Volume 8, Issue 4 July-Aug 2023, pp: 1906-1910 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

# "Reason For current Increase in DRUG ABUSE among teenagers"

Ms. Saniya A. Qureshi, Ms. Deepa S. Chavan, Prof. K.D. Khalode

Bachelor of Pharmacy, Gondia College of Pharmacy, chulod Gondia-441601 Gondia College of Pharmacy, chulod Gondia-441601

.....

Submitted: 10-08-2023 Accepted: 20-08-2023

#### **ABSTRACT**

The current situation of drug abuse and dependence in the Adolescent age group is becoming a global hazard and also in India. This hazardous situation affects future of the Teenagers. This study reveals the reasons behind the drug abuse among adolescents that may help to find out solutions such as how to spread awareness about drug abuse. Which factors lead most to drug abuse among teenagers & how to prevent the drug abuse among adolescents. In summarized form the study was done to resolving the problems of drug abuse among adolescents and it's can leads to a positive step towards the teenagers regarding their education and future.

## I. CHAPTER: 01 INTRODUCTION 1.1 Overview

The current situation of drug abuse and dependence in adolescent age group is becoming a global hazard and is Also reaching at an alarming position in India. This increase is partially attributed to the aging baby boomer population who has had more exposure to drugs, alcohol and tobacco from a younger age, which is reported to be a risk facTtor for use and abuse of these substances in later years.[2,3] Many researchers in other countries have tried exhaustive research regarding this problem.

Recently, such researches have also been initiated in our developing country, but very few researchers in India have addressed this health hazard. Substance abuse needs to be addressed instantly because of shifting trends in the prevalence of substance use and the rising magnitude of the problem. Recently India has seen a drastic rise in adolescents who abuse drugs who are future of this country. Many studies have revealed various risk factors which are usually responsible responsible for drug abuse in children of substance abusers, peer pressure, adolescents who are victims of physical, sexual, or

psychological abuse, adolescents with mental health problems, especially depressed and suicidal teens and sometimes peer pressure. Hence in this study, we tried to estimate the extent, pattern, and trends of drug abuse among adolescents at a tertiary health care in India.

#### 1.2 Aim & Objectives

**Aim :** To estimate the extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in among adolescents at a tertiary health care in India , to abolish drug abuse among teenagers.

#### **Objectives:**

- The objective of the study is to secure the teenagers life from drug abuse.
- This study will help a lot in health problems suicidal cases of teenagers.
- This study is based to abolish the drug abuse among the teenagers.
- This study will provide a better future for teenagers and provide a good and secure future.

## II. CHAPTER: 02 LITERATURE REVIEW

Nehra KD (2012) et al.-Substance abuse as identified is a process of misuse of the Various substances and drugs in various ways. Currently, The substance abusers are using a substance that is easily Available such as pain killer ointments, thinners, cough Syrups, and glue. Consumption of diverse substances Has been in existence in India for many centuries since antiquity. Indian religious text (Vedas), mention Somras and considered Cannabis as sacred plants and referred to it As "sources of happiness," "joy giver" and "liberator." [1]



Volume 8, Issue 4 July-Aug 2023, pp: 1906-1910 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

a) Personalized & Community survey-

Adolescent age group is becoming a global hazard and is Also reaching at an alarming position in India. This increase Is partially attributed to the aging baby boomer population Who has had more exposure to drugs, alcohol and tobacco From a younger age, which is reported to be a risk factor For use and abuse of these substances in later years.[2,3]

Sulaja B.S(1978) ,et al.- This study reveals the drug dependence cases in adolescents by clinical based surveys.

Kushwaha P (1992) et al – The study like many Other studies[4,6-8] revealed that the males were the most Affected individuals but these findings were against the Study conducted by Kushwaha et al.[5] and Ahmad et al.[14]The subjects with tobacco abuse were majority (36%) Which were in consonance with study done by Ahmed Et al.[6]

#### III. CHAPTER: 03 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**3.1 Methods and Materials -** The project was found to confirm the institutional ethics committee regulations and was approved. This study was a survey-based study conducted as personalized survey, community surveys under the supervision of clinical head of area and HOD of PHC.

