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SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG YOUTH IN VISAKHAPATNAM, INDIA.

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Abstract

The twenty first century witnessed that the substance abuse is an earth's humanity challenges and it is facing many societal and well-being snags. Youth are extremely hooked with substance on the planet of earth nevertheless there are no adequate monitoring and deterrence expedients for youngsters not to gladden with the substance abuse. It is an eminent verity that the youngsters are corporal as well as intellectual vigorous they are able to blossom the humanity be that as it may the world statistics make known that more than 35 million youth already addicted and under go with numerous health chaos regrettably there are no immense studies accessible on this theme still in India. Therefore, this analysis shows that the youngsters are fronting the complications of substance addiction and they possess to realize the impact of substance abuse. The India ministry of social justice and UN of drugs and crime stated that millions of Indians are addicted to alcohol, cannabis and opioids. The mystifying actualities chronicled that not only male but also female and transgenders in the Visakhapatnam are substance abusers and the year 2021 estimated that the youth population will be twenty-seven lakhs out of the total population around fifty-four lakhs. The substance abuse among youngsters is a preponderate mishap of India and also in Visakhapatnam and the study exposes that the substance abuse accustomed due to the peer group stimulation, absence of kindness from parents, inadequacy of regulation, annoyance, scantiness of knowledge, economic pressure, impact of vicinity and it also decline enlightening ethics and norms in the family and civic.

Keywords: substance, health chaos, corporal, mystifying, vicinity, annoyance, preponderate.

"I have absolutely no pleasure in the stimulants in which I sometimes so madly indulge. It has not been in the pursuit of pleasure that I have periled life and reputation and reason. It has been the desperate attempt to escape from torturing memories, from a sense of insupportable loneliness and a dread of some strange impending doom".

-Edgar Allan Poe

Introduction:

The planet of earth is domicile to more than 2 billion youngsters and it is the largest generation of youth in the chronicle and the World drug report 2020 exposed that more than 35 million people suffer from substance use ailments in the world wide. The substance abuse is a foremost impediment significant of the youth future and it is astonishment that substance consumption about five hundred billion dollars and it is virtually occupied the third place after the petroleum and arm trades in the globe. Subsequently many centuries in India the use of various psychoactive substances such as alcohol, cannabis and opioids has been detected and recurrently used by the people and it is partly

associated with Hindu deities (srivastava,2003). The psychoactive substances often tend to be framed as a burning problem or peril in the social welfare and public health homilies, the exact magnitudes of substance use still in India have not been assessed adequately. In nineteenth century, India under British reign became one of the biggest limited countries which cultivated and exported opium, in spite of wide sociocultural acceptance of alcohol drinks in India, cannabis and its spinoffs usage has been repetitively challenged by shrewder elements. A number of socio-cultural theorists proposed that people are most likely to develop pattern of substance abuse when they live under traumatic socio-economic conditions. It is noticed that the lower socio-economic classes have higher rates of substance abuse than those of the middle class and upper class (Dohrenwend 2000). India's youth population is at a massive risk roughly more than forty per cent are below the age of 30 years. The use of substances leads to inquisitiveness, experimentation, pleasure, moderate anxiety and discernment of puberty (Erickson 1968). The substance use is very prevalent at the present time due to various whys and wherefores explicitly drug abuse among youth. Instigation of substance use is intricate with many influences conducive in the onset of this deportment. The socio-cultural aspects inducing the commencement of tobacco custom usually diverge from humanity to humanity. The main factors are parental impact, family edifice, peer group stimulation, role replicas, advertisements and other means of attractions along with socio-economic aspects, admittance and accessibility, social interacting, religious defiance and credence etc.

There are indications of the need to view gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender youth as defenseless to substance use problems. Nevertheless, caution is advised in generalizing findings over broad cross section of people estimated to represent some percentage of population. In many humanities there are young individuals living in difficult circumstances have been identified as exclusively vulnerable. Together with in this sort working children, disabled youth incarcerated, adolescence no longer attending school expatriates, institutionalized youth, dysfunctional families of youth and young people who have been molested. The young people often live on the street were outside the range of foremost rivulet amenities, it is enormously hard to determine that the number of youths effected with substance use patterns and there is a scarcity of pertinent citations from many countries. In the recent epochs every nation or humanity more or less fronting the boundless obstacle of substance abuse and it ponder as social malicious increasing progressively in almost every part of the mankind. Due to the expeditious outspread of substance use created numerous hitches to individual, family, state/humanity and all over the humankind. It is towering epoch for prevention and control of substance abuse all over the globe, if not we cannot see the hale and hearty world and it will vandalize the entire human population healthiness. It will steadily debilitate the nations habitat and it is more hazardous than the global warming. The narcotics control bureau of India 2019 discloses the foremost sort of substances seizure in India are Ganja more than three lakhs kilos, Opium more than four thousand kilos, Hashish nearly four thousand kilos, Heroin more than three thousand kilos, Ephedrine nearly seven hundred kilos, Acetic anhydride more than two hundred kilos. The bureau also registered nearly fifty-eight thousand cases and nearly seventy-five thousand individuals including non-natives were arrested. The ministry of social justice and empowerment conducted survey in 2019 and it discloses that the substance use in India to grow unabated opioid substance repeatedly among youth. The UN office on drug and crime and India ministry of social justice report revealed that millions of Indians addicted to alcohol, cannabis or marijuana and opiates along with buprenorphine, propoxyphene and heroin are the most often injected drugs.

Andhra Pradesh Milieu:

The state of Andhra Pradesh has this drawback nearly a decade and the abuse of illegal substances rollout at an anomalous and has reached the adjacent states. The Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh states reflect as "Golden Triangle" in the south eastern region. It is evidently discerning that the substance abuse has an extensive scope of antagonistic effect on individuals exclusively youth. The national crime records bureau (NCRB) 2019 discloses that drug related suicides including the women suicides in Andhra Pradesh ranked fifth place in India. Dr. S. Radha rani a psychiatrist asserted that the substance addiction led to foremost menace component for suicides. The substance abuse is an exclusively myth of urban spectacle and injecting substances is at high jeopardy behaviors are perceived in urban and rural areas (Gary Lewis, 2013). It will not affect only on vigor but also indulge with deceit impediment to the socio-economic circumstances, forbidden political constancy and also shielding of the state.

Visakhapatnam Milieu:

Terrestrial Visakhapatnam district surrounded by Eastern Ghats and faces Bay of Bengal in the east. It is also called “City of Destiny” due to landscape view and alluring beaches and it is intimately associated to the adjacent states of Orissa and Chhattisgarh areas. The three regions facing boundless obstacles located within the “Golden Crescent” of the “Golden Triangle”. These are the major narcotic substance Ganja producing areas and the traffickers energetically involve exclusively youngsters tend to this activity. 2011 census of India stated that the Visakhapatnam population of 15-35 age group comprised 765621 are male and 783994 are female out of the total population 1549615 of this age group and the year 2021 census estimated that the youth population will be twenty-seven lakhs out of the total population around fifty-four lakhs. Many of the youth addicted to the home-grown substances due to easy accessibility with inexpensive price. The task force police officers proclaimed that the substance addicts’ cases have been registered by the police and excise officials in Visakhapatnam experienced lofty consumption of expensive substances like opium, cocaine and brown sugar etc. Dr. Uma raju, Green valley foundation in Visakhapatnam divulged that the use of injectable sedative drugs such as fortwin, calmpose and ketamine are using very recurrently. Moreover, it is incipient as the fulcrum of illegal trading newly formed in the state and the substance trafficking through narcotic smugglers transporting cannabis from the Araku valley of Visakhapatnam district. The directorate of revenue intelligence (DRI) suspected that the ambulance carrying narcotic substances and they found hundreds of packets filled with illicit substance of cannabis while they are anticipating on the national highway of Visakhapatnam. They found that Araku regions has become a major producer of cannabis or marijuana because many of the tribal cultivating the substances in many acres of lands with the waters of Balimela reservoir which is in the border of Orissa state. The officials stated that the illicit substances originated at Araku and its surrounded villages cart to Telangana and other states. The research divulges elevated that occurrences of substance abuse eventuate between the age group of 15-35years. The substance abuse has aptitude jeopardy on individual and also civic robustness. The certitude is distinctly display that the substance abuse is dropping attention in family, depletion of potentiality, neglecting interrelations. The abuse is not only impairment to personality but also concomitant the family and humanity. The somatic and psychological strength extremely pretentious due to the ingesting of alcohol and substance by women can utterly sequel on their lives and families (HHS/SAMSHA 1997a). The women become intoxicated and addicted to substances quickly than men and comedown with correlated diseases (National center on addiction and substance abuse 1996). The foremost substance abuse predicament accompanies imply with felonious act and intensify the crime proportion excessive in urban areas than the rural areas.

