

Sociological analysis of the prevalence of alcohol consumption as a risky lifestyle: Iranian youth group

Taha Ashayeri^{1*}
Tahereh Jahanparvar²
Faezeh Raghmi³

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Abstract

Consumption of alcoholic beverages is known as a socio-cultural problem (anomy) in the society, which is more prevalent among the youth, the elderly and different groups. The purpose of this research is to study the factors affecting the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Quantitative meta-analysis research method; sample size of 29 items; the period from 2007 to 2021; It was done by following the validity and entry criteria (correlation coefficient; sample size, year of research; and significance level) and exit criteria (lack of research validity; lack of clear hypothesis; lack of correlation coefficients).

The results show that family factors (history of consumption in the family; family control weakness; family emotional crisis; family conflict and conflict); cultural factors (inappropriate leisure style; cultural capital; religious affiliation; social label; medicinal norm of alcoholic beverages; ethnic norms); Psycho-personality factors (decrease in self-confidence; social aggression; social anxiety; abnormal feeling; sensation seeking; acquisition and experience of pleasure-seeking; weak self-control); failure factors (academic-educational failure; job-social failure; love-marriage failure); socialization factors (belonging to a subculture; negative reference model; peer-friend pressure; socializing with deviant people; inappropriate social environment; incomplete socialization); social capital (social participation; social support; social trust; social commitment); There is a significant relationship between economic factors (relative deprivation, economic poverty, socio-economic base, unemployment) and contextual factors (age, education, place of residence) and alcohol consumption.

Keywords: *social disorganization, family, socio-cultural issues, alcohol consumption.*

1*. Associate Professor, faculty member of the Department of History and Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardebil. Iran. (Corresponding Author), t.ashayeri@uma.ac.ir.

2 PhD student of Cultural Sociology, Dep. Social sciences, Fac. Social Sciences, Communication & Media, University of Islamic Azad, Central Tehran branch, Tehran, Iran. jparavr@yahoo.com

3. BA student of Sociology at Mohaghegh Ardabili University, Ardebil. Iran. faezeraghmi@gmail.com

1. Introduction

One of the social deviations is the tendency to alcohol or the phenomenon of alcoholism; But the biggest issue with alcohol consumption is normalization (Darshti et al., 2022). Alcohol consumption has become a normal phenomenon in civil society and cultures (Vega et al., 1993). This phenomenon is considered a central issue in most different cultures from the Neolithic period onwards. People argue that with the beginning and development of agriculture, legumes were planted where beer consumption was equivalent to bread in life. through acceptance by the community; The indifference of society and culture has led to an excessive increase among the youth. Alcohol consumption among young people and adults is strongly influenced by social-environmental patterns and makes their attitude towards alcohol and drinks positive, that this drink has a therapeutic and leisure effect (Erik et al., 2005). In addition to increasing the commission of social crimes and social corruption, alcohol reduces life expectancy by 10 to 15 years and makes physical and mental illness more severe (Sideranjabr Saghazchi et al., 2019: 168).

These are the most exposed group to alcohol consumption, and the reason for that is risky behavior and identity search period (Perto, 2009: 21; Sarami et al., 2012: 13). Social isolation, religious beliefs, sub-cultural system and socio-environmental welfare, social control (Jaafarian et al., 2015); Identity anomie, psychological crises, adventure, pleasure-seeking and diversification (Abbasi et al., 2014); Ease of access to illegitimate opportunities, parents' education and occupation, social failure (Ahmadi, 2009), wrong leisure style; Belonging to the skewed subcultural system (Bani Asad and Bahrami, 2012); Huge profitability, commercial profit, lack of legal control have provided grounds for its spread. For this reason, alcohol consumption is a social problem and harm that has complex economic, social and cultural causes (Haqdoost et al., 2013: 991) and has shaken the moral foundations of society (Abassi et al., 2014; Rostami et al. , 2017: 67). Merten attributes the problem of alcohol to social failure and social pressures from these conditions (Qurbani and Faizabadi, 2012: 107). The theory of family socialization emphasizes that the behaviors and actions of parents (normative representative) transfer high-risk lifestyle behaviors such as alcohol, drug use, etc. to new generations (Polson et al.,

2002). One of the consequences of the tendency to drink alcohol is violent behavior, violent crimes and civil disorder (Waddell, 1980). So that with globalization and the increase of mass media; Among the youth, the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages has increased (Bengal, 2005).

