
WITNESS THE HISTORY,
SHAPE THE *FUTURE*.

IUMUNX UNODC STUDY GUIDE



LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Honourable delegates,

To begin with, I would like to welcome you to the Sixth Edition of Istanbul University Model United Nations Conference. I am assured that the agenda item dedicated for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is one of the leading causes of societal degradation that plagues all nations across the world. Social media, since its introduction to our daily lives, most certainly changed the way humans interact with each other as well as the social norms that establish a functioning society. Billions of people, mostly consisting of young individuals, spend immoderate amount of time in social media platforms without realising its psychological impacts on them. In this context, it is no secret that social media companies utilise algorithms to keep these people invested in their platforms. Therefore, it is quite easy to establish parallels between this situation and conventional drug sale in terms of getting “customers” addicted to the products they are selling. Besides that, social media addiction facilitates addiction to the conventional drugs, encourages their usage and simplifies methods of accessing them via online mediums.

All in all, social media can be expected to cause crises such as but not limited to dissolved interpersonal relations and decreased productivity that endanger very foundations of functioning societies. Therefore, it carries a paramount importance for this topic to be addressed under the theme of IUMUNX which is “decision-making in times of crisis”. Delegates of this committee expected to reach a common ground on whether social media is a drug or not and propose solutions to prevent the proliferation of drug related crimes associated with social media platforms.

I would like to conclude my remarks by thanking Armanç Kaan Budak, the under-secretary-general and his assistant Ömer Oğuzhan Ökmen for their dedications in writing such an enlightening study guide that delegates will utilise for their preparation for the committee.

Respectfully,

Secretary-General
Çağdaş Başar Bahar

LETTER FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear venerable participants,

I, as the Under-Secretary General of UNODC, along with my utmost sympathy to your curiosity and endeavour for determination of the problems and finding out formulas to top out the process, feel certain about your excitement and readiness for the conference. As all we know and notice, subsequent to invention of internet, social media became a major part of our daily life. This reality also demonstrated itself with psychological and sociological aspects. One of the main components of this issue is psychological pathophysiology of social media as an addictive drug. It can lead or exacerbate personality disorders and these people can expose others a fake visuality and readily bully by using social media as a tool which can provoke crimes. In this study guide I did my best to try to give broad info which is required regarding the topic such as physiology, ethics, psychology, and law. Please do not hesitate for asking any questions via e-mail.

Sincerely,

Under-Secretary General

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 as a United Nations organization to combat drug trafficking, crime, corruption, and terrorism. It covers various aspects of drug control, crime prevention, criminal justice reform, and anti-corruption measures. UNODC provides technical assistance, training programs, research, and military activities tailored to specific needs of countries and regions. It also monitors the implementation of international norms and standards related to drug control, crime prevention, and counter-terrorism.

UNODC carries out programs to address global problems related to drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism. Project CRIMJUST focuses on strengthening the criminal law response to drug trafficking and organized crime, while the Container Control Program (CCP) works to prevent illegal drug trafficking through shipping containers at ports and transit offices.

UNODC's Education for Justice (E4J) program promotes education and awareness about law, crime prevention, and criminal justice among young people and educators. The Alternative Development Program works with communities affected by drug cultivation to provide sustainable livelihoods as alternatives to drug production. Through these activities and partnerships with governments and civil society, UNODC plays an important role in advancing the international agenda for peace, security, and justice.

B. Introduction to the Topic

The agenda of the meeting focuses on social media addiction and its impact on criminal tendency, with a neuropsychological similarity to drug addiction. It also discusses the direct effect of social media on substance use and crime rates due to substance use. The guide provides theoretical information about psychiatry, psychology, pharmacology, and procedures for referencing national or international legislation in criminal, civil, and commercial law.

In section IV, the guide discusses addiction, its scope, connection with ADHD, pathological traits, weakening material and spiritual production, corruption, and primitivism of culture. It explains why impulsivity is triggered and increases the tendency to crime, how social media facilitates access to substances, encourages their use, and how social media alone increases the tendency to substance use.

The last section discusses possible solutions, including psychiatric or psychological authorization, states' encouragement for private sector or public undertaking, and the use of sanctions, public opinion power, or financial incentives to initiate this process. Turkia's history is kept in the context of the agenda, and countries are divided into four groups according to their development index. Delegates from other countries are encouraged to conduct detailed research and access relevant data for reference during discussions.

The questions to be covered section allows for previewing questions and discussion topics however, we strongly ask you never to read only the questions and come to the committee, but to read the whole guide and not to participate in discussions with unsourced opinions. Further readings can be found in the further readings section.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Ethics of Psychiatry & Psychology

Medicine, a compassionate profession, has always held physicians to high ethical standards. The earliest known code of medical ethics is the fifth-century Formula Comitis Archiatrorum, created by Thomas Percival in 1803. This code serves as the foundation for modern medical ethics, emphasizing professionalism, human rights, dignity, medical knowledge, privacy, and equal access to healthcare. The American Medical Association (AMA) code, derived from medical ethics, emphasizes these values. Guidelines for psychiatric and psychological practice are established by organizations like the American Psychological Association and the American Psychiatric Association (APA). A psychiatrist or therapist should strive to respect the highest standards of their profession and honour the patient's faith in them.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Doctors must maintain patient confidentiality to ensure a successful therapeutic alliance and avoid revealing sensitive information without their consent. In psychiatry, patients often share their desires, fears, and concerns about societal stigma. Maintaining anonymity is crucial for effective treatment and the therapeutic relationship, as it prevents societal stigma exposure and hinders the therapeutic relationship.

Pursuing Boundaries

Gutheil and Simon define boundaries as the line that separates therapists from their roles, often arising from the principles of beneficence and non-maleficence. It's crucial for patients and psychiatrists to be aware of boundaries in therapeutic interactions. Gutheil and Gabbard categorize boundary issues into crossings and violations, which pose risks to patients in any situation.

Table 1.1: Boundary Types

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition and Example</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
<i>Boundary</i>	The physical, psychological, and social space occupied by the patient in the clinical relationship	Not hard or fast, movable. context dependent

<i>Boundary crossing</i>	A departure from the usual norms of therapy, that is, the verbal and physical distances normally maintained in a therapeutic interaction (e.g. the physical contact involved in extending a hand to help a patient who has stumbled or fallen)	Frequently occurs. benign deviation from standard practice, harmless, nonexploitative, may even support or advance therapy, may be initiated by either the patient or the therapist
<i>Boundary violation</i>	A boundary crossing of which the intent involves extra therapeutic gratification for the therapist; there is no benefit to the patient but significant risk of harming the patient (eg. a therapist engaging in a sexual relationship with a patient)	Takes the therapist out of the professional role, benefits the therapist more than the patient, transgresses an ethical standard responsibility lies only with the therapist

These could include the role, timing, location, and setting of therapy; finances; presents, services, commercial dealings, and associated issues; language; attire; disclosure of oneself; and bodily interaction.

