

**DRUG ABUSE AND ITS EFFECT ON ADOLESCENTS HEALTH IN CHHABISH
AREA OF BAJHANG DISTRICT**

A Thesis

Submitted to Health and Population Education Department in Partial
Fulfillments for the Requirements of the Master Degree in Health Education

Submitted By
Laxman Chalaune

Central Department of Education
University Campus
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
July, 2022

**DRUG ABUSE AND ITS EFFECT ON ADOLESCENTS HEALTH IN CHHABISH
AREA OF BAJHANG DISTRICT**

A Thesis

**Submitted to Health and Population Education Department in Partial
Fulfillments for the Requirements of the Master Degree in Health Education**

Submitted by

LaxmanChalaune

Exam Roll No; 7328495

T.U.Regd. 9-2-327-1006-2012

Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Education

Central Department of Education

Health and Population Education Department

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

2022

Submission Date (AD): 4-7-2022

Viva Date (AD): 14-7-2022

**DRUG ABUSE AND ITS EFFECT ON ADOLESCENTS HEALTH IN CHHABISH
AREA OF BAJHANG DISTRICT**

A Thesis

**Submitted to Health and Population Education Department in Partial
Fulfillments for the Requirements of the Master Degree in Health Education**

**Submitted By
LaxmanChalaune**

**Central Department of Education
University Campus
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
July, 2022**



त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय
स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसङ्ख्या शिक्षा विभाग

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Health & Population Education Department

विश्वविद्यालय क्याम्पस
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल
फोन नं. ४३३१३३७
UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Tel: 4331337

पत्र संख्या/Ref.

मिति/Date:

Recommendation

The thesis work entitled “**Drug Abuse and its Effect on Adolescents Health in Chhabish Area of Bajhang District**” is prepared by **LaxmanChalaune** under my supervision, as a part of the requirement to complete Master of Health Education. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information on drug users. I forward this to the thesis committee for final viva-voce.

Date: 4-7-2022

.....

Prof. Krishna Prasad Acharya

Supervisor

Health and Population Education Department

T. U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu



त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय
स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसङ्ख्या शिक्षा विभाग

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Health & Population Education Department

विश्वविद्यालय क्याम्पस
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल
फोन नं. ४३३१३३७
UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Tel: 4331337

पत्र संख्या/Ref.

मिति/Date:

Approval Sheet

This thesis work entitled “**Drug Abuse and its Effect on Adolescents Health in Chhabish Area of Bajhang District**” submitted by **Laxman Chalaune** in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Maser Degree in Health Education has been approved.

Thesis Evaluation Committee

Signature

Pitambar Acharya, Head

Health and Population Education
Department, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Chairman

Prof. Krikshna Prasad Acharya

Health and Population Education
Department, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Om Prasad Baral

HPE Department
Mahendra Ratna Campus
Tahachal

External

Date: 14-07-2022

@2022

LaxmanChalaune

All Rights Reserved

Declaration

I hereby, declare that to the best my knowledge, this research work is my original work. No part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university, college or educational institutions. The subject matter presented in this research work is the result of my own work. Whatever data and information I have presented and included in the study except for those cited in references.

Date: July, 2022

.....

LaxmanChalaune

Acknowledgements

This receipt study is the products of innumerable helps and kinds supports provided to me by various person to whom I'm highly indebted. first of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to thesis supervisor Prof. Krishna Prasad Acharya, Department of the Health, Physical and Populations Education, T.U, Kirtipur for carrying out this research work from the very beginning to the end. Without his regular guidance, encouragement, cooperation and invaluable suggestions, I would not have been able to present this thesis in this form.

I would like to extend my hearty gratitude to Prof. Dr. Lokendra Serchan, Prof. Dr. Ram Kirshan Maharjan, Prof. Dr. Shyam Kirshan Maharjan, Prof. Shiva Sharan Maharjan, Mr. Bishanu G. C., Dr. Bhagwan Arayal, Dr. Kamal Gautam, Reader of Department of the Health Physical and Populations Educations Departments and all other facility member for their various suggestions in course of carrying out this thesis work.

I would also like to extend thanks to all helpful community leader of lawda area of Bajhang district for their support and kind cooperation during the data collections. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all the respondents of the study area who helped me by supplying answers and providing their valuable time in the process of data completed. I am grateful to all my respondents who helped me in each and every step of the study for their kind co-operations.

I am indebted to my parents for their encouragements and continuous supports to accomplish this work. likewise my special thanks go to go all my best friends who always supported and encourage me during my study for their supports in different ways .

Finally, I am thankful to Mr. Durka Man Maharjan of Durka Computer System, Kirtipur, Naya Bazar for his computer typing and setting this thesis.

Laxman Chalaune

Abstract

This study is entitled **Drugs Abuse and Its Effects on Adolescent Health in Chhabish Area Bajhang District** was based on primary data. The study area was lawda based on ward no.6/7. The main objectives of the study was to find out the situational of drugs abuser and its effects, there situational and responsible factor of drugs abuse on adolescents of Chhabish area of Bajhang districts.

To achieve above mentioned objective primary data was collections through interview schedule and questioners. After collecting the data analysis and interpretations were prepared by using simple statically method as frequency count and percentage distributions. The study found that high number of abuser were (19-20) years. Most of the respondents started using drugs at the age of 14 years.

It was found that most of the respondents used multiple mode of administer as sniffing injections smoking, oral etc. most of the them prefer cannabis/ ganja. They expected freedom, more love, co-operation and co-operative program from family, community and service center. They wanted to overcome from drug abuse and want drug free life. Respondents were affected socially, mentally, physically and economically. They been victim of disease among of them STD, weight loss, of sleep, diarrhea were considerable. It is happened most of them were taking same syringe, improper time of takings foods. Facing many health problem negligence from family and society were major effects causes by drugs abuse.

It is clears that to prevent drug abuser from drug and addicts proper care guidance, suggestions, love, care, co-operative, educations awareness program is necessary, effects law and supportive, programs should be implemented by government and other related NGOs and INGOs and should pay attentions towards this problem. In this regard activities conducted for preventions, counselling and rehabilitations from rehabilitations center and outreach service clinic are appreciable in controlling drug abuse.

Table of Contents

	Page no.
Copyright	i
Declaration	ii
Recommendation	iii
Approval Sheet	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii
List of Tables	ix
Abbreviations	x
Chapter I: Introduction	1-6
Backgrounds of the Study	1
Statements of the Problem	2
Objectives of the Study	4
Significance of the Study	5
Delimitations of the Study	5
Operational Definitions of Key Terms	5
Chapter II: Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework	7-13
Theoretical Literature	7
Empirical Literature	9
Implications of the Study Review for the Study	11
Conceptual Framework	12
Chapter III: Methods and Procedures of the Study	14-16
Research Design	14
Populations of the Study	14
Study Area/Field	14
Sampling Procedures and Sampling Size	15
Data Collections Tools	15
Finalized of the Tools	15
Data Collections Procedures	15

Method of Data Analysis and Interpretations	16
Chapter IV: Analysis and Interpretation of Results	17-39
General information and health status of Respondents	17
Age Composition of Respondents	17
Education Status of Respondents	18
Occupational Status of Their Parents	19
Age at First Use of Drug	19
Types of Drugs First Experience	21
Current Use of Drugs	21
Source of Taking Drugs for Respondents	23
Taking Time of Drug in Daily of Respondents	24
Effecting Factors of Drugs Use of Respondents	25
Reasons of Taking Drugs of Respondents	25
Health Problem of Drugs Abuser or Respondents	27
Pace of Taking Health Services of Drugs Abuses	28
Adjustments Problem of Abuses in Family and Society	29
Staying Time of Respondents at Home	29
Family Behaviors for Drugs Abusers	31
Community Behaviors with Drug Abuses	32
Reform and Betterments Way for Drugs Abuses	33
Need of Rehabilitation Centre for Removing Habit of Drugs Abuse	36
Summary of Findings	37
Chapter V: Conclusion and Red Recommendations	40-42
Conclusions	40
Recommendations	41
Recommendation for Practice Relation	41
Recommendation for National Policy	42
Recommendation for Further Research	42
References	
Appendix	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page
1.	Age Composition of Respondents	17
2.	Education Status of Respondents	18
3.	Occupational Status of their Parents	19
4.	Age first Use of Drug	20
5.	Types of Drugs First Experience	21
6.	Current Use of Drugs	22
7.	Sources of Taking Drugs in Daily of Respondents	23
8.	Taking Time of Drugs in Daily of Respondents	24
9.	Effecting Factors of Drugs Use of Respondents	25
10.	Reason of Taking Drugs of Respondents	26
11.	Health problem of Drugs Abuser or Respondents	27
12.	Place of Taking Health Services of Drugs Abuse	28
13.	Staying Time of Respondents at Home	30
14.	Family Behaviors for Drug Abuse	31
15.	Community Behaviors with Drugs Abuses	33
16.	Dependency level on drugs of Respondents	35
17.	Role of Rehabilitation center for Removing Habit of Drug Abuse	36

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ATS	Amphetamine types stimulants
DCP	Drug control program
HIV	Human immune virus
IDUS	Injected immune virus
INGO	International non-government organizations
IT	Information technology
MOHP	Ministry of health and populations
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
VDC	Village development committee

Chapter I: Introduction

Background of the Study

Drug is a medicine we take same drug to care from any disease when we are sick. Misuse of the drug repeatedly is caused drug abuse. It is also substance that affects the function of living cells drug. Abuse is known as taking more than the recommendation dose of prescription drug without medical supervision or using illegal substance brown sugar cannabis heroin etc. Though alcohol and cannabis are not legal people are adopting this habits to friend circle due to lack of love from the family members curiosity, desire for entertainments. Family problem in the Nepalese context. It is also directly and indirectly impact to harmful development process, social adoption process, social mutual process and peace process. In present drug abuse problem was main problem for the nation.

