

# **"Comparative Analysis of Societal Eras and their Impact on Drug Abuse: A Study"**

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**2021-2023**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that this dissertation titled **"Comparative Analysis of Societal Eras and their Impact on Drug Abuse: A Study"**

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## ABSTRACT

This study presents a comparative analysis of societal eras and their impact on drug abuse. Drug abuse has been a persistent issue throughout history, affecting individuals, families, and communities. Understanding the relationship between societal eras and drug abuse can provide valuable insights into the underlying factors contributing to this problem.

The research methodology employed a comprehensive review of historical literature, statistical data, and scholarly articles to identify key eras and their societal characteristics. The eras analyzed in this study include ancient civilizations, pre-industrial societies, industrial revolution, modern era, and the digital age. Each era is examined in terms of its unique social, economic, and cultural factors, as well as their potential influence on drug abuse patterns.

Findings reveal that societal eras significantly shape drug abuse trends and patterns. Ancient civilizations demonstrated the use of various psychoactive substances for medicinal, religious, and recreational purposes. In pre-industrial societies, limited availability of drugs and close-knit communities influenced drug use patterns. The industrial revolution marked a shift with the emergence of opiate addiction due to increased accessibility and societal dislocation. The modern era witnessed the rise of illicit drug markets, while the digital age introduced new challenges with online drug markets and virtual communities.

In conclusion, this comparative analysis sheds light on the intricate relationship between societal eras and drug abuse. By examining the characteristics of different eras and their impact on drug abuse patterns, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of this complex issue and provides a foundation for developing effective strategies to address drug abuse in contemporary society.

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# **CHAPTER 1**

# **INTRODUCTION**



Illicit drug use is a worldwide issue that influences people, families, and society in general. The utilization of medications can have both present moment and long haul adverse consequences on a person's physical and psychological wellness. It is vital to comprehend the various periods of society and what they mean for substance addiction. This paper will lead a relative report on various periods of society that influence illicit drug use in the public eye.

Illicit drug use is a worldwide issue that influences people, families, and society all in all. It is affected by different factors like social, social, and financial. Understanding the cultural setting in which chronic drug use happens is fundamental in creating viable avoidance and therapy procedures. This paper plans to lead a similar report on various periods of society that influence illicit drug use in the public eye. By analyzing the cultural setting and factors that add to chronic drug use in various periods, this study expects to distinguish the likenesses and contrasts in illicit drug use designs over the long haul and feature the ramifications of the review's discoveries for illicit drug use avoidance and therapy.

Illicit drug use is a complicated and diverse issue that has impacted people, families, and social orders over the entire course of time. The examples and commonness of illicit drug use have been impacted by a scope of elements, including social, financial, and social variables. This relative review will inspect the effect of various times of society on illicit drug use. By contrasting the chronic drug use examples, predominance, and contributing variables of various times, this study expects to recognize the likenesses and contrasts and to acquire a more profound comprehension of the cultural setting wherein illicit drug use happens. The discoveries of this study will have significant ramifications for chronic drug use counteraction and therapy methodologies in contemporary society.

It is challenging to make an immediate examination between the old age and the ongoing period of social orders concerning illicit drug use, as there are many elements that can impact drug use and maltreatment over the long haul, remembering changes for normal practices, social qualities, financial circumstances, and advances in innovation and medication. Illicit drug use has been a constant issue all through mankind's set of experiences, influencing people and social orders across various times. Notwithstanding, the nature and degree of illicit drug use have fluctuated altogether across various cultural periods, mirroring the predominant social, monetary, political, and mechanical variables of the time. A similar examination of cultural periods and their effect on illicit drug use can reveal insight into the complicated interaction between friendly factors and medication use designs, and illuminate procedures for counteraction and treatment.

The investigation of cultural periods and substance addiction includes analyzing the authentic, social, and social settings in which medication utilize arose, developed, and declined. This similar examination can uncover how different cultural periods have formed drug use examples, perspectives, and arrangements, and what chronic drug use has meant for people and networks over the long run. By understanding the verifiable foundations of chronic drug use, scientists and policymakers can foster more compelling mediations that address the basic social and social factors that add to sedate use.

The near examination of cultural periods and substance addiction can likewise feature the job of innovation and globalization in molding drug use designs. For instance, the rise of new psychoactive substances and the expansion of online medication markets have changed the medication scene lately, presenting new difficulties for avoidance and treatment endeavors. By inspecting what innovation and globalization have meant for drug use across various periods, specialists can recognize arising patterns and foster inventive techniques to address them.

Generally, a near investigation of cultural times and illicit drug use can give important bits of knowledge into the complicated transaction between friendly factors and medication use designs, and illuminate proof based strategies and mediations that advance general wellbeing and prosperity.

Chronic drug use has been a persevering issue all through mankind's set of experiences, influencing people and social orders across various ages. In any case, the nature and degree of chronic drug use have changed essentially between the old and new ages, mirroring the predominant social, financial, political, and mechanical variables of the time. In the old age, illicit drug use was frequently connected with specific subcultures, for example, the nonconformity development of the 1960s and 1970s. Illegal medications like maryjane, LSD, and heroin were famous among youngsters who dismissed standard qualities and looked for elective ways of life. In any case, illicit drug use was additionally pervasive among more seasoned grown-ups, especially the people who were presented to high-stretch conditions or approached doctor prescribed drugs. In the new age, chronic drug use has taken on new structures and difficulties. The rise of new psychoactive substances and the expansion of online medication markets have changed the medication scene, presenting new difficulties for avoidance and treatment endeavors. Doctor prescribed chronic drug use, especially of narcotics, has likewise turned into a significant general wellbeing emergency, influencing people of any age and backgrounds. Overall, illicit drug use stays a complicated and complex issue that requires a far reaching approach that tends to the basic social, financial, and social factors that add to medicate use.

By understanding the distinctions between illicit drug use in the old and new ages, analysts and policymakers can foster more viable mediations that address the exceptional difficulties of every time.

Forestalling and tending to illicit drug use requires a complete methodology that tends to the basic social, monetary, and social factors that add to sedate use. This incorporates training and mindfulness crusades, admittance to prove based treatment and recuperation administrations, and strategies that advance general wellbeing and security. By understanding the nature and effect of chronic drug use, people and networks can cooperate to forestall and resolve this perplexing issue.

Illicit drug use is a perplexing issue that can be impacted by different elements. Here are a portion of the gamble factors for creating illicit drug use:

1. Genetics: Agreeing t, hereditary qualities can represent 40-60% of the gamble for creating fixation. Assuming that compulsion runs in your family, you might be more vulnerable to creating it yourself.
2. Environment: Your current circumstance can likewise assume a part in your gamble for habit. Openness to medications, liquor, or other drugs can improve your probability of fostering a compulsion.

noticed that substance use or habit in the family or among peers, simple admittance to nicotine, liquor or medications, and more regular openness to mainstream society and publicizing that energize substance use can all add to an expanded gamble.

3. Age: The age at which you start utilizing medications or liquor can likewise affect your gamble for compulsion.

noticed that beginning substance use at an early age is one of the most grounded and most steady indicators of creating habit sometime down the road.

4. Mental wellbeing: Simultaneous emotional well-being problems can build the gamble of habit.

noticed that character qualities, formative variables, and social elements can likewise assume a part.

5. Trauma: Openness to injury can likewise build the gamble of habit.

noticed that youngsters who have encountered injury might be bound to go to medications or liquor as a method for adapting.

6. Type of medication: Specific sorts of medications, and techniques for utilizing them, are more habit-forming than others.

noticed that heroin, rocks, and methamphetamine are the most unsafe medications to people, though liquor, heroin, and rocks are the most hurtful to other people. It's vital to take note of that having at least one of these gamble factors doesn't be guaranteed to imply that you will foster a dependence. Be that as it may, monitoring these gamble variables can assist you with coming to informed conclusions about substance use and look for help if necessary.

Illicit drug use among more seasoned grown-ups is a developing general wellbeing concern. As children of post war America age, the quantity of old people who abuse or misuse unlawful medications and liquor might increment since this age accomplice has higher paces of purpose of these substances

. As per a report by the Unified Countries, drug use and medication related passings among more established individuals have been on the ascent, as has the quantity of more seasoned individuals in treatment for drug use issues

. More moderately aged and more established grown-ups are abusing liquor, narcotics, heroin, and cannabis, and paces of substance use had move in grown-ups somewhere in the range of 50 and 64 years of age and in those 65 years and more seasoned in the earlier 10 years

. The Public Establishment on Illicit drug use announced that individuals face huge changes further down the road, and they might feel pressure and tension because of these changes, driving them to go to liquor or medications to relieve stresses and occupy the time

. Horrible family encounters, for example, youth disregard, vagrancy, misuse, misfortune, and deprivation, can likewise improve the probability that an individual will proceed to have ongoing drug habits

. Recognizing early endanger factors for compulsion further down the road is significant, and studies have shown that wrongdoing and animosity in puberty additionally anticipated weed, nicotine, and other illicit drug use/reliance in adulthood

Illicit drug use in the new age is a developing general wellbeing concern. Here are a portion of the patterns and issues connected with illicit drug use in the new age:

1. Prescription medication abuse: Professionally prescribed drug abuse and misuse is the quickest developing ongoing drug habit in the US, and it is influencing the existences of teens

. As per Public Review on Medication Use and Wellbeing (NSDUH) information on youth and youthful grown-ups, in excess of 5,700 youth in 2014 detailed involving medicine pain killers without a specialist's direction interestingly

.  
2. Illicit medication use: As indicated by the Public Foundation on Illicit drug use (NIDA), 23.6% of 1

3. Risk elements: Many variables add to the weakness of teenagers and youthful grown-ups to illicit drug use. These incorporate dejection, fixation via online entertainment, age bunch, and awful family encounters

.  
4. Alcohol and maryjane abuse: More moderately aged and more established grown-ups are abusing liquor, narcotics, heroin, and cannabis

. Paces of substance use had move in grown-ups somewhere in the range of 50 and 64 years of age and in those 65 years and more seasoned in the earlier 10 years

.  
5. Lack of information: Just 6% of guardians of youngsters say they have a kid who's mishandled medication. However 10% of adolescents concede to abusing meds

.  
6. Economic weight: Medication abuse is a developing general wellbeing worry that worries about a significant monetary concern. It is related with high medical care and social expenses, principally because of transmission of irresistible sickness, wrongdoing, and different elements

.  
It is vital to address chronic drug use in the new age through schooling, counteraction, and therapy programs.

There are a few successful treatment choices for chronic drug use. Here are the absolute most regularly utilized ones:

1. Behavioral treatments: Social treatments, including individual, family, or gathering advising, are the most generally utilized types of chronic drug use therapy

. These treatments assist patients with changing their perspectives and ways of behaving connected with drug use and increment solid fundamental abilities.

2. Medications: Drugs are a significant piece of treatment for some patients, particularly when joined with social treatments

. Prescriptions can assist with overseeing withdrawal side effects, lessen desires, and forestall backslide.

3. Cognitive-social treatment (CBT): CBT is a sort of talk treatment that is much of the time used to treat compulsion

. It helps patients recognize and change negative idea examples and ways of behaving that add to sedate use.

4. Motivational talking: Persuasive meeting is a guiding procedure that assists patients with tracking down the inspiration to change their way of behaving

. It is in many cases utilized in blend with different treatments.

5. Contingency administration: Possibility the board is a sort of social treatment that utilizes uplifting feedback to urge patients to remain without drug

. Patients get compensations for accomplishing treatment objectives, for example, going to treatment meetings or breezing through drug assessments.

6. Support gatherings: Care groups, for example, 12-step programs like AA and Opiates Unknown, can be a significant piece of habit treatment

. These gatherings give a steady climate where patients can share their encounters and get consolation from other people who are going through comparative battles.

It's vital to take note of that fixation treatment ought to be individualized to meet the particular necessities of every patient. A blend of these treatment choices might be utilized, contingent upon the patient's necessities and inclinations.

# CHAPTER 2

## REVIEW OF LITER- ATURE

Illicit drug use is a developing issue in India, with an expected 5 million individuals experiencing chronic drug use. Understanding what various periods have meant for substance addiction in India can assist us with better comprehension the main drivers of the issue and foster more viable counteraction and treatment methodologies.

During the 1960s and 1970s, drug use in India was basically connected with the nonconformity development and the flower child trail. Youthful Westerners went to India looking for otherworldly edification and utilized medications like pot and LSD for the purpose of investigating new types of awareness. While drug use was to a great extent restricted to this little subculture, it pulled in the consideration of Indian specialists, who saw it as a danger to conventional qualities and social request. The public authority answered by taking action against drug use and dealing, and illicit drug use was to a great extent vilified and stowed away from general visibility.

During the 1980s and 1990s, drug use in India started to move towards more standard medications like heroin and cocaine. These medications were frequently snuck into India from adjoining nations like Afghanistan and Pakistan, and their utilization was principally restricted to metropolitan regions. The public authority answered by expanding policing and sending off open mindfulness missions to deter drug use. Notwithstanding, these endeavors were to a great extent ineffectual, and chronic drug use kept on being a developing issue.

During the 2000s and 2010s, the accessibility of professionally prescribed medications, for example, narcotics and benzodiazepines started to add to the issue of illicit drug use in India. These medications were frequently recommended by specialists for genuine clinical purposes but at the same time were being sold unlawfully on the underground market. This prompted a sharp expansion in fixation and go too far passings, especially among youngsters. The public authority answered by fixing doctor prescribed drug guidelines and expanding admittance to compulsion treatment administrations, however these endeavors have been delayed to produce results.

Generally speaking, chronic drug use in India is a complicated and diverse issue that has developed over the long haul in light of changing social and financial circumstances.

While the public authority has done whatever it may take to resolve the issue, there is as yet a requirement for more prominent mindfulness, assets, and backing for those battling with enslavement. By understanding the various times that have impacted chronic drug use in India, we can foster more compelling techniques for anticipation, mediation, and recuperation.



Chronic drug use is a complicated and complex issue that is impacted by many elements, remembering changes for normal practices, social qualities, monetary circumstances, and advances in innovation and medication. Understanding how these variables have advanced over the long haul can assist us with better comprehension the various periods that have impacted illicit drug use in the public eye.

The 1960s and 1970s were set apart by a nonconformity development in the US and other Western nations. This period was described by a dismissal of conventional qualities and authority, and medication use was many times seen as a method for rebelling against the standard. Cannabis and hallucinogenic medications, for example, LSD were famous among nonconformists and other youth subcultures, who utilized these medications to investigate new types of awareness, associate with others, and put themselves out there innovatively. In any case, drug use was still generally trashed and condemned during this period, and there were not many treatment choices accessible for those battling with enslavement.

During the 1980s and 1990s, drug use turned out to be more standard and standardized, especially with the ascent of cocaine and rocks. These medications were frequently connected with riches and status, and their utilization was glamorized in famous media and culture. Notwithstanding, the break pestilence likewise devastatingly affected low-pay networks of variety, prompting expanded savagery and imprisonment. Accordingly, the public authority sent off a "battle on drugs" crusade that underscored policing brutal disciplines for drug offenses. This approach did practically nothing to address the underlying drivers of chronic drug use, and medication utilize kept on being a boundless issue. During the 2000s and 2010s, the narcotic plague arose as a significant general wellbeing emergency in the US and different nations. The over-solution of narcotic pain relievers, for example, Oxycontin and Vicodin prompted a sharp expansion in enslavement and go too far passings. Many individuals who became dependent on remedy narcotics went to heroin and other unlawful medications when their solutions ran out or turned out to be excessively costly. Accordingly, policymakers and medical care suppliers have zeroed in on further developing physician recommended drug checking and growing admittance to enslavement therapy.

