
Drug Addiction and Its Effect on the Urban Society

ShakuntalaTripathi

Department of Sociology, PMC

Email : tripathishakuntala6@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper based on the drug addiction and its effect on Urban Society. The aims of the paper are to find out the causes of the drugs addiction and to examine the effect of the drug addiction of the society. It was based on Kritipur Municipality ward no 6 and 7, Bhajungle and Chovar area where the hugh numbers of drug users are found and also school children are involved in different types of drug abuse as well as they spend more time in this areas. Sample areas and respondents were selected by the purposive sampling method. The data collection method was primary as well as secondary method. Discriptive research design was used and output of data presented by table and pie chart. Drugs addiction is one of the anti-social activities that goes against everything stand for humanity drug include chemical such as tobacco weed heroine, National Institute on Drug Abuse will harness the new opportunities presented by scientific and technological advances, changes to the health care landscape, ongoing criminal by justice reform and a growing public attention on drug use findings in to real world interventions that can maximize limited resource and reach more people.

Key Words: Activities, awareness, control, decision , disease & drugs addiction.

Introduction

Addiction refers to the use of more drugs alcohol engaging in particular behavior more often time. People experiment with drugs for various reasons for one reason curiosity pleasure pressure and other may be(tension relief escape stress unemployment) etc. It include smoke Cigrate weed tobacco incaution etc. Drugs effect on human mentally and physically there are various reason behind people use drugs some drugs cause addiction and habituation else may suffer from various mental and physical disease such as lung cancer blood vomiting kidney cancer loss social respect dignity it cause accident it cause criminal activities so person can loss life and property Drug addiction can totally distort person's life.

Identify the biological, environmental, behavioral and social causes and consequences of drug use and addiction across the lifespan. Develop new and improved strategies to prevent drug use and its consequences. Develop new and improved treatments to help people with substance use disorders achieve and maintain a meaningful and sustained recovery. Increase the public health impact of NIDA research and programs. Those mentions four stages are supported to improve their lives (NIH, 2023).

A central element of NIDA's mission is strategically supporting and conducting basic and clinical research on drug use including nicotine, its consequences and the

underlying neurobiological, behavioral and social mechanisms involved. The central focus of NIDA's mission is to support and conduct biomedical research to understand, prevent and treat drug use and its consequences. The goals and objectives laid out in this strategic plan provide an overview of the broad research priorities in this area spanning basic science, translational, clinical, applied and population-based research (NIH, 2023).

Procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of Texas at Austin and the participating schools prior to beginning study activities. Purposive sampling was used to select the school for participation based on their need for drug abuse prevention treatment conditions, students receiving the adapted version of the curriculum, students receiving the original version of the curriculum and students in a comparison condition who received neither version. Due to the variation between schools, it was important to include all three conditions at each site rather than have separate conditions located at different schools (NIH,2023).

Because the alternative schools in this study served different purposes and had different structures the researchers collaborated closely with staff and administrators to plan the details of implementation (Hopson, 2006). In order to remain true to the theoretical underpinnings of culturally grounded research and PAR, researchers worked to maximize methodological rigor while applying an implementation plan that would work best in each setting. This resulted in slight variations in implementation. For example, some of the schools had pre-existing problem solving classes that were appropriate for the curriculum while others had to use a health class or a pre-existing student support group, randomization to treatment conditions was not feasible due to administrative constraints. The school principals asked that the curriculum be provided to pre-existing group and that it be consistent with the purpose of the group or class in which it was offered. This made it impossible to randomly assign students to group or randomly select classroom for participation (Hopson & Holleran, 2010).

After obtaining written consent, participants in all conditions were administered a questionnaire. The questionnaire included items about demographic characteristics, culture and acculturation, current substance use, attitudes about substance use and use of strategies for resisting substance use. After completing the questionnaire, students in the experimental groups were asked to attend six original or adapted Keepin'it REAL sessions over the course of six weeks. The duration of the curriculum was determined based on the schedule of disciplinary school that typically work with students for six to eight weeks before they return to their home school. The time for offering these sessions was determined by the principal and staff at each setting in order to minimize disruptions to the schedules of staff and students (Hopson& Holleran, 2010).

