

THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

DRUG ADDICTION AMONG YOUTH AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM (IN THE EXAMPLE OF VAN CITY)

Specialization: 6310.01 – Social Problems

Field of Study: Sociology

Applicant: **Yilmayan Adil Mehmed Nuh**

ABSTRACT

Submitted for the degree of **PhD in Philosophy**

BAKI- 2025

Dissertation work was carried out at the Azerbaijan Literature History Department at Baku State University

Scientific supervisor:

Doctor of Philosophy, Professor
Abbasova Qizilgul Yasin

Official opponents:

Doctor of Philosophy, Professor
Huseynov Sakit Yahya

Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology,
Associate Professor

Mamiyev Javid Maharram

Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology
Abbasisaedabad Mahammad Hamza



Dissertation Board of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, functioning at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Psychology at Baku State University (BFD 4.25 One-time Dissertation Board)

Chairperson of the
Dissertation Board:

Doctor of Sociology, Professor
Garashov Huseyn Tapdig

Scientific Secretary of
the Dissertation Board:

PhD in Sociology, Associate Professor
Aliyeva Yagut Nadir

Chairperson of the
Scientific Seminar:

Doctor of Philosophy, Associate
Professor

Karimov Eyyub Sevdin



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DISSERTATION

The urgency of the problem. Modern society includes a number of important features of our time. These are globalization, interdependence, and integrity. As the information space increases due to social networks, the ability of people, especially young people who have not yet fully formed as a personality, to use and apply information in various directions does not always correspond to social norms. The most important of the social problems that arise here is the distribution and use of drugs. According to the Azerbaijan State Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics, every year, if we consider the whole world and the types of drugs, the number of users in the world is about 3.3% to 6.5%.¹ This painful statistic also applies to Turkey and Azerbaijan. It can be said that not only Azerbaijan and Turkey, but also the whole world has been facing this disaster for a long time.

There is a relation between peoples' social lives, their culture and their drug use. Subcultures are formed in different societies as a relation with different psychotropic and narcotic drugs. Some drugs cause the effects of psychological addiction on a person, and some of them psychologically and physically capture a person and create a sense of deprivation.

All over the world, especially in developed countries, the irrational use of drugs has become a problem. Drug addicts prefer to postpone or temporarily escape instead of coping with the problem they are unable to cope with it. In medicines, access to health services, social values, traditions and laws play a role in shaping people's attitudes and behavior towards the drug use.²

Alcohol and drug use has been steadily increasing in developed countries, and in recent years this growth has been accelerated among

¹ The number of drug addicts in the world and the production and distribution of drugs are not decreasing. p.1 // <https://nmdk.gov.az/page/post/892>

² Dökmeci, G., Saltık A. Dökmeci İ. Edirne merkezinde halkın uyuşturucu ve non-medikal ilaç kullanımı epidemiyolojisi: Trakya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dergisi, 5,6,7 (Bileşik Sayı), 1988-1990, s. 94

young people, and the average age of people has declined and dropped to 11-12 years. Also Turkey demonstrates an upward trend.³

It is possible to solve this issue only as a system, taking into account all factors. Both the Turkish and Azerbaijani governments have recently carried out a lot of work in this area. Azerbaijan has adopted the "State Program for Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors and Drug Addiction for 2019–2024."⁴

The degree of development of the problem. Since the problem analyzed is very actual both in the past and in the present, it has attracted the attention of many scientists. Historians, philosophers, poets, economists, psychologists, doctors, and politicians have put forward various theories and ideas about the problem. Research can be divided into several groups:

1. Among the researchers who wrote about the classification of narcotic substances, the explanation of their characteristic properties, and their effects on the human body are H.Demirhan, M.Soyaldı, E.Turhan, M.Beyazyürek, T.T. Şatır, Ö.Özmen, Ö.Köknel, Y.Günel, E.İzgü, A.N.Babaoğlu, S.Kurt, N.Berkem, M.İpek, T.Uzbay, E.Mutlu; E.H.Hasanov, A.Nağıyev, G.Mammadov in Azerbaijan; and Malluris Drobna, John Bell, Carl D.Chambers and other researchers can be mentioned among Western researchers.

2. Social problems, the status of youth in society, and issues related to globalization processes in modern society have been studied by Vincent N.John Stimson Parrillo, James William Coleman, Anna Leon Guerrero, Mary J.Gander, Harry W. Gardiner, James M.Henslin, Vincent N.Parillo, Ruth Wallance, Alison Wolf, O.S.Ray in the west; by G.Y.Abbasova, T.Musayeva, S.D.Mammadova, L.M.Cabbarova in

³ Ağırakça A. Şamil İslam Ansiklopedisi, C.VIII. Şamil Yayınları, Türkiye-İstanbul: 2000, s.133.

⁴ Azərbaycanca "Narkotik vasitələrin, psixotrop maddələrin və onların prekursorlarının qanunsuz dövriyyəsinə və narkomanlığa qarşı mübarizəyə dair 2019–2024-cü illər üçün dövlət proqramı" // <https://president.az/az/articles/view/33882>

Azerbaijan; by İ.Başkurt, Kağıtçıbaşı Ç. in Turkey, and by scholars from many other countries and regions.

3. Among those who expressed their opinion on the existence of any tendency towards drugs in young people in educational institutions, its social consequences and ways to eliminate it, the names of A.S.Fridman, K.Glassman in the west; E.U.Yıldız, A.Ünlü, U.Evcin, Mahmut Tezcan, M.Mangır, N.Aral, G.Boran, D.Çakır in Turkey; F.İbrahimov, R.Mammadli, M.Talibova, E.Rahimova, O.Valimedova, Ə.S.Piriyeva and other specialists can be mentioned in Azerbaijan.

4. Among those engaged in the study, treatment, and social consequences of drug, alcohol, and cigarette abuse, the following names can be mentioned: Andres Lehtmetts, J.R. Knight, H.Wechsler, M.Kuo, E.R.Seibring, P.G.Floyd, K.E.Leonard in the west; M.Sungur, G.Hacıoğlu, G.Yaprak, K.Ögel, S.Birsöz, İ.Balcıoğlu, Y.Abanoz in Turkey. In Azerbaijan, the names of scientists such as S.C.Aliyev, A.M.Xasmammadzade, E.İ.Şafiyeva, and B.Zahidov can be mentioned in this field.

