

# “A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RURAL AND URBAN DRUG INFLICTED YOUTH WITH SPECIAL RESFERENCES TO WEST DISTRICT, TRIPURA”.

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## Abstract

Drug abuse is a global problem that poses a great danger to the lives of individuals, society and political stability and security in many countries. According to the United Nations (2005), the use of illicit drugs has increased throughout the world and the major world trend is the increasing availability of many kinds of drugs among ever widening spectrum of consumers. Of major concern is that school and collage going children and youth seem to be targeted as the new market for the drug industry globally. The purpose of this study is to understand the problems cause by the respondents due to drug addiction which is directly affected by the drug abusers to his/ her family, friend circle and the society, with special references to the youth in rural and urban area of west district, Tripura, India. The research study targeted the youth from rural and urban area of west district. Purposive sampling was used for the selection of study area and their respective respondent. A total of 100 respondents have been selected, which is 50 respondents from rural area and 50 respondents from urban area of west district, Tripura using systematic sampling. Questionnaires were used for data collection. Once the data was obtained from the field it was coded and analyses. On the basis of finding its Shows that 54 per cent of the rural respondents take drugs via injection, 46 per cent of the respondents smoke (like cigarette), 32 per cent of the respondents via oral (shallow), 12 per cent of the respondents sniff (via nose). Whereas, 66 per cent of the urban respondents take drugs via smoke (like cigarette), 48 per cent of the respondents via oral (shallow), 38 per cent of the respondents takes via injection, 22 per cent sniff ( via nose).

**Keyword**-Problems of Drug addiction in youth

## INTRODUCTION

Drug addiction has become a worldwide problem, especially youth people become dependent on different types of substances and stimulating medicines that comes hand-in-hand with narcotic effect. The life of addicts becomes spoiled in all aspects, as they lose contact with their family and lives in a different world. They spend lots of money on drugs, and then look for ways to earn money illegally. If we compare the health problems, there are many dangerous effects of drugs.

Drug abuse among youths rises in TRIPURA, as Drug consumption has been a major problem in the society today. According to the source, youth of 18-30 years of age are addicted to drugs like charas, ganga, along with many addiction tablets and dendrite, phensedyl, corex, heroine, yava, etc. Mostly the students of schools and colleges are affected by the consumption of the drugs. The alarming rate of the drug abuse among youngster has had detrimental effects on the society.

Especially Young people who have just started their college life or moved to a new city in search of job often face many problems and challenges in their life. They are more likely to alleviate stress through the use of drugs and similar substances. Finding an easy fix often seems easier than facing the real problem and dealing with it. Trying illegal drugs can lead to addiction and becomes a long term habit

Today, we are living in a highly competitive world and it is difficult to grow in such world. There is always a peer pressure in young and old people especially the youth. However, it is never visible mostly at time. This is the reason a lot of young people expect to experience the pressure to use drugs, smoke and drink alcohol. Young people find it difficult to be the person who doesn't drink or smoke. As they feel isolated and a social outcast, which make them a habit of taking drugs which later lead them to the addiction.

Exposure to drug abuse in which the young people are raised is another cause why young people get addicted to drugs. If the individuals grow up in an area where adults use drugs, then the person is likely to try the substance themselves. Many a time a person who tries drugs for the first time is being offered within the friends circle, colleague and elders. Setting a good example is extremely important to keep them off drugs and related substances. Providing genuine information and awareness programme about impact of drugs is the best way to prevent drug addiction.

## OBJECTIVE

1. To study the problem face by the rural and urban drugs inflicted Youth

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the specific techniques to identify and select information about a topic. Keeping in mind the objectives to understand the problems of drug inflicted youth, descriptive research design was followed for the present study of the research has been kept explorative so that the problems of each respondent could be subjectively carried in the process of research. The design is survey research in which population are studied by collecting and analyzing data from only few people. The population is from Two (2) different categories, i.e. rural and urban area all in west District of Tripura, selected respondents is interviewed in order to get an average data of the study area. In this study we have randomly selected a total

of 100 respondents which is 50 respondents from rural and 50 respondents from urban area. West district is one of the eight districts in Tripura. West district is an administrative district in Indian state of Tripura. The District headquarter is located in Agartala, which is also the state capital. As of 2012 it is the most populous district of Tripura (in 8). The west Tripura district is bounded by Bangladesh in the north and west by khowai district in the east and by Sepaijijala district in the south. After the formation of four new districts of Tripura state, the total area of the district is 983.63 sq km. Both primary and secondary data were collected in the research for extracting relevant in formations to answer research questions. The study used questionnaires designed by the researcher in consultation with her university advisor to collect information and data from the respondents who were indulged with drugs addiction in the west district of Tripura.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Distribution of respondent consume drugs for the first time

S.N	Consume drugs for the first time	Rural		Urban	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	13 years old or less	2	4	1	2
2	14-17 years old	12	24	19	38
3	18-21years old	24	48	23	46
4	22 years old or above	12	24	7	14
5	Total	50	100	50	100

The analysis in table 4.1 shows that the rural respondents consume drugs for the first time at the age between 18-21 were 48 per cent, 24 per cent were between 14-17, 24 per cent were between 22-25 years, 4 per cent between 13 years or less.

