



A Sociological Study of the increasing prevalence of drug abuse among Youth

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.12235079

Abstract:

Drug addiction is a chronic mental disease. Drug addiction is a substance whose consumption gives an experience of intoxication and with continuous consumption, a person becomes addicted to it. Many types of intoxicants are prevalent in our society like liquor, whiskey, rum, beer, and Mahua. Handi etc. are socially recognized. Apart from this, many illegal substances are quite popular like Bhang, Ganja, Charas, Heroine, Brown Sugar Cocaine, etc. Medicines prescribed by doctors for sleep or anxiety or stress are also used as intoxicants. Tobacco-containing substances like cigarettes, khaini, zarda, gutka, beedi, etc. also come under them. The problem of consumption of intoxicating substances is not only in India. So, it remains a serious public issue even in developed and developing countries of the world. Due to which this addiction is spreading like an epidemic among the youth of the country. Due to the consumption of drugs, the trend of crime and violence is developing day by day in the world. Every year on 26 June, International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed. It is celebrated to make the entire world, especially the youth, aware of the dangers of trucks.

Key Words: drug abuse, Alcohol, social, trafficking.

Introduction:

In today's time, drug abuse has become a big challenge. A large section of youth has fallen prey to it. Today, people are spoiling their lives by consuming intoxicating substances. These substances give intoxication for some time to the person. There is a pleasant feeling, but as soon as the intoxication wears off, the person wants to take it again. Within a few days, he becomes addicted to these substances. Drugs are being secretly sold in schools and colleges, which are destroying the future of the youth. After consuming these drugs, they get addicted soon. After that, people are not able to leave it even if they want to. Children lose their pocket money. They start taking it after spending it quickly or after consuming it, it completely ruins the person. Today, these substances and drugs are being sent secretly in many states of the country.

International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking:

The International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed on June 26th each year. This day is dedicated to raising awareness about the major global issue of drug abuse and the illegal drug trade. It serves as an opportunity for governments, organizations, and individuals to come together to promote drug prevention, education, and treatment programs, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in combating drug trafficking.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays a significant role in coordinating activities for this day, emphasizing the importance of addressing drug-related issues from both a public health and law enforcement perspective. Through campaigns, events, and educational initiatives, the day aims to highlight the devastating effects of drug abuse on individuals, families, and communities worldwide, while also advocating for effective strategies to tackle the problem.

Various activities are organized on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, including seminars, workshops, exhibitions, and outreach programs, to promote awareness and encourage local, national, and international action. Additionally, the day serves as a platform for sharing information, best practices, and resources to support efforts to prevent drug abuse, provide treatment and rehabilitation services, and combat drug trafficking networks.

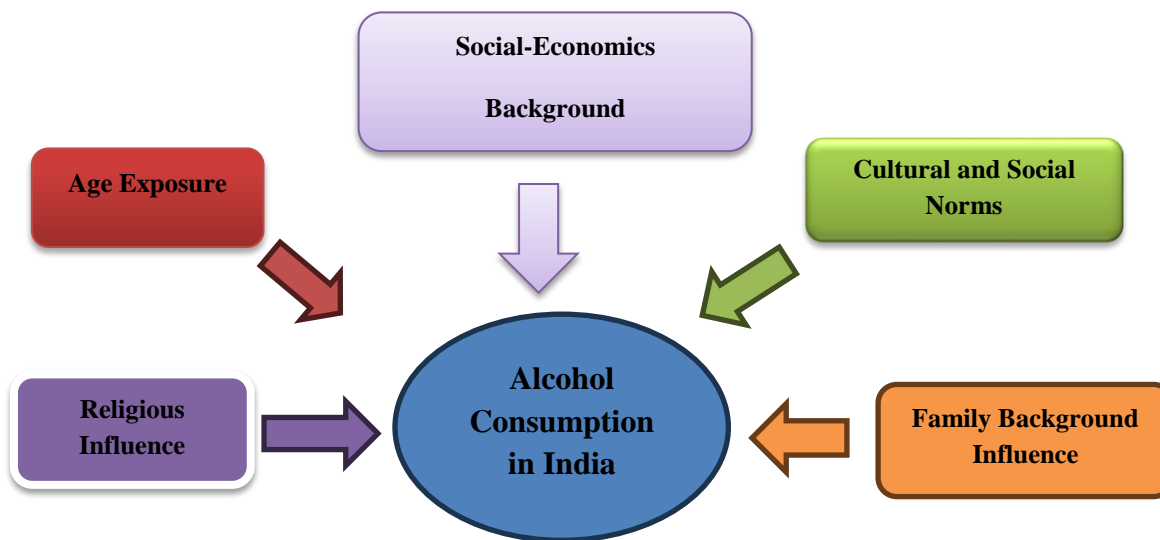
International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was first celebrated by the United Nations Assembly in 1987. According to the World Drugs Report 2017, released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, about a quarter billion people worked less in the year 2015. have once used drugs of these, approximately 29.5 million people or 0.6 percent of the global adult population suffered from substance use disorders, including drug addiction.