From the richness of the sources presented in the dissertation to the variety and complexity of the issues covered, it can be concluded that the role of the drugs play an important role in social life and in the lives of young people. Although the problem has been scientifically examined from various aspects, the rapidly changing social conditions make new demands to the individual and society. Taking this into account, we consider that the problem mentioned in the title of the dissertation is not relevant and deserves further study.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research young people who form an important social group, and the subject of the research is the problem of drug addiction in young people.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The purpose of the study is to investigate the problem of drug addiction in young people as a social phenomenon. To achieve this goal we set the following tasks:

- Investigation of the history of drug production, distribution and consumption worldwide;

- Research and classification of indicators on drug use in the world countries and separately by Turkey;
- Analysis of global drug production and consumption control measures and forecasting of future situation in this area;
- Analysis of the work on the establishment of a complex of preventive measures on drug use among young people, the treatment of drug addicts and the prohibition of drugs;
- Study of state programs on youth drug abuse in Turkey and Azerbaijan;
- Investigation of mental and physical disorders caused by drug use in young people;
- Especially, investigate the drug situation among young people in Van city of Turkey and identify ways to take appropriate measures to address the situation.

Research methods and methodology. In pursuit of the research strategy and model what we have pursued, we have focused primarily on global methods to achieve our goals and objectives. We are talking about system-structural analysis, historical-logical approach and statistical analysis. In addition, extensive research data is also included in the study. During the study, we expressed our attitude to the positions of these or other researchers.

The main provisions put forward for defense.

- The dynamics of the spread of drugs among young people in Turkey and Azerbaijan is developing with an upward trend.
- The goal was to determine the extent of alcohol, cigarettes, and drug use among adolescents and youth studying in 25 schools, 10th and 12th grades in three central districts of Van. The questionnaire was administered to 2814 students. The use of cigarettes, alcohol and cannabis by 12th graders is much wider than that of 10 grade students.
- Between the students the boys use cigarettes, alcohol, cannabis and other drugs more often than girls.
- The high level of education of the mothers of high school students is observed by the significantly higher rate of alcohol use among those students.
- High rates of alcohol, cigarette and other drug use were reported by students who don't have enough support from their families, are in

dispute with their parents and whose family status is perceived as authoritarian-repressive, irresponsible, or excessively conservative.

-It has been revealed that those with socially problematic behaviors, such as membership, cross-country, cross-country driving, escape from school, home, legal problem and disciplinary problems, have increased in their use of almost all drugs.

-Drug use by high school students in the study: It closely related to individual, social and environmental factors, such as the display of parents' family relationships, positions, behaviors, educational levels, economic status and socially problematic behaviors.

- The role of family and school in the social prevention system of adolescent drug addiction is very important.

Scientific and theoretical significance of the research.

1.The situation with the production, import, distribution and use of narcotics in the world, Azerbaijan and Türkiye was examined from legal, socio-political, medical and moral perspectives.

2.Recommendations on healthy lifestyles of young people (training, education, management, including in the education system, with family education) were put forward.

3.Based on the analysis of drug situation in the city of Van, generalizations on legal and non-drug use were made and by means of drug and alcohol use the global financial mechanism was analyzed.

4.There are models of drug control in the world and Turkey and Azerbaijan have set a specification here.

5.One of the our thought the tobacco and alcohol are received as a prerequisite for drug use. First of all,this can be seen in the youth's exposure to tobacco and alcohol. The results of our research confirm it.

6.One of the obstacles to solving the problem is the reachability of drugs. Another barrier is the implementation of stimulus measures and psychological programs for their consumption. Information legends and lies are funded by the mafia so that they can make their own profit.

7. The issue must be addressed at the state and personal levels, and personal levels, and many stereotypes, old stereotypes and habits need to be eliminated. A new human image, a new lifestyle, a new world order must be formed to get rid of this problem once and for all.

The practical significance of the research.

1- Conducting analyzes and taking preventive measures related to the topic of narcotics remains an important problem in Azerbaijan and Turkey. Additionally, this situation may lead to threats that cannot be resolved in the future. Drug use and behavior in adolescents and young people are an important social problem from the perspective of society's future.

2- Youth is considered to be the most dangerous in terms of drug testing. For this reason, most of the activities related to alcohol and drug use are focused on adolescence and youth, which is a more vulnerable period.

3- In this context, one of the important aspects of social policy pursued by the state should be the fighting against the spread, use and promotion of narcotic substances. In order to prevent this global threat, a series of measures aimed at the young people at the family, educational institutions and media levels must be implemented by the the relevant institutions.

4- The scientific, theoretical and practical results of the thesis can also be used in teaching relevant courses and in drug-related preventive studies.

5- On a global scale, this issue is also related to the mafia. This is where the problem begins. The second issue is that the "hippie" movement changed the world, how the spiritual world of young people was shaped by the development of the modern world.

Approbation of the dissertation work. The main provisions and results of the research were reported and discussed at conferences and seminars held in Azerbaijan and abroad in 2014-2024. 9 articles and 3 theses of the author were published on the subject of the dissertation work.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was performed at the Sociology Department of Baku State University.

The structure of the dissertation work. The dissertation work consists of an introduction (9 pages), three chapters (44, 42 and 51 pages), a conclusion (4 pages) and a list of used literature. Its total volume is 172 pages. The work contains 21 tables, 3 graphs and 1 map,

a list of used literature consisting of 233 names and appendices. The volume of the work is 310 thousand characters.

