CHAPTER - 7

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Drug Addiction and alcoholism is a global phenomenon. Their consequences may remain the same everywhere with little variation in the magnitude according to local situation. This study with adequate documented available and collected from the research field about the early reports, opinions, problems and recommendations on ‘Drug addiction and Alcoholism’ the present study was conducted on “Consequences of Drug addiction and Alcoholism in Naga society with special reference to the three districts (Kohima, Dimapur and Phek) of Nagaland’ and this is to generalize the twin social problem as it is similar in all parts of the state. There are various suggestions given by different categories of people for eradicating the situation which would evolve from the outcome of this study. It is therefore essential to comprehend precisely the findings of this study.

Through this research project, it is apparent that drug dependence and alcoholism are not the problem of only a small segment of population of Nagaland. It has its far reaching consequences in almost all the walks of lives like sports field, educational environments, and social institutions, where they are negatively influenced by the harmful effects of drugs and alcohol. Drug and alcohol abuse has affected the lives of young and old, men and women, Nagas and non locals in Nagaland. Drug addiction and alcoholism is a chronic disease, so the government, judiciary, social organization and responsible members of the society should work together to control the menace in Nagaland. It has to earnestly make efforts to eradicate ‘drug addiction and alcoholism’ and live free from the bondage of addiction in the Naga society.

Substance abuse and alcoholism has become the major social problems in both urban and rural areas of Nagaland. Drug abuse and alcoholism are the root causes of social problems affecting the lives of the individuals, family and the Naga society at large. Substance and alcohol is being abused by both men and women leading to social, health, economic and spiritual problems. Nagaland is liberal with granting licenses to vendors and traders. The illegal sale of alcoholic beverages has become uncontrollable as the enforcement
of the bill is negligent and the free flow of alcohol is increasing in the state. Injecting Drug Use (IDU) is more visible in men than women.

This study is to explore the causes, problems of addiction and working of different government agencies and NGOs as scientifically as possible. The study aims to discuss the social problems related to drugs and alcohol abuse. It seeks to explain the various roles of the state Government and NGOs in the implementation of the Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989. The status of the NLTP Act is examined in this study in which the Government of Nagaland is in uncertainty about the Act. The study explains the role of education as one of the most important source in awareness generation and proposes suggestive measures on addiction of drugs and alcohol and makes the society aware of its hazards and reduces harms.

The number of drug addicts and alcoholics were taken as samples by following random sampling method. Much of the respondents of drug users and alcoholics were from Kohima and Dimapur districts while lesser number was represented from Phek district. It was represented by more male users rather than female users from the three districts of Nagaland. In the process of data collection, several proceedings were followed such as ‘Formulation and Pre-Testing of Questionnaire’, ‘Areas of Exploration in Data Collection’, ‘Tools and techniques of Data Collection’ and ‘Stages of Data Collection’. The respondents belong to the categories of non-users, post users, currents users, staffs of NGOs and Government agencies and the village leaders which covers 505 over all respondents but 300 addicts or users is the main attention given in the study.

Data analysis was done after gathering from the field work. Then the data collected were carefully scrutinized, checked and counter-checked, assessed and tabulated. Reading and re-reading the responses of the respondents brought these themes/patterns and the divergences. Different groups of data were separated and interpreted. Group wise master tabulation sheet was prepared with clear coding system. Counter-checking was done before data were entered into respective tables. The research authentic data projects the clear picture of the twin social problems of addiction in Nagaland. All the information was then entered into table forms followed by analysis of the results. The data were manually tabulated in a systematic manner. They were supported by charts, tables and figures wherever necessary. The result of data analysis were plotted to bar diagram and pie charts using Microsoft Excel Software.
It is apparent from the study that the menace of drug addiction and alcoholism specially afflicts the youth, particularly in the age group of 21 to 30 years under different factors. It is evident from the study that the three main causes of drug addiction and alcoholism in Nagaland are the peer pressure, curiosity and frustration. The proportion of respondents who are motivated to enter into the world of drugs and alcohol are also due to the anxiety, family problem, depression, health problem, lack of entertainment, and other reasons as an alternative source of enjoyment, feel good, party sake, failure and drop-out in studies and some due to shyness. People who take drugs and alcohol belong to different professions have their own reason. School and college drop-outs prove to be one of the most affected groups of people who abuse drugs and alcohol in Nagaland.