Personalized and community survey was done under the supervision of clinical head of area and HOD of PHC. In this survey information is gathered about drug abuse among teenagers by personally reviewing the thoughts of teenagers. We had surveyed near about 75 among which 25 teenagers never taken drugs Remaining 50 are addicted to drug The subjected population addicted to drug i.e 50 people both male and female of the age group between 13 and 19 years. Individual with only one substance abuse was included in the study. Individuals with multiple substance abuses were excluded from the study. A semi-structured proforma /questionnaire (annexure) was used to record age group, education, religion, gender, and locality of their subjects of the study

#### b) Clinical and PHC Survey

Clinical and PHC Survey done on the basis that, since last three months how much cases are identified as drug abuse among teenagers. Under the summarized questionnaire as follows –

- From how long they are addicted to drug?
- What should be the specific age range of teenagers?
- Whether they are literate or illiterate?
- Gender specificity among drug abuse.
- Which factor affect most probably the cause of drug abuse?

Signature (HOD of PHC)

Dr. V. P. Meshram

Medical Officer
Primary Health Centre Warth
Tah. Mohadi, Dist Bhandara

A Coleyle Signature

(Clinic Head)

Dr. A.R. Khobragade डॉ.ए.आर खोबागडे

मंडा इल ऑफीसर र्या त.५ २५६०।M M C



Volume 8, Issue 4 July-Aug 2023, pp: 1906-1910 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

#### IV. CHAPTER: 04: PLAN OF WORK

Project to find out reasons for drug abuse among teenagers was planned under the supervision of our guide K.D. Khalode Sir . The project duration was 3 month . Three month project, we planned and it was done on the basis of the survey.

The surveys was taken are classified in three types are as follows –

- ☐ Personalized survey
- ☐ Community survey
- ☐ Clinical and PHC survey

This survey taken 3 month of time period to analyze the reason behind the drug abuse among teenagers.

## V. CHAPTER: 05 OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

#### 5.1 Observations and Results

In our study out of 50 cases, 47 (94%) individuals were Male. Education clearly seems to play a very important role In modeling our lives as our study found out that 39 (78%) Individuals were uneducated. Our studies also depicted the Fact very well. According to our study, the most common Abused substance by adolescents was Tobacco (36%)followed by Cannabis-derived substances such as Charas, Ganja (22%). Alcohol as substance abuse was found in 12% of individuals (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of subjects according to substance abuse

List of drugs	No. patients using this drug (n=50)	Percentage
Tobacco	18	36%
Cannabis Derived Substances	11	22%
Alcohol	06	12%
Smack (Heroine)	05	10%
Cocaine	02	04%
Opioids and its derivatives	01	02%
Volatile substances	04	08%
Vicks/Cough Syrup	03	06%
Total	50	100%

The aim of the study was to identify the cause behind the high incidence of drug abuse among teenagers. Males(96%) were observed to be the significant part of the study group. We observed two major factors played a key role in it Peer pressure (36%) and Study problems (28%) [Figure 1].86% of individuals were from nuclear families.

Our studies prominently depicted the fact that females were less involved in drug abuse as compared to men (96%). Education also clearly

was an important role in modeling of our lives. Our studies also depicted the same fact very well as we clearly observe that educated teenagers were only 22% and remaining 78% were uneducated. Our studies also indicated that the individuals from higher-income group were majority (64%).

In our study, the most common age group for substance abuse was 16–18 years(40%) followed by the age group 13–15 years (32%). Themost abused substance in the age group 16–18 years wasTobacco (20%). Ten out of 11 individuals



Volume 8, Issue 4 July-Aug 2023, pp: 1906-1910 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

with cannabis as substance abuse were below 18 years of age. Alcohol as a substance of abuse was seen exclusively above 16 years of age with the

majority of cases above 18 years (4 out of 6 individuals).

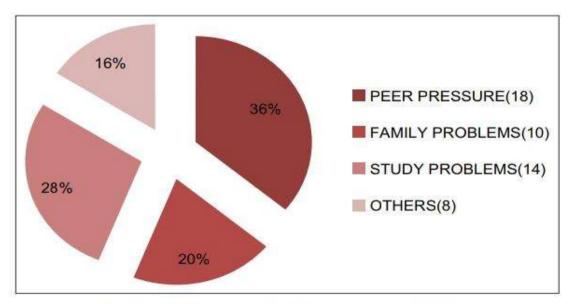


Figure 1: Reasons for starting using drugs

#### 5.2 Discussion

The latest trends and various studies show that in recent Years abuse of substances have increased many folds in Teenagers and young adults. Many studies have been aimed Towards young adults and college students but very scarce Studies have been done for teenagers only. In this study, We tried to analyze various spectrum of drugs used and Its relation with the various sociodemographic factors.