THE GENERAL NATURE OF THE STUDY

The first chapter, entitled **“Drug addiction as a social problem and the theoretical and methodological foundations of its study”** presents a historical and logical overview of the problems associated with drug use. The first chapter of this subchapter, **“Drug addiction as a social phenomenon,”** reveals that prayer, dance, hunger, thirst, social and emotional isolation, sleep disturbances, hearing stimuli and during the tribal rituals and adolescents throughout history and in addition to such methods as “altered consciousness,” psychoactive substances such as cannabis, hallucinogenic pts, opium species, and coke leaves were used to reach more different areas than daily consciousness levels. It is concluded that information about drug use and addiction dates back to written history. *These substances firstly were used by different societies for medical purposes, such as relief from pain or suffering, religious or recreational purposes, or change of situation.*

There has never been a culture in history without psychoactive preparations. Throughout the ages, man has tested and abused psychoactive substances that have led to changes in his mental state. Because, when analyzing data on the use of psychoactive substances in the historical process, the anxiety and excitement in this issue is not new and it is observed at the time that the negative impacts on the health of individuals and society are being warned and sought to be controlled by social sanctions and traditions.⁵

⁵ Uçar Altınay C. Şizofren hastalarda alkol madde kullanım bozukluğu komorbiditesi ve komorbiditenin hastalık gidişine etkileri. Uzmanlık Tezi. Türkiye-İstanbul, 2005, s.8; Andres Lehtmetts, Jörg Pont. Həbsxanada səhiyyə və tibb etikası (Prison healthcare and medical ethics). Məhbusların sağlamlığına cavabdeh olan səhiyyə işçiləri və digər həbsxana əməkdaşları üçün vəsait. Avropa Şurası, aprel 2017-ci il Azərbaycan dilində nəşr edilmişdir. 2017, s.59

Currently, the most important illegal opiates producer in international platforms are: Golden Triangle - Burmese, Laos, Thailand's border area, Red Crescent Zone (Red Crescent) - Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan are the regions where they are located. Central America - Peru, Colombia and Mexico.⁶

The globalization of the world, high profits and increasing dependence and political structural changes have crossed the borders of countries with the problem of drugs and it has been an international and local crime situation. Turkey is located on the *Balkan Route* with its geographical location. Turkey has a very sensitive location on the "*Balkan Route*" way due to its geographical location. In this issue, Turkey, with its transitional chemicals of western European origin and Eastern European amphetamine and captagon, is affected by the transit of Afghan opium and its species to Western European ecstasy and South America cocaine trafficking, mainly from Belgium and the Netherlands.⁷ Azerbaijan is located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia and according to the State Commission on Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, Azerbaijan is located on the route of drug trafficking in Afghanistan-trans-Russia and trans-Azerbaijan-Georgia-Europe.⁸

A recent study revealed that as girls pass the upper class, the alcohol use is approaching boys at least once in their lifetime. In one study 37.3% of women who were addicted to alcohol use another study with high school students who had at least 8% of female students at least once in the last month and it was found that 72.6% of them used

⁶ Azərbaycanca Bar və Diskotekalarda Gənclərə Narkotik Tərkibli "Ekstazi" Satılır . 1 s. <http://npodc.org>; Akbulut, İ. Ülkemizde uyuşturucu maddeler sorunu. İHFM. C.55. Sayı: 3, s. 111-142, Türkiye- İstanbul: 1997, s.118; Ünüvar N. Madde kullanımı ve bağımlılığı ile kaçakçılığının önlenmesi alanlarında tespit edilen sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri. TBMM Meclis Araştırma Komisyonu Raporu. Türkiye-Ankara, 2008, s.65

⁷ Ünüvar N. Madde kullanımı ve bağımlılığı ile kaçakçılığının önlenmesi alanlarında tespit edilen sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri. TBMM Meclis Araştırma Komisyonu Raporu. Türkiye- Ankara, 2008, s.371

⁸ Malluris Drobna & Kristofors. İİV və QİÇS Azərbaycanda: Sosial Mədəni Yanaşma. Azərbaycan -Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyat, 2005, 60 s.

alcohol in their lifetime.⁹ As drug use is becoming increasingly prevalent in the community, the difference between men and women is diminishing and the proportion is increasing among pregnant women.¹⁰

It is clear that drug dependence does not exist only in Azerbaijan and Turkey, but the world has been facing this disaster since ancient times. It is widely believed that problems with drug use are related to modern life-changing changes and stress. Drug use and addiction continue to be a major social problem in our era with more and more people starting to spread heroin, morphine, opium, thinning and glue smoking¹¹.

There is a close relationship between the social structures and cultures of societies and the use of drugs. Psychotropic and drug-related "*subcultures*" have formed in various societies. Addictive and abusive substances play an important role in mythology, legends, stories, first religions, in monotheistic religions such as Christianity and Judaism, in literary works and songs, abuse from the substances to reveal, development and spread the subculture.

Various forms of production and use of effective drugs used in different forms for different purposes in distant cultures have spread over the world with trade, war and migration over time.¹² The drug smuggling event has spread throughout the American continent and

⁹ Akgül A., Akyay İ. "Uyuşturucu maddeler ve sınırışan uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı", İçinde Oğuzhan Ömer Demir ve Bahadır Küçüküysal Der., sınırışan organize suçlar. Türkiye- Ankara: Adalet Yayıncılık, 2011, s.35-62; Ögel K, Tamar D, Evren C, Çakmak D. İstanbul'da lise gençleri arasında sigara, alkol ve madde kullanım yaygınlığı. Klinik Psikiyatri, C.3(4), s. 242-245, 2000, c.242-245

¹⁰ Bütün günü yalnız narkotik hakkında fikirlşirsən- Ok. 106 s. // <https://ok.ru/group/52821281865836/topics> ; İzci, F., Bilici, R., Gebelerde madde kullanımı: Görölme sıklığı ve etkileri. Bağımlılık Dergisi. C.XVI, Sayı: 1. s. 1-9, 2015, s.5

¹¹ Malluris Drobna & Kristofors. İİV və QİÇS Azərbaycanda: Sosial Mədəni Yanaşma. Azərbaycan -Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyat, 2005, 60 s. // www.unesco.org/culture/aids ; İçli, T. Uyuşturucu madde bağımlıları ile sosyolojik bir çalışma. H.Ü. Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi, 2.2, s. 77-85, 1984, s.77

¹² Işık, M. Madde Kullanımı ve stratejik iletişim. Türkiye-Ankara: SAGE Yayıncılık, 2013, s.16

the fastest and highest concentration of substances by injection into the brain has been the result of technological development in the 19th century.