Whereas, for the urban respondents 46 per cent of respondents were between 18-21 years, 38 per cent were between 14-17 years, 14 per cent respondents were between 22-25 years, and 2 per cent of the respondents were between 13 years or less.

**Table 4.2 Distribution of respondent by in what occasion do they used drugs mostly in what occasion do they used drugs mostly.**

S.N	Occasion of using drugs	Rural		Urban	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Before exam	9	18	5	10
2	Before sports	1	2	0	0
3	On the street	16	32	14	28
4	At parties	38	76	46	92
5	At home	15	30	25	50
6	Total	50	100	50	100

The analysis in table 4.2 shows that 76 per cent of the rural respondents take drugs at parties, 32 per cent of the respondents take on the street, 30 per cent if the respondents at home, 18 per cent of the respondents take before exams and 2 per cent before playing sports.

Whereas, 92 per cent of the of the urban respondents take drugs at parties, 50 per cent of the respondents at home, 28 per cent of the respondents on the streets, and 10 per cent of the respondents before exams.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of respondent by the ways of intake of drugs**

S.N	Ways of intake of drugs	Rural		Urban	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sniff (via nose)	6	12	11	22
2	Smoke (like cigarette)	23	46	33	66
3	Oral	16	32	24	48
4	Injection	27	54	19	38
5	Total	50	100	50	100

The analysis in table 4.3 shows that 54 per cent of the rural respondents take drugs via injection, 46 per cent of the respondents smoke (like cigarette), 32 per cent of the respondents via oral (shallow), 12 per cent of the respondents sniff (via nose).

Whereas, 66 per cent of the urban respondents take drugs via smoke (like cigarette), 48 per cent of the respondents via oral (shallow), 38 per cent of the respondents takes via injection, 22 per cent sniff ( via nose).

**Table 4.4 Profile on impact of drugs on their social life**

Distribution of respondent by the impact of drugs in their social life.

S.L	Impact of drug in social life	Rural		Urban	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Feel bad or guilty after drug used	13	26	16	32
2	Lost friends / colleague due to overdose of drugs	4	8	7	14
3	Gotten into fight under the influence of drugs	23	46	14	28
4	Engage in illegal activities in order to obtain drugs	11	22	18	36
5	Have been arrested for possession of illegal drugs	2	4	6	12
6	Experience withdrawal symptom's (felt sick) when stopped taking drugs	48	96	46	92
7	Consult with anyone for help for his/her drug problem	23	46	25	50

The analysis in table 4.4 shows that 96 per cent of the rural respondents experience withdrawal symptom's (felt sick) when stopped taking drugs, 46 per cent of the respondents has gotten into fight under the influence of drugs, and only 46 per cent of the respondents consult with anyone for help for his/her drugs problem, and also only 26 per cent of the respondents feel bad or guilty after drug used, 22 per cent got engaged in illegal activities in order to obtain drugs, 8 per cent of the respondents has lost friends/ colleague due to overdose of drugs and 4 per cent of the respondents have been arrested for possession of illegal drugs.

Whereas, 92 per cent of the urban respondents experience withdrawal symptoms (felt sick) when stopped taking drugs, 50 per cent of the drug addict respondents do consult with someone for help for his/her drug problem, 36 per cent of the respondents got engaged In illegal activities in order to obtain drugs, and only 32 per cent of the respondents feel bad or guilty after drug abuse, 28 per cent has gotten into fight under the influence of drugs, 14 per cent has lost friends/ colleague due to overdose of drugs and 12 per cent have been arrested for possession of illegal drugs.

## CONCLUSION

It is concluded that 82 per cent of the rural respondents are active drug abuser and 74 per cent for the urban respondents. The research study finds out that compare to rural area the percentage of urban respondents is lesser because of the economic differences, because majority of the people living in urban area were economically stable and go for cure like consultation with doctors, check up, and rehabilitation like facilities, etc.

It is also concluded that 54 per cent of the rural respondents take drugs via injection, 46 per cent of the respondents smoke (like cigarette), and 32 per cent of the respondents via oral (shallow), 12 per cent of the respondents sniff (via nose). Whereas, 66 per cent of the urban respondents take drugs via smoke (like cigarette), 48 per cent of the respondents via oral (shallow), 38 per cent of the respondents takes via injection, 22 per cent sniff ( via nose).

Also it has been concluded that 96 per cent of the rural respondents experience withdrawal symptom's (felt sick) when stopped taking drugs, 46 per cent of the respondents has gotten into fight under the influence of drugs, and only 46 per cent of the respondents consult with anyone for help for his/her drugs problem, and also only 26 per cent of the respondents feel bad or guilty after drug used, 22 per cent got engaged in illegal activities in order to obtain drugs, 8 per cent of the respondents has lost friends/ colleague due to overdose of drugs and 4 per cent of the respondents have been arrested for possession of illegal drugs.

Whereas, 92 per cent of the urban respondents experience withdrawal symptoms (felt sick) when stopped taking drugs, 50 per cent of the drug addict respondents do consult with someone for help for his/her drug problem, 36 per cent of the respondents got engaged In illegal activities in order to obtain drugs, and only 32 per cent of the respondents feel bad or guilty after drug abuse, 28 per cent has gotten into fight under the influence of drugs, 14 per cent has lost friends/ colleague due to overdose of drugs and 12 per cent have been arrested for possession of illegal drugs.

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