The youth are characterized by the virtual in experience, their lack of knowledge of risk factors of consequences such as over dosing and often their general lack of concern (T Martinez). The UNDCP is preparing guide lines for “by youth, for youth” internet drug abuse prevention based on decisions taken at a recent international meeting of young experts (Connek 2002). Some youth and their families face unusual challenges concerning with speculative complications like family dysfunction, poverty and personal antiquity of substance use. Launching the prospects like leisure recreation, civic service or alternative schooling are demonstrated tactic portion at menace youth. Some young people who abuse substance do not meet the standards for dependency but they are not at high jeopardy of doing so. These youth tend to experience an array of health and other social problems usually benefit from designated programming. The unspecified youth will progress substance addiction characterized by a drug tolerance extract and continuous use in spite of noteworthy substance related problems. The young people can benefit greatly from outreach, followed by the psychoanalysis, case management or more intensive treatment based on wide-ranging assessment. Specialized youth treatment programs are relatively new and undocumented. Young society are often placed in adult programs even though developmental, psychological, social, cognitive and family differences suggest the need for focused treatment. Youth intricate in injecting substances are not likely to avail themselves to maintain rivulet health facilities and they encompass the developmental program message is vital. Throughfare youth relatively knowledgeable about the health jeopardies. Accompanying with the use of various substances are improbable to pay attention on the negative consequences of drug use. The mass media messages are vital to recompence devotion to the norms, values and language of young people and their ethos.

Methodology:

A cross sectional analysis was conducted on substance use among youth in the identified hot spots in Visakhapatnam. The total number of 150 samples were taken and communicated during the pandemic period of COVID September to December 2020. A semi structured interview scheduled prepared for the data collection. The main variables are including gender, education, age, persuasions, stratum, nuptial status, income etc. The snow ball method is a non-probability sampling technique used to identify latent subjects in studies where the subjects are tough to locate such as drug abuse, HIV etc. In this situation snow ball sampling is the best choice to select a sample. The researcher used this method for infrequent small groups of the population. The sampling works like a chain referral and snow ball sampling is three types linear, exponential non-discriminative, exponential discriminative. For my study I have selected exponential non-discriminative due to the infrequent sample available in the field. The researcher endeavored to use simple methodology of snow ball technique in presenting and collecting data from different age groups of youth that is array from 15-35 years old. Visakhapatnam selected as study area because it is rapid mounting city in Asia and as well as in state of Andhra Pradesh. There are many opinions about the age limit for word youth, the UNO consider 15-24 years in the category of the youth but in the case of Indian reports the youth group is ponder 15-35 years. The youth category is characterized by a high degree of heterogeneity, by locality, gender, education, family back ground etc. The world health organization (WHO) has defined adolescence is a stage to humane buildout in uniting childhood and adult hood. The youth is the vital constituent of any humanity predominantly in Indian society they are the back bone of the nation but regrettably youth is affected with many complications like unemployment, insecurity, poverty, absence of attention, shattered families etc. Owing to these myriad issues the youth are inclined to become the addicts of substance that ease their frantic minds and incompetent in their lives.

Objectives of the study:

1. To ascertain socio – economic conditions of the youth respondents in Visakhapatnam.
2. To assess the family back ground and peer group influence.
3. To find out the causative factors of substance abuse.
4. To estimate the cognizance and feeling of substance abuse among youth.
5. To examine the impact of substance abuse on the individual parent and society.
6. To determine the measures for resorting to substance abuse among youth.

Data collection:

The survey technique and personal interview scheduled method is used for data collection. The schedule is premeditated to get the particulars about substance abuse among youth respondents. Secondary data also taken from world drug reports, international narcotic central board, national crime bureau of India etc.

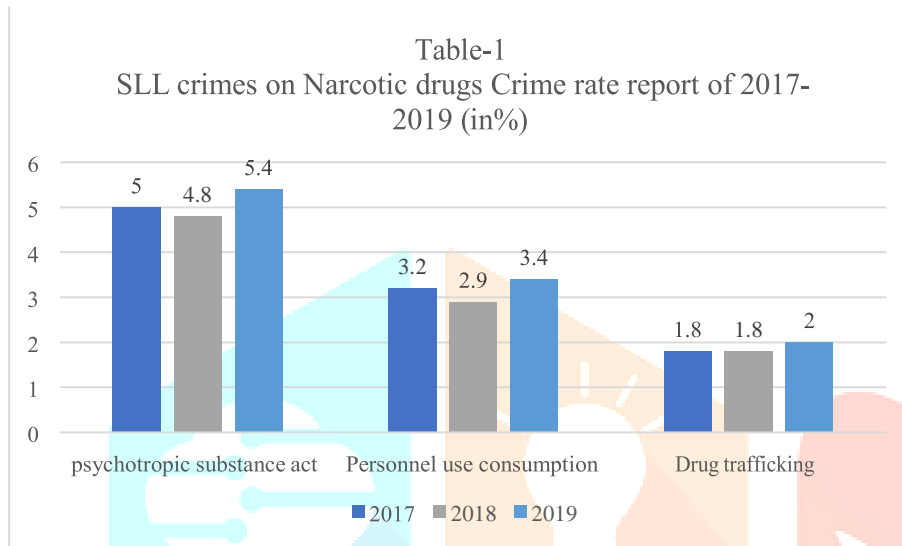
Hypothesis:

1. To find out significance difference between male and female substance abusers.
2. To test significance dissimilarity in the opinions of substance abuse youth group.
3. To find out differences in the opinions and feelings pertaining to substance abusers.
4. To test differences in the thoughts of repercussions with regards to the substance abuse.
5. To find out the significant dissimilarity of substance abuse on their education source.
6. To find out the significant variances of substance abuse basing on their economic status.