After completion of the curricula, students in all three conditions were given the questionnaire again. At this time, students who received the original and adapted curricula were asked to participate in a 45 to 60 minute focus group to discuss their perceptions about the program. All participating students were asked to complete the questionnaire again at six weeks following completion of the curriculum. At post-test, school staff members were asked to complete the school success profile learning organization to assess school culture.

They were also asked to participate in focus groups and interviews to discuss their experience of implementing the curriculum (Hopson& Holleran, 2010).

Many group of age of people being suffer from drugs addiction but in this present period of time youth and young boys and girls are mostly suffering from drugs addiction among them boys are mostly engaged drugs addiction because much freedom with the comparison girls it is found that first they used try drugs for fun, fashion but later on it became habitu . Mostly used age of college studying student are being drugs addicted some student from class 6 also evolve in such activities mostly age group of 14 to 24 are being suffer from drugs addiction. It is one of the challenging social problems of today's society. It is experiment by both area rural and urban of people of many aged group. It is widely spread in many parts of Nepal in the name of moderation people are using drugs randomly so by doing public awareness, related education and knowledge, it should be uprooted from the society and it is possible.

Objectives

- To find out cause behind taking drugs of the people.
- To find out the effect of drugs on health.

Methodology

The study based on Kritipur Municipality ward no 6 and 7, Bhajungle and Chovar area where found the hugh numbers of drug users and also school children are involved in different types of drug abuseas well as they spendmore time in this areas. Sample areas and respondents selected by the purposive sampling method. The data collection method was primary,used by direct interviewed with drugs user, as well as the questionnaire are closed ended (structure).Secondary sources of data collected by the related books, newspaper, internet pamphlets, articles. The adapted keepin 'it REAL curricula were evaluated using a mixed methods design that included descriptive research design. All the output are presented by the table and pie- chart.

Results and Discussions

Cause of drug addiction

Addiction is a chronic disease characterized by drug seeking and use that is compulsive, or difficult to control, despite harmful consequences. The initial decision to take drugs is voluntary for most people, but repeated drug use can lead to brain changes that challenge an addicted person's self-control and interfere with their ability to resist intense urges to take drugs. These brain changes can be persistent, which is why drug addiction is considered a "relapsing" disease people in recovery from drug use disorders are at increased risk for returning to drug use even after years of not taking the drug.

It's common for a person to relapse, but relapse doesn't mean that treatment doesn't work. As with other chronic health conditions, treatment should be ongoing and should be adjusted based on how the patient responds. Treatment plans need to be reviewed often and modified to fit the patient's changing needs.

Table 1 : Cause of drug addiction

Cause of drug addiction	Number	Percent
Entertainment	35	67.3
Uneducated	7	13.5
Depression	5	9.6
Weight loss	4	7.7
Others	1	1.9
Total	52	100.0

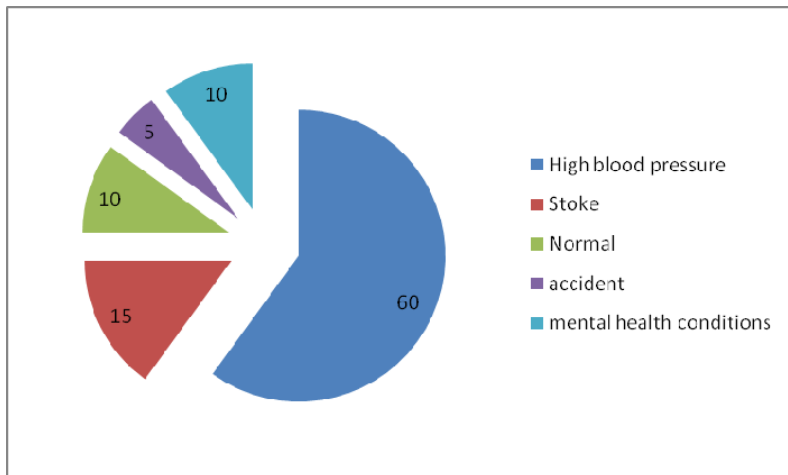
Source: Field Survey, 2023.

