate Cener Site . Perfect conversation with Taha Taheri director of campaign center with opiate 2014
- Currie, Elliott (1993) ,Reckoning : Drugs . The cities , and the American future , New Yourk : Hill and Wang Islam , sk. Nazrul and et al (2000). << Sexual life style . Deug habit and socio- demographic status of Drug Addict in Bangladesh>>. Public Health . vol . 114.No.5.
- Drford, J (1994). << Empowering family and frinds >>. Drag and Alcohol Review . No .13
- Fars news 2014.
- Hosseini, Naser. 2004. Considering factors influential on criminal odolscents in Rasht. Thesis – Tehran University.
- Karim Zadeh, Ali and colleagues 2014. Considering tribal problems in Iran Azad university in shoshtar. Year 7. Number 20/ spring.

- Lahsaie Zadi, Abdol Ali 2012. The role of relative deprivation in increasing violents in suburb. Kermanshah. Number 3. Tehran. Summer.
- Mir Ashtiani, Elham and Mohammad Reza Jajeeq 2006. Sociology of addiction in Amroz Iran. Mohajer publication.
- Moradi, Golmorad and Bahman Saiedpoor 2010. Considering the role of relative deprivation in appearing collective behavior – Kermanshah. Mashhad university.
- Moeidfar, Saeid 2004. Generation gap or cultural interruption. Number 24. Autumn.
- Mohseni Tabrizi, AliReza and Mohamad Hossein Darvish Mola B8T Measuring relative deprivation feeling degree and conceptual relative deprivation of youngs. Number 34 autumn.
- Mohseni , Manuchehr 2004. Introductions of sociology. Tehran. Winter.
- Nori Nia, Hossein 1997. Considering social factors influential on relative deprivation feeling. Tabatabaie university.
- Pashaie, A.1990 . new Andeshe culture. Mazear publication. Tehran
- Gholami Abiz, Mohsen. 2002, considering social – economical factors influential on addiction. Shiraz. Year2. Number 5.
- Ghasmi, yarmohamad and Eshagh ghasarian 2008. Children mortality and social deprivation. Ham. TabaTabai university – number 4. Spring
- Gar, Ted Rabert 1998. Why human reevaluate? Translated by Ali morshedzade. Thehran – publication.
- Raghfer, Hossein. Poor and relative deprivation and social justice. Number 12. Summer.
- Rafie poor, Faramarz 2006, development and conflict. Entashar. Co Tehran.
- Sekhavat, Jafar 2007. Structural and remedy factors preventing addiction. Opiate and addiction/ articles of first conference of social damages in Iran. Tehran
- Seraj zade, Hossein 2007. Structural and remedial factors preventing. Addiction. Articles of first conference about social damages in Iran. Tehran
- Shaesteh, Siavash 1996. Comparing personality of addicted youngs and safe youngs in age group 14-22 years old in Isfahan. Thesis of senior expertism/ Modares Tarbiat university.
- Salehi Jonaghani, Farahnaz 2000. Considering effect of social and economical factors on addiction – case study in prison in sharekord. Thesis of senior expertism – shiraz university.
- Sotudeh, Hedaiaat 2000. Introduction to social sociology.
- Stales, Beverly: anf et.al (2000). <Relative deprivation and deviant adaptation :The mediation effects of negative self – feelings” Journal of Research in crime and Delinquency . Vol :37. Lssue :1
- Tavasolie, Gholam Abbas, 2000. Growth of opiate and spread of addiction in Iran. Tarbieat . year 2. Number 18.
- Tiraboschi, Mauro, and mass , Anne (1998).<< Reactions to perceived deprivation in ingroup and outgroup : a cross – cultural comparsion >> European Journal of social psychology.vol:28.