

DRUG ADDICTION

Mrs. Rajbhoj Sanghamitra Shambhudeo

Principal - Khas. Govindrao Adik Law College, Shrirampur

Paper Received On: 25 APR 2022

Peer Reviewed On: 30 APR 2022

Published On: 1 MAY 2022



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

In the fast changing scenario of the world, youths, especially students of the youthful age are considered to be the future assets of the family and the nation at large. There youngsters can contribute a lot for the welfare and the advancement of the family or nation in a truly global sense only if their energies and potentialities are canalized in the most appropriate and desired manner. On the contrary if they indulge in undesirable activities like Drug Addiction which has becomes the most prevalent social evil in the present times, they can never utilize their potential and energies for self growth family welfare as well as for the welfare and development of the nation. The prevalence of an alarming growth rate of Drug Addiction warrants us to take preventive steps for the proper utilization of human resources.

Drugs

Mahatma Gandhi had said, “The cocaine habit was sapping the nations manhood and that like the drink habit, it was on the increase in its effects more deadly than drink.”

“Any substance that, when taken into the living organism, may modify one or more of its functions”.

Drugs are substances administered to living beings for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of illness. They are used to relive pain or other sufferings and to improve and control abnormal conditions of mind and body. A prescription drug must be specifically advised by medical doctors and is often dispensed by a pharmacist. A nonprescription drug does not require professional sanction to obtain or use many drugs containing narcotics are subject to abuse.

Drugs are substances administered to living beings for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of illness. They are used to relieve pain or other sufferings and to improve and control abnormal conditions of mind and body. A prescription drug must be specifically advised by medical doctors and is often dispensed by a pharmacist. A nonprescription drug does not require professional sanction to obtain or use many drugs containing narcotics are subject to abuse.

Powerful drugs such as, heroin, peyote, mescaline, LSD and cocaine with high potential for addiction have to produce substantially altered states of consciousness are subjected to social and legal condemnation. However, even these have legitimate users cocaine is used in the treatment of certain medical conditions and can be applied as a topical anesthetic during medical interventions. LSD has been employed experimentally to investigate the nature of human consciousness; peyote and mescaline may be used legally by members of the Native American Church in Indian Religious Services. Even heroin has been advocated by some as beneficial in relieving the suffering associated with some forms of terminal illnesses. In the light of the above the answer to the question on the meaning of drug largely depends upon the social definitions and conventions operative at a given time and place to controlled substances. Though informal strictures and definitions guide much of drug dealings.

Drug Abuse

The misuse of drugs may take the form of dependence or abuse. In traditional parlance dependence signified psychological reliance on a particular drug, while addiction was reserved for psychological dependence as indicated by withdrawal symptoms if the drugs were to be discontinued. Recently however, drug dependence has come to denote both psychological and physiological dependence. The term drug abuse is used to indicate the excessive consumption of a drug, regardless of whether an individual is truly dependent on it. Of course, drug abuse often leads to drug dependence. Drug abuse is defined as taking a drug for reasons other than medical, in an amount, strength, frequency or manner that damages the physical or mental functioning. The term itself conveys the notion of social disapproval and usually by self administration of any drug in a manner that deviates from the approved medical or social patterns within a given culture (Jaffe 1991).

Drug abuse is growing at an explosive rate and in just little over a decade it has spread its malevolent tentacles to almost every part of the globe. Surrounding almost all barriers of race, caste, creed, religion,

sex, educational status, economic strata *etc.* with astounding ease. Increasing evidences are pouring into suggest that a large percentage of students are being “hooked on” dependence producing drugs and have succumbed to the illusory panacea of drugs.

Substances may be abused for psychological, sociological or biological reasons. The biological reasons for abuse have been broadly classified into two categories.

- i) a ‘liking factors’ and
- ii) the effects of tolerance and physical dependence.

