

Assessing the role of addiction and corruption and permissiveness in threatening the functions of the Iranian family from the perspective of teachers

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to investigate the role of addiction, corruption, and permissiveness in threatening the functions of the Iranian family from the perspective of male second stage high school teachers in Rafsanjan. The research was a descriptive survey. We used interview and a researcher-made questionnaire with a reliability of 0.852 to collect information. Using Cochran's sampling formula, we selected 160 people as the sample size by multi-stage cluster sampling method. We used single sample t-test to analyze the data. According to the results, addiction is a threat to family functioning. According to t-test, all items of corruption and permissiveness are threatening factors of family functioning; because their significance level was greater than 0.05.

Keywords: family pattern change, addiction, corruption and permissiveness, family function

Introduction

The family is a sacred institution that is of great value and importance in all societies. It is the first human institution and the most stable cornerstone of society. We can say that this social unit is the smallest in terms of quantity and the most important institution in terms of quality. It is the best place for the comfort and tranquility of family members, the growth and development of human beings and the basis of human perfection. Since people growing up in families together make up members of society, healthy will be a society that has healthy families. These families perform their proper functions in society well. Accordingly, the health, destruction and corruption of human society depend on the health or corruption of the family [1].

Family is the foundation of educating children and transmitting cultural values. As the first structure of society, it has established formal and legal relations between men and women in a legitimate and acceptable way. In other words, the family is the basic unit of society, the cornerstone of all great human societies and the main center of human growth and excellence and mental health of members of society. This structure have explained the duties and rights of each member and how their relations with each other [2]. According to Islam, the most important institution that has individual and social importance is the family institution, which is constituted of a man, a woman and the children of this couple. Islam considers society as a whole, and families are part of this whole. In this view, the family and its positive functions have priority; it has laid the best and most beautiful legal rules for the relations between the members of this family and has drawn the most valuable forms of ethics and morality. Islam considers the family to be the builder of a

healthy personality; it is possible to raise healthy people in healthy families. If the family members of this society suffer from intellectual and scientific stagnation and backwardness, the society will be exposed to destruction and decline [2].

The family has experienced different forms over the centuries, especially in recent centuries, and has taken on different forms and important functions in different cultures [3].

Nowadays, due to extensive changes in the social spheres and the influence of foreign cultures, as well as the widespread invasion of some cultures to national and traditional values and norms, the functioning of the family has undergone many changes. Many schools in the world today have started activities and wars against the family. Their goal is to eliminate the right form of family, family functions, and replace the family with negative functions. This sacred institution is today in a different position through the false definitions given by feminist schools. Schools of Marx, Freemasonry and so on have started a brutal attack against the family and its functions and have called for its destruction and collapse [4].

On "Study of psychological and social characteristics of addicted spouses" depression, anxiety, Gholizadeh (2003) considered depression, anxiety, inclination to suicide, insomnia, severe emotional conflicts, search for social support and social dysfunction among the harms that threaten the mother of the family [5].

In a research on the effect of addiction on society, Konaru (1990) showed that addiction is the cause of many mental illnesses and one of the social deviations. The most important damage of the addiction is the weakening of emotional family ties, divorce and mental illness, especially depression [6].

Findings of Azad Armaki's Research (2012) entitled "cohabitation: the emergence of new family forms in Tehran" showed that a large part of family changes such as increasing girls' education and entering the social arenas, increasing the age of marriage, increasing divorce, generation gap between children and parents and differences in attitudes toward the opposite sex have gradually given rise to patterns of cohabitation in society [7].

In view of the above, threatening factors have always attacked the family center. In this regard, in this article, we have tried firstly to investigate the functions of the family from various psychological, social, and cultural aspects, elements and factors that seriously affect the functioning of the family. After studying the views and opinions of male teachers in Rafsanjan about the causes and factors affecting the threat to family functions and changing family standards, we suggest some appropriate working procedures in order to protect the family and its positive function.

