

YOUTH DRUG ADDICTION CAUSES IN BAMYAN PROVINCE: (DRUG USAGE INCREASE A POSITIVE SITUATION OR DECREASE A NEGATIVE SITUATION TO DRUG USER)

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Abstract: drug addiction as a problem among people especially youth are almost in every society. Since human realized the usage of narcotics as natural herb for treatment is so long. Society like Afghanistan in spite of decades of war and its consequences is defer from others. At all the purpose of this paper is to describe a conceptual framework that explains how the drug addiction can occur, together with the field of creation of positive as well as reducing of a negative situation, from viewpoint of drug user in Bamyan province. The paper introduces a new and key aspect of stimulation, to drugs and what has been changed the role of individual motivation in drug addiction. While there has been considerable applied research with quantities & qualitative approach. The man made questioner with LAGRD spectrum was acceptable & has been distributed among 80 drug user with easy to access sampling methods. From five variable in two parts after analyse of descriptive statistics find it out the increasing of positive situation variables with more mean shown the motivated resulted to drug addiction of youth rather than decreasing the negative situation variables in Bamyan province. At all in two major field like (1-reducing negative situation in field of psychology & metabolic-health to drug user and 2- as an increasing positive situation to drug user in field of psychology, metabolic-health & social condition) the second field is more affective in stimulating youth in drug addiction in Bamyan.

Keywords: Drug addiction, Metabolic-health situation, Psychological situation, and social situation.

I. INTRODUCCION & BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Using drug and drug addiction is one of significant problem in this era which distributed over all the world. The cause and consequences of addiction is very complicated that is depend to every society's traits (institution of nursery; 2013). Existence of crises in economic, political, socio-cultural areas is affective over distribution of narcotic in the society. According to Nikbin the narcotics use phenomena come from structural crises that cover all part of society like economic, politics, and socio-culture (Nikbin 2005). Current situation addiction is one of psycho-social phenomena, the reason of its coming up of this related to family, social relation, economic and cultural situation and more over it depend on psychological characteristics of drug addicted (Ehsan, 2008). Cause and consequence of drug addiction is so complicated which psychological, living, social and cultural reasons are mentionable (Hussain; Akbari, 2014). According to (INL) International Narcotic struggle and Law of foreign ministry of united state along with ministry of public health and ministry of narcotic struggle of Afghanistan research that show around 11% of Afghan population is addicted in narcotics (INL, 2015). The situation is worth than this which shows in 2012 by (UNODC) United Nation Office for Drug Control availability of drug motive the number of user (UNODC, 2012). The self-administration of drugs outside a

specific therapeutic indication and a professional prescription is probably as old as human culture, civilization and testifies that drugs serve as positive reinforcers (Johansson, 1978.) Clearly, the rewarding properties of drugs, parse, at least as we understand them from their comparison with conventional rewards, do not justify the behavioural abnormalities associated to their use. One might argue that it is the specific modality by which drug reward takes place that makes the substantial difference with conventional reward; in fact, while conventional rewards act primarily as sensory stimuli, drugs act directly into the brain where they distribute from the plasma compartment. Although this is certainly a differential property of conventional and drug rewards it is unlikely to be, parse, the basis of the addictive properties of drugs. Caffeine, for example, a drug provided with rewarding properties, testified by the choice of millions of drinkers of caffeine-containing beverages, is not listed among addictive drugs and may not be addictive although can produce physical dependence after heavy chronic use (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). Drug dependence: positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement, conditioned positive reinforcement, and conditioned positive reinforcement (Wikler, 1973). Clearly positive reinforcing effects, are critical for establishing self-administration behaviour, which leads to the hypothesis that positive reinforcement is the key to drug dependence (Wise, 1988). So the considering to major cause and consequences that facing the youth of Bamyan province with it, this study were conducted to explore the reasons in Bamyan context. More over this study carried out "between" April 2019 to January 2020. In contrast neuroadaptation theories, such as opponent-process theories postulate that the process of the affective habituation (hedonic tolerance) and affective withdrawal may be the driving force of addiction (Solomon, 1977). Clearly, this construct plays an important role in the maintenance of drug use after the development of dependence. Thus, while initial drug may be motivated by the positive affective state produced by the drug (Russell, 1976).