The incidence of drug abuse among children and adolescents is higher than the general population. This is notably because youth is a time for experimentation and identity forming. In developed countries drug abuse among youth is generally associated with particular youth subculture and lifestyle. This cause and acceptance by members of the subculture of drugs and their use. An Asia figures of drug abuse are hard to find but after cannabis Amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) are the most commonly uses among children and youth. There have been various studies carried out in the region regarding drug abuse. A 1990 study of eight cities in seven provinces of China showed that over a half of heroin abuses are below 25 years of age. A school survey conducted in 2009 among students aged 12 to 21 years in Vietnam report 48 percent lifetime for ATS Melinda Smith cited in Subedi 2010.

Some people are able to use recreational or prescription drug without ever experiencing negative consequences or addiction for many others substance use can cause problems of home school and relationships leaving you feeling isolated helpless or ashamed. If you are worried about your own friend or family members drugs use its important to know that help is available hearing about the nature of drug abuse and addiction how it depends what it looks like and why it can have such a powerful hold will give you a better understanding of the problem and how to best deal with it. People experiment with drugs for many different reasons. Many first try drugs out of curiosity to have a good time because friends are looking it or effects to improve at hepatic performance or case another problem such as stress anxiety or depression use doesn't automatically lead to abuse and there is no

specific level at which drug use moves from casual to problematic the varies by individual. Drug abuse and addiction is less about the amount of substance consumed or the frequency and more to do with the consequence of drug use. No matter how often or how little you are consuming life your drugs use is causing problem in our life at work, school, were or in drugs abuse or addition problem there for in Nepal it is a common problem of the urban area. Many adolescents are victims to drugs addiction behavior he/she were not care for his/her life, adjustment to society and neighborhood.

Drugs addiction is a one of the complex issue of developing and in developing countries and negative social issue and problem in the society and nation. Mainly effected by the drugs abuse in the urban areas. Youngsters and adolescents are impacting by the drug abuse victim. There easily accepted to friend behaviors imitating to harmful behavior. This condition is very harmful for us nation. In present drugs abuse is affected to many people and it's more of the influencing factors like social economic and culture which leads to different social problem of the society.

Statement of the Problem

The world is the more comfortable and small because the rapidly development of science and IT sectors. And harmful being life style has more comfortable and modern the human being are use of modern technology for passing the easy life and good health. Modern societies are also affected for modern muses miss behaviors of new generation it emerges the gap new generation and old generation for editing the social behaviors and human relationships. Generally, negative approaches spreading in the society and human being new generation are editing behavior to one self. Generally, they are adopting to inhabit, miss behaviors with related behaviors. Therefore, many problem are creating in the society. And many people are victim to social evils. In presents drug abuse is worldwide common problem for youngsters, and adolescents. In Nepal main cities are victim of drug addiction. Generally, drugs addicted are welcome to new comer drugs abuser. Drugs abuse problem is spreading like as a wood fire of drought season. Drugs is a medicine but human misuse it. If human misuse this problem from society and nation. We are able to give good lesion for well use of drug. We know that drug abuse is one of the common problem of world nation society.

The incidence of drug abuse among children are adolescents higher than the general population. This is notably because youth is time for experiments and identify forming. In developed countries drugs abuse among younger is generally associated with particular youth

sub-culture and lifestyle. A 1996 study of eight cities. In seven provinces of China Showed that over halves of heroin abuse are below is year of age a school survey conducted in 1994 among students ageist 21 years; this use of certain drugs such as whitener, alcohol tobacco hard and sub-drugs is especially white spread among street children working children and trafficked children but there is currently lack of revisable data in drugs abuse amongst children (cited in outline foundation on 2012)

A with many other condition and diseases invariability to addiction differs from person genes. Family and social environment all plays area in addiction, risk factors like as family history addiction. Abuse, neglect, as other traumatic experience in children mural disorders. Early use of drugs smokingoor injecting a drug may increase its addictive potential. People who experiment with drugs continue to use them because the substance either makes them feel good, or stops them from feeling bad in many cases, however, there is a fine line between regular use and drug abuse and addiction vary few addicts are alone to recognize when have crossed that line. While frequency or the amount of drugs consumed don't in themselves consistent drug above addiction, they can often be indictors of drug – related problem. The good news is that with the right treatment and support, you can counteract the discursive effect of drug use and region control of life. The first obstacle is to recognize, and admit have a problem or listen to loved ones who are often better alone to see the negative attitudes drug use in having on ever life

In Nepal. ANarconan survey revealed that 50.26 percent of patients coming in for treatment were introduced for drug at a young age below 14 years. According to another report 17.3% of the people involved in drug and substance abuse in Nepal, are below do years. Heroin opium. Alcohol. Ganja and brown sugar are the most common drug beings abused by adolescents, in Nepal. A survey shows that of all alcohol ganja, opium use 8 percent and I percent are below the age of eighteen. An emerging trend about child drug abusers is the sense of a cocktail of drug through injection and often sharing the same needle, which increase their rise go HIV infection overall 0.5 percent and 3.5 percent of total treatment seekers in various states were children (Arcoren, 2012)

Nepal is newly developing countries many people are lack of education, economic and positive awareness and Nepal is also multicultural and ethnic, religion. It has direct effected by human imitating behavior. Nepal has many social problem and services. Which effect the further generation. Study area has also above scenario. The study area isnewly.

Creating urban areas. The urban area as spread to the negative and positive impacts. it is not well management for dream urban area . There are haphazardly imitating the development activities. Drug abuse is also complex problem of those urban area. Drug abuse are increasing the day to day. There are imitating the negative habit. There are also complex problem of these area spreading the social evils day to day. The research will find out drug abusers head the condition and also social benefits impacts.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of the research was to study the overall conditions of drug abuse and it is effect an adolescent health following are the specific objectives.

1. To find out the situation of the drugs abuser.
2. To identify the health problem of drug abusers.
3. To identify the measure to overcome the problems of drugs abuse

Significance of the Study

Adolescents and youngster are dignity of the nation if adolescence and youngster had been addicting many bad habitual action the nation has been gave to the more problematic agenda also government developing activities has been going to the slow motion. Therefore, Nepalese people are aware from the drug abuse. In present, Drug addicted problems were worldwide problems and also many Nepalese adolescents and youngsters were suffering from the drug addiction problems. They were sending to the rehabilitation center but government of Nepal has not able to control the situation. This situation is the more sensitive for the government of Nepal. In this research the researcher study the how Nepalese adolescents were adding cited and why Nepalese's adolescents were addicted? Nowadays drug abuse is high risk condition is urban areas of Nepal. Therefore the significance of study will be following areas.

1. This study would help to found out the overall situation of drugs abuse and identity the health problem of drug abusers in Chhabisharea of Bajhang District. This study used to stakeholder's local social workers and rural representatives for mitigating the drug abuser also could use for rehabilitation center.
2. This study would provide guidelines for the planners, policy makers, stakeholders, social workers and local development INGO's NGO agencies to improve the drug abuse problem.

3. It would be useful for solving problems of the drug abuse issue.
4. The study would provide guidelines to the research for further studies of the various issues of their drug abuse.

Delimitation of the Study

This study has its own limitations due to time and resources, so it is limited only to a particular area which could be investigated within the limit of the researcher's capacity, it will be delimitation to the following area.

1. The study was conducted only in the Lawda area of Bajhang district.
2. The study was focused on the drug abuser's situation and their health problem.
3. The adolescents were included in this study.
4. The study was only on adolescents of the Lawda area of Bajhang district.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Abuse. Improper treatment use for bad purpose, misuse.

Addiction. A pathological relationship to mood offering experience that has life-damaging consequences.

Adolescents. Age after puberty, a teenager, immature.

Drug. A substance used to treat an illness, a symptom or modify a chemical process in the body for a specific purpose.

Health. A state of wellbeing or balance often physical but sometimes also mental and social the overall of function of an organism from the cellular level to the social level.

Knowledge. The act of knowing about something; general understanding or familiarity with a subject place, situation made aware of something.

Prevention. The act of preventing or hindering: obstruction of action.

Rehabilitate. To return to good health after illness, addiction.

Treatment. Medical care for an illness or injury.

Chapter II : Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework

Literature review is the blue print of research work. Literature review play vital role in beginning to end of research work. Therefore, literature review is one of the essential parts of research work. Health status and Drug abuse are the most sensitive issue of world. In this study, he researcher is reading and citation of resources like as books. Journal, thesis and study report are reviewed, presentation and citation here.

Theoretical Literature

Drug addiction is a dependence on an illegal drug or a medication. When you are addicted, you may not be able to control your drug use and may continue using the drug despite the its harms causes. Drug addiction causes an intense craving for the drug. You may want to quit but most people find they can't do it. What starts as casual use leads to drug addiction. Drug addiction can cause serious, long-term consequences, including problems with physical and mental health, relationships, employment and the law (mayo clinic, 2014).