Alcoholic beverages are a part of the social abnormality that is more common among the youth group (Tarmian et al., 2006: 335); And the age of its consumption has decreased and it usually starts from the ages of 17 and 18 (Serajzadeh and Faizi, 2006) and men have a greater tendency towards it than women (Alivardinia et al., 2010). reasons for consuming alcoholic beverages according to social norms; social subcultures; The control system and socialization patterns are more related (Mutolyan et al.,2015: 102). In Iran, its consumption is strictly prohibited and it is considered a crime and a part of sin from the customary-legal point of view. Despite the increase in the price of alcoholic beverages, its underground production and smuggling have increased (Mohammadkhani and Rezaei Jamaloui, 2017: 135) and in 2010, the amount of its discovery has increased by 69% compared to 2010, and more than 90 people died in 2010. The effect of excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages has been lost. Drinking alcohol has become a way of life in the society, so it is considered one of the entertainment styles and a joyful atmosphere for young people and different social classes, including during friendly gatherings, weddings and parties; Both in rural and urban environments, its use has become an unconcealed reality, which among social subcultures is not considered as a cultural crisis and contrary to the laws and moral norms of society, but as a new lifestyle, which is presented in Table 1. Ashairi et al., 2021).

Table 1. Closed cases of alchohole drinking in the country from 2006 to2012

The population is divided into one hundred thousand people	Percentage of changes	drinkin g wine	Year
0.21	5.26	14824	2006
2.22	0.7	15859	2007
0.33	0.51	23946	2008
1.29	-6.10	21315	2010
2.31	9.8	23331	2011
40.3	1.31	30609	2012

Globally, alcohol abuse has spread at an alarming rate and has become a global crisis. No country has been spared from the effects of alcohol on consumers. In European countries, many young people drink alcohol from the age of 16. A recent national survey found that 40 percent of people between the ages of 15 and 65 drink alcohol. About 80% of children aged 10 to 14 years use alcohol, and among them 2% use local brew (Kendall, 2002). Research studies conducted on the general topic of alcohol use and abuse show that although alcohol is widely used as a recreational drink and has been legalized in many countries, alcohol has devastating consequences for society. According to the international drug control conventions of the United Nations, about one million people die every year in Russia due to diseases related to alcohol and tobacco. In recent years, more than half of all deaths in Russia between the ages of 15 and 54 have been due to alcohol (Midigo, 2002).

Based on this, the tendency to consume alcohol among Iranian youths according to empirical research (systematic review); It is influenced by multiple social, cultural, psychological and economic conditions. The research and studies conducted from 2007 to 2023 show that the high-risk lifestyle, unhealthy and abnormal leisure time is destroying social-cultural norms and values (weakening of Iranian-Islamic lifestyle). In this regard, nearly 29 scientific documents (survey-based and with feedback tools) have been researched. Due to the high volume of studies and the lack of empirical coherence, the current research aims to organize experimental studies; Answer the following questions:

What factors in Iranian society have created the grounds for the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages among young people?

What is the size of the effect and the final effect of each factor in the model?

2.Review of Literature

Consumption of alcoholic beverages: Alcoholic beverages are any substance (wine, beer, whiskey, alcoholic juices, and vodka) that contains ethanol alcohol and is used for pleasure (Abassi et al., 2013: 54).A liquor user is a person who has the experience of drinking liquor even once (Mohammadkhani and Rezaei Jamaloui, 2014: 135). The way of

operationalizing the consumption of alcoholic beverages is presented in the table below (Mokhtari and Pourzare, 2014).

Table 2. Attitude towards alcohol consumption

objects	Dimensions
The effect of alcohol use on the nervous system and causes disturbance in decision - making_ _ _ _ _ .	cognitive dimension
Over time , the use of alcohol causes physical insufficiency	
Drinking alcohol is the first step in drug addiction	
Using alcoholic beverages and preparing them will waste money	
Using alcohol is a very good way to reduce mental pressure	Emotional dimension
Using alcoholic beverages is an interesting and life - threatening experience	
Using alcoholic beverages is enjoyable	
When someone uses alcohol He wants to prove that he is mature	
Alcoholic beverages can reduce anger and discomfort	Behavioral dimension
When a person is sad And He is grieving, he can reduce it by drinking alcoholic beverages	
Enjoyment in the use of alcoholic beverages is nothing more than a type of indoctrination	
The type of packaging of alcoholic beverages is tempting_ _	
who use alcohol are normal people	Behavioral dimension
I enjoy being friends with people who drink alcohol_ .	
I am not ready with People who use alcohol go on a trip	
If If I want to buy or sell something, I don't like to be a seller or buyer of alcohol	
I never want to marry a box that uses alcohol	Behavioral dimension
If it happens in the park, I am ready to use alcohol	
If I am alone at home, I may drink alcohol	
If I am not afraid of my parents' reprimands, When we are together , I may drink alcohol in front of them	
when I am with my friends I should use alcoholic beverages with them.	Behavioral dimension
In a party and celebration where friends and family members drink alcohol ,I am ready to drink alcohol with them.	

