

DRUG ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: A STUDY OF MADHYA PRADESH

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Nearly one-fifth of the world's children live in India. More over a third of the 440 million people in the country are under the age of 18. It is estimated that roughly 40% of these youngsters require care and protection, indicating the magnitude of the socioeconomic problem. The challenges of socially marginalised, economically backward, and disadvantaged groups are vast in a country like India, with its multicultural, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious population. Anyone under the age of 18 who comes into contact with the court system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence is referred to as a "kid in conflict with the law." Most youngsters who have run afoul of the law have committed minor offences that are not considered criminal when committed by adults. Adults have also been known to use or coerce certain youngsters who engage in illegal behaviour. Prejudice based on a child's social or economic standing can lead to conflict with the law even when no crime has been committed, or to harsh treatment by law enforcement officers. There is a need to reduce incarceration while safeguarding children from violence, abuse, and exploitation in the juvenile justice system. Options that promote family and community involvement in rehabilitation as a safer, more suitable, and successful approach than punitive ones are required. Adult justice systems frequently lack the capacity to appropriately handle these difficulties, and are more likely to hurt rather than help a child reintegrate into society. The current paper investigates drug and alcohol abuse among juvenile delinquents.

INTRODUCTION

A drug is any chemical substance that, when ingested, interacts with tissues to alter the body's biochemical processes. Some drugs have a significant effect on the body or brain, generating (sleeping) stimulation and a change in mode and behavior. With millions of

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consumers of hard drugs like cocaine, heroin, and other synthetic narcotics, substance abuse is common. Adolescent health and behavior issues, such as alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, as well as delinquency, are costly public health issues worldwide. Many cross-sectional and longitudinal studies involving at-risk children, mainly those engaged with the justice system have looked at the interrelationships between substance use, mental health issues, and delinquency. Truant youth are an important category that requires more targeted research and intervention programmes. Hundreds of thousands of children are absent every day, according to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Baker, Sigmon, & Nugent, 2001). In addition, truant kids frequently face academic difficulties, troubled family conditions, low grades, and psychosocial difficulties, including drug usage (Dembo & Turner, 1994). Truant children are frequently viewed as disciplinary and managerial issues (DeKalb, 1999; Diebolt & Herlache, 1991; Dougherty, 1999). Baker et al., 2001; Kearney & Silverman, 1995) indicate that truant youth are frequently experiencing serious interrelated problems with regard to a stressed family life (Baker et al., 2001; Dembo & Turner, 1994; Diebolt & Herlache, 1991), alcohol and other drug use (Baker et al., 2001; Diebolt & Herlache, 1991), emotional/psychological functioning (Diebolt & Herlache (Turner, 1994; Garry, 1996; Ingersoll & Le Boeuf, 1997). Although a number of recent studies have looked at the developmental or long-term links between drug use and delinquency in teenagers (Huang et al. 2000; Kaplan and Damphousse 1995; White and Hansell 1996, 1998; White et al. 1999), few have looked at the acute or proximal links.

OBJECTIVE AND METHODS

The main objective of the paper is to discuss the problem of drug abuse and alcoholism among javelin delinquents. The paper is based on the major research study conducted in the state of Madhya Pradesh. . The area of study is covered all sixteen boys Government observation homes, two boys special homes and two boys place of safety located in the State in which 1. Sagar 2. Jabalpur 3. Narsinghpur 4. Seoni 5. Betul 6. Ratlam 7. Indore 8. Jhabua 9. Khandwa 10. Bhopal 11. Chhatarpur 12. Guna 13. Gwalior 14.

Morena 15. Ujjain 16. Rewa and two special homes situated at Indore and Seoni, two place of safety situated at Indore and Seoni. These all sixteen observation homes, two special homes and two place of safety housed juveniles from the neighbouring districts of throughout the Madhya Pradesh. The survey was conducted with the help of structured interview schedules.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Knowledge about any drugs related substances is shown in Table 1 . Most of the respondents were found aware about the drugs and alcohol; The knowledge about drugs was found significantly high for gutkha, tobacco, cigarette, bidi, alcohol, bhang and ganja. The awareness level about the drugs and alcohol varies across the selected regions.

Table 1: Knowledge About Any Drugs Related Substances

Division	Tobacco	Gutkha	Cigarettes	Bidi	Alcohol	Bhang	Ganja	Others
Bhopal	34	34	34	34	34	32	32	7
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.1%	94.1%	20.6%
Chambal	23	23	23	23	23	18	18	0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	78.3%	78.3%	0.0%
Gwalior	41	41	41	41	41	37	36	2
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	90.2%	87.8%	4.9%
Indore	58	58	58	58	58	46	43	6
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	79.3%	74.1%	10.3%
Jabalpur	78	79	78	77	78	71	70	21
	98.7%	100.0%	98.7%	97.5%	98.7%	89.9%	88.6%	26.6%
Narmadapuram	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	2
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	85.7%	28.6%
Rewa	63	63	63	63	63	60	59	16
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.2%	93.7%	25.4%
Sagar	20	20	20	20	19	10	9	2
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	50.0%	45.0%	10.0%
Ujjain	45	45	45	45	45	37	36	7
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	82.2%	80.0%	15.6%
Total	369	370	369	368	368	317	309	63
	99.7%	100.0%	99.7%	99.5%	99.5%	85.7%	83.5%	17.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Source of information about drugs related substances is shown in Table 2. About 37 per cent respondents revealed that they get information about drugs from their friends. It was found more pronouncing in Rewa (60.3 per cent) followed by Narmadapuram (57.1 per cent) and Sagar (45 per cent). About 18 per cent respondents get information through advertisement while 16 per cent respondents get such information from their neighbours. A significant proportion of respondents further reported that they get such information from their family members and relatives.

