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A Study of Adolescents Regarding Drug Abuse in Punjab

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ABSTRACT: The main focus of this paper was to study the awareness of adolescents regarding the drug abuse in State of Punjab. The word Drug is commonly used in today's day to day life. Even the word medicine is used as a drug in a way which refers to biological or chemical components used for pharmaceutical or therapeutic purpose to prevent or treat disease. The data was collected from a sample of 100 students of schools affiliated to C.B.S.E. and affiliated to P.S.E.B. Mohali. The result was found; There is no significant difference between students of C.B.S.E. and P.S.E.B. towards the reason for drug abuse. There is no significant gender difference between school students of P.S.E.B towards reason of Drug abuse. There is no significant difference between school students of C.B.S.E. and P.S.E, B towards Awareness for Drug Abuse

KEYWORDS: Adolescence – The one word last characterizes is' change is psychological, sociological and physiological. "BIGGER AND HUNT"

I. INTRODUCTION

The word "EDUCATION" has been derived from the Latin word *educatum*. In Latin "e" means "inside" and "going head". Education attempts to develop the personality of an individual and prepares him for the life as the member of the society. Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man. Like fire in a piece of flint, knowledge exists in the mind. Suggestion is the friction which brings it out. Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which knowledge, skills and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, research or simply through auto didacticism. Generally, it occurs through any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts.

.Drug is thought to originate from "drogue", possibility deriving later into "drogevat" from Middle Dutch meaning "dry barrels", referring to medicinal plants preserved in them. A drug is a substance which may have medical performance enhancing or other effects when taken or put into a human body or body of another animal and is not considered a food or exclusively a food. A medicine is a drug taken to cure or ameliorate any symptoms of an illness or medical conditions or may be used as preventive medicine that has future benefits but does not treat any existing and pre-existing diseases or symptoms. A drug is an organic substance that effects the nervous system when introduced in the body. The word "drug" derived from the French word "drogue" that means "a dry herb". In general drugs are chemical agents or substances which taken in small quantities will prevent relieve or cure diseases.

A medicine used of the word drug in this way refers to biological or chemical compound used for pharmaceutical or therapeutic purposes, to prevent or treat disease, or otherwise alter physiological processes. In this context, the word drug may or may not mean that substance has a psychoactive effect, as it refers to the broad spectrum or medicines used to treat any ailment. Referring to medical substances as drugs is particularly common in North America and is reflected in the term "drug store." In contrast, a place where medication prescriptions are filled and or the counter medications are purchased is typically called a "chemist" or "pharmacy" in Britain, where medicines are rarely referred to as "drugs".

As psychoactive substance, the word drug is sometimes used to refer specifically to those chemical or biological substances used to alter consciousness, especially for recreational reason and to produce euphoria, but which carry risks and potential to harm. This is the most common used of the word "drug" in Britain. Drug in this context may or may

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not be forms of medication. Sometime might say, for example, that "Alcohol is a drug" meaning , "Alcohol is a substance used to alter consciousness, and especially induce euphoria and /or to have the potential for addiction" , and equally they might say , "Ritalin is a drug" , meaning , "[In spite of being a medicine] Ritalin can be used to alter consciousness , and especially to induce euphoria ,and carries the potential for addiction". In this context the word drug is a loaded term, in which the potential for harms such as intoxication, overdose, and addiction is implied.

Non-drug although rarely used in everyday speech, the term "Non- drug" is used to denote the sacramental or religious use of psychoactive substances in Non- medical cultural contexts. The term "Non- drug legitimizes use of psychoactive substances to exempt them from public stigma and criminal consequences. For example, the psychoactive peyote cactus is used in the religious sacraments of the native American church and has been legitimated by the United states Government as "Non-drug use" of the otherwise illegal, drug peyote. Meaning of Drug Abuse: There are many social evils in our society like Dowry system, Child marriage, honor killing, corruption and poverty .Drug Abuse is one of the most popular social evils among young students. Drugs have no rightful place anywhere in society; however they have even less of a place in academic environment where teenagers are living on their most formative years. The Teen drug/ Alcohol user's academic performance is severely impaired along with his or her level or responsibility. Such as skipping class failing to complete assignment, to lack of interest in game and hobbies.

Teachers and parents are the most important agents in the daily lives of their students and children respectively. Scope of the problem will gave a general introduction to the issue . What can teachers and parents do to help their children. They will serve as a starting point in making their child drug and Alcohol free why children use drugs will describe the decagons as to why children decide to abuse drug and their effects will give information on what happens when drugs such as marijuana or heroine are used.

This is highly found in the industrially developing countries where laborers are invariably consumers. In Pakistan which is developing country there is a number of drug abusers. India, of course has not remained untouched by this phenomenon. The reference to the use of any intoxicating drug in India is found in the Rig-veda which has explained in "Soma." Those drugs were used by our communities on the criminal occasions and for religious purpose only. From ancient times till sixties, the use of drugs was confined mainly to people of socioeconomic status. But we find, today that every section of the country and population right from laborers, rickshaw pullers to company executives are addicted to this menacing problems.

Some definitions of Drug abuse:

1. Substances abuse excessive use of drugs word net web Princeton.
2. Regular use of drug other than for its accepted medical purpose or in doses greater than those considered appropriate.
3. The use of a Drug to an extent that produces impairment of social, psychological or physiological functioning.
4. Compulsive use of drugs that is not for a temporary nature applies to infants addicted at birth.

