
“An analysis of the causes and consequences of drug addiction and illegal drug trafficking among adolescents.

SURVEY REPORT

2020-2021

Excise Department

Govt. of Kerala

An analysis of the causes and consequences of drug addiction and illegal drug trafficking among adolescents.

Study setting :

**Vimukthi De Addiction centers
Vimukthi Counseling centers**

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this research study has been conducted by us at the Vimukthi De addiction centers all over Kerala and Vimukthi Zonal Counseling centers at Trivandrum, Ernakulam & Kozhikode

This study organized by Research & Resource Group under Excise Department, Govt. of Kerala

Details of Work Break up as follows

Topic, Concept, synopsis, design, methodology, analysis and project report – Vinu Vijayan, Sociologist, Research & Resource group, Excise Department

Literature search – Ms Reeja Rajan, Psychologist, Research & Resource group, Excise Department

Data-Collections – Clinical Psychologist, Psychiatric social worker, Counselors – VIMUKTHI De addiction and Counseling centers all over Kerala

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CHAPTER –I

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood into adulthood. It is a period of physical, psychological and social maturation. This is a crucial phase in one's life where an individual is no longer a child but not yet achieved adulthood. Young persons in the age group of 10 to 19 are usually referred as adolescents. Adolescents in the age group of 10 to 14 are referred as early adolescents and those in the age group of 15 to 19 are treated as late adolescents.

Adolescent drug abuse is one of the largest problems in the society today. The two major reasons why teenagers use drugs are undoubtedly peer pressure and curiosity. Other reasons such as emotional stress and strain too lead to the consumption of drugs and alcohol. During adolescent periods, the capacity to take judgment and the ability to take pragmatic decisions are poor. And also they lack the mental capacity to truly understand the consequences of their action. Young people start their substance abuse with cigarettes and alcohol, which are referred as 'Gateway Substances'.

Drug abuse has been showing rising trend during these days. It has undeniably turned into a major social, economic and public health problem. Hence, in order to curb drug abuse among adolescent population, the attitude and aptitude of the young population shall be reformed to create a thought and vision among adolescent for achieving a successful life. Governments have taken several steps for keeping away the adolescents from substance abuse. Objectives of the research study are to find out the reasons and consequences of drug abuse prevailing in adolescents. The details of the accused and addicted adolescents who involved in NDPS cases and availed treatment in de addiction centers respectively during the year 2020

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Adolescence is an important development phase between childhood and adulthood, which is marked by many physical, psychological and social changes. During this period, the individuals are highly energetic, enthusiastic and often show the tendencies to take independent decisions. These behaviors often lead the adolescents to drug abuse. By considering all these facts, it is necessary that concrete steps have to be formulated for eliminating drug abuse among adolescents.

In Global Scenario

In UNODC Report 2021, Mr. Ghada Waly, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime mentioned that drug use killed almost half a million people in 2019, while

drug use disorders resulted in 18 million years of healthy life lost, mostly due to the abuse of Opioid. Serious and often lethal illnesses are more common among drug users, particularly those who inject drugs, many of whom are living with HIV and Hepatitis C. The illicit drug trade also continues to hold back economic and social development, while disproportionately impacting the most vulnerable and marginalized, and it constitutes a fundamental threat to security and stability in some parts of the world. Despite the proven dangers, drug use persists and, in some contexts, proliferates. Over the past year, around 275 million people have used drugs, up by 22 per cent from 2010. By 2030, demographic factors project the number of people using drugs to rise by 11 per cent around the world, and as much as 40 per cent in Africa alone. There is often a substantial disconnect between real risks and public perception. In some parts of the world, for example, cannabis products have almost quadrupled in potency, and yet the percentage of adolescents who perceive cannabis as harmful has dropped by as much as 40 per cent, despite the evidence linking regular use to health problems, particularly in young people, and despite the correlation between the potency and harm. New psychoactive substances also continue to be a challenge, as markets witness the introduction of new drugs that are unpredictable and poorly understood. Regulatory and legislative steps have been successful in stemming the tide globally, but in low-income countries the problem is on the rise; between 2015 and 2019, South and Central America recorded a fivefold rise in the amount of new synthetic psychoactive substances seized, while seizures in Africa increased from minor to substantial amounts. Strong increases were reported in South and Southwest Asia as well as the near and Middle East. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 crisis has pushed more than 100 million people into extreme poverty, and has greatly aggravated unemployment and inequalities, as the world lost 114 million jobs in 2020. In doing so, it has created conditions that left more people susceptible to drug use and to engage in illicit crop cultivation. Furthermore, disparities in access to essential controlled medicines around the world continue to deny relief to patients in severe pain. In 2019, four standard doses of controlled pain medication were available every day for every one million inhabitants in West and Central Africa, in comparison to 32,000 doses in North America. In parallel, drug traffickers have quickly recovered from the initial setback caused by lockdown restrictions and are operating at pre-pandemic levels once again. Access to drugs has also become simpler than ever with online sales, and major drug markets on the dark web are now worth some \$315 million annually. Contactless drug transactions, such as through the mail, are also on the rise, a trend possibly accelerated by the pandemic.

Communicating facts about drugs and promoting science-based interventions is an absolute necessity if we are to reduce demand and supply of drugs, while also facilitating access to controlled medicines for those in need. It is also the surest path to eliminating stigmatization and discrimination and providing adequate treatment, as seven in eight people who suffer from drug use disorders remain without appropriate care.

Indian Context

As per the Azad India Foundation Report on Social issues in 2019, India too is caught in this vicious circle of drug abuse, and the numbers of drug addicts are increasing day by day. According to a UN report, One million heroin addicts are registered in India, and unofficially there are as many as five million. What started off as casual use among a minuscule population of high-income group youth in the metro has permeated to all sections of society? Inhalation of heroin alone has given way to intravenous drug use, that too in combination with other sedatives and painkillers. This has increased the intensity of the effect, hastened the process of addiction and complicated the process of recovery. Cannabis, heroin, and Indian-produced pharmaceutical drugs are the most frequently abused drugs in India.

The International Narcotics Control Board in its 2002 report released in Vienna pointed out that in India persons addicted to opiates are shifting their drug of choice from opium to heroin. The pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs are also increasingly abused. The intravenous injections of analgesics like dextropropoxphene etc are also reported from many states, as it is easily available at 1/10th the cost of heroin. The codeine-based cough syrups continue to be diverted from the domestic market for abuse.

Drug abuse is a complex phenomenon, which has various social, cultural, biological, geographical, historical and economic aspects. The disintegration of the old joint family system, the absence of parental love and care in modern families where both parents are working, the decline of old religious and moral values, etc. lead to a rise in the number of drug addicts who take drugs to escape the hard realities of life. Drug use, misuse or abuse is also primarily due to the nature of the drug abused, the personality of the individual and the addict's immediate environment. The processes of industrialization, urbanization and migration have led to a loosening of the traditional methods of social control rendering an individual vulnerable to the stresses and strains of modern life. The fast-changing social milieu, among other factors, is mainly contributed to the proliferation of drug abuse, both of traditional and new psychoactive substances. The introduction of synthetic drugs and intravenous drug use leading to HIV/AIDS has added a new dimension to the problem, especially in the Northeast states of the country.

Drug abuse has led to a detrimental impact on the society. It has led to increase in the crime rate. Addicts resort to crime to pay for their drugs. Drugs remove inhibition and impair judgment egging one to commit offenses. The incidence of eve-teasing, group clashes,

assault and impulsive murders increase with drug abuse. Apart from affecting the financial stability, addiction increases conflicts and causes untold emotional pain for every member of the family. With most drug users being in the productive age group of 18-35 years, the loss in terms of human potential is incalculable. The damage to the physical, psychological, moral and intellectual growth of the youth is very high. Adolescent drug abuse is one of the major areas of concern in adolescent and young people's behaviour. It is estimated that, in India, by the time most boys reach the ninth grade, about 50 percent of them have tried at least one of the gateway drugs.

However, there is a wide regional variation across states in term of the incidence of the substance abuse. For example, a larger proportion of teens in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh use gateway drugs (about 60 percent in both the states) than Uttar Pradesh or Haryana (around 35 percent). Increase in incidences of HIV, hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis due to addiction add the reservoir of infection in the community burdening the health care system further. Women in India face greater problems from drug abuse. The consequences include domestic violence and infection with HIV, as well as the financial burden. Most of the domestic violence is directed against women and occurs in the context of demands for money to buy drugs. At the national level, drug abuse is intrinsically linked with racketeering, conspiracy, corruption, illegal money transfers, terrorism and violence threatening the very stability of governments.

India has braced itself to face the menace of drug trafficking both at the national and international levels. Several measures involving innovative changes in enforcement, legal and judicial systems have been brought into effect.

