

Surveying the Causes of Tendency of Islamabad Qarb Youth to Synthetic Drugs and Ways to Prevent It

Meisam Veisi*

Master student of criminal law and criminology , Islamic Azad University of Naragh, Naragh, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 11 Dec 2016

Received in revised form 14 Jan 2017

Accepted 30 Jan 2017

Keywords:

*Tendency causes,
Synthetic drugs,
Youth,
Ways to prevent,
Islamabad qarb*

ABSTRACT

Objective: Surveying the social and emotional causes and factors in tendency to addiction among youth of Islamabad Qarb has been investigated in this research. **Methodology:** For this purpose, effectiveness of each factor has been surveyed and studied separately through the field researches. Researches show that social factors including divorce and wrong beliefs affected the tendency of youth of Islamabad Qarb to synthetic drugs significantly. In addition to the social dimension, economic and financial factors affected the addiction of youth of this city a lot. **Results:** According to findings of this research the share of social and economic factors among other factors related to tendency of youth of this region to addiction to synthetic drugs effected more. Of course, besides the mentioned parameters, some other factors like being a border city in terms of geographical is an effective factor in tendency of youth to synthetic drugs, because in boarders of country drug trafficking and presence of smugglers are bolder naturally and such synthetic drugs have been available for youth easily. **Conclusion:** Factors like lack of sport infrastructure and suitable alternative programs to suffuse the youth's free-time are the affective factors on tendency of youth of this city to drugs; unemployment, poverty, and wrong beliefs of youth of this city also were effective in this research. All in all, factors like emigration, illiteracy, unemployment, abusing the wrong culture and beliefs, and even bonanza which were in hands of some smugglers and they take action to synthetic drugs trade through them. About preventing the addiction, results of this research show the priority in this city are in social, economic, and cultural factors which if there be the instructions and preparation the operating field of three recent cases, they can be affecting on process of reducing the usage of synthetic drugs among youth of this city significantly.

1. Introduction

According to official and unofficial statistics, the new synthetic drugs are entered to Islamabad Qarb consistently. Smugglers also imported the drug to city in any way to fill their pockets and trapped youth of this city by the ruinous disaster easily. In current condition one of the societies worrying issues is the issue of drug abusing and addicting to it especially among youth and teenagers. The consequence of this issue and its initial outcomes are observed in families and society right now; so that, in practice it is threatened the foundation of social relation and caused so many crime and felony with acts of violence. Abusing drugs as a social and unacceptable habit in all human societies has involved so many male and female in adolescence to middle age and even old age, insofar as not only it endangers the health of person and society, but also providing causes of mental and moral decline.

Since the most critical period of life in terms of abusing the drugs is teenagers and youth periods, paying special attention to these periods and planning precautionary programs for these groups seems absolutely vital. On the other hands, according to age pyramids, our country faces a young population and greater percentage of society includes this people. Due to this, general purpose in this research is surveying the causes of tendency of Islamabad Qarb youth to drugs till 2012, which to test this purpose so many effective variables as habitat, friends, life style, economic and social base, family, job, and their relationship with addiction are measured.

* Corresponding author: Meisamveisi.vekalat@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24200/jsshr.vol5iss01pp23-28>

1.1 Research generality

1.1.1 Importance of necessity of research

Drug addiction was almost the newfound phenomenon which perhaps it has not spent more than 150 years old from its lifetime. Although abusing the drug and its recreational use had long history, since the nineteenth century has attracted great attention because of its numerous effects on different aspects of social life of human.