### VI. CHAPTER: 06 CONCLUSION 6.1 Conclusions

Substance abuse in young age has come to notice in recent Times and is of a major concernTeenage phase of life is a very important period as it lays the road map for the rest of the life which might be blemished by substance abuse. Hence to solve this problem one needs to acknowledge the problem and prepare a proper policy for its eradication Drug addiction, however, can be treated with treatment medications and psychological treatment, prevention is a major goal in adolescents with programs such as providing normative education and capability enhancement.[15] It is the duty of every common

citizen and not only the duty of the state government to take a step forward. The authors suggest that the availability of such substances should betotally prohibited by stringent laws. Furthermore, counseling centers and call centers for teenagers who wish to confess and give up such substance abuse. If such steps are taken then the future of India will be in safe and secure hands.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Nehra KD, Sharma V, Mushtaq H, Sharma N, Sharma M, Nehra S. Emotional intelligence and self esteem in Cannabis abusers. J Indian Acad Appl Psychol 2012;38:385-93.
- 2. Gfroerer J, Penne M, Pemberton M, Folsom R. Substance abuse treatment Need among older adults in 2020: The impact of the aging baby-boom Cohort. Drug Alcohol Depend 2003;69:127-35.
- 3. Colliver JD, Compton WM, Gfroerer JC, Condon T. Projecting drug use Among aging baby boomers in 2020. Ann Epidemiol 2006:16:257-65.
- 4. Saluja BS, Grover S, Irpati AS, Mattoo SK, Basu D. Drug dependence in Adolescents



Volume 8, Issue 4 July-Aug 2023, pp: 1906-1910 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

- 1978-2003: A clinical-based observation from North India. Indian J Pediatr 2007;74:455-8.
- 5. Kushwala KP, Singh YD, Rathi AK, Singh KP, Rastogi CK. Prevalence and Abuse of psychoactive substances in children and adolescents. Ind J Pediatr 1992;59:261.
- 6. Ahmed A, Khalique N, Khan Z. Analysis of substance abuse in male Adolescents. Iran J Pediatr 2009;19:399-403.
- 7. Kumar V, Nehra DK, Kumar P, Sunila, Gupta R. Prevalence and pattern Of substance abuse: A study from de-addiction centre. Delhi Psychitry J 2013;16:110-4.
- 8. Ray R. National Survey on Extent, Pattern and Trends of Drug Abuse in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and United Nations Office on Drug and Crime Regional Office for South Asia; 2004.
- 9. Dhawan A, PAttnayak RD, Chopra A, Tikoo VK, Kumar R. Pattern and Profile of children using substances in India: Insights andrecommendations. Natl Med J India 2017;30:224-9.
- Fairman BJ, Furr-Holden CD, Johnson RM. When marijuana is used before Cigarettes or alcohol: Demographic predictors and associations with heavy Use, cannabis use disorder, and other drug-related outcomes. Prev Sci 2019;20:225-33.
- 11. World Health Organisation. Facts and Figures. Management of Substance Abuse. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2019.
- 12. Jayan TV. Cannabis Cultivation is Now Legal in Uttarakhand; 2018. Available from: <a href="https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/econ\_omy/Agri-business/cannabis-cultivation-is-now-legal-in-uttarakhand/Article24381601.ece">https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/econ\_omy/Agri-business/cannabis-cultivation-is-now-legal-in-uttarakhand/Article24381601.ece</a> [Last accessed on 2021 Mar 12].
- 13. Mahanta B, Mohapatra PK, Phukan N, Mahanta J. Alcohol use among School-going adolescent boys and girls in an industrial town of Assam, India Indian J Psychiatry 2016;58:157-63.
- 14. Ahmad N, Rubeena B, Agarwal VK, Piyush K. Substance abuse in India. Pravara Med Rev 2009;4:4-6.
- 15. Singh J, Gupta PK. Drug addiction: Current trends and management. Int J Indian Psychol 2017;5:186-201.