The liking factor has been separated into two processes: mood elevation and relief from anxiety or tension. Physical dependence is an adaptive state that manifests itself by intense physical dependences when the administration of the drug is suspended or when its action is affected by the administration of a specific antagonist. Three disturbances, i.e. withdrawal or abstinence syndromes, are made up of specific arrays of symptoms and sign of psychic and physical nature that are characteristic for each drug type. These conditions are relieved by re-administration of the same drug or of another drug of similar pharmacological action within the same generic type. No quest manifestation of physical dependence is evident if an adequate dosage is maintained. Physical dependence is a powerful factor in reinforcing the influence of psychic dependence upon continuing drug use after attempted withdrawal.

The proposition brings us to the following conclusions regarding the impact of alcoholism and Drug Addicts on criminality.

- 1) Crimes are often planned in liquor shops and bars where alcohol is sold.
- 2) Offenders generally consume liquor and alcohol or drugs to overcome their inhibitions and emotional strains.
- 3) The booty and gains of crime are often distributed and shared in liquor or wine shops.
- 4) Narcotic drugs help to remove the element of self criticism from the criminal in relation to himself and his acts.
- 5) Juvenile delinquency and drinking are intimately connected.
- 6) The illegality of purchase and possession of narcotic drugs make Drug Addicts delinquent ipso facto.
- 7) Drug Addiction being forbidden by law. Their procurement gives rise to a member of related crimes such as illicit spirit distilling, smuggling of wine or intoxicating drugs,

racketeering, drug trafficking underhand deals in transmission of narcotics from one place to another and bribing the officials to escape arrest and punishment.

- 8) Research studies have shown that alcohol is more contributory to criminality than other drugs, probably because its legal and common usage makes it readily available.

Of late, drug abuse seems to have become a fashion for fun to relieve boredom, to get rid of tensions at home and in society, to feel good and high to revolt against establishment, to heighten sexual experience, improve studying and so on.

The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs has assumed alarming proportions and the worldwide concern over the power and influence some of the drug kingpins wield has resulted in the US and Colombia declaring an all out war against drug peddlers. And the Medellin cartel in Colombia, already notorious for bumping off scores of judges and police officers has started retaliating again in a big way. The cartel's "silver-or-lead" method proved very effective all these years in giving to officers the shivers down their spine.

Indian narcotic operators too have the same modus operandi sandwiched as it is between the Golden Triangle Burma, Nepal, Thailand and Laos and Golden Crescent, India has for long been made a lucrative transit point by drug operators to smuggle narcotics like hashish and heroin to Europe and America. And since the eighties the illicit drug menace has only worsened in the country causing problem of abuse and addiction.

Concerned with the problem, the Indian government enacted a comprehensive law, called "The Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which came into force on 14th November, 1985. It was soon discovered that even this legislation did not provide fool-proof deterrence as drug offenders were being released on bail by courts on some technical or flimsy grounds. The notorious case of Virmani and his co-conspirators, in which they were nabbed only to be released on bail despite the serious nature of the prosecution charges, is still fresh in people's mind. Strangely enough though the offences under the 1985 Act, were made non-bailable, the lower courts grant bails on technical grounds. To offset this and many other lacunae, the Cabinet committee in 1988 made a number of recommendations to put teeth into the existing law. Accordingly a new deterrent law called 'The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, was enacted. The NDPS Amendment Act came into force from 29th May, 1989. The amendment provides that the drug related offences shall be cognizable and non bailable, and provides for forfeiture of property and detailed procedure relating to such forfeiture. The amended law applies to all

Copyright © 2022, Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies

properties and assets of traffickers acquired within a period of six years immediately preceding the date on which the trafficker is charged with an offence under the Act. There are many other provisions, which the law enforcement agencies hope will prevent confirmed drug traffickers from taking protection on legal and technical grounds.