“In recent years, NarconenNepal has provided their vital since to our people. The students who attend Narconendrug education classes graduate enlighten and aware of the truth about drugs-just as every Nepalese youth should be. In fact, with hundreds of thousands of students in our school and universities now educated by Narconen, you are creating a generation that can define itself against drug and save our culture and all while your drug rehabilitation work has forever changed the lives of former addicts and their families. And so it is with the creation of this center, I support your efforts to make Nepal and drug freeefforts (vice president nandakishor pun).

In Punjab the numbers are ridiculous nearly 80% of its youth are severely addicted to drugs that are out of every child Mumbai, Hyderabad and other cities around the country are quickly gaining a reputation for their drug usages, and the population in each of these continues to grow. Delhi is filled with rehab centers trying to keep up with the flow of addicts over zoo center across our country work together to nurse addicts back into healthy productive life style but addiction is becoming too much for India solving this problem won't be easy either but he solution will come in the form of better youth addiction centers currently, only 33percent of the 580 centers instead on our site offer youth de addiction. This must change if India hopes to save its youth (India's youth problem, 2008).

In solution the community needs to promote healthy life styles through personal and cultural practices, by setting an example of health journey will discourage damaging and dangerous lifestyle and promoting social interaction between old and young can only be done in a social environment. Create this environment through organized activities that all ages can partake in focus on developing the fundamentals of your community. Education, health and social sciences, housing, sanitation and income generating activities are important ideas to focus in on (Drug abuse cited in Acharya, 2009).

While experimenting with drugs doesn't automatically lead to drug abuse. Early use is a risk factor for developing more serious drug abuse and addiction. Risk of drug abuse also increase greatly during time of transition, such as changing schools, making or divorce. The challenge for parents is to distinguish between the normal of them volatile, ups and downs of the teen years and the red flags of substance abuse (Robinson cited in Maharjan, 2005)

A maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress as manifested by one the occurring within a 12 month. recurrent substance use resulting in a failure major role obligations at work, school or home recurrent substance related legal problem, continued substance use despite having persistence or recurred up social or interpersonal problem causes or exacerbated by the effect substance (cited in America P.S . 2014)

Drug addiction has many bad effect on our health and other aspect of our life. An addicted person become a problem for a many family, friends and the society, when person lacks money to buy drugs then he/she involved in stealing fighting and others criminal activities. those person loose respect in the family and society, drug addiction also damage brain liver digestive system lungs heart and several other organs ultimately that person dies early . We must remain far ways from those drugs (Yadav, 2068)

Nepal is one of the poorest country in the world. It share porous borders with India and the resulting free flow of goods and people is used to conceal trafficking in drugs and human beings. There is multiple report of high drugs related HIV sex-prevalence especially among IDUs in the Kathmandu valley of 70%. Considering the extent of the drug abuse driven nature of the HIV epidemic in Nepal, there is a paucity of responses to drug demand reduction(the impact of current harm reduction initiatives has not been assessed market 2012)

Depending upon strengths to intoxicate a user for the mentioned drug can be categorized into two groups, hard drugs are strong drug in nature and can be physical dependency in addicts and one or two doses of hard drugs mask its user and addict. Its examples are morphine and heroin (Popularly known as brown sugar smack, White powder and golden sugar). Soft drugs are mind in nature in comparison to hard drugs. They produce only psychological dependence in an addict such as Ganja, Charesh and Marjuna etc. (Koirala, 2012)

Societies in all parts of the world have used substances that suppress pain and sorrow and also provide pleasure when consumed. People take drugs in different ways in different societies. Drugs users frequently abuse several different types of substances. Nepal is not an exception to this phenomenon. Now heroin (brown sugar, smack), Codeine, morphine and a number of natural and synthetic mind altering drugs or psychotropic substances are found in it.

Common use among both young and adult Nepalese people. It is believed that Ganga bhang and cheres are found in religious usage in Nepalese society. People have been using those since very beginning. It has been clearly mentioned in the Hindu religious book that god Siva used to smoke such drug for the mediation. These are different types of drug. Which have different influential effects. The drugs affect the control nervous system of human body when consumed. The drug both illicit and licit or prescribed belong to narcotic or psychotropic. Drug abuse administration of the drug through smoking, smelling, inhaling, swallowing, chasing and injecting (Dhital 2010)

Empirical Literature

Kumar (2006) conducted a research on the title "social and health implication of ganja cultivation on youth of Anar V. D. C Lekgaun. The objective of the study was to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of ganja abuser / smoker / addict or to analyze the condition of ganja cultivation, to find out the reason behind ganja cultivation to analyze the adjustment problem of ganja smoker/ addict or abuser in the family and society. Health of youth people. The researcher had used non-probability technique. The main tool of the data collection was interview schedule. Majority in comparison of regular smoker among regular smoker 50 percent said that they lose concentration when they didn't smoke Ganja for entire day major reason of smoker for smoking Ganja is due to curiosity i.e 66.7 percent.

Lama (2006) conducted a research on the title “factors leading to drug addiction in bharatpur municipality chitwan ” the objective of the study were to find out the social-economic characteristics of the respondent to example the leading factors to drug addiction to find the effect of drug in their health . The research had applied census method. The main tool of data collection was structural interview schedule. Major finding of research were most of the addicts were between the age group of (21-25) years. Which was 39.5 percent, majority of the addicts (59.9%) were from joint family. the method of administrating drug were injection (39. %) smoking (29.1%) sniffing (18.6%) and multi procedure method (17.4%) most of the drug addicts (58.1%) used Ganga first time.

Rana (2010) conduct to research on the title “factor leading to drug addiction and its health effect among adolescent of aanandavanv.d.crupandehi the objective of the study were to find out knowledge of the study will be exploring the factor leading of drugs abdication among adolescent the study will be useful to educational policy, curriculum designer, administrator policy parents psychologist councilor doctor health worker and health and educational related person and organizations the research will be enlighten and guide to the parents to care their children the research will be helpful for further research . The research had applied descriptive and quantitative method. The main tool of data collection was questionnaire and interview schedule. Major finding of research were most of the respondents mother illiterate, while was 66.35% percent, the data show that most of the respondents were students. While 87.23 percent, the majority of respondent 28.25 percent were Magar cast the data shows that most of the respondent family major occupation was agriculture, while 46.66 percent.

The common source of drugs money was the family there has been a clear trends to toward the infection of buprenorphine by abusers who smoke heroin or drink codeine cough syrup. The reasonable cited for switching to injections were the unavailability and raising cost of non -inject able drugs and the easy availability and relative cheapness of inject able. About a half of the injectable. About a half of the injecting drug user commonly reported sharing injecting equipment in adequately cleaned water over a half of IDUS report visiting needle exchange program of two of the study sites where such program was available. Infection by the immune deficiency virus appears to be low among IDUS, although systematic surveillance is absent. Two thirds of the sample had experienced sexual intercourse. The last sex panther reports by responds were commercial sex workers. Wives or girlfriend. Condom use was low with primary partners and relatively high with sex workers.

Treatment facilities, mostly located in the central urban areas of the country. An overwhelming majority of drug abusers felt the need to stop abusing drugs. Cost effective drug treatment and HIV prevention program for IDUs are urgently needed in all areas of the country (Kafle, 2006).