Individual and Cultural Sensitivity

A psychiatrist must understand each patient's unique challenges and goals to effectively manage their condition. In the US, mental health professionals must assess a patient's ability to provide informed consent, even if legal guidelines require patients to know about their treatment. This highlights the importance of a deeper understanding of a patient than just adhering to DSM or ICD criteria.

Professionalism

Wynia et al. and the American Board of Medical Specialties define professionalism as a morally protective force in society, involving commitment to ethical principles and sensitivity to diverse patient populations. Medical professionalism involves lifelong learning, personal growth, and demonstrating knowledge and compassion in work. Candilis and Martinez suggest adopting a robust professionalism with compassion at its center.

B. Info on Psychoactive Drugs

According to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System, which is based on the mechanisms of action of neuropsychologically mood-affecting drugs at the physiological and anatomical level, these drugs, which are defined with the code N, are listed in subgroups according to this classification as follows:

Table 2.1: Drugs and Medical Products that effect Nervous System

General anesthetics (N01A)	Anxiolytics (N05B)
Local anesthetics (primarily sodium channel blockers) (N01B)	Hypnotics/sedatives (N05C)
Analgesics (N02A, N02B)	Antidepressants (N06A)
Antimigraine preparations (N02C)	Psychostimulants, agents used for ADHD, and nootropics (N06B)
Anticonvulsants (N03)	Acetylcholine receptor modulators
Antiparkinson agents (N04)	Treatment of drug dependence (N07B)
Dopamine receptor modulators	Drugs used for vertigo (N07C)
Antipsychotics (N05A)	Other nervous system drugs (N07X)

Among these drugs, the drugs that fall within the scope of Recreational drugs are as follows:

Table 2.2: Major Recreational Drugs

Category	Sub-Category	Drug Name
Depressants		Barbiturates (Nitrous oxide Nonbenzodiazepines Benzodiazepines Carbamates Ethanol (alcohol) (Alcoholic beverage Beer Wine) Gabapentinoids GHB Inhalants (Medical (recreational use)) Hazardous solvents (contact adhesives Gasoline nail polish remover Paint thinner) Other (Freon)) Kava Quinazolinones
Opioids		Buprenorphine (Heroin) Hydrocodone Tramadol (Suboxone Subutex) Codeine (Lean) Desomorphine (Krokodil) Dextropropoxyphene (Darvocet Darvon) Fentanyl Diamorphine Hydromorphone (Dilaudid) Methadone Mitragyna speciosa (Kratom) Morphine (Opium) Oxycodone ((paracetamol)
Stimulants		Amphetamine MDPV Mephedrone Arecoline (Areca) Betel Caffeine (Coffee Energy drinks Tea) Cathinone (Khat) Cocaine (Coca Crack) Ephedrine (Ephedra) Methamphetamine Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDA) Methylphenidate Modafinil Nicotine (Tobacco) Theobromine (Cocoa Chocolate)
Entactogens		2C series 6-APB (Benzofury) AMT MDA MDMA (Ecstasy Molly)
	Psychedelics	Bufotenin (Psychoactive toads Vika Yopo) DMT (Ayahuasca) LSA LSD-25 Mescaline (Peruvian torch Peyote . San Pedro) Psilocybin Psilocin (Psilocybin mushrooms)
	Dissociatives	DXM (recreational use) Glaucine Inhalants (Nitrous oxide (recreational use) alkyl nitrites poppers amyl nitrite) Ketamine MXE Muscimol (Amanita muscaria) PCP Salvinorin A (Salvia divinorum)
Hallucinogens	Defirians	Atropine and Scopolamine (Atropa belladonna Datura Hyoscyamus niger Mandragora officinarum) Dimenhydrinate Diphenhydramine

Cannabinoids	THC (Cannabis (Marijuana) Hashish Hash oil) Neocannabinoid / synthetic cannabinoids (JWH-018 APICA APINACA Spice)
Oneirogens	Calea zacatechichi Silene capensis
Club drugs	Cocaine Quaaludes MDMA (Ecstasy Molly) Nitrous oxide (recreational use) Poppers

C. Addiction-Related Psychiatric Disorders: Depression, ADHD and Anxiety Disorders

Major depressive disorder, or depression, is a common but devastating mental illness that has a detrimental impact on one's feelings, thoughts, behavior, and perception of reality.

According to a 2023 nationwide study made in US, over three out of ten persons (29%) have had a diagnosis of depression at some point in their lives, and roughly 18% are actively dealing with depression. Depression is more common in women than in men, and it is more common in younger adults than in older adults. Although depression can strike anyone at any age or moment, it typically first manifests in the late teens to mid-20s.

Depression symptoms vary in severity and include feelings of depression, agitation, hopelessness, loss of interest, weight or appetite changes, excessive or too little sleep, reduced vitality, aimless motions, remorse or worthlessness, forgetfulness, difficulty focusing, and suicidal thoughts. These symptoms can be triggered by a shift in weight, appetite, sleep, reduced vitality, aimless motions, heightened exhaustion, remorse, forgetfulness, and difficulty making small judgments.

ADHD is a common experience that requires a consistent pattern of hyperactivity-impulsivity and/or inattention that impairs functioning or development. It is highly curable, and some individuals with ADHD may experience both inattentive and hyperactivity-impulsivity symptoms. Inattentive symptoms include difficulty maintaining organization, focus, and staying on task, while hyperactivity may involve excessive movement or excessive talking. Impulsivity involves the inability to consider things before acting or exercise self control, and can lead to interruptions or judgments without considering long-term effects.

Anxiety disorders, such as panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and other phobias, can also be present. Persistent anxiety that interferes with day-to-day functioning is typically associated with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), which can last months or even years. These disorders can manifest in various forms, such as panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and other phobias. It is important to note that these symptoms are not the same as periodically feeling anxious or worried about unpleasant situations, and they are highly curable.

OCD sufferers may invest more than one hour per day in their compulsive or obsessional behaviors, experience momentary anxiety relief, or face serious issues in their daily life due to these attitudes or actions. Some OCD sufferers also have a tic disorder, which involves repeated motions or sounds. Motor tics include abrupt, fleeting movements of the eyes and body parts, while vocal tics involve sniffing, grunting, and frequent throat clearing.

In some cases, individuals diagnosed with anxiety disorders or mood disorders are often co-occurring with OCD. Treatment options exist to help patients control their symptoms and enhance their quality of life.

D. Personality Disorders

Personality is the unique thoughts, emotions, and behaviors that set an individual apart from others. It is influenced by factors like environment, experiences, and genetic traits. A personality disorder, typically starting in late adolescence or early adulthood, is persistent over time, creating distress or functional issues and differing from societal norms. The DSM-5-TR categorizes personality disorders into ten types, including antisocial, avoidant, borderline, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, dependent, histrionic, paranoid, schizophrenia, and schizophreniatypal.