Although men are traditionally more likely to use psychoactive substances than women, the distinction is increasingly eroded, especially in developed societies as women enter social life and gain equality in every field of life.

The second half of the first chapter is entitled as "**Society's attitude to the use of drugs from ancient times to the present day**"

The specific examples of the use show that the drug addiction is caused by drug addiction in almost every society. The drug addiction first emerged as a significant problem in Europe and the USA in the 19th century, with morphine being obtained from opium in 1805 and heroin in 1898.¹³

While young people in Western countries began to search for a new philosophy of life in the 70s of the XX century, young people in the United States chose to use drugs as part of a new way of life and philosophical thinking.

When the young people in Western countries began to seek a new life philosophy in the 1970s of the XX century, young people in the US chose to use drugs as part of a new lifestyle and philosophical thinking. The result of this search and the influence of the Far East philosophy is the use of "Cannabis" and "LSD" have placed among American youth.¹⁴ This section of the dissertation shows the production of synthetic drugs based on facts in England, Germany, France, and several other European countries.

The history of the Ottoman and Turkish period shows that there was a history of drug culture here. A number of historical facts indicate that the drugs used here both for production and were used for various

¹³ Nağıyev A. Qara Kabus. (Narkotik və Narkomanya) -Bakı, 2013, s2; Sadock Bj. Maddeye bağlı bozukluklar. "Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook Of Psychiatry", 8.Baskı. Editörlər: Aydın H, Bozkurt A. s.15, 1137-1318. Türkiye-İstanbul: Güneş Kitabevi; 1998- 2007, s.398-399

¹⁴ Sevil, H T. Uyuşturucu Bağımlılığı Tanımlar- Sorunlar- Çözümler. Türkiye-Ankara: Sabev Yayınları, 1998, s.20-21

purposes. One of the most common and used harmful substance is hashish in Turkey.¹⁵

Here are some more factors:

- The mafia factor, which is the financial source of bloody conflicts, human casualties, coups and political killings; and according to the UN, drug trafficking accounts for 8% of world trade today.¹⁶

- The role played by those who hold the state power. It is shown that some people with diplomatic passports play a major role in smuggling opium and heroin in the world.

- In recent times, the role of the internet and trucks;

- The hippie flow and culture that played an important role in the spread of drug abuse and addiction;

- Religious beliefs and drug addiction (here we are referring to the use of many psychoactive substances in religious and social rituals).

Another subsection, entitled **"Theoretical and methodological foundations of the sociological assessment of drug addiction,"** reviews the scientific-theoretical approaches and practical analyses of the issue of drug addiction, which is analyzed among social problems. It is known that a social problem is a phenomenon that is formed by society and whose solution is sought, or at least its impact is reduced. A social problem exists when an influential group identifies a social condition as a threat to their values, when a large number of people are affected by that condition, and when that condition can be corrected by collective action¹⁷. It can be noted about the basic concepts related to social problems that when social problems are researched, value conflict, deviant behavior, organizational crisis, social analysis, etc. concepts are often invoked.

¹⁵ Əliyev, S.C., Hacıyeva, H.M., Mikayıladə N.C. Tibbi Biliklərin Əsasları. Elmi red.F.Y.Talıbov. Azərbaycan Tibb Universitetinin Nəşriyyatı, BAKI, 2004, s.381

¹⁶ Ergül E., Türkiyə'de uyğurturucu və uyarıcı maddələr suç politikası. Adalet Bakanlığı Uluslararası Hukuk və Dış İlişkiler Genel Müdür Yardımcısı. 1-18 s. <http://www.gumrukkontrolor.org>.

¹⁷ Kelleher, Myles J. Social problems in a free society myth, absurdities and realities, University Press of America, Oxford. p. 10, 2004, 342 p

Sociologists use different approaches to solve social problems. Here, three main principles can be considered for explaining social problems.

Conflict Approach

It is a perspective that argues that all social, economic, political institutions and processes, scientific, cultural and artistic activities are not the result of mutual compromise, agreement or cooperation between classes or groups in that society, but rather the result of constantly recurring conflicts between the parties at different levels, since there is a structural contradiction and conflict arising from the unequal sharing of values and resources at the root of the structural social organization¹⁸.

Functional Approach

Functionalism can be said as one of the main traditions of sociology. Functionality accepts sociology, which focuses on the social structure that holds society together in the process, as the science of social order. *Society*: Values such as competition, honesty, success; status situations such as professional status, class structure, gender roles; It includes institutions such as family and marriage, religion, and political institutions. Each of these elements has important functions in maintaining the activities of the holistic society. Functionalism accepts the existence of a functional integrity in which all components constituting a social structure function with some degree of internal harmony¹⁹. Functionalists argue that when social rules lose their control over our behavior; They cite thought-provoking evidence showing that people are becoming more susceptible to problems such as mental illness, suicide, and drug addiction.

Interactionist Approach

In contrast to the functionalist and conflictist perspectives, which focus attention on society, interactionists challenge the idea that the

¹⁸ Parrillo, Vincent N. John Stimson. Contemporary social problems. Boston : Allyn And Bacon, p. 19, 1995, 520 p.

¹⁹ Güçlü, S., Öztürk, A., Baygal, A., vd. Sosyal problemler sosyolojisi: Dünyadan ve Türkiye'- den Örnekler. Bölüm: 1, Editör: Nurşen Adak vd., Türkiye- Ankara: Desen Ofset, 2009, 350 s.

individual is determined by society by focusing attention on the active individual. Interactionism; Our interactions with others teach us more than just how to describe and explain a particular social situation, and even how to describe and explain the world in general. In addition, it is the basis of thoughts that make up who and what we are. It is also the basis for the ideas that constitute who and what we are, and such understandings inform us what to expect from other people and how to behave in particular social contexts.²⁰

The first step in solving social problems is the identification of social problems. Defining social problems is a relative situation as it depends on social values and norms. In other words, a certain situation or condition is accepted as a social problem in a certain society and then solutions can be offered within the framework of predictions about the future of the problem. In that case, the solution is social and structural rather than individual.

