DRUG PREVENTION IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: MONITORING RESULTS

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ABSTRACT
In Kazakhstan, any medical organization having a special license can provide drug treatment. It can be narcological specialized medical institutions, psychiatric hospitals, general hospitals of any form of property, which fully complies with EU standards.

In the case of the Republic of Kazakhstan, each case of the patient discharged from the hospital during the calendar year is considered to be the case of treatment: from 1 January to 31 December on the problems related to drug use. In an outpatient basis, there is no case of treatment; in this case, all the visits are recorded without differentiating them by type of service and by problems of clients with which they come to outpatient program/institution.

On the basis of on the analysis and research articles, there can be made a number of important recommendations for the prevention of youth drug abuse in higher education institutions of Kazakhstan. Results of the study confirm the need to expand the collection of data on the research by mandatory reporting not only of the state narcological clinics but also of outpatient centers/programs, compulsory treatment centers, mental health and private clinics. It is also necessary to harmonize the system of data collection and key indicators recorded with the international standards in accordance with the available financial and human resources.

Keywords: Kazakhstan Universities, Drug Abuse Prevention, International Standards, Indicators, Youth, Development Factors, Socio-cultural Space

INTRODUCTION
Modern socio-cultural space is characterized by high dynamics and variability, complicating the process of purposeful management of education of adolescents and young people (Bardo, Fishbein, &Milich, 2014; Beker, Isralowitz,&Singer, 2014). Exposure to negative external influences in this age amplifies by objective factors of development: internal difficulties of adolescence, since psycho-hormonal processes and ending with the restructuring of I-concept; uncertainty of youth social position; contradictions caused by the restructuring of social control mechanisms when its old form, based on compliance with external rules and obedience are no longer valid (Mignon &Mignon, 2014)and adult ways involving conscious discipline and self-control is not yet fully developed (Wodarski&Feit, 2014).

All these factors make teenagers and adolescence the potential risk group prone to deviant behavior. There is no shortage of deviations criteria. They are exhaustively defined by E.V. Zmanovskaya, Ts.P.Korolenko, T.A. Donskih, and V.T. Kondrashenko. A variety of criteria for determining the
deviations resulted in numerous definitions of deviant behavior. Assuming that any deviation is established by comparison with some norm, then the most general seems the definition of it "as the actions of the system, deviating from the standard or implied norm, whether of mental health standards, law, culture or morality" (Kon, 2000; Todd & Bogart, 2003; Maisto, Galizio, & Connors, 2014; Norman & Staff Fordham University, 2014). Among the types of deviations a particular danger to the physical and spiritual formation of the person provides dependence on psychoactive substances and, in particular, on drugs (Leukefeld, Gullotta, & Staton-Tindall, 2014; Bodden, 2014; Scheier & Hansen, 2014; Hanrahan, Matters, & Conrad, 2014).

The basic documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan ("The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan", the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Education", "State Program "Health of People"", "The complex program of education in educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan", "The complex program "Healthy Lifestyle"", "State Program "Education"", etc.) emphasize the need to intensify wide-scale activities to prevent drug abuse among the population. Today, one of the main activities of the social institutions of the society is to prevent drug abuse.

The President Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev has repeatedly noted the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the development of social sphere and further democratization of society, as well as the importance of developing and strengthening the partnership of non-governmental organizations and State structures (NGOs and the State: course of effective partnership. National report on the development of non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2007; Gledding, 1998). Currently, Kazakhstan has created the conditions under which it is right to speak of a new model of interaction between young people and society - the social partnership. The model of social partnership between the state and young people are the subjects of constructive interaction on the basis of coordination of the objectives, interests, and needs, in which NGOs act as an intermediary. NGOs is one of the institutions of the state youth policy, including the prevention of drug addiction. The main goal of the NGO is to solve socially significant problems of society through self-organization system, and the total main task is to study the social needs of the general population and to form projects, government contracts, aimed at their implementation. Implementation of joint social projects, including the prevention of the spread of drug addiction, is an effective mechanism of interaction between government and NGOs representing the interests of young people and society.

It should be noted that dynamics maintains of the registration of young people diagnosed with drug addiction (Witte & Mosley-Howard, 2014; Corless & Pittman-Lindeman, 2014; Reynolds & Zontou, 2014). The age limit of first use is alarmingly reduced (Schargel, 2014; Johnson, 2014; Stanhope & Lancaster, 2014): drugs have become part of youth culture and moreover, experts have to admit the formation of poly-drugs addiction among youth (DiPiro, Talbert, & Yee, 2014).

