

Public Opinion on Involvement of Youngsters in Drug Abuse

Keerthana Ganapathy, Sreeya B

Abstract This study uses a functional overview to examine the reasons why young people consume drugs. Drug conception were found to differ by age and gender. Targeting substances that are concluded to fulfil similar problems and addressing issues treating the substitution of one substance for another may also strengthen education and prevention efforts. Drug abuse has been a topic of interest to many professionals in the area of physical health and mental health. This research paper is to analyse the difference between the helpline for drug abuser's and gender and to find the association between major reason for drug abuse and age of the respondents. It examines research in India regarding drug abuse among youngsters and related disorders. The objective of the study is to understand the involvement of youngsters in drug abuse and to analyse the difference between the helpline for drug abuser's and the gender. For the purpose of this study is descriptive research is used to portray accurately the public opinion on involvement of youngsters in drug abuse. Convenient sampling method is used to collect the samples. 1640 samples-sample size. Independent variables are gender, age, marital status, Educational qualification, occupation, and monthly income. The dependent variables are helpline for drug abuser, reason for drug abuse, emotional problems, accidents, brain damage, risky sex, and diseases. Independent sample t test, chi square, and ANOVA are the research tools used in this research. It was found that drug abuse is increasing in today's scenario. It is better to create awareness and helplines regarding drug abuse and its recovery.

Keywords: drug, youngsters, issues, research, reason, alcohol, substance abuse, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is a common phenomenon in the world and has made the human society as the most important social damage. Drug abuse is a nonadaptive model of drug use, which results in adverse problems and consequences, and includes a set of cognitive behavioral, and psychological symptoms. Additionally, because of its particular human and geographic highlights, has a generally high level of contamination. The World Health Organization's report in 2005 demonstrates that there are around 200 million sedative addicts on the planet, revealing the most elevated predominance and the most recurrence in the 25–multiyear-age group. The beginning of medication use is frequently established in pre-adulthood, and studies demonstrate that drug misuse is frequently identified with cigarette and liquor utilization in adolescence. Results of studies show that age, being male, high-hazard behaviours, and the presence of a cigarette smoker in the family or among companions, the

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experience of drug misuse, tendency and positive musings about smoking have association with immature cigarette smoking. Studies likewise affirm that the possibility of turning into a cigarette smoker among guys and females is practically equivalent (11.2%); be that as it may, the pervasiveness of standard liquor utilization in guys (22.4%) is somewhat higher than in females (19.3%). This study shows that different age category are falling under this drug abuse.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To understand the involvement of youngsters in drug abuse
- To analyse the difference between the helpline for drug abuser's and the gender
- To find the association between major reason for drug abuse and age of the respondents
- To know the difference in the mean scores of level of agree ability towards effects of drug abuse among the educational qualifications

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

MOSES.O. IKON, SAMO, SMEH (2019) has studied through a survey method. 10 samples from political words were drawn from metropolis. Pattern of drug consumption differs. The growing number of youths involved in drugs is becoming more worrisome. YAHYA MUHAMMED BAH (2018) has deliberated about drug abuse is a global phenomenon found in most countries of the world among youth Drug misuse, youth, adverse effect and learning. The design is survey research in what population are studied by collecting and analysing that a form only a few people. Males are more in number than female in drug abuse. SINGH M, BALA N (2017) has observed that 446 adolescents got affected by drugs during the study period. Substance use is becoming common for children now a days. It is necessary to counsel and create awareness among children. A.A. GOBIR, M.N. SAMBO (2017) have discussed about the health problem due to drug usage. The results indicated that youth in the study area, there is a need for health education campaign on harmful effects of drug abuse. MONDESTER NYAKEMWA ONGWAE (2016) have studied about many academic and professional studies have reported the prevalence of drugs among young people and its costly consequences. Sample responses and scenarios from a group of American teens reflect that their perceptions of the consequences are frequently self-oriented and male centred. Their concerns are related to health, mental health,

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sexual performance, and social relations, implications for interventions. FRANCIS K.O.YOENG & DAVID MINETA (2013) have noted that some students use marijuana drugs. It has become more common among college students. Most of the studies have clear indication of increase in usage of drug abuse among adolescents. MAGAJI (2013) have studied about For many years ,various government and communities has found a new form that has evil society, and is eating deep into the productivity sector of the economy as it's directly affects the youth .The review analyses the economic implications of drug abuse on the youth and the need for strict measures to be taken to migrate the menace, there will come a time where the working age group be scarce.