The last subsection of this section of the dissertation is entitled **"Theories and approaches to drug use, one of the social problems of youth."** It shows that addiction is one of the biggest social problems which one described as a youth problem. Factors such as loss of workforce by dependents, high treatment costs and lack of social benefits increase the government spending on this problem. Soon after the drug abuse becomes addictive and then becomes a social, economic and legal problem.²¹

One-sixth of the Turkish population and %29.7 percent of the Azerbaijani population of young people have unresolved social-economic, social and educational problems. In this process of socialization the obstacles and conflicts affect the mental state of the young man and increase his anxiety and excitement. In the process, a young person begins to rebel against the society by using violence or

²⁰ Coleman, James William. Social problems a brief introduction, Longman. New York, p. 8, 1998.

²¹ Ünlü A., Evcin U. İstanbul'da liseli gençler arasındaki madde kullanım yaygınlığı ve demografik faktörlerin etkileri. Araştırma Makalesi. Literatür Sempozyum, 1(2):2-11, Türkiye- İstanbul-2014

starts to use psychoactive substances. Their widespread using by young people constitutes an important social and public health problem.²²

Some researchers *on drug use and addiction*, just like in professional crimes, pickpocketing and murder, even in narcotics and substance crimes talk about the existence of *subculture*. Marvin E. Wolfgang and Franco Ferracuti are considered to be the strongest experts with the work of *The Subculture of Violence*. Here are the individual and social implications of drug use. It is emphasized that drug addiction often has a heavy impact on the personal health, mental state and families of those who use it. Death rates among alcoholics are ten times higher than in the general population. There are also problems happen with economic losses and problems in the family. Severe complications result from the combined use of drugs or psychoactive substances.

Chapter II is titled **“The sociological dimension of drugs in Turkey and Azerbaijan”** and here in the first sub-chapter (**“Dynamic characteristics of drug addiction in modern Turkey based on the analysis of statistical data”**), the current situation related to drug addiction in Turkey is considered first of all. It is shown that the fight against narcotics has been one of the most priority goals of all countries for a long time as an issue that threatens the generations.

Here, the stages of this social phenomenon are examined; the current situation is assessed; the scale of drug addiction in the world is determined; it is shown that, It is estimated that 200,000 people worldwide die every year because of drug use. Due to the scale of drug addiction in Turkey, it has not yet been conducted a country-wide study aimed at the prevalence of drug use among young people in Turkey.

²² Demirhan, H. Denizli ili, Tavas ilçe merkezinde yer alan ortaöğrenim öğrencilerinde sigara, alkol ve ucuu madde kullanımı. Yüksek Lisans Tezi. Pamukkale Üni. Sağlık Bilimler Enstitüsü, Halk Sağlığı A.B.D. Türkiye-Denizli,1999, s.3-4

Another study conducted in 2007 which was conducted by 26,009 students studying in 261 schools (130 official, 131 private) in 60 cities selected by TUIK and Turkish Grand National Assembly (Parliament). According to this study it was revealed that the percentage of students who continue to use smoking is 15.6%, the percentage of alcohol drinkers at least once in the last month is 16% and the percentage of drug and stimulant drug users in the last three months is 2.9%.²³

It is known that when analyzing the results of studies on prevalence in countries around the world, the percentage of men's drug use is higher than women. When considering the percentage of drug use according to the age groups of women for the age group of 15-24 years is 1.6%, at the age range 25-34 is 2.5%, at the age of 35-44 is 2.5%, at the age of 45-54 is 1.6% and in the age group of 55-64 years we have seen 3.1% of drug use. The percentage of opium use in schools is estimated at 0.3%. When we compared to the drug use rate in Europe and the world, Turkey has a lower level of drug use. This is based on close family and social ties, targeting more profitable drug supply markets and effective law enforcement and detention efforts²⁴. The main group of drug addicts in Azerbaijan is 21-30 (65.5%) ages.²⁵

In the next subchapter that is entitled **“Dynamics of drug use among young people in Turkey”** until recently, studies on the dynamics of the distribution of drugs among young people in Turkey have been reviewed, and it has been shown that the frequency of using different drugs depends on many factors. A comparison was made

²³ TBMM Araştırma Raporu 2007. Çocuklarda ve gençlerde artan şiddet eğilimi ile okullarda meydana gelen olayların araştırılarak alınması gereken önlemlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla kurulan TBMM Araştırma Komisyonu Raporu-2007; Ünlü, A., Evcin, U. 2008 ve 2010 yılları arasında istanbul bağcılar ilçesinde gençler arasında madde kullanım yaygınlığı, risk ve koruma faktörlerinin değerlendirilmesi. Anadolu Üni. Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, Cilt: 14 - Sayı: 3, (127-140). Türkiye- İstanbul, 2014, s. 23; Özmen, Ö. Uyuşturucu veya uyarıcı madde suçları. Yüksek Lisans Tezi. Türkiye- İstanbul, 2009, s. 3.

²⁴ TUBİM Madde Kullanım Yaygınlığı, 2012, s.151-154. <http://www.kom.gov.tr>

²⁵ Malluris Drobna & Kristofors. İİV və QİÇS Azərbaycanda: Sosial Mədəni Yanaşma. Azərbaycan -Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyat, 2005, 60 s.

between anger and crime for people who show violence, exposure to violence, violent tendencies, various violent behaviors, and those who use and do not use psychoactive substances, and the results are presented in tables. It was found that those who used psychoactive substances were more likely to be exposed to physical violence, to display various violent behaviours, to use physical violence, to be prone to violence, to be angry, and to commit crimes, compared to those who did not use psychoactive substances.