Theoretical Foundations of Research

Family function

The family is a dynamic concept. The severity, extent and timing of this dynamism is not the same in all societies. In terms of global communication, changes and transformations of societies affect each other. The changes that have taken place in the West through globalization, the advancement of technology, and the process of modernity have had consequences for the rest of the world through the world of information and communication. If in other societies there is no foundation and culture for these changes, the ground for crisis is prepared [8].

Psychologists and family therapists as well as sociologists have discussed on the field of family functioning, and each has expressed some functions for the family.

William Ogburn and Clark Tibbitts, two sociologists in 1934, emphasized the six basic functions of the family, including reproduction, support and care, socialization, regulation of sexual behavior, emotion, and providing social position [9]. However, the family has other functions such as: education, religious education, providing economic needs, growth and consolidation of personality and so on, but the six mentioned are important functions for the family.

For example, the ability to play family roles refers to the repetitive pattern of family members' behavior; patterns by which family members accomplish family functions. This dimension describes the efficiency of the family based on the assignment of tasks and duties to family members and the completion of tasks by them. One of the important points in this regard is the commitment of family members to their roles and

performing the assigned tasks. If the role assignment occurs but family members are dissatisfied with their role, the family system is in trouble.

Drug and alcohol addiction

Drug addiction is a large and widespread social problem that its harms may not be comparable to any other complication due to its prevalence. Paying attention to the range of devastating effects of addiction is so important that its dire consequences do not only affect the addict. It can target the wife, children, family, friends, colleagues and the whole society [10].

Researches show that families of the addicted are very different from normal families; couples' relationships, relationships of addicted father or mother with their children and the family's social relationships, as well as various functions of family such as sexual, economic, educational functions are disrupted. Each of these causes many problems for the family. 34% of divorces are due to addiction and drug-related issues indicate this [11].

Men's addiction in the family disrupts family roles and responsibilities, in such a way that the wives of these people inevitably have to bear the burden of masculine responsibilities of the family. On the other hand, they feel the risk of addiction to themselves and their children; because addicted people turn to afflict family members to get rid of the blame of others. The bad economic situation, violence against the spouse, forcing the spouse to provide drugs and the possibility of contracting diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis are also lurking in these families [12]. Addiction can also weaken family emotional ties and cause many mental illnesses, especially depression [13].

On the other hand, excessive use of alcohol or other beverages by one or both couples, so that the diagnosis of abuse or dependence is recorded in them, interferes or disturbs the main roles of the person. The use of these substances, in addition to being dangerous to the individual's health, legal, occupational and social position, it has had some consequences for him such as: many quarrels between husband and wife, constant inability of the spouse to keep his promises to leave, violent behavior or physical threats, especially when the addicted spouse suffers from drunkenness and mental imbalance, significant destruction of marital relations as a result of abuse, financial pressures (debt, lack of savings, wasting money, job loss) and social withdrawal (due to excessive consumption or association with addicts) [14]. Undoubtedly, many factors affect the health of a family, and addiction is one of the most destructive causes of family breakdown.

Corruption and permissiveness

In recent decades, Western colonialism and its internal and external factors have tried to destroy the indigenous and religious cultures of the people in various ways, including the spread of corruption and permissiveness. Colonialism deprives young people of their identity and power of thought through the spread of corruption and destruction. Of course, the goal of the colonialists in spreading corruption is not only the affluent and Westernized strata, but in the long run, the colonialists think of destroying purity, modesty and hijab in religious families. It seeks to gradually infiltrate corruption and permissiveness among Muslim families bound by Islamic norms, and to undermine adherence to Islamic values among young people. Since the family is the first institution of society, corruption and permissiveness lead it to destruction, annihilation and disintegration. If this center collapses, in addition to its negative and social consequences for couples, the first blow will be inflicted on the souls of children [13]. Ways of spreading permissiveness in Iranian society are:

