

# **An evaluation of reason behind the drug addiction in North India**

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## **Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Drug addiction is a problem from which all the countries are suffering. Reports revealed that a large number of accidents occurred every year because of drug. The violence is also increasing because of drugs. This study attempts to find out the reason of drug addiction in North India because this is a part which is suffering the most from this problem.

**Research Methodology:** Study selected the sample size of 195 people from North India. Systematic random sampling has been used in the sampling. To analyse the data descriptive statistics, Regression, Factor analysis and Chi-square test is used.

**Findings:** The study reveals that North India is suffering from drug addiction. Addicts are spending 30-50% of their income in the drugs. Accidents also increased due to drug addiction. The main reasons for drug addictions are influence of friends, unemployment and in some cases easy availability of drugs.

**Originality:** The research is original and studied an important topic of drug addiction.

**Keywords:** Drugs, Addiction, Rehabilitation, Accidents

## **1. Overview of the Study**

Substance abuse is increasing day by day, and it is not a problem for India but also a major concern to other countries around the world. Different type of drugs which are most in circulation throughout India is alcohol, cocaine, opium, marijuana and medical drugs.

Report from IBN live in 2006 stated that around 7.5 cr people in India are drug addicts, and this number is increasing substantially. This trend is spreading to semi urban and backward areas in India. Alcohol is one of the key drugs, which is consumed largely followed by cannabis and illicit drugs. Drug using trend is high in North Eastern region of India, border area and opium growing districts. Drug abuse is a major concern for North Eastern state like Punjab. Punjab has been called as the India's heroine ally. Hindustan Times 2014 report shows that 4 out of 10 men in Punjab are the drug addicts. Analysis shows that heroine is still the largest consuming drug accounting for 7% followed by poppy husk 15% and 20% require

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other synthetic drugs. Narcotic control bureau surveyed eight border state of Punjab and states that a steady supply from across the border is making it next to impossible to cure the drug problem in Punjab.

Research report published in Times of India by Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar states that 7 out of 10 youngsters in Punjab are drug addicts. Report also reveals that 73.5% people who are in the age bract of 16 to 35 are drug addicts in Punjab. This finding was also backed up by a study published in New York Times in 2012, which states that drug users in Punjab are between 15-35 age group.

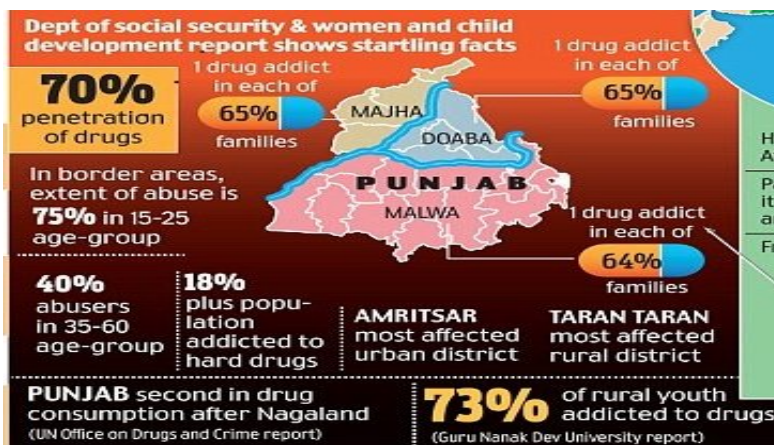


Fig.1 Pattern of drug use in Punjab.

Fig.1 shows the pattern of drug use in Punjab. This data is given by the department of social security & women and child development. Punjab is ranked second in drug consumption after Nagaland according to UN office of drug and crime control. In Majha and Doaba region of Punjab in 65% of the family, one person is consuming drugs, which is closely followed by Malwa region with one person from 64% of the family. Border area is extremely effected where there are 75% user in the age group of 15-25 and 40% user are in 35-60 age group. In Punjab, Amritsar is the most effected urban area and Tarn Taran is the rural area which is influenced by drug addiction.