There are the five categories causes of drug addiction and asked the question about him which is cause help to involved in drug addiction. More than 67 percent respondents reported that they involved in drugs through the cause of entertainment followed by uneducated cause 13.5 percent, depression cause 9.6 and weight loss case is 7.7 percent respondents reported that they involved in drug abuse.

Types of Drug

Generally, drugs that are abused are separated into three categories: stimulants , sedatives, and narcotics. The federal government has strict regulations for prescribing medications in each of these categories.The medical industry rates these medications based on their potential for generating a high enough tolerance in their users to lead to abuse, and ultimately, addiction. Once an individual develops an addiction towards a prescription drug, the addiction can become just as severe as an addiction to an illicit drug.

There are five types of drugs used in this study which areCigrate,Alcohol, Weed, Tablet and Marijuana.

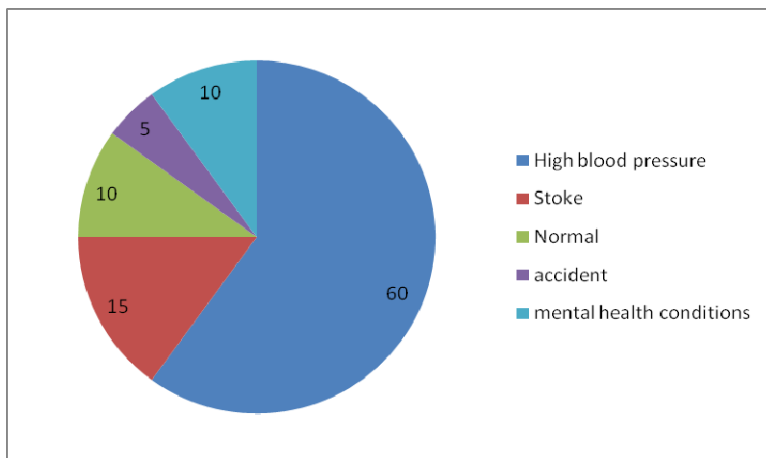


The highest (60%) respondents reported that they used in Cigrate, 20 percent respondents reported that they used different types of alcohol, 10 percent respondents used weed, only 5/5 percent respondents reported that they used tablet and

marijuana. This study shows that 80 percent respondents or study area school's students involved in smoking and alcohol.

Effect of drug addition

Drug addiction can lead to a range of both short-term and long-term mental and physical health problems. These depend on what drug is taken. Accidents. People who are addicted to drugs are more likely to drive or do other dangerous activities while under the influence. People with addiction often have one or more associated health issues, which could include lung or heart disease, stroke, cancer, or mental health conditions. Imaging scans, chest X-rays, and blood tests can show the damaging effects of long-term drug use throughout the body.



The highest (60%) respondents reported that they have occurred problem of high blood pressure, 15 percent reported that they have problem of stoke, 10 percent respondents have problems of mental health, 5 percent respondents reported that they have occurred in accidents and only 10 percent respondent don't have any problem, they are still normal child.

Drugs addict is the relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite adverse consequences, it is consider a brain disorder because it involve functional changes to brain circuits involve in reward, stress and self-control and those changes may last time after a person has stopped taking drugs. According to question make to the drug addict and internet research boys have been found more addicts than girls. Girls also take drugs and become addict youth generation are taking drugs for many reason well old people, aged person, children also take drugs now a days but reason behind taking drugs is some reason behind taking drugs are: To feel good, curiosity and social pressure, due to depression, due to unknown about drugs, to entertainment, for weight loss. Boys and girls are taking drugs for different types of reason, women or girls are mostly take drugs to lose weight among new generation, boys are taking drugs for entertainment and curiosity they are both taking drug for pressure, curiosity, depression, weight loss etc.Many people are

dying due to overdose of drugs, they are doing business of drugs, and it became top serious problem today. Various organization such as recreation center, habitation center are playing great role to reduce drugs addiction.