A. Impact of Media and Satellite Networks: Nowadays, media and satellite networks are rapidly creating a kind of culture and cultural change among our families, even in the most remote parts of the country, using all the concepts and principles of learning psychology and media subtleties. Encouraging bold sexual relationships, persuading women to pay more attention to their bodies and appearance for attracting men's attention, highlighting the appeal of enjoying more of the opposite sex, questioning marriage, questioning its importance and value, theorizing and frequent questioning and skepticism about the views of people who are committed to their marital life, and in return providing views and answering

skeptical questions to convince the audience that times have changed and people should not adhere to traditional lives, frequent show of drinking alcohol, indirect education of ways to communicate with the opposite sex, as well as tricks and problems related to friendship with the opposite sex, showing relationships outside the moral framework, unfaithfulness of married men and women to their spouses and providing ways to betray their spouses are some prominent and major themes of satellite movies. Unfortunately, due to cultural, religious, doctrinal, and moral weakness, audiences are constantly changing their attitudes toward these topics and themes by constantly being exposed to serials whose main theme is betrayal and immoral and illegitimate relationships. There is a kind of desensitization in this field and in the long run it leads to the weakening of morals and religious values, the spread of corruption and finally the disintegration of families [15].

B. Immorality: Chastity is one of the most prominent human perfections and one of the highest values that have emphasized our religious teachings, especially the Holy Quran. Chastity has effects such as protecting one's spouse from non-honest people, strengthening family bonds, gaining the spouse's trust, and so on. Maintaining chastity is essential not only from a religious point of view, but also from a human point of view for the continuation of married life. By observing piety and chastity, husband and wife protect their spouse from harm and cover each other's shortcomings. Lack of chastity in the family also causes many problems. Definitive and documented statistics show that with the increase of nudity in the world, divorce and the breakdown of married life have increased so much that the sanctity of the marriage contract has no meaning, families are broken and children are left without guardian; because the departure of spouses from the scope of legitimate sexual relations harms mutual love and affection and provides the ground for betrayal and extravagance of the other party [12].

C. Bad hijab: With the promotion of corruption and permissiveness and also the weakening of religious beliefs and Islamic values among the youth, the phenomenon of bad hijab or lack of hijab has spread in the society and has reached its peak in recent decades under the pretext of freedom and civilization. The covering of men and women indicates the demands of pure nature and their existential structure. In other words, there is a deterrent in the human nature called shame. Intentionally or even inadvertently, and out of ignorance and deception of propaganda, without intending to satisfy their sexual desires in society, a person engages in bad hijab only to attract the attention of others and to show off or beautify herself too much. It has very negative psychological, social and cultural effects on families, especially young people. Injuries caused by bad hijab can be a scourge that endangers the faith, piety and security of families and young people, and is a source of dishonesty, corruption and prostitution etc. [16].

Research Method

Our research was applied and descriptive-survey. The statistical population of the study consisted of 270 teachers of boys' high schools and art schools in Rafsanjan, who were teaching in the second stage high schools of the academic year 2017-18. According to the Cochran's formula, 160 people were the basis for the analysis. It is worth mentioning that this number of samples was randomly selected from among the statistical population using multi-stage cluster sampling. We selected sample individuals in such a way that after referring to education in Rafsanjan, the number of male teachers in all governmental and non-governmental high schools and art schools for boys in the second stage was determined (270 people). Then, we randomly selected 10 high schools and 5 art schools from among the schools. By attending each of the schools, we selected 10 to 12 teachers from each school and a total of 160 teachers. The teachers agreed to participate in the research and after distributing the questionnaires among them, we given some explanations about the research, its goals and advantages, as well as how to complete the questionnaires. Finally, after reassuring the teachers that the answers were confidential and that the research questionnaire was anonymous and did not require registration, we distributed and collected the questionnaires among them within 14 working days.

Data Collection Tool

Interview: In the course of the interview, we asked 30 teachers to express the factors that threaten the functions of the Iranian family from their point of view. After reviewing the teachers' opinions, we

identified 2 common cases as factors that threaten family functioning and established as a basis of the questionnaire.

