Outline

Topic: Treat addicts with warmth

Thesis statement:Should we take away the money spent on isolation and treatment for addicts and put it into programs that help addicts reintegrate into society

Organization: Order of logic

Main points:

1. The methods now adopted by our government have little effect, compared with foreign countries (Portugal)

2. Context matters, too. Vietnam

大家好，我是袁梦瑶，今天我演讲的主题是：政府是否应该加大帮助瘾君子重返社会的投入。也许每当有人提起吸毒，我们都认为这离我们的生活很远，但是事实上现在吸毒正在向低龄化趋势发展。2015年曾经发布过一组统计数据，在全国的现有吸毒人数中，18-35岁的占百分之60.5，他们中有很多人都并非自愿沾染上毒瘾，并且一旦沾染就意味着被社会所排斥，前途渺茫。所以我们青年人也应该更加关注毒品问题。这也是为什么我们应该思考政府是否应该加大帮助瘾君子重返社会投入。

这个是我的目录，我的演讲主要分为两部分，第一部分是我国政府目前戒毒资金的走向和取得的成果。第二部分是将资金投入重返社会带来的影响。

首先我们来谈谈我国现在戒毒资金的投入方向。我国现今的戒毒资金绝大多数都用于支撑隔离式脱瘾疗法。其措施主要就是传统疗法和手术戒毒。传统疗法是通过强制戒毒，药物代替治疗以及心理干预来戒毒。在这种强制性戒毒的环境下，瘾君子的自残率和自杀率都大大提升。而手术戒毒是一种高风险手术，患者需要承担如伤口感染、水肿甚至脑出血等这样的手术风险。并且手术戒毒会产生对周围事物的关注程度降低、懒散、交流减少等副作用。即使是在这两种代价极大的脱瘾治疗下，根据中国戒毒研究所的调查，复吸率达到了百分之九十。也就是说我国的资金投入在隔离式戒毒中所取得的成果甚微，远不能解决日益严重的毒品问题。我们需要探索出一条更有效地方法。

如果政府增加在帮助瘾君子重返社会方面的投入将会有什么效果呢？我选取了一个真实的案例来探索帮助瘾君子重返社会会有什么影响。

我选取的例子是葡萄牙毒品合法化的历史。

在八十年代，葡萄牙吸毒的人随处可见，这导致了抢劫盗窃事件频发。于是葡萄牙政府大胆的推行了毒品合法化。葡萄牙政府首先在改变群众观念上做了极大的努力，人们对瘾君子的称呼逐渐从毒虫变成了使用药物的人。这使得瘾君子更加被社会所包容。政府还会通过支付瘾君子戒毒后半年内一半工资的政策来帮助瘾君子更容易地得到一份工作。这使瘾君子重返社会后也能找到自己的价值。几年后，奇迹发生了，吸毒的人减少了一半，毒品滥用、艾滋病、吸毒死亡等与吸毒有关的犯罪数量急剧下降，官方数据是从每百万人中有104个案例到仅有3个案例。其实这也正证明了加大帮助瘾君子重返社会资金投入的必要性。转变人民观念，福利支持瘾君子找工作都离不开政府的资金支持。而正是瘾君子在重返社会后感受到的社会对他们的包容，以及工作为他们重新与社会搭建起的与社会的正向的桥梁，帮助他们彻底戒毒。如果我们的社会可以加大在帮助他们重返社会方面的投资，也许我们也会取得像葡萄牙这样的成绩。

综上，我认为政府应该加大在帮助吸毒者重返社会方面的投资。如果吸毒者在戒毒后感受到的是一个充满爱的社会和前途光明的自己，他们不再碰毒品的概率自然大大提升。

Hello everyone, I am Yuan Mengyao. The topic of my speech today is: Should the government increase investment in helping drug addicts reintegrate into society? Perhaps whenever someone mentions drug use, we all think that it is far away from our lives, but in fact drug use is now trending towards a younger age. A set of statistical data was released in 2021. Among the current number of drug addicts in our country, those aged 18-35 accounted for 60.5%. Many of them did not voluntarily become addicted to drugs, and once infected, it means being Rejected by society, with little future ahead. So we young people should also pay more attention to the drug problem. This is why we should think about whether the government should invest more in helping addicts reintegrate into society.

This is my content. My speech is mainly divided into two parts. The first part is about the direction and achievements of our government's current drug rehabilitation funds. The second part is the impact of putting money into reintegration.

First of all, let's talk about the investment direction of our country's current drug rehabilitation funds. The vast majority of my country's current drug rehabilitation funds are used to support isolated addiction treatment. Its main measures are traditional therapy and surgical detoxification. Traditional therapy is to detoxify through compulsory detoxification, drug substitution therapy and psychological intervention. In such an environment of compulsory detoxification, the self-harm and suicide rates of addicts have greatly increased. Surgical detoxification is a high-risk operation, and patients need to bear such surgical risks as wound infection and even cerebral hemorrhage. And surgical detoxification will produce side effects such as reduced attention to surrounding things, laziness, and reduced communication. Even with these two extremely costly detoxification treatments, according to a survey by the China Drug Rehabilitation Institute, the relapse rate has reached 90%. That is to say, our country's capital investment in isolated drug rehabilitation has achieved little results, and it is far from solving the increasingly serious drug problem. We need to find a more effective way.

What would happen if the government increased its spending on helping addicts reintegrate into society? I use a real case to explore the impact of helping an addict reintegrate into society.

My chosen example is the history of the legalization of drugs in Portugal.

In the 1980s, drug users were everywhere in Portugal, which led to frequent robberies and thefts. So the Portuguese government boldly promoted the legalization of drugs. The Portuguese government first made great efforts to change the perception of the masses, and the name of addict gradually changed from poisonous insects to drug users. This makes addicts more socially inclusive. The government will also helped addicts get a job more easily through a policy that pays them half of their wages for six months after they are rehabilitated. This allows addicts to find their worth when they return to society. A few years later, miracles occurred, The number of drug users has fallen by half, and the number of drug-related crimes, such as drug abuse, AIDS and drug deaths, has fallen sharply, from 104 cases per million to just three in the official data.In fact, this also proves the need to increase the investment of funds to help addicts reintegrate into society. Changing people's perceptions and help addicts to find jobs are inseparable from the government's financial support.It is the tolerance of the society that addicts feel after they return to the society, and the positive bridge that work builds for them to rebuild with the society, which helps them completely quit drugs. If our society can invest more in their reintegration, perhaps we will also achieve something like Portugal.

In summary, I think the government should invest more in helping drug addicts reintegrate into society. If drug addicts feel a loving society and a bright future after quitting, their chances of not touching drugs will naturally increase greatly.