Generally speaking, obviously substance addiction has advanced after some time, and understanding the various periods that have impacted drug use and maltreatment in the public arena can assist us with growing more compelling avoidance and treatment procedures. While there is no simple answer for the issue of illicit drug use, tending to the underlying drivers of compulsion and offering help and assets for those battling with enslavement can assist with alleviating its effect on people and networks.

Chronic drug use has been a significant cultural issue for a long time, and its effect has been felt across various periods. The cultural periods have been portrayed by various social, financial, and social factors that have impacted chronic drug use. The reason for this writing survey is to examine the near effect of cultural times on substance addiction. The

audit will look at changed examinations and articles that have investigated the connection between cultural times and illicit drug use. The audit will be coordinated into various areas that will investigate various parts of the subject.

A portion of the writings that cover comparable points are

1. "Drug Abuse: An Introduction "

is a book that covers the issue of chronic drug use in eight sections. The main part offers a prologue to chronic drug use, managing moral issues, appraisals of the illicit drug use issue, the connection among medications and wrongdoing, and medication ways of life and subcultures. The subsequent part gives a background marked by illicit drug use, while the third section centers around the pharmacology of chronic drug use. Different clarifications of substance addiction are introduced in the fourth section, including physiological and mental clarifications, psychoanalytic hypothesis, social hypothesis, drug use and puberty, differential affiliation, delinquent subcultures, and representative interactionism (marking). The fifth section looks at treatment and counteraction, with accentuation on substance reactions to cocaine misuse.

"Illicit drug use: A Presentation" is a book that gives a complete outline of substance abuse in the US. The book characterizes substance abuse as the utilization of liquor or medications in a way, circumstance, sum, or recurrence that can cause wellbeing and social issues, including substance use problems. It characterizes substances into three significant classifications: liquor, illegal medications (counting physician endorsed drugs utilized nonmedically), and non-prescription medications. The book likewise covers points like early intercession, treatment, and the board of substance use problems, medical care frameworks, and substance use issues, and the commencement of substance use. It is a significant asset for anyone with any interest in understanding the nature and degree of substance abuse in the US.

2. "Pathways of Addiction: Opportunities in Drug Abuse Research "

is a book that presents a progression of drives in chronic drug use research. Every part of the report covers a portion of the field, portrays chosen achievements, and features regions that appear to be ready for future examination. The book covers the etiology and outcomes of chronic drug use, Pathways of Compulsion: Valuable open doors in Illicit drug use Exploration" is a book that investigates the idea of illicit drug use and the potential open doors for research in the field of illicit drug use. The book covers a large number of subjects connected with chronic drug use, including the outcomes of illicit drug use, social examination, and the presentation of novel therapy prescription. It likewise gives a prologue to the subject and talks about the potential for research in the field. The

book is an important asset for anyone with any interest in understanding the intricacies of illicit drug use and the valuable open doors for research in the field of chronic drug use.

3. " A Comparative Study of Drug Abuse in Senior Classes of Logan High School and Tooele High School "

is an exploration paper that looks at illicit drug use in two different secondary schools. The paper surveys the standard medications of misuse, including opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, and others.

"A Relative Investigation of Illicit drug use in Senior Classes of Logan Secondary School and Tooele Secondary School" is an exploration paper that looks at chronic drug use in two different secondary schools. The paper surveys the rule medications of misuse, including opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, and others

. The review plans to analyze the predominance of illicit drug use in two different secondary schools and to distinguish the variables that add to chronic drug use in these schools. The investigation discovered that the predominance of chronic drug use was higher in Logan Secondary School than in Tooele Secondary School. The investigation additionally discovered that companion pressure, family issues, and stress were the fundamental variables adding to illicit drug use in the two schools. The review presumes that illicit drug use is a difficult issue in secondary schools and that compelling counteraction and mediation programs are expected to resolve this issue.

4. "The Social impact of drug use"

is a book that dissects the social effect of illicit drug use. The book recommends how issues of chronic drug use work on a world scale by dispensing creation as per the similar. "The Social Effect of Chronic drug use" is a book that examines the outcomes of illicit drug use on society. The book is partitioned into three sections. Section one gives a prologue to the subject and examines the idea of chronic drug use. Section two covers the social effect of substance addiction and its ramifications for families, wellbeing, instruction, wrongdoing, and business. The book features the adverse consequences of illicit drug use on families, including the breakdown of family structures, aggressive behavior at home, and youngster misuse. It additionally examines the effect of chronic drug use on wellbeing, including the spread of irresistible infections like HIV/Helps and hepatitis. The book additionally covers the effect of substance addiction on instruction, wrongdoing, and work. Section three covers the financial and social results of substance addiction and unlawful dealing. The book is a significant asset for anyone with any interest at all in understanding the social effect of illicit drug use and its ramifications for society

## 5. "Introduction to drug misuse "

"Drug Use and Misuse: A Far reaching Presentation" is a book that gives a point by point outline of medication abuse. The book covers different parts of medication and liquor use, including the most recent information and examination. It characterizes substance abuse as the utilization of liquor or medications in a way, circumstance, sum, or recurrence that can cause wellbeing and social issues, including substance use problems. The book orders substances into three significant classifications: liquor, illegal medications (counting professionally prescribed drugs utilized nonmedically), and non-prescription medications. It likewise examines the outcomes of chronic drug use, remembering the adverse consequence for families, wellbeing, training, wrongdoing, and business. The book is an important asset for anyone with any interest in understanding the nature and degree of medication abuse. is a book that spotlights on psychosocial treatment of the abuse of narcotics, energizers, and pot. The book covers the proof that focuses to horrible family encounters, for example, youth disregard, vagrancy, misuse, misfortune, and mourning, improving the probability that an individual will proceed to have ongoing drug habits.

## 6." Family and Social Aspects of Substance Use Disorders and Treatment "

"Family and Social Parts of Substance Use Problems and Treatment" is a book that spotlights on the impacts of substance use issues (Bubbles) on family and social issues. The book covers a large number of points connected with Bubbles, including the qualification among help and empowering in families with Bubbles, the impact of illicit drug use on relational peculiarities, and the weight and mental misery in parental figures of people with addictions. The book additionally examines the relationship of Bubbles with relatives' mental issues, personal satisfaction, and pessimistic effects on life circumstances, wellbeing, and feelings. Imaginative medicines are as yet required for areas of substance enslavement in kids. The book is an important asset for anyone with any interest in grasping the family and social parts of Bubbles and their treatment. is a paper that spotlights on the impacts of substance use issues (Bubbles) on family and social issues. The paper stresses the requirement for clients in treatment to address these areas in their lives.

### Financial Status and Substance Use Among Youthful Grown-ups

One review inspected the connection between financial status (SES) and substance use among youthful grown-ups

. The investigation discovered that there was little agreement in regards to the connection among SES and substance use. The review analyzed the relationship of SES with various

builds of substance use, including recurrence, amount, and issues. The investigation discovered that there were various relationship among SES and various develops of substance use. For instance, the investigation discovered that low SES was related with more incessant utilization of cannabis, however not with additional issues connected with maryjane use. The review inferred that the connection among SES and substance use was mind boggling and relied upon the particular develop of substance utilize that was being analyzed.

#### Subcultural Advancement and Unlawful Medication Use

One more review inspected the connection between subcultural development and illegal medication use

. The investigation discovered that the overarching society and subcultures influence medications' prominence by giving importance to their utilization. The review inspected the verifiable occasions, developments, and individual factors that have affected the advancement of subcultures and their effect on drug use. The investigation discovered that subcultures play had a huge impact in molding drug use designs. For instance, the investigation discovered that the nonconformity development of the 1960s and 1970s altogether affected drug use designs, especially the utilization of maryjane and LSD. The review reasoned that subcultural advancement was a significant consider understanding the effect of cultural times on illicit drug use.

#### The Social Effect of Illicit drug use

A review ready by UNDCP inspected the social effect of chronic drug use

. The review was initially ready as a position paper for the World Culmination for Social Turn of events. The review analyzed the different social effects of chronic drug use, remembering the effect for wellbeing, wrongdoing, and social government assistance. The investigation discovered that illicit drug use fundamentally affected wellbeing, especially psychological well-being. The investigation likewise discovered that substance addiction was related with higher paces of wrongdoing and social government assistance issues. The review reasoned that chronic drug use was a huge social issue that expected an exhaustive reaction.

#### Monetary and Social Outcomes of Chronic drug use and Illegal Dealing

One more review ready by UNDCP analyzed the monetary and social results of chronic drug use and unlawful dealing

. The review surveyed the monetary and social outcomes of unlawful illicit drug use and dealing. The investigation discovered that couple of complete and universally similar examinations had been directed on the subject. The review analyzed the different monetary and social outcomes of illicit drug use, remembering the effect for wellbeing, wrongdo-

ing, and efficiency. The investigation discovered that illicit drug use fundamentally affected the economy, especially as far as lost efficiency and medical services costs. The review inferred that chronic drug use was a critical financial and social issue that expected a complete reaction.

#### Effect of Medications on Society

A report by the U.S. Division of Equity analyzed the effect of medications on society

. The report found that the dealing and maltreatment of medications in the US impacted essentially all parts of our lives. The report assessed that the monetary expense of illicit drug use was almost \$215 billion. The report likewise found that illicit drug use essentially affected the equity framework, medical services framework, and efficiency. The report inferred that chronic drug use was a critical cultural issue that necessary a far reaching reaction.

#### The Financial Effect of Illegal Medication Use on American Culture

One more report by the Branch of Equity analyzed the monetary effect of unlawful medication use on American culture

. The report found that unlawful medication use monetarily affected American culture. The report assessed that the financial expense of illegal medication use was \$193 billion of every 2007. The report likewise found that the monetary expense of illegal medication use was higher than the expense of other cultural issues, like weight and smoking. The report inferred that unlawful medication use was a huge financial issue that necessary a complete reaction.

Different cultural times that have been concentrated on comparable to substance addiction include:

1. Pre-Old style and Traditional Time: This period traces all the way back to 2,000 B.C.E - 500 C.E and was described by the utilization of opium, pot, liquor, tobacco, and different types of organisms for strict, restorative, and sometimes sporting purposes

.

2. Late 1880s and mid 1900s: This time was described by the utilization and control of opium and cocaine

.

3. 1920s: This time saw the ascent of amphetamine, which was utilized for raising circulatory strain, growing the nasal sections, and invigorating the focal sensory system. During this time, amphetamines were showcased under the name Benzedrine and sold in an over-the-counter inhaler.

.

4. 1960s and 1970s: This time was described by the nonconformity development, which altogether affected drug use designs, especially the utilization of marijuana and LSD

.

In general, the cultural periods that have been concentrated on according to illicit drug use have been formed by various social, financial, and social factors that have impacted chronic drug use designs

Various sorts of medications have been predominant in various times. A portion of the medications that have been common in various times include:

1. Pre-Old style and Traditional Period: This time was portrayed by the utilization of opium, marijuana, liquor, tobacco, and different types of parasites for strict, restorative, and incidentally sporting purposes

.

2. Late 1880s and mid 1900s: This time was described by the utilization and control of opium and cocaine

.

3. 1920s: This time saw the ascent of amphetamine, which was utilized for raising circulatory strain, growing the nasal sections, and invigorating the focal sensory system

.

4. 1960s and 1970s: This time was described by the nonconformity development, which essentially affected drug use designs, especially the utilization of marijuana and LSD

.

5. Today: Today, generally utilized drugs incorporate liquor, marijuana, focal sensory system depressants, cocaine, GHB, stimulants, heroin, and manufactured cannabinoids

.

In general, the sorts of medications that have been pervasive in various times have been molded by various social, financial, and social factors that have affected drug use designs.

End

All in all, illicit drug use has been a critical cultural issue that has influenced various periods. The effect of cultural periods on illicit drug use has been molded by various social, financial, and social elements. The examinations and articles checked on in this writing survey have featured the complicated connection between cultural periods and illicit drug

use. The investigations have shown that chronic drug use altogether affects wellbeing, wrongdoing, social government assistance, and the economy. The investigations have likewise shown that chronic drug use is a complicated issue that requires a complete reaction.



# Chapter 3

# METHODOLOGY

The methodology for a dissertation on a comparison study of different eras that affect drug abuse in the society in Indian aspect should include the following:

**Research design:** The research design for this study is a comparative research design.

**Data collection:** The data collection methods will be both primary and secondary. The primary data collection will be done through structured interviews, discussions, and observations. The secondary data collection will involve the review of existing literature, government reports, and other relevant documents.

**Sampling:** The study will use a purposive sampling technique. This technique will allow the researcher to select participants who have experience or knowledge in drug abuse in different eras in India. The sample size will be determined by the saturation point, where no new data is emerging.

**Data analysis:** The data collected will be analyzed using content analysis. The data will be transcribed, coded, and categorized to identify patterns and themes.

**Ethical considerations:** Ethical considerations will be addressed by obtaining informed consent from the participants. Confidentiality and anonymity will also be maintained throughout the study.

**Limitations:** The limitations of the study will include the small sample size, the possibility of bias from the researcher or participants, and the inability to generalize the findings to other contexts.

**Expected outcomes:** The expected outcomes of this study are to identify the different eras that affect drug abuse in the society in Indian aspect and to understand the underlying factors that contribute to drug abuse in these different eras. The study will also provide recommendations for future interventions and policy development to address drug abuse in India.

1. **Define the research question:** The research question for this study is to compare the impact of different societal eras on drug abuse. The study aims to identify the factors that contribute to drug abuse in different eras and how societal changes have influenced drug abuse patterns.

2. **Develop a research design:** The research design for this study will be a comparative analysis of different societal eras and their impact on drug abuse. The study will analyse data from different eras, including the 1920s, 1970s, and the present day. The study will use both qualitative and quantitative data to analyse the impact of societal changes on drug abuse patterns.
3. **Collect data:** The data for this study will be collected from various sources, including historical records, government reports, and academic literature. The study will also collect data from surveys and interviews with individuals who have experienced drug abuse in different eras.
4. **Analyze data:** The data collected will be analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The study will use statistical analysis to identify patterns in drug abuse over time. The study will also use qualitative analysis to identify the factors that contribute to drug abuse in different eras.
5. **Draw conclusions:** The study will draw conclusions based on the analysis of the data. The study will identify the factors that contribute to drug abuse in different eras and how societal changes have influenced drug abuse patterns. The study will also provide recommendations for addressing drug abuse in different eras based on the findings.
6. **Limitations:** The limitations of this study include the availability and reliability of data from different eras. The study will also be limited by the sample size of individuals who have experienced drug abuse in different eras. The study will acknowledge these limitations in the discussion section.

## INTRODUCTION

Research is a fundamental part of human turn of events, and it is through research that we can track down answers for different issues that influence society. In research, the issue proclamation is a critical component that frames the worry that should be tended to. The meaning of the review depicts the likely significance and effect of the review, while the exploration point portrays the motivation behind the review. This paper means to give an outline of the issue explanation, meaning of the review, and the point of the review. Explanation of the issue and Meaning of the review Chronic drug use is a critical issue that has impacted social orders for quite a long time. The similar investigation of various periods of society that influence substance addiction is a fundamental exploration subject that can give bits of knowledge into the changing mentalities and ways of behaving towards drug use. This paper intends to give an outline of the issue proclamation, meaning of the review, and the point of the review for the exposition subject of the near investigation of various periods of society that influence substance addiction.