Questionnaire: Based on psychological and sociological theories, study of numerous articles related to the research topic and citing the book "Strategic Thoughts, Women and Family" including the collection of articles of the International Family Congress (2012) on the role of psychological, social, cultural and economic factors effective in the Structural Change of Society and the Family, and based on the views of teachers, we surveyed and collected the subscales of two common items as threatening and harmful factors in family functioning and designed research tool (questionnaire).

Validity of Questionnaire

To determine the formal validity, we presented the research tool (researcher-made questionnaire) to ten professors and experts related to the research subject. After consulting them and making the necessary corrections, the research tool enjoyed formal validity. We scored questions based on the five-grade Likert scale: I totally disagree = 1, I disagree = 2, I almost disagree = 3, I agree = 4, I totally agree = 5. Because the questionnaire is researcher-made, a preliminary implementation can add to its validity once the questionnaire has been prepared. The purpose of the preliminary implementation of the questionnaire is to eliminate possible shortcomings and problems. Preliminary implementation increases the validity, reliability and applicability of the questionnaire. Therefore, we used a preliminary implementation to determine the content validity. At this stage, we provided the research tool to 30 members of the statistical population and obtained their views on the use of the items introduced for the variables that threaten family functions.

Reliability of Questionnaire

We used Cronbach's alpha method to measure the reliability of research tool. Cronbach's alpha reliability range is usually from zero (0), which means no stability, to (+1), which means complete reliability, and the closer the value is to the positive number one, the more reliable the questionnaire is.

We calculated Cronbach's alpha by 0.93 for the questionnaire of factors threatening the functions of the Iranian family in the preliminary implementation stage and in a statistical population of 30 people. The obtained coefficient indicates the external validity of the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire of factors threatening the functions of the Iranian family in a statistical population of 160 people was equal to 0.85.

Data Analysis Method

In this research, we used descriptive statistics. In order to confirm or not confirm the normality of data distribution, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to measure variables. After ensuring the normality of the distribution of research variables, we used Pearson correlation coefficient to investigate the relationship between the factors. We also used a one-sample t-test to analyze the variables. Finally, we measured the validity and reliability of the researcher-made questionnaire.

Results and Findings

Findings about demographic characteristics

According to the results presented in Table (1) related to the age groups of respondents to the questionnaire, we can see that among them the highest frequency is for the age group of 41-50 years with 40%.

From the results related to the marital life of the respondents to the questionnaire, we can observe that among them, the highest frequency is for the period of 11-20 years of marital life with 36.9%.

Table 1: Demographic analysis of respondents

Age	Frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative frequency percentage
Under 30 years	11	6.9	6.9	6.9
30-40 years	47	29.4	29.4	36.2
41-50 years	64	40.0	40.0	76.2
Over 50 years	38	23.8	23.8	100.0
Total	160	100.0	100.0	
Period of marital life	Frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative frequency percentage
0 (Single)	14	8.8	8.8	8.8
1-10	40	25.0	25.0	33.8
11-20	59	36.9	36.9	70.6
21-30	40	25.0	25.0	95.6
31-41	7	4.4	4.4	100.0
Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive statistics of research variables

Table 2: Central indicators, dispersion and distribution of research variables

Factors	Item	Sample size	Mean	Standard deviation	Variance
Addiction	Couples drug addiction	160	2.75	1.259	1.585
	Violent behaviors and threats of physical harm in families with addicted spouses	160	3.33	1.325	1.755
	Social withdrawal and rejection of family members due to the father's association with addicts	160	2.97	1.162	1.351
	Possibility of mother and children becoming addicted to drugs in families with addicted fathers	160	3.18	1.092	1.193
	Maternal depression, anxiety and suicide in families with addicted fathers	160	2.95	1.191	1.419
Corruption and permissiveness	Prevalence of women without hijab in society	160	3.41	1.280	1.639
	Instrumental use of physical attractiveness and physical beauty	160	3.25	1.223	1.497
	Normalizing training in ways to communicate with the opposite sex	160	3.42	1.272	1.617
	Friendship with the opposite sex in today's world	160	2.90	1.193	1.424

As the relevant averages show (Table 2), the factor of normalizing the education of ways to communicate with the opposite sex and the prevalence of women without hijab in society play a key role in the threatening factors.