This study attempts to find out the reasons behind drug use in Punjab. Study also emphasis on the motivation behind the consumption of drugs by youth of the region.

## 2. Literature Review

A number of researchers have evaluated the problems causing by drug in their studies. *Patton .et.al (2002), Jha .et.al(2008), Wallace & Bachman (1991), Arseneault .et.al(2002), Li .et.al(2013), Link.et.al(1999), Weisner . et.al(1992), Haw .et.al (2005), Farrelly .et .al(2005), Wagner & Anthony(2002), Goldstein &Volkow(2002)* have studied the drug problem around the globe.

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*Patton. et al. (2002)* have done their study in 44 schools in the Australian state of Victoria and selected the sample of 1601 students. *Jha. et.al(2008)* have conducted the study in India with sample size of 1.1 million homes. *Wallace & Bachman (1991)* in their study they targeted the high school seniors. They take the samples representative of high school seniors in the 48 coterminous states. They take sample size of 77500. *Arseneault. et.al(2002)* the study is done in Dunedin. They take the sample size of 1037. *Li. et.al(2013)* their study is pursued on 7719 participants. All the participants are of different segments. The study is being conducted in United States. *Bruce G. Link. Et al. .al (1999)* they took 1444 respondents in their study. The study was done in America. *Weisne. et al. .al(1992)* study is being set to be conducted in northern California county. They take alcohol treatment participants numbering 381, drug treatment numbering 210, mental health treatment numbering 406, emergency health services numbering 2626, Adults in the county general population numbering to 3069. *Haw .et.al (2005)* the study is being done in UK. The study is done on 10,414 patients. *Wagner &Anthony(2002)* Respondents in the study counts to 8098. Sample is taken from United States population ageing between 15-54. *Goldstein &Volkow(2002)* study the neurobiological processes arising from the drugs. They proposed an integrated model of drug addiction that encompasses intoxication, bingeing, withdrawal, and craving.

*Patton. et al. (2002)* used Univariate and multivariate logistic regression for analysis. *Jha .et.al (2008)* they have made a comparison between the prevalence of smoking among deceased women and men. *Wallace & Bachman (1991)* series is estimated on dummy variable multiple regression equations. *Louise Arseneault .et.al (2002)* they divide the group into three groups based on cannabis use at ages 15 and 18. Logistic regression analysis is applied. *Li .et.al (2013)* they conducted their study with different segments of drugs. Fatality analysis reporting system is used to gather the data. Stratification analysis is being performed. *Link .et .al (1999)* Means, Standard Deviations, and Percentage Responses tools are being done on the study. *Haw .et.al (2005)* Data is being collected through Oxford Monitoring System. *Farrelly. et al. .al (2005)* Data is collected through monitoring the Future survey in a pre/post quasi-experimental design.

Scholar revealed several findings about the drug abuse. George. C Patton. Et al. (2002) Altogether, 71 male participants and 188 of female participants reported depression and anxiety as young adults. The prevalence of depression and anxiety increased with higher extents of cannabis uses, but this pattern was clearest in female participants. *Jha. Et al. (2008)* about 5% of female control subjects and 37% of male control subjects between the ages of 30 and 69 years were smokers. Smoking was associated with an increased risk of death from any medical cause among both women and men. In 2010, smoking will cause about 930,000 adult deaths in India. *Arseneault. Et al. (2002)* It obtained information on