Emile Durkheim's Anomie and Social Disorganization

The theory of social disorganization is derived from the structuralist paradigm (Ashairi et al., 2022) and consists of two components: disorganized (lack of organization) or disorganization and social (society, group, collective) (Shayan Mehr, 2021: 121). The origin of the theory of social disorganization dates back to the early 1990s, and in 1929, two researchers from the University of Chicago, Shaver and Mackey, used this theory to study social delinquency. This theory points out that the inability of the local community to identify the common values of its members and maintain the effectiveness of social control; And it emerges when, in the first place, the structure and culture of that social environment; memorized; The strengthening and development of public values is weak, there is no consensus in terms of social values and environmental customs between them (Den et al., 2020). This theory reminds

of the crisis, rupture, and collapse of institutions and social organizations (family, governmental and non-governmental institutions). (Saroukhani, 2019: 13). Emile Durkheim's theory of social disorganization refers to a dysfunctional and anomic society in which collective effectiveness (social capital) is disabled and the society is on the path of indifference, individualism and chaos (Sampson, 2013). In this case, moral boundaries are disabled and individualism and moral anomie are prevalent. Social crimes and abnormal behaviors are a sign of a decrease in social control and loss of local community cohesion (Markowitz et al., 2001).

Social disorganization is the result of a society that is transitioning from tradition to modernity, moral and social norms are changing and there is no place for it, a kind of social disorder or anomie has emerged that has disrupted rules and regulations. Collective moral values occur during the transition of society from tradition to modernity. Individualism, consumerism, new lifestyle, broken and critical families, and finally the weakness of social capital are the manifestations of modernity (Rabbani et al., 2008). According to Durkheim, in modern society, social abnormality increases and risky behaviors increase. reducing religious standards, collective norms and social capital; It has led to an increase in social problems and harms (Durkheim, 2019; Kargar et al., 2017: 180 and 181).

Unbridled individualism, social isolation and exclusion from traditional groups lead a person to delinquent groups (Giddens,1994: 110). social disorder and anomie; It cannot keep people together in the new society, so individual patterns and lifestyles replace collective standards and collective interests. Ethical individualism based on the ethics of cooperation, focusing on the well-being and comfort of others and having sympathy with others is in conflict with selfishness and is the basis for organic solidarity. He "persuasively argues that freedom for humans can only exist in the context of social and moral order. The freedom of self-mastery is within a broad framework of social control. Without social organization, there will be chaos, and in chaos there is no rule or law. Although this statement may seem imaginary, without rules and laws, it is hard to imagine anything other than social conflict, power based on force, and disregarding the freedom of anyone but oneself" (Sharon, 2000:

188). In an unorganized society, which is in the collapse of social order, people are wandering and do not have specific anchors and safety (Ritzer, 2010: 50). The weakness of collective conscience and collective nervousness, which were strong controllers, lead to delinquency and violation of social norms during modernization (Durkheim, 2012: 100).

In human social life, one of the issues that humans have dealt with in any time of history has been the issue of abnormality. Abnormality can take many different forms, depending on things like innovation, rebellion, social reformation or antisocial behavior, conflict and non-acceptance of norms, rule of divergence or inconsistency arising from lethargy or from creation and innovation. Also, in some way, the common standard between the members of the society is shaky and disappearing, a problem that according to some experts, is happening mostly in the societies. On the other hand, people who suffer from "anomie feeling" play a role in spreading the same feeling to others and making them suffer from "anomie feeling" with their behaviors and interactions. According to Durkheim, when there is a lack of social commitment to laws, norms and rules, people feel that they have no guidance in their choices, as a result, a state of disorganization and disorganization is revealed in the social system. In fact, the weakening of the norms regulating people's behavior is called an anomic situation. From Durkheim's point of view, abnormality refers to a kind of mental state in which a person gets confused in choosing norms and following behavioral rules due to social disorders, and this leads to incapacity and emptiness in him. Durkheim sees the human spirit in need of movement, a movement that is predicted in the form of social order and is in accordance with the social organization.

According to him, if the reality beyond the material and beyond the human world is violated, the meaning of life and sanctity will be lost, and the result is that the social man needs something in front of the physical-material man, something that will elevate him, the feeling of living. arouse in him; Therefore, there is no normative consensus in a disordered society. Such a situation leads to the distortion of (1) the common sense (2) of values and standards. This distortion, in turn, weakens the regulating link and the restraining force of the collective consciousness. In his opinion, with the increase in the division of

labor, the collective consciousness is weakened. As the division of labor increases, the individual ethic (the decline of established norms of mechanical cohesion) increases the potential for alienation. In his opinion, we in society do not know what to do with our knowledge. We are in the state of individual ethics; In other words, society's norms dictate the failure of collective activities by leaving the individual to himself to arrange and carry out the activities. alienation, failure and feeling of social deprivation; social pressures; Social label and individual psycho-personality instability are effective in the development of alcohol consumption.

