

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Causes of Drug Addiction in District Faisalabad

GHULAM GHAUS¹, RUBANA SAEED², AMREENA BEGUM³, HAFIZ ALI RAZA⁴, HAFIZA SOBIA RAMZAN⁵, MORTALA BOYE⁶, INAM IRSHAD⁷ AND ASMA ISHTIAQ⁴

¹Department of Rural Sociology, Faculty of social science, University of Agriculture Faisalabad,

²Department of Education, NUML, Islamabad

³Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan

⁴Institute of Agri. Extension, Education and Rural Development, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

⁵Department of Biochemistry, University of Lahore

⁶Institute of Business Management Sciences, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

⁷Institute of Soil and Environmental Sciences, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Corresponding to: Hafiz Ali Raza, Email: razaa0617@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Drug addiction has become one of the world major issue in modern times. It is a chronic neurological disorder that affects almost everyone differently. The main purpose of the study was to investigate the main causes of drug addiction. For this purpose, 120 respondents were selected as a sample by using the snowball sampling technique. Data were collected by using face to face interview schedule. The majority of the respondents were unemployed. According to the reasons for using drugs, 33.3% of the respondents used drugs due to social causes. Majority of the respondents 54.2% used drugs through the cigarette. The majority 84.2% of the respondents reported that their bad company was responsible. Results indicated that friends, society and bad company were the main causes of drug addiction.

Keywords: Drug Addiction, Social Causes, Bad Company, Socio Isolation.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 20 years, drug production and addiction have risen to the top of the list in Pakistan. Many of the country's other human development issues, such as poverty, illiteracy and lack of basic health care, often overshadow the problem of drug abuse. However, drug use in Pakistan is increasing rapidly. In South Asia, Pakistan is the worst victim of drug trafficking. In the late 1970s, Pakistan became a major exporter of heroin, following an influx of Afghan refugees during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The main result was a significant increase in heroin consumption in domestic Pakistani markets. Heroin was an almost unknown drug in the United States until the late 1970s (Asad, 2002).

Almost 460,000 drug addicts and 4.5 million people who have tried illicit drugs at least once show a more moderate and stable pattern than ejaculation, according to study data. The %age of the population using illicit drugs increased from 4.6 to 5.2%. In a country with 110 million people and more drugs passing through it at any given time than anywhere else in the world, this isn't really an epidemic. In contrast, according to a survey based on WHO statistics published the same year as Mexico, 42% of Americans had smoked marijuana and 16% had used cocaine (Mary, 2011).

Various factors can lead to illicit drug use (Glantz & Hartel, 1999), which could be a form of tension that can be found in any sphere of life. misery or depression for personal or professional reasons, as well as the company of such friends who use drugs; , as well as easy and cheap access to drugs (Qasim, 2015, Zaman, et. al., 2015; Masood & Sahar, 2014). The main reason is the rapid increase of drug addicts in Pakistan because they have the full support of someone in position of power, wealth and power. The other reason is that it is easily available in our country. Pakistan has become both an exporter and an importer of drugs. In Pakistan, between 25% and 44% of

students are involved in illicit drug use (Khattak, N., Khattak and Ullah, 2012).

Human behavior is strongly influenced by businesses and social networks (Padilla-Walker & Bean, 2009). It is a type of stress that motivates a person to act (Santor, Messervey and Kusumaker, 2000; Westling et al., 2008). It has been observed that individuals develop a sense of identity that connects them to each other (Erikson, 1968). The value of social groups cannot be overstated as they play a vital role in socialization and personality development. The younger generation spends more time with their friends than with their parents (Csikszentmihalyi & Larson, 1984).

Peer group adolescents are prone to health problems such as substance abuse and illicit alcohol consumption (Reina, 2006). According to a report from Hong Kong, teenagers start using drugs when they reach a young age (Center for Health Protection, 2006). Because it promotes accessibility, social acceptance and encouragement, substance use is closely linked to the social environment (Berkmann, 2000). In addition, many studies have highlighted the strong impact of a social circle on behavior. (Bohnert, 2009). The impact of a circle of friends is closely linked to drug use (Mednick, 2010). Individual behavior is strongly influenced by social groups (Birhanu, 2014).