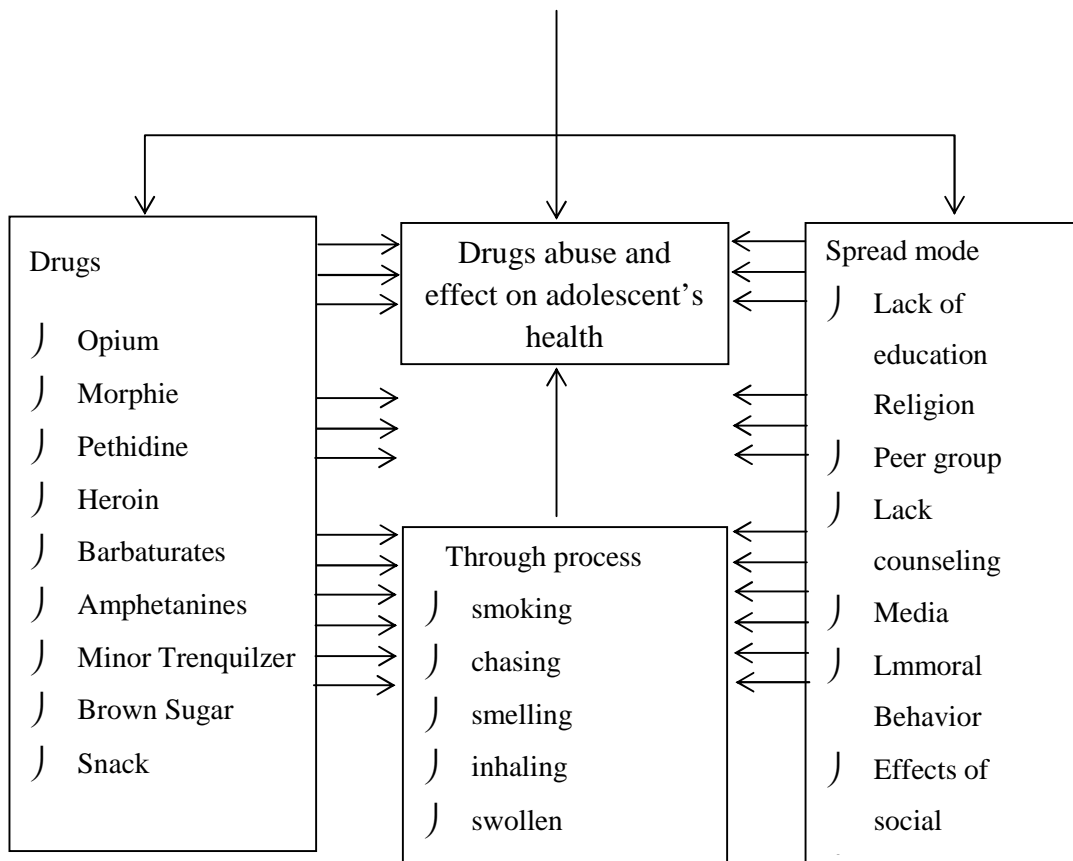
Implication of the Review for the Study

When any students, scholar, researcher are re-investigate, compare, inquiry and innovation of new theory and technology is called research. The research is a conducted in different fields in the different objectives. In the research work the researcher have to study the different resources. The review of the literature is the foundation and blue print of the research. Generally, any researcher cannot able to success on finalization of the research, when researcher have not study the related literature. Therefore, researcher have to review of the literature while starting to ending of the research work. Even though the review of the literature work is not easy to any researcher because review of the literature can create the new ideas for will conducting of research work. Therefore in this research work there are many literatures reviewed by the researcher. The books, journal, thesis, newspaper, scholar's articles and related resource books are reviewed by the implication of the literature in the research work for starting of research work, selection of the research title, selection of methodology, decides to the delimitation of study, finalization of the objectives also review of the related literature. The implications of review of related literature will also help to the analysis and interpretation of the result.

Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a mirror of the research. It is also blue print of the research. It is explained about the relationship of the research variables dependent and independent variables. Conceptual framework is also guide research and researcher. Dependent variables are responsible for bringing about change in phenomena. If research is not confirming to research variables the research cannot able to finish the research. Therefore conceptual frame work is as follows.

Conceptual Framework



In this research drug is dependent variable and opium. Heroine. Barbiturate. Amphetamine. Mine tranquilizer. Brown sugar. Smack ganja/chares are independent variables. Spread is dependent variable and lack of education. Religion. Peer group. Lack of consoling, media. Immoral behavior. Effect of social evils. Lack of social security. Irresponsible parents. Maladjustment in social evils. Are independent variables through process is dependent variable are interrelate for betterment of drug problem and main foundation of this research.

Barbiturates are a group in the class of known as sedative –hypnotics. Which generally describes their sleep including and anxiety decreasing affects. It can be dangerous because the correct doses of it difficult to predict. Drug user use these drugs though inhaling

Minor tranquilizer is a drug used to reduce stress and tension without reducing mental clarity. Drug user use these drugs though by swallowed and inhaling. Effect of minor tranquilizer is collapses of memory and lowering inhibitions, show breathing weakness and coma.

Amphetamines is using though inhaling, smoking and swallowed. it uses in sleeping disorder and behavior syndrome called minimal brain dysfunction .also use in weight control and sports person use for their betterment in field. Effect of abuse amphetamine is muscle pain vomiting diarrhea, rapid breathing high / low blood pressure, urine production kidney failure.

Opium morphine heroine brown sugar smack is highly narcotic drugs. The drug users are using these drugs through by smoking. Inhaling and swallowed .Using these kind of drugs users faces body pain breathing problem blood pressure problem, vomiting dizziness. Kidney failure, heart attack etc. Drugs users are using are using these drugs through swallowed. Users feeling vomiting dizziness. Suffering from constipation. Urinary retention after using these drugs.

Drugs abuse is a harmful behavior for human being but drugs but drugs abusers are blindly imitating these behavior. They have different types of obligation and pressure. These variables interrelated for inquire of this research title and betterment of drug user

Chapter III : Methods and Procedures of the Study

The basis of good research depends on paying attention to certain essential elements if such elements are ignored. The research will open the criticism and serious questions may be raised about the quality of the findings. Good study depends on addressing these points. Methodology is the techniques used in collecting data and the other hand is a system of rules and procedures on which research is based which claims for knowledge and evaluated.

Research Design

The research design is the blue print that guides the research in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting observations. It allows inferences concerning causal relationships and defines the domain of applicability. The research design is also the conceptual or road map of the research. If research cannot consist the research design the research cannot be well recognizing and well investing of subject. Therefore, this study was data also quantitative research design. Because of this study was descriptive nature and interpretation, describe and analysis systematically to the nature of data.

Population of the Study

Population is defined as totality of the elements under study, the elements may be persons, house heads, school and institution etc. A population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the research. Population may be called as study population or target population for practical purpose it is also called population of the study. In this research, study area was located in Bajhang district. The study area of Lekguin Rural Development ward no. 6 & 7, where the total household is 326 & population of Lekguin Rural Development is 11527 (BS2077) and male population is 1209 & female population is 4076. Adolescents population is 2104 in the study area. In this study Adolescents are study population and 13% of the population is the target population of the study.

Study Area/Fields

In present, research was conducted in many areas like as social, technical, new explore and university level. This study area has mainly Lekguin in Bajhang district and field of young. Therefore, actually this research was conducting in social area and also main

problems for urban areas. This area has drug abuse. The researcher has only focus on this field and criteria if title.

Sampling Procedures and Sampling Size

Sampling procedure and sample size are one of the important works of the research. If researcher do not follow rule of the selecte sample size the researcher cannot able to the representative of the univere population. Therefore, researcher has to follow of sample rulee. In this study, the study area would have selected purposively. The total population of Lekguin Rural Development 6&7 4076. Among them 305 respondents were selected for the study by snow bal sampling method. They were respondents 15, 5 of the total study population of this Rural Development in this research known respondents were played the vital roletto known other unknown respondents.

Data Collection Tools

For this research the researcher used interview schedule as data collection tool, a set of close and open type of questionnaire were used in interview schedule to collect information from respondents in additional structured interview schedule divided into different sections as well as objectives base. The data collection tool was based on descriptive and quantitative nature.

Finalization of the Tools

After preparing the interview schedule, the interview schedule was pretested. Among the 10 known respondents in the nearest study area. After then, interview schedule was revised and modified as per the result. The researcher consulted with the supervisor for necessary corrections and improvement of the tools.

Data Collection Procedures

The researcher tool the response letter from the department then went to study area and consult to the related subject. The data collection was based on interview schedule. The interview was interview by known to unknown respondents.

Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

After the completion of data collection. The data analysis and interpretation were based on data processing, editing and coding methods and data were tabulated in sequential order according to the purpose of study. The collected data were converted into numerical and percentage. The data were tabulated and showed the figure in the nature of research, then after, tabulated data were interpreted on the basis of research objectives.

Chapter IV: Analysis and Interpretation of Results

This chapter with the collected information in an organized from Analysis and interpretation of data is an important process in every research. In the data processing the filled question schedule and carefully checked to remake the possible error and re-consistencies in the raw data. After editing the raw data .necessary data presented in the texting the form of table, percentage and figure Finally the data are interpreted according to the need of study. This chapter is divided by the on the basis of research objective

General information and status of Respondents

We have to well manage to collect information because we are managing the information sequential order, the research work have well managed in this sub meaning information has presenting on the basis of sequential order and interrelated f or well analyzing og drug abuse information. Generally research begin to the question problem and the enthusiasm. We are being careful this situation because many information collects with respondents while collecting information I research in research area. Respondent's general information and their health condition were interrelated for well analyzing of drug information. The research has pa attention for presenting of collected information and data.

Age Composition of Respondents:

Table 1

Composition of Respondents

Age of Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percent
12to13	24	11.65
14to15	43	20.87
16to17	51	24.75
18to19	62	30.09
20to21	26	12.62
Total	206	100.00

Above table shows that the most of the respondents were age 18 to 19 and 11.65 percent of the respondents were 12 to 13 age group. The 24.75 percent of respondents were 16 to 17 year age group and the 20.87 percent of respondents were 14 to 15 year age group. The 12.62 percent of respondents were 20 to 21 year age group. The majority respondents were 14 to 19 years.

The above information suggested that the most of the people are involved in different habits from different way in teenage time. They are not conforming their right path for future and not majority from how to performing the right habit above age composition also clear that most if the boys and girls are involving different habits in teenage time but they are not their only decision. They are blindly imitating their peers. Therefore, we have to pay attention for well habit of teenage.

Education Status of Respondents

Table 2

Education Status of Respondents

Level of education	Number of Respondents	Percent
Primary education	44	21.35
Secondary education	73	35.43
Higher education	49	23.78
None	40	19.41
Total	206	100.00

The information in table 2 shows that the 35.43% of respondents were having the secondary education and 23.78% of respondents were having the higher education. The 21.35% of respondents were having primary education and 19.41% of respondents were not having any education.

Above information shows that the most of the respondents were having secondary and higher education. Hence, new generation have a gain school education and street children and marginalized children weren't having education. Therefore, education level could influence in drug abuse.

Occupational Status of their Parents

Table 3

Occupational Status of their Parents

Occupation	Numbers of Father	Percent	Number of Mother	Percent
Agriculture	73	35.43	86	4.74
Business	39	18.93	22	10.67
Private job(M) House wife	33	16.01	36	17.47
Government job	18	8.73	11	5.33
Unknown	31	15.04	35	16.99
None	13	6.31	16	7.76
Total	206	100.00	206	100.00

Above table 3 shows that the 35.43 percent of respondents were involved in agriculture and the 41.74 percent of respondent's mother were involved in agriculture. The 18.93 percent of respondents were involved in business and the 10.67 percent of respondent's mother were involved in business. The 16.01 percent of respondent's father were involved in private job and 17.47 percent of respondent's mother were house wife. The 8.73 percent of respondent's father were involved in government job. The 15.04 percent of respondent's father were involved in unknown job and the 16.99 percent of respondent's mother were involved in unknown job. The 6.31 percent of respondents have no their father and the 7.76 percent of respondents have not their mother. The above information provide that, which parents have not enough time for their children, their children are involving indifferent bad habits, that's why occupational status of their parents were influenced equality to drug abuse.