Research background

The research conducted on the consumption of alcoholic beverages and its reasons are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Background of research studies

Sampling method	ethnic identity	Statistical Society	State	Sample size	The investigated group	The writer	Title
by accident	Fars	Girls and women	Tehran	384	Women and girls	Drashti et al(2022)	Investigating the causes of the tendency of women and girls in Tehran to consume alcoholic beverages
clustered	Fars	Citizens	Esfahan	413	Citizens	Aghaei(2021)	Social analysis of the situation and causes of alcohol consumption
by accident	Fars	Youth	Kerman	350	19 to 24-year-old male citizens of Bardsir city	Firouzabadi (2021)	Urbanization and consumption of alcoholic beverages_
floor	Turkish	Students	Ardabil	432	Students of Mohaghegh Ardabili University	Ranjbar Saghazchi et al (2020)	The relationship between social bonding and tendency to drink alcohol
accidental	Turkey	students	Ardabil	432	Students of Mohaghegh Ardabil	Gholami Kotnai et al(2019)	The relationship between social connection and

Targeted	Fars	Youth	Kerman	21	University in the academic year 2016-2017 The youth of Kerman	Mohammadkhani et al (2018)	tendency to drink alcohol) case study of Mohaghegh Ardabili University students) The lived experience of alcohol consumption among the youth of Kerman city in 2018
floor_	Fars	students	Tehran	299	Male and female students of Kharazmi University	Akbari and Sirajzadeh (2017)	Longitudinal study of changes in consumption and attitude towards substances and changes in alcohol and cigarette consumption among a sample of college students based on a retrospective panel design.
Available	Fars	Youth	Tehran	249	Young people aged 18 to 24	Sadeghi et al) . (۲۰۱۶)	Prediction of alcohol consumption in young people based on family control and support components
clustered	did	Youth	Kurdistan	342	Young people aged 18 to 29	Ahmadi et al . (2016)	The influence of socio -cultural factors on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages among the youth of Kurdistan province
accidental	Lor	Youth	Kurd city	50	Kurdish city youth	Jafarian et al(2016)	Investigating social factors affecting the tendency of young people of Shahrekord city to consume alcoholic beverages
clustered	Fars	Students	Tehran	3305	Students of	Rafat of Jah	Examining the

					public universities	(2015)	role of the family in the experience of alcohol consumption in public university students
by accident	Lor	Students	Yasuj	258	Students	Dadgar and Pasad (2015)	Examining autonomy in committing crimes of alcohol and drug use by students of Sama University in Yasouj city
clustered	Turkish	Students	Tabriz	679	Students	Abdul Jabari et al (2015)	Investigating the mutual effect of prayer on the consumption of drugs ,cigarettes and alcohol in students of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences
by accident	Fars	Students	Mazandaran	467	Students of Mazandaran University	Alivardinia et al (2015)	The role of pressure variables in explaining the attitude towards alcohol consumption
clustered –	Fars	students	Najaf Abad	201	High school male students	Mohammad Khani and Rezaei Jamaloyi (2015)	Predictors of drug and alcohol consumption in teenagers
clustered	Baloch	Youth	Bandar Abbas	400	Men aged 18 to 35 in Bandar Abbas	Nikkhah et al . (2015)	Investigating social factors affecting the tendency to alcoholic beverages
clustered –	Turkey	students	Abhar	470	Graduate students	Bezazian et al(2014)	The role of self-control in the relationship between peers' consumption and students 'tendency
floor	Lor	Youth	Chahar Mahal Bakhtiari	384	Young people aged 20 to	Abbasi et al(2014)	to consume cigarettes and alcoholic beverages Investigating the causes of alcohol consumption

clustered	Arab	Youth	Khuzestan	384	30 in Farrokh Shahr -۲۹-۱۸ year-old youth of Behbahan	Mokhtari and Pourzare (2014)	among the youth of Farrokh Shahr Examining the effect of social control on the attitude of young people 18 up to 29 years of age to consume alcoholic beverages in Behbahan city
clustered	Fars	students	Esfahan	201	High school male students	Mohammad Khani and Rezaei Jamalo(2014)	Predictors of drug and alcohol consumption in adolescents
floor	Fars	Citizens	Rafsanjan	104	Visitors to the treatment center	Mehr al-Hosni et al(۲۰۱۴) .	Examining the status and causes of alcohol consumption: Epidemic study of alcohol poisoning in Rafsanjan
Targeted	Fars	Youth	Bandar Abbas	400	Citizens based in the city	Benny Asad And Bahrami (2013)	Check reasons social Orientation Youth To Consumption Wine At City Bandar Abbas
Targeted	Fars	Citizens	Rafsanjan	80	Clients to medical centers	Haq Doust and Colleagues (2013)	Investigating the status and causes of alcohol consumption: a case study of the epidemic of alcohol consumption poisoning in Rafsanjan.
floor	Mazni	Students	Mazandaran	530	Students of Mazandaran University in the academic year 2010-2011	Alivardinia et al (2013)	Investigating the effect of self - control and social connection on students' attitudes towards alcohol consumption
floor	Fars	Students	Tehran	400	Students of Tehran Faculty of Social Sciences	Alivardi Nia and Hemet Ya (2013)	Social analysis of the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages among students of the Faculty of Social

