
The Addiction in Teaching of Education Youth and Adults-EYA

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Abstract: The use and abuse of drugs, legal or illegal, such as marijuana, alcohol and Crack constitute nowadays a serious individual scale, community and public health. With a significant increasing in public schools, especially in high school and Youth and Adult Education, has been a worrying aggravating consumption and trafficking. Chemical dependence is a syndrome characterized by loss of control of the use of certain psychoactive substance. Psychoactive agents acting on the central nervous system, causing psychiatric symptoms and stimulating the repeated consumption of that substance. Human feelings are related to the functioning of the human brain, but it should be emphasized that the world is a construct of our sensations, perceptions and recollections. And the addictive chemicals can alter mental states, and can act as a stimulant, depressant or disruptive. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize various social and educational vectors that are able to stimulate young people's search for alternatives that enable seeking in knowledge. Aiming to help identify the source of the problem, drug users and the level of student drug dependence were observed. In this article we describe the educational and awareness practice for students so there is a socialization and interaction between teachers / students and students / students, so proportionally better interaction in the classroom and good performance in the teaching- learning process.

Keywords: Illicit Drugs, Addiction Violence, Sensations

1. Introduction

This study presents an approach about drugs, licit or illicit considering a very important factor to addiction caused by it. But, whether light or heavy drugs, which are at present a serious problem in public school because the advance and the proportion that these drugs are evolving within the school environment. However, if we refer to the subject chemical dependency should highlight some aspects that are directly or indirectly linked to human life that is, in the social sense, cultural, educational and emotional.

But the addiction caused by misuse of drugs is considered a disease should be seen and viewed from the perspective; that it is a disorder in which the bearer of this disorder loses control of substance use and its mental,

emotional, spiritual, physical life will deteriorate severely. In this situation, most people need treatment and competent and appropriate help. However, we emphasize that the sensations and perceptions with us in every moment of our lives. Feel heat, cold, pleasure and pain, we see and hear, but do not always understand how we have this capacity [1]. And make use of chemical substances (analgesics, anesthetics, cannabis, cocaine, antidepressants, etc.). Eat sugars and sweeteners and usually do not understand how these substances act nor the chemical reactions that occur in our body.

Drugs that affect the central nervous system, CNS, sometimes called central drugs, psychotropic or psychoactive action are broadly classified as either stimulants or depressants also disturbing. In step age of youth or in the prime of adolescence that many young people awaken to experience different sensations that can

be considered good or bad, this is very personal point of view and also from the collective, social, emotional and environmental vision that this be human acquired and conceived, is these emotional and psychological conflicts that many young people try drugs, and seeks refuge in momentary sensations, mischievously behind himself a great addiction [2]. As many studies and scholars on the subject say the cause of the physical / chemical dependency, is not always accompanied by psychological dependence. In the case of drugs that cause physical / chemical dependence, the body adapts to the drug when it is used continuously, leading to tolerance and withdrawal symptoms when use is stopped. But these chemical / physical effects occur in the use of drugs such as nicotine, alcohol, heroin, ecstasy, cocaine, as well as some medications such as anxiolytics, antidepressants, can only reach the brain and act because they have a fat-soluble part, so cross the blood-brain barrier.

Therefore, the ability of a molecule to pass the blood to the nervous system depends on its concentration gradient, its size, its charge distribution and its lipid solubility, as this barrier is mainly composed of lipids [3]. Educating Youth and Adults nowadays is a viable alternative for people to resume their studies and secure a professional and intellectual formation, representing a new beginning, which is a right of all those who do not have access to school or even those who failed to complete their studies [4]. But very young people aged 15 years to 45 years old, attends this type of education. In Consequence meet the public and social policy deficit in regular schools, it is natural to find very young people in Youth and Adult Education. But in Youth and Adult Education-EJA, some young people find themselves motivated to use / abuse of illegal / legal drugs, this is possibly due to each person's individual factors of external and internal order and.

2. Theory

2.1. Chemical Dependency

Science has researched extensively on the causes that lead people to become addicted to drugs (alcohol, cigarettes, cocaine, marijuana, etc.). In the context of medicine chemical dependency, says: toxicófilas are people with personalities, there are other cases in which the immaturity of personality, anxiety or idleness. When we emphasize the problem of addiction is essential to know some chemical effects caused by it. In general, in several drugs of abuse, such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and other, have a common feature the fact being addictive, although not act the same neurotransmitter systems. Cocaine acts primarily in neurons that release dopamine and noradrenaline, nicotine acts us that release acetylcholine, whereas LSD acts on neurons that release serotonin, and so on [5]. Therefore, each of these drugs produce different emotional feelings, motivation and behavior, which in this case is drug-seeking behavior, which leads to the addiction.