Age at First Use of Drug. The human are most intelligent kinds of world and they are having and behaving different behavior, practice by different forms and different environmental effecting faction. Children are initial stage of human being and children are not fit from themselves. They are confusing for social adjustment and want wrong or right for behaving each other and themselves. They are unknowingly taking different behaviors and

forming of behavior themselves but effect to the local environmental adjusting factor. This period is a foundation stage for well future of human being. Drug is a harmful for health and disturbing for social function. The age at first use of drug is a presented in table 4.

Table 4

Age at first Use of Drug

Age	Numbers of Respondents	Percent
10	13	6.31
11	24	11.65
12	16	7.78
13	18	8.73
14	29	14.07
15	23	11.16
16	15	7.28
17	21	10.19
18	27	13.10
19	9	4.36
20	7	3.39
21	4	1.94
Total	206	100.00

The data in table 4 shows that the 13.10 percent of respondents were use of at first when age 18 and 14.07 percent of respondents were use of drug at first when age of 11 and 11.16 of respondents were use of drug at first when age of 15. The 10.19 percent of respondents were use if drug at first when age of 17 and the 8.73 percent of respondents were use of drug first age of 13. The 7.76 percent of respondents were use of drug at first when get age of 12 and the 7.28 percent of respondents were use of drug at first when age of 16. The 6.31 percent of respondents were use of drug at first when age of 10 and 4.36 percent of

respondents were use of drug at first when age of 19. The 3.39 percent of respondents were use of drug at first when age of 20 and the 1.94 percent of respondents were use of drug at first when age 21.

It shows that the children are exposed to from the young age when they are free from their parents and given enough waist time from their parents. Peer pressure and social fashion is a main increasing and spreading drug users to young age. The most of the children use drug at first when they are age of 14 and 18.

Types of Drugs First Experience. People have taken drug for fashion and interest. They are unknowingly use of drug but after when are take drug, they are smart feeling with drug abusers and anywhere. It is not well Drug is harmful for human and more dangerous for development of children but many young behavior for young people because drug impact of human body function directly and human function is a gradually dependent in drug. Many young people have taken drugs for experience and fulfill their curiosity. Drug abusers are schooling and pressing of their peers for use of drugs. Types of drugs first experience is a presented in table 5.s

Table 5
Types of Drugs First Experience

Types of drugs	Number of Respondents	Percent
Cannabis	104	50.47
Opium and opiates	4	1.94
Tranquilizers	29	14.07
Other	36	17.47
Medical medicine	28	13.59
Heroin	5	2.42
Total	206	100.00

Were first experience with cannabis and the lowest (1.94 percent) of research were first experience with opium and opiate. The 17.47 of respondent first experience with glue, boot polish index kerosene and petrol and the 14.07 of respondent were first experience with medical and medicine and the 2.42 of respondents were first experience with it shows that the types of drugs commonly used by the respondent cannabis the most common drug followed by other inhaling drug such as glue boot polish index the first two types of among are less expensive and easily asses with the other types of drugs are more expensive and not affordable

Current Use of Drugs. Drugs use is the most harmful mal practice in any society. It deteriorates both physical and mental health of any user is also associated with crimes. Boon as domestic violence sexual harassment and theft and robbery. It directs impact to further generation and society is not sustained of society from the problem drug abuses the current use of drug is presented in table 6.

Table 6
Current use of drug

Types of drug	Number of respondents	Percent
Cannabis	81	39.32
heroin	3	1.45
Opium and opiates	20	9.70
medical medicine	63	30.58
Tranquilizers	15	7.28
Other (glue boot polish index kerosene petrol)	24	11.65
Total	206	100

The information in table 6 shows that the 39.32 percent of respondent were current use of cannabis drugs and the 30.58 percent of respondent were current use of medical drugs. The 11.65 percent of respondent were current use of other drugs such as glue. Boot polish index kerosene and petrol and the 9.28 percent of respondent use of opium and the 7.28

percent respondent were use of tranquilizer drugs and the 1.45 percent of respondents was use of heroin drugs. The most of the respondent stated that the cannabis that the cannabis and heroin is a best drug for using.

It suggested that the commonly respondent are use of cannabis and medical medicine because this types of drug is an easily available in the local market. The secondary way is also use of drug by respondent. They are using of drugs which drugs are easily available in the local market. They are using of drug by recommendation of peers and drug abuser. The drug buyer are also affecting factor for use of drugs most of the respondent state they are regularly use of cannabis medical medicine and other sources and which drugs are easily available for their situation and interest and majority respondent state that the use of drug method are different and they are use of them according to drug types .

Source of Taking Drugs for Respondents. People take drug because they want to change something about their lives. Here are some of the reason young people have gave for taking drugs. Such as to fit in to peer groups relax to receive freedom. to seem grown up to fit in to peer group are a solution but eventual the drug become the problem different as it may be to face one's problem, the consequence of drugs use are always worse than the problem are is trying to solve with them . The realanswer is to get the facts and not to take drug in the place. sources of taking drugs is a main problem to spreading drug abuser becomes because while there are no any sources of taking drugs, drugs abuser are not increasing hence, sources of taking drugs are increasing for only business they have not responsible for reduce and mitigating of drugs abuse . Sources of taking drugs for respondent are a tabulated in table 7.

Table 7

Sources of Taking Drugs for Respondents

Sources of drugs	Number of respondent	Percent
Medical/pharmacy	63	30.58
Shop	26	12.62
Drugs seller	61	29.61
Friends	54	26.21
Other	2	0.97
Total	206	100

The above table 7 shows that the 30.58 percent respondent was taking sources of drug to pharmacy\ medical and the 29.61 percent of respondent were taking sources of drug to drugs seller. The 26.21 percent of respondent were taking sources of drugs to friends and the 12.21 percent of respondent were taking sources of drugs to shop and the 0.97 percent respondent was taking sources of drugs to other

It shows that respondent are taking drugs commonly from pharmacy and drugs seller. When we have not block and band this sources of drugs in anyway. We are not success reduce and mitigating drugs problem from society.

Taking Time of Drug in Daily of Respondents. The most of the urban areas youngsters are involving in bad habits such as alcoholism, chewing cigarette, use of drugs, rubbed and theft. They are involving criminal activities to knowing and unknowingly. These are social evils and also called social problems. Many social evils and social problems are impact for society and new generation behavior. Hence, youngsters are involving unproductive sector and they are not serious for their future activities. They have not any plan and aim for their wellness of future. That behavior is an affecting factor of society for development of nation. Boys and girls are regularly taking drugs when they are not sick. If drugs abusers are regularly taking drugs. They are suffering from many health problems and increasing development of body function to the drugs and increasing use of drugs of drug abusers. The taking time if drugs in daily of respondents is a presented in table 8.

Table 8

Taking Times of Drugs of Respondents

Taking times of drugs	Number of Respondents	Percent
1 to 2 times	19	9.2
2 to 4 times	81	39.32
4 to 6 times	96	46.60
6 to 10 times	9	4.36
10 times and above	1	0.48
Total	206	100.00

The data in table 8 shows the 46.60 percent of respondents were having drugs of 4 to 6 times and the 39.32 percent of respondents were having drugs of 2 to 4 times. The 9.23 percent of respondents were having drugs 1 to 2 times and the 4.36 percent of respondents were having drugs of 6 to 10 times and the 0.48 percent of respondents were having of 10 times above.

It suggested that the most of the respondents is having 4 to 6 times and also majority respondents are having drugs 2 to 4 times. That respondent's drugs taking behavior are not satisfactory. The researcher clear that the respondents are lightly server condition of drugs

abuser and they are more addicted for drugs use. This behavior is a directly and indirectly impact for drug user's health. Gradually, health condition is a loss from the fresh and well health condition to the impact of drug use.

Effect of Drugs Use of Respondents. Human being is intelligence creature of the world because they have systematic living ways. The right use of natural things by using different method. Human being are societal because they live in society and their community. In the society different social problems and evils are there. The social problems are direct impact for social function. The basic problem is increasing day by day while social problems are not remove from society. Therefore, youngster is imitating the different bad habits due to the many effecting factor of bad habits. The effecting factor of drug use of respondents is a tabulated in table 9.

Table 9

Effecting Factor of Drugs Use of Respondents

Effecting factor of drugs	Number of Respondents	Percent
Peer pressure	105	50.97
Blindly imitating to friends behavior	76	36.89
Effecting from advertisement	8	3.88
Frustration from life	14	6.79
Other	3	1.45
Total	206	100.00

The above table shows that the most of the (50.97 percent) respondents were effecting from peer pressure to use of drugs and the 36.89 percent of respondents were blindly imitating of friends of behavior is effecting factor of drugs use. The 6.79 percent respondents were frustration from life is an effecting factors of a drug use and the 3.88 percent of respondents were effecting from advertisements to drugs use and the 1.45 percent of respondents were the effecting factor of drugs use.

