

# Pedagoški aspekt problema ovisnosti kod mladih

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## Sažetak

Problem ovisnosti mladih postaje vrlo aktualan jer su u supkulturi mladih pušenje, alkohol i droga postali sastavni dio društvenog funkcioniranja. Rad donosi teorijski prikaz ove problematike s povijesnog, sociološkog i psihološkog aspekta analizirajući relevantne izvore, ali i empirijske podatke o korištenju raznih vrsta opijata među srednjoškolcima. Rezultati pokazuju da je na uzorku srednjoškolaca Slavonije i Baranje najprisutniji alkohol, što donekle proturječi uobičajenom shvaćanju da je alkohol manji problem. Analizom povezanosti korištenja droga i osjećaja vlastite (ne)sreće rezultati govore da sve tri vrste droga nešto više rabe oni koji se vide sretnim osobama, što također proturječi očekivanjima. Ovo se može objasniti da se ne radi o ovisnicima, nego mladima koji su u fazi eksperimentiranja i povremene upotrebe. Rezultati do kojih se došlo u drugim istraživanjima govore o pozitivnoj korelaciji između osobnog osjećaja nesreće i ovisnosti. Pedagoške implikacije ovog istraživanje upućuju na potrebu unošenja promjena u supkulturu mladih u kojoj pušenje, alkohol i droga neće imati sadašnje značenje i intenzivnije kreativno angažiranje mladih kako u školama, tako i u svakodnevnom životu.

Ključne riječi: pušenje, alkohol, droge, ovisnost, sreća, supkultura mladih, pedagoške implikacije

## Summary

### PEDAGOGICAL ASPECT OF THE JUVENILE ADDICTION

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The problem of addiction in young population gets to be a live issue because smoking, alcohol and drugs have become the integral part of social functioning in the youth subculture. The article is a theoretical review of this issue from historical, sociological and psychological aspect, analyzing the relevant sources and also the empirical data about the abuse of different kinds of opiates in secondary school population. The results show that in the sample of secondary school pupils in Slavonija and Baranja the most frequent is the abuse of alcohol, which is somewhat contrary to the opinion that alcohol is a lesser problem. The analysis of correlation between drug abuse and the feeling of own (un)happiness shows that all three kinds of drugs are more used by those who perceive themselves as happier, which is also contrary to the expected. The possible explanation is that they are not the addicts but young people who experiment with drugs and use it only occasionally. Results from other studies show the positive correlation between addiction and feeling of unhappiness.

The pedagogical implications of this study indicate the need for a changed youth subculture in which smoking, alcohol and drugs will not have the importance they now have as well as for more intensive creative engagement of young people both in schools and in everyday life.

**Key words:** smoking, alcohol, drugs, addiction, happiness, youth subculture, pedagogical implications