

Evaluation of Strategic Approaches Against Drug Abuse in Education Institutions According to Stakeholders' Opinions

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate strategic approaches in combating substance use according to the opinions of the Narcotics Director of the General Directorate of Police and his staff, psychiatrists, guidance and counseling teachers, university faculty members, and individuals who use substances. Qualitative research methods were used in the study. Snowball sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used for the study group of the research. In this context, data was collected by interviewing a total of 60 participants, including the Narcotics Director of the General Directorate of Police and his staff, psychiatrists, guidance and counseling teachers, university lecturers, and individuals who use substances. The research questions were finalized by conducting a pilot application in the formation of the research questions. After the data was collected, codes and themes were created by content analysis of the research data. According to the opinions of the stakeholders in the study, within the scope of the dimension of making non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance, it is understood that training should be given to Non-Governmental Organizations in order to make non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance. Participants especially stated that Non-Governmental Organizations should be invited to meetings at certain periods. It has been understood that it would be more beneficial for individuals in Non-Governmental Organizations to be trained by experts within a periodic and systematic program.

Keywords: Substance Addiction, Strategic Planning, Action Planning, Municipalities, Education.

INTRODUCTION

Narcotic substances; They are natural or synthetic substances that directly or indirectly affect the central nervous system, disrupt the physical and mental balance of the individual, and significantly damage the integrity of the body. Drugs have a pleasurable effect on the individual's nervous system, and after these effects wear off for a while, the individual becomes unable to do without taking the drug (Dönmezer, 1987, p. 457). When drugs are taken, the central nervous system is affected, disrupting all body functions of the individual and creating addiction (Solmaz & Okumuş, 2015, p. 347). In addition, these substances deeply affect the psychology of individuals and negatively change their emotions, thoughts, and behaviors (Taylan & Genç, 2017, p. 181). Addiction is the complications that arise when a person continues to use substances despite being harmed, cannot quit the substance he uses for a long time, is constantly in search of drugs, and gradually increases the amount of drugs he uses (Ögel, 2003). It pushes people to use substances and to think that they can only cope with life this way (Erbay, Oğuz, Yıldırım, & Fırat, 2016, p. 598). He may resort to drugs in order to avoid or cope with the emotions he experiences. Low inhibition threshold is another important factor in drug use. Individuals who are

easily upset and experience negative emotions in the face of obstacles and problems experience more frustration due to these characteristics (Ögel, 2001, p. 62).

Drugs are mostly; It includes narcotic and psychotropic substances that, when taken in certain doses, have a negative effect on the person's nervous system, cause deterioration of physical and psychological balance, cause individual, social, economic and social problems by creating habit

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and addiction, and whose sale is prohibited by law. In the literature, substance use is generally preferred over drug use (Özmen & Kubanç, 2013).

In a study conducted with 93 volunteer students studying at a general high school in Erzurum city center, it was understood that their families' influence on the reason for starting smoking was 8.33% (Gümüş et al., 2011). In a study conducted with 84 people at Akdeniz University Alcohol and Substance Addiction Research and Application Center, it was stated that 78.6% of the patients had a family history of alcohol or substance use (Nebioğlu et al., 2013). In a study conducted with 102 girls' vocational high school students (Taşçı et al., 2005), 26.5% of the students who use substances had a history of substance use in their parents. In a study conducted with 84 patients diagnosed with Substance (Opiate) Addiction, it was stated that 78.6% of substance users had a family history of alcohol or substance use (Nebioğlu et al., 2013: 36). It was determined that 16.7% of 215 patients who applied to the probation outpatient clinic had a history of alcohol-substance use disorder in their first-degree relatives (Zorlu et al., 2011). In a study conducted with 155 patients at Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine Psychiatry Clinic (Karakuş et al., 2012), when all substances, including nicotine, were considered together, substance use disorders were observed in 55% of psychotic disorders, 61% of mood disorders, and 81% of anxiety disorders. Another interesting finding concerns those diagnosed with body dysmorphic disorder. It is stated that these individuals may start using low doses of benzodiazepine to calm their anxiety and then develop addiction (Çelik et al., 2011). 8 principals, 7 assistant principals and 4 counselors who participated in the research, which was conducted to determine the perspectives of school administrators and counselors working in high schools in Elazığ and their students regarding drug use, answered the question regarding the reasons for drug use as family indifference, while 6 principals, 7 assistant principals and 3 guidance counselors mentioned family problems (Özmen and Kubanç, 2013).