A person and a young man in particular is a being that wants, and therefore, of course, always depends on the needs. S. Gledding describes the abuse as improper use of things (Gledding, 1998). With regard to drug misuse (chemical dependency), P. Stevens-Smith considers it a major public health problem in modern society, which covers all sectors of society, regardless of gender, socio-economic level, religion, profession, geography. It affects all spheres of human existence (Todd & Bogart, 2003).

The first sign of addictive behavior is the high resistance in an effort to change by a person his/her psychophysical condition. P. Kutter characterizes this as an uncontrollable longing, obsession, irresistible desire, lust (Feydimen & Freyger, 1995). For example, among the factors of physical dependence among American youth and adolescents, there is also an attempt to preserve and stabilize the situation in dysfunctional families. Drugs provide an opportunity to get away from the real dynamics and switch to predictable questionable actions (Bodden, 2014; Brook & Stimmel, 2014; Maruish, 2014). Often, drug use is a surrogate for sex and means of pseudo-individualization (Leukefeld & Clayton, 2014). Often the use of psychoactive substances is complicated and compounded by developing psychological dependence (Jameson & De Groot, 2015). E. Kaufman and G. Morgan emphasize that the use of psychoactive substances is also a means to relieve stress, reduce anxiety and structure time (Kaufman & Kaufman, 1992).
METHODOLOGY
In connection with the situation, the main emphasis should be on primary prevention (Gitterman, 2014), aimed at forming anti-drug youth stability and to prevent adverse effects on health factors, social and natural spheres. One of the most important tasks in this direction is to consolidate the efforts of institutions, agencies, and organizations at all levels, to search for new forms of cooperation (Abel & O’Brien, 2014).

On the territory of CIS, approximately 20 harm reduction programs work, including needle exchange and carrying out outreach work. It performs the function preventive informing of the closed social group in their usual places (drug users, homosexuals, etc.).

Outreach work solves a wide range of tasks: full informing of injecting drug users about the risks of HIV infection; the risks associated with drug use at the law level, preventing re-use of syringes, training less dangerous methods of drug use in connection with the emergence of risky behavior, problems associated with social adaptation and employment, psychological support (Susman, Feagans, & Ray, 2014).

In 2015-2016 experts of the Kazakh Psychological Association conducted monitoring of the activities of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the organization of prevention of drug abuse among students. The following monitoring tasks have been defined: identify methods of organizing drug prevention in the student's university environment; check the effectiveness of the methods of prevention of drug abuse among the youth of the university environment; identify future activities of the faculty of the university in carrying out preventive measures among students.

Samples:
1. According to location - all regions and regional centers;
2. According to the form of property - public and private universities;
3. According to the number of students - with a large and a smaller number of students;
4. According to areas of training in the regions - medical, polytechnics, teacher training colleges, universities and police schools.
5. According to the teaching staff of university - teachers, senior teachers, associate professors, professors.

The representativeness of the sample is 35% of the total number of high educational institutions of Kazakhstan Republic. Survey data have shown that a sufficient number of the teaching staff of universities attributed to methods of work the "curator hours" (which are a form of organization of extracurricular activities), sports activities (competitions, Olympics etc.), HLS organization, work in the hostels.

In general, the sufficient volume of preventive measures in Kazakhstan universities can be noticed. The priority methods of work with students of day branch are a conversation with curators and curatorial hours, meeting with experts of law enforcement officers and medical institutions, viewing video documentaries and others.

FINDINGS
The survey results showed that the prevailing methods of prevention work in the universities of the country are verbal - conversations, lectures, meetings and discussions with experts (medical staff and law enforcement officers). A sufficiently large number of respondents named illustrative method (visual agitation), as an effective method of prevention of drug abuse in the university. Results of the study demonstrated a lack of organization of preventive work in the dorms. Only in some areas of the respondents noted that this activity is carried out in dorms.

Analyzing the indicators of "areas" and comparing them with data on the "field of training of specialists" and "forms of ownership of universities" it can be stated that there is no significant difference in the use of methods of prevention of drug abuse in higher education institutions. Certain
regularities related to profilization schools are observed. For example, medical schools directly involved in training students, providing medical assistance to all categories of the population and in particular to drug addicts (Wilmshurst L., 2014), should be familiar with and be able to carry out therapeutic and preventive measures. Therefore, active methods are used in conjunction with verbal (highest indicators) in the work with students - round tables (53.3%), training (50%), actions (33%), lectures (60%) etc.

