

The Investigation of Drug Prevention Education in College Students of Sichuan

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Abstract: Drug problem is one of the three major social hazards in the world. From the investigation of college students in Sichuan, some problems in drug prevention education, such as deviation of conception both in students and teachers, the lack of knowledge about drug and etc. are analyzed. At the end, four countermeasures are put forward in this paper.

1. Introduction

Drug crime is worldwide social problem. Up to now, the global drug problem is still in the period of accelerated spreading, the most recent stats suggest that there are about 200-million drug users in the world. In China, drug abuse remains a serious problem. The number of the drug addicts and drug crime suspects has been rising rapidly these years. According to Report of 2015 China Drug Situation, there are 2,345,000 drug users in China. And 169,000 drug crime suspects are captured in 2014. The battle against drug abuse and trafficking is far from over. What's more, drug users are becoming younger. In 2015, Over half of the addicts registered are under the age of 35. Age from 18-35 is easily affected by drug."194,000 suspects of drug crimes were arrested, including 3,588 minors under the age of 18 and 115,000 at the age of 18-35, and those under the age of 35 accounted for 61.3 of the total". The further study of preventive treatment of the juvenile drug-related case is necessary. Though Sichuan province is in the south-west of China, the drug problem becomes more serious in recent years. Some kinds of drug have been found, including ice, Cannabis sativa ecstasy and Ketamine. Drug problems in Chengdu and around area are becoming more obvious and serious. Strengthening juvenile drug prevention education is the important measures. Compare with primary school students and middle school students, college students are more likely to be affected by the drugs. Up to 2015, there are 109 colleges, 1.388 million college students in Sichuan. How about the drug prevention education in Sichuan college? How about the college students' awareness of drug prevention and anti-drug consciousness? We should grasp this information. So this task group began this investigation from 2012. Below are our investigation.

2. Research Overview

With the method of questionnaire, we ask twenty-six questions to thirty-three colleges such as Sichuan university, Sichuan normal university, Sichuan conservatory of music, Southwest university of medical sciences (former Luzhou medical college), Panzhihua college and etc. The colleges including subordinate institutions, provincial institutions, and private institutions. Among these colleges, there are key university, general undergraduate colleges, and higher vocational colleges. To ensure the correction of investigation, we choose some kinds of colleges such as ethnic, science and engineering, art, agriculture, medical and military. we choose colleges in eastern Sichuan, western Sichuan, northern Sichuan, southern Sichuan and the capital of Chengdu. The investigation basically covers colleges in Sichuan area. Five hundred and seventy questionnaires were distributed, and five hundred and thirty questionnaires were collected.

3. Survey Data

Firstly, about the total monthly expenditure and entertainment consumption of Sichuan college students: 97.2% of the surveyed students' monthly living expenses were under 1200 yuan. 16.6% of the surveyed students' monthly entertainment expenses accounted for more than 20% of the cost of living expenses. The students who spent more money on entertainment were more likely exposure to drugs.

Secondly, the attitude towards drug: Among the survey students, only 11.6% of them had seen the drug, mainly in KTV, bar and party. About 3.9% of survey students said that there are drug addicts around them. The attitude toward drug use behavior ,70.1% of them clearly showed represents aversion, but 8.5% of them expressed indifference about it, which let us worry about it.

Thirdly, the knowledge of psychological adjustment: only 52.8% of the survey students can control emotion correctly. But we are glad to see that 94.4% of the college students never or seldom went to KTV to release the mood.

Fourthly, about the drug-related knowledge: 36.1% of survey students can distinguish between traditional drugs and new-type drug: Meth, ecstasy, K powder, Magu.80.6% of survey students knew the way how to become drug addicts. 55.6% of survey students knew where were easy access to drugs.41.7% of survey students knew that they should counseling detoxification center or telling parents if inadvertently taking drugs. But form the investigation there were 58.3% of survey students who didn't care about it and go their own way.

Fifthly, knowing of drug laws and regulations: 58.3% of survey students knew "International Day Against Drug Abuse". only 19.4% of survey students knew standard for sentencing of drugs (you should be held liable for drug trafficking over 14 years old).22.2% of survey students knew the standard of possession of drugs. And only 10% of students considered taking drugs was a crime.