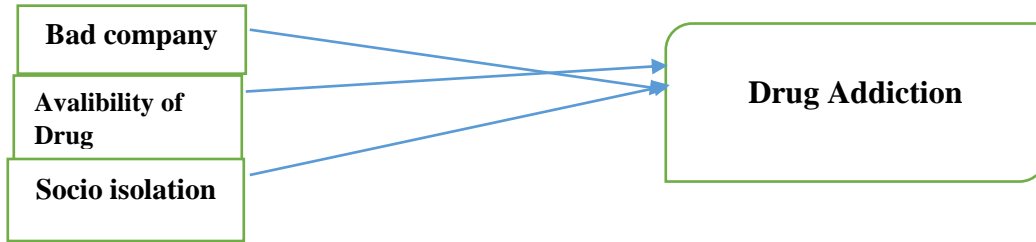
Drug addicts believe that injection drugs are more convenient to use. The relative ease with which injection drugs can be taken has been shown to hamper harm reduction efforts. Psychotropics are generally available in most pharmacies, even if the powder (heroin) is not available or is very expensive. The purpose of the study was to find out what are the causes and complications of injectable drugs (Arfan, 2010).

Drug addiction has no age limit, according to a family physician from Blount Memorial Company's Efficiency. Taking or using drugs to treat stress, sadness, depression, anxiety or pain can happen to anyone, whether they are in their 20s or 80s. This approach to addiction is very likely to

lead to a life-threatening addiction problem. Callan, (2011) revealed that craving and addiction have been seen as the result of a lack of self-control.

Objective: The research main goal is to investigate the various factors which lead towards drug addiction.

Conceptual Framework



MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was to investigate the main causes of drug addiction in District Faisalabad. The research was conducted in six different areas of district Faisalabad. A sample of 120 respondents was selected by using the snow ball sampling technique. In each area, 20

respondents were selected using snowball technique of sample draw. Data were collected by using face-to-face interview schedule. The form of questionair was designed for the purpose of the study. Face-to-face interviews were used to collect data and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was used for data analysis.

Table 1: Core reasons for starting to take the drug of the respondents

Reasons	Yes		No		Total	
	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age
Bad company	101	84.2	19	15.8	120	100.0
Family crisis	15	12.5	105	87.5	120	100.0
To increase working efficiency	41	34.2	79	65.8	120	100.0
For nervous relaxation	8	6.7	112	93.3	120	100.0
Because of the pressure of the peer group	65	54.2	55	45.8	120	100.0
Because of craze	89	74.2	31	25.8	120	100.0
For sexual satisfaction	37	30.8	83	69.2	120	100.0
Any other	10	8.3	110	91.7	120	100.0

The majority i.e., 84.2 % of the respondents informed that their bad company is responsible for their habit of drug addiction, while 12.5 % of the respondents described that they started drug addiction due to family crisis and about one-third i.e., 34.2 % of them told that they started drug addiction to increase their working efficiency. Only 6.7 % of the respondents have started drug addiction for nervous relaxation, 54.2 % of them started drug addiction, as of the compression of the social group, and a large majority i.e., 74.2 % of the respondents started drug compulsion because of craze, 30.8 % of the respondents were doing addiction for sexual satisfaction and only 8.3 % of the

respondents were doing drug addiction for any other purpose.

Several factors can lead to illegal drug use (Glantz & Hartel, 1999), which could be a form of tension that can be found in any sphere of life; unhappiness or depression owing to individual or qualified explanations, as well as the companionship of such drug-abusing friends; the attempt to adopt a modern way of life: being unemployed: ennui as a result of a lack of parental attention: a desire to try new things and relax, as well as inexpensive and easy access to drugs (Qasim, 2015; Zaman, et al., 2015; Masood & Sahar, 2014).

