

A Study on Influence of Durgs on Families and Peer Group

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ABSTRACT:

My research is about a study on influence of drugs on families and peer group. The questions regarding the addiction have been collected from different sources that is from various people from various backgrounds. My study clearly establishes that how people tend to be unaware of the drug and alcohol addiction and because of their lenient attitudes, they are put into so many troubles. Drug use and other mental illness usually co-occur. Generally, many people across the world suffer from anxiety, depression, or schizophrenia before they get addicted to drugs. So, people with such conditions and weakness should not consume alcohol, but if they do so, it is said to worsen their condition a lot. A vast number of people around the world suffers from this problem. Drugs offer an instant pleasure and relief from stress. Many people begin taking drugs as an escape from their painful reality. Others take drugs just to experience how it feels. My study also emphasizes the prevention of drug or alcohol addiction and what are the factors that are causing and it directly affects the normal lifestyle of the people. My research prioritizes that “drug or alcohol addiction is just an adaptation, it is not you, it’s just the case that you live in.”

KEY WORDS: Addiction, Prevalence, Peer pressure, Mental health, consumption

INTRODUCTION:

Any substance that enters the human body or structure and can change their function or structure of the human organism is called a “drug.” Addiction refers to an activity which makes people to do something repetitively. Addiction to anything can lead to serious mental health issues or even physical issues and it causes many damaging consequences. Addiction can be of various types like phone addiction, gambling, gaming, drug addiction etc. out of which drug addiction affects millions of people. New study says that 45 million people are addicted to drugs or consume alcohol or indulge in substance use and Survey also says that excessive use of phone also has the same effect what the usage of drugs does.

Any substance can be a part of an abuse or dependency diagnosis or cause problems for the user, even if clinical criteria is not met. Alcohol and tobacco are most used substances, followed by marijuana, cocaine and other stimulants, opiates, hallucinogens, and inhalants. Many people use or abuse substances. Although some people prefer particular or some substance, others are less discriminating and use many substances.

Most of the smokers in the Latin American countries are dependent on tobacco. Unfortunately, the consumption of tobacco is frequently ignored, even though it is connected to various medical issues fatal diseases and has the highest mortality rate of all substance dependence disorders.

Even though there is a trend towards reduced use of certain substances, data's distinctly shows that many people have problems with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Even though trends emerge every several years (example: the increase in crack cocaine use and the use of methamphetamine and prescription opiate addiction in recent years), alcohol remains the number-one mind-altering drug abused in the America and continues to wreak havoc with the lives of many individuals and families.

Classification of substance use disorders are intoxication, which refers to the acute effects of excessive amount of alcohol or drugs. And withdrawal which refers to a specific syndrome that develops following cessation or reduction of regular and heavy use of substance. The last is dependence and Abuse which refer to physiological and behavioral symptoms caused by the substance use that lead to a significant impairment or personal distress.

The ultimate goals of the drug development process are to produce new drug products for marketing. The drug development process, involving drug discovery, formulation, laboratory development, animal studies for toxicity, clinical development, and regulatory registration, is a continual process. It consists of different phases of development, including nonclinical development (example drug discovery, formulation, and laboratory development), preclinical development (example animal studies), and clinical development (example clinical studies). These phases may occur in sequential order or to overlapped during the development process. To provide a good idea about the drug development process, critical stage, or phases of drug development it is essential to know about its discovery. Drug discovery consists of two phases, namely drug screening and drug leading optimization. The motive of drug screening is to know a stable and reproductive compound with fewer false negative and fewer false positive results. At drug screening phase, the mess compounds are necessarily screened to distinguished those that are active from those that are not.

Sometimes the drugs which are used in the medical filed should be evolved in a proper manner so that can be admitted effectively in the body of the person to the intended disease.it is necessary to develop appropriate formulation with an adequate dosage to achieve optimal therapeutic effect in patients with the intended disease. The commonly seen pharmaceutical drug forms include tablet, capsule, powder, solution lotion and paste. The formulation process helps in meeting regulatory requirements for the identity, strength quality, purity, stability, and reproducibility of the drug product.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Pratima Murthy. et al (2010) conducted a study on drugs addiction in neurobiological study: According to the experts, substance usage patterns are infamous for being subject to change throughout time. There is now proof in our nation that substance use, both legal and illegal, poses a major threat to public health. For several substances of abuse, the national level prevalence has been determined, but regional differences are clearly visible. Quick assessment questionnaires have made it easier to comprehend how usage patterns are evolving. Concerns about substance usage are growing among women and children. The objective of preliminary neurobiological research has been to know those who are mostly susceptible to alcohol dependence.