clustered -	Fars	students	Caseron	363	Middle school students of Kazeroon city in the academic year of 2018-2019	Ahmadi (2010)	Sciences Measuring the tendency to use drugs and alcoholic beverages and investigating the social factors affecting it among secondary school students in Kazeroon in the academic year of 2018-2019
accidental	Fars	Youth	Tehran	764	Male students at risk of the third year of high school in Tehran, in the academic year 88-89	Parto (2010)	Sobriety, resilience and substance use status in adolescents at risk: evaluating the explanatory model of the role of mediating variables and the place of influence of poisons
by accident	Fars	Youth	Tehran	400	Ordinary young people aged 18 to 25 in Tehran and Shemiranat	Ezzyzy(2008)	Economic poverty and drug and alcohol abuse among the youth of Tehran and Shemiranat
clustered	Fars	Students	Tehran	250	Students of 1982-1981 under the cover of the Ministry of Science	Sirajzadeh and Faizy (۲۰۰۶)	Social factors affecting the consumption of opium and alcoholic beverages among students

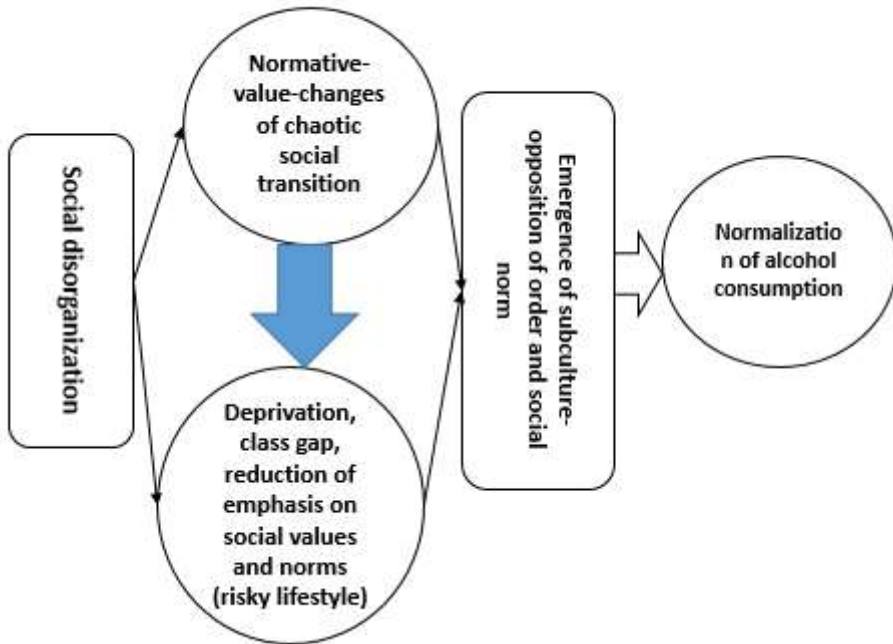


Figure 1: Theoretical model of tendency to consume alcoholic beverages
Research innovation

Social issues have different types and substances, in Iran, more work is done on repeated social issues such as conflict, drugs, suicide and anomie, we understand less about the reasons for the consumption of alcoholic beverages, there is no need for meta-analysis in this field. Considering that there has been a research about the consumption of alcoholic beverages, which summarizing and glorifying it is important for knowing and understanding the scientific reasons and policy making for the consumption of alcoholic beverages, this research is worth exploring.

3. Methodology

The research method is quantitative meta-analysis, which the researcher identified by reviewing the literature and research conducted in the period of 2007 to 2021, with the consumption of alcoholic beverages, with a sample size of 29, and after controlling in terms of method, reliability, validity and Scientific findings have categorized and organized them according to method, sample size, correlation coefficients and significance level, statistical

population, year, etc. After identifying the correlation coefficients and the sample size and the significance level of the research, they were entered into the software and the final effect size of each study and the total final effect were estimated by the Fisher and Cohen formula. To detect the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the above research, the funnel plot, Q test was used and after proving the assumption of heterogeneity between the studies, the moderating variable (contextual) was used to measure its effect on the amount of alcohol consumption.

4. Findings

The research findings have been evaluated in descriptive and analytical categories.