It should be noted that the prevailing methods of drug prevention activities in higher education institutions are verbal (Ospanov, Abdarshitova, & Molchanov, 2007) (lectures, meetings with specialists, round tables) and a form of organization is curator hours.

Data processing showed a roughly equal and low number of interest that fell on the methods of questioning and viewing a video.

Separately, universities, teacher, and uncivil universities should be noted, which is represented by a number of methods and activities of drug prevention. It is necessary to note that the work in a dormitory stands just in the medical (3.3%) and pedagogical (2.5%) areas. This fact is extremely concerning since it is well known that all forms of antisocial behavior are carried out in free time. Therefore, the work in dormitories should be a priority in the implementation of preventive measures of the university.

A similar pattern can also be seen in relation to sports preventive measures, which are presented in universities of culture (13.3%), uncivil (3.3%) and pedagogical (1.6%) higher education institutions. It should be noted that preventive measures in educational institutions are organized regardless of the form of ownership of the university. But again, is possible to state some their sidedness, with a shift in emphasis towards verbal methods of prevention and the use of visualization. At the same time, there is the insufficient application of active methods (training, business and role-playing games, the organizational - activity games (OAG), psychotechnical exercises, etc.).

Among this category of higher education institutions uncivil should be stated out as their indicators are sufficient and relatively stable (lecture - 45%, the conversation - 45%, meeting with specialists - 41.6% etc.). It is the result of teaching staff operation system of universities and, in some cases; he barracks condition of students in educational institutions. Profile of these universities also suggests the professional activity of specialists with various categories of the population and in some cases with drug addicts. Therefore, teaching staff of universities carries prevention activities not only during the extracurricular time but also in the educational process.

In general, summing up the results, the teaching staff of universities carrying out drug abuse prevention among young people uses a limited set of methods, with the activity carried out in the framework of the educational process in the university and, as a rule, the work in a dormitory is left without attention.

Preventive work with the students of the correspondence department is presented by an extremely limited variety of prevention methods and in a number of universities, it is reduced mainly to lectures, talks and visual aids.

The work with students’ collective of the correspondence department on drug prevention has practically no training, business, and role-playing, action and marches, discussions and debates, etc. Minimum rates are found in the organization of sporting events - 3.34% in student dormitories- 3.34%, in the organization of actions for HLS - 3.34%.

Analysis of teaching staff answers on "areas of training" and "ownership of universities" did not show significant dynamics compared to studied "regions".
The highest figure in the organization of preventive work with the students of the correspondence department in universities accounted for conversation method.

The survey results showed a certain organization of the university response to the fact of the use of narcotic substances by students. In various universities, different methods were taken. In general, it is necessary to note the lack of work or lack of information among teaching staff about the response to the identified facts. More planned, systemic and constructive activities for this work is needed, including in each case, a medical examination of the student, informing parents, conducting individual work and the use of psychological Luscher test for the diagnosis of the emotional state of the student, Kettela test, test of "self-actualization", and other techniques. When carrying out activities, it is better to use the principle of "Peer to peer" in the training format.

In the student groups it is questioning, curatorial hour, meeting with specialists of medical institutions and law enforcement agencies.

For the faculty, it is a general meeting of students of the faculty (or courses), the application of a program of psychological counseling for the prevention of SAW-dependence among university students.

The analysis on the organization of joint actions for the prevention of drug addiction among young people showed that in different areas of co-operation is carried out with various organizations: most universities cooperate fruitfully with akimats and schools. Direct work on prevention of drug addiction is carried out with the other universities in the country. It is noted the significant collaboration with NGOs. However, the teaching staff also noted such organizations as drug clinic, centers of HLS and AIDS, the organization of the Interior cases, the Republican student movement "Alliance of Students of Kazakhstan."

The study results show a relatively stable picture of the organization of the activities in universities, in particular, the highest rate (as well as in regional data) is in the "youth organizations".

Strengthen of cooperation is advised in a number of "areas of training":
- Medical institutes with schools (a total number is 13.3%);
- Pedagogical universities with specialized NGOs (10.8%);
- Technical universities with the school (total 10%) and with relevant NGOs (no %);
- Economic universities with specialized NGOs (only 6.6%);
- Culture universities with schools (total 10%);
- Uncivil universities with schools (only 1.6%), with universities (only 3.3%), with akimats (no %).