The aim of this study is to evaluate strategic approaches in combating substance use according to the opinions of the Narcotics Director of the General Directorate of Police and his staff, psychiatrists, guidance and counseling teachers, university faculty members, and individuals who use substances. In order to achieve this aim, the questions of the research presented below and the opinions of the participants were determined. In this context, the questions of the research are;

1. According to the opinions of the stakeholders, what are the opinions regarding the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance?

2. According to the opinions of the stakeholders, what are the thoughts on increasing the participation of stakeholders to prevent the use of the substance?
3. According to the opinions of the stakeholders, what are the thoughts about making non-governmental organizations more active to prevent the use of the substance?
4. According to the opinions of the stakeholders, what are the thoughts regarding the development of press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance?

METHOD

Model of the Research

Qualitative research methods were also used in the research. "Qualitative research can be defined as research in which qualitative data collection methods such as observation, interview and document analysis are used and a qualitative process is followed to reveal perceptions and events in a realistic and holistic way in the natural environment." (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2011). According to Kuş (2003); "The main feature of qualitative research is to reveal the perspectives and meanings of the research participants and to see the world through the eyes of the research participants."

Data collection tool

In the study, analyzes were made with a semi-structured interview form as a qualitative data collection tool, and research questions were asked by preparing semi-structured interview questions. In the qualitative research approach, in-depth interview (face-to-face interview), direct observation and document analysis techniques are generally used to collect data (Legard, Keegan and Ward, 2003). The data of this research was obtained through the "face-to-face interview technique", which cannot be directly observed with other data collection tools, provides an in-depth understanding of the participants' perspectives on the subject and is frequently preferred in the qualitative research approach. In the face-to-face interview technique, many dimensions such as the reasons, emotions, thoughts and beliefs that form the basis of the participants' answers are revealed (Legard, Keegan, & Ward, 2003). The semi-structured interview form created within the scope of this study includes four open-ended semi-structured interview questions. In the last part of the research, the interviews were recorded with a voice recorder on a voluntary basis in order not to lose any data during the interviews.

In order to ensure the internal validity of the interview form, it was submitted to the review of faculty members from

Near East University, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Sciences in order to obtain expert opinion. In line with these opinions, the form was rearranged. After this, a pilot interview was conducted by selecting a study group equivalent to the study group. Thus, it was determined whether the questions were clear and understandable and whether the answers given reflected the answers to the questions asked. Later, in the process of preparing re-interview questions, expert opinions, education management experts and Turkish language linguists were consulted for software rules, and help was received by examining the transcripts to check whether the questions asked were clear and understandable, whether they covered the subject under discussion, and the possibility of providing the necessary information. . Since it was concluded that the interview questions would provide the desired data, the data collection process began. In this research, content analysis was used to analyze and interpret the qualitative data obtained from the participants.

Working group

This study was conducted in January 2024 with 60 participants, including the Narcotics Director and staff of the General Directorate of Police, psychiatrists, guidance and counseling teachers, university faculty members, and individuals who use substances. Participants in the study were selected according to the purposeful random sampling method.

Purposeful random sampling is the purposeful classification of systematically and randomly selected case samples in line with the purpose of the research (Marshall & Rossman, 2014). At the same time, the reliability of the information collected with this method is considered higher (Creswell, 2016).

The qualitative working group of the research was formed in January 2024 with a total of 60 participants, including the Narcotics Director and staff of the General Directorate of Police, psychiatrists, guidance and counseling teachers, university faculty members, and individuals who use substances. While creating the study group, the managers participating in the research were selected according to the purposeful random sampling method.

Collection of Data

During the collection of qualitative data in the study, 60 participants were interviewed. Participants were informed in advance about the purpose of the study and that the interview method would be used as the data collection method. A "Google Meeting" was organized to explain the subject and purpose of the meeting to the participants. Appointments were made in advance during preliminary meetings with participants via Google Meeting. Efforts were

made to increase the participants' confidence in the research by providing detailed information to the participants that the data to be obtained would be stored, their names would not be disclosed and all confidentiality and ethical rules would be adhered to. The data of the study started to be collected in January 2024 with the participants who participated in the study voluntarily.

Analysis of Data

For the analysis of qualitative data, interviews were conducted with the participants using an interview form, which is a data collection tool. According to the opinions of the interviewed participants, the answers given to each question were categorized one by one and placed in tables. After this initial categorization, the data were re-examined by the researcher and basic themes and categories were created. These determined themes and categories were reviewed by taking the relevant literature into consideration, and categories showing similar patterns were combined, while those showing differences were grouped under separate categories and coded. Whichever manager responded is written in numbers next to these categories. In the stated section, sentences extracted from the categories are written as examples. Individual interviews were conducted by visiting schools and at times when administrators were available. Interviews with managers were held in an environment where one-on-one conversations could be held. The data obtained from the answers to the research interview questions were analyzed by content analysis. In content analysis, data is analyzed in four stages (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2011).