It shows that the most of the respondents affected from drugs abuse due to the peer pressure and blindly imitating of friends behaviors. It also clear that all of the respondents have not follow the drugs self but they are affecting for many ways.

Reasons of Taking Drugs of Respondents. Generally, which parents have not enough time for their children, their children can be involving many put activities as well as bad habits bad habits is not inherent capacity of human being. That is an external part of activities of human being. Society forms with many communities and many cultural events and also running with always human being interest. Which community is not well formed, there are many bad habits. These bad activities are harmful for human being and society. The many obligated reasons are main factor to adopting bad habits of new generation youngster. Therefore, different society, different human has different reasons to adopting of drugs and regularly use of drugs. Reasons of taking drugs of respondents is a tabulated below 10.

Table 10

Reason of Taking Drugs of Respondents

Reasons of taking drugs	Number of Respondents	Percent
Lack of affection form parents	83	40.29
Lack of affection from family	27	13.10
No interest of reading	19	9.22
Peer pressure	67	32.52
Only for experience	10	4.85
Total	206	100.00

The data in table 10 shows that the 40.29 percent of respondents were adoption of drugs due to lack of attention from parents and the 32.5 percent of respondents were adopting of drug due to peer pressures. The 13.10 percent of respondents were adopting of drugs due to lack of attention from family and the 9.22 percent of respondents were adopting of drugs due to interest of reading. The 4.85 percent of respondents were adopting of drugs due to only for experience.

It shows that the family member are more responsible for the organizing of children behavior and to learn the right path for children. Because majority respondents are adopting of drugs due to lack of affection from parents and family. The other more respondent factor is a peer pressure for adopting of drugs abuse. Therefore, we have to pay attention for top to bottom where children are living and editing their daily activities. The collected information also shows that the majority respondents have taken drugs with their boyfriends, girlfriends and peers and the most of the respondents stated that they could not live without taking drugs because when they had took drugs, they have forget their tension and they feel relaxed.

Health Problems of Drugs Abuser or Respondents. Health is the most important factor of human life because if health is the loss, everything is loss. Everything have not available without health. Healthy people is a needed for nation and we have to needed of wealthy life. Is these many social problems are created by human, these social problem are direct impact to human life and social life. Drugs is a harmful substance for people and healthy life. It is a directly disturb of human function and human body function because drug abusers are depending on drugs day by day and their health condition is a looser on day by day. In the society and their life, the drug abusers are created the different problems and they are strongly and hardly facing to the bad activities in their society. Therefore, drug is a harmful for human if and social life. The collected information is tabulated in table 11.

Table 11

Health problem of Drug Abusers or Respondents

Health problems	Numbers of Respondents	Percent
Uneasiness	87	42.23
No interest to take food	31	15.04
No concentrates of mind	43	20.87
Loss of sleep	36	17.47
Like to move anywhere	9	4.36
Other Diseases		

Weight loss	53	25.72
Internally memory loss	75	36.40
Kidney-problem	2	0.97
STI disease	17	8.25
Other	59	28.64
Total	206	100.00

The above table 11 shows that the most of the 42.23 percent of respondents were no interest to take food due to their health problems and the 20.87 percent of respondents faceted that the loss of their health problems. The 17.47 percent of respondents started that the when we have uneasiness, we like to move anywhere and the 4.36 percent of respondents started that the collected information also show that the 25.72 percent of respondents were weight of loss of their health problems and the 36.40 percent of respondents were gradually memory loss of their health problems. The 28.64 percent of respondents were suffered by the STI disease and 0.97 percent of respondents were suffered by the kindly problem.

The collected information shows that the knowingly many people have taken drug and then they have addicted and they are identified in society as drug abuser. They have got facing many problems in the society and also their health. The collected information shows the all of the respondents have suffer by different disease and their condition is not well. The majority of respondents were slept in 3 to 4 per night and day and they have not fixed schedule for sleep and they are always depending on drugs.

Place of Taking Health Services of Drug Abuses. The collected information is a presented in table 12.

Table 12

Place of Taking Health Services of Drugs Abuses

Place of health services	Number of Respondents	Percent
Hospital	6	2.91

Pharmacy/medical	27	13.10
Health post	8	3.88
Health center	13	6.31
Sub health	2	0.97
None	150	72.8
Total	206	100.00

The information in table 12 shows that the highest percent (72.8 percent) of respondents have not taken any health services and the lowest (0.97 percent) percent of respondents have taken their services from sub health post. The 13.10 percent of respondents have taken their health services from medical/clinic/pharmacy and the 6.31 percent of respondents have taken of their health services from health center. The 3.88 percent of respondents have taken of their health services in health post and the 2.91 percent of respondents have taken of their health service from hospital.

It shows that the majority of respondent have not series and have not known what the good health is and how should in good health. Drug abuses have to needed well health check-up and all health services because they have suffered by many diseases and their immunity power and energy building capacity is losing day by day.

Adjustment Problems of Drugs Abuses in Family and Society

The fundamental theories of primary socialization theory is that normative and decant behaviors are learned social behavior products of the interaction of social, psychological and cultural characteristics and that norms for social behaviors, including drugs use are learned predominately in the contact of interactions with the primary drugs use are learned predominately in the contact of interaction with the primary socialization sources. During adolescence. Learning if social behaviors is frequently dominated by interaction with peer clusters. There are a numbers of additional postulates (Joseph. F el, 2012). Actually depending in the actual compound drug abuse may be lead to the health problems, mobility, injuries, unprotected sex, violence, death, motor vehicle accidents, suicides and physical

dependence of psychological and physical dependence of addiction. Therefore, it is creating the many social and family problems because day to day drug abusers have created the many problems and the problem rate is increasing day by day because they are physiologically distributing.

Staying Time of Respondents at Home. Gradually, drug abusers are facing many problems and they are involving in many criminal activities. They have not any seriousness because they are psychologically dependent on drugs. Gradually, they have not given enough time to their family because those who have not taken drugs that people have not agreed with drug abusers. Generally, drug abusers are staying outside of home; the collected information is tabulated in table 13.

Table 13

Staying Time of Respondents at Home

Staying time of home	Number of Respondents	Percent
About 2 hour	3	1.45
About 3 hour	6	2.91
About 4 hour	14	6.79
About 5 hour	19	9.22
About 6 hour	21	10.19
About 7 hour	13	6.31
About 8 hour	18	8.73
About 9 hour	13	6.31
At night	70	33.98
Anytime at home	1	0.48
Anytime outside of home	28	13.58
Total	206	100.00

The information in table 13 shows that the 33.38 percent of respondents stated that they are staying in only at night home and 13.38 percent of respondents stated that they are anytime outside of home. The 8.73 percent of respondents were about 8 hour staying at home and the 6.79 percent of respondents were staying about 4 hours of at home. The 6.31 percent of respondents were staying about 9 hours of at home and also 6.31 percent of respondents were staying about 7 hours of their home. The 9.22 percent of respondents were staying about 5 hours of their home and the 10.19 percent of respondents were staying about 7 hours of their home. The 2.91 percent of respondents were staying about 3 hours of their home and the 1.45 percent of respondents were staying about 2 hours of their home. The 0.48 percent of respondents stated that they are staying anytime at home.

It shows that most of the drug abuser are staying outside of home and they are involving in unproved and criminal activities. It is not productive and positive activity for youth, family, society and nation. The maximum drug abusers are staying of their home about 3 to 6 hours only. Anytime they are staying outside with peers, with drug abuses, with boy and girl friends. This is the main adjustment problems with their family and society because they have not took enough time with family and society.

Family behavior for Drug Abuses. Family is a small unit of society and ideal family is foundation of ideal society and family and society is an interrelated for organizing of family and societal behavior. Family is a first foundation of education for children. The children are learning to family of fundamental knowledge and process of social adjustment. In every family have own system and practice for conducting the family activities. Family are more responsible and are of the important factor of children for how to adjusted in society and which path is right and which is wrong path family members are responsible for children behavior became many behavior is learn from family of children. Social problems are start from family and many debated are created by every family. When family should be well, society should be well. Drug abuses are living in family and society. New drug abuses have facing the adjustment problems of their family. If presents have love of them, other members have not move of them. The collected information is tabulated in table 14.

Table 14
Family Behavior for Drug Abusers

Family behavior	Numbers of respondents	percent
Love	94	45.63
Isolated	5	2.42
Give guideline	25	12.13
Busy	4	1.94
Uneasy fell at home	54	26.21`
Debate	10	4.85
None	14	6.79

Total	206	100.00
--------------	------------	---------------

The data in table 14 shows that the 45.63 percent of respondents said that their family members are love of them and 26.21 percent of respondents have not easy feel at home because their family member's behavior are not well. The 12.13 percent of respondents said that the family member are given gridline for future of them and the 6.79 percent of respondents have not any feeling with family. The 4.85 percent respondents said that their family member are debate of them and the 2.42 percent of respondents said that their family member are isolated of them. The 1.94 percent of respondent's parents busy of their work and they have not given enough time of their children.

It shows that family member's behavior are more responsible for involving in drug abuses. The most of the respondent's family member are being positive to drug abuser for their betterment. Some family members are isolated drug abuses from family and some family members are debating to drug abuses for any task. The positive and negative behavior are being with drug abuses from family members because drug abuses are main problem of family. The family members getting bores sometimes but they support for betterment of drug abusers.