Reasons of Drug abuse:

1. They want to feel good: By taking a drug one can feel really good for a short time. That's why people keep taking them-to have those good feelings again and again. But even though someone may take more and more of a drug, the good feelings don't last. Soon the person is taking the drug just to keep from feeling bad.
2. They want to stop feeling bad: Some people who feel much worried, a faired or sad abused drug to try to stop feeling so awful. This doesn't really help their problems and can lead to addiction, which can make them feel much worse.
3. They want to do well in school or at work: Some people who want to good grades get a better job, or earn more money might think drugs will give them more energy, keep them awake, or make them think faster. But it usually doesn't work, may put their health at risk and may lead to addiction.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In today's complex and busy world, it is frustrating that there are few chances to have conversation about Drugs with our children. To ensure that you have regular get together with your children, schedule regular parent-child rituals and

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family meetings that can provide opportunities to help the family catch up and establish better and more open communication that is essential for upbringing drug free children.

1. Drug abuse or misuse of drug is a social problem. Drug abusers are found in India more than in other countries. To remove this evil, it is necessary for us to make people aware of this.
2. Illicit Drugs have been factors in many tragedies, including rape crimes, hospitalizations for overdose and sudden deaths. By knowing about the alcohol and other Drug prevention efforts on college campuses, college students will avoid alcohol and other Drug.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A study of awareness of adolescents regarding Drug abuse".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

1. To study the reasons and awareness of Drug abuse of the students of C.B.S.E and Punjab board and school education.
2. To find out the reasons of drug abuse and perceived by adolescents of C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B boards of students on basis of gender.
3. To find out the awareness of Drug abuse as perceived by adolescents of C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B boards of students on basis of gender.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There is no significant difference between school students of C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B. towards reasons for Drug abuse.
2. There is no significant gender difference between school students of P.S.E.B towards reason of Drug abuse.
3. There is no significant difference between school students of C.B.S.E. and P.S.E,B towards Awareness for Drug Abuse.

IV. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The area of study was to delimitate Punjab only.

Significance of differences in mean scores Of Reasons of Drug Abuse or C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B school students

| Board | Number | Mean | SD | t-ratio |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| C.B.S.E | 50 | 57.6 | 11.52 | 0.26 |
| P.S.E.B | 50 | 57.00 | 11.4 | 0.26 |

Ns-Not significant

*-Significant at 0.01 level *Significant at 0.05 level

It can be observed from the above table that the reason of Drug abuse perceived by C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B. student is found to have mean score 57.6 and 57.00, SD with corresponding 11.52 and 11.4 respectively. The t-ratio 0.26 significant at 0.05 level of confidence. The mean scores of C.B.S.E students were more than P.S.E.B students. So, it may be concluded the student of C.B.S.E. are having more knowledge towards reasons of Drug abuse rather than students of P.S.E.B students. The reason behind this may be difference in atmosphere in both the schools. Hence the hypotheses that there is no significant difference between school students of C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B. Towards reasons for Drug abuse were rejected.

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Mean scores of Drug Abuse perceived by P.S.E.B school student's basis on the Gender

| | Gender | N | Mean | SD | t-ratio |
|--------|--------|----|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | | 25 | 57.26 | 11.51 | 0.235 |
| Female | | 25 | 56.50 | 11.3 | |

Ns-Not significant

*-Significant at 0.01 level **-Significant at 0.05 level

It can be observed from the above table that the Gender wise mean score of reasons of drug abuse perceived by P.S.E.B students is found to have mean scores 57.56 and 56.50, SD with corresponding 11.51 and 11.3 respectively. The t-ratio between two groups is 0.235 which shows that there is no significant difference between both the variables. The mean scores of P.S.E.B males are more than the girls'. The reason behind this may be that the boys have more freedom than the girls. Hence the hypotheses that there is no significant gender difference between school students of P.S.E.B Towards reasons for Drug abuse stands accepted.

Significance of difference in mean score of awareness of Drug abuse of C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B school's students.

| Board | N | Mean | SD | t-ratio |
|---------|----|-------|------|---------|
| C.B.S.E | 50 | 67.40 | 9.3 | 4.07 |
| P.S.E.B | 50 | 57.60 | 10.5 | |

Ns-Not significant

*-Significant at 0.01 level **-Significant at 0.05 level

It can be observed from the above table that the awareness of students belonging to C.B.S.E. and P.S.E.B. is found to have mean score 67.40 and 57.60, SD with corresponding 9.3 and 10.5 respectively. The t-ratio between these two groups is 4.07 which are significant at 0.01 level of confidence. The mean value of C.B.S.E students is more than the mean value of P.S.E.B school students. The reason behind this is that the students of C.B.S.E schools are more aware than the students of P.S.E.B. school. Hence the hypotheses that there is no significant difference between school students of C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B. toward awareness for drug abuse were rejected.

IV. MAIN FINDINGS

The result of the study of the reasons of Drug abuse shows that there is significant difference between C.B.S.E and P.S.E.B students. C.B.S.E. school students have more knowledge about reasons of drug abuse than the students of P.S.E.B. The result of the study of the reason of drug abuse shows that there is no significant difference between male and female students of P.S.E.B schools. However, male students have more knowledge about reasons of drug abuse as compared to females. The result of the study of reason of drug abuse so that there is no significant difference between male and female students of C.B.S.E schools however female students have more knowledge about reasons of drug abuse than their counterparts.

Educational implications: Educationalist must make the students aware about the consequences of drugs, their effect, their cost and ultimately their results. The educationalist who is concerned with the development of the overall personality of the students must take adequate steps in this direction to bring about a change in the attitude of students. Drug abusers themselves feel that drug use makes them more tired after they have concentrated for longer periods or put in greater efforts to achieve some end.

Drug abuse awareness program and policies make students aware about hazardous effects of Drugs. Drugs awareness training for teachers play and important rule for providing knowledge to the students towards Drugs.



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