Antisocial personality disorder involves disobedience to social standards and impulsive behavior. Its important to remark that asociality and antisocial behaviour is not the same. Asociality is a willingness for not getting into social relationships antisocial behaviour is a disability in getting to social relationships. Avoidant disorder

involves high shyness, feelings of inadequacy, and sensitivity to criticism. Borderline disorder is characterized by strong emotional patterns, impulsivity, low self-esteem, and unstable interpersonal connections. Narcissistic disorder requires approval and lacks empathy, while OCD is obsessed with control, perfection, and orderliness. Dependent disorder involves clingy and subservient conduct, histrionic disorder is attention-seeking and overly emotional, paranoid disorder involves suspicion, schizophrenia lacks emotional expression and social detachment, and schizophreniatypal disorder is characterized by warped thinking, unusual behavior, and extreme discomfort in intimate relationships.

E. Attribution Methods of Law

In law, citation procedures vary from country to country in the context of national legal systems, and although some countries have standardized these procedures and made them a commonly accepted guideline, some countries do not have commonly accepted attribution procedures.

In order to refer to your own country's legislation and jurisprudence, you will confirm and research the existence of a commonly accepted citation procedure in the country you represent. If your country does not have a commonly accepted procedure, it is appropriate to research and use the citation procedures of countries that are similar to your country's legal structure (both legislation and jurisprudence).

In the context of international law, using the summarized and simplified acceptances on the following web page as citation procedures will be sufficient for completing your tasks within the committee.

<https://guides.library.ubc.ca/legalcitation/intlaw>

<https://www.scribd.com/document/547963424/Bluebook-21-Ed-2020> (USA)

III. SOCIAL MEDIA AS A DRUG

A. Pathophysiology of Addiction, Tolerance and Dependence

Addiction is a neuropsychological condition characterized by a strong desire to use drugs or engage in activities that provide natural pleasure. It can persist despite significant harm and unfavourable outcomes and can lower self-control and modify brain function. Symptoms include compulsive participation in rewarding stimuli, obsession with drugs or behavior, and persistence despite side effects. Examples of drug addictions include alcoholism, cannabis addiction, amphetamine addiction, cocaine addiction, nicotine addiction, opioid addiction, and eating or food addiction. Behavioural addictions include video games, obsessive-compulsive disorder, gambling, shopping, stalking, internet, and social media addiction.

Drug dependence is a biopsychological condition where an individual's functioning relies on the need to re-consume a psychoactive substance due to an adaptive state developed from their use of psychoactive substances. This adaptive state causes withdrawal, making re-consumption necessary. Withdrawal symptoms are thought to be caused by neural counter-adaptation, which may be mediated by modifications in neurotransmitter activity or changed receptor expression. Exercise and environmental enrichment help lessen withdrawal symptoms. Physical dependence can result from long-term use of tolerance-forming medications, such as alcohol, opioids, and benzodiazepines. Drug tolerance, or drug insensitivity, describes a decreased response to a drug after repeated use. Drug withdrawal, drug withdrawal syndrome, or substance withdrawal syndrome occurs when a person suddenly stops using pharmaceutical or recreational drugs or cuts back on their use.

Table 3.1: Different drugs and which type of dependence they induce.

Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence
Alcohols	SSRIs
Opioids	Hallucinogens
Barbiturates	Inhalants
Benzodiazepines	

Stimulants	
Cannabis Products	

B. Common Phenomenons of Social Media Addiction: Dopamine Addiction, ADHD and Pseudo-ADHD

Social media addiction can lead to decreased productivity, impulsivity, and negative consequences for individuals and society as a whole. The brain's reward mechanism is stimulated by access to unlimited information, which can result in chronic stimulation of the brain's reward mechanism, leading to increased use of social media. This can lead to addiction, decreased productivity, collapsed focus skills, erratic moods, sluggishness, weakening social skills, primitive communication abilities, and declines in IQ and EQ.

Impulsivity is the weakening of resistance to resist the urge to do actions that should not be done, often leading to regretful actions and addictive behaviors. Examples include procrastinating, getting angry, offending parents, lynching, and consuming unhealthy foods. Both one's own and others' posts on social media can cause the formation of narcissistic and passive-aggressive personality disorder, which can involve deceiving oneself with likes and comments, projecting false images through applications like Instagram, and experiencing personal ego satisfaction.

One reason social media increases impulsivity is the random exposure of short videos, such as Youtube Shorts and Instagram Reels, which the brain perceives and memorizes quickly, accumulating much more information than a person can receive in a short time. This leads to anhedonia (loss of pleasure from pleasurable activities) and asthenia (physical and mental fatigue).

Pseudo-ADHD, an environmental condition, is not sufficient for the diagnosis of ADHD, as the emergence process, time, and course of ADHD are different. Most doctors neglect this possibility in differential diagnosis and start treatment with drugs that are normally narcotics, such as Adderall and Ritalin, Concerta, and Medikinet drugs. However, the real treatment should be therapies applied by psychologists, not

psychiatrists but patients generally neglects it as they are not doctors and counseling fees are expensive or public services in some countries doesn't supply counselling and psychologist service.

Young people who use these drugs may also resort to other illegal drugs due to the euphoria of the drug. And yes, social media addiction alone increases your risk of substance abuse tens of times. This situation requires serious research, precautionary planning, and intervention.

You, the delegates on the committee, will temporarily take on this task.

Table 3.2: Addiction and Dependence Glossary of Terms.

Term	Definition
Addiction	A biopsychosocial disorder characterized by persistent use of drugs (including alcohol) despite substantial harm and adverse consequences
Addictive drug	Psychoactive substances that with repeated use are associated with significantly higher rates of substance use disorders, due in large part to the drug's effect on brain reward systems
Dependence	An adaptive state associated with a withdrawal syndrome upon cessation of repeated exposure to a stimulus (e.g., drug intake)
Drug sensitization	The escalating effect of a drug resulting from repeated administration at a given dose
Drug withdrawal	Symptoms that occur upon cessation of repeated drug use
Physical dependence	Dependence that involves persistent physical–somatic withdrawal symptoms (e.g., fatigue and delirium tremens)
Psychological dependence	Dependence socially seen as being extremely mild compared to physical dependence (e.g., with enough willpower it could be overcome)
Reinforcing stimuli	Stimuli that increase the probability of repeating behaviours paired with them
Rewarding stimuli	Stimuli that the brain interprets as intrinsically positive and desirable or as something to approach
Sensitization	An amplified response to a stimulus resulting from repeated exposure to it
Substance use disorder	A condition in which the use of substances leads to clinically and functionally significant impairment or distress
Tolerance	The diminishing effect of a drug resulting from repeated administration at a given dose

C. Negative Traits: Impulsivity-Headiness, Agitation-Hysteria, Perfectionism-Narcissism, Dilatoriness-Unproductivity

Agitation is a state of extreme restlessness or irritability, often seen in emergency rooms, long-term care homes, and psychiatric units. It can stem from various factors, including physiological ones. Noncoercive methods have proven effective in defusing tense situations, but sometimes medication is necessary for safety reasons. Aggression can take the form of verbal or physical aggression, self-mutilation, or acts of suicide.