Anthropological and historical research showed the abusing the drugs were for adults only in the past and teenagers and youth were not eager to use it. Although abusing the drugs were done sporadically and in ideological and religious ceremonies particularly by special groups, and even with observing certain conditions, thereafter when the variety of drugs were on the rise, some cases about addiction were observed among youth. In 1960th number of addicts to this phenomenon were so few that didn't attract attention of society on a large scale, but in early 1970th suddenly abusing the drugs were common among youth and teenagers and became a global issue and its epidemic dimensions expanded from one continent to other like a wave; as far as, in those days Hippie's world using the marihuana became a gregarious and communal recreation and it emerged as one of three basic pillars of Hippie's culture besides the music and love. Problems of these destructive lesions in mentioned decade were dedicated to some rich industrialized countries, but now it converted to a global problem and its destructive effects influenced on third world countries and in a generic manner undeveloped country which make the necessity of research hundred-fold in this case.

2. Theoretical foundations

2.1 Research background

2.1.1 Internal research background

- Mohammad Hussein Farjad (1990) also believed that the urbanization and residence in the slum and crowded place as stressful factor and he knows it as one of factors leading people to addiction.
- Qorbanhusseiny shows in his survey (1989): 81% of addicted have complained about lack of relaxation at their houses and had pointed to being the family conflict as one of factors which had foreclosed their peace and tranquility which it undermines spiritual foundation for children and cause some disorders like: depression, anxiety, and as a result running away from home and taking refuge in addiction.
- Tough (2012) explained: ignoring the children effects their spirit and character and make them ready to accept addiction. From 100 persons who were studied in this research, 31% were unsatisfied by their parents and 33% expressed that their parents made difference and discrimination between children.

2.1.2 Foreign research background

- In addition of genetic reasons Isabel Verbier (1994) doesn't reject the nervous tension and social reasons. He believes that abusing drugs is a device to exit from the isolation which was created by this competitive society.
- Baasher (1978) programs consultant of mental health in Eastern Mediterranean Region of The World Health Organization wrote: causes of tendency to abusing drugs are different and multiple. For this reason, perhaps it is necessity to change the type of programs to combat drugs due to the nature issue and understand the needs of society even inside a country.
- McCaghy (1996) has done a research based on a 756-person sample of addicts in America, its results showed that most addicts studied have lived apart from their parents and have not finished their education even.

2.2 Research theoretical definitions

2.2.1 Lexical definition of synthetic drugs

In terms of lexical some different definitions are explained for addiction which the most important ones are as follow:

- Addiction is defined as acclimatize, get accustomed, and devoted itself to a bad habit. In the other words, bondage catching to drug which count harmful physically and socially, named addiction (Sotode, 2002).
- Addiction is an individual anomalies which consist of body, thought, felling, sentiment, values, individual and family, socially, and moral relations.
- In terms of lexical Word of addiction is an Arabic gerund from the root of Aad which is defined as fall into the habit and acclimatize in Moein education dictionary. According to experts, addiction effects on corporeal, mental, and social performance of person who is addicted badly (Imamjomee, 1984).

2.2.1.1 Legal definition of synthetic drugs

By law, addiction to drugs is crime and different penalties are considered for it. But legislator at first step assume the addicted as an ill person who involved to this dreadful monster because of different reasons and it should be considered to cure him not to punish him (Yavary, 2005).

2.2.1.2 Idiomatic definition of synthetic drugs

The World Health Organization in 1982 suggested that "drug in its general definition is every substance or a combination of several chemical substances – means synthetic drugs- which didn't consider as body required substances for its healthy survival and using them could cause some changes in biological function and even biological construction of body."

2.3 Research purposes

2.3.1 Scientific purposes

- Recognizing the social factors which provide the basis of drug addiction.
- Recognizing the emotional causes which are effective in drug addiction.
- Recognizing the educational causes which provide tendency to drug addiction.

2.3.2 Practical purposes

- Determining the relationship between economical condition and drug addiction
- Determining the relationship between level of education and drug addiction
- Determining the relationship between age, gender and drug addiction
- Recognizing the drugs which are used most

2. Materials and methods

The population includes all real or hypothetical members who are eager to be generalized by findings of our research. The advantage of choosing a sample from a society is avoiding to wasting time of researcher and saving funds. Sample of this research is a group of addicted to synthetic drugs and their families in Islamabad Qarb which the questionnaires were given to each one of them to write their ideas about each question. For choosing the members of sample the certain sampling method is used. Number of considered sample selected 100 persons.