The Act has been further amended by making provisions for the forfeiture of properties derived from illicit drug trafficking. Comprehensive strategy involving specific programs to bring about an overall reduction in the use of drugs has been evolved by the various government agencies and NGOs and is further supplemented by measures like education, counselling. India also is signatory to the following treaties and conventions:

- 1961 U.N. Convention on Narcotic Drugs
- 1971 U.N. Convention on Psychotropic Substances
- 1988 U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- 2000 Transnational Crime Convention

Substance Use in Kerala

Drug addiction has become a persistent problem in Kerala which affects everyone directly or indirectly. Psychoactive substance abuse in Kerala continues to be a substantive problem for the individual and the society. Substance abuse leads to the perilous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs, which direct to a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological problems. To break the supply chain, the

Enforcement agencies have focused on intelligence collection, detection and effective investigation of the NDPS cases. The details of seizures done by Excise Department during last three years are as follows;

Kerala State Excise Department

Major Contrabands seized

SL.NO	YEAR	GANJA (kg)	MDMA (gm)
1	2019	2796	230
2	2020	3209	564
3	2021	5632	6130

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is the foremost and fundamental step in the research process. A scientific research has to start with the literature review. It determines the itinerary of the research study. This chapter explores the literatures that are relevant to this study, which is helpful in understanding the developments thereof, towards constructively interpreting the results of the current study. Relevant books, articles, research studies, documents, program reviews, etc. were considered in preparing the review chapter.

Substance abuse is a growing problem throughout the world and unfortunately this is more common among childrens and adolescents due to various reasons. Substance abuse refers to use of drugs, alcohol and any other mind altering agent which alter the thinking process of an individual.

Adolescents have various justifications for their substance abuse. The desire to try new things or take greater risks may increase teen tendencies to experiment with drugs. Some teens succumb to the peer pressure and start using drugs. Others may think that taking drugs will improve their appearance and academic as well as athletic performance or that abusing substances may ease their anxiety and bring in other psycho social comforts. A growing number of teens are abusing prescribed stimulants to get increased stamina for study or lose weight.

(Kays NS, Torabi M, Perera, B, 2011) conducted study that examines the prevalence of alcohol use, alcohol related problems, psychological distress, anxiety and depression, mood and the relationship between these variables in a sample of 534 college students in the USA. In college men, 91% were current alcohol users (those who use alcohol at least once a month) and in college women 80%were current alcohol users. Current users were further divided two groups, moderate and heavy, considering the amount and frequency of alcohol use. Beer was more popular among moderate users than heavy users in both sexes. Blackouts, getting into fights and not being able to meet school responsibilities were the common alcohol-related adverse outcomes reported by the participants.

(Klingender, DrMadrine. PhD, 2010) conducted study was to find out the incidence and extent of drug abuse among secondary school students in Nairobi Province, Kenya. 20% of adolescents aged between 12- and 22-years smoke cigarettes, 9% smoke bhang while 23% drink commercial beer and spirits. An ex post-facto research design was used. The study population comprised of all public secondary schools in Nairobi Province. Using stratified

sampling to obtain different categories of schools, and the status of each school. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents by the researcher. Findings showed that peer pressure, school and family stress, and drug availability contributed to students' drug abuse. The study also found that most students, 81%, who abused drugs did this often. The study concludes that stringent measures should be put in place urgently so as to address the problem of drug abuse.

(Elnager et al., 2010) reported a prevalence rate of 13 per 1000 in West Bengal, while Nandi et al gave a figure of 0.94 per 1000 of the total population for the same state. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, Dube and Handa reported that 22.8 per 1000 were dependent on alcohol and drugs while Thacore from Lucknow gave a figure of 18.55 per 1000. An important finding of these studies is that alcohol was the commonest substance used (60-98%) followed by cannabis use (4-20%). Epidemiological surveys also revealed that 20-40% of subjects above 15 years are current users of alcohol and 10% of them are regular or excessive users. In a rural population of Uttar Pradesh alcohol was found to be the commonest substance abused (82.5%) followed by cannabis (16.1%). Deb and Jindal in a survey of 4 villages in Punjab found that 78.28% of the population used alcohol whereas in the same state Lal and Singh reported it to be 9.13% of total the population surveyed.

(Dr.Lalitha.K, 2010) Use and abuse of drugs and alcohol by teens is very common and can have serious consequences. Possible stages of teenage experience with substance abuse include abstinence (non-use), experimentation, regular use (both recreational and compensatory for other problems), abuse, and dependency. Repeated and regular recreational use can lead to other problems like anxiety, depression. Some teenagers regularly use drugs or alcohol to compensate for anxiety, depression, or a lack of positive social skills. Teen use of tobacco and alcohol should be minimized because they can be “gate way drugs” for other drugs (marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, and heroin).

(Childline India Foundation, 2010) This study showed the most common reasons for substance abuse of street children was peer pressure (62.1%), experimentation (36.3%) and to boost self- confidence (28.7%). Various Indian Foundations states that children abuse substances for several reasons, from curiosity, recreation to coping with stress as personal factors, however drug abuse and addiction lead to a complex set of social, medical and economic problems.

(Karimzadeh Ali, Ziaaddini Hasan, NakhaeeNouzar, 2009) conducted a study to assess the prevalence of drug abuse among teenagers in Kerman. A randomly selected sample of

652 first and second-grade high school students (256 boys, 396 girls). They were informed that their answers would be classified and nameless before they fill questionnaires. Schools and classes were selected using a stratified sampling method. From the total of 652 students participated in this study, 39.2% (256) were boys and 60.7% (396) were girls. Most of the students had information about opium (70.7% of boys and 79.8% of girls), and then alcohol (55.9% of boys and 53.9% of girls). Most offered substance to the students was alcohol (25% of boys and 12.4% in girls). The most effective encouragement for using drugs was through their friends (39% in boys, 16.9% in girls). The most used drug was alcohol among boys (11.4%) and sedative tablets among girls (12.2%). The first reason for using drugs was socializing with unsavory friends (29.4%) and the second one was domestic problems (21.4%). The results of this study indicated dangerously increase of drug abuse among teenagers.

(Raekha Prasad, 2009) reports the increasing production, distribution, and promotion of alcohol has already seen drink-related problems emerging as a major public-health concern in India. Sales of alcohol have seen a growth rate of 8% in the past 3 years. Officially, Indians are still among the world's lowest consumers of alcohol-government statistics show only 21% of adult men and around 2% of women drink. But up to a fifth of this group-about 14 million people-are dependent drinkers requiring "help". The concern, say experts, is that there has been a rapid change in patterns and trends of alcohol use in India. Chief among them is people are beginning to drink at ever-younger ages. The percentage of the drinking population aged less than 21 years has increased from 2% to more than 14% in the past 15 years, according to studies in the southern state of Kerala by Alcohol and Drugs Information Centre India, a non-governmental organization (NGO). Alarmingly, the study found that the "average age of initiation" had dropped from 19 years to 13 years in the past two decades.

(Gaidhane AM and others, 2008) Almost three-quarter (70 %) of all substance users wanted to quit and about 40% had tried to quit but cannot, due to the associated causes of substance abuse.

(Fallu JS, Bondy SJ, Taylor B, Adlaf, Monga N, Rehm J, 2005) conducted a study on alcohol related problems among secondary school students. The 2003 cycle of the Ontario student drug use Survey obtained self-administered questionnaires from a representative classroom-based survey of 2455 Ontario secondary school students (grades 9-12) from 74 schools. The average volume of alcohol consumption was assessed using a quantity-

frequency measure. Alcohol-related problems were measured by using seven items of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test. Future prevention of alcohol-related problems in adolescents should consider both the average volume and patterns of drinking. Both prevention and research should also try to include environmental determination of alcohol-related problems.

(Abdulkarim AA MBBS FMCPAED.ET.AL, 2005) Conducted study of the types and frequency of drug use among 1200 students aged 10-19 years were investigated. A prevalence rate of 40.1% was found. Currently used drugs included mild stimulants such as kola nut and coffee 294 (26.2%), alcohol 164 (14.5%), sniffing agents 80 (7.2%), amphetamine and ephedrine 66 (6.7%), cigarette 54 (4.8%), heroin 45 (4%) cocaine 40 (3.6%) and cannabis 38 (3.4%). The relative risk (RR) for cannabis use when the cigarette was smoked 37.4 %. The RR for cigarette smoking when alcohol was used 6.8 %. The RR for cocaine abuse when the cigarette was used 21.8% and 52.8 % when cannabis was used. It is concluded that the use of illicit and socially acceptable drugs may pave the way for the abuse of illicit ones.

(Pela O. A. and Ebie J.C, 2004) conducted study on knowledge and pattern of drug use among school children in Benin City. A questionnaire, which sought to gather information on personal and family background, drug knowledge, usage and academic achievements, among other variables, was administered to 350 boys and girls randomly selected from three of 13 secondary schools in Benin City. The age of respondents was between 11-21 years. 181 (56%) were males. They reported knowledge of alcohol 215 (66.6%), 283 were heard of cannabis, 71 (22%) having seen or handled it. 110 were knowledgeable of stimulants. Knowledge of sedatives and hypnotics was 141(43.4%), with more females using them. 67.6% of the drug users were adjudged to be introverts.

(Debra, Lowe-Thorne, 2004) conducted a study on the types of substance use and/or abuse by the Fourth and Fifth Form students at the North Georgetown Secondary School. The study examines how the use/abuse of substances affected the students' personal lives and their performance and behavior in the classroom. Two of the most significant of those issues are discovered in the change in substances being consumed and the extent of the danger it poses - Students are no longer limiting themselves to the use of tobacco and alcohol but have added marijuana and cocaine. The additions of the stronger drugs now constitute a threat to the safety of the teachers and other students. They are at risk because the school has no guidelines to be guided by when dealing with drug related problems.