Visakhapatnam Scrutiny:

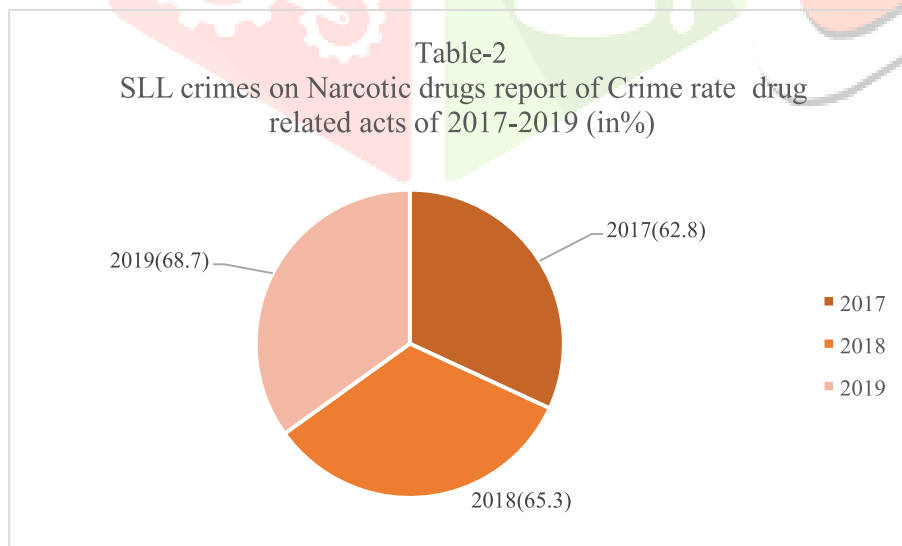
Visakhapatnam prevalently known as “The jewel of the east coast” but alas the night life has taken a hit with the drug bust so the police patrolling identified areas like beach, bus complex, outskirts of the remote areas, railway stations etc (TOI may 2019). The police officers of Visakhapatnam appealed parents to monitor activities of their children especially the age of 18-30 years, and also released a video message appealing to the youth not involving drug cases and ruined their carriers. The special team of city police arrested many youngsters including graduate and engineering students who were allegedly involved in drug trade (Hindu November 2020). The recent drug bust in Visakhapatnam that led to LSD bolts seized from a trafficking group. According to the police officials drug trafficking gangs are reaching out to college students, young professionals and some Visakhapatnam based gangs are even exchanging ganja for LSD in Goa (Times of India November 2020). The special enforcement bureau assistant DCP said that NDPS has registered cases against the persons in connection with the drug use, including cannabis in Visakhapatnam. (Hans India December 2020). The Visakhapatnam is connected to inter states so that the drug peddlers or smugglers

posing as a tourist and moving ganja to various places from Forest area (TOI December 2020). In this connection the rural police seized over 34500 kilos of substance Ganja in 2020 so far. The weed harvesting as picked up in the month of October and over twelve tons of Ganja seized roughly 30 cases in the month of November. The Huge hauls of Ganja were recovered from Araku valley, Paderu and other parts of Visakhapatnam regions. The city police randomly questioning the youth who are suspected to have been drug users and drug peddlers to make money. A senior police official stated that we are thinking long term just filing charges on peddlers in our custody will have a short-term impact. So, police want to nip the problem in the bud and make sure that the chain of supply and demand is snapped. As per the reports the most of the drugs are being brought to the city from Goa, Bengaluru and also ordered to bearer services.



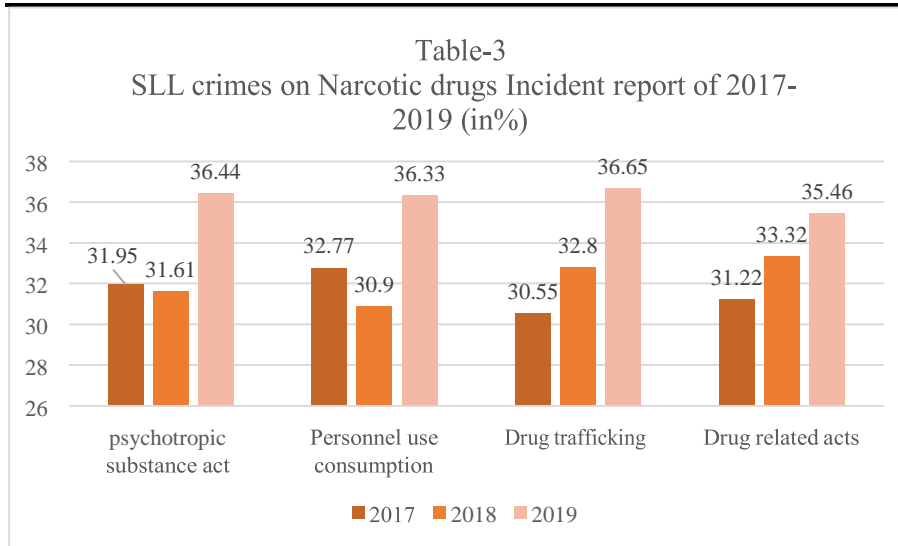
Source: Crime in India 2019

The national crime bureau of India 2019 revealed that SLL crimes on narcotic drugs in crime rate of psychotropic substance act 5, 4.8, 5.4 percentages also the personal use consumption 3.2, 2.9, 3.4 percentages and drug trafficking 1.8, 1.8, 2 percentages respectively in the years of 2017, 2018 and 2019.



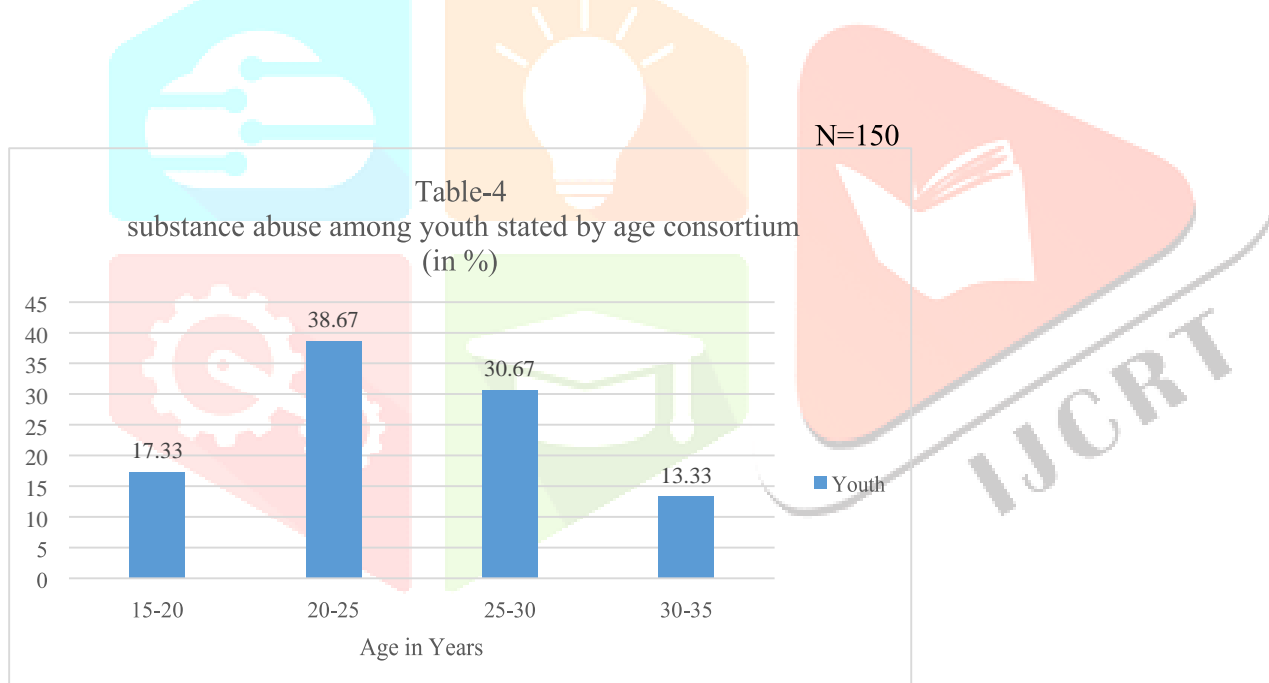
Source: Crime in India 2019

The national crime bureau of India 2019 revealed that SLL crimes on narcotic drugs in crime rate of drug related acts 62.8, 65.3, 68.7 percentages respectively in the years of 2017, 2018 and 2019.