Generally, interrogator in each research needs research instruments which researcher using others' instruments through them or he provide the measurement by own. Therefore, the validity and reliability of instruments should be obtained anyway. **Validity** and **Reliability** are correlative and show the **correctness** and **integrity** of research instruments. So, if researcher provides his research instruments, he should extract it from background studies, research purposes, population, and case study. To achieve the reliability –integrity- research instrument selected 10 persons from sample and we performed the questionnaire again about them. We determined the reliability (integrity) of research instrument through the Kuder-Richardson method with confidence coefficient of 0.83 which is high confidence coefficient.

2.1 Factors of tendency to synthetic and traditional drugs

2.1.1 Personal factors

In this city people who are exposed the environmental pressures and stress constantly, are exposed the danger of tendency to addiction most. One other factor influencing addiction in Islamabad Qarb can be caused by the personality traits of people. In the other words, people personality disorders like: not to accept the traditional and common values, great need to independency, extreme aggression, low self-confidence ... are the factors which affecting the tendency of Islamabad Qarb youth to addiction dilemma (Chalzayy, 2004). Usually the people who have positive attitude and believe about drugs, have the more chance to tendency to addiction.

2.1.2 Cultural and social factors

So many cultural and social factors cause the tendency of youth to drugs which we will point most important of them in short. One of the results of occupation is lack of chance to commitment to crime. Unemployment causes increasing the free time and if there were not a suitable and reasonable planning for people's free times, the basis for tendency to drugs would be prepare for youth. The inequality factor doesn't lead to addiction directly, but it can prepare the conditions to appear the poverty and emotional problems and so that it is considered as an affecting factor in tendency of Islamabad Qarb youth to drug addiction indirectly. Class differences in every society, lack of suitable education system, lack of awareness about learning and training skills, and availability of drugs in Islamabad Qarb are the most important factors which effect on tendency of youth to drugs. It is determined in researches that most of youth of Islamabad Qarb trapped in addiction to psychotropic drugs because of illiteracy and low literacy (Ourang, 1999).

2.1.2 Environmental and geographical factors

Naturally border counties are not considered to full supports by central government as it required and they are not receiving any significant action for their development and prosperity. Therefore, frontiersman societies in terms of hardware and software development, in times which world is moving toward the being more industrial rapidly, have failed and people who are inhabitant there noticing these industrial, economical, scientific... developments despair, seclude, and get lost and accordingly people who don't have enough self-respect, firm purpose, and determination get into the trap of commitment the human rights crimes and drug dealing and any kinds of addiction (Emmanuel and Attarad, 2006).

3. Discussion and results

3.1 Data analyzing

3.1.1 Analyzing the descriptive statistics

In this research there is a significant difference between addiction among youth and other cases such as: financial poverty, social base, parental control, etc.

In describe and analyze the data through the tables, following results are obtained:

- Accomplished investigations in the context of gender showed that in comparison to female, tendency to drugs is more among male.