IV. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study is descriptive research is used to portray accurately the public opinion on involvement of youngsters in drug abuse. Convenient sampling method is used to collect the samples. 1640 samples-sample size. Independent variables are gender, age, marital status, Educational qualification, occupation, and monthly income. The dependent variables are helpline for drug abuser, reason for drug abuse, emotional problems, accidents, brain damage, risky sex, and diseases. Independent sample t test, chi square, and ANOVA are the research tools used in this research.

V. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

NULL HYPOTHESIS (HO): There is no significant difference between the helpline for drug abuser's and the gender

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H1): There is significant difference between the helpline for drug abuser's and the gender

Table 1: Awareness of Helpline for Drug Abuser's and Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Male	1064	1.21	.410	.013
Female	576	1.25	.435	.018

Table 2: Independent Samples Test - Awareness of Helpline for Drug Abuser's and Gender

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Independent Sample t test	1.851	1638	.064

Independent Sample t test 1.851 1638 .064

Since p value (0.064) is not less than 0.05 null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the helpline for drug abuser's and the gender. It shows that awareness of helpline for drug abuser's depends on the gender

NULL HYPOTHESIS (HO): There is no significant association between major reason for drug abuse and age of the respondents

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H1): There is significant association between major reason for drug abuse and age of the respondents

Table 3: Cross Tabulation - Reason for Drug Abuse among Youngsters and Age

Age	8.2 Reason for Drug Abuse among Youngsters			Total
	Stress	Curiosity	Depression	
Less than 25 years	165	336	84	585
26-35 years	182	206	79	467
36-45 years	118	202	80	400
46-60 years	22	94	40	156
Above 60 years	3	21	8	32
Total	490	859	291	1640

Table 4: Chi-Square Tests - Reason for Drug Abuse among Youngsters and Age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.668	8	.000

Since p value (0.000) is less than 0.05 null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant association between major reason for drug abuse and age of the respondents. It shows that reason for drug abuse depends on the age.

NULL HYPOTHESIS (HO): There is no significant difference in the mean scores of level of agree ability towards effects of drought abuse among the effects of drug abuse among the educational qualification groups.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H1): There is significant difference in the mean scores of level of agree ability towards effects of drought abuse among the effects of drug abuse among the educational qualification groups.

Table 5: ANOVA - Effects of Drug Abuse among Youngsters and Educational Qualification & Results

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Emotional Problems	Between Groups	10.237	4	2.559	2.987	.018
	Within Groups	1400.733	1635	.857		
	Total	1410.970	1639			
Accidents	Between Groups	4.268	4	1.067	1.457	.213
	Within Groups	1197.604	1635	.732		
	Total	1201.873	1639			
Brain Damage	Between Groups	11.576	4	2.894	3.027	.017
	Within Groups	1562.911	1635	.956		
	Total	1574.487	1639			
Risky Sex	Between Groups	18.474	4	4.619	5.594	.000
	Within Groups	1349.914	1635	.826		
	Total	1368.388	1639			
Diseases	Between Groups	21.945	4	5.486	4.570	.001
	Within Groups	1962.931	1635	1.201		
	Total	1984.876	1639			

Since p value is less than 0.05 for Emotional problems, brain damage, risky sex, diseases, null hypothesis is rejected for that four aspects. Therefore, there is a significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability towards effects of drug abuse among the educational qualification groups. It shows that the effects of drug abuse depend on the educational qualification.

VI. CONCLUSION

The youngsters needed is educate and counsel young children and adolescents and create awareness among the public regarding drug abuse. Drug abuse is a very common and serious problem associated with health and social problems which are associated with complications. The beginning of drug abuse at early adolescence results in continuation of drug to the adulthood. Therefore, preventive programs are required to be divided decided and recommended for drug abuse. More studies on drug abuse are required to be done in India to see the current situation and to know the solutions for this situation. As most of the studies are either done on small scale on children, this is the demand for the bright future of the nation.

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