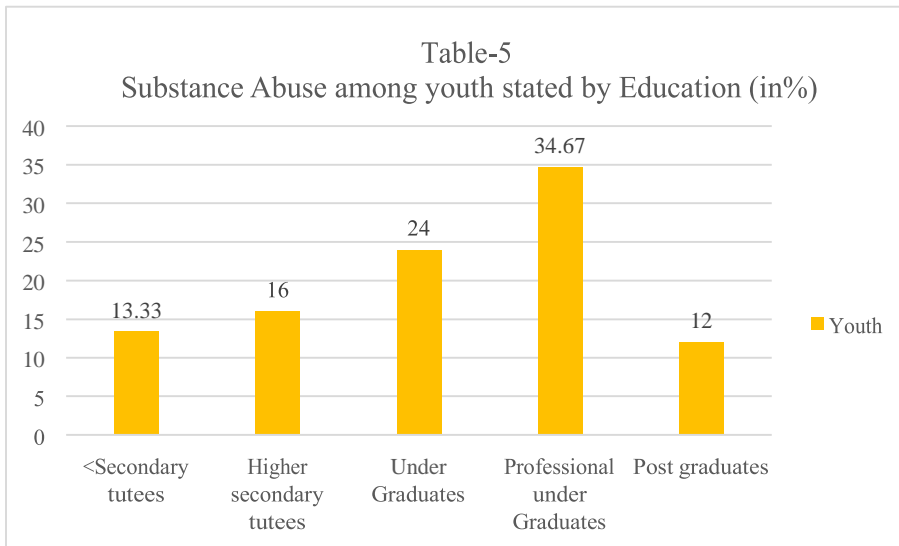
Source: Crime in India 2019

The national crime bureau of India 2019 revealed that SLL crimes on narcotic drugs in incident of psychotropic substance act 31.95, 31.61, 36.44 percentages also the personal use consumption 32.77, 30.9, 36.33 percentages and drug trafficking 30.55, 32.8, 36.65 percentages as well as drug related acts 31.22, 33.32, 35.46 percentages respectively in the years of 2017, 2018 and 2019.



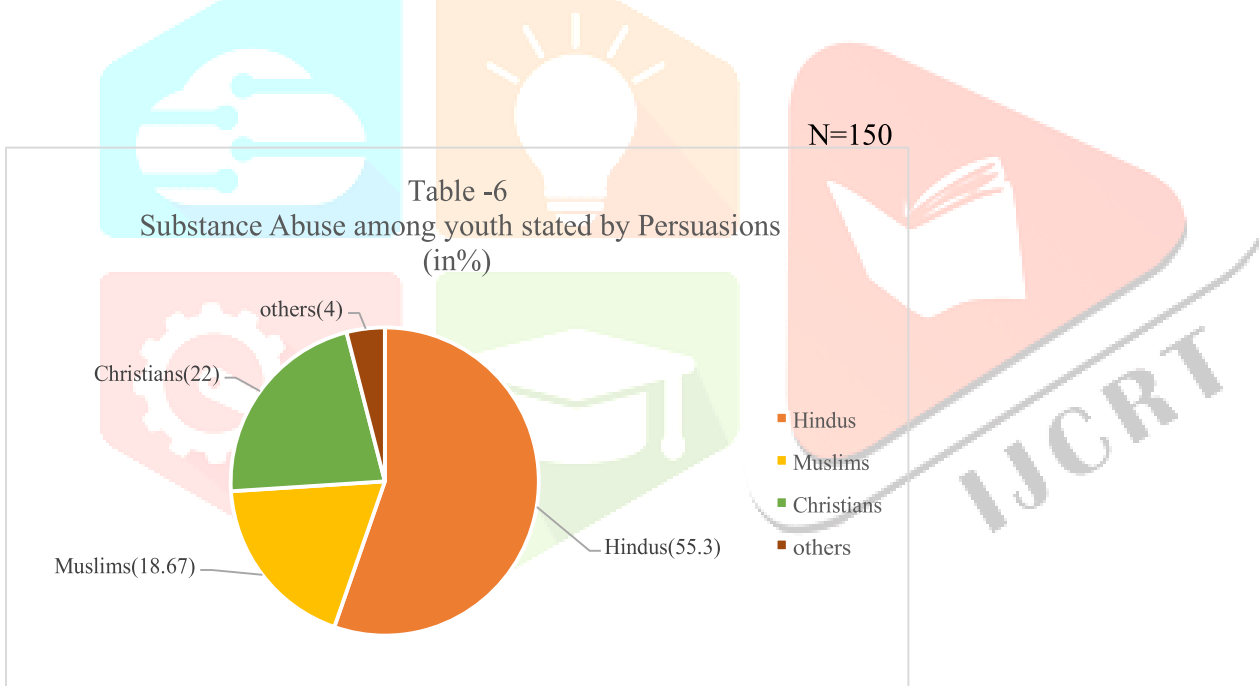
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth stated by age consortium like 17.33 percentage of 15-20 years, 38.67 percentage of 20-25 years, 30.67 percentage of 25-30 years and 13.33 percentage of 30-35 years respectively.



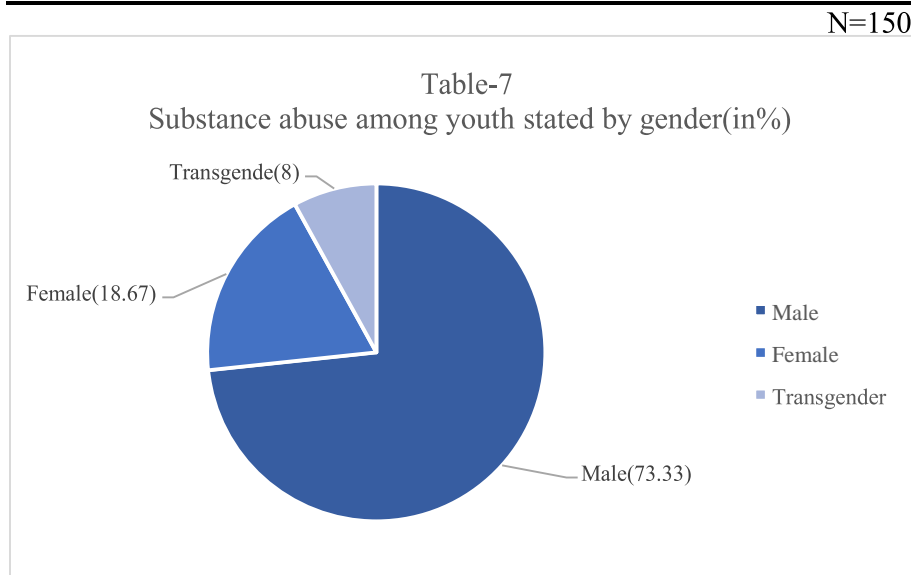
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by education as less than are equal to secondary tutees 13.33 percentage, higher secondary tutees 16 percentage, under graduates 24 percentage, professional graduates 34.67 percentage and post graduates 12 percentage respectively.