Laura Lander. et al (2013) researched on drug abuse and its consequences on their family: The entire family is impacted by a substance use disorder (SUD). Information about the genesis, maintenance, and factors that may favorably or unfavorably affect the disorder's treatment could be possibly identified in the family context. A theoretical framework for understanding how SUDs impact the family is provided by family systems theory and attachment theory. Poor outcomes for the children and adults with SUDs

stem from the harmful impact of SUDs on emotional and behavioral patterns from the starting of the family.

Zimic & Jakic. et al (2010) researched on the topic of introduction and theoretical framework on the effect of substance use : According to the researchers' report, in today's society, the family still serves as the major place where people go for attachment, nurturing, and socializing. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to how substance use disorders (SUDs) affect families and individual family members. The consequence of the substance user on each family member and each family unit are distinct and might include unfulfilled developmental requirements, poor attachment, financial difficulties, legal issues, emotional pain, and occasionally even physical abuse. There is also a higher chance for youngsters to experience SUDs themselves.

Baldwin, Christian. Et al (2010) researched on the topic of influence of drug addiction on family system: According to the researchers, this subject was used to show how treating a person's SUD with their family can benefit both the individual and the family. Evidence-based family techniques have proven effective than sole or group therapies when used.

Jay Baraban of the Solomon H.Snyder department of Neuroscience (1993) conducted a study on whether chronic drug use causes lasting changes in the brain? According to the expert, research has shown how long-term brain varies that underpin addiction are triggered by exposure to substances like cocaine or morphine. Memory and drug addictions are encoded by long-lasting alterations in the strength of neural synapses. The quick creation of plasticity proteins, which alter the strength of neuronal synapses, mediates these adjustments. Two proteins have been identified by Baraban et al. to be critical in promoting the quick synthesis of synaptic proteins, which alter the strength of neural connections and encode long-term memory. For the purpose of getting good understanding of the role that this unique signaling pathway plays in drug addiction, these researchers have created mice devoid of these proteins in certain neuronal populations.

RESEARCH GAP:

- The use of smokeless tobacco, which includes snuff and chewing tobacco, is low in majority of the countries when examined for both women and men. In general, the use of smokeless tobacco among men is more common in South and Southeast Asia than in any other region. Yet large portions of the Borena's adult pastoral communities are smokeless tobacco users. It is needed a call to action for policymakers and health professionals to improve the health and well being of pastoral communities of Ethiopia's adults by increasing their access to anti notice information on smokeless tobacco use.
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RESEARCH GAP:

My research is entirely different from what others stated. People have misunderstood that drug or substance addiction as a disease. But we do not know about the reasons or situations which had indulged them in such activities. My research focus on how Nowadays Peer pressure, parent pressure and the subtle

influence of significant others are part of the problem also living pressure filled with life full of competition, accompanied by the need to succeed at all costs, is also involved. In my study I have stated the problems which has led to various problems which includes Physical and mental illness, infection caused by sexually transmitted diseases, drug addiction, exploitation of others, aggression, rape, vandalism and drug trafficking, accident etc.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Drug and substance usage need to be taken as a serious matter by everyone. Because it will not only affect our generation but also the upcoming generations. So, everyone should be aware of drug or substance issues. Drug addiction may arise following problems and issues like biological factors i.e., problems with alcohol use disorder in particular runs in families, so it is noted that some individuals have a genetic predisposition because a problem with alcohol use. Psychological factors i.e., Substances are used to reduce anxiety or tension, to relax, to deal with other unpleasant feelings, or to escape. Social or other environmental factors i.e., the family and social habitat in which people live effect their behavior, including substance use. Also, there are Multiple factors i.e., A blend of factors can cause a person a develop a substance use disorder.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify how soundness of mind is affected for people who consume drugs and substance
2. Any chances are made by administration or health department or the drug prevention and medical committee.
3. To identify how they are getting relive of such drug or substance addiction.