National Anti-Drug Day is celebrated every year on 2nd October in India, the objective of which is to keep India free from drugs and to maintain its talent. Consuming drugs is the most harmful trend in our society. This trend is not only for the individual but also for the society. Affects equally and reduces the ability to give rationally and gives priority to drug abuse over career, family, friends, and civic sense. National Programs related to the Prevention of Drug Addiction Abuse and Anti-Trafficking Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Social Justice and

Empowerment Government of India are engaged with policies and de-addiction programs for demand the reduction of alcohol and drugs in the country
Alcohol consumption a significant concern in India :

Alcohol consumption in India has been a significant concern, with various social, health, and economic implications. While alcohol has been part of Indian culture for centuries, its consumption has risen dramatically in recent years, particularly among younger demographics and in urban areas.

Several factors contribute to alcohol consumption in India:



Other factors contribute to this trend:

1. **Changing lifestyles:** Rapid urbanization, economic growth, and Westernization of culture have led to changes in lifestyle and social norms, including increased acceptance and consumption of alcohol.
2. **Marketing and advertising:** Aggressive marketing and advertising campaigns by alcohol companies, coupled with easy accessibility of alcoholic beverages, have contributed to increased consumption.
3. **Stress and social pressures:** Stressful lifestyles, peer pressure, and societal expectations often drive individuals to seek solace or relaxation through alcohol consumption.
4. **Cultural factors:** While alcohol has been traditionally used in social and religious contexts in India, there has been a shift towards its recreational consumption, leading to increased consumption levels.
5. **Economic Factors:** Economic factors play a significant role in alcohol consumption. Rising disposable incomes, particularly among the middle class and urban populations, have led to increased affordability of alcoholic beverages. Economic development and urbanization also

contribute to changes in lifestyle and consumption habits.

Despite efforts to address alcohol abuse, India faces challenges such as inadequate enforcement of regulations, cultural acceptance of alcohol consumption, and limited access to treatment services. A concerted effort involving government agencies, healthcare providers, civil society, and the private sector is essential to tackle the rising burden of alcohol consumption in India effectively

“Understanding these factors is crucial for developing effective interventions and policies to address alcohol consumption and its associated harms in India. Public health initiatives, regulatory measures, community-based interventions, and awareness campaigns can all contribute to promoting responsible drinking and reducing alcohol-related harm in the country.”

Solutions to overcome alcohol abuse and challenges:

Here are some key points regarding alcohol consumption in India:

1. **Public Awareness and Education:** Implement comprehensive public awareness campaigns to educate individuals, families, and communities about the harmful effects of alcohol abuse. These campaigns should emphasize the health

risks, social consequences, and legal implications of excessive alcohol consumption.

2. **Addressing Social Determinants of Health:** Recognize and address the social determinants of alcohol abuse, such as poverty, unemployment, homelessness, and mental health issues. Investing in social welfare programs, economic opportunities, affordable housing, and mental health services can help address underlying factors contributing to alcohol misuse.
3. **Training and Capacity Building:** Provide training and capacity building for healthcare professionals, law enforcement personnel, educators, and community leaders to effectively address alcohol abuse and support individuals in need of assistance. This may include training on screening and brief intervention techniques, trauma-informed care, and cultural competency.
4. **Research and Evaluation:** Invest in research and evaluation to better understand the effectiveness of alcohol prevention and intervention strategies, identify emerging trends and challenges, and inform evidence-based policymaking and program development.
5. **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Foster collaboration and partnerships among government agencies, healthcare providers, community organizations, advocacy groups, and the private sector to coordinate efforts, share resources, and maximize impact in addressing alcohol abuse and its consequences.

“Alcohol consumption in India is a complex issue influenced by a variety of cultural, social, economic, and regulatory factors. Alcohol has been a part of Indian culture for centuries, with various traditional beverages and rituals associated with its consumption. However, patterns of alcohol consumption have evolved over time, particularly with urbanization, globalization, and changing lifestyles.”

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