Youth and Drug Addiction

The problem of drugs and drug, addiction is one which came into existence centuries ago in the different parts of the then known world. By drugs, we mean primarily the opium or cannabis derivatives and secondarily the synthetic equivalents, which are euphoria inducing, habit forming and resulting in an addiction, from which withdrawal will mean physical pain and mental anguish. Even in primitive civilization, people are known to have been using alcoholic beverages and stimulating drinks containing caffeine, and so attaining effects similar to drug addiction. The use of 'Ganja', 'Tobacco' and 'Coca leaves' was first adopted by native tribes, who were not scientifically aware of the active principles. Cannabis indica, with the aliases of 'Ganja' Marijuana' Bhang' Hashish' and 'Charas' is a common narcotic drug, two third of the legal production of which is said to be from plants grown in India. The first three are synonymous and refer to the dry pulverized flowering tops, leaves, and stalks of the cannabis plant; the last two describe the resin extracted from the flowering tops of the female cannabis and collected into cakes.

At present, however, cannabis is partially legally and largely clandestinely produced and processed in many other countries, particularly in Lebanon, Morocco and the Far East as well as Central and South America. It is widely produced and used also in other countries of the Middle-East, India, Pakistan, Nepal and China. In fact, the name 'Hashish' is said to be derived from one Hasan, an unscrupulous secret society leader belonging to the Middle-East in the eleventh century. This parson is believed to have given this drug to the Frenchmen of his order, to induce ecstatic visions, before they were let loose on the unsuspecting populace for murder, arson and loot. Apparently, that other word 'Assassin' also owes it origin to the same source. Similarly, the word 'Awoke' in the English expression 'to run awouck', was first used in the Malay language in respect of people behaving in a disorderly fashion under the influence of 'Cannabis Indica', As regards opium, it is established by the Interpol's Experts that its illicit would production is about 1,000/-tons. To this total is added 200 tons fraudulently diverted to the illicit

The school going children are fast becoming now the target of the drug addicts. Those

Copyright © 2022, *Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies*

indulging in the illegal trade of Charas, Heroin and other intoxicants are very much active these days in enticing the school boys to become addict to these contraband items. Often the boys are seen smoking Charas around 'Khomcha and Theliwalas' in vicinity of their schools now. They are first provided a free opportunity, without charge to use these intoxicants gradually as they become habituated to them; they pour money from their pockets into the hands of their trainers.

In fact the English Medium School's Children are the best target of the smugglers because it is well known fact that the school children in such school mostly come from affluent families and hence they have the means and the money to spare for such anti-social luxuries. Moreover, their parents have very little time to spare to pay attention to their children and watch their activities occasionally. Nevertheless, it is also fact that drug addictions among boys are certainly correlated often with their abduction or willful running away from their homes. Hence, if the practice goes unchecked, the smugglers will have their full sway for their nefarious objectives.

The main purpose of taking drugs is obviously an attempt to escape from reality. Sometimes it starts as an adventure among modern youth, as a passport to be 'in with the crowd' and at other times as just a means of relief from pain or frustration. But quite often, in the fast life of modern generation, it is also resorted to with eyes wide-open as a means of easy escape from the hard realities of life around or may be an escape from one's own self. The practice is more prevalent amongst the young and different than among the old and indignant. The few induction is invariably among the youth of well to do families of all countries, including India, The initiation into drug sensation which facilitates an easy and encouraging impact on a widening circle of votaries.

Although Indian youth use less hard drugs compared to other countries, Indian youth start with tobacco, followed by drinking and later step in to hard drug. Most of the drug addicts in India learn the habit when they are young and continue till their life. Why the problem is considered so serious with all the developments in medicine and treatment techniques, is because of youth diversion which is a serious social problem and shall result in damaging the image of the Indian youth.

At first, it was thought in India that it was only the problem of the West. But by mid-way through the 1980s, Indian society received the rude shock that an alarming preparation of the Indian youth had been experimenting with drugs in one form or the other, and that

worse still several had continued to use drugs, regularly ultimately leading to addiction.

Today the picture is even gloomier, despite various anti-drug abuse drives and campaigns. Drug addiction among college students persists. Hostels particularly have become one of the favorite dumping grounds for peddlers more than anything; drug abuse among youth is a tragedy. It begins innocently as a result of curiosity or peer pressure. Then it leads to a more sustained use of drugs, subsequent dependence on it and finally makes the individual a drug addict.