So this study have conducted in safe and secure province of Afghanistan where the cultivation of narcotics have eliminated or significantly reduced, in spite of this the number of drug addicted is increasing day by day. In this review, we highlight recent research findings in support of this hypothesis and further discuss ongoing investigations that explore stimulate and reward priming as a key causes mechanism in drug addiction. The aim of this research is:

1. Exploration the root cause of drug addiction among youth in Bamyan.
2. Identifying the mean and important elements which is more significant to the youth drug addiction.
3. Proffer the way of solving and end to this problems.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research has been as an applied research with quantities & qualitative approach. By developing questioner which collect the data from drug addicted patient that referred to hospital for treatment. Measurement of questioner adjusted with LAGARD spectrum that determines: 1=strongly agree, 2= agree, 3= no idea, 4=disagree, 5= strongly disagree the questioner developed in two parts, first part of the questioner contain 25 question which collect personal information, second part of questioner contain 5 question along with some sub questions that determines the significant variables. meanly this questioner collect data about social, psychological, and metabolically-healthy cause of drug motivation in two parts as reducing and as increasing situation to drug user. The reliability of the questioner has been acceptable due to measurement of Cronbach Alpha that founded around 0.815. furthermore there is no any exact survey regarding the whole addicted population in Bamyan, so in estimation which shows the number of drug user is increasing, in spite of this the researcher has distributed around 80 questioner in two drug treatment hospital among drug user with easy to access methods.

III. ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

The aims of this research were over five main variables which declare the real cause of youth addiction to narcotics as positive lookout toward it's or as negative lookout toward narcotics (positive glance or negative glance) that mean narcotics usage create a positive or a negative situation to user. So the researcher tried to explore the view of drug user in five main areas likes (1- psychological & Metabolically-healthy effects of narcotics as reducing of negative situation 2- Metabolically-healthy, psychological and social effects of narcotics as increasing of positive situation)it make obvious the real tendency of youth in Bamyan toward drug usages. The figure (3) explain the 75.25 percent of addicted persons using drug by smoking method. It shows the significant method of drug using among addicted people especially youth in Bamyan province is smoking rather than other methods.

TABLE 1: independent variable (psychological effects of narcotics as reducing of negative situation)

Question 26	Mean	Std. Deviation
using drug solace the tension	2.14	1.199
using drug reduce the problems	2.84	1.345
unhappiness caused me to drug usage	2.51	1.169
using drug is good for reducing the let down	3.06	1.286
I use drug in order to stand against my anger	2.55	1.272
with use of drug I lose my ignition	2.49	1.201
I use drug because of my sleeping problem	2.81	1.264
I use drug because I am anger over my wife	3.32	1.412

Source: field survey, 2019

Table (1) contain one question along with 8 sub question. Mostly it's **Mean** and **Std. Deviation** is (M=2.7, SD=.839). In this case the psychological tendency of narcotics is weak to user in order to cause to the addiction in comparison with table (3, 4, and 5) Mean and Std. Deviation.

TABLE 2: Independent variable (Metabolic & health effects of narcotics as reducing of negative situation)

Question 27	Mean	Std. Deviation
I use drug because I don't have any appetite	3.39	1.373
I use drug because of my tiredness	2.25	1.248
I use drug in order to reduce my hungry	2.93	1.348
I reduce my disorder by using drug	2.29	1.193
with use of drug I silent my self	2.00	1.114
I use drug for good working	2.29	1.352
for reducing my burden I use drug	3.35	1.379
for reducing my pain I use drug	2.42	1.448
for reducing my blood sugar I use drug	3.66	1.158
for reducing my blood pressure I use drug	3.75	1.164
for increasing my burden I use drug	3.76	1.225
for treatment of sickness I use drug	3.25	1.336

Source: field survey, 2019.