- Accomplished investigations in the context of age showed that in comparison to other age groups, people under 25 years old have more willingness to use the drugs.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of marriage showed that the most use of drugs is by married people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of occupation showed that unemployment people have more willingness to drugs and using them.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of literacy showed the more relative percentage of people is lower than diploma.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of the average monthly income of people showed the more use in people with low incomes.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of number of family members showed the high statistics of addicted in extended families and of course according to population control policy, number of families with members more than eight, decreased obviously and effects strongly on reduce the number of addicted in families.
- Accomplished investigations showed that the tendency of youth to drug was high which its main reason is the passions and curiosity of youth about different issues and they suppose the drugs as a good choice to drain specific emotions of this period.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of level of tendency to drug among different social classes showed its great effect on level of using it, and it means that poor strata and people with different problems refuge the drug to forget these problems.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of economy showed the great effect of financial poverty on tendency of surveyed people to addiction.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of level of affecting the facility of spending the leisure time on tendency to drug showed the great effect of this issue on addiction of investigated people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of effect of social base on tendency to drug showed the great effect of this issue on people addiction, which the most important reason is the willingness of people who have high social base to keep this base.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of effect of religious beliefs on tendency of investigated people to drug showed the great effect of religious beliefs on preventing people's addiction.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of effect of environment on tendency of people to drug showed the great effect of environment on this issue which means that the better living environment in terms of cultural, economic, and socially, reduce the tendency to drug a lot.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of effect of people's hope for the job prospects on tendency to drug showed its great effect on tendency of people to addiction.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of level of effect of media on tendency of people to addiction showed the great effect of media on reduce the use of drug among people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of effect of the disintegration of the family on tendency to use drug showed the great effect of this issue on increasing the addiction among people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of effect of family control on tendency to drug showed the effect of this issue on using drug among people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of relationship between parents and children and its effect on tendency to drug showed the great effect of this issue on addiction among people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of heredity and its effects on using drug showed its moderate effect on addiction among people.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of carelessness of family and its effect on tendency to drug showed its great effect on tendency of people to use drug.
- Accomplished investigations in the context of availability of drug for people and its effect on addiction showed its direct and great effect on using the drug.

Table 1. descriptive statistics for surveying the condition of respondents some demographics variables

		Frequency	percentage
Gender	Female	22	22
	Male	78	78
	Total	100	100
Age	Lower than 25 years old	40	40
	26-30	37	37
	Upper than 30	23	23
	Total	100	100
Education	Under diploma	47	47
	Diploma	35	35
	Higher than diploma	18	18
	Total	100	100
Work experience	Unemployment	66	66
	Employed	34	34
	total	100	100

4. Conclusion

4.1 Research results

Due to the confirming all research hypotheses, following results obtained from this research.

Social factors have fundamental role in drug addiction in Islamabad Qarb and there is a positive relationship between emotional and psychological issues of person and addiction to synthetic drugs. And there is a positive relationship between emotional and psychological issues of Islamabad Qarb youth and addiction to synthetic drugs. And school issues and school events were effective about addiction of youth of this region to drug.

Economical condition of youth of this region and their family's effects on tendency to synthetic drugs. Among a group, having the good facilities and suitable economical condition among youth of this region causes they attract toward the synthetic drugs for entertaining and amusement, and other group because of poverty and financial problems moves toward the addiction and distribution of synthetic drugs.

There is a significant relationship between level of education and addiction to synthetic drugs among youth of this region in a way that the youth with college degree especially higher education are seen among addicted hardly ever. Therefore, the higher level of awareness and information among youth of this city, decrease the possibility of their addiction to synthetic drugs. In addition, the withdrawal centres like social welfare bureau and counselling centres and withdrawal camps have significant role in saving the involved youth to this dilemma.

4.2 Suggestions

4.2.1 Theoretical suggestions

- To codify the charter of addicted rehabilitation and health-giving as a patient among withdrawal camps and social welfare bureau of Islamabad Qarb.
- To give identification to all related activities to legal medicines useful for drug addiction in order to prevent the selling medicines at different parish of Islamabad Qarb.
- To codify the standard diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitation regulations through the exact scientific monitoring and emphasis on illness aspects of addiction from officials and managers of Islamabad Qarb.
- To train social skills specially life skills and emphasis on intellectual methods about teaching and training the youth and their parents in Islamabad Qarb.
- Addiction also is same as other social and psychological disorders and harms, and it isn't apart from them and should consider balancing the character and development of balanced character besides the methods of deal with social problems in the whole country especially in Islamabad Qarb through the training, breeding, and cultural programs in society.
- To separate the method of judicial approach to factors of trafficking, transporting and distributing drugs –as a crime and serious judicial punishment for preventing it- and damage of abusing drug as a illness and psychological, social disorder in terms of judicial and crime in Islamabad Qarb.