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psychotic symptoms at age 11 and drug use at ages 15 and 18 from self-reports and assessed psychiatric symptoms at age 26. Logistic regression analyses showed that people who used cannabis by age 15 were four times as likely to have a diagnosis of schizophreniform disorder at age 26 than controls. *Li. Et al. (2013)* the heightened risk of fatal crash involvement is associated with drug use existed in each age group and in both sexes. Fatal crash involvement did not vary significantly with age and sex. *Bruce G. Link. Et al. (1999)* Americans report a greater concerns with individuals who have a drug or alcohol problems than with persons who have other mental health problems. Of dangerousness and coercion indicates a continuing need for public education. *Weisne. Et al (1992)* Rates of problem drinking were higher among men than women across all samples. Men reported a greater variety in types of services sought in past alcohol-related treatment encounters, but women experienced greater symptom severity. *Haw .et.al (2005)* revealed that, compared to other DSH patients, those with an alcohol diagnosis were older and more often male, living alone, unemployed, sick, disabled, or with a past, history also had higher scores on measures of anger, aggression, and impulsivity. *Farrelly. Et al. (2005)* Findings indicate that the campaign accounted for a significant portion of the recent decline in youth smoking prevalence. They found that smoking prevalence among all students declined from 25.3% to 18.0% between 1999 and 2002 and that the campaign accounted for approximately 22% of this decline. *Wagner &Anthony (2002)* depicts the estimated age-specific risk for first use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol as a function of years since birth, with the estimates based upon data from 3,940 marijuana users, 1,337 cocaine users, and 7,485 alcohol users in the total NCS sample of 8,098 respondents. The peak risk for initiation of drug use was estimated to occur at age 18 years for marijuana and alcohol, with peak risk for cocaine two years later.

Though researchers unearth several findings about drug addiction but the research into the cause and effect of drug addiction in north India is highly called for. This study will concentrate on the same.

### **3. Objectives of the study**

- To find out current scenario of drug addiction in North Eastern India.
- To find out impact of the drug problem on family and vice versa.
- To find out reason behind using drugs in Punjab.

To find out the reason of the shift of society from natural drugs to synthetic drugs.

### **4. Research Methodology**

The study concentrates on reason and effect of drug addiction on the youth of North India. The primary data have been used for the study purpose. Sample of 195 has been selected with the help of systematic random sampling. The data has collected from the North Indian cities, i.e.,

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Ludhiana, Chandigarh, Ferozpur, Bathinda, Karupthala, Mohali, Shimla, Jammu, Delhi, etc. To analyze the data descriptive Statistics, i.e.; Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness, Kurtosis, Regression, Factor Analysis and Chi-square test has used. For details of statistical tools refer Appendix 1.

## 5. Findings& Analysis

This chapter reveals the results from the analysis. Fig.2 shows the main reason of drug addiction in North India. The chart shows that a huge number (around 50%) of people take drugs for fun, relaxation or under the friends influence. 20% respondents state that they take drugs because of personal reason, whether around 15% said that the family problem was the main reason for the drugs. The study reveals that fewer job opportunities are not a problem for the North Indian region. 40% respondents agree that they take drugs to boost the self-confidence and to feel relief from the worries and pain.

