



A Conceptual Study on Drug Abuse and Addiction

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Abstract

drug abuse and addiction are vital and actual social and public health issues throughout the world. Though extended progress has been created in characteristic the causative factors of drug abuse, there are still gaps. but it's wide accepted that drug abuse and addiction have a multi-factorial etiology. During this paper the authors analyze the implication of the social factors within the initiation and continuation of drug consumption, abuse and addiction, action the importance of the family, peer teams and living environment. The authors acknowledge that a radical data of the causes of drug abuse and addiction permit the creation of effective intervention ways during this field.

Keywords: drug abuse, addiction, family, peers, living environment;

[1] Introduction

Drug Abuse and addiction are vital social and public health issues throughout the world, that negatively impact at each individual and social level. Psychoactive medication are chemical substances that have an effect on the operate of the nervous system, altering perception, mood or consciousness. Drug abuse could be a disorder that's characterized by a harmful pattern of employing a substance that ends up in important problems or distress. Addictive behavior represents a „pattern, unremarkably repetitive, that will increase the risk of diseases or associated personal/ social problems”. It’scharacterized by a “loss of control” incontestable by the continuation of the behavior despite the tries to prevent or limit it. Numerous conditions are coated by this definition, such as: drug addiction, drinking, smoking, eating, gambling, or compulsive sexual behavior. As per the definition provided by the WHO, drug addiction could be a state of periodic and chronic intoxication prejudices to the individual and to society, created by the continual consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). It’s characterized by bound features, such as: an overwhelming need or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means; a tendency to increase the dose; psychic/psychological and sometimes physical dependence on the effects of the drug". Drug addiction combines the short term rewarding effect of the drug with its long term devastating consequences. Most of the time, drug use develops over time, starting with the consumption of alcohol drinking and smoking, to continue with marijuana and other illicit drugs, the patterns and levels being sketched by



different social and psychological factors. Drug abuse and addiction hold a multi-factorial etiology; socio-cultural factors usually burdens on individual factors (genetic and behavioral) that incline to consumption of drugs, the influence of the primary being variable betting on development stages. For example, peers influence is extraordinarily vital within the late stages of adolescence. According to the cultural identity theory, the social factors that predispose and influence drug consumption, abuse and addiction is divided in: micro-social (individual) cherish: individual marginalization, ego-identity discomfort, loss of management in process an identity; mezzo-social factors, such as: social marginalization, identification with a drug subcultural cluster and macro-social factors, such as economic and academic opportunities. During this paper, the author analyzes the social factors that incline or influence drug abuse and addiction, specializing in analyzing the influence of the family, peers and living environment.

[2] Influence of Family and Peers

Family and peers are the first teams of socialization wherever somebody learns attitudes and behavior. As expressed by the social learning theory, these are the groups within which the individual learn to use medication through mechanisms of imitation and reinforcement. Bond strength between adolescent and first supply of socialization could be a major think about determinant the means that rules are transmitted. Thus, substance abuse is more possible to occur in powerful actions, cherish primary socialization groups, teenagers being likely to pay attention and to offer priority to people they admire and respect.

[3] Family Influence

Family is that the 1st grouping to that individuals belong and to which the latter interact often and have intense connections for an extended time. Group action theory starts with the premise that “deviance is traditional and conformity with social norms is the one that has to be explained”. Thus, all the teenagers have tendencies for deviance and that they can act per their wishes if no pro-social management is provided by family or faculty. Family and/or school-related weak bonds increase the chances for adhering to a deviant grouping and adopting a deviant behavior. Parental observation is important in preventing drug use: the absence of parental monitoring enhance the risk of begin exploitation drugs in children, whereas the presence of parental monitoring can considerably decrease the risk of the youngsters to form friends who already consume drugs and within the same time the employment of medicine by themselves. Thus, once the monitoring is increased, the teenagers fell forced to own prosaically behaviors as a result of they think their oldsters watch them and expects them to conform. Once the observation is



created at an occasional grade or isn't made at all, teenagers won't feel their parents watch them closely and that they can let their own preferences to guide their behavior, specifically to expertise drug consumption. There are studies showing similar impact of monitoring for each genders whereas alternative studies categorical that effect is stronger in boys. General conclusion of those studies is that ladies are a lot of powerfully hooked up to family and have a better level of parental monitoring that explains a lower rate of delinquency among them.