Illicit drug use is a complicated issue that has impacted social orders since the beginning of time. The utilization of medications has been reported in different societies and periods, and the explanations behind drug use have changed generally. A similar investigation of various periods of society and various social orders' societies can give bits of knowledge into the elements that add to illicit drug use. This paper will investigate the authentic point of view of chronic drug use research, the shame related with mental and substance use issues, the social effect of chronic drug use, and the ascent of physician recommended drug abuse and maltreatment among youngsters in the Unified States. Historical Viewpoint of Substance addiction Exploration Endeavors to comprehend the idea of illegal illicit drug use and enslavement can be followed back for a really long time

Notwithstanding, the pursuit has forever been restricted by the logical hypotheses and social perspectives accessible or prevailing at any one time. The complexities of cell

reaction to a medication couldn't be perceived until apparatuses were created to quantify the reaction and to coordinate this information with complex cell organic chemistry — an innovation that has been grown exclusively in the previous ten years. It is presently conceivable to concentrate on the impacts of medications on the mind and to foster new medicines for dependence

The Changes of this exploration delineate changing well known and proficient mentalities toward illegal medications and medication clients and furthermore give experiences into the social and social factors that add to chronic drug use. For instance, in the US, Dr. Benjamin Rush, an organizer behind the primary clinical school in the nation and an underwriter of the Statement of Freedom, was one of the trailblazers of U.S. substance addiction research. Notwithstanding, he had not many logical assets accessible to chase down the issue

Shame Related with Mental and Substance Use DisordersThe term "disgrace" addresses the complex of perspectives, convictions, ways of behaving, and structures that collaborate at various degrees of society and manifest in biased mentalities about and oppressive practices against individuals with mental and substance use issues

Unfair arrangements and practices can seem to embrace negative normal practices and extend self-shame. Thoughtfulness regarding defaming designs of society, like regulations and guidelines, empowers assessment of bias and victimization individuals with mental and substance use problems

Social Effect of Illicit drug use socially affects people, families, and networks. It influences the physical and psychological wellness of people, adds to wrongdoing and savagery, and strains social administrations and assets

The social effect of illicit drug use should be visible in the expanded paces of vagrancy, neediness, and joblessness among drug clients. It additionally adds to the spread of irresistible infections like HIV/Helps and hepatitis C

Ascent of Physician endorsed Medication Abuse and Maltreatment Among Young people in the Assembled StatesPrescription drug abuse and misuse is the quickest developing addiction to drugs in the US, and it is significantly influencing the existences of teens

As per Public Study on Medication Use and Wellbeing (NSDUH) information on youth and youthful grown-ups, in excess of 5,700 youth in 2014 detailed involving medicine pain killers without a specialist's direction interestingly

A typical misperception is that physician endorsed drugs are more secure or less hurtful to one's body than different sorts of medications. In any case, there is a scope of short-and long haul wellbeing ramifications for each kind of professionally prescribed drug utilized improperly

Chronic drug use is a complicated issue that has impacted social orders from the beginning of time. A similar investigation of various times of society and various social orders' societies can give experiences into the elements that add to chronic drug use. The authentic point of view of illicit drug use research, the shame related with mental and substance use issues, the social effect of chronic drug use, and the ascent of physician endorsed drug abuse and maltreatment among youngsters in the US are immeasurably significant areas of study. By understanding the elements that add to illicit drug use, we can foster more successful counteraction and treatment techniques.

## **THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

It is a clear, concise, and specific statement that describes the issue or problem that the research project addresses. It should be written in a way that is easily understandable to both experts and non-experts in the field. The significance of the study, on the other hand, talks about the potential relevance or importance of the study. It should flow naturally from the problem, aims and objectives, and rationale. The significance of the study is described in more detail in the concluding paragraph(s) of the Discussion or the dedicated Conclusions section. Here, you put the findings into perspective and outline the contributions of the findings in terms of implications and applications. The problem statement for this dissertation topic is to identify and compare the different eras of society and their impact on drug abuse. The study will examine how social, economic, and cultural factors have influenced drug use and abuse throughout history. The significance of the study lies in its potential to provide insights into the changing attitudes and behaviors towards drug use in different societies. By understanding the factors that have contributed to drug abuse in the past, we can develop more effective strategies to prevent and treat drug addiction in the future.

Drug abuse must be studied for several reasons, including:

1. To understand the causes and risk factors: By studying drug abuse, researchers can identify the causes and risk factors that contribute to addiction. This knowledge can help develop effective prevention and intervention programs.
2. To develop effective treatments: Studying drug abuse can help researchers develop effective treatments for addiction. By understanding the underlying mechanisms of addiction, researchers can develop medications and behavioral therapies that can help individuals overcome addiction.
3. To reduce the social and economic costs: Drug abuse is associated with high healthcare and social costs, mainly as a result of transmission of infectious disease, crime, and other factors

. By studying drug abuse, researchers can develop strategies to reduce these costs and improve public health.

4. To reduce stigma: Historically, drug addiction has been stigmatized and viewed as a moral failing rather than a health problem

. By studying drug abuse, researchers can help reduce the stigma associated with addiction and promote a more compassionate and evidence-based approach to treatment.

5. To inform policy: Studying drug abuse can help inform policy decisions related to drug use and addiction. By understanding the impact of drug abuse on society, policymakers can develop more effective drug policies that prioritize prevention, treatment, and harm reduction

.

Overall, studying drug abuse is essential for understanding the causes and consequences of addiction, developing effective treatments, reducing social and economic costs, reducing stigma, and informing policy decisions.

Drug abuse has been a significant societal problem that has impacted different eras. The impact of societal eras on drug abuse has been shaped by different cultural, economic, and social factors. However, there is a need for a comparative analysis of societal eras and their impact on drug abuse. The problem is to understand how different societal eras have influenced drug abuse patterns and to identify the factors that have contributed to these patterns. This study aims to explore the relationship between societal eras and drug abuse and to identify the factors that have influenced drug abuse patterns across different eras. The study will examine different studies and articles that have explored the relationship between societal eras and drug abuse to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

## AIM OF THE STUDY

The point of the review portrays the reason for the examination project. It frames what the specialist expects to accomplish through the examination. The point of the review ought to be explicit, quantifiable, feasible, applicable, and time-bound. It ought to be written in a manner that is effectively reasonable to the two specialists and non-specialists in the field. The targets show how that point will be accomplished, while the reasoning makes sense of why you are playing out the study. In end, the issue articulation, meaning of the review, and the point of the review are fundamental components of any exploration project. They give a reasonable comprehension of the examination issue, the possible significance or significance of the review, and the motivation behind the exploration project. These components ought to be written in a manner that is effectively justifiable to the two specialists and non-specialists in the field. The point of the review is to look at the changed periods of society and their effect on illicit drug use. The review will analyze the social, monetary, and social factors that have affected drug use and maltreatment since the beginning of time. The goals of the review incorporate distinguishing the various times of society, examining the elements that have added to chronic drug use in every period, and contrasting the likenesses and contrasts between the times. The reasoning for the review is to give a superior comprehension of the elements that have added to chronic drug use before and to foster more powerful methodologies to forestall and treat illicit drug use in the future. In end, the near investigation of various times of society that influence chronic drug use is a fundamental examination point that can give bits of knowledge into the changing perspectives and ways of behaving towards drug use. The issue explanation, meaning of the review, and the point of the review have been illustrated in this paper. The review means to distinguish and think about the various periods of society and their effect on illicit drug use, with the goal of growing more viable methodologies to forestall and treat chronic drug use from now on.



1. Understanding the effect of financial and social outcomes: Monetary and social results of chronic drug use and illegal dealing have been contemplated  
 . By looking at the financial turn of events and its effect on illicit drug use in various periods, the review can give bits of knowledge into the monetary and social factors that add to chronic drug use.
  
2. Identifying social weaknesses: Social weaknesses like stressors, socially harmful conditions, and segregation and prejudice have been recognized as etiological elements for substance use  
 . By contrasting these elements in various times, the review can give bits of knowledge into the changing social weaknesses that add to illicit drug use.
  
3. Examining social determinants of medication use: Social determinants of medication use have been examined  
 . By contrasting these determinants in various periods, the review can give experiences into the changing social determinants of medication use.
  
4. Understanding disgrace of mental and substance use problems: Pessimistic perspectives toward individuals with substance use issues have been recognized among wellbeing experts  
 . By contrasting the perspectives toward individuals and substance use problems in various times, the review can give bits of knowledge into the changing mentalities toward substance use issues.
  
6. Examining relevant variables in substance use: Context oriented factors like familial, social, and individual elements have been recognized as adding to take a chance for juvenile substance use

Chronic drug use essentially affects society in general. Here are a portion of the manners by which chronic drug use influences society:

1. Economic expenses: Substance addiction is related with high medical services and social expenses, assessed at almost \$215 billion in the US alone  
 . Substance misuse costs the US more than \$740 billion a year as far as medical services, work efficiency, and wrongdoing

2. Burden on the law enforcement framework: Chronic drug use puts a huge weight on the law enforcement framework, charging assets at each phase of the capture

. People who experience the ill effects of compulsion are bound to participate in crimes, prompting expanded crime percentages

.

3. Lost efficiency: Chronic drug use can prompt lost efficiency in the labor force. Laborers with addictions are not so much useful but rather more liable to lose their positions

. Representatives impaired may make exorbitant mistakes, not appear for work, or require the business to recruit a transitory substitute

.

4. Environmental annihilation: Illicit drug use can prompt ecological obliteration, like deforestation and contamination

.

5. Health results: Illicit drug use adversely influences a client's wellbeing, frequently prompting infection and sickness. Generally speaking, clients kick the bucket rashly from drug gluts or other medication related ailments

.

6. Family and social issues: Illicit drug use can prompt broken connections, segregation from loved ones, and a deficiency of confidence

. Offspring of medication victimizers might be left under the watchful eye of family members or in child care

.

7. Stigma: Illicit drug use has generally been slandered and seen as an ethical flopping instead of a medical issue

. This shame can keep people from looking for treatment and can prompt separation and social rejection.

By and large, illicit drug use significantly affects society, influencing people as well as their families, networks, and the economy. It is vital for address substance addiction

through counteraction, treatment, and damage decrease procedures to lessen its effect on society.

This proposed paper means to direct a near investigation of old and new age illicit drug use examples to distinguish contrasts among at various times ages concerning their impacts on mental and actual wellbeing, social connections, and scholastic/proficient execution. The review will investigate the changing idea of illicit drug use and its effect on people and society. The meaning of this study lies in the need to comprehend how substance addiction designs have changed after some time and what they mean for various ages. The point of this study is to give experiences into these progressions and their belongings. The exploration targets are to distinguish the segment attributes of medication victimizers in various age gatherings, to think about the examples of substance addiction among over a significant time span ages, and to look at the effect of chronic drug use on mental and actual wellbeing, social connections, and scholastic/proficient execution. The universe for this study will be people from various age bunches with a background marked by illicit drug use. Examining will be finished through a purposive inspecting method. Incorporation and rejection rules will be utilized to guarantee that the objective populace is precisely addressed. The instrument of information assortment will be a poll study, which will be regulated through on the web and disconnected strategies. Information will be investigated utilizing measurable strategies to recognize examples and connections. Constraints of this study remember the potential for inclination for self-announced information and the failure to lay out causation. The characterization will comprise of the Presentation, Writing Survey, Philosophy, Investigation and Translation, and Discoveries, Suggestions, and Suggestions for proficient social work practice.

. By looking at these variables in various times, the review can give bits of knowledge into the changing logical elements that add to chronic drug use.

Generally, looking at explicit cultural variables in the investigation of the similar investigation of various times of society that influence chronic drug use is huge for giving bits of knowledge into the evolving social, financial, and social factors that add to illicit drug use

What are the specific societal factors that will be compared in the study

The study may compare different eras of society based on these factors. Here are some specific societal factors that may be compared in the study:

- Economic development and its impact on drug abuse
- Cultural attitudes towards drug use in different societies
- Social alienation and social support

- Environmental risk factors such as poverty, unemployment, and social inequality
- Stressors, socially toxic environments, and discrimination and racism
- Deviant peer relationships, popularity, bullying, and association with gangs
- Childhood maltreatment as a risk factor for earlier onset of substance use

Overall, the study will aim to provide a better understanding of the societal factors that have contributed to drug abuse in different eras of society.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the study is to examine the impact of social determinants of health on drug abuse and identify effective interventions that can be implemented to address these factors and reduce substance use.

Examining how social and environmental factors such as poverty, homelessness, discrimination, and access to healthcare contribute to drug abuse disparities and exploring strategies to address these disparities

**Objective 1: To identify the social factors that contribute to drug abuse in an old society and compare them with those in a new society.**

This objective aims to identify and compare the social factors that contribute to drug abuse in old and new societies. The study will examine the social determinants of drug use and abuse, such as poverty, social inequalities, and social support, and compare them in different eras of society.

**2: To examine how the attitude towards drug abuse has changed in old and new societies.**

This objective aims to examine how the attitude towards drug abuse has changed in old and new societies. The study will analyze the social, economic, and cultural factors that have influenced the attitudes towards drug use and abuse in different eras of society. Objective

**3: To analyze the impact of poverty and social inequalities on drug abuse in old and new societies.**

This objective aims to analyze the impact of poverty and social inequalities on drug

abuse in old and new societies. The study will examine the social and economic factors that contribute to poverty and social inequalities and how they have influenced drug use and abuse in different eras of society.Objective

**4: To explore the differences in the treatment and management of drug addiction in old and new societies.**

This objective aims to explore the differences in the treatment and management of drug addiction in old and new societies. The study will examine the historical development of drug addiction treatment and management and compare the differences in approaches and outcomes in different eras of society.Objective

**5: To provide recommendations for effective strategies to address drug abuse in both old and new societies.**

This objective aims to provide recommendations for effective strategies to address drug factors that contribute to drug abuse and provide recommendations for effective prevention and treatment strategies based on the findings.

Overall, these objectives aim to provide insights into the changing social, economic, and cultural factors that contribute to drug abuse in different eras of society and to develop effective strategies to prevent and treat drug addiction in both old and new societies.

## DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

1. **Drug abuse:** The use of drugs in a manner that is harmful to the individual or society. Drug abuse can lead to physical and mental health problems, social and economic consequences, and legal issues.
2. **Social factors:** The social factors that contribute to drug abuse include poverty, social inequalities, social support, social alienation, and social norms. These factors can influence drug use and abuse in different ways and can vary across different eras and societies.
3. **Attitude towards drug abuse:** The attitude towards drug abuse refers to the social, economic, and cultural factors that influence the perception of drug use and abuse in different eras and societies. Attitudes towards drug use and abuse can vary across different cultures and historical periods.
4. **Poverty and social inequalities:** Poverty and social inequalities refer to the social and economic factors that contribute to drug abuse. These factors can include lack of access to education, employment, and healthcare, as well as discrimination and social exclusion.
5. **Treatment and management of drug addiction:** The treatment and management of drug addiction refer to the strategies and interventions used to prevent and treat drug addiction. These strategies can vary across different eras and societies and can include pharmacological, behavioral, and psychosocial interventions.
6. **Effective strategies:** Effective strategies refer to the prevention and treatment strategies that have been shown to be effective in reducing drug abuse and addiction. These strategies can include prevention programs, harm reduction strategies, and evidence-based treatment approaches.