Hysteria is an uncontrollable emotional or fearful outburst, often accompanied by irrationality. Perfectionism is the inclination to expect more from oneself or others than necessary, linked to eating disorders, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues.

Narcissism is a self-centered personality type defined by an excessive obsession with oneself and demands, often at the expense of others.

Procrastination is the delay of completing tasks without forcing oneself to do so, often due to factors such as perfectionism, anxiety, and fear of failure. Laziness, or indolence, is the inability to exert oneself despite having the capacity to do so, leading to behavioral issues like perfectionism, pessimism, and difficulty focusing.

Dilatoriness, a tendency to delay or procrastinate, is linked to factors such as fear of failure, depression, guilt, state anxiety, evening propensity, rebelliousness, indecision, irrational cognitions, public self-consciousness, perfectionism, parental criticism, and parental performance expectations.

Reducing problematic social media use can be achieved by temporarily or permanently disabling notifications and modifying online environments. Interventions aimed at enhancing self-regulation abilities could help students cut back on excessive social media use and better handle misuse warnings.

Negative externalities occur when a good or service negatively impacts a third party outside the transaction. Social media platforms' business model encourages the dissemination of content that keeps users on platforms for longer, based on highly

tailored adverts and user data. Sociopsychological studies show that populist and extreme content motivates users to stay, leading to algorithms prioritizing such content for commercial purposes. This issue has been raised multiple times by leakers, illustrating unintended negative social externalities that arise from technology's functionality and business model.

D. Social Media Induced Drug Use Tendency: Supply, Tempt and Desensitization

Digital media platforms can be harmful for teenagers and young adults due to their early adoption, constant use of technology, and easy peer influence. Research shows that exposure to positive portrayals of addictive drugs and behaviors on social media is linked to various injuries, both deliberate and unintentional, and early teenage advancement in alcohol and drug use is linked to a later incidence of substance use disorder. Social media displays of alcohol consumption have been proven to be predictive of youth personal use and likely to strengthen normative beliefs among followers.

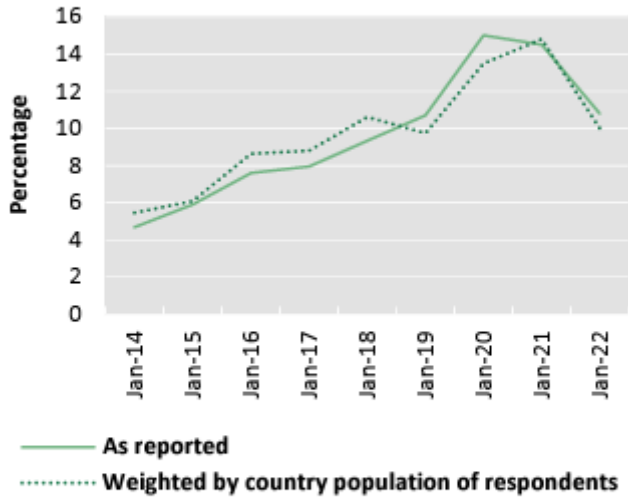
YouTube has a plethora of pro-tobacco messaging and videos about quitting smoking, and marijuana usage has increased among youth and adults. Researchers from the Annenberg Public Policy Center have developed a coding technique to detect and categorize false or tobacco-promoting statements in YouTube videos. Celebrities and influencers sharing high-profile photos on social media platforms are influencing the younger generation, leading them to assume it is acceptable to engage in risky behaviors like binge drinking and drug use.

A study by Columbia University's National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse found that teenagers who regularly use major social media platforms are more likely to buy cigarettes, use drugs, and drink alcohol. Social media also plays a significant role in inciting mental health issues, such as depression, insomnia, and disordered eating.

Social media advertisements have the potential to promote drug and alcohol usage among minors, as well as the exposure these behaviors receive from their peers. Manufacturers of alcohol, tobacco, and electronic cigarettes have extensively incorporated social media platforms into teen-friendly marketing campaigns, despite the fact that it is illegal to directly market to minors in the media. Regulating social media is becoming more difficult, and celebrities can endorse drug and alcohol usage by making it seem like hip, entertaining pastimes.

Here you can review some of the figures as they are published by UNODC

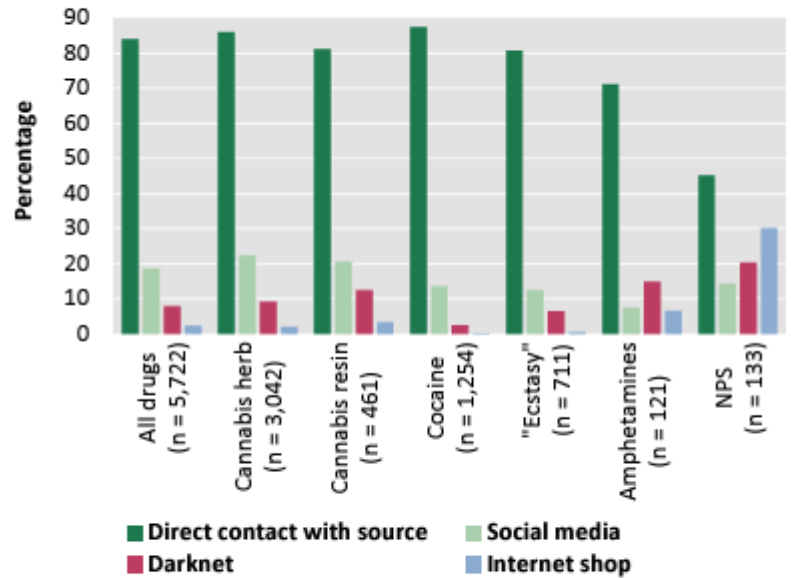
FIG. 16 Proportion of drug-consuming Internet users reporting drug purchases on the dark web, 2014–2022



Source: UNODC calculations based on Global Drug Survey 2022 data (and previous years): detailed findings on drug cryptomarkets.

Note: The dotted line is the result of ex-post stratification whereby country data were weighted by the actual population of the respective countries. Missing data by country for specific years were also interpolated from adjacent years and that data was assumed to have remained stable since the last survey.

