



Drug Addiction: Social Work Services

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Abstract. Drug abuse is a global phenomenon, affecting almost every country. In Punjab, drug addiction is a cancer which is crippling the mental and physical well being of the youth population of Punjab. The current study is an attempt to know the profile of drug addicts, reasons and extent of use of taking drugs to get an insight into the problem. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondent were young, matriculate, belonged to rural background and taking drugs on the suggestions of their friends. Majority of the respondents used to take poppy husk regularly. It is observed that peer pressure is one of the major factor of drug abuse. It is therefore, suggested that parents should be careful about their wards at the age of 18-33 years. They should regularly check activities of their wards and be friendly with them.

Index Terms- Drug De-Addiction Centers (DDCs), Drug Addiction

I. Introduction

Youth is the building block of the nations, so for all the countries the importance of youth and its welfare is considered as a vital need. The youth is the most dynamic and potential segment of the population of any country but unfortunately in Punjab, drug addiction is a cancer which is crippling the mental and physical well being of the youth population of Punjab. Consumption of alcohol, opium and cannabis etc. generally ritualized in social gatherings and found their way into the life of people and been used for social, recreational and medicinal purposes which resulted negative impact on physical and mental health, interpersonal relationship, financial status and occupation of substance users and their family (Kaur et al., 2018). The Punjab Opioid Dependent Survey, 2015 estimated that Rs 7,525 crore was spent on the purchase of opioids annually, i.e. Rs 20 crore daily (Anonymous, 2020). Youth with lots of time, money and lacking parental supervision get easy lured into the drug habit, either prompted by peers or on their own.

Punjab has already recorded a staggering 23 deaths from an overdose of drugs month of June 2020. In a heart-wrenching video that went viral recently, a helpless.

Dwelling to one of the oldest empires of earth, the Harrapan civilisation, Punjab is the cradle of human civilisation, if not in the globe, then at least in the subcontinent. Situated near to an antique trade route known since the Mahajanpada era and nearby period as Dakshinapatha, Punjab has shared cultural proximity with the Central Asia because of the route this that passes from side to side the region. This historical nearness is because of the fact that the earliest human settlers in the subcontinent, the Harrapans, found Punjab suitable to dwell due to the fertile plains



created by the 5 rivers flowing through the region creating bands of fertile tract called Doābā, literally, created by do(Two) āb(river), from where the name is derived Punj(five) āb(river), that is, a land of five rivers.

1. The Medieval the Past of Punjab

Begin with the teachings of Guru Nanak dev Sikhism developed a different concept of the association of Guruship, although it was already in wider acceptance within the warrior cults and the religious-textual parlance of Hinduism as well as within the cultural and geographical countryside of India, which can be evidenced in the expression Guru itself, a Sanskrit term meaning master or more suitably a spiritual guide. But Sikhs adopted the term Guru as their eventual authority of rule also determining the religious as well as divine position of its influence. While Guruship was the accepted norm in most of the bhakti cults of the era where the knowledge of the tradition was handed over from teacher to disciple, it was only Sikhism that gives the location a codified religious status amongst the followers and disciples. The word Sikh meant devotee is also of Sanskrit origins. Though Sikhism has a unilinear history of birth and development but it was also a substance sociological enquiry that explains the cause of its appearance on the religion-cultural landscape of India that was fertile for its rebellion as a possible alternative to the inescapable violence brought in by the marauders of Central-Asia for the sake of religious assignment as well for the economic exploitation of the riches of the fertile plains of India.

II. Literature Review

The major significance of literature review is that it lays the ground work for theoretical estimation of this study, and the required contemporary historical situation to comprehend the events leading to the present condition of society in Punjab infected with drug and substance abuse. The work analyses pertinent published papers and studies regarding insurgency in Punjab and panoptic and viral extensive of drug abuse infecting the administration in the state and its society. It approaches the learning with authoritative theoretical works on terminologies that will be extensively used and deliberated upon in this work.