Sixthly, about drug prevention education in college: only 2.6% of survey students (fourteen college students) had special course of drug prevention. 2.6% of survey students attended lectures and publicity about drug prevention. Altogether below 16% of them knew the drug knowledge from the college. It was far from we thought before.

4. Research Analysis

From the investigation, the overall situations of drug prevention education in Sichuan colleges were basically displayed. It showed three prominent features:

Firstly, there are deviation in colleges' drug prevention education. School attentions were not at the same degree. Medical colleges, police colleges and colleges in ethnic minority areas paid more attention on it. But other colleges nearly cared about it. The course of drug prevention education hadn't been included in the college teaching plan. That is the important reason students knew little about drug.

Secondly, the colleges' knowledge of drug prevention was poor. From this investigation, we found that most of the colleges didn't know much about the drug. It indicated that over half of colleges don't understand and know what was right, neither paid much attention to the laws and regulations nor prevented himself from getting to drug. To new-type drug, 63.9% of survey students didn't know it or know much about it. Nearly 60% of them didn't know what should be done once they met with drug which was dangerous. For their indifference and ignorance, it would lead to drug abuse.

Thirdly, colleges and universities' drug prevention education in regional center cities was especially weak. Only medical, military colleges notice that, other colleges don't pay enough attention to this problem. It showed that there is almost no course or lecture about drug prevention in most of survey colleges. The students' knowledge of drug basically came from the media or films and television works on line. This is the weakest link of drug prevention education in Sichuan. For example, Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan provincial, and over thirty colleges and universities and half of college students here. In recent years, with the new-type drug abuse, the situation of drug in Chengdu is becoming severe. On one side, many places of entertainment are easy to get drug. On the other side, colleges with drug prevention education course are little. It is so sharp contrast between

them.

5. Countermeasures and Suggestions

Carrying out drug prevention education is not only the fundamental solution of increasing people's anti-drug consciousness but also the key link of people's war of anti-drug.

Firstly, co-administered by relevant government functional departments and colleges should pay enough attention on it and enforce carrying out the drug prevention education. The government should expressly stipulate it into teaching plan, turn back the embarrassing situation that there is no plan, no credit, no course about drug prevention education in most of colleges. But now, with the situation of drug increasing seriously, some provinces, such as Yunnan and Hebei, have paid much attention about it. From 2016 fall semester, colleges should arrange two classes once a year which was stipulated by Hebei Province Department of Education and anti-drug office.

Secondly, popularizing knowledge of drug and increase publicity in colleges. Knowledge is power. Colleges' drug prevention education is almost empty contrast with primary and secondary school thus college students is more likely to get drug. So we should searching for new mode to popularize the damage of the drug corresponding to the psychological characteristics of college students. There are good managements we can learn. On one side, we can arrange college students to visit drug rehabilitation center. On the other side, we can let drug addicts go into college, as a confession of personal error. In Anhui province, it has come true. The drug addicts tell college student the process of being addicted to drug by themselves, from curiosity, first use, then addiction, and the damage of drug abuse. Of course, we should use internet to popularize the knowledge and enrich the form of drug prevention education.

Thirdly, family, school and social should co-operate together to establish the defend of drug prevention education system. Parents are the most intimate person to the pupil. Because the college students are almost far from family, parents should consciously tell them some knowledge of drug prevention and control their monthly expenditure and entertainment consumption. When they are accidentally with drugs, parents could provide support and advice. On the other hand, colleges should build home-school communication mechanism and let parents know the behavior at school. Once showing the dangerous tendency, the school should tell parents at the first moment. And parent should correctly guide and supervise the growth of children. In practice, the reasons why college students are addicted to drug are manifold. The reason on one hand is limited effectiveness of drug prevention education of colleges, the reason on the other hand is the oversight of parents.

Fourthly, we should avoid four things about drug prevention education of colleges. One is that drug prevention education is looked as moral education or replaced by it. Second is that drug prevention education is in the same form of simple from primary school to college school. Third is that drug prevention education is marginalization for unvalued. Fourth is that drug prevention education is hollowing, no teacher, no funds, and no management.

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