People who use drugs and alcohol are from different category such as school/college drop-outs, uneducated youth, educated youth but indiscipline youth, unemployed youth, frustrated youth, Ignorant youth delinquent children, children of poor people children of affluent family and others. The study proves that drug/alcohol users are from the occupational status such as Teachers, Students, Nurses, Businessmen, Police Personnel, Professionals, Government Employees, NGO Employees, Self employed and others. It is obvious from the study that the prevalence rate of drugs/alcohol abuse was highest among those who belong to the category of others (42.00 percent) as Unemployed, Commercial Sex Worker, Driver, Sales man, laymen, Street Children, Scrap Collector, Bootlegger, Daily Wager, Computer Trainee/Operator, Electronics, Nurse, Peer Educator, Farmer/Cultivator, Vocational Instructor, and housewife. People abused drugs and alcohol due to their personnel problems such as failure in studies/jobs, relationships, and family problems. They use it for fun, enjoyment, and as a fashion.

The study is apparent that it has caused poor socio-economic lives of the addicts/alcoholics and the family. Everyday addicts and alcoholics spend their money on intake of drugs and consumption of liquor. Substance and liquor abuse would lead them to poverty and cause poor social lives. Drug users and alcoholics face different types of stigma and discrimination on negligence and rejection, denial of funeral rites and looked down upon by the family and the society.
The study shows that drug abuse and alcoholism has affected the people’s health leading to pre-mature death. The number of drug and alcohol related death rate was found more in Kohima when compared to Dimapur and Phek districts during 2004-2008. Earlier the most common cause of death among the drug users was overdose but today it is HIV/AIDS (those who shared needles and syringes to an affected person), Liver failure and gastrointestinal bleed. Alcoholics contacts health problems such as kidney and liver failure, Cancer, T.B, and HIV/AIDS (when drunk and do not use condom in sexual intercourse with an affected person). A significant part of those infected with HIV/AIDS are alcoholics. But there are also cases where non-alcoholic or non drug users are also infected with HIV/AIDS. The trend is slowing a shift from drug users and alcoholics to the general population. The study examines that people can protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by using condom while having sex but not 100% safe. The drug and alcohol abuse affects an individual’s individual’s health such as Cancer, Kidney failure, Overdose and premature deaths. It also leads to other disease like HIV/AIDS, T.B, High blood pressure and psychological disorders.

With the disagreement by different groups in regard to the liquor prohibition in Nagaland, it is obvious that the NLTP Act 1989 is either to continue or lift. There are advantages that by retaining the bill, many social problems like crimes (stealing, killing), violence and distress, family disorder are reduced in Nagaland. On the contrary, the revenue of the state government would be generated by lifting the prohibition. The prohibition of liquor is reducing the state income. The lift of liquor would led the users procure quality liquor and not adulterated which has harmed so many lives.

The study shows that users sought assistance from different sources in regard to their problem of drug dependency and alcoholism. Yet, the addicts/alcoholics have received treatment and services much help from the NGOs rather than the government in regard to their addiction problem. The study proves that the role of education in awareness generation is the main aspect in curbing drug and alcohol problem in Nagaland. The NGOs, Government agencies, civil societies and Churches need to create more awareness programs through conducting of seminar, workshop, counseling and campaign.

Controlling drug trafficking is not the problem of the law enforcing agencies only. A multi-sectoral approach involving the police, NGOs, village councils, student bodies,
mothers, associations, Churches and other civil societies should join hands and fight the menace of drug and alcohol abuse before it is too late. Societal rejection towards drug users is an essential issue that needs to be tackled in Nagaland. Stigma and discrimination by the community keeps drug users away from services meant for them. The state Government needs to look into the matter seriously and protect the addicts and alcoholics who are being stigmatized and discriminated.

The various individuals, groups/organizations, associations, civil societies, Churches, Government and NGO agencies highlights the various recommendations, suggestions and opinions, roles and contributions in order to curb alcoholism in Naga society. The research as a result indicated that it is through mass contribution of the government, NGOs, Churches and Civil societies that working together for the common cause would bring positive responses in curbing alcoholic dependence syndrome in the state. Government and NGOs, Civil societies should stand firm in eradicating drug addiction and alcoholism. There is a correlation of drugs and alcohol. Alcohol is a third socially accepted drug. The usage of drugs and alcohol has same pattern in some cases like intake of cough syrup or other drug in a liquid form and alcohol consumption.