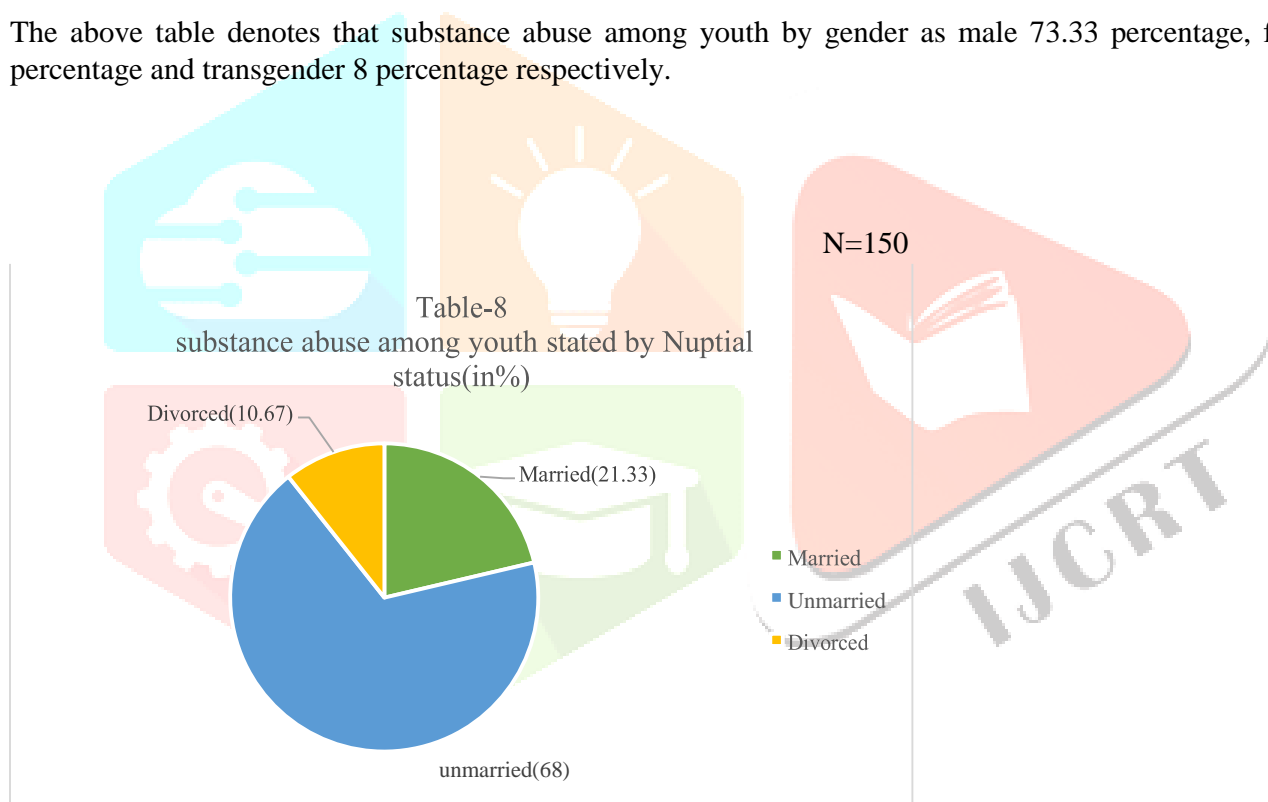
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by persuasions as Hindus 55.3 percentage, Muslims 18.67 percentage, Christian 22 percentage and others 4 percentage respectively.



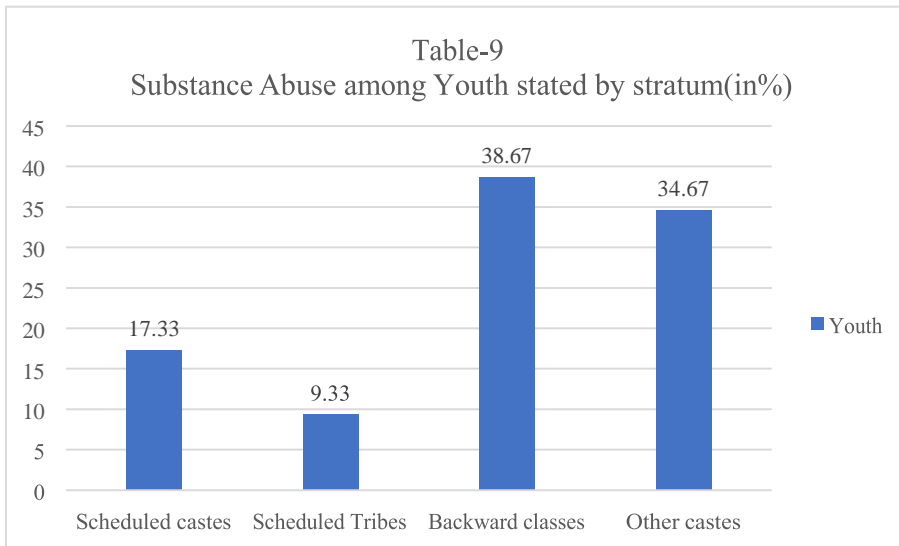
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by gender as male 73.33 percentage, female 18.67 percentage and transgender 8 percentage respectively.



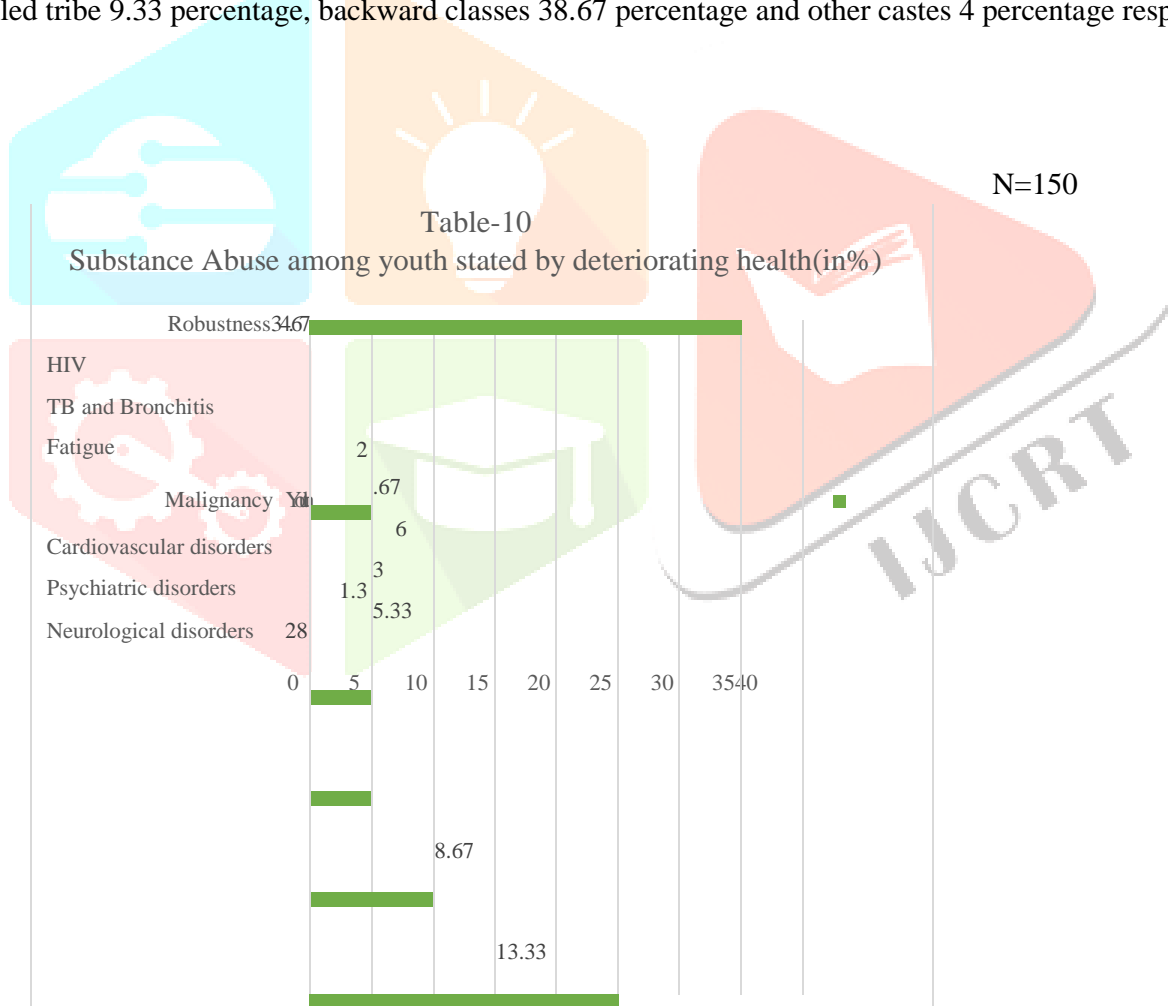
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by nuptial status as married 21.33 percentage, unmarried 68 percentage and divorced 10.67 percentage respectively.