1. Coding of Data: In this first stage of the content analysis, after the interviews were transcribed by assigning a number to each participant, the data obtained from the participants were examined within the framework of the research, divided into meaningful sections, and the conceptual meaning they expressed was named and coded. The code list, which was previously prepared based on the conceptual framework of the research and the interview questions, was given its final form after examining all the data. This code list served as a key list in organizing the data. Data outside the research questions were excluded from coding. Then, the coding keys and interview transcripts were read separately by the researchers, and the issues of "consensus" and "disagreement" were discussed and necessary arrangements were made. For the reliability calculation of the study, the average reliability formula suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994) was used and was calculated as 91%. Reliability calculations above 70% are considered reliable for the research (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The result obtained here was considered reliable for the research. The codes that were compatible with the coding

made by the researchers were used as the basis for reaching the themes.

2. Finding Themes: At this stage, the codes determined during the coding of the data were each accepted as separate categories and evaluated as separate themes.

3. Organizing and Defining the Data According to Codes and Themes: At this stage, the opinions of the participants are explained in a language that the reader can understand and the opinions are presented to the reader first-hand. In order to determine which participant the interview notes belong to, footnotes were used and the interview notes were given in quotation marks.

4. Interpretation of Findings: The interpretation of the findings, which were described and presented in detail, by the researcher and the explanation of some results were made in this last stage.

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The findings of the research were analyzed to answer each research question, and the results of this analysis are given below, respectively.

Dimension I: Findings regarding the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of stakeholders.

The first dimension of the research was created within the scope of revealing the views of the stakeholders on the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms in order to prevent the use of the substance. In this context, 60 participants were asked for their opinions. The answers given to these questions were coded and themes were extracted, and the distributions of these themes are given in Table 1.

According to the opinions of the stakeholders, some of the participants' opinions in terms of findings regarding the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance are as follows;

K(32) "I believe that there is an urgent need to establish committees to develop legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance."

K(48) "I can say that it is very important to examine the studies abroad and adapt them to our cultural structure in order to develop the legislation and reach contemporary norms, and this issue should be given great importance."

According to the opinions of the stakeholders, in terms of findings regarding the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms in order to prevent the use of the substance, it can be said that substance addiction study committees should be established in order to develop the legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms in order to prevent the use of the substance. It is understood that in order to develop the legislation and reach contemporary norms, studies abroad must be examined and adapted to the cultural structure of our country. In addition, it is understood that if great importance is given to the selection of suitable individuals in the interdisciplinary field, it will make a significant contribution to the development of legal legislation. In this context, deficiencies in legal regulations need to be identified. For this reason, it is of great importance to ensure cooperation and coordination of interdisciplinary committees. According to the opinions of the participants, it can be said that experts who are fluent in foreign languages and have lived in foreign countries for many years should be identified and a "Cooperation Board" should be established in this context. In this context, it is understood from the participants' opinions that it would be more successful to create legal legislation suitable for our own cultural structure.

Table 1: Findings regarding the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance, according to stakeholders' opinions

Category	Themes	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Developing legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the substance, according to stakeholders' opinions	Establishment of committees to develop legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance	55	91
	Examining studies abroad and adapting them to our cultural structure in order to develop legislation and reach contemporary norms.	37	61
	Selection of appropriate individuals in the interdisciplinary field, identification of deficiencies in legal regulations, ensuring cooperation and coordination of interdisciplinary committees.	28	46
	Identifying experts who are fluent in foreign languages and have lived in foreign countries and establishing a cooperation board, creating legal legislation appropriate to our own cultural structure.	33	55

Dimension II: Findings to increase the participation of stakeholders in order to prevent the use of the substance according to the opinions of the stakeholders.

The second dimension of the research was created within the scope of presenting opinions on increasing the participation of stakeholders in order to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of the stakeholders. The answers given to these questions were coded and themes were extracted, and the distributions of these themes are given in Table 2.

According to the opinions of the stakeholders, some of the participant opinions within the scope of the findings regarding increasing the participation of the stakeholders in preventing the use of the substance are as follows;

K(44) "I think it would be very useful to bring together the General Directorate of Police, psychiatrists and psychologists and work together."

K(21) "The solutions that can be found will be much more successful if families and individuals who have experienced substance addiction are invited to the committees as stakeholders to benefit from their experiences."