**Suggestions and Recommendations**

**Education and Awareness Programme**

This study indicates that most of the Naga people are ignorant about the negative impact of drug dependence and alcoholism like their composition, effects, uses and abuses. An extensive awareness programmes is needed for all sections of the Naga society, especially for ignorant and unemployed youths. It can be suggested that community based education programme be set up for drug and alcohol problem stating that addiction is a disease and the treatment is possible through medical and psycho-social method.

The inclusion of a subject on “Ill effects of drug and alcohol abuse” in the department of school education would sensitise the students of Schools, colleges and universities of Nagaland. The role of education on the drug abuse and alcoholism is provided to the individuals (based on different categories of people), family and the society as well. Education is a powerful tool in the social upliftment of the people. It is considered as a resource for economic development. It is also an important tool in the fight against social ills.
Seminars/ Workshops and Conferences should be conducted for all sections of the people. Trainings and advocacy programs ought to be conducted should be organised in combat against the evils of drug and alcohol abuse in the Naga society. It can be said that more detoxification and rehabilitation centres, DICs, Prayer Centres be established in changing the lives of the drugs and alcohol users in Nagaland.

**Strict Enforcement of the Law**

The Government should take immediate steps and measures as to improve the health services and mental services for the treatment of drug and alcohol users in Nagaland. The Government should help the NGOs (dealing on drugs and alcohol) as they are very closely involved in curbing the drug dependency and alcoholism in the Naga society. It should launch different welfare and creative programmes in the Naga society where the people (especially the youth) could participate. The Government needs to establish various rehabilitation and detoxification treatment and counseling centers in every districts of the state of Nagaland. The Government should intervene and take serious steps in combat against the substance abuse and alcoholism in the Naga society. The study opines that in order to tackle the drug abuse, government sponsored drug rehabilitation centres should be set up in all the districts of Nagaland where proper detoxification, counselling and vocational training could be imparted during their confinement in such institutions. The study also opined that that the users should be employed in different offices rather than being restricted from employment. Sufficient police personnel should be provided for patrolling in the towns round the clock for detection and prevention of liquor offences. Role of the state government has played a vital role in the eradication of drugs and alcohol in Nagaland. Government agencies such as Excise and Prohibition, Police, Prison and hospitals have contributed towards the combat against drugs and alcohol in Nagaland.

**Suggestions on the Role of the Government**

The data states that the respondents from various categories of respondents (Non Users, Responses from Students, Mothers, NGOs, Police Check gate & Narcotic Cell, Prison) for the role of the Government to control drugs and alcohol epidemic problem in Nagaland. The study reveals that the state government needs proper implementation of the Prohibition Act. for the control of drugs and liquor in the Naga society. The government has to launch more training opportunities in combat against the menace of drugs and alcohol dependency. It
ought to provide Orientation to HOD of all the Departments of Nagaland Government. The
government can be more proactive through mass media, advertisement, workshops and
seminar. It is of the opinion of the respondents (Prison) that the government of Nagaland
should set up rehabilitation centres in all the districts so as to keep the drug addicts and
alcoholics in confinement where they can be given proper medical care such as
detoxification, counselling and vocational training.

**Suggestions on the Role of the NGOs to control drug abuse and alcoholism**

The data from the source of information stated by the respondents (Non Users, Leaders from Students’ Bodies, Mothers’ Associations, NGOs, Police Check gate & Narcotic Cell, Prison) for the role of NGOs in regard to the Use of Drugs and Alcohol in Nagaland, The reveals that the NGOs have to generate more awareness programs, mobilise community for promotion of awareness. It also suggested that individuals, family and group counseling activities should be made in curbing drugs and alcohol abuse in Naga society. The NGOs in Nagaland have taken up a big responsibility to fight and control the menace of drug abuse and alcoholism in Naga society. However, the presence of NGOs in such field would be better if the NGOs organize Seminars in schools, colleges, prisons and district head quarters about the menace and problems of drug addiction and alcoholism. NGOs should take initiatives and organize advocacy programs and provide tactical information about curbing the twin problems of addiction. Apart from law enforcement agencies that are constraint of time, NGOs can definitely extend help by co-operating with and taking help of the public mass. They could set up of volunteers in different wards to check this menace. The study depicts that public pressure is a potent weapon.