4-1. Descriptive

Descriptive findings include the process of conducting studies; specialized field of writers; Sampling method; Sample size; ethnic identity, studied gender; The type of region and the level of development of the provinces are investigated.

4.1.1. The process of conducting studies

Table 4. Years of research implementation

State	Method	investigated group	nationality	the writer
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Girls and women	Fars	Drashti et al(2022)
Esfahan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Citizens	Fars	Aghaei(2021)
Kerman	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Fars	Firouzabadi (2021)
Ardabil	Quantitative + questionnaire	Students	Azari	Ranjbar Saghazchi et al (2020)
Ardabil	Quantitative + questionnaire	students	Azari	Gholami Kotnai et al(2019)
Kerman	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Fars	Mohammadkhani et al (2018)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	students	Fars	Akbari and Sirajzadeh (2017)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Fars	Sadeghi et al(۲۰۱۶) .
Kurdistan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Kord	Ahmadi et al . (2016)
Kahgiluyeh and Boyerahmad	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Lor	Jafarian etal(2016)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Students	Fars	Rafat of Jah (2015)
Kahgiluyeh and	Quantitative +	students	Lor	Dadgar and Pasad (2015)

Boyerahmad East Azarbaijan	questionnaire Quantitative + questionnaire	students	Azari	Abdul Jabari et al (2015)
Mazandaran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Students	Fars	Alivardinia et al (2015)
Esfahan	Quantitative + questionnaire	students	Fars	Mohammad Khani and Rezaei Jamaloyi (2015)
Hormozgan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Men	Baloch	Nikkhah et al . (2015)
Zanjan	Quantitative + questionnaire	students	Azari	Bezazian et al(2014)
Chahar Mahal Bakhtiari	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Lor	Abbasi et al(2014)
Khuzestan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Arab	Mokhtari and Pourzare (2014)
Rafsanjan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Clients	Fars	Mohammad Khani and Rezaei Jamalo(2014)
Hormozgan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Fars	Mehr al-Hosni et al) . (۲۰۱۴)
Rafsanjan	Quantitative + questionnaire	Citizens	Fars	Benny Asad And Bahrami (2013)
Mazandaran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Students	Mazni	Haq Doust and Colleagues (2013)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Students	Fars	Alivardinia et al (2013)
Fars	Quantitative + questionnaire	students	Fars	Alivardi Nia and Hemet Ya (2013)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Fars	Ahmadi (2010)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Youth	Fars	Parto (2010)
Tehran	Quantitative + questionnaire	Students	Fars	Ezzyzy(2008)

In 2014, the largest number of researches (21.4%) was conducted in the field of alcohol consumption.

4-1.2. Specialized field of responsible writers

Table 5. Statistical population under study

Percent	Abundance	Specialized field of writers
68.9	20	social Sciences
3.4	1	Medical sciences
3.4	1	Legal sciences
6.8	2	Islamic teachings
13.7	4	Psychological sciences
100	29	total

68.9% of the authors of the article in this field belong to the field of social sciences.

4.1.3. Study sampling method

Table 6. Study sampling method

Percent	Abundance	Sampling method
17.2	5	Tabaghe
27.5	8	a simple accident
37.9	11	clustered_
10.3	3	Targeted
6.8	2	Available
100	29	total

39% of researches have been done by cluster sampling method.

4.1.4. Studied Years

Table 7. Studied years

Percent	Abundance	Year
3.4	1	2022
6.8	2	2021
6.8	2	2020
3.4	1	۲۰۱۸
6.8	2	2017
6.8	2	2016
20.6	6	۲۰۱۴
17.2	5	۲۰۱۳
13.7	4	۲۰۱۲
6.8	2	2009
3.4	1	2008
3.4	1	2007
100	29	total

4.1.5. Ethnic identity

Table 8. Ethnic identity under investigation

Percent	Abundance	group
3.4	1	Baloch
10.3	3	Lor
13.7	4	Azari
62	18	Fars
3.4	1	Arab
3.4	1	kord
3.4	1	Mazni
100	29	total

62.% of the research has done research on Fars ethnic group.

4.1.6. Type of study group

Table 9. Type of study group

Percent	Abundance	group
10.3	3	Citizens
3.4	1	Girls and women
37.9	11	Youth and Teenagers
37.9	11	Students
10.3	3	students
100	29	total

37.9% of the investigated group are students and youth and 10.3% are citizens and students.

4.1.7. The type of research area

Table 10. Type of researched area

Percent	Abundance	investigated group
37.9	11	State
55.1	16	City
6.8	2	Small City
100	29	total

37.9% of researches at the provincial level; 55.1% have been implemented in the city level and 6.8 % in the small city.

4.1.8. The level of development of the province

Table 11. The level of development of the province

Percent	Abundance	investigated group
27.5	8	Developed_
24.1	7	Developing
48.2	14	underdeveloped
100	29	total

4.2. Analytical

In the analytical section, influencing variables and the amount of its effect; publication bias; The influence of moderating (contextual) variables on the consumption of alcoholic beverages has been investigated.

