STUDY OF DRUG ADDICTION AMONG YOUTHS INTAKE FOR ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWED BY SOCIETY OR CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Drug misuse is a serious social issue that is affecting young people all over the world. Drug use harms not only the user, but also his family and the wider community. Drug abuse and addiction are not limited to any one social group or class. It impacts not only those who are impoverished and miserable, but also those who come from wealthy homes and live in better environments with better control over their children. The United Nations has taken the lead in educating people in many countries about the risks associated with drug usage and illegal drug trafficking. Every year on June 26th, people all over the world mark The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to raise awareness among both drug users and those battling the drug trade. The primary goal of the Day is to manage drug supplies while simultaneously lowering demand. The most vulnerable demographic in the world is now considered to be young people. In India, drug misuse is a common problem among the young people who make up the nation's best human resource. Drug misuse has a negative impact on many facets of society and is a global phenomenon. It has been observed that even athletes, who represent the pride and riches of nations, are compelled to use various medications. In sports, drug usage is more prevalent among athletes who want to fulfil their dreams of winning the world championship. Developing nations like India were ignorant of the current trend in drug misuse. On special occasions, the tribal communities used to serve locally produced beverages.

KEY WORDS: Drug Addiction, Youths, Entertainment, Allowed, Society, Culture.

INTRODUCTION

All citizens should have access to a free existence that allows them to enjoy their loved ones, friends, and leisure activities. Such a universal concern cannot be used as an example of international objectives. The social life of a country is more than just the sum of its people's aspirations and ideals. The welfare of its residents is just one of the goals the country has, which has a life of its own. As the year 2000 draws near, humankind is facing hitherto unheard-of dangers to its survival and well-being. Future growth has been hampered by the latter part of this century's inability to take decisive action.

The globe now has a 5 billion-person population. 1.2 billion people reside in industrialised nations, whereas 3.8 billion live in developing nations. In terms of both growth rates and the absolute population increase, the effects of this worldwide rise will differ greatly within and within the regions. Nearly everywhere, social systems are likewise in turmoil or decline. The poor get poorer and the rich get richer according to current trends, which also apply to the people. The stability of societies is threatened by these widening gaps, with unpredictable results. Additionally, the social fabric is being torn apart practically everywhere due to violence, human rights violations, drug misuse, AIDS, and other issues.

DRUG ADDICTION: Drug addiction is a condition that results from drug use that is both damaging to the person and to society as a whole.

The term "addictive behaviour" refers to any action including substance misuse that has started to physically, mentally, and socially hurt and destroy a person.

ABUSE: According to the international drug control convention, abusing a drug or substance is consuming it improperly, excessively, or without permission.

Drug misuse is the use of a substance that interferes with social or physical functioning. It is prohibited to consume drugs in high doses for no legitimate medical purpose.

Drug dependence is a condition when a person becomes physically or psychologically reliant on a substance after beginning to use it. It is a psychological or physical state that demonstrates how a living thing or the body and a drug interact. A compulsion to consume drugs continuously in order to feel their effects is one of the behaviours and behavioural responses that define drug dependency. The terms "craving" and "tolerance" are related to reliance

MEANING OF DRUGS, DRUGS ADDICTION & DRUG ABUSE

Drugs are substances that alter how biological systems function as a result of their chemical makeup. The biological systems cover things like breathing, growing, excreting, moving about, and reproducing. When drugs like paradox, antibiotics, cough mixtures, etc. are used as recommended by the doctor, they are typically referred to as medicines, and the effects may be advantageous. Again, it has been discovered that some additional medications can have negative effects instead of positive ones.

Drug abuse only refers to situations in which individuals use drugs solely to alter their moods and exhibit impaired conduct or social functioning as a result. It refers to long-term, irregular, excessive, frequently illegal drug usage that is done in a way that is beyond accepted medical protocol. Drug abuse is the term used to describe the misuse of all types of drugs, both legal and illicit.

STAGES OF DRUG ABUSE TO ADDICTION:

Drug addiction does not immediately result from drug use. He or she initially starts out using drugs, develops a drug habit, and subsequently turns into a drug addict. Drug abuse has several stages, including drug use, drug habit, and drug addiction.

Drug use that occurs on a daily basis without any obvious pattern does not become a habit; nevertheless, when a person starts to want drugs, it does. The British Government's Brain Committee described drug habituation as a condition brought on by the repeated use of drugs in 1964, in accordance with WHO standards. Its traits include a desire (but not a requirement) to keep taking the medicine because to the sensation of enhanced wellbeing it produces.