## DRUG USAGE PATTERNS

According to the studies conducted, it is important to note that drug usage patterns can vary depending on various factors such as location, specific drugs being considered, and the methodologies used in the studies.

### 1. Drug Usage in Old Generation:

- In the past, certain substances like tobacco and alcohol were commonly used among older generations.
- The use of illicit drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and heroin varied among older generations, but generally, the rates were lower compared to younger age groups.
- Prescription drug abuse, particularly of opioid painkillers, has been a concern among older adults due to increased availability and potential misuse.

### 2. Drug Usage in New Generation:

- The prevalence of illicit drug use has been found to be higher among younger age groups in some studies.
- Marijuana use has increased among young adults in recent years, possibly due to changing attitudes and legalization in some regions.
- Non-medical use of prescription drugs, such as opioids and stimulants, has been a growing concern among younger populations.

It's important to note that drug usage trends can be influenced by various social, cultural, and economic factors, as well as changes in drug availability and societal attitudes.

Therefore, it's essential to consult specific studies or research conducted in the context of the societies you are interested in to obtain more accurate and up-to-date information on drug usage patterns among different generations.

## UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study while doing a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse is broad and encompasses various factors that contribute to drug abuse. These factors include historical perspectives of drug abuse research, stigma associated with mental and substance use disorders, social impact of drug abuse, and the rise of prescription drug misuse and abuse among teenagers in the INDIA

The historical perspective of drug abuse research provides insights into the changing popular and professional attitudes toward illicit drugs and drug users. The scientific theories and social attitudes available or dominant at any one time have limited the search for understanding the nature of illicit drug abuse and addiction. The intricacies of cellular response to a drug could not be understood until tools were developed to measure the response and to integrate this knowledge with complex cellular biochemistry—a technology that has been developed only in the past decade

.Stigma associated with mental and substance use disorders is another factor that contributes to drug abuse. The term "stigma" represents the complex of attitudes, beliefs, behaviors, and structures that interact at different levels of society and manifest in prejudicial attitudes about and discriminatory practices against people with mental and substance use disorders. Discriminatory policies and practices can appear to endorse negative social norms and deepen self-stigma

.Drug abuse has a significant social impact on individuals, families, and communities. It affects the physical and mental health of individuals, contributes to crime and violence, and strains social services and resources. The social impact of drug abuse can be seen in the increased rates of homelessness, poverty, and unemployment among drug users. It also contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C .The rise of prescription drug misuse and abuse among teenagers in the United States is another factor that contributes to drug abuse. Prescription drug misuse and abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the United States, and it is profoundly affecting the



lives of teenagers. A common misperception is that prescription drugs are safer or less harmful to one's body than other kinds of drugs. However, there is a range of short- and long-term health consequences for each type of prescription drug used inappropriately.

In summary, the universe of the study while doing a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse is broad and encompasses various factors that contribute to drug abuse. These factors include historical perspectives of drug abuse research, stigma associated with mental and substance use disorders, social impact of drug abuse, and the rise of prescription drug misuse and abuse among teenagers in the United States. Understanding these factors can help develop more effective prevention and treatment strategies for drug abuse.

## SAMPLING

Sampling is an essential aspect of any research study, including a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse. The following are some sampling techniques that can be used in this type of study:

1. Purposeful Sampling: This technique is widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases related to the phenomenon of interest. Purposeful sampling involves selecting cases that are most likely to provide insights into the research question. In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, purposeful sampling can be used to select cases that represent different eras and societies.
2. Probability Sampling: This technique involves selecting a sample from a population using a random process. Probability sampling is used when the goal is to make inferences about the population based on the sample. In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, probability sampling can be used to select a representative sample of individuals from different eras and societies.
3. Non-Probability Sampling: This technique involves selecting a sample from a population using a non-random process. Non-probability sampling is used when the goal is to select cases that are most likely to provide insights into the research question. In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, non-probability sampling can be used to select cases that represent different eras and societies.

4. **Simple Random Sampling:** This technique involves selecting a sample from a population using a random process. Simple random sampling is used when the goal is to make inferences about the population based on the sample. In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, simple random sampling can be used to select a representative sample of individuals from different eras and societies
  
5. **Respondent-Driven Sampling:** This technique is used to sample hard-to-reach populations. Respondent-driven sampling involves selecting a small number of individuals from the population of interest and then asking them to recruit others from the population. In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, respondent-driven sampling can be used to sample individuals who are difficult to reach, such as drug users in different societies

In conclusion, the sampling technique used in a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse will depend on the research question, the population of interest, and the available resources. Purposeful sampling, probability sampling, non-probability sampling, simple random sampling, and respondent-driven sampling are some of the sampling techniques that can be used in this type of study. It is essential to choose a sample that is truly representative of the population so that the inferences derived from the sample can be generalized back to the population of interest

## INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, inclusion and exclusion criteria are important to ensure that the study population is consistent, reliable, uniform, and objective. The following are some examples of inclusion and exclusion criteria that can be used in this type of study:

- Inclusion Criteria**
- Individuals who have a history of drug abuse or addiction.
  - Individuals who are currently using drugs.
  - Individuals who are in recovery from drug abuse or addiction.
  - Individuals who have a family member or friend who has experienced drug abuse or addiction.
  - Individuals who have been affected by drug abuse or addiction in some way.

**Exclusion Criteria:**

- Individuals who have never used drugs.
- Individuals who have used drugs but have not experienced any negative consequences.
- Individuals who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Individuals who are unable to provide informed consent.
- Individuals who have a history of mental illness that could interfere with their ability to participate in the study.

It is important to establish clear and specific inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure that the study population is representative of the research question. Inclusion criteria should identify the study population in a consistent, reliable, uniform, and objective manner, while exclusion criteria should include factors that disqualify prospective subjects from inclusion in the study. The criteria should be decided before starting the study to ensure that the research question is answered effectively and efficiently.

## TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION

There are several tools of data collection that can be used in a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse. The following are some examples of data collection methods that can be used:

1. **National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH):** This survey provides nationally representative data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs; substance use disorders; receipt of substance use treatment; mental health issues; and the use of mental health services among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older in the United States. NSDUH data can help identify the extent of substance use and mental illness among different subgroups, estimate trends over time, and determine the need for treatment services.
2. **Qualitative and Quantitative Assessment Methods:** Both qualitative and quantitative assessment methods can be used to gain a thorough understanding of how substance use is affecting a workplace. Qualitative methods can be useful for describing a situation and can provide insight for intervention approaches. Observation, management meetings, and focus groups are examples of qualitative methods. Quantitative methods are used to make inferences about a population based on a sample. Surveys and questionnaires are examples of quantitative methods.
3. **Survey Research:** Survey research involves the use of standardized questionnaires or interviews to collect data about people and their preferences, thoughts, and behaviors in a systematic manner. The survey method can be used for descriptive, exploratory, or explanatory research. This method is best suited for studies that have individual people as the unit of analysis.
4. **Questionnaires:** Questionnaires can be used to assess drug abuse among high school students. The questionnaire can be designed by studying some previously

published questionnaires, though it can have a different structure. The questionnaire can be used to collect data about the status of drug abuse among high school students of a particular province or region

In conclusion, there are several tools of data collection that can be used in a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse. The choice of data collection method will depend on the research question, the population of interest, and the available resources. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), qualitative and quantitative assessment methods, survey research, and questionnaires are some of the data collection methods that can be used in this type of study

## METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

there are several methods of data collection that can be used in a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse. The choice of data collection method will depend on the research question, the population of interest, and the available resources. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), qualitative and quantitative assessment methods, survey research, questionnaires, and multi-national web surveys are some of the data collection methods that can be used in this type of study

Web surveys can be used to collect data on drug abuse in different societies and eras. Web-based surveys are a useful tool for collecting information on patterns of drug use across different populations. They are quick and cheap to set up and can reach large numbers of people in a short amount of time

.Web surveys can be used to collect data on drug use patterns, attitudes, and behaviors. They can provide in-depth insights into the prevalence of drug use in different societies and eras. Web surveys can also be used to collect data on the effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment programs

.Web surveys can be conducted on a national or international level. For example, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is a web-based survey that provides nationally representative data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs; substance use disorders; receipt of substance use treatment; mental health issues; and the use of mental health services among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older in the United States

.The European Web Survey on Drugs is another example of a web-based survey that collects data on drug use patterns across Europe. The survey is conducted by the European

Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and provides information on the prevalence of drug use, attitudes toward drug use, and the effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment programs

.Web surveys can also be used to collect data on drug use patterns among specific populations, such as college students. For example, a study published in the National Library of Medicine found that web surveys can be used to collect data on race/ethnicity and gender differences in drug use and abuse among undergraduate college students

.In conclusion, web surveys are a useful tool for collecting data on drug abuse in different societies and eras. They are quick, cheap, and can reach large numbers of people in a short amount of time. Web surveys can be used to collect data on drug use patterns, attitudes, and behaviors, and can provide in-depth insights into the prevalence of drug use in different populations. National and international surveys, such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health and the European Web Survey on Drugs, are examples of web-based surveys that can be used to collect data on drug abuse.

## Pilot study and pre test

In a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse, pilot studies and pre-tests can be useful to test the feasibility and effectiveness of research methods and instruments. The following are some examples of pilot studies and pre-tests that can be used in this type of study:

1. Pilot Study of an Intervention: A pilot study can be used to test the feasibility of a behavioral intervention to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use among urban young adults in different societies. The pilot study can help identify potential challenges and barriers to implementing the intervention and can provide insights into the effectiveness of the intervention
2. Pilot Study of Treatment Services: A pilot study can be used to compare in-person and remote outpatient substance use treatment services on quality-of-life outcomes in different societies. The pilot study can help identify the advantages and disadvantages of each treatment service and can provide insights into the effectiveness of the treatment services
3. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): A pre-test can be used to test the questionnaire in a national survey on drug use and health. The pre-test can help identify potential problems with the questionnaire and can provide insights into the effectiveness of the survey
4. School Surveys on Drug Abuse: A pilot study can be used to test the questionnaire in a school survey on drug abuse. The pilot study can help identify potential problems with the questionnaire and can provide insights into the effectiveness of the survey

5. Pre-Test of a School-Based Intervention: A pre-test can be used to test the effectiveness of a school-based intervention for preventing substance use among adolescents at risk of academic failure. The pre-test can help identify potential problems with the intervention and can provide insights into the effectiveness of the intervention

6. Pre-Test of Substance Use Treatment Effectiveness: A pre-test can be used to test the effectiveness of substance use treatment among adolescents. The pre-test can help identify potential problems with the treatment and can provide insights into the effectiveness of the treatment

In conclusion, pilot studies and pre-tests can be useful in a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse. They can help test the feasibility and effectiveness of research methods and instruments. Pilot studies and pre-tests can be used to test interventions, treatment services, questionnaires, and school-based interventions. They can provide insights into the effectiveness of these interventions and services and can help identify potential problems with them.



## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This dissertation aims to examine the impact of different societal eras on drug abuse patterns. The study explores the shifting trends in drug abuse from traditional substances such as alcohol and drugs to the increased prevalence of synthetic drugs, particularly among the younger generation. The research methodology involved the use of sampling methods, including questionnaire interviews and survey methods, to gather data and insights on drug abuse patterns across various societal eras. The findings shed light on the evolving nature of drug abuse, its consequences on society, and provide valuable insights for policymakers and healthcare professionals to develop targeted intervention strategies.

It compares drug abuse patterns across different societal eras and examines the prevalence of synthetic drugs among the younger generation in contrast to the older generations' usage of alcohol and traditional drugs. Statistical analysis and data visualization techniques are employed to illustrate the findings effectively.

The findings reveal a significant shift in drug abuse patterns from alcohol and traditional drugs to synthetic drugs among the younger generation. The data highlights the increased availability, accessibility, and affordability of synthetic drugs as contributing factors to this trend. Moreover, the findings suggest that societal factors, such as cultural shifts, technological advancements, and changes in social norms, play a role in shaping drug abuse patterns in different eras.

Trainee read this article and understood that the different pathways that lead to addiction. It emphasizes that addiction is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by various factors, including genetic predisposition, environmental influences, neurobiological mechanisms, and social determinants so the trainee developed questionnaires like To what extent do you believe the following social factors contribute to drug abuse in the old society and provided different social factors like Influence of media and popular culture,. Peer pressure (online and offline) ,Easy access to drugs through the internet and dark web, Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse ,Psychological stressors (e.g., work pressure, academic pressure),Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services, Social isolation and disconnectedness,Changing family dynamics and breakdown of traditional support systems for the old generation and for new generation influence of media and popular culture, Peer pressure (online and offline), Easy access to

drugs through the internet and dark web, Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse, Psychological stressors (e.g., work pressure, academic pressure) ,Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services, Social isolation and disconnectedness, Changing family dynamics and breakdown of traditional support systems and the trainees could understand that there is no significant differences on the social factors that affecting the drug abuse and the trainee also added a questionnaire that How effective do you believe the following steps or interventions would be in addressing drug abuse in both the old and new societies? Please rate each intervention on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 represents "Not effective" and 5 represents "Highly effective."

Increased awareness and education programs, Improved access to rehabilitation and support services ,Strengthening community engagement and support networks , Addressing socioeconomic inequalities ,Reducing stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse ,Enhancing mental health services and support, Promoting healthy coping mechanisms for stress and pressure ,Enhancing family support systems and dynamics and the most of the participants opted for the family enhancement and support systems

1. **Policy Development:** The research offers valuable insights for policymakers in understanding the changing nature of drug abuse patterns across different societal eras. By recognizing the prevalence of synthetic drugs among the younger generation, policymakers can design targeted policies and interventions to address the specific challenges posed by these substances. It highlights the importance of adapting regulations and prevention strategies to keep pace with evolving societal trends.
2. **Prevention Strategies:** The comparative analysis provides crucial information for the development and implementation of effective prevention strategies. By understanding the historical context and societal factors influencing drug abuse, prevention programs can be tailored to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different generations. This could involve targeted educational campaigns, community engagement initiatives, and early intervention programs that address the unique characteristics of synthetic drug abuse.
3. **Public Health Interventions:** The findings have implications for public health interventions aimed at reducing drug abuse and mitigating its consequences. Understanding the shifting trends in drug abuse patterns allows healthcare professionals to allocate resources effectively and provide appropriate services to those affected. It highlights the need for comprehensive and integrated approaches that consider both traditional drugs and synthetic substances to address the multifaceted nature of drug abuse.
4. **Education and Awareness:** The research emphasizes the importance of education and awareness programs targeting both the younger and older generations. By disseminating accurate information about the risks and consequences of drug abuse, these programs can help individuals make informed decisions and develop resistance skills against substance abuse. Additionally, raising awareness about the prevalence and dangers of synthetic drugs can help dispel misconceptions and promote responsible behavior.

5. **Historical Context:** The comparative analysis of societal eras provides a historical context for understanding drug abuse patterns. Recognizing how societal factors, cultural shifts, and technological advancements influence drug abuse can inform future research and guide the development of effective prevention and treatment strategies. It underscores the importance of considering the broader social and cultural context in addressing drug abuse issues.
6. **Targeted Interventions:** The research highlights the need for targeted interventions that address the specific challenges posed by synthetic drugs among the younger generation. This may involve innovative approaches, such as harm reduction strategies, tailored treatment programs, and peer-based support networks. By acknowledging the unique characteristics and motivations behind synthetic drug abuse, interventions can be more effective in meeting the needs of this population.