(Pires M.,Kupek E, Baus J, 2002) conducted a study to assess prevalence and risk factors associated with drug abuse among public elementary and high school students in the southern city of Florianopolis, Brazil. A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out using a standardized questionnaire created during the 4th national survey on drug abuse. 478 students were interviewed by trained college students. Of the interviewers, 43% were aged 13-15 years and 32% were aged 16-18 years and they had a higher socioeconomic status. The use of alcohol, marijuana, solvent drugs and amphetamines was 86.8%, 19.9%, 18.2% and 8.4% respectively. Age, sex, social status and living with both parents were significantly associated with drug abuse. Cigarette and marijuana smoking respectively were 84% and 67% more likely among students whose parents were separated. There is a high prevalence of drug use among elementary and high school students in Florianopolis.

(Botvin, 2001) Substance use has a well-established pattern of onset and progression during adolescence. This has led to the development of a variety of prevention initiatives for children and adolescents. The majority of adults with substance abuse problems begin to use substances during their adolescent years. These interventions are designed to increase adolescent's awareness of the various social influences that support substance use and teaching them specific skills for effectively resisting both peer and media pressures to smoke, drink, and use drugs.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 TITLE OF THE STUDY

An analysis of the causes and consequences of drug addiction and illegal drug trafficking among adolescents

3.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

People are most likely to begin abusing drugs*—including tobacco, alcohol, and illegal prescription drugs—during adolescence and early adulthood. There are many reasons adolescents use these substances and drugs by individuals during the period. The main reasons are desire for new experiences, an effort to deal with problems or perform better in peer groups, and simple peer pressure. Adolescents are trying to carve out their own identity. Trying drugs and other substances may temporarily fulfill the drives of individuals, but may lead to an unhealthy way that can have very serious long-term consequences. The number of substance users is increasing over a period of time in Kerala. Hence, there is an urgent need to contain the rise of cases among adolescent population. It is necessary to formulate specific plans to address the drug problem. Therefore, this study was carried out to examine and analyze the impact and reasons of addiction and trafficking of drugs among accused adolescents during the year 2020 and the individuals who had availed treatment in Vimukthi de-addiction center during the year 2020.

3.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Adolescence is the most important phase of an individual. As per the data available with Excise Department, the quantities of the contrabands seized have been increasing year by year. The demand of drug in Kerala society is increasing especially among adolescent groups. Various programmes have been organized by the Government of Kerala for the prevalence of drug abuse in society. Thus, it is important to find and evaluate the impact and reasons of addiction and trafficking of drugs among accused adolescents.

3.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE

STUDY General Objective

- To find out overall causes and consequences of drug addiction and drug trafficking among adolescents

Specific Objectives

- To identify causes of drug addiction and abuse among adolescents
- To examine the factors influencing drug trafficking among adolescents
- To study the physical and psychological impact of drug abuse among adolescents
- To find out pattern of drug abuse among adolescents
- To formulate and implement intervention measures and projects to prevent and control the increase in drug abuse and trafficking among adolescents.

3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN

The design of the study is descriptive in nature. Through this study it is emphasized to study and analyze the impact and reasons of addiction and trafficking of drugs among accused adolescents.

3.6 RESEARCH SETTING

The study was conducted in De-Addiction centers and Clients undergoing counseling under the Vimukthi Mission in all the districts of Kerala.

3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT

The researcher selected 155 accused adolescents and 445 adolescent patients from the age group of 10-19 from all the De-Addiction centers under Vimukthi Mission in every district in Kerala (2020) for the present study as universe.

Unit- An accused adolescent or adolescent patient between the age group of 10-19

3.8 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The selection was done using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sample, a kind of non-probability sample is one which is based on the typicality of the cases to be included in the sample (A. K. Singh, 2006). Accused adolescents and adolescent patients were taken as samples as they are judged to possess important information that researcher feels that such information is a representation of that population.

3.9 SAMPLE SIZE

155 accused adolescents and 445 adolescent patients total 600 were the samples used in this study.

3.10 SOURCES OF DATA

The primary data were collected from the samples using interview schedule. The secondary data from literature reviews, publications, articles and journals.

3.11 TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION

The data were collected using interview schedule

3.12 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data analysis and interpretation were done using SPSS and Microsoft Excel. In this section, the analysis of data was done using frequencies and percentages for obtaining general findings.

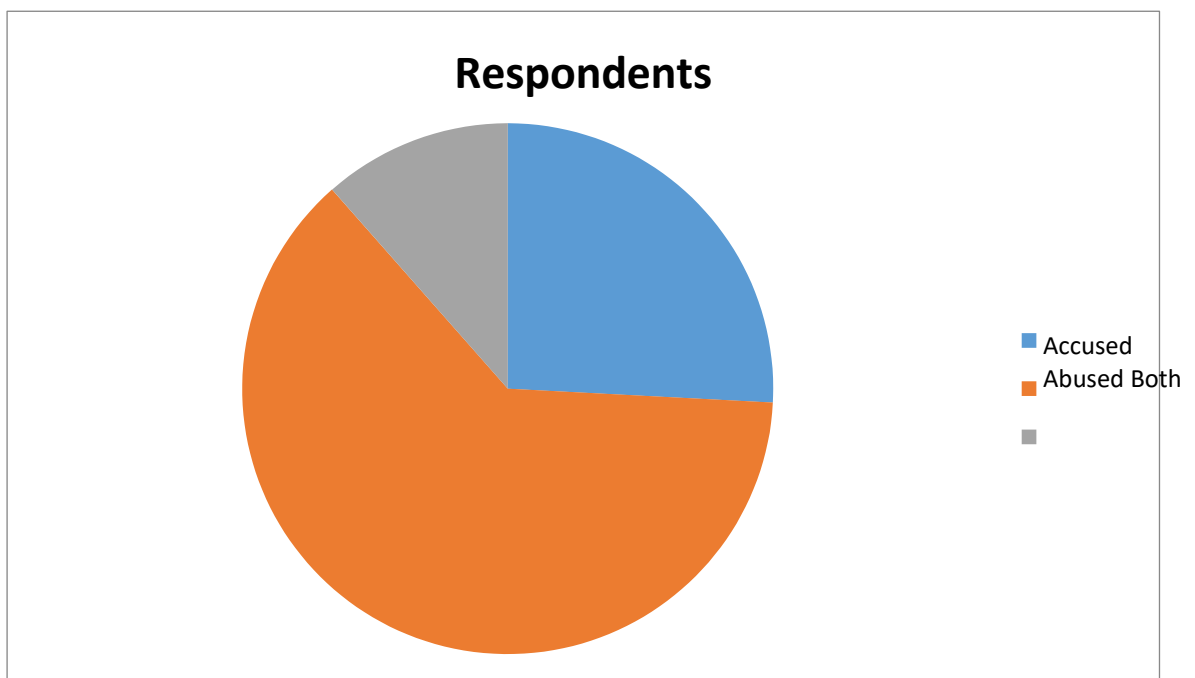
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the impact and reasons of addiction and trafficking of drugs among accused adolescents. The data was collected from 600 samples. The data analysis has been done through SPSS and MS Excel and interpretation is also done. And the tables and charts are drawn according to the results obtained.

The age and classification of respondents are very important as it gives the researcher an idea about the population taken for the study.

Fig.1.1 Classification of Respondents



The adolescent period is from the age group of 10 to 19 and is considered as a crucial stage in development of human life. The above figure 1.1 depicts the classification of 600 samples were there for the study in which 62.66% are (376) adolescents undergoing counseling and treatment whereas 25.83% are (155) adolescents who are accused in different narcotic cases and 11.5% who are (69) in both category.

Fig.1.2 Confirmation on Usage/Supply/Transporting of Drugs and Substances

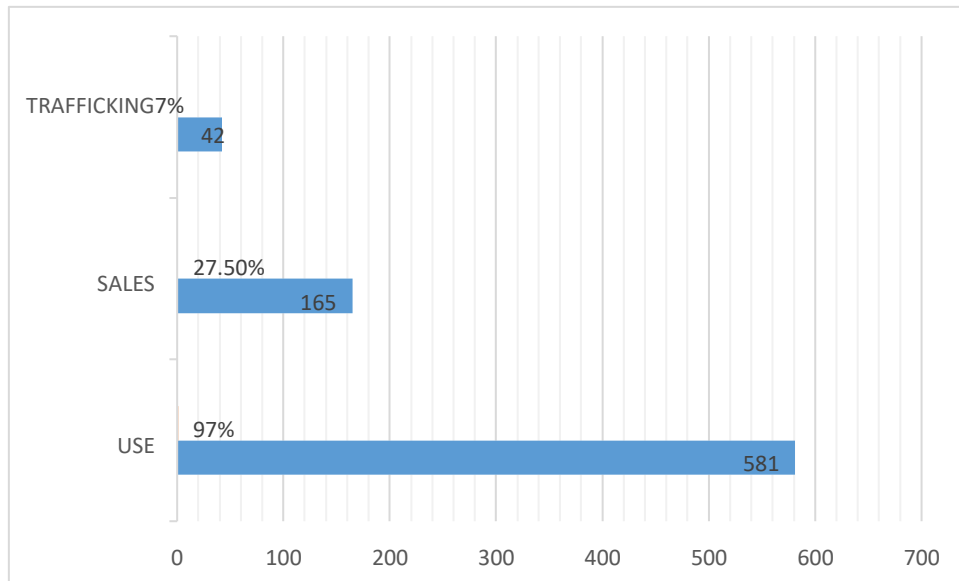


Fig 1.2 clearly states that among 600 adolescents, 97% of them have used any kind of drugs, 27.5% among the total have sold the drugs while using it and 7% were involved in trafficking the same.