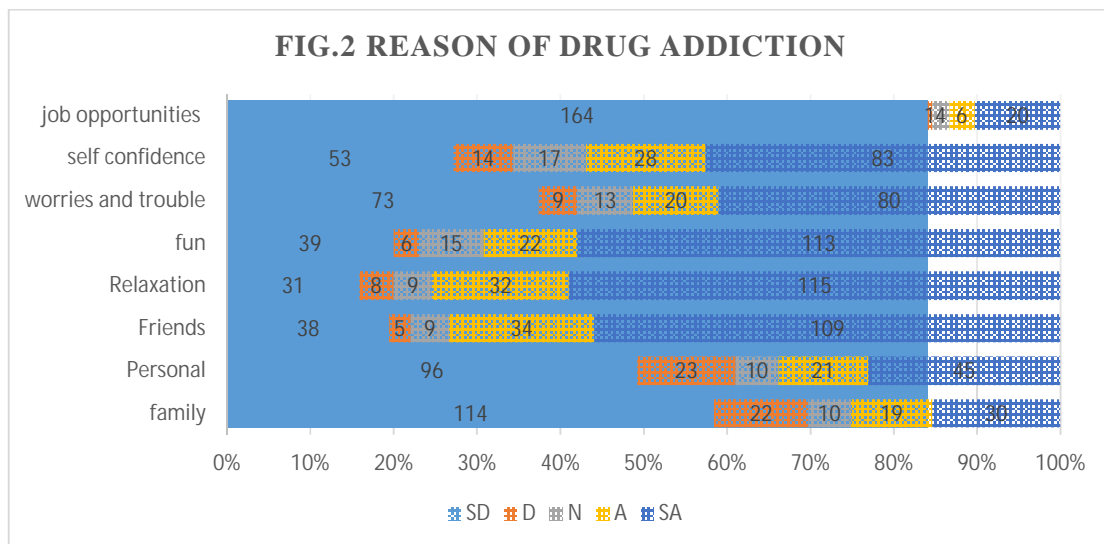


Fig.3 reveals the consequences of drug addiction. 35% respondents revealed that they met with the accidents because of drug addiction. 70% respondents revealed that they feel irritated if somebody tells them to leave drugs. 40% respondents state that they borrow money for the drug addiction. Same number of respondents reveals that they faced financial difficulties because of drug addiction. 45% of the respondents 65% respondents want to leave this addiction.

**FIG.3 CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ADDICTION**

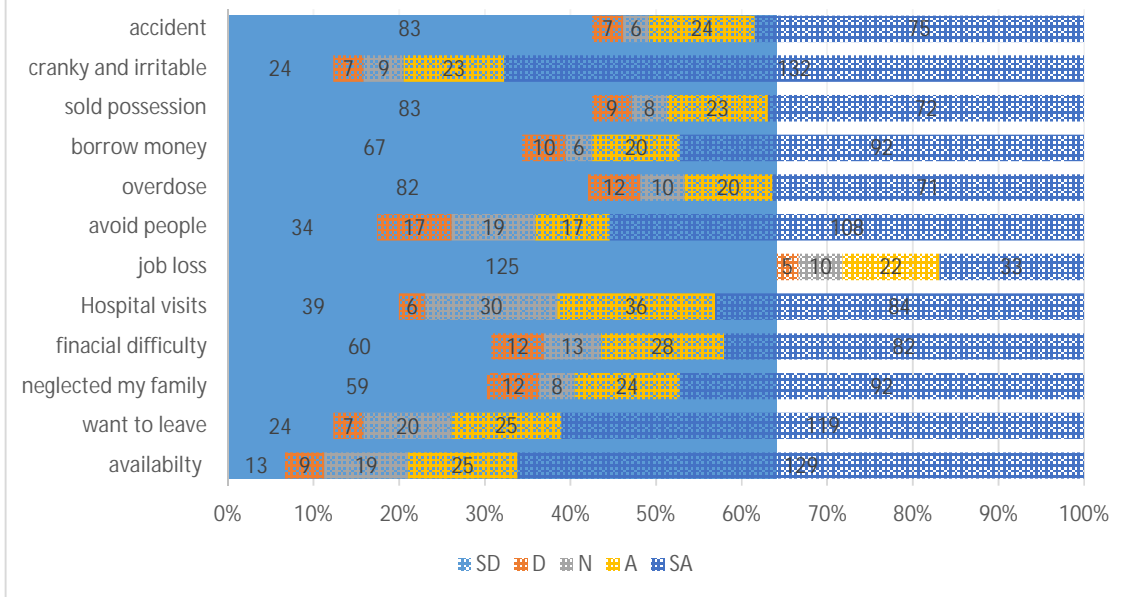


Table 1 to 4 reveal the result of the descriptive statistic. The mean values for most of the variables lie between 2.5 to 4. The maximum mean is 4.25 for the variable, rehab. The result of the standard deviation shows that there is a variation within the data. Though kurtosis and skewness signify that the data is normal in nature.