In summary, the comparative analysis of societal eras and their impact on drug abuse has several important implications for policy development, prevention strategies, public health interventions, education, and awareness programs. Understanding the changing nature of drug abuse patterns and recognizing the prevalence of synthetic drugs among the younger generation allows for targeted and contextually relevant interventions that can effectively address the challenges associated with drug abuse in different eras.

## **LIMITATIONS**

A comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse may face several limitations. Some of these limitations are:

1. **Historical Data Limitations:** The search for understanding the nature of illicit drug abuse and addiction can be traced back for centuries, but the search has always been limited by the scientific theories and social attitudes available or dominant at any one time. The lack of scientific resources available to attack the problem in the past has limited the availability of historical data on drug abuse.
2. **Data Limitations:** Data limitations have prevented prior studies from assessing the comparative and joint roles of different indicators in determining substance use among young adults. Data limitations can also affect the accuracy and reliability of data collected in a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse.

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3. **Sampling Limitations:** Sampling limitations can affect the representativeness of the study population and the generalizability of the study findings. The choice of sampling technique and the inclusion and exclusion criteria used can also affect the accuracy and reliability of the study findings

.

4. **Cost Limitations:** Conducting a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse can be expensive and time-consuming. The cost of data collection, data analysis, and interpretation can limit the scope and scale of the study

.

5. **Social Stigma Limitations:** Social stigma associated with drug abuse can affect the willingness of individuals to participate in the study. The stigma can also affect the accuracy and reliability of the data collected in the study

.

In conclusion, a comparative study of different eras and societies affecting drug abuse may face several limitations, including historical data limitations, data limitations, sampling limitations, cost limitations, and social stigma limitations. These limitations can affect the accuracy and reliability of the study findings and should be taken into consideration when designing and conducting the study.

Cross-cultural studies of drug abuse may face potential sources of bias that can affect the accuracy and reliability of the study findings. Some of these potential sources of bias are:

1. **Nonresponse Bias:** Nonresponse bias occurs when individuals who do not respond to the survey have different characteristics than those who do respond. This can lead to an underestimation or overestimation of drug abuse prevalence rates in different societies and eras

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2. **Self-Report Bias:** Self-report bias occurs when individuals provide inaccurate or incomplete information about their drug use due to social desirability bias or recall bias. This can lead to an underestimation or overestimation of drug abuse prevalence rates in different societies and eras

3. Cultural Bias: Cultural bias occurs when the cultural norms and values of one society are used to interpret the behavior of individuals from another society. This can lead to an inaccurate understanding of drug abuse patterns in different societies and eras.
4. Naturalness Bias: Naturalness bias occurs when individuals perceive natural treatments, such as herbal remedies, as safer and more effective than synthetic drugs. This bias can affect drug and vaccine decisions across cultures and can lead to an inaccurate understanding of drug abuse patterns in different societies and eras.
5. Equivalence Bias: Equivalence bias occurs when the same survey instrument is used to collect data in different societies and eras without taking into account cultural differences in language, meaning, and interpretation. This can lead to an inaccurate understanding of drug abuse patterns in different societies and eras.

In conclusion, cross-cultural studies of drug abuse may face potential sources of bias that can affect the accuracy and reliability of the study findings. Nonresponse bias, self-report bias, cultural bias, naturalness bias, and equivalence bias are some of the potential sources of bias that should be taken into consideration when designing and conducting the study.

## CHAPTERISATION



# Chapter 4

# ANALYSIS AND INTER- PRETATION

The data that the trainee collected from the special community had 22 responses in the new generation and 17 responses from old generation people and the question was (for old generation) like

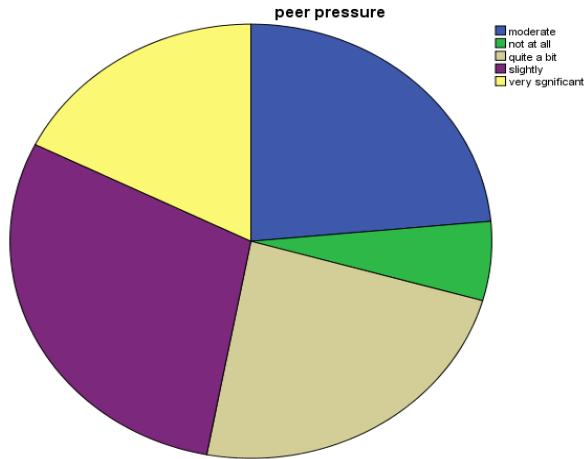
To what extent do you believe the following social factors contribute to drug abuse in the old society and provided different social factors like

- Peer pressure
- Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse
- Limited access to rehabilitation and support services
- socioeconomic inequalities
- the influence of traditional norms and beliefs
- the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse
- lack of community support and engagement
- regarding high unemployment rates

and the data was collected in scale on which factors influence the client in which degree for peer pressure

## 1.1





The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the influence of peer pressure. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, four individuals perceived the influence of peer pressure to be moderate. This suggests that they believed it had a noticeable but not overwhelming impact on their decision-making and behavior. One respondent reported that they did not experience any influence of peer pressure, indicating that they did not feel pressured or influenced by their peers. Four participants stated that they felt peer pressure quite a bit, implying that they believed it had a significant effect on their choices and behavior. Five individuals indicated a slight influence, suggesting that they acknowledged the role of peer pressure but considered it to be relatively minor. Lastly, three participants regarded the influence of peer pressure as very significant, suggesting that they believed it played a substantial role in shaping their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the influence of peer pressure, with varying degrees of impact on the individuals surveyed.

1.2

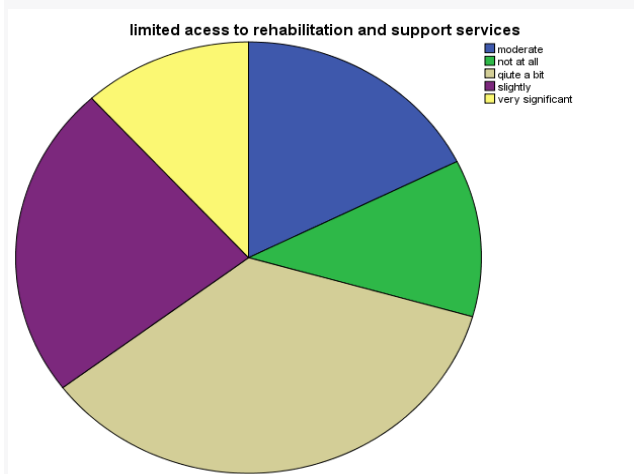
**lack of awareness about drug usage**

|                | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid moderate | 3         | 17.6    | 17.6          | 17.6               |
| not at all     | 7         | 41.2    | 41.2          | 58.8               |
| quite a bit    | 2         | 11.8    | 11.8          | 70.6               |
| slightly       | 2         | 11.8    | 11.8          | 82.4               |

|                  |    |       |       |       |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| very significant | 3  | 17.6  | 17.6  | 100.0 |
| Total            | 17 | 100.0 | 100.0 |       |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the lack of awareness about drug usage. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, three individuals perceived the lack of awareness about drug usage to be moderate. This suggests that they believed there was a noticeable but not overwhelming lack of knowledge and understanding about drug use. Seven respondents reported that they did not perceive any lack of awareness about drug usage, indicating that they believed people were generally well-informed about the risks and consequences associated with drug use. Two participants stated that they observed quite a bit of lack of awareness, implying that they believed there was a substantial level of misinformation or ignorance regarding drug usage. Two individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of limited awareness but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, three participants described the lack of awareness about drug usage as very significant, indicating that they believed it was a significant issue requiring attention and education. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the lack of awareness about drug usage, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

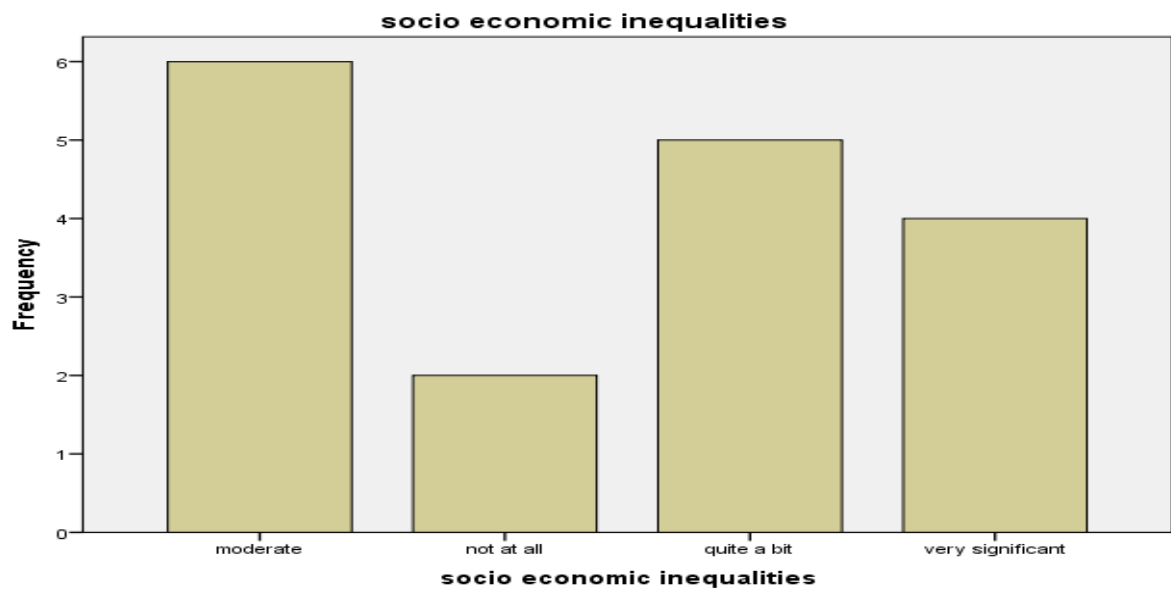
1.3



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding limited access to rehabilitation and support services. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at

all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, three individuals perceived the limited access to rehabilitation and support services to be moderate. This suggests that they believed there was a noticeable but not overwhelming limitation in the availability and accessibility of these services. Two respondents reported that they did not perceive any limited access to rehabilitation and support services, indicating that they believed such services were readily accessible. Six participants stated that they observed quite a bit of limited access, implying that they believed there was a substantial barrier or shortage in accessing these services. Four individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of limited access but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, two participants described the limited access to rehabilitation and support services as very significant, indicating that they believed it was a significant issue requiring attention and improvement. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding limited access to rehabilitation and support services, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed

1.4



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding socioeconomic inequalities. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," and "very significant." Among the participants, six individuals perceived socioeconomic inequalities to be of moderate significance. This suggests that they recognized the presence of disparities and inequalities but did not consider them to be overwhelmingly pervasive. Two respondents reported that they did not perceive any socioeconomic inequalities, indicating that they believed there was a fair distribution of resources and opportunities. Five participants stated that they observed quite a bit of socioeconomic inequalities, implying that they believed these disparities were substantial and prevalent. Four individuals described socioeconomic inequalities as very significant, suggesting that they believed these disparities had a profound impact on individuals' lives and opportunities. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding socioeconomic inequalities, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

## 1.5

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid moderate   | 5         | 29.4    | 29.4          | 29.4               |
| not at all       | 3         | 17.6    | 17.6          | 47.1               |
| quite a bit      | 4         | 23.5    | 23.5          | 70.6               |
| slightly         | 4         | 23.5    | 23.5          | 94.1               |
| very significant | 1         | 5.9     | 5.9           | 100.0              |
| Total            | 17        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the influence of traditional norms and beliefs. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, five individuals perceived the influence of traditional norms and beliefs to be moderate. This suggests that they acknowledged that traditional norms and beliefs have some impact but not to an

overwhelming extent. Three respondents reported that they did not perceive any influence of traditional norms and beliefs, indicating that they believed they had moved away from or rejected traditional influences. Four participants stated that they observed quite a bit of influence, implying that they believed traditional norms and beliefs had a substantial impact on their lives and decisions. Four individuals described their experiences as slightly influenced, suggesting that they recognized some level of influence but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, one participant described the influence of traditional norms and beliefs as very significant, indicating that they believed traditional influences had a profound effect on their thoughts, behaviors, and overall worldview. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the influence of traditional norms and beliefs, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

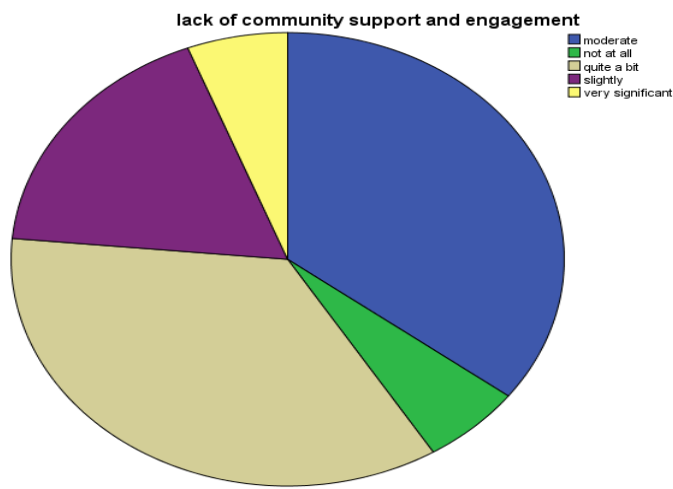
## 1.6

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid moderate   | 6         | 35.3    | 35.3          | 35.3               |
| not at all       | 2         | 11.8    | 11.8          | 47.1               |
| quite a bit      | 3         | 17.6    | 17.6          | 64.7               |
| slightly         | 2         | 11.8    | 11.8          | 76.5               |
| very significant | 4         | 23.5    | 23.5          | 100.0              |
| Total            | 17        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, six individuals perceived the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse to be of moderate significance. This suggests that they recognized the presence of stigma but did not consider it to be overwhelmingly pervasive or hindering. Two respondents reported that they did not perceive any stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse, indicating that they believed there was acceptance and support for individuals seeking assistance. Three participants stated that they observed quite a bit of stigma, implying that they believed the societal judgment and negative attitudes towards seeking help were substantial. Two individuals described their experiences as slightly stigmatized, suggesting that they recognized some level of stigma but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally,

four participants described the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse as very significant, indicating that they believed it was a significant barrier preventing individuals from seeking the necessary support and treatment. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

### 1.7



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the lack of community support and engagement. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, six individuals perceived the lack of community support and engagement to be of moderate significance. This suggests that they recognized that there was some degree of insufficiency or absence of support and engagement within their community. One respondent reported that they did not perceive any lack of community support and engagement, indicating that they felt adequately supported and engaged. Six participants stated that they observed quite a bit of lack of community support and engagement, implying that they believed there was a substantial gap or disconnection in community involvement and support. Three individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of limited support and engagement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, one participant described the lack of community support and

engagement as very significant, indicating that they believed it was a significant issue requiring immediate attention and improvement. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the lack of community support and engagement, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

1.8

#### high unemployment rates

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid moderate   | 5         | 29.4    | 29.4          | 29.4               |
| not at all       | 1         | 5.9     | 5.9           | 35.3               |
| quite a bit      | 3         | 17.6    | 17.6          | 52.9               |
| slightly         | 2         | 11.8    | 11.8          | 64.7               |
| very significant | 6         | 35.3    | 35.3          | 100.0              |
| Total            | 17        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding high unemployment rates. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, five individuals perceived high unemployment rates to be of moderate significance. This suggests that they recognized the presence of high unemployment rates but did not consider them to be overwhelmingly pervasive or alarming. One respondent reported that they did not perceive any high unemployment rates, indicating that they believed the job market was stable and unemployment rates were low. Three participants stated that they observed quite a bit of high unemployment rates, implying that they believed the job market was challenging and job opportunities were limited. Two individuals described their experiences as slightly affected, suggesting that they recognized some level of impact from high unemployment rates but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, six participants described high unemployment rates as very significant, indicating that they believed they were a pressing issue with significant implications for individuals and the economy. Overall, the data

reflects a range of perceptions regarding high unemployment rates, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

## FOR NEW GENERATION

### THE QUESTIONS WAS

To what extent do you believe the following social factors contribute to drug abuse in the new society?