Fig.1.3 Types of Drugs and Substances Used

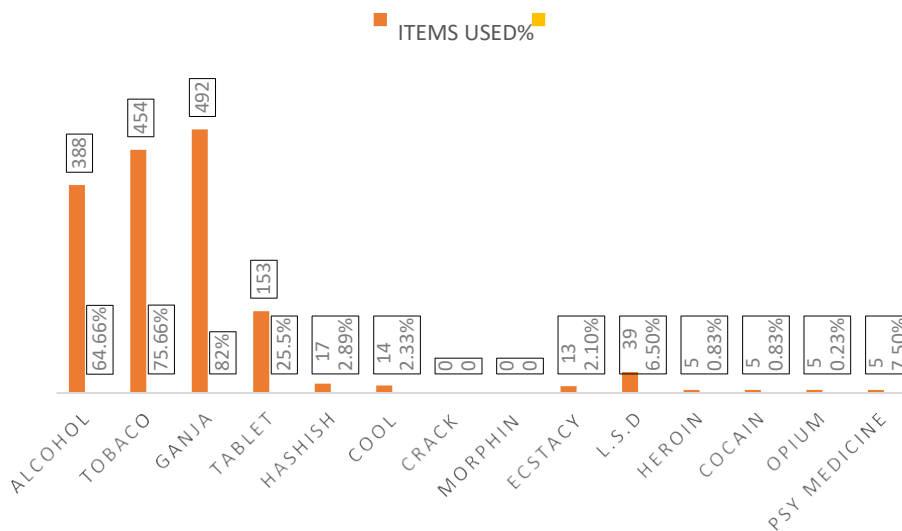


Fig 1.3 shows that, 82% of the adolescents who are under the study use ganja, 75.6% use tobacco along with ganja, 64% use alcohol, 25.5% use tablets as drugs, 7.5% use psychiatric drug as addictive, LSD using adolescents are of 6.5%, 2.8% hashish users, 2% ecstasy and cool users, 0.83% users for cocaine, heroin, 0.24% use opium and no one used crack or morphine as part of drug abuse.

Fig.1.4 Motive of Usage, Supply or Transporting of Drugs

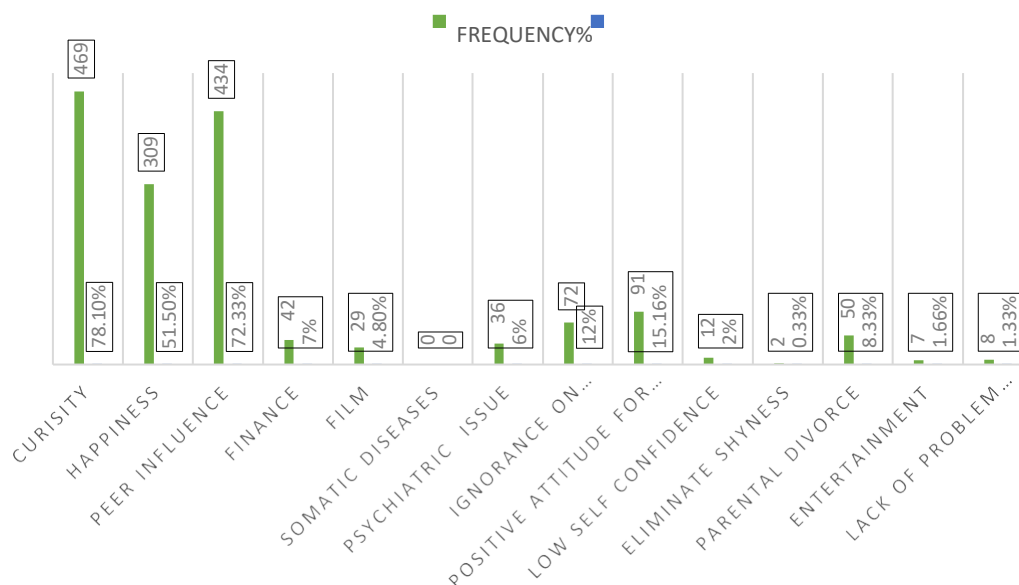


Fig 1.4 depicts the motive behind the usage, supply or transporting if drugs. It is very clear that 78% of the adolescent use or supply or transport the drugs or other substance on curiosity in that 72% due to peer influence. 51% for getting happiness.15% due to positive attitude or likeness towards the drugs, 12% for ignorance of complication and consequences of drug use,8% use due to familial issues created due to parental divorce, 7% to financial issues and to get rid of the sadness on the same, 6% due to psychiatric problems as they get addicted to psychiatric drugs. Few adolescents use drugs by getting influence from films. Other reasons are low self-confidence, for entertainment and due to lack of problem-solving skill. Whereas no one use the same because of somatic issues.

Table 1.1 Drug used for first time

DRUG USED FOR FIRST TIME				
Alcohol	Tobacco	Cool	Ganja	Psychiatric medicine
36.66%	78.10%	1.83%	16.33%	3.80%

Table 1.1 presents the kind of drug that adolescents used for first time. 78% (469 respondents) of the respondents said that they used tobacco for the first time among all the respondents 36.6% (220 respondents) used alcohol along with other substances. 16% (98respondents) used ganja for the first, 3.8% (23) used psychiatric medicines as addictive for the first time maybe along with other substances, whereas 1.8% (11 respondents) used cool as first time drug. This shows that the above said drugs or substances are available for accessing as a beginner in the local community.

Fig.1.5 First Supplier/ Access Point of Substance/Drug

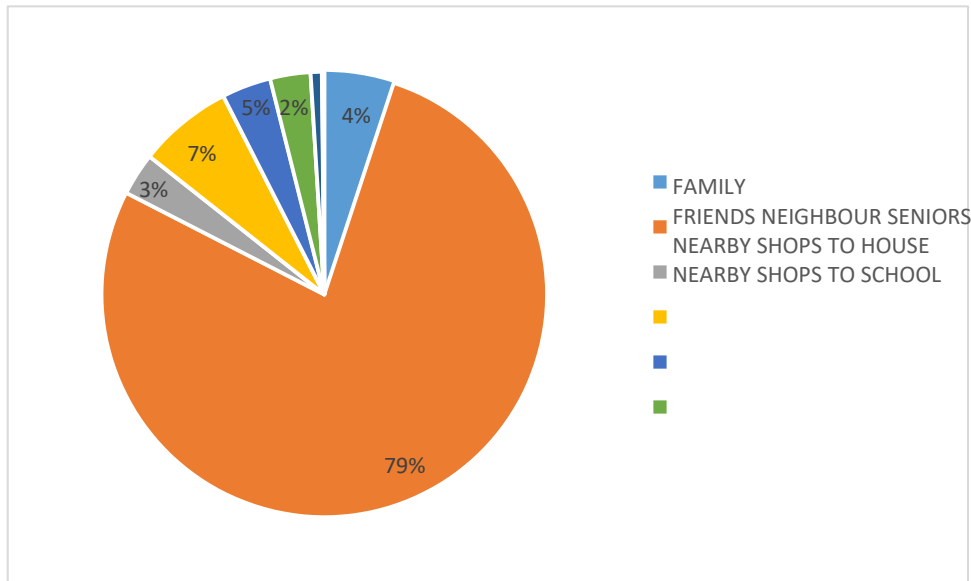
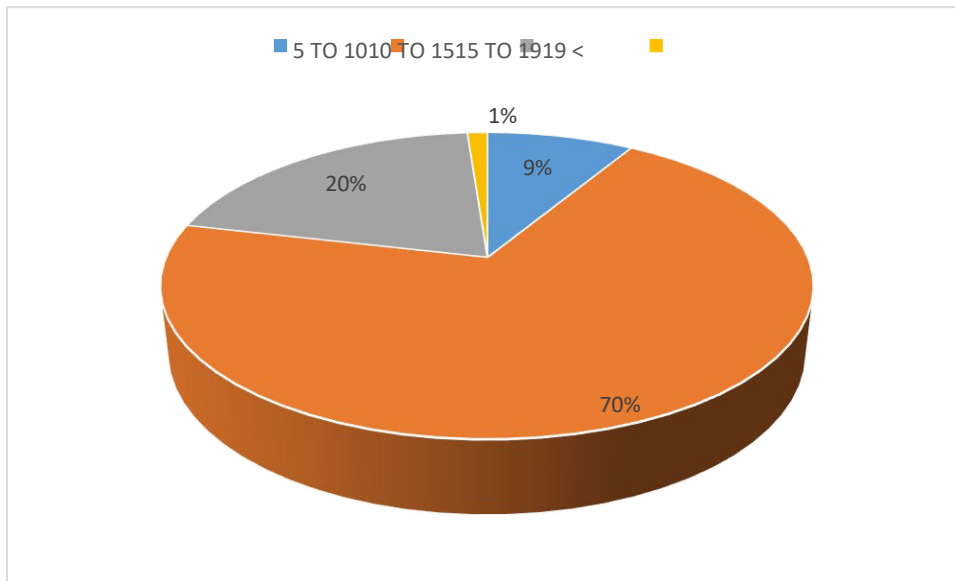