Table 2: Distribution according to respondents who is the actual factors to leads towards addiction

Responsible	To a great extent		To some extent		Not much		Not at all	
	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age
Himself	80	66.7	17	14.2	12	10.0	11	9.2
Family member	0	0.0	22	18.3	44	36.7	54	45.0
Friends	74	61.7	18	15.0	19	15.8	9	7.5
Bad company	83	69.2	28	23.3	0	0.0	9	7.5
Failure in life	29	24.2	22	18.3	13	10.8	56	46.7
Mental satisfaction	35	29.2	18	15.0	0	0.0	67	55.8
Unemployment	15	12.5	18	15.0	0	0.0	87	72.5
As a fashion	55	45.8	6	5.0	0	0.0	59	49.2

Table 2 indicated that 66.7% of the respondents were responsible for drug addiction while 14.2% of them said that they are partly responsible for drug addiction and 10.0% of them said that they are not much responsible for

drug addiction. Whereas 9.2% of the respondents were not involved in drug addiction. About 18.3 % of the respondents reported that their family members were responsible 'to some extent of their addiction, while 36.7 %

of the respondents told that their family members were not much responsible for their addiction and 45.0 % of the respondents said that their family members are never responsible for their addiction. A majority i.e., 61.7 % of the respondents reported that their friends were responsible 'to a great level of their addiction, while 15.0 % of the respondents told that their friends were responsible 'to some extent of their addiction, 15.8 % of them told that their friends were not much responsible for their addiction and 7.5 % of the respondents said that their friends are never responsible for their addiction. A majority i.e., 69.2 % of the respondents reported that their bad company was responsible 'to a great level of their addiction, while 23.3% of the respondents told that their bad company was responsible 'to some level of their addiction and 7.5% of the respondents said that their bad company was never responsible for their addiction. About one-fourth i.e., 24.2 % of the respondents reported that their failure in life is responsible 'to a great extent of their addiction, while 18.3 % of the told that their failure in life is responsible 'to some extent of their addiction and 10.8 % of them told that their failure in life is not much responsible and 46.7 percent of the respondents said that their failure in life is never responsible for their addiction. About 29.2 % of the individual reported that their started drug addiction for mental satisfaction 'to a great extent, while 15.0 % of the respondents told that they started drug addiction for mental satisfaction 'to some extent, and 55.8 % of the respondents have never started drug addiction for mental satisfaction. About 12.5 % of the respondents reported that their unemployment is responsible 'to a great extent of their addiction, while 15.0 % of the respondents told that their unemployment is responsible 'to some extent of their addiction and 72.5 % of them told that their unemployment is never responsible for their addiction. About 45.8 % of the respondents reported that their started drug addiction as a fashion 'to a great extent, while 5.0 % of the respondents told that they started drug addiction as a fashion 'to some extent, whereas 49.2 % of the respondents reported that they never started drug addiction just as a fashion.

Adolescents are starting to use drugs when they reach young adulthood as per Hong Kong report (Centre of health protection, 2006). Because it promotes accessibility, social acceptance, encouragement and the initiation of substance use is strongly linked to the social environment (Berkman, 2000). Furthermore, numerous studies have highlighted the strong impact of a social circle on behavior (Bohnert, 2009). The impact of a friend circle is strongly linked to the use of drugs. (Mednick, 2010). Individuals conduct is strongly influenced by social groups (Birhanu, 2014).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study was designed and conducted to find out the truth about drug addiction. The majority of respondents become addicted because of their friends and bad company. Friends, society and bad company were the main reasons for their addiction. Bad companies are also responsible for their addiction. Most people use drugs in

fields, courts and cemeteries. Drug addicts take drugs in groups. Drug addiction is caused by a number of factors, including social and bad company. The government should takes step to build a new rehabilitation center in each union council. The state should conduct awareness seminars regarding the serious consequences of drug addiction.