4.2.1. Research effect size

Table 12. Research effect size

Statistical report					Research variables	
sig	Z	upper	lower	Effect size		
0.000	9.104	0.271	0.102	0.283	Differential companionship	Social factors
0.000	3.123	0.591	0.199	0.401	Weak social control	
0.000	5.061	0.266	0.101	0.200	Social disintegration	
0.000	10.114	0.403	0.366	0.103	Social anomie	

0.000	5.017	0.408	0.134	0.127	Weak social capital	
0.000	3.738	0.388	0.153	0.176	Parliamentary social environment	
0.000	16.338	0.388	0.276	0.115	Differential companionship	
0.000	12.643	0.290	0.173	0.109	Inappropriate leisure style	cultural factors
0.000	3.021	0.234	0.110	0.276	Cultural capital	
0.000	13.101	0.845	0.611	0.253	religious affiliation	
0.000	4.665	0.387	0.197	0.288	Educational failure	
0.000	11.537	0.921	0.761	0.166	Social tags	
0.000	4.677	0.481	0.125	0.138	Alcohol consumption norm	
0.000	10.332	0.381	0.177	0.192	low self-esteem	
0.000	17.119	0.470	0.287	0.231	Personality group	Psychological factors
0.000	3.118	0.299	0.144	0.398	Hedonistic experience	
0.000	5.831	0.388	0.277	0.288	Weak self-control	
0.000	4.210	0.301	0.116	0.132	low self-esteem	
0.000	7.392	0.208	0.108	0.230	Personality group	
0.000	9.104	0.271	0.102	0.283	Relative deprivation	Economic factors
0.000	3.123	0.591	0.199	0.401	Economic capital	
0.000	5.061	0.266	0.101	0.200	unemployment	

Based on this, the results show that:

- Differential cohabitation has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.283.
- Weakness of social control has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.401.
- Social disintegration has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.200.
- The feeling of social anomie has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.103.
- The weakness of social capital has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages, and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.127.
- The criminal social environment has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.176.
- Inappropriate leisure style has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.115.
- Cultural capital has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.109.
- Religious affiliation has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.276.
- Academic-educational failure has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.253.

- Social labeling has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.288.

- The norm of consuming alcoholic beverages has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and the value of its effect coefficient is equal to 0.166.

- Low self-esteem has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.132.

-Personality disorder has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.192.

- Hedonic experience has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.231.

- Weakness of self-control has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.398.

Relative deprivation has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.288.

-Economic capital has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.132.

- Unemployment has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.230.

4.2.2.The general effect of indicators on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

Table 13.The effect of all indicators on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

Statistical report					General index
sig	Z	upper	lower	Effect size	
0.000	3.092	0.234	0.109	0.341	social factors
0.000	4.056	0.321	0.151	0.164	cultural factors
0.000	10.631	0.498	0.298	0.208	Psychological factors
0.000	3.936	0.561	0.353	0.198	Economic factors

The above table shows that:

Social factors have explained and predicted a total of 0.341 of the changes in alcohol consumption.

Cultural factors have explained and predicted a total of 0.164 of the changes in alcohol consumption.

-Psychological factors have explained and predicted a total of 0.208 of the changes in alcohol consumption.

Economic factors have explained and predicted a total of 0.198 of the changes in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

4.2.3. The variable effect of gender on alcohol consumption

Table 14. The effect of gender on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

by accident			gender
sig	z-value	Combined size	
0.000	3.042	0.281	Female
0.000	5.431	0.304	Man
0.000	8.121	0.254	total effect

The results show that there is a significant relationship between gender and alcohol consumption, and its overall effect is equal to 25%. according to this; The tendency to drink alcohol among men (30%) is higher than among women (28%).

4.2.4. The variable effect of place of residence on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

Table 15. The influence of the place of residence on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

by accident			Location
sig	z-value	Combined size	
0.000	4.800	0.149	Village
0.000	8.276	0.220	City
0.000	1.560	0.190	total effect

The results show that there is a significant relationship between the place of residence and the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and its overall effect is equal to 19%. according to this; The amount of tendency to consume alcoholic beverages among the citizens (22%) is higher than among the villagers (14%).

4.2.5. The influence of the statistical population on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

Table 16. The effect of the statistical population on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

by accident			type of society
sig	z-value	Combined size	
0.000	3.083	0.298	Citizens
0.000	4.563	0.381	Youth and Teenagers
0.000	10.212	0.341	Students
0.000	7.984	0.145	students
0.000	6.973	0.200	total effect

The results show that there is a significant relationship between the type of statistical population and the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and its overall effect is equal to 20%. According to this, it is more among young

people and teenagers (38%) and students (34%), average among citizens (29%), and less among students (14%).