Table (2) contain one question along with 12 sub question. Mostly it's mean and **Std. Deviation** is (M=2.945, SD=.792). In this case the metabolic & healthy tendency of narcotics is weak to user in order to cause or stimulate to the addiction in comparison with table (3, 4, and 5) Mean and Std. Deviation.

TABLE 3: independent variable (psychological effects of narcotics as increasing of positive situation)

Question 28	Mean	Std. Deviation
for psychological control I use drug	2.84	1.382
for pasting time & fun I use drug	3.45	1.431
for enjoyment I use drug	3.96	1.227
using drug open my mind	3.21	1.375
using drug increase the rational action	2.98	1.378
using drug have consistency to me	3.01	1.364
when I use drug, my self-confidence is increasing	3.40	1.308
whenever you want, you can leave drug usage	2.93	1.412
less usage of drug don't have any addiction	2.56	1.339

Source: field survey, 2019

Table (3) contain one question along with 9 sub question. Mostly it's **Mean** and **Std. Deviation** is (M=3.151, SD=.832). In this case the psychological tendency of narcotics is strong to user in order to cause or motivate or stimulate to the addiction in comparison with table (1, 2) Mean and Std. Deviation.

TABLE 4: Independent variable (social effects of narcotics as increasing of positive situation)

Question 29	Mean	Std. Deviation
I use drug due to dominance to others	2.61	1.297
using drug is for revelry	3.49	1.341
my social relation is related to using drug	3.00	1.359

Source: field survey, 2019.

Table (4) contain one question along with 3 sub questions. Mostly it's **mean** and **Std. Deviation** is (M=3.033, SD=1.035). In this case the social tendency of narcotics is strong to user in order to cause or stimulate to the addiction in comparison with table (1, 2) Mean and Std. Deviation.

TABLE 5: Independent variable (Metabolically and healthy effects of narcotics as increasing of positive situation)

Question 30	Mean	Std. Deviation
using drug increase the power & energy of persons	3.40	1.393
using drug increase the sexual power	3.42	1.421
using drug increase the physical power	3.45	1.377
using drug is the only way of empowerment & creative	2.75	1.364

Source: field survey, 2019

Table (5) contain one question along with 9 sub questions. Mostly its **mean** is (M=3.25, SD=1.103). In this case the metabolically-healthy tendency of narcotics is strong to user in order to cause or stimulate to the addiction in comparison with table (1, 2) Mean and Std. Deviation.

Table 6: five major variables in one table

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Psychological aspects as reducing situation	2.7156	.83958
Health & Metabolic aspects as reducing situation	2.9448	.79212
Psychological aspects as increasing situation	3.1486	.83203
Social aspects as increasing situation	3.0333	1.08513
Health & Metabolic aspects as increasing situation	3.2563	1.10377

Source: field survey, 2019

In table (6) all variables in two significant types reducing as well as increasing of situation to stimulate or motivate the drug user in addiction are clear that the variables which reducing the situation with less means than the variables which increasing a good situation to drug user with larger mean explore the motivation of drug user toward addiction.

IV. CONCLUSION

As a result of this research that have been done in Bamyang province in 2019 at two drug addicted treatment centre and it's beyond which drug user have reside. find it out the increasing of positive situation variables in field (1- psychology & metabolic-health to drug user explore the motivated causes to drug addiction of youth are motive able rather than decreasing the negative situation of youth in field 2- psychology, metabolic-health & social condition) in Bamyang province. Based on (Wikler, 1973; Wise, 1988; Solomon, 1977 & Russell, 1976) which they had founded that the drug dependence in positive reinforcement, and negative reinforcement which conditioned positive reinforcement affect are the

key related to drug dependence, so in this finding the main and important of creation of positive situation which motivated and caused youth to drug addiction is the same as them in Bamyan. Thus, while initially the positive affective of drug motivated youth to drug addiction.

This applied research is significant to government and non-government institution as well as community and more over to policy maker and academic section for better decision making regarding to control or reducing drug addiction in Bamyan province.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to acknowledge and thanks to those who make this paper in real practicable. I would like to thanks from Hospital staffs in Waras district and centre of Bamyan. Finally I thanks all drug users which had responded to this research survey.

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