1. Status of Punjab Society

This study methodically employs sociological theories and employs them into different varying contexts for the purpose of reproducing the true state of society in Punjab. Drugs having been infiltrated the society in Punjab across age groups and sexes has also acquired a factor for determining status position of individual in community. Until the time of Marxism, class conflict remains a focal point of study in getting to know and counter pin the Hobbesian trap, that is, the war of all against all, it was in this context that Weber's study on status acquired distinct importance in relation to the study of stratification. The works of Weber are marked as a paradigm shift in the development of stratification theories, he employed concepts of Malthus in ascertaining that the struggle for limited resources in society renders different positions in society, this struggle in his view can also involve struggle for prestige and for political power. For Weber, like Marx, class remained in the economic realms (Weber,1947), classes developed as a by-product of market economies due to the competition for scarce resources. A class, according to Weber, was a group of



individuals sharing similar position in a market economy and hence squeeze similar rewards for their participation in the struggle, which for Weber, became a person's class situation reflecting his market situation. This market situation gives contradistinctive chances of survival from one section to another section of society, it is this context that gave birth to Weber's idea of 'life chances'. Apart from class as basis for the formation of group leading to collective action for acquisition of political power, Weber asserted that there is other basis as well for the formation of such groups, he called status. Here he argued that groups form because of the shared status situation, where similar to class, status refers to presence and allocation of unequal 'social honour'. So, while accepting social class as a required condition of social stratification, Weber proved the equal importance of prestige and power in the determination of the same.

2. Revolution

In the words of Bard O' Neil (Neil, 1990, pp.13) insurgency is " a struggle between a non- ruling group and the ruling authority in which the non-ruling group consciously uses political resources and aggression to destroy, reformulate, or sustain the basis of legitimacy of one or more aspects of politics" rebellious intend to achieve political goals by strengthening their control over local population at the same time manoeuvring against the government to make it easier said than done for them to administer the region while eroding the government's capacity and ability to organize governance in the territory. Insurgents acquire objective through both violent and non-violent means of coercion, terrorism, propaganda, and political recruitment.

3. Rebellion in Punjab

The Khalistan separatist insurgency in Punjab took the form of ethnonationalism. Although the pressure group had roots during the Independence when Subah-e-Punjab was demanded by popular Sikh leaders like Master Tara Singh, but later it created for itself a space for violent struggle post-independence, specifically from 1970-1990. In the words of Tara Kartha (Kartha,1999, pp.167) insurgency in Punjab was a complex by-product of economic, political malfeasance, opportunism shrouded in the cries of religious-ethnic overtone. Though major explanations have shown economic reasons behind the insurgency but Paul R. Brass (Brass, 1989) disagrees with such explanation and puts the onus on the fundamentalist Sikh militant orthodox groups who created rifts with the Hindu sects

4. Increasing Drugs in India

India lies between the two of the most infamous opium growing regions known as the Golden Triangle and the Golden hemispherical. Golden Crescent being at the north-western and the north- eastern borders of India's porous boundaries, comprised of countries lying on both the sides of the western and eastern boundaries of India. As per N. S Jamwal (Jamwal, 2002, pp.145) the nexus of narco-terrorism by elements within Pakistan to fund their terrorism related activities within the Pakistan was the most faith source of funding that has kept the Indian state of Punjab and Kashmir destabilised for so long. Whereas according to S. P Sinha (Sinha, 2012, pp.234) drugs in the prime source of funding for terrorist groups in North-east India, while the most alarming fact is that the law enforcement seizes only a fraction of the entire trade racket.



III. Proposed Work and Objective of the Study

- To study of Drug Addiction in Punjab
- To find out Social Work Practice in Punjab by NGOs
- Manvata Child Care Institute
- Manvata Specialized Adoption Agency
- Manvata Short Stay Home
- 6 Manvata Rehan Basera
- Woman Empowerment

IV. Non-Profit Organizations (NGOs)

This play a chief role in our society. NGOs play crucial role in the quickly changing the world. In the one hand, they have become carriers of democracy and inclusive development. At the same time, NGOs are much deepened in liberalising or neoliberalised societies and substitute various traditional roles of the state. A general understanding of NGOs state that they work to determine the social problems or evils in our society.

NGOs with its current form and shape are a new phenomenon. Earlier form societies mutually understood and were having a communitarian life that supported issues of people and offered required support. Disappearance or disintegration communitarian life and presence of newly formed institution led to modern 'professional networks'. Social and cultural changes, i.e. Weakening of joint family, withdrawal of state from welfare measures, in the society necessitated professionally trained organization who handle with social issues, which were predominantly supervised by state and family.