REFERENCES

1. Asad, 2002. Pakistan Drug Problem: Thinking the Unthinkable solution. Journal of Education and Research, Vol. 5(2).University of Peshawar, Pakistan.
2. Mary, C.2011.Myths and realities about drug addiction in Mexico. Word Report. Vol 377 January 1, 2011.
3. Glantz, M. D., & Hartel, C. R. (1999). Drug abuse: Origins & interventions. . American Psychological Association.
4. Qasim, M. (2015, 06 26). Addiction continues to be on the rise among Pakistani youth. Retrieved from Addiction continues to be on the rise among Pakistani youth web site: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/47959-addiction-continues-tobe-on-the-rise-among-pakistani-youth>
5. Zaman, M., Razzaq, S., Hassan, R., Qureshi, J., Ijaz, H., Hanif, M., & Chughtai, F. R. (2015). Drug abuse among the students. Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 41-47.
6. Masood, S., & Sahar, N. U. (2014). An exploratory research on the role of family in youth's drug addiction. Health Psychology & Behavioural Medicine, 2 (1), 820-832.
7. Padilla-Walker, L. M., & Bean, R. A. (2009). Negative and positive peer influence: Relations to positive and negative behaviors for African American, European American, and Hispanic adolescents. Journal of Adolescence, 32(2), 323-337.
8. Santor, D. A., Messervey, D., &Kusumakar, V. (2000). Measuring peer pressure, popularity, and conformity in adolescent boys and girls: Predicting school performance, sexual attitudes, and substance abuse. Journal of youth and adolescence, 29(2), 163-182
9. Westling, E., Andrews, J. A., Hampson, S. E., & Peterson, M. (2008). Pubertal timing and substance use: The effects of gender, parental monitoring and deviant peers. Journal of Adolescent Health, 42(6), 555-563.
10. Erikson, W. J., & Grant, E. E. (1968). Exploratory experimental studies comparing online and offline programming performance. Communications of the ACM, 11(1), 3-11.
11. Csikszentmihalyi, M., & Larson, R. (1984).Being adolescent. New York, NY: Basic Books
12. Reyna, V. F., & Farley, F. (2006). Risk and rationality in adolescent decision making: Implications for theory, practice, and public policy. Psychological science in the public interest, 7(1), 1-44.
13. Centre for Health Protection. Child Health Survey: 2005–2006. Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health, HKSAR. 2009. Available online: http://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/chs_0506_eng.pdf (accessed on 20 January 2010).
14. Berkman, L. F., Glass, T., Brissette, I., &Seeman, T. E. (2000). From social integration to health: Durkheim in the new millennium. Social science & medicine, 51(6), 843-857.
15. Bohnert, A. S., Bradshaw, C. P., &Latkin, C. A. (2009). A social network perspective on heroin and cocaine use among adults: evidence of bidirectional influences. Addiction, 104(7), 1210-1218.
16. Mednick, S. C., Christakis, N. A., & Fowler, J. H. (2010). The spread of sleep loss influences drug use in adolescent social networks. PloS one, 5(3), e9775.
17. Birhanu, A. M., Bisetegn, T. A., &Woldeyohannes, S. M. (2014). High prevalence of substance use and associated factors among high school adolescents in Woreta Town, Northwest Ethiopia: multi-domain factor analysis. BMC public health, 14(1), 1-11
18. Arfan, R. 2010. Causes and Complications of Injectable Drugs Use in District Faisalabad M.Sc Thesis, Deptt. Rural Sociology. Univ. Agriculture, Faisalabad
19. Callan, D. 2011. Senior Citizens Abusing substances-A Bigger Problem than Assumed.
20. Narconan. 2011. What Causes Addiction.http://www.friendsofnarconan.org/drug_rehab/drug_addiction/what_is_addiction/what_causes_addiction/
21. addiction??/what_causes_addiction?/