Discussions

Initial demographic question included an ethnicity checklist with various terms for each ethnicity and a blank for filling in a personal identifier as well as a question about generations of family members who were born outside of this country. (Cuellar's ARSMA-II) multidimensional acculturation measure was used to allow assessment of both acculturation level and acculturative type (SEE Cuellar et al....1995 for more information). Ultimately, analysis of data gathered with this measure will provide information about the differences in substance use among youth with different acculturative types.

Measures of drug use expectancies and attitudes were adapted from questionnaire items used to evaluate the original version of keepin it REAL using large school populations. Drug use was measured using items adapted from the Texas school survey of substance use, which has been used for almost a decade to measure trends in substance use among Texas students (TCADA, 2000). Using measures that are consistent with DRS and the Texas school survey measures provides the opportunity to compare sample characteristics and intervention outcomes across these studies, because these measures were adapted from those used in other questionnaires, they were evaluated for internal consistency and test-retest reliability for this study. These reliabilities were acceptable, ranging from, 81 to 94 (Rubin and Babbie, 2005).

Administering questionnaires can be an important tool that school social workers and other practitioners can also use in evaluating an intervention. In order to preserve confidentiality in this study, school staff did not have access to individual student questionnaires. This complicates the process of evaluating outcomes of an intervention by school practitioners if they wanted to maintain the same protections. However, students can be asked to complete questionnaires anonymously and practitioners could evaluate any change on these variables for the entire group over time. School social workers can partner with a researcher or evaluator to select and administer surveys and analyze the data, many questionnaire developers also provide the service of analyzing the data and creating reports that explain the results.

The School Success Profile-Learning Organization (SSP-LO) was used to measure organizational characteristics that facilitate student learning (Bowen, Rose and Ware, 2006). This measure was included to determine whether participating alternative school are significantly different in ways that could facilitate or hinder students ability to benefit from participation in the keepin it REAL curriculum (Bowen, Rose and Ware, 2006). The SSP-LO assesses characteristics that define a school's culture. Schools that score higher as learning organizations may be more successful in implementing the intervention because they are likely to be more accepting of new, innovative programs, because each school created adapted videos and workbook materials that reflected their experiences, the school culture may have an impact on the materials that students choose to produce. Schools in

which staff collaborate and work as a team facilitate student learning more than a school in which there is little collaborate, for example (Bowen et al..2006; Lee, Dedrick and Smith 1991; Lee and Smith 1993). Collaboration and teamwork for the purposes of creating a culture that fosters learning is defined not only by interactions among school staff but also interactions with students, their families and community members (Bowen et al..2006).

in a school that values student contributions, students may feel that they have more freedom to express their views and that materials they produce will be respected. The products from this type of school may differ greatly from a school setting in which students are given few opportunities to express their opinions. The SSP-LO has demonstrated strong internal consistency reliability and construct validity (Bowen et al..2006).

Conclusion

Everyone life is an important and everyone has the right to live to live it freely. A life is precious thing and no one should spoil it everyone is entitles to love, respect and care but not everyone is enough to have it and sometime one may spoil owns life person. Drugs addiction is one of the anti-social activities that goes against everything stand for humanity drug include chemical substance such as tobacco weed heroine, cocaine,alcohol,tablet etc. Man and women seal those things to earn money to fulfill desire the victim of drugs addiction are forced to do things they don't want to do they are not treated well in the family society work place etc.

The people do not trust them because they can do anything including rubbery thief murder to buy drugs because they didn't get any legal job due to bad hobbits. They are stolen from their life and forced to sell drugs prostituted work in dangerous mine, men, women, boys, girls should be aware of drug should improve their life. They should not be habituate in drugs, they have to say not to drug people should be encourage to talk about it and the stories broadcasted in the proper way so that people are aware and informed.

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