Testing the normality of statistical data

In order to test the hypothesis of normality of the research data, we used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the results of which are shown in Table (4-8).

Table 3: Results of data distribution normality test

Threatening factors	Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	
		Test statistic	Significance level
	Addiction	.815	.519
Corruption and permissiveness	1.148	.143	

1. The addiction variable has a normal distribution according to the result of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test; because the significance level obtained from this test is equal to 0.519 and this value is greater than 0.05.

2. The variable of corruption and permissiveness has a normal distribution according to the result of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test; because the significance level obtained from this test is equal to 0.143 and this value is greater than 0.05.

Pearson Correlation coefficient

According to the results of Table (4), corruption and permissiveness have a significant positive relationship with addiction at the level of 1%.

Table 4: Correlation coefficient between variables threatening the functioning of the Iranian family

Variables	Addiction	Corruption and permissiveness
Addiction	1	
Corruption and permissiveness	.288**	1

** : Significant at 1% level * : Significant at 5% level

Testing hypotheses

1. Addiction can threaten the functions of the Iranian family.

Table 5: Results of addiction variable t-test

t-test						Standard deviation	Mean	Options
Confidence interval of 95%		Mean difference	Significance level	Freedom of degree	T statistic			
Upper limit	Lower limit							
q20	2.75	1.259	-2.512	159	.013	-.250	-.45	-.05
q21	3.32	1.325	3.103	159	.002	.325	.12	.53
q22	2.97	1.162	-.340	159	.734	-.031	-.21	.15
q23	3.18	1.092	2.099	159	.037	.181	.01	.35
q24	2.95	1.191	-.531	159	.596	-.050	-.24	.14

Based on a single sample t-test

1. The factor of couple addiction (q20) with a significant level (0.013) and being less than 0.05, has a difference between the mean of the population and the sample; due to the negativity of both upper and lower limits and the mean of 2.75, it is not a threat to family functioning (Table 5).

According to t-test, other items are threatening factors of family functioning; because their significance level is greater than 0.05 or has an average greater than 3 (Table 5).

2. Corruption and permissiveness can threaten the functioning of the Iranian family.

According to t-test, all aspects of corruption and permissiveness are threatening factors of family functioning; because their significance level is greater than 0.05 or has an average greater than 3 (Table 6).

Table 6: Results of the t-test of the variable of corruption and permissiveness

t-test						Standard deviation	Mean	Options
Confidence interval of 95%		Mean difference	Significance level	Freedom of degree	T statistic			
Upper limit	Lower limit							
q34	3.41	1.280	4.014	159	.000	.406	.21	.61
q35	3.25	1.223	2.585	159	.011	.250	.06	.44
q36	3.42	1.272	4.228	159	.000	.425	.23	.62
q37	2.90	1.193	-1.060	159	.291	-.100	-.29	.09

Discussion and Conclusion

The family is one of the most important institutions for the growth and development of society. So, it is necessary to know the factors that cause damage to this institution and ultimately its collapse and weakening of its foundations. On the other hand, a family built on weak foundations has been shaken and damaged over time by facing all kinds of attacks from the world around it; it will not achieve what we expected from the family and its role in the growth and development of society and human resources. In this research, we have examined the role of addiction, corruption, and permissiveness in threatening the functions of the Iranian family from the perspective of teachers.