Table.1.2 First Supplier/ Access Point of Substance/Drug

Family	Friends	Neighbor	Seniors	Nearby shops to house	Nearby shops to school
5%	79.0%	3%	7%	4%	2%

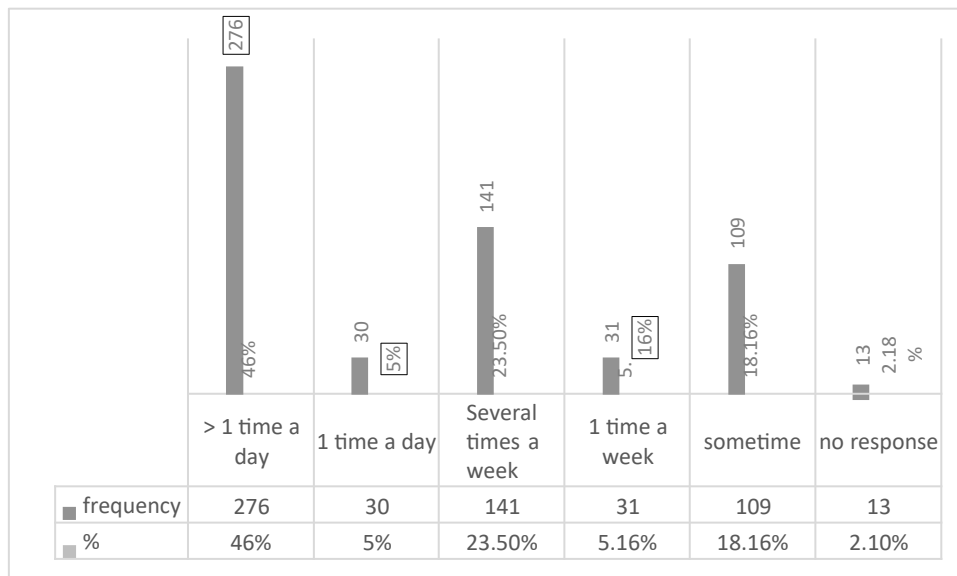
The above figure and table show the first-hand suppliers or the first access point of the substances or drugs for the adolescents under the study. Majority (79%) of the first access point of drugs are friends who may be our drug peddlers or part of the drug chain, for 7% the first suppliers were seniors, 5% is from within the family, 4% from nearby shops to house who work as supply chain, 2% each by shops nearby to school. 3% by neighbors.

Fig.1.6 Age at which drug or substance usage started for first time



Above figure shows that 70% of the adolescent respondents began their drug use at the age of 10 to 15, 20% at the age of 15 to 19, while 9% started using drugs at the age of 5 to 10, 1% of the respondents started using past 19 years of age.

Fig.1.7 Drug or Substance Use Pattern



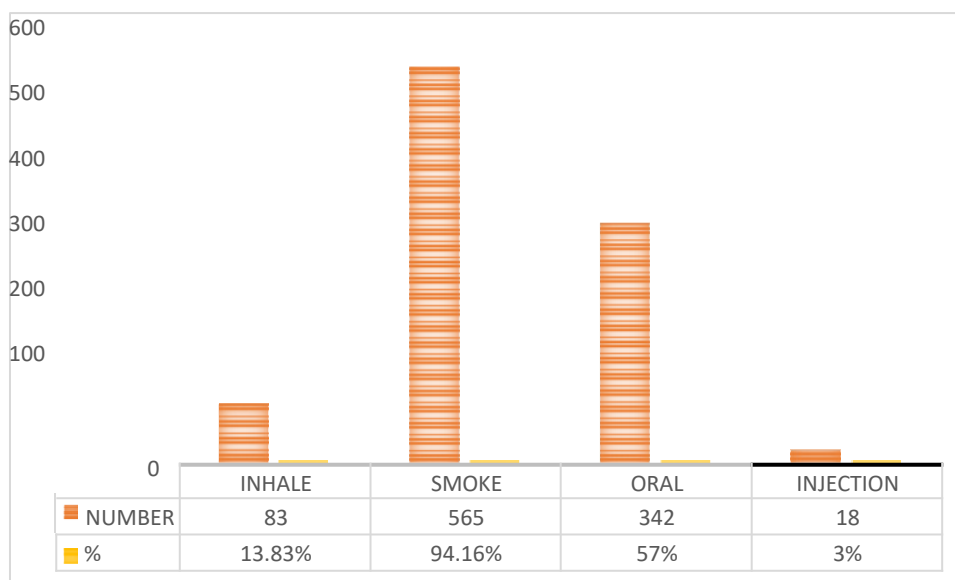
This figure shows that, 276 adolescent respondents shared that they used substances or drugs more than once a day, while 141 conveyed they used several times a week, 109 of them shared that they used only once a week, 30 adolescents used it one time a day. Whereas 13 of them did not responded maybe due to fear. Table 1.3 Occasions of Drug or Substance

Use

With friends	Stress	Alone	Exam	Sports	Public	Parties	Home
80%	35.16%	20%	0	2.33%	2.66%	36.50%	9.50%

The table shows that, majority of the adolescents (80%) use drugs or substances along with friends, 36.5% of them use along with friends at parties, while 35% use when they have stress, 20% use when they are alone after stocking, 9.5% use when at home maybe with friends, 2.6% have intake at public places, 2% before sport events to get more active, while no one uses it before taking examination at school or college.

Fig.1.8 Mode of Drug or Substance Use



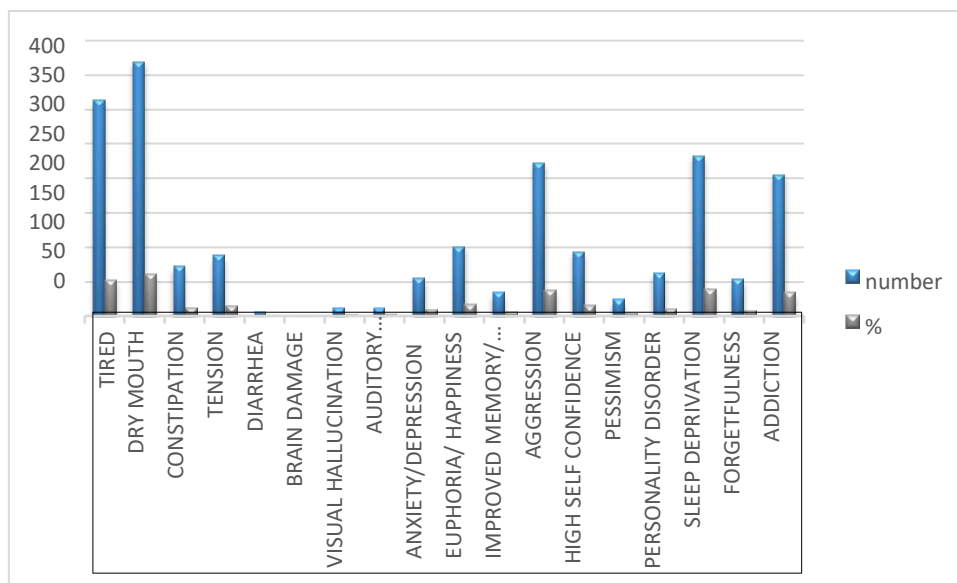
The mode of usage of drugs or substances is depicted in the above figure. In this, 565 adolescents used the method of smoking the drugs and 342 of them had oral usage along with the other modes. 83 of them resorted to inhalation of the drugs, while only 18 opted for injection.

Table 1.4 Drug or Substances Currently in Use

	Alcohol	Tobacco	Cool	Ganja	Psychiatric medicine
%	69.50%	77.16%	9.10%	63.16%	17.50%

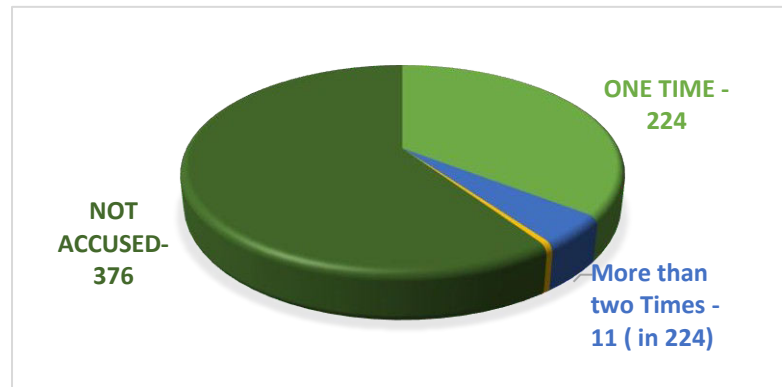
The above table shows that, 77% of the adolescent respondents currently use tobacco products, 69% use alcohol together with tobacco products, 63% use ganja along with other tobacco products or alcohol, 17% presently use psychiatric medicines as an addictive and 9% use cool.