Teenagers' affection towards their oldsters additionally plays a vital role. Once teenagers are on the brink of their parents they feel forced to act in non-deviant ways that so as to please the latter. Therefore, there's an occasion to refrain medication consumption if their parents say so. Once the love is missing, teenagers might not feel forced to respect their parents' needs and there is an enormous chance to expertise drug consumption. During this meaning, group action theory shows that drug consumption seems as a result to low levels of affection and commitment towards institutions, cherish family. The perspective of fogeys towards drug consumption influences the chance of their kids to start out exploitation drugs. For example, maternal tolerance for tobacco use encourages a positive association with drug consumption in teenagers and once parents disagree alcohol consumption, is a smaller amount possible their children will drink alcohol, or they'll drink less.

Members of the family have a number one role in modeling social behavior of the child, as well as the deviant one, that is accustomed through modeling or imitation of others' behavior. Hence, parental drug consumption is related to exaggerated drug consumption in children, sometimes using the same drugs. More, people mimic the perspective towards drug consumption of their elder brothers at a larger extent than that of their oldsters. Alternative studies show that maternal drug consumption has no direct influence on drug consumption in teenagers, however looks to influence this call indirectly, by developing deviant behaviors within the latter. Misplaced instructional techniques, cherish lack of parental discipline or inappropriate discipline (e.g. lack of reward for positive behavior and strict social control for inappropriate behavior) and disoriented familial climate increase the chance of activity issues in teenagers, as well as drug and habit. The chance for drug consumption in teenagers and young adults is additionally influenced by the structure of the originating family. People in families within which each oldsters are missing have the best risk, whereas families wherever both parents are gift supply the highest protection against drug consumption. Likewise, the risk for a deviant behavior and



drug consumption is higher in youth raised in families with a parent or mono-parental families than in youth raised in bi-parental families.

Yet, this exaggerated risk isn't permanent in extended mono-parental families (where there's also present an adult relative). These variations may be explained on the one hand by intra-familial dynamics (parent-child interaction, limitations obligatory by parents) and on the opposite hand by extra-familial factors such as: friend's networks, social stress and socio-economic disparity. Adolescents in mono-parental families have a better risk for drug consumption than those coming back from bi-parental or extended mono-parental families, presumably as a result of the presence of an adult provides a higher management on adolescent or because there's a higher level of religiosity. This beneficent impact is not, though, known in families with a stepparent, a lot of likely because in these families there is larger drug consumption by parents and friends.

[4] Peer Group Influence

In adolescence, learning social behaviors is often commanded by peer teams which can transmit pro-social or deviant norms, most frequently the latter ones. Adolescents are prone in power the pro-drug consumption perspectives if they go together with folks that use medication and who have a pro-drug consumption attitude as well. A lot of interaction time is longer, the more exaggerated the risk. Poor peer interactions (e.g. rejection by classmates) in turn, may favor the interactions with peers who have deviant behavior. Brook et al (1986) suggested, though, that some positive family characteristics and individual temperament characteristics may improve the impact of risk factors provided by the peers' influence. Change of integrity the deviant peers is considerably related to drug consumption each in boys and girls, the impact is stronger in boys. Ladies are a lot of closely monitored by parents, however once parental observation is poor, they need a better risk to affix peers than boys have, and thus, a higher risk for drug consumption. Group action theory provides that there's no causative association between delinquent friends and delinquency, both being determined by the poor interactions with society. These poor interactions cause delinquent behavior and cause association with delinquent friends.

Alternatively, author adjoin the requirement of a positive motivation for youth involvement in deviant behavior. Poor parental observation will increase the chance for a teen to involve himself in an exceedingly deviant cluster and this association ends up in a risk for drug consumption, association with deviant peers being the most supply of motivation for delinquency and drug consumption. Integrated theories associate the impact of parental or social monitoring and deviance among peers with drug consumption and delinquency showing that deviant peers have



the best influence. Poor social bonds have an indirect effect on drug consumption and delinquency by raising the chance of relationship with delinquent people, this having the foremost powerful influence on drug consumption and delinquency. This bond with delinquent peers provides the motivation for delinquency as they convey delinquent values, strengthens delinquency, acting as delinquent role-models.

