

The role of education in confronting with the problem of substance abuse among youth

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At the present time, the problem of substance abuse among young individuals and students, in particular is the most common issue. Providing appropriate strategies in preventing and the treatment of such problem is very important issue in different societies. Studies in substance abuse indicate that majority of young students who are regarded as human resources in each country are engaged in substance abuse. Therefore, it is necessary for public and private sectors to help and support financially educational institutions for confronting, preventing and the treatment of drug-addicted individuals. Educating individuals will enhance their awareness of the risks of substance abuse. Schools must include special issues in their curriculum and textbook related to the problems of substance abuse. In this article, we have tried to identify some destructive aspects of substance abuse. We have also referred to some educational strategies and presented two effective models durable and “non-durable” which will be discussed in this paper.

Biography

Dr. Bayan Memar is an assistant professor at Qom University in the field of Education. He specializes in Management and Planning in Education. He has been teaching and doing research for more than 25 years. (Dr. Bayan Memar received his Ph.D. in Curriculum and Instruction from the University of Houston, Texas, in 1981. His doctoral Dissertation Topic was “A Determination of perceived minimum Economics Understanding needed by community Junior College Graduates in mid-Management”).

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Will to choose, catholic religiosity and ethical aspects on Takiwasi, a center of drug dependence recovery via ayahuasca in the Peruvian Amazonia

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The present work aims to discuss the conflict of beliefs between patients and health providers at Takiwasi centre of drug rehabilitation, settled on the Peruvian Amazonia. It is known all over the world for its particular feature of recovering drug addiction by the use of an hallucinogenic, the ayahuasca, that in the Peruvian Amazonia has traditionally been used as a potent medicine for body and spirit. An ethical conflict was observed during fieldwork developed during January 2012. It appears because of the increasing influence of Catholic imagery that is undergoing the healing rituals of Takiwasi since the last years, a feature that is not specified on the diffusion of Takiwasi services. For several patients, especially those that come from industrialized/secularized countries (France, United States, Switzerland), there exists a very strong barrier that obstruct them to go deeper into the healing process; and that is because the majority of the rituals are linked to a Catholic ideology. On the other side, for Jacques Mabit, a French psychiatrist founder of Takiwasi, the resource to Catholic beliefs is the result of a natural process of reencounter with beliefs of his own ancestors, and also the way that mestizo shamanism express itself in the Peruvian Amazonia. We analyze this tension as an ethical conflict on health treatments delivered during the micropolitics of Takiwasi Center, and attempt to grasp the alternatives that patients elaborate to deal with those structures of beliefs along their recovery process -from suggestibility to criticism and silent rebellions.

Biography

Ana Gretel Echazú Böschemeier is anthropologist by the Universidad Nacional de Salta (Argentina), has completed her Master in Social Anthropology at the Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil) and now is starting her doctorate in Anthropology at the Universidade de Brasília (Brazil). Her research interests are focused on gender, ethics, psychiatric reform and the therapeutic use of ayahuasca in Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

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