Fig.1.9 Signs or Symptoms of Addictive Drugs Felt as Complication



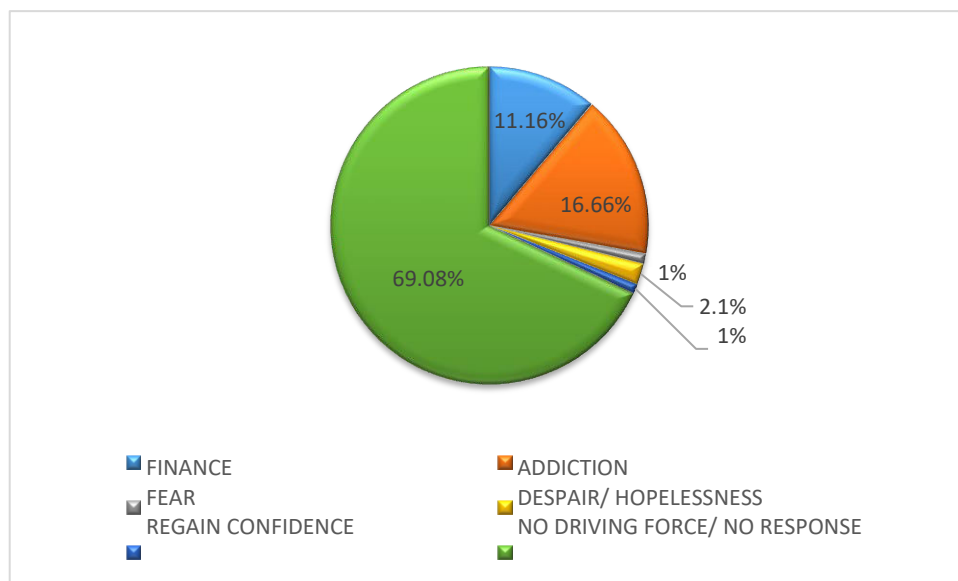
The figure depicts the signs or symptoms of addictive drugs felt as complication by the adolescent respondents. 61.5% respondents felt the complication of dry mouth, 52% had the issue of tiredness, 38.6% had sleep deprivation and related issues, 37% had aggression and related behavior, 34% moved in to addiction along with other complication, 14% experienced tension, 11.8% had constipation, 10% experienced with various personality disorders, 8.8% underwent depression and anxiety, 8.6% had memory issues or forgetfulness, 3.6% of the respondents became pessimistic, 1.6%, 1.5% of them had visual and auditory hallucinations after the consumption or usage, a minor percent experienced diarrhea, whereas no one had brain damage. From this it very visible that there are various complication due to the usage of drugs

Figure 1.10 Accusations in Narcotic Cases



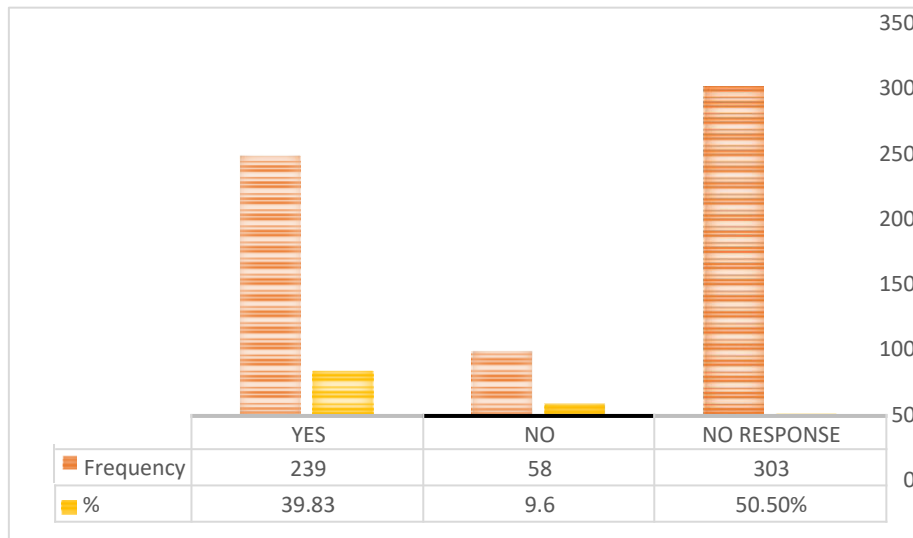
The figure shows the number of accusations raised on the adolescent respondents. As per the records, accused adolescents are 224 in number. 11 of them have been accused in narcotic cases for two or more times accused. Whereas 376 of them are not been accused in any narcotic cases.

Figure 1.11 Driving force for reuse



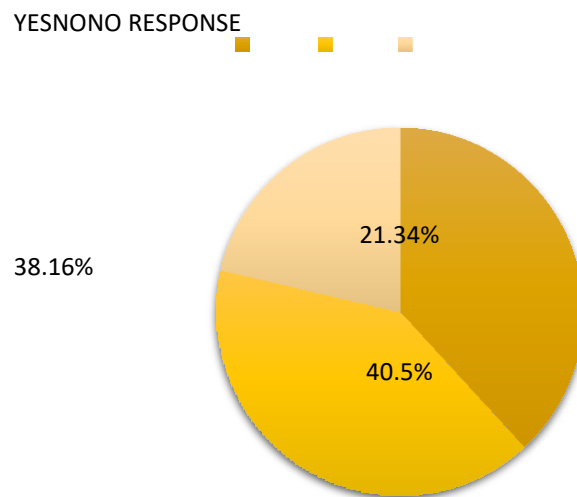
This figure represents the driving force of adolescents for reusing the substances or drugs. 69.08% of the respondents either shared of no driving force or refused to respond, while 16.66% reuse due to addiction to any particular substance or drug, 11.16% due to financial needs, 2.1 % due to hopelessness and 1% each due for regaining confidence and due to fear

Figure 1.12 Feeling Guilty After Being Accused



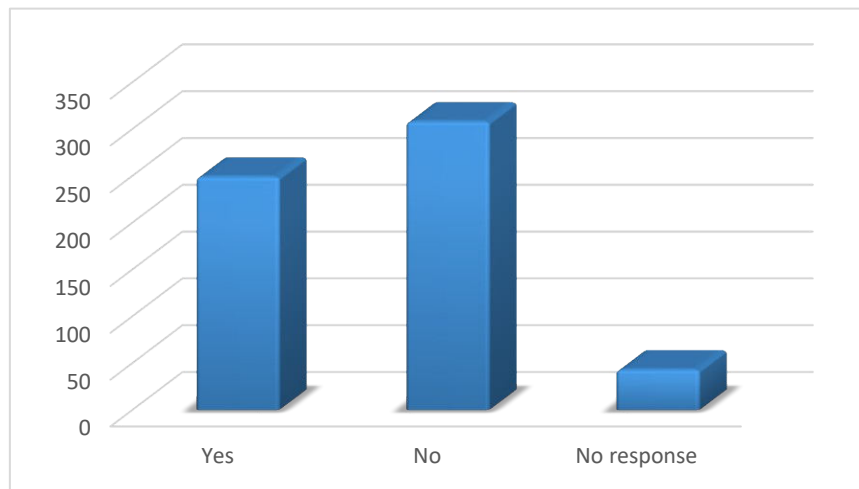
This table depicts that 39.83% accused respondents feel guilty after being accused and 9.6% accused respondents does not feel any kind of guilt. 50.57% accused respondents not responded to this question.

Figure 1.13 Influences Any Friend/Person to Use/Supply/Transport Drugs



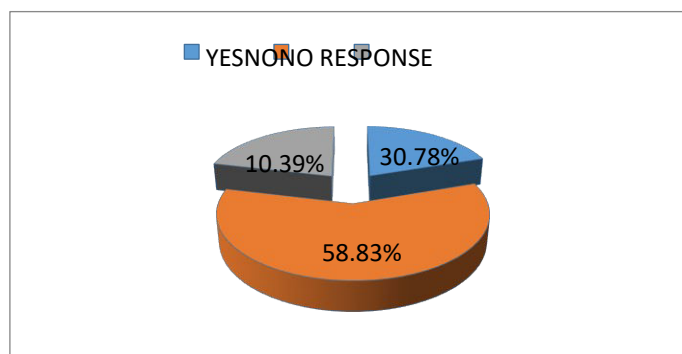
There are situations when these adolescents can influence others in using, supplying or transporting drugs, and this figure represents the same. Here 40.5% shared that they have not influenced any other individual, while 38.16% agreed that they have influenced. 21.34% of respondents were not responded to this question

Figure 1.14 Willingness to undergo Counseling



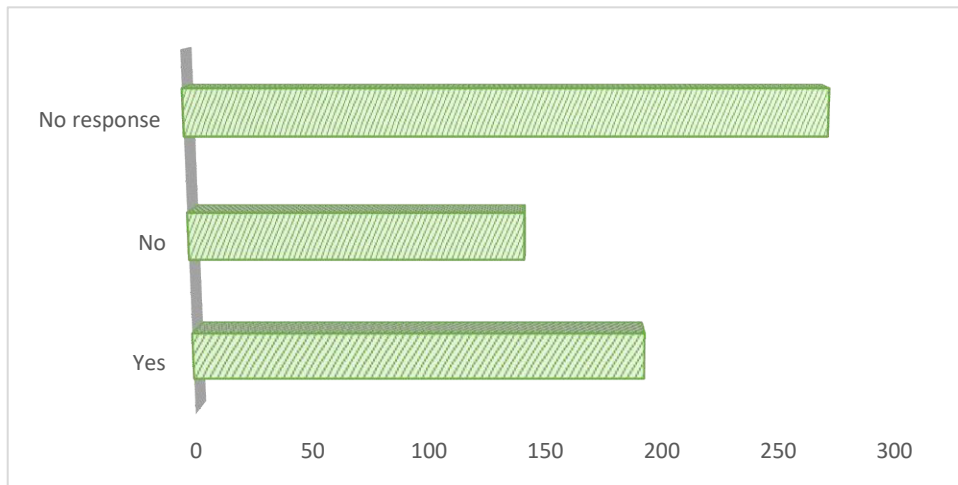
This figure shows that, 51.33% of the accused respondents do not have any willingness to undergo for counseling, while 41.5% already undergone for counseling earlier. 7.17% of accused participants not responded to this questions.