Referring to various statistical sources and conducted studies, it is shown that the complications experienced as a result of narcotic use are developing in a highly negative dynamic year after year. And the treatment of those who suffer from drug addiction, provides comprehensive information on the sale and distribution of narcotics and the status of preventive efforts being carried out. It is concluded that the above-mentioned information regarding the city of Van was the main reason for the author's preference for conducting this research work in the city of Van, Turkey.

The next sub-chapter of the second chapter is called **"Azerbaijan's state policy in combating and preventing drug addiction"**. It is shown here that the fight against drug addiction in the region where Azerbaijan is located is being carried out in many directions. After gaining its independence, Azerbaijan has taken consistent and purposeful steps in the field of drug addiction and illicit drug trafficking, as in all other areas. In this field, the necessary normative-legal base, relevant organizational structures have been created in the country, and national programs are being developed and implemented.

In line with Azerbaijan's geopolitical interests, it consisted of preventing the state's territory from being used as a transit corridor for the transportation of drugs to the West. Experience shows that transnational criminal organizations have been making serious efforts to use the territory of the republic for their nefarious purposes for many years. Mainly on 3 routes - The first is the transit route "Afghanistan-Turkmenistan-Over the Caspian Sea, "Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey-Europe"; The second is "Afghanistan-Iran-Over the previously occupied territories of Azerbaijan, - Karabakh - Armenia-Georgia-

Europe"; The third is the route "Afghanistan-Iran-Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey-Europe".

The spread of drug addiction, a universal scourge that has no borders, has become one of the most important issues to be resolved; Azerbaijan has mobilized all its forces and capabilities, joined the international struggle to eradicate this scourge, created the necessary legislative framework and implemented institutional reforms within the framework of the work carried out in this field. A number of organizational-legal, institutional and practical measures have been implemented, as well as participation in international initiatives to combat the global scourge has also become intensive. The identification and treatment of drug addicts, and research conducted in this area are reviewed. As is known, as of December 31, 2021, the number of people registered with a drug addiction diagnosis in the republic was 34,602. Of those persons, 27106 people are dispensary, 7496 people are preventive registered²⁶. Propaganda and prevention work against drug addiction is also widely commented on.

For example, during 2022, trainings were held for employees in the Security Regiment and institutions of the Ministry of Justice Penitentiary Service, conversations were held among convicts about the destructive effect of drugs on the human body, harm to society and people's health, as well as a number of events related to the screening of relevant video films and the distribution of necessary propaganda materials.

It is emphasized that drug use is most common among street children and those living a poor life. Young people are more vulnerable to drug use than adults because of their immediate exposure to the environment that surrounds them. At present, the drug problem in Azerbaijan poses a serious threat to the health of the population, the

²⁶ Azərbaycan Respublikası, Narkomanlığa Və Narkotik Vasitələrin Qanunsuz Dövriyyəsinə Qarşı Mübarizə üzrə Dövlət Komissiyası. Narkotik Vasitələrin Qanunsuz Dövriyyəsinə və Narkomanlığa Qarşı Mübarizənin Nəticəsinə dair İllik Hesabat, Bakı, 2021, 72 s.

economy and the social environment and can be considered a serious threat to the rule and law²⁷.

Azerbaijan has joined the relevant international documents and initiatives. The fourth “State Program on combating illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors for 2007-2012, 2013-2018 and 2019–2024” has been adopted to ensure a decisive struggle in this area.²⁸

The last third chapter is called **"Activity of social institutions in the direction of solving social problems of young people as a factor in drug addiction prevention."** Here, first of all, **"Main factors of drug use during adolescence"** are discussed. There are a number of risk factors factors can be considered at the beginning use or dependence of drug use, including personality, social, economic, hereditary, biological, and so on. This also increases the potential for a person to develop the disease if they carry an important risk factor. Different combinations of individual risk factors can lead to negative consequences of the severity and severity of nature with these factors.

Here are socio-cultural and environmental factors, family factor, *psychological factors*, friend group factor, personality factor, drug availability factor, imitation factor, dissatisfaction and disobedience, moral vacuum factor, biogenetic factor, drug factor, commercial facto, other disease factors and other factors are all considered with the emphasis on the formation of a specific subculture in drug use.

In order to understand the factors of drug use, it is necessary to comprehensively analyze the underlying factors such as personality, family and environment. If any one of these factors has a strong

²⁷ Gənclər arasında narkomaniya halları və QİÇS-in profilaktikası. Azərbaycan Respublikası Gənclər və İdman Nazirliyi. Gənclərin Problemləri Üzrə Elmi Araşdırmalar Mərkəzi. 31-03-2014, 12 s. <http://gencalim.az>

²⁸ Azərbaycan Respublikası, Narkomanlığa və Narkotik Vasitələrin Qanunsuz Dövriyyəsinə Qarşı Mübarizə Üzrə Dövlət Komissiyası. Azərbaycan Respublikasında Narkotiklərə Nəzarət Sahəsində 2015-Ci İl Üçün Ölkə Məruzəsi (National Annual Report On Drug Control 2015), BAKI, 2016, s.9, 11; Narkotik vasitələrin, psixotrop maddələrin və onların prekursorlarının qanunsuz dövriyyəsinə və narkomanlığa qarşı mübarizəyə dair 2019-2024-ci illər üçün Dövlət Proqramı // <https://e-qanun.az/framework/42971>

enough negative effect, there is a high probability that a person will use drugs, even if the negative effect of the others is minimal. If one or more of these factors have a strong positive influence, even if the person is at high risk, this condition can protect them from using drugs.

The factors mentioned have been interpreted with various statistical indicators and research results. From all this information, it can be said that almost all the theories and factors presented in this thesis, whether it is the theories and approaches related to drug use, which is one of the social problems of youth, or the main factors of drug use during youth, overlap with the subject and scope, and addiction theory cannot be built only on the human factor; socio-cultural and environmental factors come into play here directly.

In the second sub-chapter of the third chapter "**The role of family and school in the system of social prevention of adolescent drug addiction (research results)**" some definitions have been made.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 10-19 years are referred to as the *adolescent age (Adolescent)*, 15-24 years are refers to *Youth*, 20-24 years are refers to *Youth* and 10-24 years are refers to *Youth* peoples' groups. During this period, including reproductive health problems, It is one of the important developmental periods in which drug use, eating disorders, psychological problems and risky behaviors are often observed. Youth is the period that falls on average between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five²⁹.