Apart from the evident ill-effect, the addict's health is a great financial pressure. Credit from the peddlers lasts till addicts get hooked. Consequently, an addict would have to lie at home to get money. Worse still, he may have to resort to stealing or involve in some illegal act and then guilt adds to his present stress otherwise to substantiate youth look for a part-time jobs. But he cannot do anything to reduce his drug use. He has taken a one way ticket to his doom, and will never return unless he is willing to change, swallows his pride and turns for help to the right people.

The associations of drug addicts who celebrate in the rock music and cinema fields have not helped the situation in the metropolitan and big cities of India. It is well-known fact that particularly in the West, several rock stars come one stage for concerts "stoned". Beatles started if off in the 1950s and 1960s and the trend has continued. However and fortunately rehabilitated and ex-drug addicts like Paul McCartney and Maradona now urge today's youth to "say no to drugs".

Drugs in sports have been a common occurrence, and if presently scandals are cropping up, it is only because previously, testing was absent. It is a boon that concerned athletic federations have taken up the matter exceedingly seriously. Otherwise, if one time-addict like, Ben Johnson had been allowed to devastating. But later Carl Lewis with head high can assure you that you don't need drugs to win or to be cool and many more instances. In addition, genuine efforts being made by various individuals and organizations through media, concern and other forms are definitely bringing home a vital message.

Many young people continuously use drugs for a pleasurable change which may range from a mild 'lift' to an intense 'Psycho-Active effect'. School and college going students start experimenting with drugs out of curiosity for a thrill or an expression of rebellion or to identify themselves as trendsetters and establish a higher ego. Others turn to drugs to escape depression or other personal problems. Here are some of the widely used drugs with

examples, slang terms, effects, dangers, identification, and method of use.

The above-cited are widely used drugs in any common societies. The effects of the drugs are discussed, initially from malnutrition until insanity; it varies according to the drugs and its frequency. Reason behind the habits are several in which most important is the “Youth culture”. Many think that the past is gloomy and the future is uncertain so anything that given insight and pleasure to the present is welcome. The availability of drugs is yet another important factor in the high incidence of drug-abuse.

Rahul Mahajan is charged under the *NDPS Act* for procuring, consuming and distributing drugs and for destruction of evidence under the *Indian Penal Code*. While *Sahil Zaroo* charged with procuring and consuming drugs. Police sources say drug dealer *Abdullah* has identified *Zaroo*. *Rahul Malhotra*, *Karan Ahuja* and *Trishay Khanna* are the another person involved in this case but no case registered against them. The police is planning to make them prosecution witnesses so that they can proved the charges in the FIR.

Hundreds of youngsters having a ball at a rave party in a farm at the foothills of Sinhagad fort here received an unpleasant shock in the wee hours of Sunday, when the Pune rural police rounded them up and seized drugs from the Pune rural police rounded them up and seized drugs from the spot.

As many as 251 youths and 29 girls, including air hostesses IT professionals and foreigners, now face charges under the *NDPS Act*, 1985 and section 294 of the *Indian Penal Code*. The foreign nationals have been booked under the Foreigners Act.

Conclusion

The society flourishes in those communities when the traditional influences and controls over the conduct of the youth group tend to be weak and uncertain. In such communities all young persons either participate in or over exposed to the activities of this society. In the localities frequented by adult criminals, the notoriety, glamour and symbols of material success that are sometimes associated with them enhance their attractiveness as role widely to members of street corner society who as adolescents, may find it easier to identify with them than with conventional role models.

One of the curious developments in the field of student behavior in recent years has been the increase in illegal drug taking. Student health work is about later adolescent development, the pattern of which changes with every generation. Today’s adolescent differs from the angry man of the Osborne fifties and reassessment of the state of adolescent cultures

Copyright © 2022, *Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies*

and influences on it, is a worthwhile area for meditation for anyone dealing with the student problem.

In fact drugs, are being used and accepted by the young adolescent as a form of normal social behavior and can be compared in many ways in our social cases of alcohol it has its social cases its delirious effect on the community and for the individual, its danger.