Community Behaviors with Drug Abuses. Community is a forms with a many families by own blood group and certain area. Community has a common objective and different aim. It is not isolated to anyone because social norms, value and customs with isolated to each other in anywhere. In every community we have living for knowingly and unknowingly in the community for requirement of community. In every community has a positive and negative tasks and issues someone is to follow everybody and someone is hated by every people. Therefore, someone is blindly imitating of negative and positive task. Drug abuse is one of the main social problem in every society and community. It is an increasing in community day to day. Many prevention programs work at the community level with civics, religious, law enforcement and other government organization to enhance anti-drug norms and pro-social behaviors. Many programs help with prevention effects across self-help social message through social work places, religious institutions and medical. This type of program is formed and organizing in community for betterment of community and well community. Community behaviors are responsible factor for increasing and decreasing of abuse problems

in the community and society because human attitudes and behaviors are more responsible for editing task. The collected information is tabulated in table 15.

Table 15

Community Behavior with Drug Abuses

Community behaviors	Numbers of Respondents	Percent
To love all of people	26	12.62
To isolated all of people	19	9.22
To see the types of people	68	33.9
To call the types everywhere of people	72	34.95
Other	21	10.19
Total	206	100.00

The above table shows that the 34.95 percent of respondents stated that the community people have to call the type everything and 33.9 percent of respondents stated that to see the bad eyes of people in community to drug abuses. The 12.62 percent of respondents stated that to love all of the people in community to drug abuses and to 10.19 percent of respondents state that the editing the other activities with drug abuses in community. The 9.22 percent of respondents stated that their community. Isolated all of people to drug abuses. The most of the respondents said that the peers and only drug abuses are their friends.

It shows that drug abuser are not good people for the community. Community people behaviors are not appropriate towards drug abuses. If drug abuses want to reform their habit, community people support them. Some community people have to pay attention for reduce and mitigating of drug abuse problem from the community because some people are involving in many organization and they have to suggest drug abuses drug is not good for health and for nation.

They are try to convince to drug abusers for mitigation of their bad habits and bright future. The most of the respondents want a bright life and they are ready to remove their bad habits for that they want help from society and family.

Reform and Betterment Way for Drug Abusers

Truly drug is a common social problem. It is directly impact to social function, human function and structure. It is not fruitful way of human being but drug abusers have feel the fruitfulness while they have taken drugs. It is spreading to very fast be community to another community. Therefore, drug abuse is not right path for youngsters and future of nation. It has to avoid and reduce from the society as the level of 100 percent. Hence, there are many rules, policy and programs has formed to the reform to the drug abuse problems and enhance to life of drug abusers but drug abuse problems are a dangers problem from the world. Drug abuse is creating many social problems and they have not easily accepted of each other drug abuse and criminality, intolerance and inhumanity, disused both natural and man-made pervade and degrade every segment of society. So daunting is this issue that effects to eliminate them are too often overshadowed by effects to merely contain the damage. Every 12 seconds another short age child experiments with illicit drugs for the first time again reminder of just now pervasive drug abuse is among young people. Therefore, we have to pay attention for betterment of drug abuses and the happiness.

People are experiment with drugs for many different reasons. Many first try drugs out of curiosity, to have a good time because friends are doing it or in an effect to improve athletic performance of ease another problem sum as stress, anxiety and depression. Use does not automatically lead to abuse and these is no specific level at which drugs use moves from causal to problematic. It varies by individual, drug abuse and addiction is less about the amount of substance consumed or the frequently and more to do with the consequences of drug use. Addiction is a complex disorder characterized by compulsive drug use. While each drug products different physical effects all abused substance share one thing in common, respected we can alter the way the brain looks and functions. People who experiment with drug continue to use them feel good or stop them from feeling bad. Very few addicts are able to recognize when they have crossed that live. The collected information is tabulated in table

16

Table 16

Dependency Level on Drugs of Respondents

Can live without drugs	Number of Respondents	Percent
Yes	98	47.57
Because no needed	12	5.82
Because only one of peer pressure and I'm not addicted	43	20.87
No any advantage of use of drug	27	13.10
Other	16	7.76
No	108	52.42
Because I cannot live with	23	11.16
This is my hubby	5	2.42
Do not break of relationship with friends	13	6.31
Drug uses for feeling relax	51	24.75
Don't know	6	2.91
Other	10	4.85
Total	206	100.00

The information from table 16 shows that the 52.42 of respondent could not live with out of drugs and the 47.44 of respondent could live with use of drugs, 5.77 of respondent could live with out of drugs because they no needs and 20.77 of respondents could live without use of drugs because they only use of peer pressure and they are addicted. The 13.10 of respondent could live without useof drugs because they have no any advantage of use of drugs and the 6.7 of respondent could live without use of drugs because they have other reason

The 24.55 of respondents could not live out use of drugs because they total the drug use for feely related and the 11.14 of respondents could not live without use of drugs because

they have told that I cannot live without drugs. The 6.3 of respondents could not live without use of drug because they do not break of relationship with friends and the 4.66 of respondents could not live without used drugs because they have other reason. 2.2 of respondents could not live without use of drug because they do not know and the 2.23 of respondents could not live without of drugs because they total is my hobby.

It shows that they are experiment may drugs then they are addicted and fully dependent on drugs. The maximum respondent want their family member did not debate with them and do help in their activities. The majority of respondents are wants to remove drugs a busing habit but they could not most of the respondents have felly the other people life is best but they are not managing their behavior. The most of the respondents said that they don't know how to remove this habit. They are not confirming for remove drugs abuses habit.

Need of Rehabilitation Centre for Removing Habit of drug Abuse. The road to sobriety begins with simple steps forward. The journey to a health life not a quick and easy one. Drugs rehabilitations is a term for the processer of medical and psychotherapy treatment dependents on substances such as alcohol. Prescriptive drugs and street drugs such as cocaine heroin or amphetamines Treatment includes medication for depression or other disorders collecting by express and sharing of experiences with other addicts same rehab center includes meditation and spiritual wisdom in the treatment process. Rehabilitation center is a one of the important unit for mitigating the drugs abuse.

Table 17

Role of Rehabilitation Center for Removing Habit of Drugs Abuse

Right way of starting new life				
Agree		Disagree		Total
Number of R	P	No of R	P	total
169	82.03	37	17.96	206

The above table shows that highest percent of respondents were agree with rehabilitation center is a right way of starting new life and 17.77 of respondents were disagreeing with rehabilitation center is a right way of starting new life. The 82. Of respondents rehabilitation centers right path of starting new life. The respondents were agree

with rehabilitation center is a right path for starting new life. There for if mitigating the drugs abuse are in the community we are well development of rehabilitation center and counselling center for youngster and drugs abuse.

Modern of 22 century drugs dependency has been digressed s a complex nature. He sing and symptoms of drugs dependency are completed visible diagnosable and treatable. Drug dependency are neither criminals nor social problems. Drugs dependency having physical problem. Social inter-personal adjustments problem physiological problem and spiritual problem which have infect in adjustment

There are so mays factor such as family business, isolated from family and community. Drugs addiction and these factor are interrelated for well society. Adolescents are more vulnerable group because their characteristics and nature student are more affected than other and the respondents used drugs by their peer pressure. Peer pressure and loss peer pressure curiosity and their family member. They first time taking cannabis because cannabis is easily available in their local market and most of the addicts are taking drugs due to lack of parent care towards them most of the drugs abuse wants to be removing their habits and staring their new life. They are ready to follow rehabilitation center for changing addiction habit. Dugs abuse is a harmful factor for youngster and it not fashion passion of youngster. They are only addiction by unexpectedly.

Summary of Finding

Use of drugs and history of drugs addiction is as long as human history. In the case of Nepalese society people use drug culturally also. Drug abuse is a habit use of drugs without medical purpose which creates drugs drug dependency and leads to various social economic physical mental legal environment, spiritual problem and ultimately death. Abuse is a social evil. Because of lack of proper care. Education suggestion, guidance and consoling many people has indulged in such acts, Among various method of removing tension & anxiety people start it use. Expect that in case in same extent our Hindu culture has helped for starting it which has caused many serious problem in the different aspect of society and human life every year large number of adolescents is fund engage in drugs abuse. Must of the people misuse drugs for the purpose of removing anxiety. Tension pain and for enjoyment as well as imitating other being in influenced by foreign cultural and their own ignorance. specially youth being habitual addict they are wasting their precious and property as with which

causes great harm to nation as well as our society . Because bad effect people have been victim of incurables disease like HIV and AIDS and hepatitis B. The research entitle. Drugs abuse and its effect on adolescent's health in Lwada area of Bajhangdistrict. Was condolence of ward no 6/7 area in the process of study. Interview schedule was proposed used to obtain information on it is effect on adolescent by using descriptive and quantitative method. The major finding of the story have been mentioned as following:

-) Most of the responding farmer occupation (33.43) was agricultural.
-) It was found that most of the responding started using drugs as the age of 13 and 24year.
-) The data shows that responding started cannabis (39.30%) is the current using drugs.
-) Most of the addicts are between the age group of (18-20) year, which is 30.09 percent of total respondents.
-) According to the data most of the respondents are having drugs 4-6 times which is 46.60 percent.
-) Majority of the respondent's smother's occupations (17.47) was found house wife.
-) Major drugs abuse by the addict at the first time is cannabis / ganja which is (50.48%).
-) It was revealed that 30.58 percent abusers buy drugs from medical pharmacy, 26.21% get drug buy friends, 29.61% by drugs seller, 12.62 % by shop and 0.97% by other sources.
-) It discloses that most of the respondents were having secondary (35.43) and higher education (23.78).
-) About 50.97 % respondents were effecting from peer pressure to use drugs and 36.89 % respondents were blindly imitating of friends behavior is effecting factor of drug abuse.