Among the most effective methods of prevention used in the university, the majority of respondents chose the meetings with specialists (medical institutions and law enforcement agencies), on the second place is the method of discussion, the next is viewing videos (documentaries, feature films, commercials).

Unlike other areas in medical universities (as noted above) the group was effectively influenced by not verbal but active methods, accordingly to the teaching staff of universities: actions (23.3%), training (36.6%) and the method of diagnosis - a survey (30%). In the uncivil universities respondents recognized such efficient methods as verbal (conversation-25.5%), active (training - 7.7%), visual-demonstrating (video viewing - 8.8%). These figures are caused by the professional training of specialists in these areas.

Carrying out preventive work, the teaching staff of universities actively uses information materials and sources, among which are the most popular publications in the media, the Internet, and brochures. A significant part of the information support of the teaching staff is a video viewing (documentaries, feature films, videos, commercials, TV shows and programs).

Printed products, according to a survey, are in great demand in the preventive work, as it contains a specific indicative data reflecting the true picture, illustrated graphically. The significant feature is the
brevity, conciseness of information (reading of this product does not involve a considerable amount of
time), here you can get answers to anticipated questions in an accessible form. As a rule, there are
contact addresses, phone numbers of special services (professionals). Such products are booklets,
leaflets, posters, brochures.

The lowest rate is defined by the use of photographs, slides, and special literature. In response to
questions about the frequency of preventive measures in the university, some respondents pointed out
several options, explaining the answers in this way: Once in a month - in the group, once in quarter - at
the faculty, once in semester - in the university; other respondents were undecided, and did not make
the choice. The last thing means that there is a lack of awareness of the teaching staff about a system
of preventive work in the university.

The data in Table 1 demonstrate that the frequency of preventive measures is largely confined to 1
time per month and 1 time per quarter, which is sufficient if the prevention is substantive and
informatively organized, using a variety of methods and forms of organization.

Analysis of responses to the question of methods of performance evaluation of prevention work in the
formation of the anti-drug resistance among students showed a lack of awareness of teaching staff
about the methods of evaluation, which are replaced by forms of organization of events.

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Also, the monitoring results show that the universities have a good information-analytical database on drug prevention, video and audio materials, visual-agitation materials. In this case it is possible to state that the development of practical guidelines for the organization of training and role-playing, business games are not enough. The teaching staff proposals to improve the organization of preventive work among the students, point out the expansion of the base of the university, the exchange between institutions of higher education, the creation of a unified database.

According to the results of the work, following provisions were made:
1. In general, it can be noted that there is a sufficient volume of preventive measures in Kazakhstan universities. Thus, it is necessary to state a limited set of methods is used in the prevention of drug addiction student community: verbal and visual-demonstrative. Virtually, there are no active methods that require time and human resources, as well as the possession of skills to apply these methods.
2. The priority methods of work with students of day branch are conversations with curators and curatorial hours, meeting with law enforcement officers and experts from medical institutions, viewing video materials.
3. Priority methods of work with students of the correspondence department are lectures, conversations, and visual agitation. But it is not sufficient for the organization of drug prevention in higher educational institutions.
4. The study results have demonstrated a lack of organization of preventive work in the dormitories.
5. The study results have demonstrated a relatively stable picture of the organization of the activities between universities and various organizations, the closest cooperation is set with youth organizations,
6. The lack of information-analytical base and methodological materials for the implementation of anti-drug propaganda should be stated. Existing educational and methodological base cannot be used effectively in the implementation of drug prevention.
7. The effectiveness of the methods of prevention of drug abuse among the youth of the university environment is not sufficient, because teaching staff of educational institutions does not use their diversity.
8. The prospect of activities of the university teaching staff in carrying out preventive measures among students depends on several factors: replenishment of information and analytical base of the university; organization of education (informing) system of the teaching staff about the methods of prevention and objective evaluation of its effectiveness.

Thus, according to the analysis, the prophylactic activity of teachers is carried out mainly from the standpoint of informing approach and consists of informing young people and the public about the nature and consequences of drug use. Organization of activity, respectively, is aimed at addressing the lack of knowledge about drugs substances and the consequences of their use, and sometimes accompanied by the formation of behavioral skills of refusal. The representatives of the student youth formed a system of knowledge, specific skills and resistance skills to unremitting pressure from the external environment, but it does not form inner resistance to drugs use as a willingness on the personal level to refusal, provided by worldview - a system of beliefs and values. In this case, there is always the place for the question in the mind: “Why not?” Especially if to bear in mind the urgent need for new feelings. Meanwhile, personal inner resistance to drug use serves the inner spiritual force that gives meaning and energy awareness for behavioral skills of refusal, without which they are treated as adult moralizing.