**Role of NGOs and Civil Societies**

The NGOs and Civil societies like Students body, Mothers associations etc should take
the initiatives in the combat against the drug dependence and alcoholism in Nagaland. The
organizations ought to set goals to make Nagaland fully secured from the epidemic of drugs
and alcohol.

**Establishment of More Rehabilitation Centres**

The establishment of rehabilitation center of the post users (ex-addicts) is of vital
importance in any attempt to check the severity of the drug and alcohol problem. It is evident
from the study that under the treatment services provided by different NGOs, many
drug/alcohol users could do away their habit of abusing drugs and alcohol. The addicts suggested that they should be motivated for treatment (in Rehabilitation Centres, DICs, Detox Centre or Prayer Centres). The fees in the Rehabilitation Centres should be of fewer amounts as every user cannot manage for the longer period of their stay for recovery. The study is apparent that Rehab centre is important but God is more important. An individual should have faith in oneself to give up substance and alcohol. There should be strict rules and regulations in the rehab center as some of the users without completing the course of stay for recovery run away.

Role of the Family

It is evident from the study that family support is a must in changing the lives of the drug and alcohol users. The family should take the first steps in bringing changes in the lives of their children. The family wants the drug and alcohol user to cease using drugs and alcohol and therefore uses every trick. Families should not discriminate, stigmatise, neglect the addicts but provide all the possible means in eradicating substance and liquor abuse and lead them to the main stream of normal life. The family is one of the most essential agencies in curbing the drug and alcohol dependence in the Naga society. When an individual uses drugs/alcohol, informed agencies blame not only the society, in general but parents in particular. The drug/alcohol user wants family support to discontinue his habit of addiction. The family also wants the user to cease using dugs/alcohol and therefore uses every trick.

It is evident from the study that family support is a must in changing the live of the drug and alcohol users. Feelings of depression develop as the family could not tolerate the exiting problems of drugs and alcoholic culture. The family members of the chemical and alcohol dependents are depressed as they face so many problems in the family. The family should not be frustrated and lose confidence on their children as they struggle to give up their habit of abusing drugs and alcohol (liquor). Such families should not deny the existence of the problem in order to avoid humiliation and embarrassment.

Role of the Church

The Church has an immense role in helping and saving the lives of the drug and alcohol dependants. The Church need to set up prayer centers to provide counselling and also conduct worship services. The addicts suggest that the Church should play a greater role
instead of discriminating them because of their dependency on chemical and liquor. The Church should preach God’s love and save the users who are lost in the world of drugs and alcohol. It also states to put God first and final friend to solve one’s problem of drug and alcohol abuse.

These findings have a direct implication on the awareness generation, prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol dependence in the Naga society. Educating the people about alcohol, its consequences, and treatment facilities, focusing especially on the rural areas is the need of the hour. Educating the users on the physiological aspects of drug and alcohol dependence might help them to have a better control over the drug and alcohol abuse problem behavior, by differentiating the symptoms from craving, intoxication, and withdrawal symptoms. Studies with a larger sample size and involving Government, NGOs, communities, civil society’s and village leaders/elders samples had shown the broader perspectives in the field of drugs and alcohol in Nagaland.

In a traditional society of Nagaland, a greater effort at finding solutions to the users need to begin within the family and then within the community and the state. The use of local rice beer has been practiced since the period of Naga ancestors, yet era has come where addiction problems has to be tackled and save many suffering souls.

**Suggestions from various Sections of People**

The following suggestions are provided by Non-Users, Post Users, and Current Users. The drug and alcohol users have made the following suggestions towards the epidemic of substance abuse and alcohol consumption. The NGOs alone cannot find any breakthrough in curbing the drug addiction and alcoholism problem in Nagaland. All the sections of the society; the NGOs, Government, Churches, Insurgent outfits and the general public as well should joint hands to fight the menace of drug addiction and alcoholism in the Nagaland. It has been suggested by the users that the youngsters should be educated on the evil effects of drugs and alcohol. Instead of the prohibition, more focus must be given in providing treatment to those who are already affected by the dreaded disease of drug abuse and alcoholism. It is evident from the study that being nominal Christians has changed the Naga society from bad to worse. Westernization should not dominate the culture of the people in Nagaland.
NGOs should play their role sincerely and truly along with the society so that it would eradicate/reduce the two social evils of addiction. The addicts should be given opportunities, respects and equal treatment in the society. They should not be discriminated and stigmatized because of their use of drugs and alcohol. It is apparent that the addicts be treated with regard and respect so that they could gain and rebuild their low confidence and low self esteem. As suggested by the users, they are addiction is a disease and they should be encouraged, loved, cared and lead them back to the mainstream of normal life. The addicts ought to be helped in many possible ways to let them overcome from their dependency of drugs and alcohol. As a matter of fact, the so called normal people (non drug/alcohol users) should be given awareness and advocated on the hazards and evil effects of drug dependence and alcoholic dependent syndrome. Suggestions were made that alternative income source should be provided to the local brewers in Nagaland.