V. Introduction of Manvata Foundation (Reg.) N.G.O

Sri Muktsar Sahib Manvata Foundation (Reg.) NGO was established in 2011. The main objective of the organization is to take care of children, elderly and women.



Fig:1 Manvata Foundation (Reg.) N.G.O



The organization established Manvata Bal Ashram at local model town, Udekaran and with the support of District Child Protection Unit Shri Muksar Sahib, Manvata Child Care Institute, Manvata Specialized Adoption Agency and Manvata Short Stay Home were approved by Social Security Women and Child Development Department Punjab. Received in 2015 from Govt./ Central Govt.

1. Manvata Child Care Institute

About 10-15 orphans, destitute and needy children live in Manvata Child Care Institute. The institution is responsible for their accommodation, education, food and treatment.



मानवता रैन बसेरा बना जरूरतमंद लोगों के लिए वरदान

लेख: मुकुन्दराज सिंह | अमेरिका/पंजाब

मुकुन्दराज सिंह की मोनियाना रोड ऊपर स्थित मानवता फाउंडेशन संस्था की तरफ से नगर कौंसिल के सहयोग से बसराए जा रहे मानवता रैन बसेरा जो कि बीते पाँच वर्षों से बेसहारा तथा बिना छत वाले लोगों को सर्दियों तथा गर्मियों में आरजों तौर पर सहारा देने के लिए बनदान स्थापित हो रहा है, जिनकी अनुहार बीते दिन जिले के सिविल सर्जनमैडम रंजू सरस्वतला तथा मैडम सुशील कौर सिविल जेन



फाउंडेशन ने रैन बसेरा का विरोध दौर किया तथा मानवता फाउंडेशन

संस्था की तरफ से सहारा लेने वाले लोगों को दी जाने वाली सहायताओं की भरपूर शब्दों में सलाना करते हुए कहा कि जहाँ बिस्तरे, बैड, खोज, कूलर, पखा आदि सहायताएँ दी जाती हैं। संस्था के चेयरमैन डॉ. मरेशपकथी ने जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि नगर कौंसिल के कार्यकारी अधिकारी रजनीश तथा प्रधान शम्मी तेरिया के सहयोग से वर्ष जनवरी 2023 माह में अब तक 130 बच्चों ने जहाँ सहारा लिया। जहाँ मेला मापी के परवारी दुकानदार भी शामिल थे।

VI. Conclusion

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been defined by the World Bank as 'private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services. It works under some communities. NGOs has helping hands in form of Self help-group and liability group. NGOs play an instrumental role in coalitions for global health research, such as the CGHRC. With a renewed sense of purpose and a common goal, NGOs and their partners intend to make strong and lasting inroads into reducing the



disease burden of the world's most affected populations through effective research action. The training by the microfinance NGOs to the SHGs is also appreciable part in the society. So this research project highlights the NGO's planning, implementation process, operating and monitoring their projects within the time and space. Through this project those programmes who are done by NGOs are analyzed into very systematic way through the charts and diagrams. In terms of rural development the progress rate done by NGOs in mathematical way. NGOs play a great role to uplift the weaker section and deprived people of the society. They work for the weaker section people either disable or non-disable in terms of health security, education and to improve any skill for their livelihood. So the weaker section and deprived people like Orphan, handicapped people, disserted women etc. So they can live independently. Sometimes NGOs provide the shelter to Old people also. Thus we can say that NGOs always work for the society not for own purpose or and kind of greed for themselves. This project represents the a great detail upon NGOs Operation and to identify and testing their results about their achievement and goals in area of Chandigarh's village. Villages who are situate in North east part of Chandigarh is more develop than the southern part just due of more establishment of NGOs at that place. So, In the end researcher wants to say that this project becomes very helpful to know the advantage of NGOs in the society. Our government always work for social welfare so it may be helpful for them to know the importance of NGOs and how NGOs help the society from the grassroot level. This project creates the analytical skills to know the importance of NGOs in the society. The preceding chapters clearly demonstrate the historicism of drug addiction in Punjab. The fading insurgency left its mark on the fabric of innocence of the people of Punjab. The effect of partition already had left its pushover effect on the masses, that is, a population already disturbed by the wounds of partition waiting to be scratched or bruised over again by the percolation of further issues that widened the gap between state and society and has amassed itself in the whirl of dominos effects of injuries.

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