Specialists of SO "Kazakh association of psychologists" with the help of the SWOT-analysis examined all aspects of common prevention strategy, which is conducted from the perspective of the dominant approach in informing the republic universities to determine the conditions for the development of a different approach to managing the growing situation of drug addiction.

The strong points of informing approach include the extensive experience of informing activities; participation of specialists from various fields of knowledge; well-developed information and methodological arsenal. Weaknesses of the approach are the formation of mainly theoretical knowledge; not all young people read and listen to information about drugs for different reasons. The possibilities of the informing approach include potential conditions for the creation of a very large audience; conditions for contact and distance education; wide territorial coverage. Present threats
(risks) is the activity of drug addiction policy; skillful target impact on young people, taking into account age-related characteristics and needs; the expansion and renewal of assortment of drugs; availability of drugs for young people; active participation of drug market participants and young people in the dissemination of drugs; high material gain motivation and interest in increasing the number of dependent; vigorous search for potential customers (nightclubs,discos,barracks,dormitories,schools,etc.).

According to the results of the study, the following recommendations are made:
1. It is necessary to increase the responsibility by professional groups of persons working with young people - education professionals, health care, law enforcement, which should develop an entirely new approach to solving the problems of drug abuse prevention.
2. Consolidation of all interested organizations, the complex, intersectoral and multi-agency approach to solving the existing problems of drug addiction in modern Kazakhstan society may be the key to their effective solutions and implementation of the Strategy against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. It is necessary to create a multi-educational program on prevention of drug abuse among children, adolescents, and young adults."
4. Create a unified anti-drug information and analytical base for higher educational institutions and other educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan; to work out a mechanism for receiving and sharing information.
5. To diversify methods of drug prevention for students of day and correspondence department. To use in this work active training methods to attract leaders from the community for the effectiveness of planned activities.
6. In order to enhance the preventive effect in the organization of work with the students to include a meeting with the rehabilitated former drug addicts with the obligatory presence of the experts working on the problem of addiction.
7. Intensify preventive work in the dormitories with the involvement of the activities of the youth.
8. To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the forms and methods, taking into account the views of student youth during carrying out preventive work in the universities. To monitor the dynamics of changes in the motivational, cognitive and behavioral spheres of personality during the academic year.
9. Conduct consultations with students, not focused on the behavior (mastery of coping strategies, behavioral skills), but on the correction of the semantic sphere of personality.
10. Implement a program of psychological consulting for the prevention of SAW-dependence among university students.
11. In the application of psychological consulting program for the correction of the semantic sphere of personality, SAW-dependent and semantic regulation of their behavior, no SAW-specific changes in semantic sphere of personality should be kept in mind, i.e. particular changes in meaning formation at the level of attributive, dispositional and motivational mechanisms, the reduced level of development of semantic organization of their individual specificity of philosophical notions of structure, etc. We recommend using the Luscher test for diagnosing the behavior of young people prone to SAW-addiction.
12. To use the principle of "Peer to peer" in the training format during the events.
13. Effective preventive action requires the cooperation of specialists in different fields. Development of visual and informative material (videos, public service ads, Internet sites, forums, leaflets, etc.) requires efforts of designers, psychologists, educators, marketers, PR-specialists, programmers, IT-specialists. Therefore there is a need to organize a close cooperation of teaching staff and students: Students of pedagogical universities in the process of training to teach students to carry out preventive measures in school, to develop educational materials on drug prevention in schools.

Students of Medical Universities
In the process of training to teach students to carry out preventive measures in universities, develop newsletters, leaflets, carry out preventive work in schools and universities. Take an active part in the volunteer movement.
Students of Arts universities depending on the profile in the process of training to teach students to carry out preventive measures (creation of anti-drug videos; performance with concerts in universities and other educational institutions, the development of posters, information sheets, flash mob actions) among young people. Take an active part in the volunteer movement.

**Cadets of Military Universities**

In the process of training to teach students to carry out preventive, awareness-raising activities in schools and universities; to carry out sports anti-drug activities (cross-country races, sports competitions, sports days, etc.). Take an active part in the volunteer movement.