FIG. 24 Use of traditional sources versus online purchases of drugs, by drug type, among Internet-using drug users aged 18 and older, Ireland, 2021

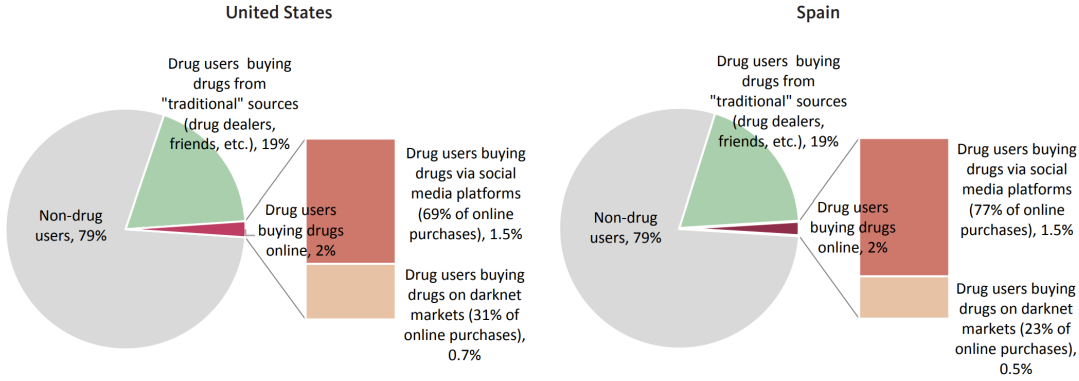


Source: Deirdre Mongan, Nicki Killeen, David Evans, Seán R. Millar, Eamon Keenan and Brian Galvin, European Web Survey on Drugs 2021: Irish Results.

Note: There can be more than one source reported.

Aforementioned figures present an increasing tendency for acquiring drugs from digital sources such as social media and dark net. According to the Fig. 24, nearly 20% of all drug purchase has been made from social media in Ireland. Moreover, it can be seen from the figure below that results somewhat similar with Ireland. Although non-drug users consisting 79% in both studies, those who use and acquire drug online tend to utilise social media platforms.

FIG. 23 Use of traditional sources versus online purchases of drugs among Internet-using drug users aged 15–25, the United States and Spain



Source: Atte Oksanen, Bryan L. Miller, Iina Savolainen, Anu Sirola, Jakob Demant, Markus Kaakinen and Izabela Zych, "Social Media and Access to Drugs Online: A Nationwide Study in the United States and Spain among Adolescents and Young Adults", *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context* (9 December 2020).

Then again, people on social media are increasingly using images, symbols, or emojis that resembles the illegal products that buyers want to obtain. This lets them talk about these products without using plain text. This secret code makes it harder for law enforcement to understand what's going on right away.

F. Present Legal Regulations for Social Media

Status quo: Europe

The Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA) are legislative proposals introduced by the European Commission in 2020. The DSA and DMA aim to make it illegal online, requiring large online platforms to protect fundamental rights, redesign their systems for privacy, security, and protection of minors, avoid using sensitive personal data for advertising, and redesign recommender systems to minimize risks for children. This requires significant content control and algorithmic modification. Violations may result in a complete prohibition from operating in Europe or a fine of up to 6% of annual worldwide revenue. The impact of these measures on major platform providers like Meta remains uncertain.

Section 230: United States of America

In the US, Section 230, a section of Title 47 of the United States Code, provides immunity for online computer services from liability for third-party content generated by users. It states that no provider or user of an interactive computer

service should be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider. While national authorities may not have the resources to implement the legislation, civil society has a role to play in monitoring platforms.

G. Approved Treatments

Drug rehabilitation is the process of treating a patient's dependence on psychoactive substances, including prescription medicines, alcohol, and illicit drugs. The goal is to empower the patient to address their substance dependence and cease abusing drugs to prevent negative effects on their mental, physical, social, legal, and financial standing. Treatment includes medication for depression, professional therapy, and experience-sharing with other addicts. Drug rehabilitation services are provided through various programs, including in-patient and out-patient residential treatment, community support groups, extended care facilities, sober living facilities or recovery homes, addiction counseling, mental health services, and medical attention.

Psychiatric drugs, such as antidepressants, anti-anxiety medications, mood-stabilizers, and antipsychotic medications, are commonly used to treat various disorders. Antidepressants help reduce symptoms like melancholy, hopelessness, low energy, trouble focusing, and disinterest in activities, while anti-anxiety medications help reduce restlessness and agitation. Mood-stabilizers are commonly used to treat bipolar disorders, while antipsychotic medications are commonly used to treat psychotic conditions like schizophrenia.

Stimulants, also known as psychostimulants, raise brain activity and improve motivation, alertness, focus, mood, cognitive function, and physical performance. They have been used to treat various illnesses, including exhaustion, narcolepsy, obesity, depression, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Since the late 1930s, the FDA has approved the nonstimulant drug atomoxetine for ADHD treatment. However, certain stimulant drug dose formulations and nonstimulant drugs are only authorized for juvenile patients, making adult patients with ADHD fewer options for FDA-approved medication.

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), also known as talk therapy, is a goal-oriented, structured psychotherapy used by mental health practitioners to treat emotional disorders and mental health issues. CBT is based on the idea that some psychological problems stem from harmful thought processes, learned conduct habits, and troublesome beliefs. By adopting healthy coping mechanisms, individuals can reduce symptoms and improve their emotional and mental well-being.

CBT can also help individuals overcome social media addiction via reducing gradually the patients' time spending on the digital platforms and replacing it with other activities instead of digital screen involving ones. The coping mechanisms can be identified and advised to the patients. The devices belonging to those who aren't able to limit their social media use can be taken temporarily by professionals under the guidance of privacy policy and law of obligations.

Extension software can also be used to temporarily restrict access to applications and certain websites. Most mobile phones also have an extension that calculates how much time is spent on the phone in total and in apps, how many times it is unlocked and accessed. This can be a good source of data to track the progress of treatment.

Group therapy, where healthcare professionals treat multiple patients at once, can treat various illnesses, such as ADHD, emotional trauma, anxiety, depression, and PTSD. Group therapy, such as family, couples, psychodrama, and sensitivity training, is based on shared interests and identities. Other schools of therapy include humanistic psychotherapies, which focus on emotions, existential, and existential aspects; art, dance, and feminist therapies; and integrative psychotherapies, which include eclectic, multimodal, and transtheoretical models. These therapies can also be conducted by multiple therapists.