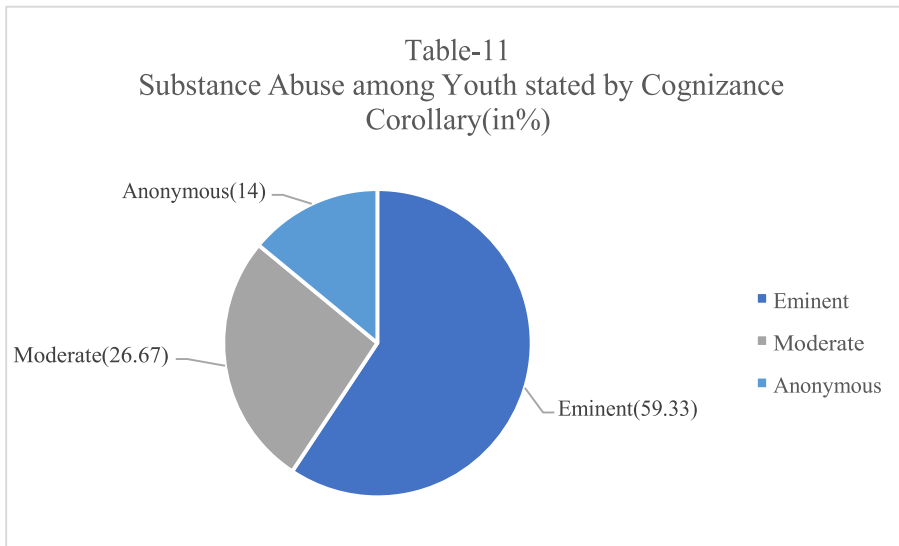
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The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by stratum as scheduled castes 17.33 percentage, scheduled tribe 9.33 percentage, backward classes 38.67 percentage and other castes 4 percentage respectively.



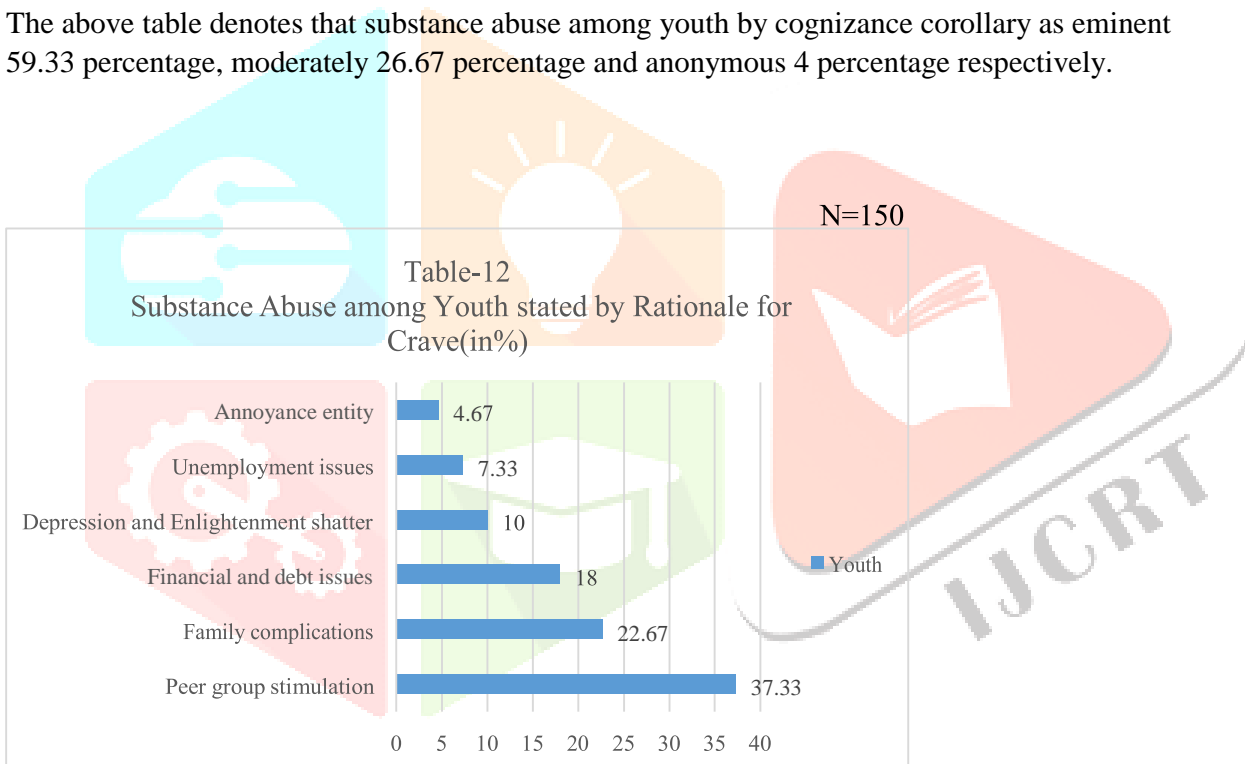
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by deteriorating health as robustness 34.67 percentage, HIV 2.67 percentage, TB and bronchitis 6 percentage, fatigue 1.33 percentage, malignancy 5.33 percentage, cardiovascular disorders 8.67 percentage, psychiatric disorders 13.33 percentage, and neurological disorders 28 percentage respectively.



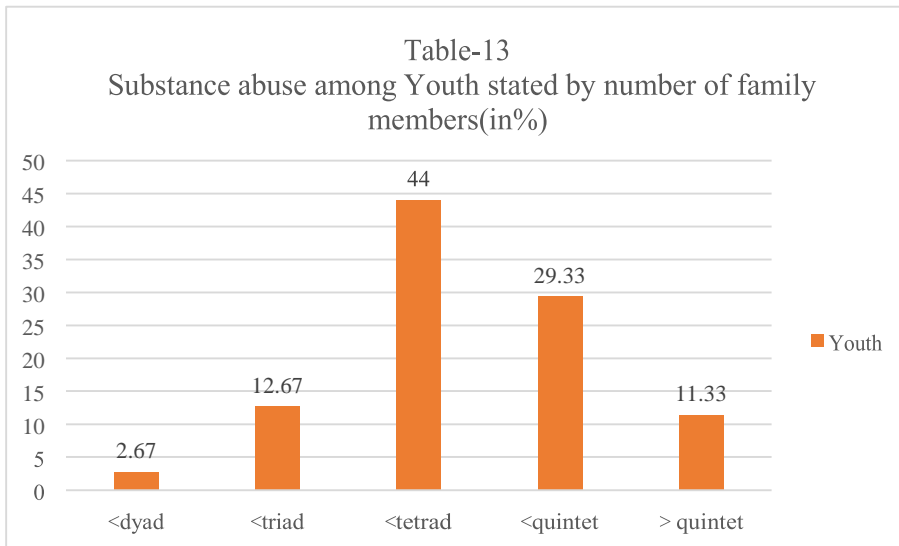
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by cognizance corollary as eminent 59.33 percentage, moderately 26.67 percentage and anonymous 4 percentage respectively.