DRUG ABUSE AND YOUTH

Youth is defined by the Cambridge English Dictionary as the age range between childhood and adulthood. 40% of Indians are under 20 years old, according to the 2011 census. According to the Times of India, 9% of India's population is above the age of 60, while 50% of the population is between the ages of 20 and 59. Young people aged 15 to 29 make up 27.5% of the population. By 2025, India is anticipated to overtake the United States, China, and Japan as the fourth-largest economy in the world, with a GDP contribution of 5.5% to 6%. By 2020, India's population is projected to reach 1.3 billion, with a median age of 28—significantly lower than the median ages for China and Japan.

By 2020, India's working population is projected to reach 592 million, second only to China, indicating that youth will significantly contribute to the nation's economic development. Despite the fact that there are many young people working in our country, today's kids face problems like drug usage. Unfortunately, among young people, the trend of drug usage has drastically escalated. Numerous research have shown that the majority of juvenile drug users began using drugs between the ages of 14 and 16 with the biggest percentage being discovered between the ages of 18 and 19. Drug misuse is a significant contributor to the rise in teenage delinquent behaviour in society. As a result, there is an urgent need to stop the spread of drug-related crimes and the menace of drug usage, as doing so could have disastrous effects.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research design aids the researcher in making decisions regarding the subjects to be observed and the sort of analysis to be applied in order to interpret the data in any kind of research. The choice of research design in social science is influenced by the study's objectives and the environment in which it is carried out. A research design is the organisation of conditions for data collection and analysis in a way that tries to combine relevance to the study purpose with economy in technique, according to Claire Selltiz and others.

The goals of a research problem are closely tied to research designs. Therefore, the types of study designs include exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, and experimental. The researcher employed an experimental research design for this investigation.

DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

By drawing sound conclusions from the research study, an experimental research design allows the researcher to evaluate hypotheses regarding the links between independent and dependent variables.

As a result, the conceptual framework through which the experiment is carried out is referred to as the experimental research design. Therefore, experimental research design is essentially observation under controlled conditions.

The problem must be identified and defined, hypotheses must be developed and their effects must be calculated, and then an Experimental Research Design must be created with the aim of including all the aspects, conditions, and relationships of the consequences.

Following only-Experimental Research Design, before after Experimental Research Design, and Ex-post-Facto

Research Design are the three different types of experimental research designs. The "Before-After" Experimental Research Design was employed in this investigation.

TECHNIQUES FOR COLLECTING DATA

The means used by the researcher to get the necessary data on the respondents are referred to as the data collecting methods. The researcher employed two main strategies for gathering data for this study, which are as follows:

Observation: In addition to being one of the most common activities of daily living, observation is a fundamental instrument of scientific inquiry. "Observation may be characterised as systematic viewing, coupled with evaluation of visible phenomena," wrote P.V. Young.

The respondent's circumstances and behaviour were precisely and thoroughly observed by the researcher throughout the investigation.

Interview: An interview is a close encounter or conversation that involves talking to two or more people. The interview method offers the chance to get the genuine facts regarding the issue under study and can be applied with practically all demographic groups.

With the aid of an interview schedule she had created with pertinent questions, the researcher in the current study interviewed the respondents. The researcher's focused and structured interview included questions that were pre-planned and determined in advance and were listed in the interview agenda.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data have been examined by the researcher in order to get the necessary findings. The completed interview schedules underwent a careful review, editing, and processing. Accordingly, the data have been assessed, examined, and analysed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The term "respondent profile" refers to the respondents' personal information. It is typically used to describe a person's traits and learning requirements, to take the lead on significant educational, social, economic, and political decisions for a specific person, or to guide tailored lesson design. The respondents' profiles are crucial to the success of the entire investigation. In social research, the respondent's profile is one of the most crucial variables

to assess the world's socioeconomic and psychological condition. Age, educational attainment, economic standing, religion and caste, occupation and marital status, among other factors, are covered in the research's profile of respondents. The most significant variables are those that affect a person's behaviour patterns. The term "social environment" refers to any group that combines different aspects of an individual, such as attitude, thinking, and behaviour. Respondents in this study are drug addicts from two de-addiction facilities. The key findings are as follows. Important information was gathered from the respondents using an in-depth interview technique using a well-structured and pertinent interview schedule.

DRUG INTAKE FOR ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWED BY SOCIETY OR CULTURE

Drug misuse is accepted in the society or culture of the respondent, as shown in Table No. .1. The majority of respondents, or 98%, indicated that drug misuse is not tolerated in their society or culture, while just 2% of respondents disagreed.

The majority of respondents, or 98% of them, clearly believe that drug misuse is not acceptable in their society or culture.

TABLE NO.1.