-) Most of the respondents taking drug because of lack of affection from parents which is 40.29 percent, 32.52 percent of respondents were adopting drugs due to peer pressure, 4.85 percent were adopting drug only for experience.
-) According to data all of the respondents are suffer by different kinds of health problem like not interested in food (42.25) per cent loss of sleep (20.87) percent lack of concentration (15.04) percent.
-) It was found that 36.40 percent of respondents were suffering from internally memory loss 25.72 percent face weight loss, 8.25 percent has STI disease, 0.97 percent has kidney problem.
-) It was found that highest percent 972.8%) of respondents have not taken any health service and the lowest (0.97%) of respondents have taken their health services from sub health post.
-) The information shows that highest percent (33.98%) of respondents staying home only at night, 8.13 percent respondents stated that they are outside of home anytime and only 0.48 percent of respondents stated that they are staying anytime at home.
-) Major number of the respondents (45.63) percent said that their family love them, 2.42 percent respondents said that their family member are isolated them.
-) Majority of the respondents (34.99%) said that their community people have to call the types of everywhere the 9.22 percent of respondents stated that their community isolated all of them to drug abuses.
-) Most number of the respondents (47.57%) said that they can live without drugs, at the same time 52.42 percent respondents could not live without use of drugs.
-) According to the data the highest number of respondents (82.03%) were agree with rehabilitation center is a right way of starting new life.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Research on any subject is knowledge itself but a challenging process. After completion of the study. The research conclusion that study on the drugs abuse problem is a most sensitive and challenging due to its broad scope. It has been great challenge to remove it from our society become behind its expansion. According to the finding of the study, the research conclusions are given below

- a) Socio demographic state of the person is an important factor for drugs abuse. Age education occupation family behavior community behavior etc. are the responsible factor for the person to become a drugs addicts.
- b) Many of abuse were educated and use cannabis.
- c) Cannabis / Ganja is cultivated due to the poverty in the society.
- d) If the people do not cultivated Ganja in large amount adolescent will not obtain Ganja easily to fulfill their curiosity.
- e) If people do not sell unauthorized and banned drugs in pharmacy and drugs seller adolescent will safe from there bad effect on the other hand some people don't known about its lucrative function and so to cultivate and sell it.
- f) The research found that the laws and dues act were not implemented strictly from government and other co-ungears so people come to sell different kind of banned drugs and cultivate ganga knowingly or knowingly.
- g) Abuser have some different such as lack of attraction from their parents and family due to their work and commons do some things with them.
- h) It is also concluded that majority of respondents have will not well health condition
- i) The majority of abuser is willing to come out dry abuser and live normal people life in society.

- j) If we provided healthy social environment proper education love support attention good opportunity to them and forgive and forget their past they can spend normal life in the society.

Recommendation

On the basis of findings and conclusion the following the recommendation are given

Recommendation for Practice Level

- a) Most of the adolescent using cannabis ganja so production of the Ganja should be eradicated from the society.
- b) Encourage people to avoid their traditional cultural behavior which are responsible for leading to drugs abuse.
- c) Provide public awareness and education to the parents in both formal and informal ways.
- d) Education should be given to the children to the parents in both formal and informal ways.
- e) Most of the addicts are youths and educated also so “special packing of awareness program” among adolescent and youths should be conducted.
- f) There should be good relationship between parent’s teacher student’s family and community.
- g) Proper guidance and counselling should be provided to adolescent and youths.
- h) Provide creative works and entertainment opportunities to the adolescent and youths.
- i) Advertisement through the media about drugs like tobacco cigarette alcohol and other should be banned.
- j) Modern ways of treatments should be followed in rehab center.
- k) Parents should take care about their children by providing love care supports and educational opportunities according to their need and interest.

Recommendations for National Policy

- a) There should be good co-ordinations and co-operations among government, NGOS and INGOS towards control drugs produce and trafficking.
- b) Government should conduct different awareness programs to make people about bad effect of drugs abuse.
- c) Strict laws and policies should be made by the governments against drugs abuse.

Recommendations for the Further Study

The study based on ward number 6 and 7 of Chhabish area. This study was limited with the limitations of started objects with limited area the findings of the field study may not be generalized for the other parts of country

- a) Further study can be conducted “comparative studies on male and female” regarding drugs abuse.
- b) Further study can be hold national wide by government or NGOS.
- c) This study is carried out focusing Lekgaun area of Bajhang district but such types of research can be conducted in other parts.
- d) Further study can be conducted on “comparative study on rural urban youth” regarding drugs abuse and itinAchar

References

- Acharya, L.B. (2009). *Knowledge on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, in Bal Kumar KL (ED) population and Development in Nepal*, vol.(Kathmandu; I (Kathmandu; CDP), 27-136
- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), (2011). *Population census; National report*. Kathmandu; CBS <http://www.maoclinic.org/healthy-living/teen-health/in-depth-teen-drug-abuse/at-2004592/>.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, (CBS),(2011). *Population census*. National population and housing census. Kathmandu; CBS.
- Dhital, S. (2004). *Trend of drug use in Nepal*. A presentation paper Kathmandu, CWIN. <http://www.maoclinic.org/healthy-living/teen-health/in-depth-teen-drug-abuse/at-2004592/>.
- India 'S youth problem (2008). *India's youth on Drugs. Response to India's youth on Drugs*. <http://www.undocory/documents/drug-prevention-and-treatment/e-handbook.pdf>.
- Kafle D. (2005). *A source book of health education*. Kathmandu; Shiva Publication.
- Koirala, D. (2010). *Knowledge and behavior on STDS, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse among secondary level students. A case study of Bishnamati VDC of Kathmandu district*. An unpublished master's thesis, HPPE department, T.U., Kirtipur.
- Kumar, S.(2006). *social and implication of Ganja cultivation of youth of Ankar V.D.C. of Mahottaridistrict*. An unpublished master s thesis, HPPE Department, T.U. Kirtipur.
- Lama, D.K. (2006). *Factor leading to drug addictions in Bharatpur municipality ratwan district*. An unpublished master's thesis, HPPE Department, T.U., Kirtipur.
- Maharjan, B.R. (2012). *Health and physical education*. Kathmandu: Unique Educational Publishers Pvt.Ltd.
- Maskey. G. (2012). *Health and physical education*. Kathmandu: unique Educational Publisher Pvt. Ltd.
- Mayo Clinic, (2014). *Disease and conditions for drug addiction*.

Narconon, (1998). *Nepal inaugurates narconon drug rehabilitation center*. Atop Hubbard/peak, Kathmandu Narconon <http://www.Advanced google.com>

Rana, I.L. (2010). *Factor leading to drug addiction and its health effect among adolescents of Annandavan V.D.C. of Rupendehi district*. An unpublished master's thesis, HPPE Department. T.U., Kirtipur.

Subedi, W. R. (2010). *Knowledge and attitudes on drugs among adolescents in Tulsipur Municipality of dang district*. An unpublished master's thesis. HPPE Department T.U. Klitipur.

Appendix

Questionnaire Interview Schedule

The main objective of the interview schedule is collect the information no drug abuse and its effects on health in Lekguin area. Is also focuses that to find out the various problems with drug abusers and their effect and relation of family and society. I hope to get information on this field from abusers.

Name of respondents:

Date:

Address:

i. Information on general identification of respondents and related to objective.

S.N	Name	Age	Marital status	Religion	Education level	Caste	Occupation of their parents	
							Father	Mother
1								

2. When was you involved in the Drug abuses?

.....

3. Why did you take drugs?

a) Lack of affection from parents

b) Lack of affection from family

c) No interest in reading

d) Peer pressure

d) Only for experience

4. What made you take drugs?

a) Peer pressure

b) Imitating friend's behavior

c) Effect from advertisement

d) Frustration from life

13. Have you got any uneasiness from health?
- a) No interest to take food
 - b) No concentration of mind
 - c) Loss of sleep
 - d) Like to move anywhere
 - e) Other

14. If you are suffered by any diseases where are you taken?
- a) Hospital
 - b) Medical
 - c) Clinic
 - d) Health center
 - e) No where

15. Do you know what kind of effects drugs do to your health?
- a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)

16. Usually which are take drug with you?
- a) Boyfriends
 - b) Girlfriends
 - c) Elders
 - d) others

ii. Information on adjustments of drug abuser

1. What times you stay in home?
- a) 6 to 8 am
 - b) 8 to 10 am
 - c) 10 to 12 am
 - d) 1 to 3 pm
 - e) 3 to 5 pm
 - f) 5 to 7 pm
 - g) 7 to 9 pm
 - h) at night
 - i) daily
 - j) anytime outside of home
2. At your home which family member are love you?
- a) Mother
 - b) Sister and brother
 - c) Other
 - d) Father
 - e) Grandmother and grandmother
 - f) No anyone
3. At your home which family member are isolated you?
- a) Mother
 - b) Father
 - c) Sister and brother
 - d) Grandmother and grandfather
 - e) Other
 - f) No anyone

10. Are you easy in your community editing the any your task?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, why?

.....

If no, why?

.....

11. In your community which people said to love with the drug abuser and why?

.....

12. Do you have friends in your community?

If yes, which people?

- a) Only drug abuser
- b) Classmate
- c) Daughter and son
- d) mother and father friends
- e) other