Please rate each factor on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being "Not at all" and 5 being "Very significant."

- a. Influence of media and popular culture
- b. Peer pressure (online and offline)
- c. Easy access to drugs through the internet and dark web
- d. Psychological stressors (e.g., work pressure, academic pressure)
- e. Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse
- f. Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services
- g. Social isolation and disconnectedness
- h. Changing family dynamics and breakdown of traditional support systems

2.1

### **Influence of media and popular culture**

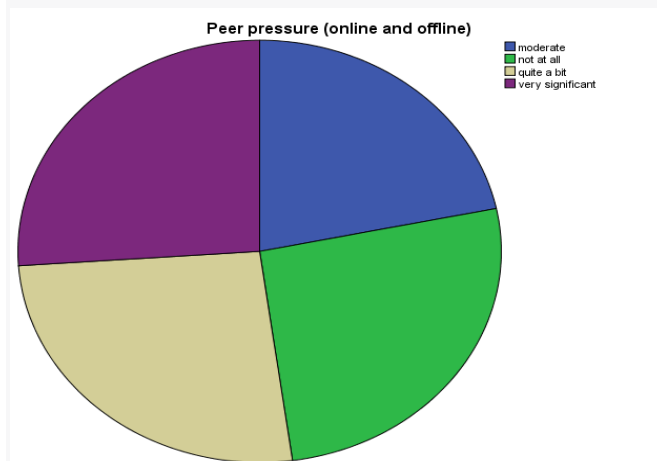
|                       | Frequency | Percent | Valid Per-<br>cent | Cumulative<br>Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Valid moderate        | 7         | 30.4    | 30.4               | 30.4                  |
| not at all            | 2         | 8.7     | 8.7                | 39.1                  |
| quite a bit           | 6         | 26.1    | 26.1               | 65.2                  |
| slightly              | 5         | 21.7    | 21.7               | 87.0                  |
| very signifi-<br>cant | 3         | 13.0    | 13.0               | 100.0                 |
| Total                 | 23        | 100.0   | 100.0              |                       |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the influence of peer pressure, both online and offline. The responses were rated on a scale ranging from "not at all" to "very significant." Among the participants, five individuals perceived the influence of peer pressure to be moderate, suggesting that they felt it had a noticeable but not



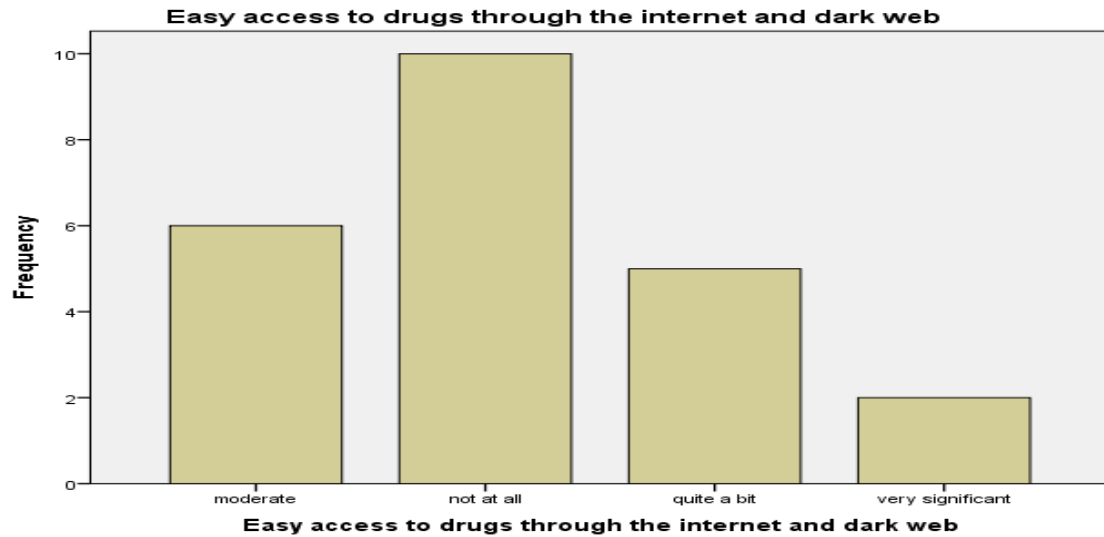
overwhelming impact on their decision-making. Six respondents reported that they did not experience any influence of peer pressure, either online or offline, indicating that they did not feel pressured or influenced by their peers. On the other hand, six participants indicated that they felt peer pressure quite a bit, implying that they believed it had a substantial effect on their choices and behavior. Additionally, six individuals considered the influence of peer pressure to be very significant, suggesting that they believed it played a significant role in shaping their actions and decisions, both in online and offline settings.

## 2.2



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the influence of media and popular culture. The responses were rated on a scale ranging from "not at all" to "very significant." Among the participants, seven of them perceived the influence of media and popular culture as moderate, indicating that they believed it had a noticeable but not overwhelming impact. Two individuals reported that they did not see any influence at all, suggesting that they did not perceive media and popular culture as having a significant effect on their lives. Six respondents stated that they felt media and popular culture influenced them quite a bit, implying that they believed it had a substantial impact. Five individuals indicated a slight influence, implying that they acknowledged the role of media and popular culture but considered it to be relatively minor. Finally, three participants regarded the influence of media and popular culture as very significant, suggesting that they believed it played a substantial role in shaping their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors.

2.3



The data provided reflects the perceptions of individuals regarding the ease of accessing drugs through the internet and dark web. The responses were rated on a scale ranging from "not at all" to "very significant." Among the participants, six individuals perceived the accessibility of drugs through the internet and dark web to be moderate. This suggests that they believed it was possible to obtain drugs through these channels, but not to an overwhelming extent. Conversely, ten respondents reported that they did not perceive any access to drugs through the internet and dark web, indicating that they did not believe it was easy to acquire drugs in this manner. Five participants indicated that they felt access to drugs through the internet and dark web was quite significant, implying that they believed it was relatively easy to obtain drugs through these means. Two individuals considered the ease of access to drugs through the internet and dark web to be very significant, suggesting that they believed it was a significant issue and that drugs were readily available through these channels

2.4

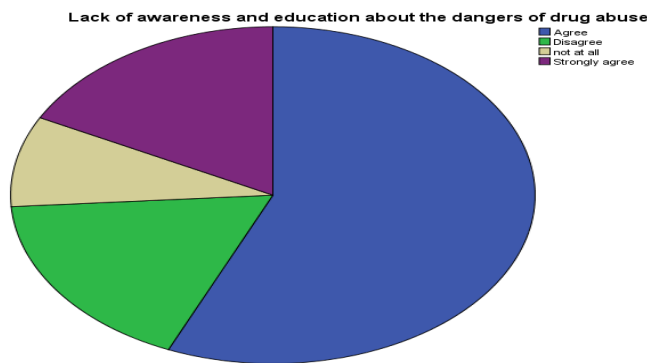
**Psychological stressors (e.g., work pressure, academic pressure)**

|             | Frequency | Percent | Valid Per-<br>cent | Cumulative<br>Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Valid Agree | 5         | 21.7    | 21.7               | 21.7                  |
| Disagree    | 2         | 8.7     | 8.7                | 30.4                  |
| Neutral     | 12        | 52.2    | 52.2               | 82.6                  |

|                |    |       |       |       |
|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| Strongly agree | 4  | 17.4  | 17.4  | 100.0 |
| Total          | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |       |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding psychological stressors, specifically work pressure and academic pressure. The responses were categorized into "Agree," "Disagree," "Neutral," and "Strongly agree." Among the participants, five individuals agreed that psychological stressors, such as work pressure and academic pressure, exist. This suggests that they acknowledged the presence of these stressors in their lives. On the other hand, two respondents disagreed with the statement, indicating that they did not perceive work pressure and academic pressure as significant sources of psychological stress. Twelve participants responded with a neutral stance, implying that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the idea of these stressors. Four individuals strongly agreed that psychological stressors exist, suggesting that they believed work pressure and academic pressure have a substantial impact on their psychological well-being. Overall, the data indicates a mixed perception among the participants regarding the influence of work and academic pressures as psychological stressors, with a range of opinions from agreement to neutrality and disagreement.

2.5



The data provided represents the perceptions of individuals regarding the lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse. The responses were categorized into "Agree," "Disagree," "Not at all," and "Strongly agree."

Among the participants, thirteen individuals agreed that there is a lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse. This suggests that they be-

believed that people, in general, are not adequately informed or educated about the risks associated with drug abuse. On the other hand, four respondents disagreed with the statement, indicating that they believed there is sufficient awareness and education about drug abuse dangers. Two participants responded with "not at all," implying that they strongly disagreed with the idea that there is a lack of awareness and education. Additionally, four individuals strongly agreed that there is a lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse, suggesting that they believed this issue is of significant concern and requires immediate attention

## 2.6

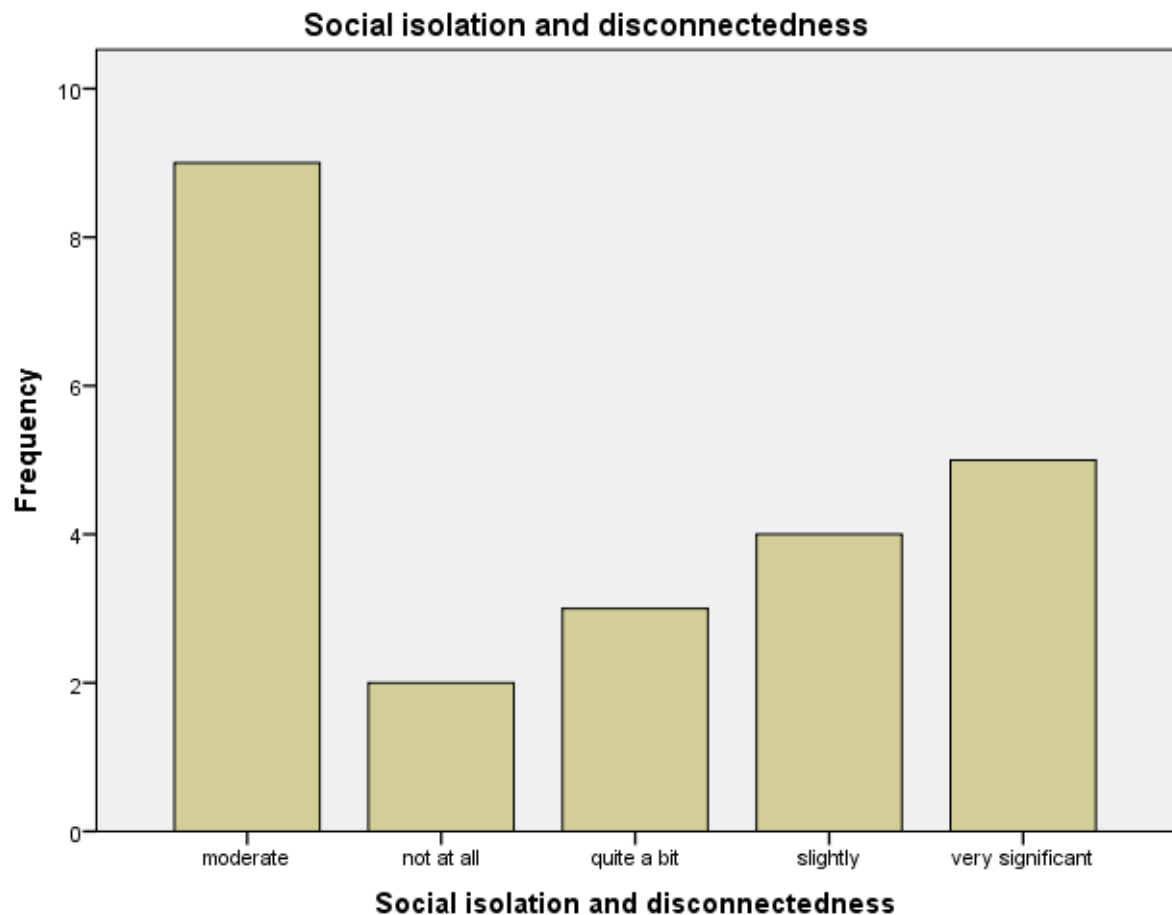
### **Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services**

|                   | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid Agree       | 6         | 26.1    | 26.1          | 26.1               |
| Disagree          | 3         | 13.0    | 13.0          | 39.1               |
| Neutral           | 10        | 43.5    | 43.5          | 82.6               |
| Strongly agree    | 3         | 13.0    | 13.0          | 95.7               |
| Strongly disagree | 1         | 4.3     | 4.3           | 100.0              |
| Total             | 23        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the correlation between mental health issues and the lack of access to mental health services. The responses were categorized into "Agree," "Disagree," "Neutral," "Strongly agree," and "Strongly disagree." Among the participants, six individuals agreed that there is a connection between mental health issues and the lack of access to mental health services. This suggests that they believed that individuals with mental health problems often face challenges in accessing the necessary support and resources. On the other hand, three respondents disagreed with the statement, indicating that they did not see a direct relationship between mental health issues and the availability of mental health services. Ten participants responded with a neutral stance, implying that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the idea. Three individuals strongly agreed that mental health issues and lack of access to services are connected, suggesting that they believed this issue is of significant

concern and warrants attention. One participant strongly disagreed with the statement, indicating a contrasting perspective. Overall, the data indicates a mixed perception among the participants regarding the relationship between mental health issues and the lack of access to mental health services, with a range of opinions from agreement to disagreement.

## 2.7



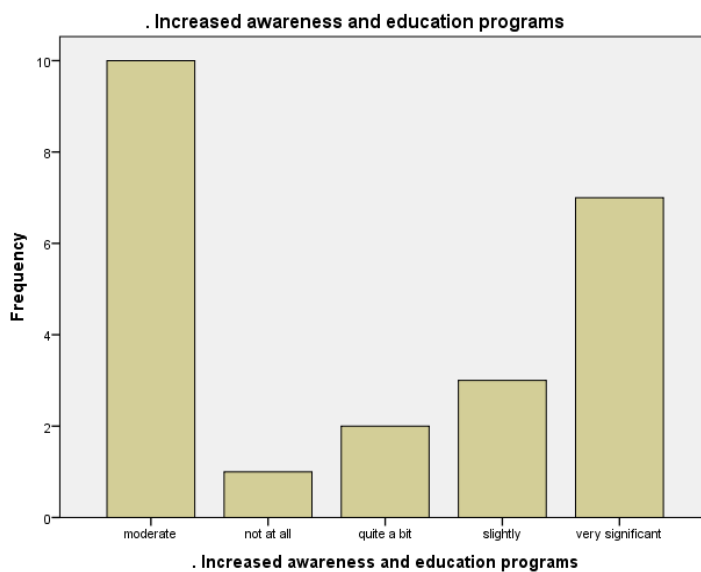
The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the experiences of social isolation and disconnectedness. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, nine individuals reported experiencing a moderate level of social isolation and disconnectedness. This suggests that they felt a noticeable but not overwhelming sense of being disconnected from others. Two respondents stated that they did not experience any social

isolation or disconnectedness, indicating that they felt socially connected and engaged. Three participants reported experiencing quite a bit of social isolation and disconnectedness, suggesting that they felt a significant lack of connection with others. Four individuals described their experiences as slightly isolated or disconnected, implying that they recognized a mild level of social disconnection but not to a great extent. Finally, five participants described their experiences as very significant, indicating that they felt a strong sense of isolation and disconnection from others. Overall, the data reflects a range of experiences regarding social isolation and disconnectedness, with varying degrees of impact on the individuals surveyed.