Students of technical, economic universities depending on the specialty in the process of training to teach students to create anti-drug sites, Web pages (for programmers), take part in preventive measures, together with the students of pedagogical, psychological and social departments organize anti-drug events. Take an active part in the volunteer movement.

**University Students**

In the process of training to teach students to carry out preventive, awareness-raising activities in schools and universities. Take an active part in the volunteer movement. In our opinion, in the process of training of future teachers there is necessity: to implement preventive measures in microsocium, to develop guidelines for the prevention of drug abuse in the school considering age-appropriate psychological characteristics of students of secondary schools; to develop newsletters, lists, widely carry out preventive work in universities and schools to actively participate in volunteer movement in the course of formation of readiness of the future specialists for the activity in the health sector; to carry out preventive measures (creating of anti-drug videos; performance of concerts in high schools, preparation of posters, information sheets, flash mob actions) among young people depending on the profile in the process of preparation of experts across the industry (medicine, art, military, economy, technology etc.); to create educational websites.

At the same time it should be noted that the pedagogical conditions, based on certain patterns and principles of education suggest an organization of activities with adolescents and young people through NGOs which:

- includes subjects of education in relationship to life as a value, creates the conditions for an understanding of their content, determining their value attitude to life;
- creates an environment to educate the person as a carrier of social and valuable relations to life through the emotional experience and assessment of these relations in a specially organized educational process;
- is aimed at the formation of conscious relationship to the value of life through the organization of reflection and interpretation, the definition of personal sense of resistance to drug use, assessment of vital importance of resistance to drug use and own actions in situations of destructive social effects (Ospanov, Abdrashitova, & Molchanov, 2007; DiPiro, Talbert, & Yee, 2014).

Thus, the joint activities of all social institutions of society (culture, sports, school, family, and others) improve the quality of life in a civil society.

**Theoretical and Practical Implications**

As part of the State Program for Health Development "Salamatty Kazakhstan" with the support of relevant ministries and agencies as well as non-governmental organizations and the media there are held press conferences, competitions, roundtables, promotions and other activities aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles, prevention of risk factors and socio significant diseases, maintaining health schools, the fight against drug addiction. Also, there are a variety of sports and cultural events, sports days and competitions with the spread of information and visual materials (posters, booklets, leaflets, instructions for parents, pocket calendars, T-shirts, caps, bags). In all major cities and regions of the country mass actions, devoted to the International Day against Drug Abuse (26 June) are held which are aimed at drawing public attention to the problem of drug use and the formation of social drug immunity. For the International Day against Drug Abuse, in regions, actions, competitions, attracted
artists, youth groups, dance groups are conducted. Sport competitions, concerts are also held. National and regional media were involved for coverage of the activities of the International Day against Drug Abuse. In order to limit and prevent smoking, alcoholism and drug addiction the improvement were made in the sphere of legislation, which establishes a ban on the sale of cigarettes to persons under 18 years, of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years, of piece-sale of cigarettes, restrictions on smoking in certain public places, mandatory posting of health warning in places, carrying out sale of tobacco products. From 31 December 2011a ban imposed on the outdoor advertising and advertising in print media, on TV and radio, on drinking of alcoholic beverages in public places, as well as tightening measures for drunk driving. One of the priorities of prevention of deviant behavior and a formation of a healthy lifestyle in the country is the involvement of people in sports. In 2013, according to statistic data 34234 sports institutions are working in the country. In 2013, 700 thousand people were involved in school sports clubs and in the universities 168 500. In the country universities function 56 sports clubs; there are 83 sections (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014).