[5] Influence of the Living Surroundings

Completely different studies show a correlational statistics between the environments – severally neighborhood – within which someone lives and drug consumption, establishing a high incidence of drug consumption in terribly poor urban neighborhoods. This correlation can be explained, on the one hand, by the requirement to cure a stressing state or by adapting to life-stressing experiences such as: victimization, death of the worshipped ones, separation, unemployment, that have an exaggerated incidence in poor urban neighborhoods, and on the opposite hand by the social tension arising once somebody is prevented or vulnerable to be prevented from achieving its goals. Social strain is related to many negative emotional states such as: despair, fright, anger. People who are exposed to high levels of strain have interaction in delinquent behavior to diminish the strain, severally to realize valuable goals, to withdraw from negative stimuli and approach to the positive ones. Authors interpret in numerous ways that the connection between stress and drug consumption.

On the one hand, some authors set a positive relation between psychological stress level and drug consumption, whereas alternative authors agree that's not clear if drug consumption and drug abuse are the answer for stress disposal or if these behaviors are literally the leading cause for top stress levels. An underprivileged living surroundings exposes the individual to a larger extent to nerve-wracking life events (death of a worshipped one, state etc.). it's going to even be incriminated individual exposure to high social strain by negative social interactions with other persons and by experimenting discriminatory attitudes towards, for example, opportunities to search out a job, this being tougher for those that sleep in a underprivileged neighborhood. Social strain in poor neighborhood can be exaggerated by the more intense supervising and harassment by police officers. Underprivileged living surroundings exhausts, thus, psychological and social resources of an individual.

Additionally to these, there are many causative factors for drug consumption in disadvantaged environments: higher level of exposure to medication and drug dealers, reference to alternative drug users, exposure to norms and values that tolerate this deviant behavior similarly as low levels of community organizing and collective potency. Economic and social inequality similarly



as social process might cause real “social unwellness”, here being enclosed drug abuse as well. Rank reflects at individual level, as well as emotional and psychological impairment, self-blaming, low sense of shallowness and dangerous behavior. Beneath these circumstances, medication are seen as a sort of self-medication for disease removal.

However, drug consumption can't be explained solely by exposure to a underprivileged social surroundings, since many folks who expertise such conditions aren't drug addicts. It looks that living environment disadvantage will increase the risk for drug and alcohol consumption solely beneath extreme economic condition conditions and in association with a deviant behavior in childhood. Cultural factors have a specific importance in initiation and continuation of drug consumption. Cultural identity theory sustains the very fact that drug consumption is favored by adherence to subcultural teams of drug consumers, and drug consumption even induces changes within the individual's identity. Alfred Lindesmith considers that the cultural factors are essential in the method of social education on the subject of drug consumption.

Lindesmith connects the reason for narcotic addiction with the concern of abstinence and shows that the foremost important reason for addiction is that the personal belief shaped within the cultural context within which the individual lives regarding opiates consumption. Thus, if the individual doesn't create the association between the symptoms of the abstinence syndrome and halt of drug use, addiction won't set, this arising once the individual connects the abstinence syndrome with cessation of drug consumption. Instructional factors additionally hold a vital role in initiation and maintenance of drug consumption. Youth that are concerned in educational activities have a lower risk for drug consumption than their correspondents who aren't involved in such activities. Thus, dropout and low rates at school involvement represent risk factors for drug consumption and addiction. Another protecting role towards drug consumption and addiction belongs to non-secular commitments that react negatively with drug consumption.

[6] Conclusion

Drug consumption represents a worldwide current social phenomenon. It's a multifactorial, with causes that are sometimes troublesome to identify, this being the most reason for restricted leads to interventional methods. Social factors concerned within the starting of drug consumption represent a chunk of varied etiology of this phenomenon. Understanding the social dimension of drug consumption and addiction creates, though, premises for Diamond Stategreelassociate} adequate approach of social science factors in multidisciplinary interventions supposed to stop and fight against drug consumption.



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