IV. POSITIONS OF RELEVANT STATES

The majority of known social media companies that exist on a global scale are based in the United States. The United States is followed by Canada, China and other countries by conspicuously European countries. Ranked by the number of monthly active users, here are the social media apps with the most active users and the country of origin of the companies that run them:

Facebook - Meta: American: 3.065 billion

YouTube - Google: American: 2,504 billion

WhatsApp - Meta: American: at least 2 billion

Instagram - Meta: American: 2 billion

TikTok - Chinese: 1,582 billion

WeChat (including Weixin 微信) - Chinese: 1.343 billion

Facebook Messenger - Meta: American: 1.010 billion

Telegram - International (Creators are Russian, Legal domicile: Tortola, British Virgin Islands, Operational center: Dubai, UAE): 900 million

Snapchat - American: 800 million

Douyin (抖音) (same as Tiktok but just open to access in China) - Chinese: 755 million

Kuaishou (快手) - Chinese: 700 million per month

X (Twitter) - American: 611 million

Spotify: 602 million

Weibo (新浪微博) - Chinese: 598 million

QQ (腾讯 QQ) - Chinese: 554 million

Pinterest - American: 498 million

Reddit – American: 430 million

LinkedIn – American: 424 million

Quora – American: 300 million

Discord – American: 154 million

Twitch (belonging to Amazon) - American: 140 million

Tumblr - American: 135 million

Threads - American: 100 million

VSCO (Particularly used by females, most commonly using in the US, Canada and Turkey) – American: 50 million.

BeReal - French: 23 million

Ekşi Sözlük – Turkish Forum: 1-2 million monthly visitors, 200k author.

A. Competition Among Developed States

Developed countries exploit developing and underdeveloped countries through social media applications. However, this exploitation is realized not only through advertising revenues and sponsorships, but also indirectly by taking individuals' time and reducing their productivity and production amounts. Moreover, developed countries have also tried procedures such as restricting the use of social media by individuals working in the industrial and service sectors (Dopamine detox in Silicon Valley). In this way, they also prevent their own production volumes from decreasing in the medium-long term. China, on the other hand, has established a direct public influencer factory and divides a community into cells and employs them only as workers to produce content. This is a typical example of social media becoming a mechanism for domestic exploitation. Developed countries are also in competition among themselves. The United States' restriction of the Tiktok app, with an emphasis on data security, is clearly nothing more than a warning of commercial move against China.

Western bloc countries like the US, France, UK, Australia, and the USA have restricted the use of China's TikTok for certain professional groups or banned it for all users.

Asian countries like India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran have also imposed access restrictions. In China, access to Western social media applications is already banned or non-existent. This competition is driven by profit volumes of social media applications and measures taken for production efficiency and moral principles. TikTok, a social network for sharing videos, has faced past and present limitations in several countries, with bans on government-issued devices often arising from concerns about potential Chinese government access to data that could compromise national security.

India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has banned TikTok and 58 other Chinese-made apps due to their "prejudicial nature to the sovereignty and integrity of India, defense of India, security of state, and public order." The ban was imposed in response to a military skirmish between Chinese and Indian forces in a disputed region. The apps, including Weibo, UC Browser, and Shareit, were removed due to concerns about national security. The decision was made to protect citizens' data and privacy and prevent technology from stealing and transmitting user data outside India.

France's President Emmanuel Macron accused TikTok of content censorship and promoting internet addiction in 2022. In March 2023, France banned all "recreational applications" including TikTok, Twitter, Instagram, Netflix, and Candy Crush on government personnel's phones due to concerns about data security. Deviations could be approved for communicative purposes.

The Canadian government banned TikTok on all government-provided devices in February 2023, following a national security review under the Investment Canada Act. Montana was the first state to ban personal devices, but a federal judge prevented it from taking effect. In March 2024, the US House of Representatives passed



H.R. 7521, which would prohibit TikTok from using ByteDance within 180 days of becoming law. The US Senate approved H.R. 8038 in April, raising the divestment term to 270 days. President Joe Biden signed the bill into law on April 24, 2024.

B. An Exemplary of Developing State for Cancel Culture: “Türkiye”

Developing countries are unfortunately at the forefront of exploitation and cultural imperialism because of their small capital base and low to average labour force. Domestic capital and the market are not preferred because they are dysfunctional and more costly than global capital if the country's market is open to the outside world, and this causes the assimilation mechanism of cultural imperialism to gain strength and societies to degenerate both morally and culturally.

Among these countries, Turkia is one of the most exemplary countries in terms of agenda. So much so that when we look back, there is almost no one among Turkish social media celebrities and influencers with the most followers who have not been lynched and cancelled. In addition, many artists who make Turkish Rap and Trap music, which became popular especially after 2015, were arrested or tried without arrest and received various penalties for encouraging drug use in their works. In addition, Turkish society is in a serious captivity in terms of cultural degeneration, especially the members of Generation Z. A mass of people who are unaware of their own artistic, moral and material cultural structures is growing proportionally. This unfortunately increases the tendency to crime in direct proportion. Regardless of the deterrent quality and dimension of the law, the collapse of the moral values of the society increases the stain in terms of cancel culture and substance abuse.

Some of the cancelled Turkish social media influencers and celebrities are:

Cem Korkmaz: Korkmaz, who first became known as an employee of the Turkish branch of MediaKraft, which is the co-manager of the Oha Diyorum, YAPYAP, Oyun Delisi, BonbonTV and Liste Delisi channels on Youtube, was subjected to a serious lynching after he swore at some of his followers while drunk in a live broadcast on Periscope in 2016. MediaKraft then dismissed Cem Korkmaz from the company, citing this incident as the reason. Cem Korkmaz, who continued individually through Ben

Cem, committed suicide on 1 November 2017. Although the reason for suicide cannot be clearly identified as the incident and lynching, it would not be inconsistent to guess that it contributed to the suicidal tendency.

Ender Taş (YT channel name: TTO, Turkish Obsessed Player): Ender Taş, one of the Minecraft youtubers known for his Turkish minecraft videos and residing in Canada, was targeted in 2016, through a video with the accusation that he blasphemed the Qur'an with the conspiracy and blackmail of other youtubers Ahmet Aga, Gereksiz Oda and Anil Aga. After this slander, Ender Taş was lynched and cancelled by the entire social media public with unprecedented violence in history. Youtuber Turgut Ekim threatened Ender Taş via a Youtube video for allegedly blaspheming the Qur'an, saying that he would do very badly if he returned to Türkiye from Canada. After the lynching, the subscribers of his Youtube Channel decreased from 960.000 to 600.000 within a few weeks. Although he repeatedly made apologetic videos and tried to continue producing videos, Ender Taş had to quit Youtube due to new lynchings.

Figure: Thumbnail of a video of Ender Taş



Years later, it was later revealed by the youtuber with the pseudonym CharmQuell, that Ender Taş was framed, and Taş said that he had serious psychological problems after the lynching and that he was the person who insulted and swore at him and his

family the most in the country. Ahmet Aga, who was accused of planning the conspiracy (remarkably noticed that he has been bodybuilding in the intervening 7 years which can be a sign of narcissist personality disorder due to his show of strength during the denial video in Youtube), he did not speak about the alleged offence and stated that he accepted the cage fighting offer of Gereksiz Oda (Emrecan Önal), who was aware of the other conspiracy and tried to favour Ender. In short, this event is known as the most comprehensive and violent cancellation and lynching in the history of social media in Turkia.