4.2.6. The effect of the development level of the province on the consumption of alcoholic beverages

Table 17. The level of development of the province in the consumption of alcoholic beverages

by accident			investigated group
sig	z-value	Combined size	
0.000	5.033	0.225	Developed
0.000	7.081	0.201	Developing
0.000	14.091	0.187	underdeveloped
0.000	10.451	0.262	total effect

The results show that there is a significant relationship between the level of development of the province and the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and its total value is equal to 26%. Based on this, the amount of tendency to consume alcoholic beverages is higher among developed regions (22 percent) and rejection is moderate among developing regions (20 percent) and lower in underdeveloped regions (18 percent).

5. Conclusion

Consumption of alcoholic beverages in the society is one of the acute social issues that has attracted the attention of researchers, policy makers and academic and organizational researchers. A high-risk lifestyle with social harms such as social abnormality, disintegration of family norms, increase in addiction to other drugs, lawlessness, etc. Based on this, the main goal of the research was to conduct a comprehensive meta-analysis of experimental face studies in Iran with a systematic review. results show that:

5.1. Social reasons

- Differential cohabitation has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.283.

- Weakness of social control has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.401.

- Social disintegration has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.200.

- The feeling of social anomie has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.103.

- The weakness of social capital has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages, and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.127.
- The criminal social environment has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.176.

5.2. Cultural reasons

- Inappropriate leisure style has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.115.
- Cultural capital has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.109.
- Religious affiliation has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.276.
- Academic-educational failure has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.253.
- Social labeling has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.288.
- The norm of consuming alcoholic beverages has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and the value of its effect coefficient is equal to 0.166.

5.3. Psychological reasons

- Low self-esteem has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.138.
- Personality disorder has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.192.
- Hedonic experience has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.231.
- Weakness of self-control has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.398.

5.4. Economic reasons

- Relative deprivation has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.288.

-Economic capital has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.132.

- Unemployment has a significant effect on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages and its effect coefficient is equal to 0.230.

Finally, it can be said that the weakening of the norms regulating people's behavior is called an anomic situation. From Durkheim's point of view, abnormality refers to a kind of mental state in which a person gets confused in choosing norms and following behavioral rules due to social disorders, and this leads to incapacity and emptiness in him. Durkheim sees the human soul in need of movement, a movement that is foreseen in the form of social order and is in accordance with the social organization. According to him, if the reality beyond the material and beyond the world of man is violated, the meaning of life and sanctity will disappear and the result is that the social man needs something in front of the physical-material man, something that by exalting him, the feeling of living. arouse in him; Therefore, there is no normative consensus in a disordered society. Such a situation leads to the distortion of (1) common sense (2) values and standards. This distortion, in turn, weakens the regulating link and the restraining force of the collective consciousness. In his opinion, with the increase in the division of labor, the collective consciousness is weakened. As the division of labor increases, individual ethics (the decline of established norms of mechanical cohesion) increases the potential for alienation. In his opinion, we in society do not know what to do with our knowledge. We are in the state of individual ethics; In other words, society's norms dictate the failure of collective activities by leaving the individual to himself in order to arrange and carry out the activities. alienation, failure and feeling of social deprivation; social pressures; Social label and individual psycho-personality instability are effective in the development of alcohol consumption.

5.5. Research proposals

According to the results of the research, the following solutions are suggested to reduce the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages:

- According to the results of the research on the inverse relationship between social control and the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages; There is a need for fixed and mobile checkpoints, patrols on foot and on horseback at border points of the province and between cities in order to convey the sense of danger of arrest to criminals and their creators; physical development and drones and sensor technology for the passage and exchange of alcoholic beverages and buying and selling and geographic zoning of its distribution through drones; used, as well as social, cultural and economic costs for activities related to the purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages (elimination of banking, service and welfare points). To increase the authority of laws.

- The findings showed that family-social disorganization had an important and effective role in the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages, according to this, Faraja organization should, through cultural, informational and educational methods, deal with the consumption of alcoholic beverages, reporting methods and also the consequences. family consumption of alcoholic beverages and its distribution in society; Monitor awareness and adequate information continuously and seriously.

- Regarding the effect of social anomie on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages; to reduce the prevalence of social anomalies; The model of local social capital (local-administrative and environmental relations) should be used to report the gang network of alcoholic beverages.

- Regarding the effect of relative deprivation, unemployment and poverty on the tendency to consume alcoholic beverages; It is necessary to strengthen the platforms of stable businesses, home businesses and modern ones to promote a healthy work style, and to eliminate the platforms of tendency to consume alcoholic beverages, as well as to explain and understand the judicial and non-judicial consequences for the activists in this field, legally and conventionally.

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