Republican Scientific and Practical Center of medical and social problems of drug addiction conducted training seminars on technologies of detection of dependence predisposition (alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse) for psychiatrists and psychologists of Central military medical commission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan. 5 seminars were realized, in which 18 experts psychiatrists, 5 doctors, and 28 psychologists got training (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014). In the Republic of Kazakhstan was created a single integrated database registering juveniles in difficult situations. The database includes information about children: missing school for an unreasonable excuse, in special educational institutions, victims of abuse and violence, from disadvantaged families, neglected, abandoned, brought to juvenile adaptation centers. Throughout the country, most of the work with children and adolescents with signs of disadaptation, including children who have used drugs, is carried out by non-governmental organizations. This work involves medical, psychological and social support to the child on the friendly basis, and the involvement of children and adolescents in alternative activities. For children with deviant behavior and homeless kids, there are Juvenile adaptation centers (JAC) in the country under control of the Ministry of Education. The aim of the centers is to provide timely psychological assistance to the child in a difficult situation. Today the atmosphere at JACs is close to domestic conditions. Social workers, psychologists, teachers, representatives of NGOs, volunteers are working with children. JACs have rooms for games and recreation, libraries, groups and sports clubs. Local NGOs are actively involved in JACs activities (Ministry of Education and Science of RK, 2013). Also, family support services operate in the country under control of the Ministry of Education. Mobile units operate with family support service operating, including the inspectors from on Juvenile affairs inspections (JAI), employees of the Center of social adaptation and rehabilitation for women with children, of social and volunteer center etc. Mobile group exercise a patronage of families in the community. This practice allows employees of JACs monitor the effectiveness of the Family Support Services, and provide timely help in case of crisis situations in the family, which is the main link in matters of prevention of neglect and homelessness, social orphanhood.

Raid activities on a permanent basis are held to identify offenses related to finding juveniles at night in entertainment establishments. For the violations, about 650 owners of entertainment venues and more than 1,900 parents are brought to administrative responsibility (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014). In 2013, in all regions of the country social services were functioning. The structure of services includes qualified psychologists, narcologists, and teachers, who provided services to children and young people consuming SAW, on the formation of the principles of a healthy lifestyle, psychological support, solution of specific social problems accompanying SAW consumption (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014).

CONCLUSION
Treatment of drug addiction in Kazakhstan is a structured intervention with the prescription of medications and/or use of psychosocial techniques aimed at reducing of illegal drug consumption or at abstaining from their use. A large proportion of interventions in the Republic of Kazakhstan is aimed
at complete abstinence from taking illegal drugs. The ten cities across the country implement programs of maintenance therapy of opioid receptors agonists such as methadone (buprenorphine and other substitution drugs currently used in the country). Treatment is available in the following forms: stationary (detoxification, medical and social rehabilitation, therapeutic communities), hospitalization (day hospitals for the support and anti-treatment), outpatient form (supporting and antirecurrent treatment, opioid substitution therapy), including harm reduction programs (low-threshold program). Drug treatment is mainly carried out in specialized state institutions free of charge for the population. Coverage of treatment services for drug problems in the private sector compared to the public sector is low. Special studies among the contingent of persons seeking treatment, with the aim of identifying trends and the effectiveness of treatment programs (with the exception of the program of maintenance therapy opiate receptor agonists such as methadone) have not been conducted. The main source of data describing patients seeking drug treatment, trends and patterns of substance use among patients is the monitoring of inpatient treatment of drug users in public drug treatment centers in the country, conducted by Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Medical and Social Problems of Drug Addiction. In 2013, the monitoring covered 89.6% (3258 persons) of all clients treated in a public hospital, of which 46.3% (1509 people) sought treatment for the first time in their life. Among the 68.7% of all patients treated and among 72% of patients treated for the first time, the most problematic drugs were opioids. The source of data on the treatment of patients in drug treatment organization in the hospital is the Statistical Account form № 066-1 / y "Statistical card of a narcological hospital patient", approved by the order of acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 23, 2010, № 907. The data in this form are aggregated at the national level in the Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Medical and Social Problems of Drug Addiction and used to compile the annual analytical report on the drug situation. The database of Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Medical and Social Problems of Drug Addiction does not provide information about patients for compulsory treatment hospitals, and in some drug treatment organizations in the database, there is no information about patients, who received treatment on a compulsory basis. Entering data is currently carried out only in those organizations with which employees Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Medical and Social Problems of Drug Addiction are working on a contractual basis. Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Medical and Social Problems of Drug Addiction controls duplicated data which after viewing the operator are removed, incorrectly filled data are also controlled by the program and are analyzed by the operator. Data entry quality is monitored by checking expelled from the regional database of drug companies to check their correctness. Double accounting, bias, artificial changes are extremely limited due to input personal data and filling data in the form of accounting forms approved by the Ministry of Health. Individual customer data is confidential. Privacy is provided by limiting access to the database password, and in case of conducting research with the use of the database, all personal information is encrypted. Aggregated data and an annual analytical report do not contain personalized information and are public. The source of statistics (not personalized data) are also quarterly and annual reports of medical organizations, which are combined to the level of the field in the regional drug dispensaries, and then to the national level.

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