

BIO CULTURAL STUDY ON DRUG CULTURE IN INDIA AND ABROAD

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ABSTRACT;

According to UNODC – 2017 report said that 255 million people are addicted to drugs, in that 30 million people are seriously affected (ready to die) by the drugs around the world. In India according to the UNO reports more than 10 lakhs of the people are addicted to the heroin drug, but an officially it is more than 50 lakhs. In India generally the charas and ganja like local drugs are using from long time ago onwards, but now they are converting to the heroin and cocaine and other narcotics. In this article I want to explain the socio cultural factors, biological factors for drug abuse and its side effects and some suggestions to avoiding the drug habit, and I hope that it is useful any policy planning and implementation on drugs prevention.

Key words: *Addiction, Golden triangle, Golden crescent, drugs, substances.*

Introduction;

Now a day the drug culture or drug habitation is one of the most serious problems in the world, especially students and youth is addicted to the drugs. According to the some valuable international statistics said that the drug business is the 3rd rank in the world business. In before that petroleum & gas, weapon & amour businesses are top 2 businesses in the world. The annual turnover of the drug business is more than 500 billion us dollars, and more than 200 million people are addicted to the any one kind of drug like “ heroin , brown sugar, ganja, cocaine etc. ”, in the world.

What is drug addiction? Addiction is defined as a chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences. It is considered a brain disease because drugs change the brain they change its structure and how it works. These brain changes can be long-lasting, and can lead to the harmful behaviours seen in people who abuse drugs. The term addiction as used in this booklet may be regarded as equivalent to a severe substance use disorder as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, (DSM-5, 2013).

Analyzing adolescent substance use and substance use disorder trends in the United States is vital in addressing public health concerns such as transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), vehicular deaths, and further acts of juvenile delinquency. As new trends emerge, risk factors leading to substance use and substance use disorders must be continuously assessed in order to design and enact effective prevention and intervention programs. The purpose of this paper is to synthesize current research regarding risk factors that lead to substance use and substance use disorders among adolescents. From an epidemiological perspective, substance use will be viewed as an outcome (in place of, e.g., an infectious disease) made more probable by certain risk factors. Familial, social, and individual risk factors will be addressed, and the way in which brain development may connect these factors to the outcome of substance use will be discussed (Mackenzie Whitesell & others; 2013).

Risk factors categorized as familial include childhood maltreatment (abuse and neglect), familial substance abuse, and parent-child relationships. Social risk factors include association with deviant peers, popularity, bullying, and gang affiliation. Individual risk factors include ADHD and depression. These categories of risk factors (familial, social, and individual) are defined here for the purposes of this paper, but categorization of risk factors varies between researchers depending on the focus of the discipline (Mackenzie Whitesell & others; 2013). According to the N.C.B.R (National Crime Bureau of Records, Delhi) reports from 2007 to 2012, explains that the drug using case are increased 0.7% every year on above said period. From 2011 to 2013 the drugs cases ratio is increased 455%. At the same time the narcotics and other police and investigation departments are seized the 1.05 lakhs tonnes drugs. According to the World Drug Report – 2014, in India is the big market for brown sugar, heroin and so on. The brown sugar exporters are from some of south East Asia and south west Asian countries, according to some unofficial reports, from 2004 onwards more than 8.7 million people are using “kannabeas” and more than 2.5 million people are using “opium” as a drug in India. Mainly “Mizoram – Punjab – Manipur – Goa – Jammu & Kashmir” people are mostly addicted to the drugs, because these states are very near to international borders, and that also very near to the most famous drug transportation route, that is “Golden Triangle Nations (Myanmar – Thailand – Laos)” And “Golden Crescent Nations (Iran – Afghanistan – Pakistan)”.