Therefore, in the brain, was identified an area of the hypothalamus, whose neurons connect with other parts of and celebrate that release dopamine, which is associated with the pursuit of pleasure, and is the cause of addiction and dependency. The drugs usually prolonging the action of dopamine at its receptor or stimulate its release. As can be seen in Figures 1 and 2 below effect on the consumption of dopamine in drug users.



Figure 1. User of marijuana on the desired stimulation of dopamine release effect.

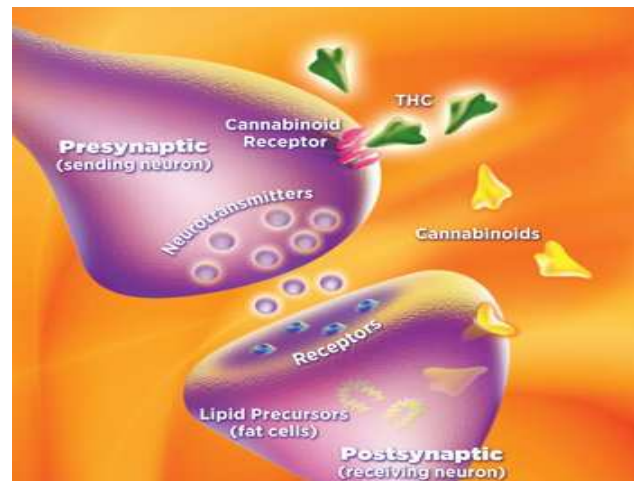


Figure 2. Brain being affected by drugs, getting information and sending sensations.

Noting that in this way the body acquires certain tolerance to drugs, which can occur in several ways. For example, the brain can learn to compensate for the effects, using neurons that were not affected, and secondly, the drug also end up modifying the chemical communication between neurons and, moreover, can happen to a person become less sensitive to the drug, but as it destroys certain tissues and / or aging, there is a sudden reversal of the trend and therefore, the person is more sensitive drugs [6]. The chemical reactions that drugs can do to the body are producing excess enzymes that metabolize, or may fail to produce certain neurotransmitters. Why, that, when the drug is suddenly withdrawn, the body tries to restore equilibrium, but are now changed, so the withdrawal

seizures are so strong [7].

2.2. Dependence of Marijuana and Mental Disorders

Marijuana, like any other psychoactive drug, alters the functioning of the central nervous system and can modify the behavior of individuals who use it. It is a substance that acts in the brain and can generate some mental disorders like depression, schizophrenia and anxiety. But these psychopathological outbreaks also occur with the use of other drugs and even the presence of common and everyday factors.

But it is common knowledge advancement users increase marijuana in college and school environment. Research scholars on the subject show that in middle school social representations of marijuana, in respect of family, friends and future profession make students they view their use of this drug in different ways. Research conducted concluded that education and information are the best way to ward off drug users.

Therefore, the advertisements broadcast by the media end up being important to educate people about the risks they take when consuming drugs like marijuana that apparently causes no harm. The marijuana and hashish contain large amounts of THC (Δ^9 - tetrahydrocannabinol), a compound containing three rings with a phenolic another with a function and an alkene with ether function, as illustrated in Figure 3, below [8].

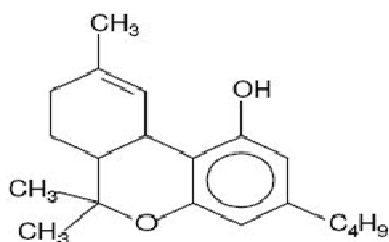


Figure 3. Structure of THC, the active component of Cannabis Sativa.

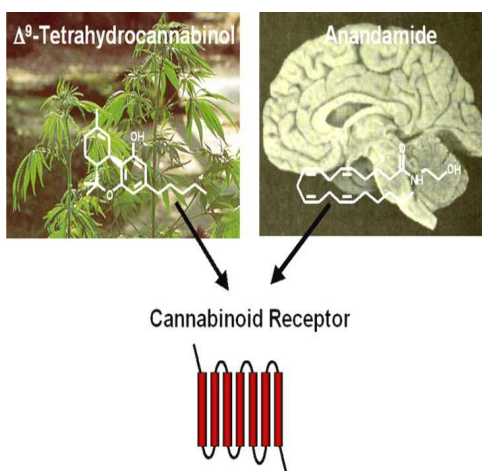


Figure 4. Structure of THC, the active component of Cannabis Sativa.