### QUESTION 3

How effective do you believe the following steps or interventions would be in addressing drug abuse in both the old and new societies?

#### 3.1

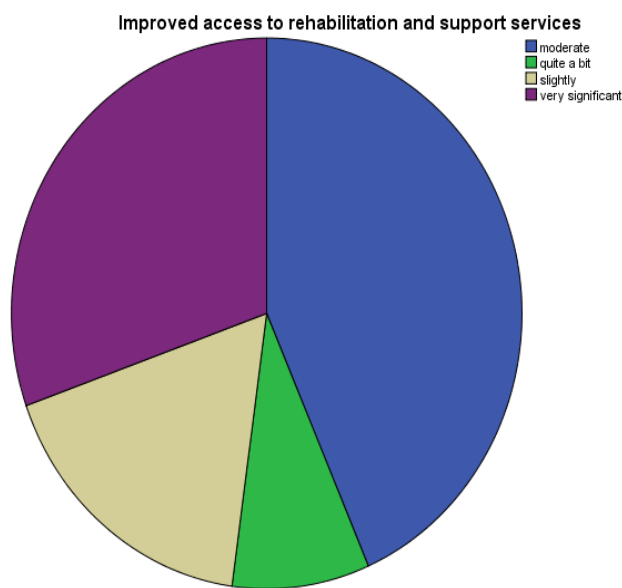


The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding increased awareness and education programs. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, ten individuals perceived increased awareness and education programs to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed these programs had a noticeable but not overwhelming effect in raising awareness and

promoting education on a particular topic. One respondent reported that they did not perceive any impact from increased awareness and education programs, indicating that they did not believe these programs were effective or influential. Two participants stated that

they experienced quite a bit of impact from increased awareness and education programs, implying that they believed these programs had a substantial effect in promoting awareness and education. Three individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of influence from these programs but considered it to be relatively minor. Lastly, seven participants described increased awareness and education programs as very significant, indicating that they believed these programs had a strong and profound effect in raising awareness and promoting education. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of increased awareness and education programs, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

### 3.2



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding improved access to rehabilitation and support services. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, ten individuals perceived the improved access to rehabilitation and support services to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed the increased availability and accessibility of these services had a noticeable but not

overwhelming effect on individuals seeking rehabilitation and support. Two respondents stated that they experienced quite a bit of impact, indicating that they believed the improved access had a substantial effect in providing necessary assistance and resources. Four individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of improvement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, seven participants described the improved access to rehabilitation and support services as very significant, indicating that they believed it had a strong and profound effect in facilitating recovery and providing crucial support. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of improved access to rehabilitation and support services, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed

### 3.3

#### Strengthening community engagement and support networks

|                  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid moderate   | 10        | 43.5    | 43.5          | 43.5               |
| quite abit       | 5         | 21.7    | 21.7          | 65.2               |
| slightly         | 2         | 8.7     | 8.7           | 73.9               |
| very significant | 6         | 26.1    | 26.1          | 100.0              |
| Total            | 23        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

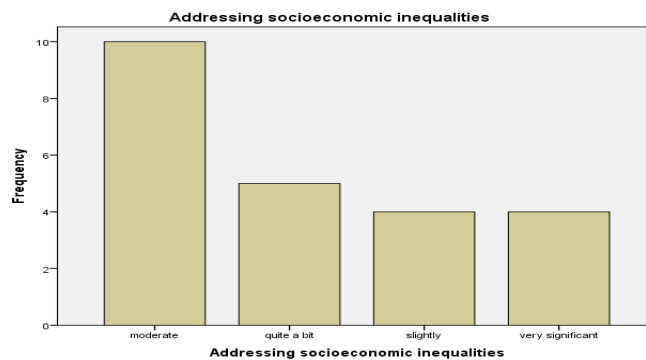
The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the strengthening of community engagement and support networks. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, ten individuals perceived the strengthening of community engagement and support networks to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed efforts to enhance community involvement and build stronger support networks had a noticeable but not overwhelming effect on promoting community well-being and providing assistance. Five respondents stated that they experienced quite a bit of impact, indicating that they believed the strengthening of community engagement and support networks had a substantial effect in fostering a sense of belonging and improving access to support systems. Two individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of improvement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, six participants described the strengthening of community engagement and support networks as very significant, indicating that they believed it had a strong and profound effect in creating a supportive and connected community environment. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of strengthening community engagement and support networks, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

### 3.4

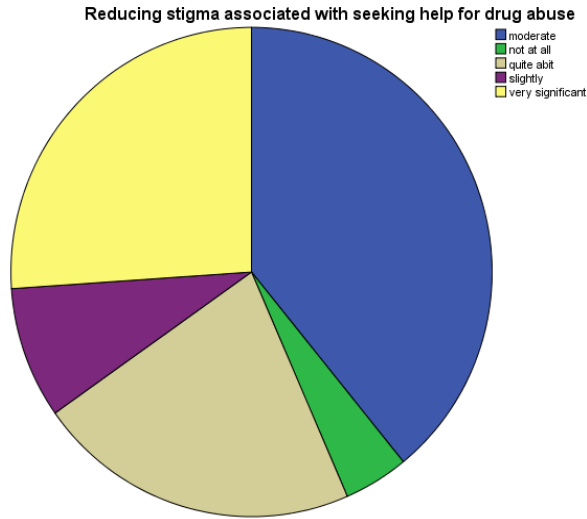
The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the efforts to address socioeconomic inequalities. The responses were categorized into "moderate,"



"quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, ten individuals perceived the efforts to address socioeconomic inequalities to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed there were noticeable but not overwhelming results in mitigating socioeconomic disparities. Five respondents stated that they experienced quite a bit of impact, indicating that they believed the efforts to address socioeconomic inequalities had a substantial effect in reducing disparities and promoting equality. Four individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of improvement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, four participants described the efforts to address socioeconomic inequalities as very significant, indicating that they believed these efforts had a strong and profound effect in addressing systemic disparities and fostering social justice. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of addressing socioeconomic inequalities, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.



### 3.5



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding efforts to reduce the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, nine individuals perceived the efforts to reduce stigma associated with seeking

help for drug abuse to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed there were noticeable but not overwhelming results in reducing the negative perceptions and judgment surrounding individuals seeking help for drug abuse. One respondent reported that they did not perceive any impact in reducing stigma, indicating that they believed the efforts to be ineffective or insufficient. Five participants stated that they experienced quite a bit of impact, implying that they believed the efforts to reduce stigma had a substantial effect in promoting a more supportive and understanding environment for those seeking help. Two individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of improvement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, six participants described the efforts to reduce stigma as very significant, indicating that they believed these efforts had a strong and profound effect in breaking down barriers and encouraging individuals to seek assistance without fear of judgment. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of reducing stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

3.6

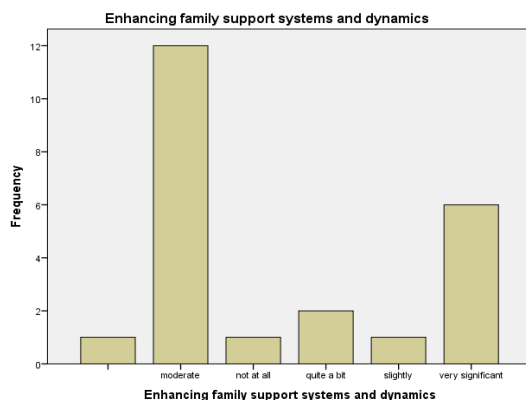
**Promoting healthy coping mechanisms for stress and pressure**

|                | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid moderate | 9         | 39.1    | 39.1          | 39.1               |
| quite a bit    | 4         | 17.4    | 17.4          | 56.5               |

|                  |    |       |       |       |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| slightly         | 4  | 17.4  | 17.4  | 73.9  |
| very significant | 6  | 26.1  | 26.1  | 100.0 |
| Total            | 23 | 100.0 | 100.0 |       |

The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding efforts to promote healthy coping mechanisms for stress and pressure. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, nine individuals perceived the efforts to promote healthy coping mechanisms for stress and pressure to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed there were noticeable but not overwhelming results in promoting effective ways to manage and cope with stress and pressure. Four respondents stated that they experienced quite a bit of impact, indicating that they believed the efforts to promote healthy coping mechanisms had a substantial effect in providing individuals with valuable tools and strategies. Four individuals described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of improvement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, six participants described the efforts to promote healthy coping mechanisms as very significant, indicating that they believed these efforts had a strong and profound effect in empowering individuals to develop healthy and adaptive strategies to deal with stress and pressure. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of promoting healthy coping mechanisms for stress and pressure, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

### 3.7



The data provided represents the responses of individuals regarding the efforts to enhance family support systems and dynamics. The responses were categorized into "moderate," "not at all," "quite a bit," "slightly," and "very significant." Among the participants, twelve

individuals perceived the efforts to enhance family support systems and dynamics to have a moderate impact. This suggests that they believed there were noticeable but not overwhelming results in improving the support and dynamics within families. One respondent reported that they did not perceive any impact in enhancing family support systems and dynamics, indicating that they believed the efforts were ineffective or insufficient. Two participants stated that they experienced quite a bit of impact, implying that they believed the efforts had a substantial effect in strengthening family support networks and improving family relationships. One individual described their experiences as slightly impacted, suggesting that they recognized some level of improvement but considered it to be relatively minor. Additionally, six participants described the efforts to enhance family support systems and dynamics as very significant, indicating that they believed these efforts had a strong and profound effect in promoting healthy family dynamics and providing a strong support system. Overall, the data reflects a range of perceptions regarding the impact of enhancing family support systems and dynamics, with varying degrees of significance to the individuals surveyed.

A t test was conducted from the data that was collected from both the old generation and new generation

## 4.1

## Paired Samples Test

|   | Paired Differences |                |                 |   |       | t     | df | Sig.<br>(2-tailed) |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-------|-------|----|--------------------|
|   | Mean               | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |       |       |    |                    |
|   |                    |                |                 | Lower                                     | Upper |       |    |                    |
| Paired Sample 1<br>Influence of media and popular culture - peer pressure   | .412               | 2.002          | .486            | -.617                                     | 1.441 | .848  | 16 | .409               |
| Paired Sample 2<br>Peer pressure (online and offline) - lack of awareness about drug usage  | .294               | 2.418          | .586            | -.949                                     | 1.537 | .502  | 16 | .623               |
| Paired Sample 3<br>Easy access to drugs through the internet and dark web - limited access to rehabilitation and support services | -.529              | 2.452          | .595            | -1.790                                    | .732  | -.890 | 16 | .387               |
| Paired Sample 4<br>Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse - socio economic inequalities                  | -.471              | 2.211          | .536            | -1.608                                    | .666  | -.877 | 16 | .393               |

|            |  |       |       |      |        |       |       |    |      |
|------------|--|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|----|------|
| Pai<br>r 5 | Psychological stressors (e.g., work pressure, academic pressure) - influence of traditional norms and beliefs          | -.059 | 1.713 | .415 | -.939  | .822  | -.142 | 16 | .889 |
| Pai<br>r 6 | Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services - stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse | -.529 | 1.736 | .421 | -1.422 | .363  | 1.257 | 16 | .227 |
| Pai<br>r 7 | Social isolation and disconnectedness - lack of community support and engagement                                       | .471  | 2.004 | .486 | -.560  | 1.501 | .968  | 16 | .347 |

The table represents the results of a paired samples t-test conducted for a comparative study on different eras of society that affect drug abuse. Let's analyze and interpret the results for each pair:

Pair 1: Peer pressure (online and offline) - peer pressure The mean difference between the influence of media and popular culture compared to peer pressure is 0.412. The standard deviation is 2.002, and the standard error of the mean is 0.486. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -0.617 to 1.441. The t-value is 0.848, and the p-value is 0.409. Based on these results, there is no significant difference between the peer pressure (online and offline) peer pressure in relation to drug abuse.

Pair 2: Peer pressure (online and offline) Influence of media and popular culture I- lack of awareness about drug usage The mean difference between peer pressure (online and offline) and lack of awareness about drug usage is 0.294. The standard deviation is 2.418, and the standard error of the mean is 0.586. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -0.949 to 1.537. The t-value is 0.502, and the p-value is 0.623. These

results indicate no significant difference between the two factors in relation to drug abuse.

Pair 3: Easy access to drugs through the internet and dark web - limited access to rehabilitation and support services The mean difference between easy access to drugs through the internet and dark web and limited access to rehabilitation and support services is -0.529. The standard deviation is 2.452, and the standard error of the mean is 0.595. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -1.790 to 0.732. The t-value is -0.890, and the p-value is 0.387. These results suggest no significant difference between the two factors regarding drug abuse.