The following suggestions are also provided by the respondents to control drug and alcohol abuse in Nagaland. The educational awareness programme needs to be made in combat against drugs and alcohol dependency in Nagaland. The state government and NGOs has to initiate more effective roles; establish more Rehabilitation and Detoxification centers, DICs and provide all the essential help in leading the addicts to the normal lives. The study indicates that Churches should establish Prayer Centers and provide Counselling and Worships for youth to make them aware of the ill-effects of drugs and how to escape from it. Family support is very significant and therefore provides all the possible means to rescue the addicts.

The data from the information as stated by the respondents indicates that various individuals, groups/organizations, associations, Civil societies, Churches, Government and NGO agencies highlights the various recommendations, suggestions and opinions, roles and contributions in regard to curb drug dependence and alcoholism in Nagaland. It also reveals that it is through mass contribution of the government, NGOs, Churches and Civil societies for the common cause some positive responses could be brought in curbing alcoholic dependence syndrome in the state.
Suggestions and Opinions of Users

Many of the following recommendations, suggestions and opinions were gathered from a number of current drugs and alcohol users in Nagaland. The study proves that the drugs and alcohol users have been stigmatized and discriminated by the parents/family members and the society at large. Many of them have suggested that awareness generation through education be conducted in rural and urban areas. Preventive awareness programs through media, literatures publications; comics, magazines, videos, radio, plays and so on are provided in relation to drugs and alcohol use. Mass media plays a vital role in combat against drug and alcohol abuse in Nagaland.

It was suggested by the users that it is only the decision of users that could lead to the road to recovery and not by force. Some of the users are of the view that they would rather be provided D.I.C / Rehabilitation Centers than being sent to jail. Post and current users are of the opinion that it will be better if the ‘users’ give up their habitual use of drugs and alcohol at an initial stage. Current users also opine that the new services/programs such as rehabilitation centers/ detoxification camps, Oral Substitution Therapy programs, DICs should be established. The addicts also want the people to know that since addiction of drugs and alcohol are considered as a disease, they must be treated as sick people and in need of help for their recovery and sustenance.

Suggestions from the Excise Department

The Nagaland State Excise department has suggested the followings in order to control the problem of drug addiction and alcoholism in Nagaland.

1. Strengthen hand of the department
2. Active participation and endeavour of the church in social and spiritual reformation.
3. Strong will of general public to fight the menace of drug dependency and alcoholism in Naga society.

Suggestion by Village Leaders

The village leaders have presented the following suggestions in order to control the drug addiction and alcoholism in Nagaland. It is opined by the village elders that without the help of the Lord, it is difficult to control the problem of drug and alcohol abuse in Nagaland. The dedicated Christians who go to Church do not give disturbance to the people. They
become good people and do not abuse drugs or alcohol. The government should strengthen the NLTP Act 1989. Frisking of illegal drugs should be strictly performed as to reduce the intake of drugs and consumption of liquor in the state. Clinics and pharmacies need to be stringently checked so that drugs are not sold especially to the young ones without medical prescription.

NGOs and Churches are important in the control of drug and alcohol abuse in Nagaland. They require conducting seminar/educational awareness on the ill – effects of drug use and alcohol consumption. It is understandable that the control of substance abuse and liquor consumption is difficult due to the practice of the bribery. Women bodies, Student bodies and policemen should contribute their vital role to tackle the addiction issues in the villages and towns of Nagaland. It is obvious from the respondents that Rehabilitation Centers and Drop-In-Centres (D.I.C) is essential to be established even in the villages. It is suggested that the government ought to tackle the problem of addiction as the village authority could not handle.

Roles/Responsibilities of Drug/Alcohol Users in Drugs and Alcohol Prevention

Some of the addicts in Nagaland have been role model to other addicts. They have shown that it is possible to get out of the clutch of drugs and alcohol. Their responsibility is to stay clean, stay free from drugs and alcohol; also responsible to show that their life is changed from the drug and alcohol dependence.