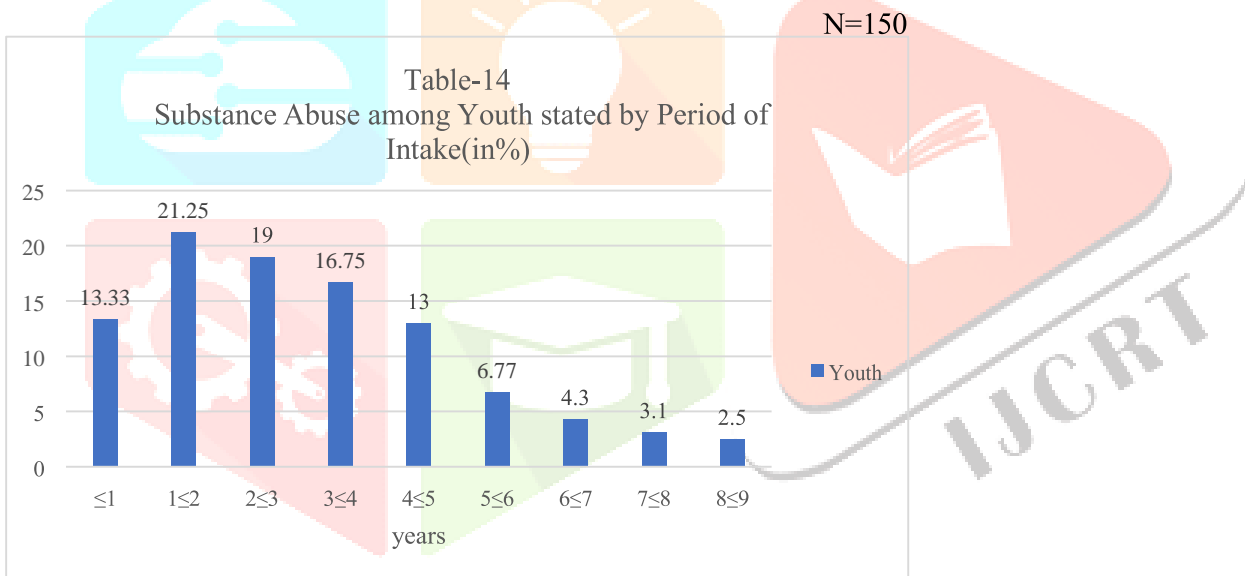
Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by rationale for crave as annoyance entity 4.67 percentage, unemployment issues 7.33 percentage, depression and enlightenment shatter 10 percentage, financial and debt issues 18 percentage, family complications 22.67 percentage and peer group stimulation 37.33 percentage respectively.



Source: Primary data

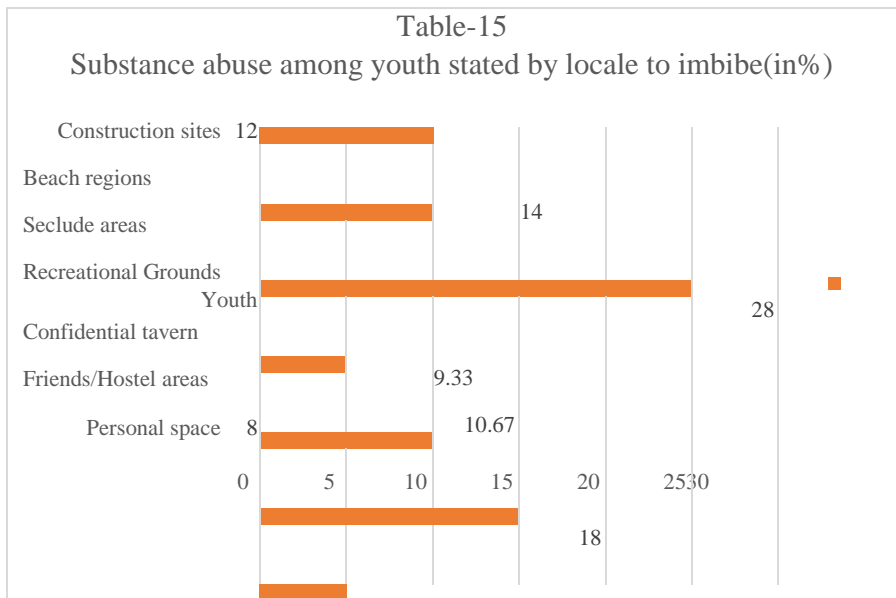
The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by number of family members as less than two members 2.67 percentage, less than three members 12.67 percentage, less than four members 44 percentage, less than five members 29.33 percentage and more than five members 11.33 percentage respectively.



Source: Primary data

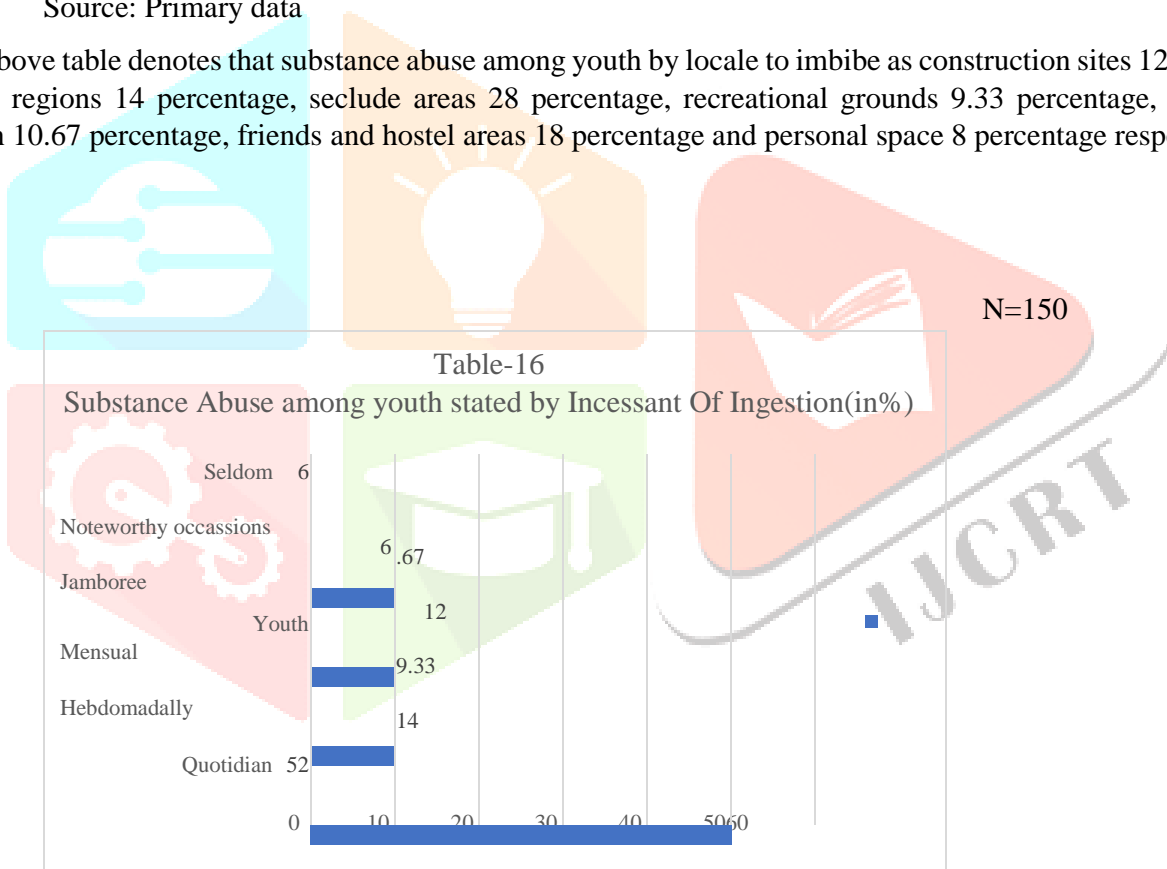
The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by period of intake as less than are equal to one year 13.33 percentage, less than are equal to two years 21.25 percentage, less than are equal to three years 19 percentage, less than are equal to four years 16.75 percentage, less than are equal to five years 13 percentage, less than are equal to six years 6.77 percentage, less than are equal to seven years 4.3 percentage, less than are equal to eight years 3.1 percentage and less than are equal to nine years 2.5 percentage respectively.