4.2.2 Practical suggestions

- Addiction is social victimization, so the addicted should be considered as a patient and the counseling and curing centers in the Islamabad Qarb should be opened to cure them and clear this social event and misfortune from the society.
- Since some addicted know the economical poverty as the reason of their addiction, police forces and headquarters for combating drugs should deal with it in a way that they avoid any kind of financial abuse and on the other hand supposing the transporting of drugs as a high-income business. All addicted in Islamabad Qarb should be identified and cured through the gradual reduction treatment methods, and in occasion of not giving up the addiction, health centers give the drug to this special group to help them to not have to provide it in very high price.
- It should be tried to inform the people and youth and teenagers of families in Islamabad Qarb about this misfortune and its consequences by codifying and preparing suitable TV programs. Because the increasing the level of awareness and information of people and families, tendency to addiction would decrease.
- One of the causes of addiction in Islamabad Qarb is abundance of synthetic and traditional drugs, so it is suggested that police forces codify the better and more accurate programs for combating drug and making hard the availability of this drug. As some addicted declared, the opium can be found and bought more comfortable than some foodstuffs.
- Establishing the family consulting centers in Islamabad Qarb, youth choose their future spouse knowingly before marriage and if they had a problem during their marriage visit these centers and are not have to refuge the addiction.
- Developing the cultural, amusing, and sports centers in Islamabad Qarb in order to help youth to spend their leisure time at these centers and the corrupt and idle friends can't make them eager to use drugs.
- Developing the health centers specified to these victims in Islamabad Qarb to help them come to these centers for curing themselves in a way that they supposed as an ordinary patient and not to be seen as humiliation in the society.
- Since the majority of addicted have the record of addiction less than ten years, it is necessary that police forces and combating drugs centers revise their work programs and do some required reforms at their next programs and to not increase this statistics.
- Due to this fact that percent of addicted of Islamabad Qarb believe the negligence of parents cause them to use the synthetic drugs, it is necessary that parents and teachers' community do the matter of teaching families and teach them the way of behaving in such cases at schools.

Since the addicted population of Islamabad Qarb is young, it is suggested that to codify the suitable program to eradicate the addiction from this region and to ask involved person about their ideas to reduce the possibility of failure. It is required to use all available facilities and prepare needed consonances between families and health centres.

REFERENCES

- Baasher, T. A. 1978. Mental health services for children in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 7(1-2), 49-64.
- Chalzayy, D. 2004. *Addiction Psychology*. Ranjgar, Belmaaly, Tehran, Ravan publication, first edition.
- Emmanuel, F., & Attarad, A. 2006. Correlates of injection use of synthetic drugs among drug users in Pakistan: a case controlled study. *JOURNAL-PAKISTAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION*, 56(3), 119.
- Farjad, MH. 1990. *Social Pathology and Sociology of Deviance*, Teacher Training University, Tehran.
- Imamjomee, R. 1984. *Addiction Process*. Phycology, Tehran.
- McCaghy, CH. 1996. "Deviant Behavior", McMillan Publishing New York.
- Ourang, J. 1999. *The Research About Addiction*, Kermanshah. Department of culture.
- Qorbanhusseiny, AA. 1989. *New Research about Drug and Addiction*, Amir Kabir, Tehran.
- Sotode, H. 2002. *Social Pathology*, ninth edition, Majd.
- Tough, P. 2012. *How children succeed: Grit, curiosity, and the hidden power of character*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- Verbier, I. 1994. *Why youth are eager to addiction*, Dilqany, F. Scientist Magazine, 32th.
- Yavary, AK. 2005. *Scientific Practical Research about Drug*. First edition, Vefaq.

How to Cite this Article:

Veisi M., Surveying the Causes of Tendency of Islamabad Qarb Youth to Synthetic Drugs and Ways to Prevent It, *UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research* 5(1) (2017) 23–28.