METHODOLOGY:

The researcher collected the data using google forms which was very helpful to receive feedbacks from the students, families as well those individuals who are closely related to those drug or alcohol addicted people. The questionnaire which are gathered from different people, we came to know how mindful of drug addicted people as well as their families, peer group are also mindful of its consequences and they also tend to support to such drug or alcohol addicted people. And this research was not only made by me, I was also referred to many books and others articles to make clear about my topic. When I refer to other articles through webliography, I can get some data and information through this method. In this research I have used both primary and secondary methods. Through this method I could easily able to gather data from the people about “influence of drugs on families and peer group”.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS:

SOCIO ECONOMIC VARIABLE

| S. No | Particulars | No of respondents | Percentage |
|-------|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Male | 33 | 64.7 |
| 2 | Female | 17 | 33.3 |
| 3 | Other | 1 | 2 |
| | Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 2: Age | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| S. No | Particulars | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| 1 | Below 20 | 34 | 66.7 |
| 2 | Between 21 to 25 | 7 | 13.7 |
| 3 | Between 26 to 30 | 9 | 17.6 |
| 4 | Above 31 | 1 | 2 |
| | Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 3: Occupation | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| S. NO | Particulars | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| 1 | Student | 37 | 72.5 |
| 2 | Employed | 6 | 11.8 |
| 3 | Own Business | 7 | 13.7 |
| 4 | Home maker | 1 | 2 |
| | Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 4: Income | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| S. No | Particulars | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| 1 | Below 2,00,000 | 34 | 66.7 |
| 2 | 2,00,000-4,00,000 | 5 | 9.8 |
| 3 | 4,00,000-7,00,00 | 5 | 9.8 |
| 4 | More than 7,00,000 | 2 | 3.9 |
| 5 | Currently not earning | 5 | 9.8 |
| | Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 5: Marital Status | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| S. No | Category | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| 1 | Married | 7 | 13.7 |
| 2 | Unmarried | 44 | 86.3 |
| | Total | 51 | 100 |

Source: primary data

Among the gender, 64.7% are belonging to the male sector and 33.3% of respondents are belonging to the female sector. It evidently shows that most of the answerer are from male. Among the age group, 66.7% belonging to the age category of below 20 and followed by 13.7 % belonging to the age group between 21 to 25 years followed by 17.6% respondents are between 26 to 30 years followed by 2% of answerers belonging to above 31 years. It evidently shows that most are from age category of below 20 years. Among the occupation, 72.5% of the answerers are students followed by 11.8% of the answerers are employed followed by 13.7% of the answerers are people doing own business and 2% of the answerers are home maker. It comprehensibly shows that majority of the people are students. Among the income, 66.7% of the respondents earn income of below 2,00,000 followed by 9.8 of the answerers earn an income between 2,00,000-4,00,000 followed by 9.8% of the respondents earn a income 4,00,000-7,00,000 followed by 3.9% of the answerers earn more than 7,00,000 followed by 9.8% of people are belonging to the category of currently not earning. This distinctly shows that majority belong to earning of below 2,00,000. Among

the marital status, 13.7% of the answerers are married and followed by 86.3% of the answerers are unmarried. This clearly shows that most of people are married.

PUBLIC RESPONSE

| Table 6 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| The period in which people got addicted to drugs | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Before pandemic | 7 | 13.7 |
| After pandemic | 14 | 27.5 |
| Both | 30 | 58.8 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |
| Table 7 | | |
| The age category when people started to use drugs | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| 17 or younger | 13 | 25.5 |
| 18-29 | 34 | 66.7 |
| 30 and above | 4 | 7.8 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |
| Table 8 | | |
| At what age you have used alcohol or drugs for the first time? | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Below 18 | 9 | 17.6 |
| Above 20 | 5 | 9.8 |
| Above 30 | 2 | 3.9 |
| Not consumed | 35 | 68.6 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |
| Table 9 | | |
| Are all drugs and alcohol are addictive | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Yes, it is addictive | 15 | 29.4 |
| Partially addictive | 11 | 21.6 |
| No, it is not addictive | 8 | 15.7 |
| Not consumed | 17 | 33.3 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |
| Table 10 | | |
| How often do you use drugs or alcohol | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |

| | | |
|----------------------|----|------|
| Once a day | 3 | 5.9 |
| Once a week | 9 | 17.6 |
| Several times a week | 2 | 3.9 |
| Not at all | 37 | 72.5 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

Table 11

How do you use drugs

| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Smoke | 3 | 5.9 |
| Oral | 7 | 13.7 |
| Injection | - | - |
| Others | 4 | 7.8 |
| Not used any of them | 37 | 72.5 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

Table 12

The reason which people think made them to get addicted to drugs nowadays

| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Environmental factors | 3 | 5.9 |
| Stress and work issues | 19 | 37.3 |
| Exposure to peer group that encourages drugs | 21 | 41.2 |
| Family problem | 4 | 7.8 |
| Others | 4 | 7.8 |
| Total | 51 | 100% |