N=150



Source: Primary data

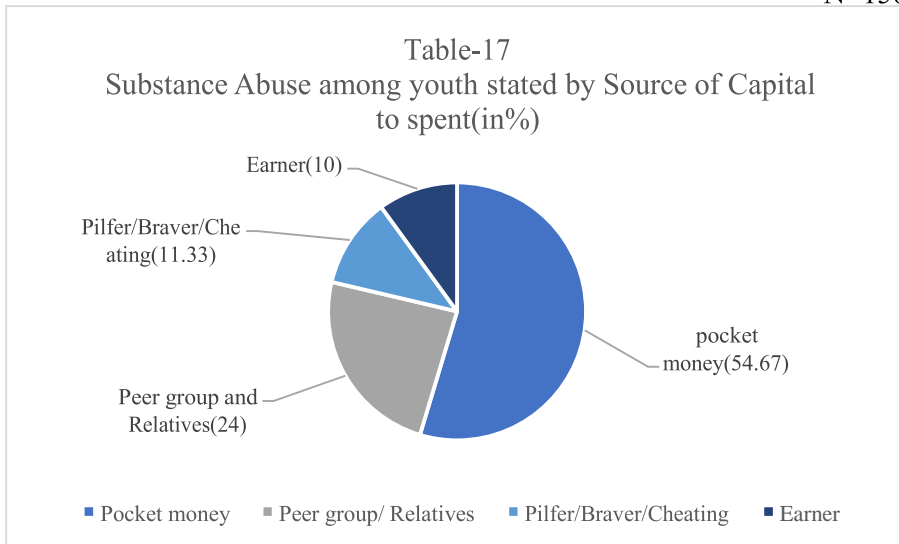
The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by locale to imbibe as construction sites 12 percentage, beach regions 14 percentage, seclude areas 28 percentage, recreational grounds 9.33 percentage, confidential tavern 10.67 percentage, friends and hostel areas 18 percentage and personal space 8 percentage respectively.



Source: Primary data

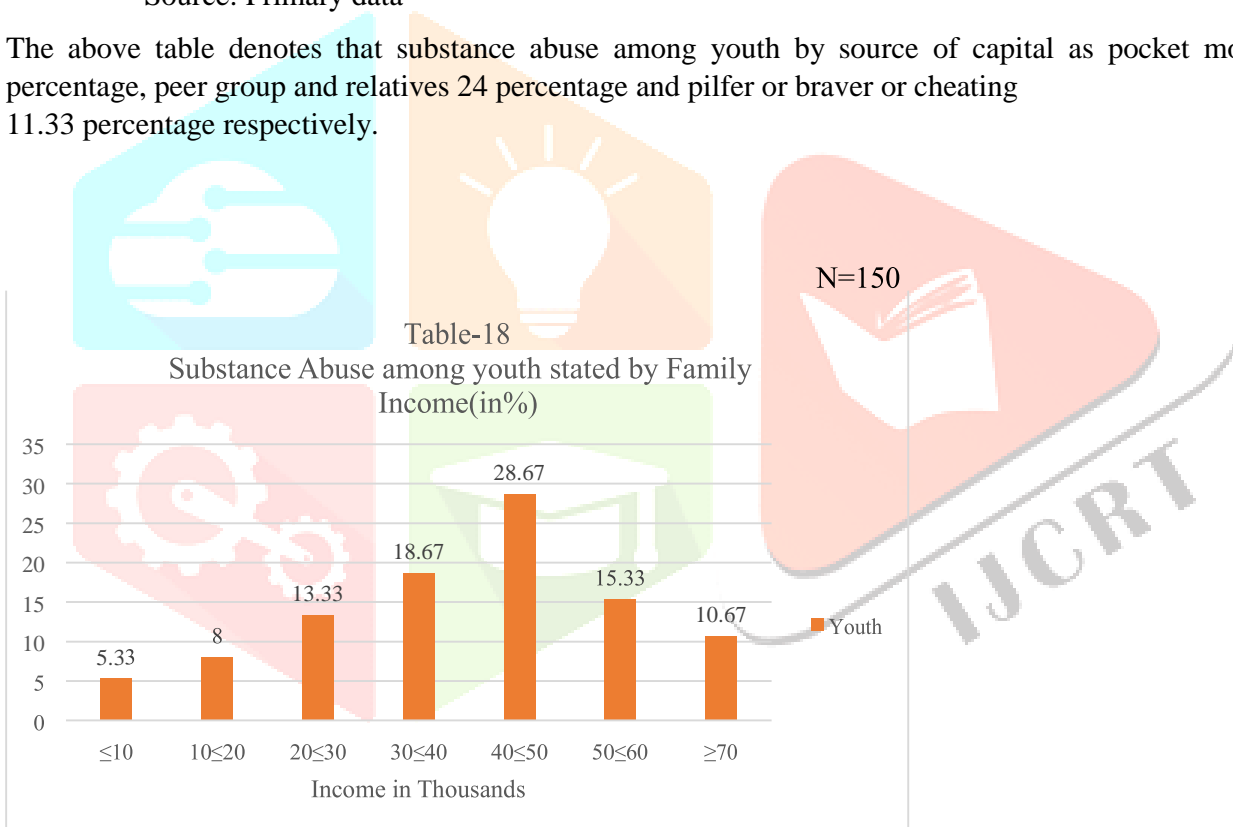
The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by incessant of ingestion as seldom 6 percentage, noteworthy occasions 6.67 percentage, jamboree 12 percentage, mensual 9.33 percentage, hebdomadally 14 percentage and Quotidian 52 percentage respectively.

N=150



Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by source of capital as pocket money 54.67 percentage, peer group and relatives 24 percentage and pilfer or braver or cheating 11.33 percentage respectively.



Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that substance abuse among youth by family income as less than or equal to ten thousand 5.33 percentage, less than or equal to twenty thousand 8 percentage, less than or equal to thirty thousand 13.33 percentage, less than or equal to forty thousand 18.67 percentage, less than or equal to fifty thousand 28.67 percentage, less than or equal to sixty thousand 17.33 percentage, more than or equal to seventy thousand 8.67 percentage respectively.

Conclusion:

The assessment and considerate the problematic of substance abuse holistically, to protect the rights and implement the rehabilitation measures of youth in India to regain their capabilities in accomplishment of their goals and comprehensive human aptitudes which is vital to reach their destination. It is obligatory to emphasis the acquaintance of the extent drawback on socio-economic and demographic peril factors to device deterrent tactics against substance use among the Indian youth. It is immaculately socializing the locale establish plan of action to be executed to extricate the youth from substance use. The government and nongovernment agendas

for substance abuse like prevention, edification of youth and parent backing for fledgling generation at menace under the different ministries including the state and central governments. It is lofty era to rescue the youth from storming of the substance abuse. “To shield the youth is an overwhelming challenge to the world and the nations to accord hale and hearty spawning for the future globe” (Divya Sreedevi, 2021).

“Have patience with all things, but chiefly have patience with yourself. Do not lose courage in considering your own imperfections but instantly set about remedying them- every day begins the task anew”.

-Saint Francis de Sales References:

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