In relation to the family, it was determined that, based on the position and behavior of the family towards the students, when the two-way χ -square analysis of the drug use rate was evaluated, the family being unrelational, oppressive-authoritarian or overly conservative led to a significant increase in the rate of drug use among students compared to families where these situations did not occur.

In this study, smoking, alcohol and drug use and high school adolescent students who are at risk age were assessed. The study was organized in the form of a questionnaire and was filled out by the

²⁹ Turhan, E.Üniversite Öğrencilerinde Madde Kullanımı,Şiddet ve Bazı Psikolojik Özellikler. Tacettin İnandı, Cahit Özerb, Sabahat Akoğlu. Türkiye Halk Sağlığı Dergisi; 9(1) 33-34. 2011, s.34

participants. However, this case can be considered limited from the point of view of the result and the reliability of the data. Based on the results of our research, from the point of view of drug use by the relevant institutions; in order to minimize the dangers related to adolescence and youth, it is important to take measures that will increase the level of awareness based on the use of alcohol, cigarettes, cannabis and other drugs, which have high rates of use, in our region.

Through the '*Cross-Sectional Research Method*', it aimed to identify the extent of drug use and problems of 25 secondary school (Lyceum) students in three districts located in the center of Van city; The survey was applied in March of the second half of 2015-2016, after distributing and answering questionnaire forms to 10th and 12th grade students during school hours on a voluntary basis. The questionnaire form used in the study was used in a similar activity in the Faculty of Medicine of Trakya University in Turkey. Before the questionnaire survey conducted in schools in the three central districts of Van, approval and support were obtained from the Governorship of Van and National Education Departments. In the study, *the description of the sample* is carried out in relation to the data collected through the questionnaire.

The 10th and 12th grade students were involved in this study.

The size of the sample frame was estimated at 3,000 students, which is approximately 19% percent of the 10th-12th-grade students in 64 schools in the three central districts of Van.

In the light of the information we obtained from the document research, it was estimated that factors such as some students not responding, incorrect filling in, and the number of students being less than expected would be around 15%, and this rate indicates an acceptable frequency, and the total sample size was determined as 3000. *At the initial stage, the "multi-level" (stratification) cluster sampling method was used*³⁰.

³⁰ Ögel K., Taner S., Eke C. Y. Onuncu sınıf öğrencileri arasında tütün, alkol ve madde kullanım yaygınlığı: İstanbul Örnekleme. Bağımlılık Dergisi, Cilt: 7, Sayı: 1, s. 18-23, 2006.

After questionnaires were completed, the SPSS 22.0 package was used for statistical analysis of the results and the statistical test χ^2 (X square) (Pearson Chi-Square) was used for descriptive analyzes. The significance level for all statistics was taken as $p < 0.05$.³¹

In this study, the data collected through a questionnaire were used to form an understanding of drug use in the study sample, to prove the extent of students' use of cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs, and to investigate the relationship between people's drug use and experiencing social problems.

Of the 2814 students participating in the study, 36 people (1.3%) did not specify their gender, 1374 of the other 2778 students were boys (49.5%), and 1404 were girls (50.5%). Questionnaire form used in the research: It consists of 12 selected drugs/substances and a total of 37 sections. 36 people from all secondary school (lyceum) students did not answer the questions about drugs.

It was found that 858 of the students (30.5%) used drugs at least once while 1956 (69.5%) did not use it. It is clear that when high school students are categorized at least once for the use of harmful substances 824 persons (29.3%) of smokers, 214 people (7.6%) using alcohol, 100 people (3.6%) using cannabis, 43 people (1.5%) using ecstasy, 82 people (2.9%) using thinner, 26 persons (0.9%) using acetone, 42 people (1.5%) using cocaine, 36 people (1.3%) using heroin, 25 persons using amphetamine (0.9%), 25 people using capaptone (0.9%), 32 people using green prescription (1.1%) and the presence of 20 students (0.7%) using other substances.

When the rate of drug use with social problem behaviors is evaluated, it has been proven that there is an increase in the rate of use of all drug substances in all social problem behaviors.

The extensive use of drugs at least once in lifetime when I evaluating the results of my research: the most commonly used items are cigarettes (29.3%) and alcohol (7.6%). These subsequence substances such as cannabis (3.6%), thinner glue-sniffer (2.9%),

³¹ Asan, Ö., Tıkır, B., Okay, İ. T., Göka, E. Bir AMATEM birimine başvuran alkol ve madde kullanım bozukluğu olan hastaların sosyodemografik ve klinik özellikleri. Bağışlılık Dergisi, Cilt: 16, Sayı: 1, s. 1-10, 2015, s.3

ecstasy and cocaine (1.5%), heroin (1.3%), green prescription drugs (1.1%) and followed by akineton and amphetamine (0.9%). *As in all parts of Turkey the availability of the intensity of the use of cannabis in the 1998 study by Ogel and his colleagues with SAMAY, it increased in my research.* The fact that students in Van at least use one substance throughout their lives has been less determined when compared with the 1998 results in Turkey.

It was stated in the dissertation section **"Results and Suggestions"**, as in the whole world, *the use of drugs in Azerbaijan and Turkey has been described as a youth problem. The problem of drug use causes not only physiological problems, but also social and psychological problems. As a result, problems give harm not only on the drug user, but also on the whole community, starting with their close surroundings, in the form of various economic and legal problems. The drug trade, production, consumption and associated problems are arising. Drug traffickers can apply for all illegal activities as they lose their regular workforce. Addicted people engage in violence, various crimes, traffic accidents, and events that affect their school and work activities, in addition to committing various crimes at the cost of finding drugs or related financial resources.*

Studies show that drug addiction is most affecting developing countries. Due to the large young population and a developing country, the issue of drug addiction is a great importance to Turkey. Studies show that the rate of drug addiction in Turkey is growing faster than the population.