Figure 1.15 Willing to Undergo De-Addiction Program in Vimukthi Mission



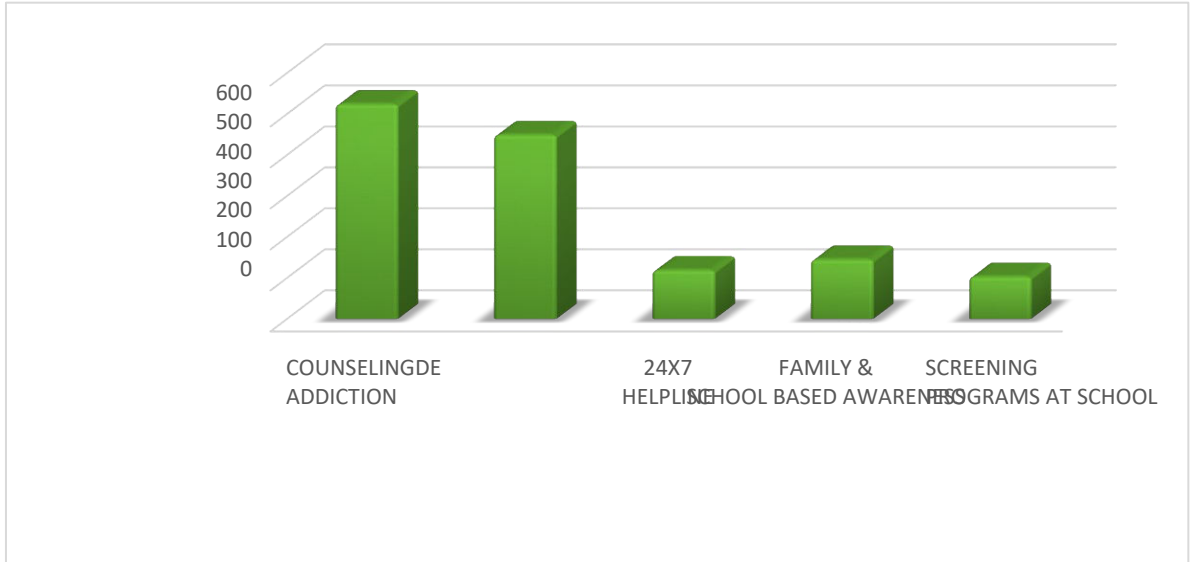
This figure shows that 58.83% of accused participants were not willing to undergo de-addiction program under Vimukthi Mission, while 30.78% are already under de-addiction program. 10.39% of accused participants not responded to this question.

Figure 1.16 Willingness to Help the Vimukthi Mission to Identify Addicted Adolescents



From this figure it is clear that, only 32% respondents are willing to help the Vimukthi mission to identify the Addicted Adolescents which we can refer to a De addiction Program for a better life, 23.5% were not willing and 44.5% found to be with no response.

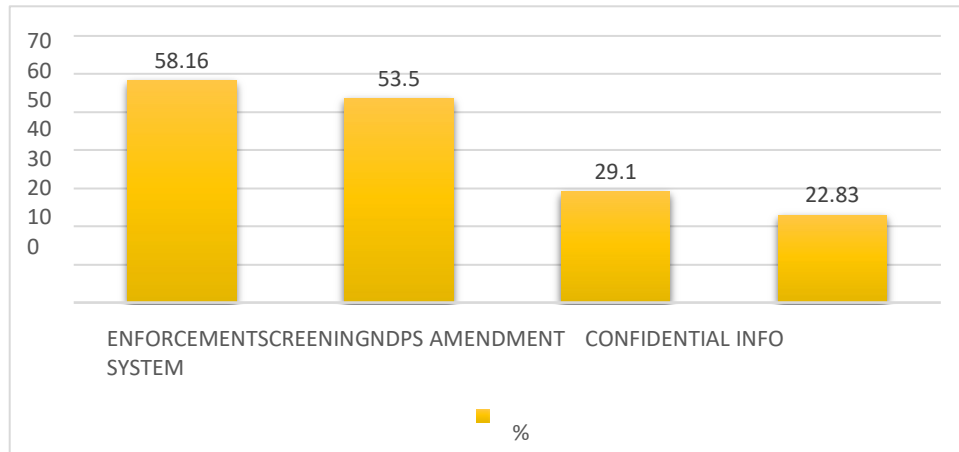
Figure 1.17 Best Options to Reduce Drug Addiction among Adolescents



In this figure, majority of the abused respondents (87.33%) suggested that counseling is one of the best option to reduce drug addiction among adolescents, next major group (74.83%) suggested for de-addiction treatments along with counseling as a better option, next best option put forward by 24.16% respondents was family and school-based awareness programs as it starts at school age. 19.83% shared that 24x7 Helpline with Rapid Action

Squad is also effective in curbing drug addiction, selling and transporting and 17.16% suggested for screening program at schools as a good option.

Figure 1.18 Best Option to Control Drug Trafficking



The above figure depicts the very best option to curb drug trafficking, majority of respondents 58% opt for Strict Enforcement Measures, along with 53.5% suggests for Scientifically Proven Screening Methods among Public. Whereas 29% opted for making Amendment in NDPS Act and 22.8% pick for Confidential Information Seeking System along with the other measures.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

Total **600** samples were collected. Among this, **376** samples were from counseling and de addiction centers of Vimukthi Mission in the year of 2020 and **155 samples were from** accused persons in NDPS Cases registered in Excise Department. **69** respondents were categorized as both accused and abused.

So total no of drug abused participants was **445** and total no of accused respondents was **224**

Respondents marked two or more options in some questions. Primary option was marked in **bold** letters and secondary option was marked in (brackets). Respondents also have the freedom to refuse to mark for any of the question if they are not interested.

1 to 12 questions answered by all participants (600). 13 to 17 questions answered by accused participants 155+ 69 (abusers who have an accused history) = 224. 18th question answered by all participants (600). 19 to 20 questions answered by abused participants 376 + 69 (abusers who have an accused history) = 445.

Findings

- 1 **600 samples were used for this study in which 62.66% (376) were adolescents undergoing counseling and treatment and 25.83% (155) were adolescents who were accused in different narcotic cases and 11.5% (69) were from both categories.**
- 2 **97% of respondents used any kind of drug at least once. 3% of participants not responded to this question.**
(Along with drug consumption, 27.5% engaged in sales and 7% engaged in the transportation of illegal drugs.)
- 3 **82% of respondents used cannabis for drug abuse.7.5% used psychiatric drugs, 6.5% used LSD, 2.1% used ecstasy and 0.83% used heroin, 0.83% used cocaine and 0.24% used opium.**
(Along with this substance, 75.66% also used tobacco products, 64.66% also used alcohol, 25.5% also used medical tablets (used for pharmacological assistance), 2.89% also used hashish and 2.33% also used cool.)
- 4 **78.1% of respondents used drugs due to curiosity. 12% used due to lack of awareness regarding the ill effects of drug abuse. 8.3% used drugs due to the divorce or separation of parents. 1.3% used drugs due to the failure in problem solving and 0.3% used drugs to overcome the shyness.**
(Along with this reasons, 72.33% of respondents used drugs due to the peer group influence (friends). 51.5% used to find happiness, 15.16% used drugs due to the

positive attitude towards drug consumption.7% used drugs due to financial problems, 6% used drug due to condition of mental illness (not as prescribed medicine). 4.8% used drug due to the influence from films, 2% used drugs due to lack of confidence and 1.66% used drugs due to the lack of entertainment facilities.)

- 5 78.1% respondents used tobacco products as the first consumption drug.16.3% respondents used cannabis as their first consumption drug. 3.8% used psychiatric medicines as their first consumption drug. 1.8% respondents used 'Cool' (a tobacco-based product which is common among adolescents) as their first consumption drug.**

(36.66% of respondents also mentioned alcohol as their parallel consumption product along with above mentioned products at same time.)

- 6 For the first time, 79% respondents received drugs from his friends. 7% of respondents received drugs from the senior students in school and colleges. 6% of respondents received drugs from the shop near to school and home. 5% respondents received drugs from his home (family members).3% of respondents received drugs from the neighbor.**

- 7 For the first time, 70% started drug consumption between the age of 10-15, 20% started drug consumption between the age of 15-19, 9% started drug consumption between the age of 5-10, and 1% started drug consumption after 19**

- 8 46% of respondents consume drugs more than once a day, 23.5% of respondents consume drugs several times in a week, 18.16% of respondents consume drugs sometimes, 5.16% of respondents consume drugs once in a week and 5% of respondents consume drugs once in a day. 2.18% of participants did not respond to this question.**

- 9 80% of respondents consume drugs when they are with friends, 20% of respondents consume drugs when they are alone.**

(Along with these occasions, 36.5% of respondents also consume drugs at celebrations & parties, 35.16% of respondents also consume drugs when they are in stress. 9.5% of respondents also consume drugs at home, 2.66% of respondents also consume drugs at public places, and 2.33% of respondents also consume drugs before participating in sports.)