The active ingredient in marijuana, THC (Δ^9 - tetrahydrocannabinol), has specific receptors in the reward system. There is a large concentration of these around the ventral tegmental area, the nucleus accumbens and hippocampus. It is not known yet, however, as the THC stimulates the reward system. According to prevailing theories postulated that THC by binding to its specific receptor in the reward system, makes this link to send a signal that stimulates the release of dopamine causes and the effects of well-being and relaxation observed. THC is probably capable of stimulating opioid system, which in turn stimulates the reward system. According to the representation in Figure 4 [9].

2.3. Emotional Sensations with Drug Use in Young

The emotional sensations trigger various behaviors, such as, a smile, a cry an escape, a fight, an attack, an easy expression. Of course, you and stimulates receptors in the sense organs. We emphasize that inherent in the type of emotional feelings, they bring us physiological and psychological changes .

The use of legal or illicit drugs among youth in contemporary society has still been one of the problems worth mentioning: first, concerning the variables that explain the origin and second, in relation to the maintenance of such use. It takes little effort to accompany the perceptual as the young has been able to approach and reveal the drug, therefore the use of them, a fancy everyday conduct, usually converging to the risk, compared to human [10] relations.

In search of thrills many people and especially young people, want the chemicals to succeed in emotional desires. It is in this way, as there are stocks of many emotions stimulated by the use of drugs is understandable emotions and divide drugs into classes according to studies . However, anxiety relate to the action of the anxiolytic, as well as sadness and depression with antidepressants or even pleased with drugs that stimulate and / or disrupts the nervous system.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Procedures for Contextualization

The procedures were adopted to contextualize the subject on The Chemical Dependence in Teaching Young and Adult Education-EJA, are described in the flowchart and also through seminars and workshops in the classroom as pictured below.

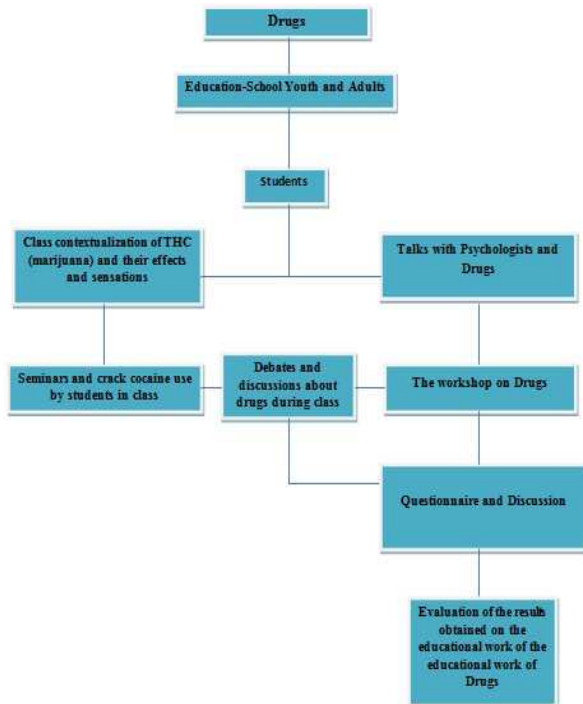


Figure 4. Flowchart of procedures on the lectures and activities on the subject of drugs and addiction.

This work was conducted in public school located in João Pessoa-PB, in the State School of Primary and Secondary Francisco Campos. We have many methods we applied to address the issue of chemical dependency, as well as being a difficult issue because users and also students have dependents who would be working on these aspects and the dangers and consequences of psychotropic or psychoactive substances. In this study, the Chemical Dependency in Teaching Youth and Adults Education-EJA conducted lessons with discussions, seminars and groups in a workshop aimed at promoting greater awareness on the subject. In order to investigate the conceptions of the students, this study was conducted in two groups of High School Equivalency-EJA, namely, the Class A-1 ° EJA, composed of 25 students and the Class B-2 ° EJA composed of 30 students according to Figures 5,6,7 and 8.



Figure 5. Presentation of a talk with a policeman on Drugs in the two classes of 1 ° and 2 ° The B-EJA.



Figure 6. Presentation of a seminar of five students 2nd B and explanation of amphetamines and the effects on the human body.



Figure 7. Talk with the teacher of the discipline of Sociology own school psychologist and on the dependence of Marijuana and Crack for all students in the classes of 1st and 2nd year.



Figure 8. Presentation of a seminar students 1a explaining the various common drugs and used by drug users.

4. Results and Discussion

Assuming that the Youth and Adults - EJA must provide a relevant learning experience for the student, a dynamic learning [11] is necessary. The research results of this

research which was held in the State School Francisco Campos, showed a good awareness and educational interaction between students and teachers make that change in emotional behavior is modified from a social integration. The interest of the approach the subject of drugs in school Francisco Campos came out of the need of the students themselves and their addiction to toxic. It should be stressed that education should be like an intentional process that aims to develop the cognitive, affective, psychomotor and sensory abilities and social skills of individuals so that they can relate positively with the environment, modifying it where necessary and health as "the ability that every man, woman or child has to fight for their own personal and original design life toward wellness" [12].