In the recent times in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, some of the big personalities from cinema and political field, were arrested and interrogated by police and narcotics department and other officials due to illegal contacts with drug dealers and using of drug cases. That police officials said thousands of collage and school students are using drugs in Telangana and in Andhra Pradesh also, so the police officials are approached to the certain schools and colleges to counselling those students, who are linked with narcotics, this incident proves that failure of education system and family & society, and even human ethical value system. Some people are using drugs as a sample purpose or an experiment of tasting purpose only. After that they are slowly addicted to the drugs automatically, at starting period the drug dealers are targeted these people and sometimes the dealers are giving a drug with free of cost and sometimes on credit basis, because dealers have try to increase their business. After once the people are addicted to the drugs then the dealers are sold the drugs to high prices. This type business is caused to destruction of socio cultural relations in the society. In India the drug business is like a supply chain system.

The drugs are mainly affected on nervous system and brain in the body; it is caused for hyper activism of neuron-Transmitters in brain nervous system. And it is stopped the transformation of information from brain to other parts of body. And if it is happens continuously then its leads to coma, heart attack and brain death. The addiction is a developmental disease it is a typically begins in childhood and even in adolescence. Some of names of popular drugs are “Foot win Injections, Opium, heroin, Brown sugar, Ganja, L.S.D., Cocaine, Afridrin, A.T.S – Ampitamin type stimulation, whitener liquid, etc. For controlling of smuggling of drugs the Indian govt has executed some agreements with collaboration of 13 countries, include USA - Myanmar – Pakistan and other countries. India also signed some international convictions and agreements like. “U.N. Convention of narcotics and drugs -1971” for against the illicitly traffic in narcotics drugs, and “psycho traffic substances – 1981, Transnational Convention -2000” Etc.

Methodology;

It is mainly cross sectional study, first of all I am collected data from secondary information sources from govt public domains, and some other reference as described below, and I observed some case studies also, and I am get some of the primary information through participation observation in the community on drug users and ganja chain smokers and dunker’s behaviour and their diseases.

Reasons;

According to my opinion it is a two types of reasons, they are

- A) Socio –Cultural Factors
- B) Biological Factors
- C) Behavioral Factors

The picture (1) is help to simply understand of the drug addiction factors.

Socio – cultural and behavioural factors;

The social organization or a society has not taken a responsibility of youth.

Youth has feels drugs are like a status symbol.

A failure in their career is one of cause to drugs usage in the young generations.

Westernization thoughts

Best alternative of costly local drugs and drinks.

Loop holes on education system. Loop holes in value system

Gang affiliation and peer group integrations.

Lake of self control

Discrimination from society and family,

Lack of parental supervision, and negligence from parents and other family members

Disturbed family relations has one of the main cause for drug addiction in the children

Income disparities is effect on low class society for using the drugs

Friends and pub cultures, Poor social skills, Availability of drugs at school level,

Mass hero’s styles in movies is influenced indirectly on the youth

Community poverty, other socio – cultural factors are influenced either directly or indirectly to use the drugs.

Biological factors;

Biological factors of Addiction

Biological models of addiction emphasize the importance of genetics and the biological forces of nature. These theories suggest that brain chemistry, brain structure, and genetic abnormalities cause human behaviour. Many of these models have not been tested or applied to every specific type of addiction. Nevertheless, scientists and practitioners assume it is reasonable to apply these models to other addictions. As research in this area continues, maybe learn that some models are more applicable to specific addictions. But some main biological causes are as follows.

Depression

Mental pressure on career

Behaviour influences from the family side or from the society

Relationships damage caused to psychological pressure and it leads to drug addiction

Genetic disorders are may be cause for drug addictions.

Bullying,

Drug experimentation

Physical and Sexual Abuse

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is defined by either sustained inattention, characterized in part by forgetfulness and distractedness, or ongoing hyperactivity-impulsivity. In this definition, hyperactivity includes fidgeting and continuously moving, and impulsivity is characterized by interruptions and inability to wait. The DSM-IV estimates that the prevalence of ADHD among school-aged children (from 5 to 17 years old) is approximately 3–5%. However, the CDC reported that, in 2007, 13.2% of male children and 5.3% of female children between the age of 4 and 17 had been diagnosed with ADHD. Furthermore, the CDC has also found that, between 1997 and 2007, the rate of diagnosis of ADHD among children aged from 4 to 17 increased between 3% and 5% each year. It is important to note that this may reflect an increase in reporting statistics or inaccurate diagnoses rather than an increase in prevalence in the past decade (NIMH; 2008).