According to the findings of the participants, within the scope of the findings aimed at increasing the participation of the stakeholders in preventing the use of the substance, it is understood from the participants' opinions that all stakeholders who may be interested in preventing substance addiction should be identified. According to the opinions received, it can be said that it is of great importance to improve the importance of the subject in order to increase the participation of the appropriate stakeholders to be formed in this context. It is understood that especially the General Directorate of Police, psychiatrists and psychologists should be brought together. In addition, it is understood from the participant opinions that great success will be achieved in the field of substance addiction if families and individuals

who have experienced substance addiction are invited to the committees as stakeholders to benefit from their experiences. According to participant opinions, we can say that appropriate seminars should be given to the stakeholders identified in this context.

Dimension III: Findings regarding making non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of the stakeholders.

The third dimension of the research was created within the scope of revealing the views of the stakeholders on how to make non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance. The answers given to these questions were coded and themes were extracted, and the distributions of these themes are given in Table 3.

According to stakeholders' opinions, some of the participants' opinions within the scope of making non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance are as follows;

K (9) "In my opinion, a great success will be achieved if continuous and periodic training is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations in order to make non-governmental organizations more active in preventing the use of the substance."

K (17) "I believe that it would be very useful to ensure that Non-Governmental Organizations are constantly invited to meetings by municipalities and that municipalities take active roles in issues such as substance use."

According to the opinions of the stakeholders, within the scope of the dimension of making non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance, it is understood that training should be given to Non-Governmental Organizations in order to make non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance. Participants especially stated that Non-Governmental Organizations should be invited

Table 2: Findings regarding increasing stakeholder participation to prevent the use of the substance, according to stakeholders' opinions

Category	Themes	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Increasing the participation of stakeholders to prevent the use of the substance according to stakeholders' opinions	Identification of stakeholders who may be interested in preventing substance use	47	78
	Developing the importance of the issue to increase the participation of appropriate stakeholders	22	36
	Bringing together the General Directorate of Police, psychiatrists and psychologists	54	90
	Inviting families and individuals who have experienced substance addiction to committees as stakeholders to benefit from their experiences	45	75
	Giving appropriate seminars to identified stakeholders	53	88

to meetings at certain periods. We can say that it would be more beneficial for individuals in Non-Governmental Organizations to be trained by experts within a periodic and systematic program. In addition, according to the participants' opinions, it can be said that substance addiction should be included as an action in the annual activities of Non-Governmental Organizations and that it is of great importance to ensure that Non-Governmental Organizations are constantly invited to meetings by municipalities.

Dimension IV: Findings regarding the development of the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance according to the opinions of the stakeholders.

The fourth dimension of the research was created within the scope of revealing the views of the stakeholders on the development of the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance. The answers given to these questions were coded and themes were extracted, and the distributions of these themes are given in Table 4.

According to the opinions of the stakeholders, some of the participants' opinions within the scope of the dimension of developing the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance are as follows;

K (9) "I can say that organizing continuous and systematic meetings in order to develop the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society within the scope of preventing the use of substances will be of great benefit in substance use."

K (17) "I think that issues such as creating slogans, stories and public service announcements should be done urgently so that the media can prevent substance use and present its publications and warning messages for the benefit of society in a planned and continuous manner."

According to the opinions of the stakeholders, it can be said that it is of great importance to organize meetings in order to prevent the use of the substance and to develop the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society, within the scope of the results obtained according to the findings of the participants' opinions. It is understood that publications and warning messages

Table 3: Findings regarding making non-governmental organizations more active to prevent the substance, according to stakeholders' opinions

Category	Themes	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
According to stakeholders' opinions, non-governmental organizations should be made more active in order to prevent the use of the substance	Providing training to non-governmental organizations in order to make non-governmental organizations more active in preventing the use of the substance.	53	88
	Inviting Non-Governmental Organizations to meetings at certain periods	48	80
	Training of individuals in Non-Governmental Organizations by experts within a periodic and systematic program	49	81
	Adding substance addiction as an action to the annual activities of Non-Governmental Organizations	24	40
	Ensuring that Non-Governmental Organizations are constantly invited to meetings by the municipality.	39	65

Table 4: Findings regarding the development of press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of the stakeholders