Table 13

The changes people note when someone is addicted to drugs

| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Behavioral or physical change | 31 | 60.8 |
| Symptoms of getting addicted | 11 | 21.6 |
| Side effects they're facing because of such addiction | 5 | 9.8 |
| Other | 5 | 7.8 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 14 | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Has alcohol or drug usage negatively affected your relationship | | |
| Variable | No of Respondents | percentage |
| Agree | 7 | 47.1 |
| Neutral | 24 | 27.5 |
| Disagree | 20 | 25.5 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 15 | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| How can we help those people who are addicted to drugs or those who are consuming alcohol | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | percentage |
| Talk to them | 20 | 13.7 |
| Encourage them to seek help form doc, counselors | 22 | 47.1 |
| Offer him support | 9 | 39.2 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 16 | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Do you think prescription drugs are safe | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Agree | 20 | 39.2 |
| Neutral | 22 | 43.1 |
| Disagree | 9 | 17.6 |
| | 51 | 100 |

| Table 17 | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Why do you think people take drugs even though they knew that it's bad for health | | |
| Variable | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| To deal with life's challenge | 7 | 13.7 |
| To escape from reality | 23 | 25.5 |
| To relive form pain | 16 | 31.4 |
| To try to fit in some standards | 8 | 15.7 |
| Others | 7 | 13.7 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 18 | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Has your work or educational performance ever suffered due to drinking or drug use | | |
| Variable | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Agree | 14 | 27.5 |
| Neutral | 17 | 33.3 |
| Disagree | 20 | 39.2 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 19 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| When do you think people use drug of alcohol | | |
| Variable | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| When they're alone | 8 | 15.7 |
| When they're hanging out with friends | 17 | 33.3 |
| Both | 26 | 51 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 20 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Have you or people around you ever had any medical problems as result or your drug use | | |
| Variable | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Yes | 22 | 43.1 |
| No | 29 | 56.9 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 21 | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Have you or people around you had blackouts or flashbacks as result or drug use | | |
| Variable | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Yes | 20 | 39.2 |
| No | 31 | 60.8 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

| Table 22 | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Do you ever feel guilty or bad about the use of drug or alcohol | | |
| Variables | No of Respondents | Percentage |
| Agree | 16 | 31.4 |
| Neutral | 15 | 29.4 |
| Disagree | 20 | 39.2 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

In this table 6, 13.7% of respondents got addicted to drugs before pandemic and followed by 27.5% of the respondents got addicted to drugs after pandemic followed by 58.8% of respondents got addicted during both before and after pandemic. This distinctly shows that most people got addicted to drugs during both before and after pandemic. In this table 7, 25.5 % of respondents think that people started to use drugs at 17 or younger followed by 66.7% of respondents think that people started to use drugs at 18-29 years followed by 7.8% of respondents think that people started to use drugs at 30 and above. This evidently shows that most of answerers thinks that people who started to use drugs are of at the age of 18-29 years. In the table 8, 17.6% of the answerers started to use drugs at the age below 18 followed by 9.8 respondents started to use drugs at the age of above 20 followed by 3.9% of the respondents started to use drugs at the

age of above 30 and 60.6% of answerers mentioned that they have not consumed drugs. This evidently shows that most of the answerers have not consumed the drugs. In table 9, 29.4 respondents stated that drugs are addictive followed by 15.7% of respondents stated that it is not at all addictive followed by 21.6% of respondents stated that drugs are partially addictive and 33.3% of respondents stated that that have not consumed drugs at all. This clearly shows that majority of respondents have not at all consumed alcohol. In table 10, 5.9% of answerers have used them once a day followed by 17.6% of answerers have used them once a week followed by 3.9% of respondents have used them several times a week followed by 72.5% of respondents have not at used them. This evidently shows that most of the answerers have not consumed them. In table 11, 5.9% of the answerers have used drugs through smoke followed by 13.7% of answerers have used them through oral followed by 7.8% of answerers have used them in other ways followed by 72.5% of answerers have not used them. Distinctly shows that most of the answerers have not used them. In table 12, 5.9% of answerers think that people become addicted to drugs because of environmental factors. 37.3% of answerers think that people become addicted to drugs because of stress and work issues. 41.2% of answerers think that people become addicted to drugs because of exposure to peer group that encourages drugs. 7.8% of answerer think that people become addicted to drugs because of family problems. 7.8% of answerers think that people become addicted to drugs because of other reasons. This clearly shows that most of the answerers think that people get addicted to drugs because of peer group that encourages drugs. In table 13, 60.8% answerers stated that they know about people addicted to drugs by their behavioral or physical change. 21.6% answerers mentioned that they know about people addicted to drugs by their symptoms of getting addicted. 9.8% answerers mentioned that they know about people addicted to drugs by their side effects they are facing because of such addiction. 7.8% answerers mentioned that they know about people addicted to drugs by other reasons. this evidently shows that most of the answerers stated that they know about people addicted to drugs by their behavioral or physical change.