4.1. Perceptions of School Teachers Francisco Campos about Addiction

Well aware of the destructive potential of drugs and taking into account the relationship actually and theoretically "drugs" are formed as a public concern that encompasses different dimensions (health, social, economic, personal) constructed both in the profile of the company of this evolutionary moment we are living, and community that can be set in order to collective problems. According to Augustine et al. (2012) [13] refers to the problem of drug addiction is seen as a result of a lack of adaptation to reality and a lack of ability of the individual to deal with the social environment, or an inability to solve the problems that life presents you. The vision of the teachers who are interacting with students of Marijuana and Crack users, which is part of their daily classroom; going to have a pretty significant angle, it begins to be a behavioral and emotional differentiation between students are noticeably disturbed by effect of the drug and those who do not. And analyzes that are made on the own activities of school teaching, it is a time for fear, panic and failure to control situations that determinations per hour will occur. This problem of social context that affects both the emotional, mental health and school student activity of the Youth and Adult Education - EJA, triggers a break in personal and economic life of that student.

4.2. Students of the School EJA Francisco Campos Involved in Consumption of Marijuana and Crack

The mobility of the activities of teachers in school leads to knowledge / contact various contexts and environments and that the culture of the teacher and the universe are part of the world the student is first necessary that the world and the problems of the students are an integral part of conscientious teachers.

In view of the daily life of the classroom teachers was found that marijuana is a substance with a higher prevalence of consumption in the two groups analyzed the 1st A and 2nd B of all the students who make up the school. This analysis with students in these classrooms, previously considered a statistical sample chosen will learn:

- (42%) of the students in the class 1a are users of cannabis;
- (17%) of the students in the class 1a are users of crack;
- (31%) of the students in the class 1a are consumers of alcohol;
- (19%) of the students in the class 1a are users of amphetamines;
- (48%) of the students in the class 1° B are users of cannabis;
- (12%) of the students in the class 1° B are users of crack;
- (25%) of the students in the class 1° B are consumers of alcohol;
- (15%) of the students in the class 1° B are users of amphetamines.

4.3. Results on Awareness of Addiction and Drug Education in School Francisco Campos

The efforts all the people and public agencies who are interested in reducing drug, i.e. in schools or other environments, it is always something very rewarding in all sectors of society. And aware that there is a broad form of disclosure, i.e. via the public health policies and education for the rehabilitation of people in the additive field on the risks inherent to the consumption of "alcohol, marijuana, crack and other drugs" based on various measured in "advertising campaigns" [14].

Their toxicity, i.e. psychoactive effects of each drug in each organism produces. And in view, side effects and relative tolerance and adaptability of the organism to the drug, and the relation to the use of each substance; lessons contextualized organic chemistry, the workshop and seminars to educational and awareness campaigns, were very well accepted by teachers, students and also for all those who are part of the group Francisco State school fields. The result of this work in the public school showed positive effects in general, both changes in behavior of students using drugs, more peaceful and aware; well with all teachers to modify their teaching positions regarding this issue and more complex realistic for everyone who experiences the practice of teaching.

5. Conclusions

Changing the mental state by the use / abuse of marijuana, alcohol, crack and other drugs translate, because for negative effects that include attentional and concentration deficit, adverse to the level of motor functions (reflexes, coordination) effects, problems memory of short and long-term anxiety, panic attacks and depression, states of euphoria, relaxation and greater sociability.

The acute effects of the drug that most concern are those which cause psychosis in the short term, induced by the consumption of that drug, or severe panic attacks, as well as an increased risk of accidents, especially when driving

or in the workplace risk, and among young people, a negative impact on school performance .

Drug dependence is a progressive disease without appropriate treatment; chemical dependencies tend to worsen increasingly in the course of time. And drugs are important parameters of scientific studies to understand the exact mechanism of how the human body in all its aspects, physiological and behavioral mainly neurological.

This work done with students of Education Youth and Adults - EJA, was because some parts needs by teachers who felt afraid and insecure to some students with aggressive behavior in the classroom. But as teachers aware of the reality that some students of marijuana users, are the psychological problems generated from a particular form of the subject's reaction to a situation almost always generates pain or discomfort built in the past or present depending on the situations and realities experienced. With a very humanistic view of a real and existing problem in public schools, which is the toxic dependency of students, and also a situation of a frightening reality of everyday life of teachers who engage in teaching learning process, there is a need for educational activities and contextualized texts on drugs. Then, aware of the great potential instrumentation teaching material that the teacher has in the classroom, with remains operational efficiency and interaction between teachers and students.

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