- 10 94.16% of respondents consume drugs through smoking, 3% of respondents consume drugs through injection. 2.84% did not respond to this question.**

(Along with all these above-mentioned methods, 57% of respondents also consume drugs orally and 13.83% of respondents also consume drugs through inhalation.)

- 11 77.16% of respondents currently use tobacco products and 17.5% of respondents currently use psychiatric medicines.5.34% of participants did not respond to this question.**

(Along with this, 69.5% also currently use alcohol, 63.16% also currently use Cannabis and 9.1% also currently use Cool as their secondary product.)

- 12 61.5% of respondent's marked dry mouth is the most important symptom and complication of addictive drug use. 38.5% of respondents marked sleep disorders is the most important symptom and complication of addictive drug use.**

(Along with these symptoms and complications, 52.16% mentioned tiredness, 37% mentioned aggression and violence, 34% mentioned addiction, 14.33% mentioned mental stress, 11.83% mentioned constipation, 10% mentioned personality disorders, 8.83% mentioned anxiety and depression, 8.66% mentioned forgetfulness, 3.66% mentioned pessimism, 1.66% mentioned they saw images which others can't see, 1.5% mentioned they heard sounds which others can't hear and 0.83% mentioned diarrhea as a secondary complications.)

- 13 37.3% of respondents have accused at least one time in Narcotic Cases. 62.7% of respondents has not accused yet.**

(4.83% of respondents (out of 37.3%) have accused two or more times in Narcotic cases.)

- 14 16.66% of respondents (accused) mentioned addiction is the influential factor to commit narcotic crimes. 11.16% of respondents (accused) mentioned financial needs are the influential factor to commit narcotic crimes. 2.1% of respondents (accused) mentioned hopelessness is the influential factor to commit narcotic crimes. 1% of respondents (accused) mentioned that to regain confidence, compulsion and fear are the influential factor to commit narcotic crimes. 69.08% (accused) participants did not respond to this question.**

- 15 39.83% of respondents (accused) feel guilty after being made accused. 9.6% of respondents (accused) did not feel guilty. 50.57% of respondents (accused) did not respond to this question.**

- 16 38.16% of respondents (accused) influenced his friend or other person to consume drugs. 40.5% of respondents (accused) did not influence his friend or other person to consume drugs. 21.34% of participants (accused) did not respond to this question.**

- 17 41.5% of respondents (accused) have successfully completed counseling Programme. 51.33% of respondents (accused) didn't show willingness to participate in a counseling Programme. 7.17% of participants (accused) did not respond to this question.**

18 30.78% of respondents (accused) have successfully completed de addiction treatment. 58.83% of respondents (accused) didn't show willingness to undergo a de addiction treatment. 10.39% of participants (accused) did not respond to this question.

19 32% of respondents have mentioned their willingness to participate Vimukthi Mission activities and offered to refer his friends and others for de addiction treatments who are suffering from drug addiction. 23.5% of respondents are not willing to do it. 44.5% of participants did not respond to this question.

20 87.33% of respondents (addicts) selected counseling as the best method to help the drug addicted Adolescents. 12.67% of participants (addicts) did not respond to this question.

(Along with this, 74.83% of respondents (addicts) selected De addiction treatment, 24.16% of respondents (addicts) selected awareness programs, 19.83% of respondents (addicts) selected 24X7 helpline and 17.16% of respondents (addicts) selected scientific screening among students is the best method to help the drug addicts.)

21 58.16% of respondents (addicts) suggested Strong Enforcement measures will help to restrict the sale and trafficking of drugs in society, 29.1% of respondents (addicts) suggested amendment in NDPS Act, 12.74% of respondents (addicts) did not respond to this question.

(Along with this, 53.5% of respondents (addicts) suggested scientific screening among public, 22.83% of respondents (addicts) suggested confidential information seeking system.)

SUGGESTIONS

- Strengthen Enforcement Measures by forming a Citizen Enforcement Wing. The members of the wing may be constituted with the representative of Local Self Government, Kudumbasree etc.
- Schools and colleges have to allocate 15 minutes in every week to conduct an awareness activity regarding ill effects of drug abuse.
- Identification of students who are regular absentees from school and examine the influence of drugs or other substances for absenteeism
- Identify the life style, familial, financial background of drop out students and students from broken families to understand their narcotic linkages. If any cases are found with narcotic linkages, they may be brought for counseling and de addiction. Social justice department may be entrusted to support for the completion of their education and rehabilitation.
- Organize creative programs for awareness generation among students and general public in a more effective and efficient way.

- Supply and promote the use of Abon Test Kit for identifying the drug abusers.
- Amendment in NDPS Act
- Create online platform for age wise awareness generation among students.
- Strengthening Group and individual counseling services.
- Frequent health checkups and trainings in all school and colleges under the guidance of education and health departments.
- Rapid action force to transport the drug abusers from home to de addiction centers
- Special awareness and training program for ADHD students.
- Create folks' group in primary section for better penetration of awareness among students.
- Organize and Conduct Life Skill Development Programs under trained Life Skill Trainers monthly for better behavior modification among students which is found very effective by World Health Organization.

Conclusion

Finally, we can conclude that the Cannabis is the most consumed drug product among adolescents and tobacco (especially 'cool') is the trigger product which influences to use Cannabis in future. In order to identify the drug abuse in early stage, abused respondents recommended Counseling, De addiction Treatment, Strengthening Enforcement activity and Medical Screening/Test as the best methods which help to reduce the drug abuse in the society.

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

TOPIC: - An Analysis on the Impact and Reasons of Addiction and Trafficking
of Drugs among Accused and Abused Adolescents in 2020

(Priority based multiple option marking or ranking system)

1 Have you ever used/supplied/transported drugs?

Used

Supplied

Transported

2 Which of the following drugs you used/supplied/transported?

Alcohol

Tobacco

Ganja

Tablets

Hashish

Cool

Crack

Morphine

Ecstasy

LSD

Heroin

Cocaine

Opium

Psychological medication (used for treatment of psychological diseases)

3 Why did you used/supplied/transported drugs?

Teenager's curiosity

Joy-seeking

Peer Group Influence

For Financial Needs

Influence by Films

Somatic diseases

Psychiatric disorder

Lack of knowledge about complications of drugs

Positive attitude toward drug abuse

Low self-confidence

To eliminate shyness

Parents' divorce

Lack of amusement facilities

Disability in resolving routine problems

4 What is the name of the drug you used for the 1st

time? Alcohol

Tobacco Products

Cool

Ganja

Psychological medication (used for treatment of psychological diseases)

5 From where you got the drugs first?

Family

Friends

Neighbor

Senior student

Shop near

home

Shop near school

Social Media Friends

Unknown person

6 At what age you used drugs for the 1st

time? 5-10

10-15

15-20

20 - Above

7 How often do you use drugs?

More than once a day

Once a day

Several times a week

Once a week

Sometimes

8 In what occasions do you use drugs?

With Friends

At Stress

When Alone

Before exams

Before doing sports

At public place

At parties

At home

9 How do you use the drug?

Sniff (via nose)

Smoke (like cigarette)

Oral

Injection

10 What drug do you use

currently? Alcohol

Tobacco Products

Cool

Ganja

Psychological medication (used for treatment of psychological diseases)

11 Which of the following signs or symptoms are complications of addictive drugs you feel?

Tiredness

Dry mouth

Constipation

Tension

Diarrhea

Brain damage

Seeing unreal images that others can't see

Hearing unreal sounds that others can't

Anxiety and depression

- Aggression
Pessimism
Personality disorder
Sleep disorder
Forgetfulness
Dependence to drugs
- 12 How many times you have accused in Narcotic Cases?
Once
Twice
More than Twice
- 13 What was the Driving force to do it again and again?
For financial needs
Because Of Addiction
Due to Compulsion or Fear
Hopelessness
Regain Confidence
- 14 Do you feel guilt after become accused?
Yes
No
- 15 Have you influence any friend or person to use/supply/transport the Drugs?
Yes
No
- 16 Are you willing to undergo a Counseling programme in Vimukthi Mission?
Yes
No
- 17 Are you willing to undergo a De Addiction Programme in Vimukthi Mission? Yes
No
- 18 Are you willing to help the Vimukthi Mission to identify the Addicted Adolescents which we can refer to a De addiction Programme for a better life?
Yes

No

19 Which of the following will be a best option to reduce the Drug Addiction among Adolescents like you?

Counseling

De Addiction Treatment

24X7 Helpline with Rapid Action Squad

School & Family based awareness

Yearly Screening Programmes at School (Using Scientifically Proven Methods)

20 Which of the following will be a best option to control the Drug Trafficking among Adolescents like you?

Strict Enforcement Methods

Scientifically Proven Screening Methods among Public

Amendment in NDPS Act

Confidential Information Seeking System