**Table. 1  
Descriptive Statistics**

	Month income	Drug used	Income spent_drug	Parents know	type of_drug	Drug use alone	Drug prescripti on	Family Prob	Personal prob	Study pressur e	Influen ce friend	Under force	For relaxa tion	For fun	Relief worry
Mean	1.80	3.23	3.91	4.26	4.28	2.94	2.15	2.12	2.43	1.65	3.89	2.82	4.01	3.84	3.12
Std. Dev	.914	1.476	1.371	1.427	1.201	1.523	1.539	1.562	1.702	1.207	1.611	1.822	1.522	1.644	1.861
Variance	.836	2.178	1.880	2.037	1.444	2.318	2.369	2.441	2.898	1.456	2.594	3.319	2.316	2.702	3.465
Skewness	1.124	-.201	-1.001	-1.715	-1.712	.096	.838	.965	.591	1.763	-1.081	.141	-1.245	-.955	-.150
Kurtosis	.753	-1.191	-.384	1.207	1.840	-1.359	-1.000	-0.780	-1.441	1.811	-.594	-1.838	-.136	-.866	-1.874

**Table. 2  
Descriptive Statistics**

	feel power	under father influence	inferior	Easily available	Boost Self confidence	For sports	Status symbol	Influence of celebrity	Want Leave drug	Make Me careless	Neglected By family	Loss work	Financial difficulties
Mean	3.73	2.09	3.50	4.34	3.41	1.69	2.40	1.74	4.12	3.44	3.43	3.27	3.39
Std. Dev	1.617	1.578	1.740	1.181	1.720	1.271	1.685	1.286	1.362	1.759	1.751	1.776	1.734
Variance	2.613	2.490	3.027	1.394	2.959	1.616	2.840	1.653	1.854	3.094	3.067	3.155	3.008
Skewness	-.767	1.006	-.578	-1.787	-.453	1.684	.592	1.490	-1.358	-.481	-.463	-.324	-.446
Kurtosis	-1.131	-.724	-1.465	2.099	-1.555	1.429	-1.426	.668	.447	-1.590	-1.583	-1.706	-1.583

**Table. 3  
Descriptive Statistics**

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	Ambition decrease	Admit hospital	Have blackouts	Problem parents	Lost friend	Lost jobs	Illegal activity	Medical problems	Suicidal thoughts	Drug For drug	Avoid people	Overdose drug	Borrow money
Mean	3.42	3.74	2.89	2.74	3.02	2.16	2.48	3.03	2.54	2.57	3.83	3.01	3.42
Std. Dev	1.755	1.488	1.800	1.825	1.823	1.661	1.768	1.806	1.785	1.786	1.596	1.845	1.826
Variance	3.081	2.215	3.241	3.330	3.324	2.759	3.126	3.263	3.188	3.190	2.548	3.404	3.335
Skewness	-.492	-.878	.061	.193	-.054	.852	.523	-.054	.477	.405	-.884	-.033	-.470
Kurtosis	-1.562	-.667	-1.829	-1.839	-1.851	-1.112	-1.568	-1.829	-1.626	-1.700	-.931	-1.874	-1.672

**Table. 4**  
**Descriptive Statistics**

	Stole medication	Met accident	Got imprisoned	Rehab center	Drug unemployment
Mean	1.99	3.02	2.26	4.35	1.54
Std. Dev	1.608	1.862	1.716	1.274	1.324
Variance	2.584	3.466	2.945	1.623	1.753
Skewness	1.175	-.046	.761	-1.825	2.108
Kurtosis	-.456	-1.893	-1.280	1.945	2.585

Table 5 to seven shows the results from the regression analysis. In the present case, the dependent variable is kind of drugs one take. The result of the regression shows that independent variable's regression the dependent variable by 29.4%. Further the Anova table supports the findings of regression. The result of F test is 2.95, which are significant at 5% level. The coefficient table reveals that the kind of drugs is dependent upon the age, income and frequency of usage.