The following awareness is important to discuss and be free from drugs and alcohol abuse;

1. Tell society, how to stay away from drugs and alcohol
2. Tell society, how to come out of drug and alcohol use
3. Addicts need to know how to be after drug/alcohol recovery.

Drug and alcohol users need a platform (like NUN) where they can come together and address the issue. They need to stick together as addicts, if not they will be perished. The biggest challenge for a drug/alcohol user is how to lead a life after drug/alcohol use. In other words, a user should know after drugs/alcohol what next steps he should follow to remain away from drugs. NA and AA 12 steps program is very essential for the addicts for their
recovery process of drug and alcohol dependency. The users should accept the challenges with accountability for which it will lead them to the mainstream of normal life.

   After Recovery the users need to keep the following steps;
   1. Be engaged (busy)
   2. Take up responsibility
   3. Stay connected with the NGOs like NACO, NUN, FPAI, Kripa Foundation etc.
   4. Stay connected to one’s goals.

   It is observed from the study that drug and alcohol abuse has become the problems of the individuals, the family and the society in general. There are many addicts in the Naga society but only very few admit as the addicts. The twin social problems of addiction could be solved when will comes within the person. Nagaland state is in need of drugs and alcohol control to make a better state. It is observed that the Government agencies, NGOs, Civil societies, Churches and the public in general ought to come together in curbing drug and alcohol dependency in Nagaland. It is evident from this study that there are more alcoholic problems in Phek district for it has easy access in alcohol rather than drugs. Drug addiction is more problematic in Dimapur due to commercial and easy access of drugs. It is opined that alcohol is more problematic in Kohima due when compared to the three districts due to work culture and traditional practices.

   There is a need to conduct more investigation on drugs and alcohol related issues, therefore the proposal of future scope is indicated as of the following.
   1. This addiction problem is likely to be more serious in the future.
   2. Re-enforcing agencies need more research back up.
   3. More research require due to faster globalization.

   The present study in our hand is only a case study covering three districts of Nagaland. A larger area of study is another challenge, not only in the state in the whole region.

   The study has enough evidence to surmise that drug and alcohol abuse is prevalent much more among the males than females. The study provides the reason that Naga society is still very conservative in its outlook, especially in relation to women that there is a distinct trend to curb and hide the phenomena of drug and alcohol abuse. It also indicates that female Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) were less visible when compared to men IDUs in Nagaland.
In conclusion, it may be said that drug addiction and alcoholism has become a growing threat to humanity in Nagaland. Drugs and alcohol pose complex problems for law enforcing agencies. Drugs and alcohol users who takes drugs and alcohol seek instant remedies to their fear, family problem, unemployment, loneliness, attention seeking, unhealthy family relationship and other reasons suffer physically, socially, economically, emotionally as well as spiritually. Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation all require a positive and life affirming campaign. Families and voluntary organizations need to play an important role in bringing back the recovered addicts into the mainstream of social life. The problem of drug abuse and alcoholism needs to embrace treatment, social measures, education and awareness programmes. Industrial revolution and technological advancement have help human for better, easier and comfortable living. The manifestation of technological advancement can be seen when human creativity, imaginative minds, and society’s image are portrait and released in the form of cinema or movie. They project drug addicts as protagonist who gets reformed by the power of romantic love for instance, Tele-serialis, radio plays and stories in print media discuss and dish out so much information about drugs that young and curious minds get tempted to experience the ‘real thing’ as an exciting adventure with potential and promise of unknown pleasures. It is also identified the poor economic situation in Nagaland and the problem of unemployment is certainly an undeniable factor leading to frustration of educated youth.

Nagaland is passing through a turbulent period in its history, the transition from a traditional community life to a modern complex technological culture. People move out from rural community to urban situation where they directly come in contact with the modern market situations. The influence of secondary culture and exposure to popular culture has a direct bearing on drug abusing situation in Nagaland. It is observed that many families located in urban places have even abandon to a great extend their cultural values, if not seriously rejecting its old values. It may be pointed out that a major reason why people abuse drugs and alcohol is because of the availability and easy accessibility to market environment, on the other hand modern parents whose life routines are pre-scheduled therefore unable to provide quality time to their children affects seriously. It may be mention here that the uncontrolled and free flows of parent’s money to their children’s pocket also remain an undeniable factor in this study.