Study the Relationship Between Frustration Tolerance and Tendency to Drug Abuse among Students from Payame Noor University, Zahedan Branch

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Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between frustration tolerance and tendencies of drug abuse among students of Zahedan message was light. The population in this study consisted of 170 students of Zahedan PNU stratified random sampling were selected from among students. The questionnaire related to frustration tolerance and addiction talent questionnaire (APS) were completed and the data obtained were analyzed in this study two methods of data collection library and field method (questionnaire) is used. How to analyze the data using Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise regression by SPSS Software is done. The results show that the failure tolerance and the scale of the drug tends to be positive and significant. As the results show that the two variables education and propensity to use drugs, there is no relationship. Science finds himself and others.

Key words: Frustration tolerance, drug, PNU students, addiction, Zahedan

INTRODUCTION

There is no certain agreement about reasons of drug abuse. Since, the reasons of drug use are numerous and different. They include individual and family characteristics, social and environmental factors (Maithya, 2009). One of the models that explains addiction reasons is biological-psychical and social model. In this model, addiction is introduced as disease resulted of many factors and set of dangerous factors are introduced as effective factors on starting addiction and how drug abuse by individuals. This point is important that the weight and importance of these dangerous factors at starting stages of drug abuse are various depend on individuals' age, life environment and other factors. Farjad (1995) classified effective factors on addiction in three categories: individual factors (hedonism, curiosity, psychical and individual problems), family factors (attending addict or drug abuser in family, economical welfare and parents' disputes) and social factors (easy accessing to drugs, unemployment, economical inequality and industrial growing) (Farjad, 1995). One of the individual factors is low self-confidence, some of teenagers and young persons have negative attitude about their abilities and consider themselves as valueless persons, despite of their high talent. They feel failure and frustration. They reproach themselves instead of resolving the problem. Kerror stated in his research

that addicts have personality characteristics such as weakness, low degree of frustration tolerance, high anxiety and hallucination of ability for doing all works.

There is mutual relationship between personality and addiction. It means that a person is attracted to addiction because of certain characteristics of personality, needs and failures and disability in solving problems, frustration at life, emotional instability and other problems. Thus, vicious circle is created between addiction and personality that fighting with it requires changing external and internal conditions by creating strong and invulnerable spirit. Finally, destroying brain tissues because of drug abuse leads to individuals lose controlling on their motions and injure themselves and others (Mirzaee, 2008). In this research, we have tried to study the relationship between frustration tolerance and tendency to drug abuse among students from Payam Noor University, Zahedan branch. Also, it provides solution in this area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research questions and objectives: The main aim of this research is to study the relationship between frustration tolerance and tendency to drug abuse among students from Payame Noor universing, Zahedan branch. These questions will be considered to achieve mentioned aim:

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- Is there significant relationship between individual factors including frustration tolerance and tendency to drug abuse?
- Is there significant relationship between emotional tolerance and drug abuse?
- Is there significant relationship between annoyance tolerance and tendency to drug abuse?
- Is there significant relationship between gender and tendency to drug abuse?
- Is there significant relationship between progress and tendency to drug abuse?
- Is there significant relationship between merit and tendency to drug abuse?
- Is there significant relationship between literacy level and tendency to drug abuse?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Current research is descriptive and correlative research. Statistical community of this research includes students from Payame Noor university, Zahedan branch. Population of this research are 5424 people. The size of sample was calculated by using Morgan method, it is equal to 200 people. In this research, it was used random sampling method. It was used two frustration tolerance and addiction scale questionnaires to collect data in this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research findings
- H_1: "There is significant relationship between frustration tolerance and tendency to drug abuse"

The results of Table 1 show that there is significant and positive relationship between frustration tolerance and its sub scales associated with tendency to drug abuse 0.420, 0.343, 0.362, 0.316, 0.414, 0.392, 0.295, 0.312, 0.385, 0.334 at level 0.01, respectively.

- H_2: "There is significant relationship between annoyance tolerance and tendency to drug abuse"
- H_1: "There is significant relationship between annoyance tolerance and tendency to drug abuse"

According to results of Table 2. It can be concluded that regarding to predicting the tendency to drug abuse based on frustration tolerance and its different subscales (regarding to predictor variables), it can be said that frustration tolerance 17.6% showed variance for tendency to drug abuse and other subscales of frustration tolerance were eliminated from equation because lack of needed conditions for regression.

Table 1: Correlation coefficients between frustration tolerance and its sub scales associated with tendency to drug abuse

Statistical characteristic	Tendency to drug abuse	Significant level
Frustration tolerance	0/420	0/001
Lack of emotional tolerance	0/343	0/001
Annoyance tolerance	0/362	0/001
Gender	0/316	0/001
Progress	0/414	0/001
Merit	0/392	0/001
Literacy level	0/292	0/002

Table 2: Results of staged regression to predict the variable of tendency to drug abuse based on frustration tolerance and different sub scales

Models	B	SD	β	t-value	R	R^2	R^2 change	Sig.
Frustration tolerance	0/374	0/082	0/420	4/57	0/420	0/176	0/176	0/001

Studied variable: tendency to drug abuse

Table 3: Studying the relationship between gender variable and tendency to drug abuse

Variables	Explanation	Tendency to drug abuse
Gender	Relationship value	-0.070
	Significant level	0.210
	Number	170.000

Table 4: Studying the relationship between progress and tendency to drug abuse variables

Variables	Explanation	Tendency to drug abuse
Progress	Relationship value	0.012
	Significant level	0.835
	Number	170.000

There is significant relationship between frustration tolerance and tendency to drug abuse ($\beta = 0.420$, $p = 0.001$) and frustration tolerance is considered as unique and positive predictor for this variable. According to Table 2, only frustration tolerance with Beta = 0.420 had highest contribution to predict tendency to drug abuse and other variables (different subscales of the frustration tolerance) had not any contribution to predict tendency to drug abuse.