**Table.5**  
**Regression (1)**

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.294	.087	.057	1.430

**Table.6**  
**Anova (1)**

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	36.249	6	6.041	2.954	.009
Residual	382.437	187	2.045		
Total	418.686	193			

**Table.7**  
**Coefficient (1)**

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.216	1.090		4.785	.000
var1	-.509	.741	-.049	-.687	.493
var2	-.471	.164	-.202	-2.862	.005
var4	-.133	.093	-.102	-1.428	.155
var7	.174	.080	.170	2.174	.031
var8	-.242	.104	-.180	-2.323	.021
var18	.064	.069	.065	.931	.353

Table 8 to 10 depicts the result of the regression analysis for the dependent variable frequency of the drug usage. Table 6 reveals that the independent variables are regressing the dependent variables by 44.7%. Further Anova table is supporting the fact. The value of F test

(23.97) shows that the regression is significant. Table 8 shows that the frequency of the drugs dependent on the income.

**Table.8**  
**Regression (2)**

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.447 <sup>a</sup>	.200	.192	1.295

**Table.9**  
**Anova(2)**

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	80.462	2	40.231	23.977	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	322.154	192	1.678		
Total	402.615	194			

**Table.10**  
**Coefficient (2)**

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.113	.411		2.711	.007
var6	.148	.063	.152	2.339	.020
var8	.577	.086	.437	6.729	.000

Table 11 and 13 shows the result from the factor analysis. Table 9 shows the result of the KMO and Bartlett's test. The significance level shows that the data is suitable for the factor analysis. Further, table 10 shows the variables which are very important for the study. Factor analysis reveals that there are 15 variables, which have the eigenvalue of more than 1. Further the rotated component matrix shows the 15 variables and the other variables which clubbed under these new 15 variables. The variables have been categorized according to their rotated factor weight. The variables which got less than .5 score have been removed from the study.

**Table.11**  
**KMO and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.750
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3036.776
	df	1128
	Sig.	.000

**Table.12**  
**Total Variance Explained**

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative
1	8.235	17.155	17.155	8.235	17.155	17.155	3.956	8.241	8.241
2	4.702	9.797	26.952	4.702	9.797	26.952	3.330	6.938	15.180
3	2.426	5.053	32.005	2.426	5.053	32.005	2.921	6.086	21.265
4	2.009	4.186	36.191	2.009	4.186	36.191	2.530	5.271	26.536
5	1.987	4.140	40.331	1.987	4.140	40.331	2.349	4.894	31.430
6	1.865	3.884	44.216	1.865	3.884	44.216	2.204	4.591	36.021
7	1.568	3.267	47.483	1.568	3.267	47.483	2.087	4.348	40.369
8	1.485	3.093	50.576	1.485	3.093	50.576	2.017	4.202	44.570
9	1.344	2.801	53.376	1.344	2.801	53.376	1.704	3.551	48.121
10	1.292	2.692	56.069	1.292	2.692	56.069	1.622	3.380	51.501
11	1.181	2.461	58.529	1.181	2.461	58.529	1.594	3.321	54.822
12	1.146	2.388	60.918	1.146	2.388	60.918	1.574	3.279	58.101

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13	1.112	2.316	63.234	1.112	2.316	63.234	1.512	3.151	61.251
14	1.014	2.112	65.346	1.014	2.112	65.346	1.484	3.092	64.343
15	.987	2.057	67.404	.987	2.057	67.404	1.469	3.060	67.404