Orkun Işıtmak: Orkun Işıtmak, The founder of the second most subscribed personal Youtube Channel, was exposed years ago with videos of him making offensive remarks to police officers during a protest. After this revelation, Işıtmak was insulted, lynched and tried to be cancelled with many different accusations, especially the accusation of treason. Işıtmak, who experienced a temporary decrease in the number of Youtube subscribers, managed to continue Youtube unlike TTO and the lynching was forgotten after a short time. After the lynching, Işıtmak apologised to everyone, stating that he was a 16-17 year old adolescent and acted with weak-willed, childish impulses in the videos in question. Today, the exposed videos have become a humour material and have inspired various memes.

Turkia's most famous Twitch streamer, Jahrein-Ahmet Sonuç, has been repeatedly lynched and cancelled for criticizing everything, but he continues his broadcasts with his loyal audience. The most famous lynching was when he played an independent Turkish video game called Erzurum without insulting it.

"Savaş Cebeci-Jahrein" Conflict: It is the process that started with Cebeci's insults to Jahrein and lynching of Cebeci After Jahrein made fun of a video of famous bodybuilder and vlogger Savaş Cebeci commenting on theology. Jahrein's unfair exposure of Cebeci has been publicly condemned, but Jahrein's allegations against Cebeci can give us many inferences in the context of personality disorders and social media use. Jahrein claimed that Cebeci told lies while presenting himself and therefore suffered from mythomania. He also claimed that Cebeci had a narcissistic personality disorder based on the fact that he humiliated and offended Jahrein and

many of his followers because of their thinness or obesity. In light of the available data, we can conclude that he is right in these claims.

Sometime after this incident, Kaan Kazgan, an MMA fighter who took Cebeci's past remark "I am a 190 man, I will not be beaten by a 70 kg man like that" to heart, challenged Cebeci to a cage fight. And yes, they met and fought in a field in Istanbul and Kaan Kazgan defeated Cebeci. Cebeci later posted a video in which he said he accepted defeat. Looking at his recent content, some claim that Cebeci has lost his old form and is in a worse state mentally than before. This is proof of how the conflict between the feeling of helplessness caused by being lynched and canceled and the feeling of heroism caused by being praised by his own fans can have dire consequences in the context of personality disorders.

Enes Batur Sungurtekin: Enes Batur, owner of the largest YouTube channel in Turkia, published a video in 2018 insulting his uncle Murat Sungurtekin and his wife without stating it was a joke. After being subjected to serious lynching, Batur apologized and claimed the video was a joke. Despite suffering image damage, Batur continued his YouTube career.

Ali Abdüsselam Yılmaz: Also known as Fester Abdü, owner of Deli mi Ne channel, jumped on the pitch for show purposes in the 14th minute of the Liverpool-Chelsea match in 2019. He and his friends, including a Twitch broadcaster with the pseudonym Unlostv, were detained and subjected to a serious lynching across the country. Some even suggested he should be stripped of his citizenship. Yılmaz and his friends, who were released after a while, managed to continue their media careers and were forgiven in a sense.

Examples of other influencers and phenomena that have been tried to be canceled and lynched in Turkia include: Kafalar, Berkcan Güven, Oğuzhan Uğur, Hayrettin, Lucifer Michaelson, Duygu Özaslan, Eren Karayılan, Duygu Köseoğlu, Alper Rende, Reynmen, Genç Hane, Oxichampion, Levo, Mesutv, Danla Bilic etc. (literally almost everybody)

Instances for Turkish celebrities who have been charged with encouraging drug use include the following:

Ezhel (Sercan İpekçioğlu): The court sentenced rap singer Sercan İpekçioğlu (Ezhel) to 1 year and 8 months in prison for "buying, accepting, possessing and using drugs or stimulants for use" and postponed the sentence for 5 years.

Rapper Onur Dinç, known as Khontkar: He was sentenced to 4 years and 2 months in prison for 'encouraging and possessing drugs'.

Efe Aydal: Famous Youtuber stated that he was prosecuted for the video he made to raise awareness about drug addiction with the following statements: "They saw my drug documentary called "Red Pill 2 - Drugs and Life" and issued an arrest warrant against me, thinking that I was encouraging drugs.

Youtuber Erkan Porçay: He was sentenced to 4 years and 2 months in prison on the grounds of "encouraging substance abuse" after he posted a parody video mocking rapper Ezhel on YouTube.

In addition to all these celebrities, there have also been people who are generally from the lower stratum in social media, who became famous and forgotten in an instant. The burst of self-confidence that these people have with their temporary excessive fame causes them to fall into a mental collapse with their oblivion.

In terms of exemplifying this situation, the videos of bodybuilder and vlogger Taylan Özgüç Danyıldız (pseudonym Testo Taylan), who started to shoot videos by visiting all these suddenly famous and then forgotten people at home in order to investigate this situation as a kind of documentary, shed light on us in terms of observing the psychology of individuals in this regard.

The Turkish social media influencers that Danyıldız has visited so far are as follows: Taksim Cenk, Çitos Efe, İbrahim Yılmaz, Tablet Reis, Eren Karayılan, Hakan Yağar, Rambo Okan (a fan of Fenerbahçe Sports Club), Mustafa, YakupTV, Yakışıklı Güvenlik, Hüseyin Aktepe, İsocan Kenobi and Halil Özışık.

Also in 2020, the 9-episode Turkish TV series "**Öğretmen**" (Teacher), based on the Japanese TV series Mr. Hiiragi's Homeroom, had a theme of raising awareness about cyberbullying through social media, cancel culture, and the victimization of social media celebrities for the advertising and logistics of the illegal drug trade, which made a serious impact on the Turkish public.

Another event related to the use of social media specific to Turkey occurred in 2020, when NASA announced that it would add human names to a chip inside the InSight vehicle and allow people to print their names for free. Applications from Turkey have far outpaced those from any other nation in NASA's latest initiative to deliver names to Mars in 2019.

More than 13 million Turkish applicants submitted their entries, far exceeding the 430,000 applications from the United States, which came in second place as of May 24, according to information on the space giant's official website. India showed great deal of interest in the symbolic campaign as well, with close to 410,000 applications. Mexico came in second with 94,000. This event also needs scrutinizing in the context of developing countries thus agenda.

C. Under-Developed States: Advantage or Disadvantage?

The location of less developed countries in the context of the agenda is influenced by the lower use of social media in proportion to the population due to infrastructure inadequacies, low literacy rates, and strict censorship policies. However, this situation also has positive consequences, such as preventing economic imperialism, capitalist, and global companies from exploiting themselves through social media.