- H_4: "There is significant relationship between gender and tendency to drug abuse"

The results of Table 3 show that correlation coefficient is equal to -0.070 between two variables; gender and tendency to drug abuse and calculated significant level is >0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no significant relationship between these two variables.

- H_5: "There is significant relationship between progress and tendency to drug abuse"

The results of Table 4 show that correlation coefficient is 0.015 between two variables; progress and tendency to drug abuse and calculated significant level is more that 0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no significant relationship between these two variables.

Table 5: Studying the relationship between merit and tendency to drug abuse

Variables	Explanation	Tendency to drug abuse
Merit	Relationship value	0.170**
	Significant level	0.002
	Number	170.000

Table 6: Studying the relationship between literacy level and tendency to drug abuse

Variables	Explanation	Tendency to drug abuse
Literacy level	Relationship value	0.070
	Significant level	0.210
	Number	170.000

- H_6: "There is significant relationship between merit and tendency to drug abuse"

"The results of Table 5 show that correlation coefficient is equal to 0.172 between two variables; merit and tendency to drug abuse and calculated significant level is >0.002. Since, significant level is <0.05 thus, it can be said that there is correlation between two merit and tendency to drug abuse variables.

- H_7: "There is significant relationship between literacy level and tendency to drug abuse"

The results of Table 6 show that correlation coefficient is equal to 0.070 between two variables; literacy level and tendency to drug abuse and calculated significant level is >0.05. Thus, it can be said that there is no relationship between these two variables.

Therefore, regarding to this thinking way we can tolerate failures and are frustrated in facing with failures and frustration in life. Thus, tendency to drug abuse is created. Some of people become addict to escape from bad emotions, physical and mental problems. On the other words, drug abuse is kind of self-treatment for decreasing guilt feeling, nervousness and anxiety. These people usually have low frustration tolerance threshold. They can not delay satisfaction and gladness feelings and their pain tolerance threshold is low. Dehkordian and Golzari confirmed persecution in childhood and adolescence period, homelessness or escaping from home, dismissing from school and having a single parent as effective factors on tendency to drug abuse.

According to the second and third hypotheses, it can be concluded that predicting the tendency to drug abuse based on frustration tolerance and its different subscales, frustration tolerance 17.6 showed variance for tendency to drug abuse and other subscales were eliminated from equation because of lack of regression conditions. There is positive and significant relationship between frustration tolerance and tendency to drug abuse and it is unique and positive predictor for tendency to drug abuse variable.

According these results, only frustration tolerance with $\beta = 0.420$ had highest contribution to predict tendency to drug abuse and other variables (different subscales of the frustration tolerance) had not any contribution to predict tendency to drug abuse. Hossain and Mahbobi Manesh studied the consequences of men addiction at society and family in a research entitled "men addiction: threat against woman and family". He believes that since addict men are more than addict women as husband and father in family. They are considered as serious threat for individual and family life of women and deep damage for family foundation. He mentioned consequences of addiction as follows: individual consequences such as physical problems, mental disorders, behavioral disorders, family consequences such as family disorganization, disorder in emotional and sexual relations of couples, mental consequences, encouragement of spouse to addiction, prostitution, violence against women, transferring HIV, disorder in father relationships with children and social consequences such as depreciation of social and economical capitals, decreasing moral and social security, economical weakness, cultural and political transmutation. The results of forth hypothesis show that there is no relationship between gender and tendency to drug abuse variables. Previous studies related to the effect of gender differences on psychological pathology of drug abusers showed different and paradoxical results. Some researches show that women who are attracted towards drug abuse, they are more affected by drugs than their counterpart men. Women have problems in scales related to depression, anxiety and self-respect while men have problems in scales related to social deviation and cognitive disorders. But, as mentioned the results of this research like other previous researches confirm this point that the role of individuals psychological profile in their tendency to drug abuse is not sensitive to gender differences. Thus, we can attribute this finding resulted of previous studies to cultural differences and their effect on issues related to gender.

The results of fifth hypothesis show that there is no relationship between progress and tendency to drug abuse variables. In our era, social problems are expenses that we must consider to select modern life models in our society. Also, we can use traditional models of social life while we are deprived from advantages of progress in different fields of social and economical life. But, we do not suffer from social problems of contemporary life. We can have relative advantaged life by using modern social and economical structures. But, we must compensate it by spread of new social problems. The results of sixth hypothesis show that there is correlation between merit

and tendency to drug abuse variables. Researchers did not conduct any researches about relationship between merit and tendency to drug abuse. The results of seventh hypothesis show that there is no relationship between literacy level and tendency to drug abuse variables. Since, all of subjects in this research had same literacy level, thus there was no relationship between literacy level and tendency to drug abuse variables. But, illiteracy of parents can be considered as one of effective environmental factors on tendency to drug abuse (Sadegi, 2000).

CONCLUSION

The results of the first hypothesis show that there is positive and significant relationship between frustration tolerance and its subscales associated with tendency to drug abuse. Lack of frustration tolerance associates with failure and frustration in life. Some of us feel that we should not face with frustration and failure in our life and life always must be according to our desire. Thus, we think that we always must be without problem.

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