Category	Themes	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Developing the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance according to the opinions of stakeholders	Organizing meetings to develop the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society within the scope of preventing the use of the substance	57	% 95
	The media should prevent substance use and present its publications and warning messages regarding its use in a planned and continuous manner for the benefit of society.	38	% 63
	Organizing systematic periodic meetings for the media in a planned and programmed manner by municipalities	35	% 58
	Creating slogans, stories and public service announcements for the media to prevent substance use and to present its publications and warning messages in a planned and continuous manner for the benefit of society.	44	% 73

regarding the use of media in order to prevent substance use should be presented in a planned and continuous manner for the benefit of society. According to the opinions of the participants, it can be said that municipalities should systematically organize periodic meetings for the media in a planned and programmed manner. In this context, it is understood from the participant opinions that it is of great importance to create slogans, stories and public service announcements, especially for the media to prevent substance use and to present publications and warning messages about its use in a planned and continuous manner for the benefit of society.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the research were analyzed to answer each research question, and the results of this analysis are given below, respectively.

Dimension I: Results for the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of stakeholders.

The first dimension of the research was created within the scope of presenting opinions on the results of the development of legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms in order to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of the stakeholders. In this context, according to the opinions of the stakeholders, it can be said that substance addiction working committees should be established to develop legal legislation in accordance with contemporary norms in order to prevent the substance. This result coincides with the study conducted by Çelik et al. (2011). It is understood that in order to develop the legislation and reach modern norms, it is necessary to examine the studies abroad and adapt the legal regulations in accordance with the cultural structure of our country. In addition, it is understood that if great importance is given to the selection of suitable individuals in the interdisciplinary field, it will make a significant contribution to the development of legal legislation. In this context, deficiencies in legal regulations need to be identified. For this reason, it is of great importance to ensure cooperation and coordination of interdisciplinary committees. According to the opinions of the participants, it can be said that experts who are fluent in foreign languages and have lived in foreign countries for many years should be identified and a "Cooperation Board" should be established in this context. In this context, it is understood from the participants' opinions that it would be more successful to create legal legislation suitable for our own cultural structure. This result is parallel to the study of Erbay et al. (2016).

Dimension II: Results for increasing the participation of stakeholders in order to prevent the use of the substance according to the opinions of the stakeholders.

The second dimension of the research was created within the scope of presenting opinions on increasing the participation of stakeholders in order to prevent the use of the substance, according to the opinions of the stakeholders. In this context, it is understood from the participants' opinions that all stakeholders who may be relevant to the prevention of substance addiction should be identified. According to the opinions received, it can be said that it is of great importance to improve the importance of the subject in order to increase the participation of the appropriate stakeholders to be formed in this context. It is understood that especially the General Directorate of Police, psychiatrists and psychologists should be brought together. This result is parallel to the study of Özmen and Kubanç (2013). In addition, it is understood from the participants' opinions that great success will be achieved in the field of substance addiction if families and individuals who have experienced substance addiction are invited to the committees as stakeholders to benefit from their experiences. According to participant opinions, we can say that appropriate seminars should be given to the stakeholders identified in this context. This result of the research coincides with the results of Solmaz and Okumuş (2015).

Dimension III: Results for making non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance according to the opinions of the stakeholders.

The third dimension of the research was created within the scope of revealing the views of the stakeholders on how to make non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance. In this context, within the scope of the results obtained, it is understood that training should be given to Non-Governmental Organizations in order to make non-governmental organizations more active in order to prevent the use of the substance. These results coincide with the research of Taylan and Genç (2017). Participants especially stated that Non-Governmental Organizations should be invited to meetings at certain periods. We can say that it would be more beneficial for individuals in Non-Governmental Organizations to be trained by experts within a periodic and systematic program. In addition, according to the participants' opinions, it can be said that substance addiction should be included as an action in the annual activities of Non-Governmental Organizations and that it is of great importance to ensure that Non-Governmental Organizations are constantly invited to meetings by municipalities. The result of this study coincides with the results of Zorlu et al. (2011).

Dimension IV: Results for the development of the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance according to the opinions of the stakeholders.

The fourth dimension of the research was created within the scope of revealing the opinions of the stakeholders regarding the development of the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society in order to prevent the use of the substance. In this context, it can be said, according to the opinions of the participants, that it is of great importance to organize meetings in order to develop the press, broadcasting and media for the benefit of society within the scope of blocking the article. It is understood that publications and warning messages regarding the use of media in order to prevent substance use should be presented in a planned and continuous manner for the benefit of society. These results coincide with the results of Nebioğlu et al. (2013). According to the opinions of the participants, it can be said that municipalities should systematically organize periodic meetings for the media in a planned and programmed manner. In this context, it is understood from the participant opinions that it is of great importance to create slogans, stories and public service announcements, especially for the media to prevent substance use and to present publications and warning messages about its use in a planned and continuous manner for the benefit of society.

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