According to teachers, addiction can threaten the functioning of the Iranian family. According to the results of statistical analysis, we can conclude that addiction can threaten the functions of the Iranian family. According to the results of the t-test, violent behaviors and threats of physical harm in families with addicted spouses, social withdrawal and rejection of family members due to the father associating with addicts, the possibility of mother and children becoming addicted to drugs in families with addicted fathers, depression, anxiety and maternal suicide in families with the addicted father were the factors threatening the functioning of the family. Addiction is a biological, psychological and social disease that leads to recurrent occupational, social and legal problems. By changing one's thoughts, mood, personality, and behavior, one can easily destroy the foundation of one's individual, family, and social life and family members, and seriously contribute to diminish the strength of health and safety. This has caused serious social, economic, political, cultural and health damage to the family and society. We can mention cases such as physical and contagious diseases such as AIDS, hepatitis and even mental illnesses such as increase in crimes related to addiction, theft, murder, self-immolation, unemployment, domestic violence, child abuse, increase in divorce rates and academic failure of students whose parents are addicted. On the other hand, the results show that the addiction factor has a positive and significant relationship with the factors of changing the Iranian family pattern, unhealthy relationships, cultural aggression, corruption and permissiveness, fashion and consumerism, divorce and apostasy at the level of 1%. Bowen, 2005; Hee Lee, 2002 and Maine Chin, 2003 state that family and individual functions are interrelated. This means that the individual's problems reflect the family's problems, and vice versa. On the other hand, the structure and function of the family has an important place in the tendency to addiction. Our research Findings are consistent with the Results of Konaru (1990), Gholizadeh (2003), Bolhari et al. (2015), Dashti (2012) and Ramezani (2013) [5, 6, 17-19].

According to teachers, corruption and permissiveness can threaten the functioning of the Iranian family. According to the results of statistical analysis, we can conclude that corruption and permissiveness can threaten the functioning of the Iranian family. According to the results of t-test, the prevalence of unveiled women in society, the instrumental use of physical attractiveness and physical beauty, the normalization of education on ways to communicate with the opposite sex and friendship with the opposite sex in today's world were among the factors threatening family functioning. Dominance systems in the process of globalization through satellite networks try to promote individualism, immorality, betrayal, luxury and luxury lives among families and weaken the institution of the family by weakening religious beliefs and moral commitments. Principles that are promoted in the permissiveness include the originality of pleasure, worldliness, social immorality, individuality, feminism (seeing everything from the point of view of gender), the removal of shame from society, and economic business. Its impact on Western ways of promoting the culture of nudity is insisting on sin by eliminating the ugliness of sin, presenting immoral symbols, and modeling corrupt personalities. On the other hand, the results show that the cause of corruption and permissiveness has a positive and significant relationship with the factors of changing the pattern of Iranian family, fashionism and consumerism, divorce and apostasy at the level of 5% and with addiction and cultural aggression at the level of 1%. Unfortunately, due to the weakness of religious, doctrinal and moral culture, families are constantly exposed to propaganda, the main theme of which is betrayal and immoral and illegitimate relationships; they gradually change their attitude towards these issues and themes. In the long run, religious morality and values diminish, corruption spreads, and families eventually collapse. Findings of our research are consistent with the results of Toffler (1990), Ali Ahmadi (2010) and Salari Far (2009) [4, 20, 21].

Finally, according to the results obtained, the lack of timely and appropriate marriage of young people weakens the foundation of the family and causes all kinds of crises and moral and social corruption. This leads some young people to commit suicide, run away from home and prostitution, and cause instability in their personality, family and community. On this basis, it is necessary to pay attention to the issue of youth marriage at the forefront of social, cultural and economic planning of society.

The existence of family crises, parental disputes and disagreements in life, imposing marriage by parents, or the presentation of a negative image of marriage have caused young people to be afraid of marriage. Parents are unaware of the need for timely marriage of their children, and in addition, the strictures and lack of parental support for their children greatly contribute to the lack of tendency of young people to marry. Given the above and the great impact that the family can have on the formation of a suitable marriage for children, work and investment on families, the media, religious and propaganda programs, educational activities and the university are of fundamental importance.

In order to further investigate this issue, we suggest that such research be conducted among female teachers and the results be compared with the results of the present research.

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