

Prevent the Youth from Tobacco Use and Drug Abuse

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Abstract

Smoking and drug abuse are intrinsically connected. Mostly the unproductive and jobless youth are smoke rampantly. At times, they take drugs and narcotizes. These harmful things lure them onto their destruction. They are going to dogs being involved in anti-social activities. In fact smoking and addiction lead them to go through the process of depersonalization. Drug abuse is great menace spoiling the youth even adult street child. Drugs and narcotics containing toxic elements easily attract the spoilt youth and adult child moving around the street as vagrants. Proliferation of drug is a global phenomenon. It has become a matter of agonizing concern to policy makers, administrators, and other stakeholders. Contemporary studies on international relations tend to touch on violent and non-violent issues like transnational and trans-border crimes and other security matters.

Introduction

Smuggling of drug is among trans-border crime. Drug trafficking very much concerns government NGOs and civil societies. According to recent crime reports, nearly 30% of the crimes in Bangladesh are drug related and 70% are indirectly related to drugs. In fact criminal activities subject to prosecution are those of clandestinely peddling drugs and of snatching money from the pedestrians for purchasing drugs. Proliferation of drug has caused menacing setbacks leading to societal degeneration in absolute terms. Drugs attract the youth and the spoilt youth taking harmful intoxicating medicine and narcotics involve in offences and delinquencies. This trans-border crime has now become complex as a social problem with its spillover effects on neighboring countries (Pertschuk, 2001). By now this has happened to be a problem of contemporary significance. We should suggest security strategies and options 'appropriate for Bangladesh perceiving non-traditional security environment at large and trans-border crimes in particular with emphasis on proliferation of drug.

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There seems to be relation between non-military threats and its impact on security with the help of trans-border crime like drug proliferation.' Distressingly countries and scholars do not have convergence of view on drug proliferation issue. Consequent upon it ever-growing cross-border threats tend to upset the traditional apparatus in dealing with this issue. This trans-border crime involves the countries like Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Singapore. Contemporary field studies explore that drug prone areas in Bangladesh delving into drug abuse, trafficking through airport and sea port poppy cultivation in bordering districts of India and Bangladesh.

In Bangladesh fast deterioration of law and order situation is due largely to proliferation of drugs. Some organized criminals with the blessings of God fathers work as drug peddlers. They have been caught up in the maphia circle. Opium (like heroin), cannabis, Yaba and phensedyl, codaine-laced cough syrup, now available in plenty are enough to spoil the youth, both male and female. More often not security forces and mobile court in operation seized huge amount of yaba and other drugs arresting the criminals. As news paper reports "The most common drugs used in Bangladesh stimulants. The teens are ignorant about variation of drugs. Some of them cannot feel the difference between stimulant and marijuana." (Sullum, 1998). The youth become desperate to have intoxicating drugs. They find it hard to give up the habit. Out of utter desperation they try to lift money and other valuables from the pedestrians as miscreants. Now security measures have been taken. CC camera will be set in important city points frequented by miscreants.

State of Violence for Youth

The fundamental definition of violence places emphasis on a number of elements including intention to harm, the physical nature of harm and the involvement of animate beings. More precisely, violence is defined as "any overt depiction of a credible threat of physical force or the actual use of such force intended to physically harm an animate being or group of beings. Violence also includes certain depictions of physically harmful consequences against an animate being or group that occurs as a result of unseen violent means". Based upon this definition, there are three primary types of violence: credible threats, behavioral acts, and harmful consequences. Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as "the intentional use

of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation", but acknowledges that the inclusion of "the use of power" in its definition expands on the conventional meaning of the word. This definition involves intentionality with the committing of the act itself, irrespective of the outcome it produces. However, generally, anything that is excited in an injurious or damaging way may be described as violent even if not meant to be violence (Miller and Rollnick, 1991).

Violence in many forms can be reduced but cannot be alleviated altogether. There is a strong relationship between levels of violence and modifiable factors such as concentrated poverty, income and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol and degeneration of youth forces, corruption and maldistribution of resources and wealth and adverse effects of mobile phone and internet/facebook and gross inefficiency in policy implementation. And the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and parents. Strategies addressing the contextual factors of violence can be effective in preventing violence.

Result and Discussion

Now violence rolls to intimidate human beings. Mostly girls fall victim to violent activities committed by the drug addicts. Youth and spoilt child try to rape innocent girls. This crime has increased on a large scale as the miscreants are ruling the roost caring little for law and order. The drug related violence is difficult to tame. At home male drug addicts abuse their female counterpart. Unhealthy habits of drug addicted child mark his future. Employment opportunities must be created for the youth. Ministry of youth must take initiatives to absorb the young boys and girls in income generating activities. The young prodigies are active and energetic. So use them for productive purposes.

The unemployed youth must be inducted into welfare pay roll. Until they are employed they must be given allowances on monthly basis.

Only public sector is not expected to address the predicaments of the unemployed youth. NGOs and voluntary organizations must think it obligatory to create employment opportunities for the youth. Now many

a university graduate finds opportunities for using their potentials in NGO and coaching centres.

Anti-smoking and anti-drug campaign must be strengthened in co-operation with stakeholders in community organizations. Drug peddling activities must be eliminated with the destruction of the dens of criminal acuties.

Conclusion

The concern authority must take steps to control unruly youth as psychopath either through persuasion or through threat and liquidation. Yet, the authority seems to be soft not cracking down on the offenders and imposters. Drug abuse is a great social vice luring the teenagers on to destruction. Once the drug like heroine wrecked havoc spoiling the society with negative impacts on law and order situation. Mostly the rackets in Europe and America were drug addicts disturbing normal community life. Its baneful effects were spiraling ruining the youth. Its demoralizing impacts on the youth concerns the researchers. It was reported that most rock stars especially hippy and other pope singing groups used heroine and other narcotics. Some resorted to begging not out of hunger but merely as a hobby. The western youth follow suit. Dysfunctional student politics is a formidable threat to good governance. Contemporary student politics has been degenerated due largely to moral crunch. Value basis of student politics has nosedived into nothingness in the whirlpool of criminalization. This is due largely to the impact of drug abuse. Student politics has degenerated into politics of confrontation as a manifestation of violence. There is a common saying that student politics is now much more destructive. Many among them are armed cadres earning bad names as extortionists using muscle power to illegally occupy land, abandoned properties, and vacant places with signboards. Many a time campus disturbance resulted in colossal destruction university assets like buildings, vehicles, garden and lounge. More often than not clashes in any educational campus left the derailed youth in an orgy of massive destruction of properties. Shops and establishments outside the campus were badly damaged due to the onslaught campus violence. There are reports that drug addicts among the students would like to collect money by force to defray the cost of addiction. For drugs available in clandestine criminal dens are sold out at a high price "Students are getting involved faster than before in drug addiction as drug trafficking is increasing rapidly inside and outside the educational institutions everyday that not only injurious to an individual but also imperils the health of the entire social fabric with its fast cascading

impact." According to recent reports a large number of students including Dhaka University, Jahangirnagar University, Jagannath University, Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka College, private universities are getting addicted to drug abuse day by day. The trend of drug abuse is no more limited to varsity students It has already contaminated the very young boys of schools and colleges

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