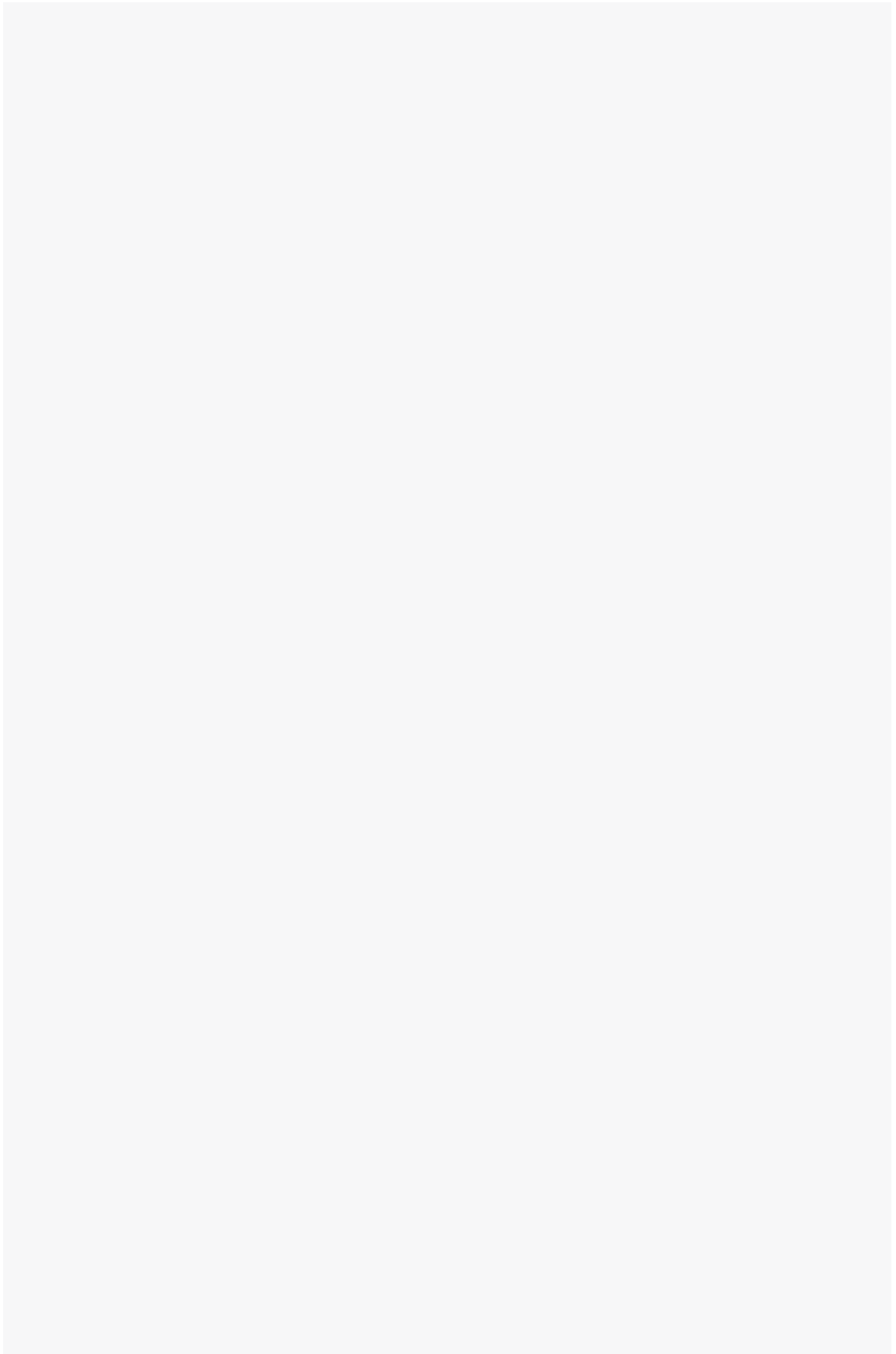
Pair 4: Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse - socio-economic inequalities The mean difference between lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse and socio-economic inequalities is -0.471. The standard deviation is 2.211, and the standard error of the mean is 0.536. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -1.608 to 0.666. The t-value is -0.877, and the p-value is 0.393. Based on these results, there is no significant difference between the two factors concerning drug abuse.

Pair 5: Psychological stressors - influence of traditional norms and beliefs The mean difference between psychological stressors and the influence of traditional norms and beliefs is -0.059. The standard deviation is 1.713, and the standard error of the mean is 0.415. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -0.939 to 0.822. The t-value is -0.142, and the p-value is 0.889. These results indicate no significant difference between the two factors related to drug abuse.

Pair 6: Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services - stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse The mean difference between mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services and the stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse is -0.529. The standard deviation is 1.736, and the standard error of the mean is 0.421. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -1.422 to 0.363. The t-value is -1.257, and the p-value is 0.227. These results suggest no significant difference between the two factors in relation to drug abuse.

Pair 7: Social isolation and disconnectedness - lack of community support and engagement The mean difference between social isolation and disconnectedness and lack of community support and engagement is 0.471. The standard deviation is 2.004, and the standard error of the mean is 0.486. The 95% confidence interval of the difference ranges from -0.560 to 1.501. The t-value is 0.968, and the p-value is 0.347. Based on these results, there is no significant difference between the two factors concerning drug abuse.

Overall, based on the results of the paired samples t-test, none of the analyzed factors show significant differences in factors that affect drug abuse so we can assume that all of these factors affect the drug usage in the individuals in both the generation we cant say that not only one factors that affect the drug usage all factors play a major role in to drug abuse.





**CHAPTER 5**  
**FINDINGS, REC-**  
**COMMENDA-**  
**TIONS, IMPLICA-**  
**TIONS FOR PRO-**  
**FSSIONAL SO-**  
**CIAL WORK**  
**PRACTISE**

## FINDINGS

The comparative study of different eras of societies and their effects on drug abuse has yielded several major findings. While the specific findings may vary based on the regions, cultures, and time periods examined, common themes and observations:

1. **Historical Context:** Societies and their attitudes towards drug use have evolved over time, influenced by factors such as cultural norms, religious beliefs, economic conditions, and political developments. Historical context plays a significant role in shaping drug abuse patterns and societal responses.
2. **Cultural Perceptions:** Different eras and societies have exhibited varying cultural perceptions of drugs. Some cultures have embraced certain substances for ritualistic, medicinal, or recreational purposes, while others have stigmatized or prohibited drug use. These cultural attitudes influence the prevalence and acceptance of drug abuse within a society.
3. **Availability and Accessibility:** The availability and accessibility of drugs have a substantial impact on patterns of drug abuse. Changes in transportation, trade, and technology have altered the availability of drugs across different eras. For example, the emergence of the internet and darknet markets has transformed drug procurement methods.
4. **Drug Policies and Legal Frameworks:** The legal and policy frameworks implemented by societies have a direct influence on drug abuse. Different eras have seen variations in drug policies, ranging from strict prohibition to harm reduction strategies. These policies affect drug availability, drug market dynamics, and the social perceptions of drug use.
5. **Socioeconomic Factors:** Socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, unemployment, and income inequality, have been linked to drug abuse in various eras. Economic downturns and social upheavals can contribute to increased substance abuse as individuals seek escape or cope with challenging circumstances.
6. **Medical Advances:** Advances in medical knowledge and healthcare systems have impacted drug abuse patterns. For instance, the development of new pharmaceutical drugs or changes in medical prescribing practices can lead to shifts in substance abuse trends and the emergence of new drug epidemics.
7. **Social and Peer Influence:** Social and peer dynamics play a crucial role in drug abuse. These influences can vary across different eras, with factors like changing social norms, peer pressure, and the influence of media and popular culture shaping drug use patterns within societies.
8. **Globalization:** The forces of globalization have facilitated the spread of drug abuse across different eras. The interconnectedness of societies, international drug trafficking networks, and the cross-cultural exchange of ideas have contributed to the diffusion of drug abuse trends across borders.

It is important to note that these findings are general observations and may not apply uniformly to all societies and eras. The comparative study of different eras of societies and

drug abuse is a complex and multifaceted field, requiring careful examination of specific historical contexts and cultural dynamics to draw more precise conclusions.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the comparative study of different eras of societies and their effects on drug abuse, several recommendations can be made to address and mitigate the issue. While the specific recommendations may vary depending on the context and the era being studied, general suggestions:

1. **Comprehensive Education and Awareness Programs:** Implement comprehensive education and awareness programs that target different age groups and focus on providing accurate information about the risks and consequences of drug abuse. These programs should also address the historical, cultural, and societal factors that contribute to drug abuse in a given era.
2. **Evidence-Based Prevention Strategies:** Develop and implement evidence-based prevention strategies that take into account the specific factors influencing drug abuse in a particular era. These strategies should include a combination of primary prevention efforts targeting the general population, as well as targeted interventions for high-risk groups based on demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural factors.
3. **Strengthened Drug Policies:** Evaluate and update drug policies to align with current knowledge and evidence. This may include adopting harm reduction approaches, focusing on treatment and rehabilitation rather than punitive measures, and considering alternative approaches to drug regulation. Drug policies should be flexible and adaptable to changing societal dynamics and emerging drug trends.
4. **Accessible and Affordable Treatment Services:** Ensure the availability of accessible and affordable treatment services for individuals struggling with drug abuse. This includes expanding the capacity of addiction treatment centers, increasing the availability of evidence-based treatment modalities, and addressing barriers to treatment, such as stigma and financial constraints.
5. **Collaborative Approaches:** Foster collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, healthcare professionals, community organizations, law enforcement, and affected individuals and families. Collaborative approaches can lead to more comprehensive and coordinated efforts to prevent drug abuse, provide treatment, and support recovery.
6. **Research and Data Collection:** Promote research initiatives and data collection efforts to understand the evolving patterns of drug abuse across different eras. This will help identify emerging trends, assess the effectiveness of interventions, and guide evidence-based policy and program development.

7. **Address Social Determinants:** Recognize and address the social determinants of drug abuse, such as poverty, unemployment, homelessness, and inequality. Efforts to alleviate these factors can help reduce the vulnerability to drug abuse and support overall societal well-being.
8. **International Cooperation:** Enhance international cooperation and coordination to combat drug abuse. This includes sharing best practices, intelligence sharing to disrupt drug trafficking networks, and collaborating on prevention and treatment strategies at the global level.
9. **Support for At-Risk Populations:** Provide targeted support and resources for at-risk populations, such as marginalized communities, youth, and individuals with mental health issues. Addressing the underlying factors that contribute to their vulnerability to drug abuse can help prevent and reduce substance use disorders.

It is important to adapt these recommendations to the specific contexts and challenges faced by different eras and societies. Tailoring interventions to address the unique historical, cultural, and socioeconomic factors influencing drug abuse will yield more effective outcomes in prevention, treatment, and harm reduction efforts.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK PRACTISE

The comparative study of different eras of societies and their effects on drug abuse has several implications for professional social work practice. Social workers play a critical role in addressing drug abuse and its impact on individuals, families, and communities. The major implications for professional social work practice:

1. **Historical and Cultural Competence:** Social workers need to develop historical and cultural competence to understand the unique dynamics of drug abuse in different eras and societies. This includes recognizing the historical context, cultural norms, and societal attitudes that influence drug use patterns. By understanding the cultural factors that shape drug abuse, social workers can design interventions that are sensitive to the cultural context and engage effectively with individuals and communities.
2. **Trauma-Informed Approach:** Many individuals struggling with drug abuse have experienced trauma in their lives. Social workers should adopt a trauma-informed approach to practice, recognizing the impact of trauma on substance use and addressing trauma-related issues as part of the treatment and recovery process. This approach involves creating a safe and supportive environment, promoting empowerment and resilience, and avoiding retraumatization.
3. **Prevention and Education:** Social workers can contribute to drug abuse prevention efforts by designing and implementing prevention programs in various settings, such as schools, community centers, and workplaces. These programs should focus on raising awareness, building protective factors, and providing skills and knowledge to reduce the risk of drug abuse. Social workers can also collaborate

with educators, parents, and community leaders to incorporate substance abuse prevention into broader social and educational initiatives.

4. **Screening and Assessment:** Social workers should be skilled in conducting comprehensive screenings and assessments to identify individuals who are at risk of or experiencing drug abuse. They should be knowledgeable about different assessment tools and protocols specific to different eras and cultural contexts. Accurate screening and assessment help social workers develop appropriate treatment plans and interventions tailored to the individual's needs.
5. **Treatment and Recovery Support:** Social workers play a vital role in providing treatment and recovery support to individuals with substance use disorders. They should be trained in evidence-based treatment modalities, such as motivational interviewing, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and trauma-informed care. Social workers can facilitate access to treatment services, coordinate care across different providers, and provide ongoing support to individuals and their families throughout the recovery process.
6. **Advocacy and Policy Development:** Social workers have an important advocacy role in influencing drug policies and advocating for systemic changes that address the root causes of drug abuse. They can advocate for policies that promote harm reduction, access to treatment, and the integration of social determinants of drug abuse into policy frameworks. Social workers can also engage in community organizing, public education, and policy research to inform evidence-based policy development.
7. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Given the complex nature of drug abuse, social workers should collaborate with professionals from various disciplines, such as healthcare providers, psychologists, law enforcement, and educators. Interdisciplinary collaboration facilitates a comprehensive and holistic approach to addressing drug abuse, enhances the effectiveness of interventions, and promotes coordinated care.
8. **Ethical Considerations:** Social workers need to adhere to ethical guidelines and professional standards in their practice. They must maintain client confidentiality, respect autonomy, and promote social justice and equity. Social workers should be aware of their own biases and engage in continuous self-reflection to provide culturally competent and non-discriminatory services.

By integrating these implications into their practice, social workers can contribute to the prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts related to drug abuse, while also addressing the broader social and systemic factors that contribute to substance use disorders.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comparative study of different eras of societies and their effects on drug abuse provides valuable insights into the complexities of this issue across time and cultures. The findings of such studies highlight the significant role of historical, cultural, socioeconomic, and policy factors in shaping drug abuse patterns. Recognizing the implications of these findings, several recommendations emerge for addressing drug abuse and its impact on individuals, families, and communities.

Strengthened drug policies that align with current knowledge and evidence are essential. Such policies may include harm reduction approaches, treatment-oriented measures, and alternative approaches to drug regulation. Moreover, ensuring accessible and affordable treatment services for individuals struggling with drug abuse is vital, including expanding the capacity of addiction treatment centers and addressing barriers to treatment.

Collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, healthcare professionals, community organizations, law enforcement, and affected individuals and families, is necessary to create comprehensive and coordinated efforts to prevent drug abuse, provide treatment, and support recovery.

For professional social work practice, the comparative study offers important implications. Social workers should develop historical and cultural competence to understand the unique dynamics of drug abuse in different eras and societies, and adopt a trauma-informed approach when working with individuals affected by substance use disorders. They should engage in prevention efforts, conduct thorough screenings and assessments, provide evidence-based treatment and recovery support, and advocate for policy changes and systemic improvements. Collaboration with professionals from various disciplines and adherence to ethical guidelines are also crucial in effectively addressing drug abuse.

The drug abuse in the old generation and in new generation are formed due to same factors that can be understand while conducting the survey and also while doing the interviews the factors still remain the same.

In conclusion, the comparative study of different eras of societies and their effects on drug abuse provides a rich understanding of the multifaceted nature of this issue. The findings, recommendations, and implications discussed offer valuable guidance for developing comprehensive strategies to prevent drug abuse, provide effective treatment, and support recovery. By integrating these insights into practice, social workers can make a significant impact in combating drug abuse and promoting the well-being of individuals and communities across different eras and societies.

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## APPENDIX

### Question 1

**To what extent do you believe the following social factors contribute to drug abuse in the old society?**

Each of the factors are given a five point scale like

- not at all
- slightly
- moderate
- quite a bit
- very significant

the factors include

1. peer pressure
2. lack of awareness about drug usage

3. socio economic inequalities
4. limited access to rehabilitation and support services
5. influence of traditional norms and beliefs
6. stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse
7. lack of community support and engagement
8. high unemployment rates

## QUESTION 2

To what extent do you believe the following social factors contribute to drug abuse in the new society?

Each of the factors are given a five point scale like

- not at all
- slightly
- moderate
- quite a bit
- very significant

the factors include

1. Influence of media and popular culture
2. Peer pressure (online and offline)
3. Easy access to drugs through the internet and dark web
4. Lack of awareness and education about the dangers of drug abuse
5. Psychological stressors (e.g., work pressure, academic pressure)
6. Mental health issues and lack of access to mental health services
7. Social isolation and disconnectedness
8. Changing family dynamics and breakdown of traditional support systems

## QUESTION 3

How effective do you believe the following steps or interventions would be in addressing drug abuse in both the old and new societies?

Each of the factors are given a five point scale like

- not at all
- slightly
- moderate

- quite a bit
  - very significant
1. . Increased awareness and education programs
  2. Improved access to rehabilitation and support services
  3. Strengthening community engagement and support networks
  4. Addressing socioeconomic inequalities
  5. Reducing stigma associated with seeking help for drug abuse
  6. Promoting healthy coping mechanisms for stress and pressure
  7. Enhancing family support systems and dynamics