Drug use often begins with an interest or self-esteem, and in a short period of time the man becomes addicted and influenced by friends. While in first time it flight you from reality and shoes tranquilizer effect, it causes an improtantphysiologically and psychologically problems to be completed in a long and difficult time. Increasing doses of drugs have led to the death of many people.

Altought it is not a high level when compare to the US and Europe, the drug problem in Turkey is growing rapidly.

As a result of this study:

- It has been found that the rate of smoking, alcohol and cannabis for 12th grade students is significantly higher than the grade of 10th students.

- It has been found that the ratios of all other drugs, especially cigarettes, alcohol and cannabis are higher in boys than girls.

- It has been found that the high-income families are more likely to use cigarettes and alcohol.

- It has been found that the high education level of mother significantly increases drug use rates.

- It has been found that the parents who are not interested in their child, do not provide adequate support and physical abuse is associated with an increase in the rate of smoking, alcohol and other drugs.

- It has been found that high school students have socially problematic behaviors (get away from school and home, disciplinary action, cutting, carrying a weapon, membership, legal problems) are parallel with an increase in smoking, alcohol and other drug use.

As advice:

- Youth advocacy and event activities should be used more during the launch of the project and will include community awareness campaigns on the dangers of smoking, alcohol and drug use and educational facilities for young people should be provided, so that young people can more effectively evaluate the time spent with their friends.

- The use of one drug triggers the threatens to use of other substances. Especially, attention should be given to the fact that smoking and alcohol are regarded as a stage of transition to drug use.

- Development of socio-economic conditions is both a risk factor and a protector in drug use. Age-appropriate economic resources should be provided, monitored and if it needs it should be restricted.

- As positive family positions are paramount the family education should be prioritized because of the importance of maintaining boundaries and balance in parent-child relationships.

- Take attention on the impact of advertising on society, attention should be paid to the advertising of companies and organizations sponsoring social programs. For example, beer ads, etc the measures

should be taken at national level to ensure that there is no shortage of resources and awareness-raising activities should be planned.

- The creation of a three-dimensional activity that includes enhancing access to treatment and rehabilitation by reducing the supply and demand for drugs.

- The existing of national and international development plans for controlling or eliminating drug trafficking and smuggling should be included in the issue with sensitive and determined cooperation and close coordination with these fight organizations.

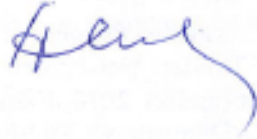
- The most important result in this study that the contribution to the clarification of social effects and the negative or positive effects of time on risky behaviors such as drug use.

The following scientific works of the author have been published on the subject of the dissertation:

1. Dünyada və Türkiyə'de Madde ve Madde Kullanımının Tarihçesi (Məqalə) Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. Elmi əsərlər, İctimai-siyasi elmlər seriyası. Bakı: 2015, №1, s. 48-64
2. Studies about drug addition İn Turkey and İn the World (Məqalə) // Актуальні проблеми філософії та соціології. Odessa: 2015, №11, s. 47-51
3. Madde kullanımı ve neden olduğu sosyal problemleri (Məqalə. Bakı Dövlət Universiteti İlahiyyat Fakültəsinin Elmi Məcmuəsi dekabr (aralık), 2016, №26, s. 207-220
4. Dünyada və Türkiyə'de narkotik madde ve madde kullanım problemi (Məqalə). Bakı Dövlət Universiteti İlahiyyat Fakültəsinin Elmi Məcmuəsi, 2016, №25, s. 137-152
5. Gençlerde narkotik madde submedeniyyəti sosial problem kimi (Məqalə). Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil İnstitutu Elmi əsərləri, Bakı: 2017, cild 84, № 4, s.203-212
6. Narkotikdən istifadə və cinayətkarlıq (Məqalə) Bakı Avrasiya Universiteti, Elmi-nəzəri jurnal Cild 6 №: 2 2017 (34) Bakı: 2017, Cild 6, 2, s.41-49
7. Факторы, способствующие наркомании среди молодежи (Məqalə). Балканско научно обозрение. Plovdiv: 2020, Cild 4, № 1 (7), s. 68-71
8. Van İli Merkezindeki 10-12.Sınıf Öğrencilerinde Narkotik Madde Kullanım Yaygınlığı (Məqalə). Journal ISPEC Social Sciences & Humanities Volume-4, Year-2020, Issue-3 ISPEC Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities, 2020, Cild 4, № 3, s.183-211
9. Профілактические меры, связанные с наркоманией (Məqalə). ГАБІТУС, Ukrayna, 2023, Випуск 45, s.16-20
10. "Narcotic / Substance Use Between Young People As A Social Problem (Van City Sample) (Tezis). Vedecky a analytický časopis Sociologie cloveka №3 2017 Praha - 2017. 2017, №3, s.7-15

11. Sosyal Bir Problem Olarak Gençler Arasında Narkotik Madde Kullanımı (Van İli Örneği) (Tezis). İKSAD- İktisadi Kalkınma ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Demekçi Kongre tam metin kitabı gap zirvesi sayfa 25 iktisad yayinevi. Şanlıurfa: 2018, s.25-38

12. Van İli Merkez Üç İlçedeki 10-12.Sınıf Öğrencilerinde Narkotik Madde Kullanımı (Tesiz). İKSAD- İktisadi Kalkınma ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Enstitüsü <https://www.iksad.com/> II. Uluslar arası 23 nisan bilimsel çalışmalar kongresi- Ankara Kongre Kitabı Sayfa: 4, 2020 Ankara, 2020, s. 4-23



The defense of the dissertation will be held on June 13, 2025 at 14:00 at the meeting of the BFD 4.25 Dissertation Council organized under the BDU.

Address: AZ-1148, 23, Z. Khalilov Street, city of BAKU, Baku State University, Class II, room 901.

The dissertation work can be found in the Scientific Library of Baku State University.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and synopsis are posted on the official website of the Scientific Library of Baku State University

The SYNOPSIS “ 13 ” “ may ” was sent in 2025.

Printed on: 01.05.2025
Paper format: A5
Volume: 43103
Printing: 20