In this table 14, 47.1% respondents agree that drug usage negatively affected their life. 27.5% respondents stated that drug usage neutrally negatively affected their life. 25.5% answerers disagree that drug usage negatively affected their life. This evidently shows that most of the answerers stated that drug usage neutrally negatively affected their life. In table 15, 13.7% answerers mentioned that they help those people who are addicted to drugs by talking to them. 47.1% answerers mentioned that they help those people who are addicted to drugs by encouraging them to seek help from doc or counselors. 39.2% answerers mentioned that they help those people who are addicted to drugs by offering them support. this evidently shows that most of the answerers stated that they help those people who are addicted to drugs by encouraging them to seek help from doc or counselors. In table 16, 39.2% answerers agree that prescription drugs are safe .43.1% answerers mentions that they think prescription drugs are neutrally safe .17.6% answerers disagree that prescription drugs are safe. this clearly shows that majority of answerers think that prescription drugs are neutrally safe. In table 17, 13.7% answerers think that people take drugs even though they know it is bad for health because they have deal with life challenges.25.5% answerers think that people take drugs even though they know it's bad for health because they have to escape from reality.31.4% answerers think that people take drugs even though they know it's bad for health because to relieve from pain. 15.7% answerers think that people take drugs even though they know it's bad for health because they try to fit in some standards. 13.7% answerers think that people take drugs even though they know it's bad for health because of some other reasons. This clearly shows that most of the answerers think that people take drugs even though they know it's bad for health because relieve from pain.

In table 18, 27.5% answerers agree that work or educational performance has suffered due to drinking or drug use. 33.3% answerers states that work or educational performance has neutrally suffered due to drinking or drug use. 39.2% answerers disagree that work or educational performance has suffered due to drinking or drug use. This evidently shows that most of answerers disagree that work or educational performance has suffered due to drinking or drug use. In table 19, 15.7% answerers think that people use drug or alcohol when they are alone. 33.3% answerers think that people use drug or alcohol when they are hanging out with their friends. 51% answerers think that people use drug or alcohol at both the times. This clearly shows that most of the answerers think that people use drug or alcohol at both the times. In table 20, 43.1% answerers do had problems as result of drug use. 56.9% of answerers do not have any problems as result of drug use. This clearly shoes that majority of respondents do not have any medical problems as result of drug use. In table 21, 39.2% of answerers stated that they had blackouts and flashbacks as a result of drugs. 60.8% respondents stated that they did not has any blackouts and flashbacks as a result of drugs. This clearly states that most of the answerers they did not had any blackouts and flashbacks as a result of drugs. In table 22, 31.4% answerers agrees that they feel guilty for use of drugs. 29.4% of answerers mentions that they neutrally feel bad for usage of drugs and 39.2 % of answerers disagree on feeling bad of usage of drugs. This clearly shows that most of the answerers disagree on feeling bad of usage of drug.

FINDINGS:

- Through this research it is obvious that people start to use drugs or alcohol at below 20 itself and its rare to see people above 30 that are consuming alcohol. It is analyzed that drugs and alcohol has negatively affected their relationship.
- From the results, it was found that Most of the drug addicted or alcohol addicted are male And even there are some females who are also addicted to drugs but mostly they get affected because of male drug or alcohol addicted people
- It is found from the collected responses from the samples that people started using alcohol or drugs both before and after pandemic and through this research people say that only because the peer pressure from the society or relatives and stress of the outside world.

LIMITATIONS:

Many articles and documents are found in the concerned about male who are drug or alcohol addicted in their research, but the scope of My research is that, it focuses on females and those people are relatives or friends or associates of drug or alcohol addicted people. It is very clear through this research that people tend to drink at the earlier stage itself which a pathetic one. And it also terrible to see that people are consuming it because of peer pressure and even some are consuming it to escape from reality. One the major limitation is that due to limited time period data were to be collected only from limited number of people.

CONCLUSION:

I would like to conclude that though people get addicted to drugs or alcohol, Drug use and addiction are preventable, it can be prevented good communication with your children, Encouragement, so your children can build confidence and a strong sense of self. It also helps parents promote cooperation and reduce conflict, teaching your children problem-solving skills, setting limits, to teach your children self-control and responsibility, provide safe boundaries, and show them that you care, Supervision, which helps

parents recognize developing problems, promote safety, and stay involved, Knowing your children's friends. With these measures be a supporting and helping hand for those people who are addicted to drugs and motivate them to “Be smart and not to start and help them to say to life and not drugs.”

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