How to identify the drug adductors;

Loss of patience for small issues, Extraordinary changes in behaviour.
 Active participation on illegal activities frequently
 Most of time spend alone or interested to spend time alone, No patience.
 Dull or inactive in the daily routine activities,
 Laziness & Anxiety,
 Loss of weight
 Improper sleeping times
 Irregular timing hungry and eating timings
 Not interact with family and friends
 Irregular in performing of their duties
 High level of absenteeism to collage or to the offices
 Pale body complexion

Disadvantages from the drugs;

Drugs are mainly attack on the brain and nervous system; in the brain the drugs are caused the hyper activism of brain neuron transmitters. It is leads to struck the transformation of information from brain to other parts of the body.

Drugs are one of cause for suicides and accidents to the youth.

Loss to patience

Increase of anxiety.

Increase of depression and frustration.

Heavy dosage of drugs is leads to coma stage.

Drugs usage is leads to less concentration on work or a study (and it is leads to absenteeism dropouts of school or a work).

Drugs usage is destroy and dug the social relations in the family and as well as in the society.

Drugs usage leads to failure of human body organs and its functions.

After drugs using the Risky sexual practices are caused for transformation of HIV and AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases.

Drugs usage in children is main cause for juvenile crime

Physical and mental inconsequence's

Preventions and suggestions for controlling of drugs usage;

Awareness is the one of the best control method for drugs usage.

Avoidance is the one of the best control method.

Govt is allocating more funds to establish a more I.R.C.A centres for drug adductors rehabilitation and counselling.

Govt has make and execution the strong laws and rules and regulations against the drugs.

Family and friends is giving a more moral support to patients.

Family and parents give counselling to children from early age onwards for avoiding to drug usage.

Govt also observes and give the counselling to children and college students and even to govt officials for avoiding to the drug usage

Positive thinking and attitude is leads to avoid of bad habits

International organization and NGO's are more concentrate the making and implantation of anti drug acts.

Central and state govts are allocated to more funds to establish more anti drug addiction centres.

Strong vigilance and surveillance is needed on borders especially at golden triangle and golden crescent nations.

Awareness and educate to youth and children, is the one of the best model for evacuating of drugs usage.

Media and cinema industry also control their self to promote the drugs utilization is like a "romanticizing".

Self dedication and self control is the one of best controlling measure to avoiding the drug usage.

Some other Protective Factors is Good self-control, Parental monitoring and support, Positive relationships, Academic Competence, School's anti-drug policies, Neighbourhood pride, etc.

Conclusion;

This paper has addressed some prevalent familial, social, and individual risk factors for adolescent substance use. Through the course of this paper, several areas that may require further research have become apparent. First, though some data exist regarding the effects of emotional abuse on adolescent substance use, the strength of research is lacking when compared to that of physical and sexual abuse. Though physical and sexual abuse have been more directly linked to risk for substance use, the effects of emotional abuse (including witnessing violence) should not be overlooked. Secondly, much of the literature focuses exclusively on factors leading to the use of cigarettes and alcohol, especially when discussing peer influences. However, because rates of marijuana use, synthetic marijuana use, and prescription drug abuse are increasing, it will be critical to focus research specifically on these areas in addition to alcohol and tobacco use, which are both on the decline among adolescents in the United States. Finally, though there is value in national samples of data, there is a lack of research pertaining specifically to sub regions. Localized studies, especially related to demographic factors, may be more effective in generating results that are specific to particular areas and thus may be more useful in generating and assessing local prevention and intervention efforts (Mackenzie Whitesell & others; 2013).

Parents, society and government, each and every one is the cause for spreading of drugs addiction and drug culture in the society, so we only take the responsibility to control these substances. For that we want strong commitment and dedication to eliminate the problem, in that the government is playing a crucial role. Because they have only making a strict laws and its implementation, and also giving rehabilitation programs to massive addicts, even parents also taking care about their children and their habits and behaviour. The society or a community is also play a vital role to prevention of this social disorder; otherwise each and every one will suffer in future with this social disorder.

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Picture / diagrams;