DRUGS INTAKE FOR ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWED BY SOCIETY OR CULTURE

Responses	Number of the Respondents	Percentage
Yes	4	2
No	196	98
Total	**200**	**100**

AFFECT OF DRUG ADDICTION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF FAMILY

The drug addiction habits of the respondents are shown in Table No. 2, which has an impact on their families' social standing. The majority of respondents (91%), who gave neutral responses, said that their drug use has no effect on their families' social standing. However, 9% of respondents said this.

This leads to the conclusion that the majority of respondents, or 91% of them, believe their drug use has no negative impact on their families' social standing.

TABLE NO. 2

AFFECT OF DRUG ADDICTION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF FAMILY

Responses	Number of the Respondents	Percentage
Positive	0	0
Negative	18	9
Neutral	182	91
Total	**200**	**100**

FEELING AFTER WATCHING THE EFFECT OF DRUG ADDICTION ON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE FAMILY

Table No. 2 displays the reactions of the respondents to the impact of drug addiction on the family's social standing. 77% of respondents said they were feeling indifferent after seeing how drug use affects their family' social standing, while 23% said they were feeling awful.

Thus, it may be deduced that the majority of respondents, or 77%, indicated that they felt neutral after seeing how drug use affected their family' social standing.

TABLE NO. 3

FEELING AFTER WATCHING THE EFFECT OF DRUG ADDICTIONON THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE FAMILY

Responses	Number of theRespondents	Percentage
Good	0	0
Bad	46	23
Neutral	154	77
Total	**200**	**100**

PERFORMANCE OF THE RESPONDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL /OCCUPATIONAL FIELD

Performance of the Respondents in the educational and professional domains is shown in Table No. 4. The majority of respondents, or 49%, stated that their performance in the educational or occupational field was below average, followed by 40% of respondents who stated that their performance was above average, 8% of respondents who stated that their performance was average, and 2% of respondents who stated that their performance was poor.

TABLE NO. 4

PERFORMANCE OF THE RESPONDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL /OCCUPATIONAL FIELD

Responses	Number of theRespondents	Percentage
Average	14	8
Above Average	66	40
Poor	4	2
Failure	82	49
Other	0	0
Total	**166**	**100**

FREQUENCY REGARDING THE CHANGE OF SCHOOL/OCCUPATION

The frequency with which respondents switch their school or job is seen in Table No. 5. 89% of respondents, or the majority, said they had changed schools or jobs more than three times. Following closely behind are 6% of respondents who had changed jobs or schools three times, 4% of respondents who had changed jobs or schools twice, and 1% of respondents who had never changed jobs or schools.

TABLE NO.5

FREQUENCY REGARDING THE CHANGE OF SCHOOL/OCCUPATION

Responses (in a one week)	Number of theRespondents	Percentage
One times	0	0
Two times	6	4

Three times	10	6
More than three times	148	89
Never	2	1
Total	**166**	**100**

REASON TO CHANGE THE SCHOOL/OCCUPATION

The respondents' reasons for changing their school or career are shown in Table No. 6. 96% of respondents said they changed their school or occupation because of work-related stress, while 35% said it was because of a transfer, 17% said it was for their children's education, 7% listed other reasons, and 6% said it was because of a family member's chronic illness.

The majority of respondents, or 96%, stated that they changed their education or employment as a result of the job's stress. Thus, the third hypothesis—that people turn to drug addiction as a form of stress relief from their jobs and school—is proven.

TABLE NO.6.

REASON TO CHANGE THE SCHOOL/OCCUPATION

Responses	Number of the Respondents	Percentage
Due to transfer	58	35
Due to chronic disease of family member	10	6
Due to work stress the job	158	96
Due to education ofchildren	28	17
Other	12	7
Base	**164**	**100**

CONCLUSION

The most challenging portions of any research study are the introduction and conclusion; nevertheless, even if the body is typically simpler to write, it still needs a framework. The introduction acts as a bridge to get our researchers from their daily lives to the scene of our analysis, and the conclusion can act as a bridge to return our readers, academics, and upcoming researchers to their regular lives. The researcher might condition a personal point of view when the data they have gathered support it. A conclusion is a declaration of fact that should be composed of words, statistics, or statistical measures weaved into a meaningful statement. The recommendations are based on the study's findings and include a thorough explanation of the suggested course of action based on the importance of the findings. Every social science research project aims to learn more about social reality, especially from the perspective of bringing about further improvement. In order to give upcoming researchers the chance to gather their thoughts on the subject at one time, it becomes necessary for the researcher to deliver their findings. Additionally, it becomes vital to make recommendations on ways to make the situation better. Extensive explanations of this discovery have been given in earlier chapters. In light of it, the researcher would like to make some suggestions.

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