**Table.13**  
**Rotated Component Matrix**

	Component														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Month_income	-.124	-.184	.116	.019	.074	-.129	-.155	-.025	.009	.065	-.086	-.104	.131	.756	-.048
Drug_used	.310	.421	-.034	.152	.257	.098	.066	.261	.079	-.278	.240	-.319	-.130	.040	-.013
Income_spent_drug	-.154	.201	.373	.057	.097	.109	.397	.070	-.002	.301	.027	-.163	.170	.292	-.206
Using_drug_since	-.216	.218	.216	-.470	-.025	-.092	.210	-.037	.167	.092	-.050	-.161	.239	.045	-.214
Parents_know	-.040	-.104	.401	.016	-.015	.137	.398	.207	.092	.128	-.144	.069	.010	-.253	-.332
Aware_type_of_drug	-.146	.077	.083	-.126	-.024	.174	.009	.007	.077	.031	-.022	-.079	.014	.004	-.752
Drug_alone	.046	-.044	-.150	-.166	.154	-.020	.024	.089	-.021	.137	.024	.022	.730	.188	.120
Drug_prescription	.198	.111	.000	.188	.063	.098	-.098	.750	.069	-.031	-.075	-.050	.125	.064	.034
Family_prob_drug	.254	-.043	.045	.019	.153	-.202	.202	.588	-.170	.176	.260	.058	-.117	-.060	-.011
drug_personal_prob	.110	.197	.130	.249	-.011	-.265	-.093	.361	-.092	-.023	.429	.199	.231	-.014	-.083
drug_study_pressure	.404	.193	-.088	.196	.158	.158	-.004	.357	-.124	-.025	.043	.179	-.043	.258	.285
influence_friend	-.033	.170	.049	-.012	.063	.827	.041	.005	.074	-.045	.136	-.096	-.066	-.055	-.122
under_force	.266	.280	-.164	-.067	.251	.444	-.141	.121	-.025	.145	.394	.185	.108	.118	.045
for_relaxation	-.101	.130	-.013	.232	-.020	.168	-.025	-.039	.089	-.215	.139	.104	.629	-.074	-.121
durg_for_fun	.036	-.152	.162	.130	-.013	.757	.124	-.013	.096	.055	-.170	.039	.162	.036	-.067
drug_to_relief_worry	.086	.044	-.077	.295	.422	-.053	.019	.231	-.032	.138	.504	.144	.123	.004	-.100
feel_power_drug	.029	.249	.013	-.068	-.068	.247	.060	-.105	.682	.103	-.030	.128	.028	-.084	.060
under_father_influence	.829	-.003	-.037	-.036	.034	-.089	-.068	.118	.045	.117	.025	-.008	-.041	-.016	.035
inferior	.179	.421	.521	-.184	.037	.030	-.001	-.258	.058	.034	-.102	-.203	.086	.117	.174
easily_available	-.151	-.183	-.008	-.184	-.011	.065	.001	-.089	.207	.034	.688	-.076	.043	-.137	.079
boost_self_confidence	-.018	.016	.136	.030	.074	-.037	.122	.061	.840	-.051	.167	-.127	.008	.081	-.139
drug_for_sport	.467	-.001	-.013	.134	.089	.074	.127	.340	.118	-.013	-.103	.357	-.247	.234	.069
status_symbol	.318	.056	.156	-.035	-.075	.263	.190	.154	.004	.041	-.055	.218	-.031	.551	.017
influence_from_celebrity	.796	.100	-.111	.141	.183	.000	.020	.009	-.016	.014	-.017	.136	.022	.013	.028
want_leave_drug	-.414	-.121	.136	-.016	-.019	-.013	.611	-.040	.075	-.278	.023	.029	-.088	-.048	.026
make_me_careless	-.122	.128	.878	.051	.022	.043	.070	.008	.069	-.020	-.012	.097	-.106	.073	-.064
negelected_from_family	.006	.173	.873	.067	.048	.075	.135	.039	.049	.051	.056	-.044	-.080	.094	.014
loss_work	.060	.206	.360	.006	.004	.024	.135	.152	.056	.313	-.061	.068	.113	-.176	.458
financial_difficulties	.098	.807	.048	-.038	.076	.014	.005	.197	.119	.026	-.067	.079	.054	-.084	.003
ambition_decrease	-.183	.390	.178	.124	.203	.117	.228	.300	.043	.194	.012	.115	.025	-.016	.333
admit_hospital	-.136	.132	.088	-.043	.590	.225	.201	.234	.297	.081	-.124	-.233	.182	-.075	.102
have_blackouts	.192	.183	-.041	.145	.597	-.134	.234	-.123	.035	.020	-.025	.227	-.074	-.104	-.081
problem_between_me_parents	.280	.067	.110	.605	.133	-.089	.101	.136	-.028	.116	.040	-.078	.209	-.135	.094
lost_friend	.116	.200	.077	.163	.327	.283	.016	.060	-.091	.115	.298	.431	.236	.054	.015
lost_jobs	.666	.168	.139	.338	.140	.077	-.128	.133	-.040	.060	-.027	.071	.039	-.174	.065
engage_illgal_activity	.225	.422	.285	.398	.163	.115	-.016	.085	-.101	.125	-.134	-.008	.039	.122	-.167
medical_problems	.231	.042	.013	-.080	.640	.044	-.098	.012	.051	.043	.098	.140	.121	.107	.070
sudidial_thoughts	.134	.137	.159	.180	.588	.073	-.110	.221	-.223	.085	.064	.106	-.048	.060	.027
drug_for_drug	-.058	.324	-.001	.615	-.106	.036	.138	.091	.137	.107	-.087	.169	-.109	.064	-.003