In addition to these negative consequences, factors such as restrictions, lack of internet infrastructure, high taxes on companies, non-compliance with community rules through censorship policies, and xenophobia contribute to the low use of social media. Socialist thought argues that state control over foreign capital raises the labor force and protects workers against exploitation by large-scale global capital. However, large corporations advocate wage increases by the state to eliminate competitors in the market, contradicting this argument.

This shift of exploitation from foreign capital to domestic capital results in an increase in exploitation with a smaller capital volume and employment power compared to foreign capital. This is one of the biggest contradictions of communism as an alternative political economy model presented as an alternative to capitalism. Techno-capital created by social media companies through advertising revenues has become the point where the transformation of capitalism has brought us to.

The rulers of underdeveloped countries must decide whether to protect themselves against techno-capital or submit to it or adopt a hybrid model. It is up to the rulers of these countries to make an accounting of which option will be more profitable in total.

V. BEING A REPRESENTATIVE IN THIS COMMITTEE

As the committee academy, the first and foremost thing that we ask from you as delegates is to read the study guide thoroughly, understand and discuss it thoroughly before coming to the committee. It is recommended that you do not read the following sections until you have read the Theoretical Framework section, because in order to understand the phenomena and concepts described in chapter IV, you must first be familiar with the terms used in the text.

After reading the Guide, we would like you to find an answer to each question in the questions to be covered section and take notes. We would like you to formulate your answers in the light of your country's' past actions and current attitudes. We expect you to be coherent in your argumentation and that ideas are both institutionally and ethically justifiable.

Also, since it is obvious that the agenda may make many references to social media and celebrities, which are an important part of our daily lives, we ask you to maintain seriousness within the committee and to be aware that you will be warned in the strongest possible terms if we detect any violation of diplomatic ethics and seriousness. As you know, it is strictly forbidden to laugh, make fun of, indulge in complacency, joke and make jokes in the committee through the ROP. We kindly ask you to pay attention to these rules, especially when giving examples about "Cancel Culture".

We also need to clarify the points you should take into account when formulating your own positions. The relationship of the agenda to the countries you represent has a number of almost contradictory consequences in the short and long term.

The most prominent example of this phenomenon is the shrinking of the countries' production volume and thus their economic volume. While the use of social media may grow the economies of developed countries in the short and even medium term due to the increase in the revenue volume of the social media companies that depend on them, in the long term, the decrease in the production efficiency of students and

workers due to excessive use of social media is predicted to result in a decline in the revenue hence in the economic power of the countries.

In undeveloped countries, the low use of social media allows them to increase their production capacity, i.e. their productivity, but it is not possible to talk about a time interval sufficient to close the gap arising from the lack of social media-based income. However, in the long run, in a conjuncture where developed countries restrict the use of social media only for business purposes, it is possible for undeveloped countries to make social media breakthroughs in a controlled manner with these restrictions, and the speed of their production volumes, which can already increase, can increase even more with the logistics and communication facilities provided by social media tools.

As for the increase in the crime rate due to substance abuse, you should determine your attitude by taking into account the fact that the cumulative number of people who look up to drugs through social media is higher in countries where illegal access to drugs is easier due to inadequate control. If you represent a country where substance use is already poorly regulated, you are expected to take a more radical stance on social media restrictions. In the context of the illusion caused by narcissistic individuals presenting themselves differently on social media and the prediction that jealousy and impulsivity caused by others will increase crime rates, it is important that you do not forget the degree of your responsibility in light of the data that narcissistic personality disorder is more common in developed countries where the extremely wealthy people live and developing countries which communities made up of people who think they own the world because of the not-so-much wealth they acquired later in life.

Further Reading:

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<http://umu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1774245/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

<https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/20220208->

[DEA_Social%20Media%20Drug%20Trafficking%20Threat%20Overview.pdf](#)

https://www.addicta.com.tr/Content/files/sayilar/32/ADDCT_April_2022-33-40.pdf

<https://www.addictioncenter.com/drugs/social-media->

[addiction/treatment/#:~:text=Treatment%20interventions%20for%20social%20media,other%20holistic%20forms%20of%20treatment.">addiction/treatment/#:~:text=Treatment%20interventions%20for%20social%20media,other%20holistic%20forms%20of%20treatment.](#)

VI. QUESTIONS TO BE COVERED

- Which kind of national legislations can be implemented against social media for prohibitions of drug-related sharing?
- How governments can regulate disincentive punishments towards celebrities which encourage people to drugs?
- How algorithms those detect drug-related and insulting contents automatically can be constituted by social media companies and verified by the governments?
- How funds can be supplied for the usage in psychological counselling and psychiatric checkup through the public services or by ticket system?
- How immediate support mechanisms can be established for the people who are cancelled such as the suicide hotline 988?
- What kind of procedures and by what means can be implemented to make people aware of passively excluding the person they want to lynch virtually instead of lynching, tagging and blacklisting them?
- What kind of other disincentive mechanisms can be originated for limiting individual social media usage such as increased public service announcements, social media ads and putting reminders on social media apps' software rather than those radical actions implemented in different countries such as totally prohibition, bandwidth throttling and censorship? (which are generally politic intended)
- Whom can be given duty for PSA's (public service ad) from celebrities those are voluntary throughout the long-term awareness creation about social media addiction?
- How can the dilemma that while raising awareness about the harms of drugs by social media or other ways, this awareness itself may encourage people to use drugs be explained and solved in the light of universal or particular statistical data?
- In order to protect those who are dissatisfied with themselves both materially and mentally, or who are constantly negatively obsessed with themselves, how can

the public be made to adopt the realities that people's states on social media are generally not real and that narcissistic individuals can always share happy and edited content and that almost no one shares an unhappy state on social media in the most effective way?

- How can the recreational use and abuse of ADHD medications (Ritalin, Concerta, Medikinet, Adderall, etc.) for non-medical reasons such as exam preparation and artistic production be prevented, except for people with a clear diagnosis of ADHD?
- How can we prevent people from labelling and denigrating each other or different dyadic relationships as narcissistic, borderline, dependent, asocial, toxic, etc. as a false consequence of awareness of personality disorders?
- Apart from substances whose trade and use are legally prohibited or restricted more strictly than others, how can the sharing of partially tolerated substances such as cigarettes and alcohol as content on social media and the commercial instrumentalization of social media be prevented with similar but different legal regulations and strict controls?
- What kind of legal regulations can governments impose on social media companies to strengthen the automatic inappropriate content detection software of applications to monitor private accounts, especially those on Instagram, especially those belonging to female users, where the number of followers is low and individuals only give access to content to their close circles, which makes it more common to share content related to substance use and therefore more difficult to report?
- How can the control mechanisms of software that checks the age of users trying to access adult-only content be strengthened to be more rigorous and stringent?
- What kind of temporary security support can be quickly provided by governments to people being lynched on social media to protect them from the threats of lynchers until the intensity of the ongoing lynching subsides, and what measures can be taken that can be included in the hotline procedure?

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