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avoid_people	-.319	.354	.126	.008	.146	.183	.330	.096	.233	.165	-.180	.288	.031	.031	-.090
overdose_drug	.072	.194	-.005	.055	.086	-.035	.043	-.008	.017	.768	.144	-.046	-.084	.119	-.024
borrow_money	.043	.636	.230	.231	.195	.039	-.090	-.041	.199	.141	-.012	.057	-.019	-.110	.034
sold_possession	.149	.709	.190	.221	.046	-.010	.095	-.070	-.045	.097	.066	-.112	.044	-.016	-.025
stole_medication	.500	.138	-.026	.545	.158	.113	.086	.100	-.055	.007	.061	.040	-.010	.090	.200
met_accident	.277	.006	.260	.212	.166	.206	-.221	.121	.076	.549	-.122	-.011	.145	-.110	.143
got_imprisoned	.484	.230	.250	.483	.155	.119	.038	.205	-.095	-.045	-.084	.003	.025	.129	.075
rehab_center_benefit	.123	.098	.097	.103	.017	.092	.842	-.010	.104	.045	-.004	-.021	.026	-.020	.076
drug_unemployment	.160	-.035	-.015	.072	.220	-.076	-.017	.013	-.018	-.087	.024	.684	.064	-.034	.120

Table 14 to 16 depicts the result of chi-square test. It can be observed from the table that the Asymp. Significance value for all the variables is less than 0.05 which signifies that the findings of the sample can generalize on the whole population.

**Table.14**  
**Chi-square Test**

	var7	var8	var9	var10	var11	var12	var13	var14	var15	var16	var17	var18	var19	var20	var21
Chi-Square	91.94	105.28	288.05	199.66	41.61	156.19	185.53	120.66	296.56	179.02	124.33	195.84	187.70	120.94	116.51
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

**Table.15**  
**Chi-square Test (Cont...)**

	var22	var23	var24	var25	var26	var27	var28	var29	var30	var31	var32	var33	var34	var35	var36	var37
Chi-Square	205.55	113.07	263.38	82.62	292.85	138.16	282.44	201.38	125.34	125.94	112.35	96.15	112.28	80.27	99.33	149.61
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

**Table.16**  
**Chi-square Test (Cont...)**

	var38	var39	var40	var41	var42	var43	var44	var45	var46	var47	var48	var49	var50	var51	var52	var53
Chi-Square	103.45	246.05	163.45	97.84	162.18	143.69	155.07	123.17	150.87	130.27	283.43	281.89	142.82	235.94	341.38	506.25
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

## 6. Conclusion:-

The study reveals that the drug addiction is a very serious problem in the North India. Study found the surprising fact that in the northern region of India, the main reason of the drug addiction is fun and relaxation and the friend's impact. The study also reveals that the jobs are not a problem in the region which impacting the drug addiction. The study also reveals the consequences of drug addiction like family problems, borrowing money, stealing. A huge number of accidents also cause because of drug addiction. Overdosing of drugs is also very common in the region. The study also finds that a huge percentage of drug addicts want to leave this habit. Overall it may conclude that the main reason of the drug addiction in North India is excessive money and easy availability of drugs. The other reason is a luxurious life-style of the youth in the region.

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