Table 2: Source of Information About Drugs Related Substances

Division	Advertisement	Family	Friends	Neighbourhood	Others	Relatives	School Teacher	Shops	Villagers	Total
Bhopal	3	1	13	9	0	2	0	1	5	34
	8.8%	2.9%	38.2%	26.5%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	2.9%	14.7%	100.0%
Chambal	3	4	2	5	1	0	0	1	7	23
	13.0%	17.4%	8.7%	21.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	30.4%	100.0%
Gwalior	8	6	11	6	2	1	0	3	4	41
	19.5%	14.6%	26.8%	14.6%	4.9%	2.4%	0.0%	7.3%	9.8%	100.0%
Indore	12	8	14	10	3	0	2	0	9	58
	20.7%	13.8%	24.1%	17.2%	5.2%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	15.5%	100.0%
Jabalpur	20	5	33	11	1	1	0	1	7	79
	25.3%	6.3%	41.8%	13.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	8.9%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	7
	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Rewa	6	2	38	7	3	0	1	0	6	63
	9.5%	3.2%	60.3%	11.1%	4.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	9.5%	100.0%
Sagar	6	1	9	2	1	0	0	1	0	20
	30.0%	5.0%	45.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	9	4	14	10	3	0	0	1	4	45
	20.0%	8.9%	31.1%	22.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	8.9%	100.0%
Total	67	31	138	60	16	4	3	9	42	370
	18.1%	8.4%	37.3%	16.2%	4.3%	1.1%	0.8%	2.4%	11.4%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that which drug they used for first time. More than 2/5th respondents were not found aware that which type of drug they used for first time. However, about 2/5th respondents revealed that they used gutkha for the first time. It was found more pronouncing in Narmadapuram (71.4 per cent) followed by Sagar (60 per cent) and Jabalpur (57 per cent). A significant proportion of respondents further reported that they used cigarette and bidi for first time (Table.3).

Table 3: Which Drug You Used for First Time

Division	Alcohol	Bhang	Bidi	Cigarette	Ganja	Gutkha	Tobacco	Can't Say	Total
Bhopal	0	0	1	7	0	12	0	14	34
	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	20.6%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	41.2%	100.0%
Chambal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	23
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	95.7%	100.0%
Gwalior	0	2	0	2	0	10	0	27	41
	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	24.4%	0.0%	65.9%	100.0%
Indore	0	0	0	1	0	21	2	34	58
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	36.2%	3.4%	58.6%	100.0%
Jabalpur	1	0	5	7	1	45	6	14	79
	1.3%	0.0%	6.3%	8.9%	1.3%	57.0%	7.6%	17.7%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	7
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
Rewa	1	0	6	7	1	28	2	18	63
	1.6%	0.0%	9.5%	11.1%	1.6%	44.4%	3.2%	28.6%	100.0%
Sagar	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	7	20
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	35.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	1	0	0	3	0	15	0	26	45
	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	57.8%	100.0%
Total	3	2	12	29	2	149	10	163	370
	0.8%	0.5%	3.2%	7.8%	0.5%	40.3%	2.7%	44.1%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Since value of chi square found not significant. Therefore, it can be concluded that First time used drugs related substances by respondents is not related to nature of crime (Table 4).

Table 4: Nature of Crime Wise First Time Use of Drugs by Respondents

First Time Used Drugs Related Substances	Heinous Offence	Serious Offence	Petty Offence	Total
Alcohol	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhang	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bidi	10	2	0	12
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Cigarette	22	5	2	29
	75.9%	17.2%	6.9%	100.0%
Ganja	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Gutkha	130	14	5	149
	87.2%	9.4%	3.4%	100.0%
Tobacco	8	0	2	10
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Can't Say	143	17	3	163
	87.7%	10.4%	1.8%	100.0%
Total	320	38	12	370
	86.5%	10.3%	3.2%	100.0%

Chi Square Value: 15.80

Source: Field Survey.

Feelings after using this substance are shown in Table 5. About 2/5th respondents could not report about the feelings after consuming the drugs and its substances. However, dizziness, intoxication and omitting were felt by the respondents in many cases.

Table 5: Feelings After Using This Substance

	Frequency	Percent
Can't Say	163	44.1
Better Feeling	12	3.2
Burn Chest	1	.3

Coughing	5	1.4
Dancing	2	.5
Dizziness	102	27.6
Dizziness, Intoxicating	3	.8
Dizziness, Intoxicating, Vomiting	2	.5
Dizziness, vomiting	1	.3
Don't know	1	.3
Feel Stress less	5	1.4
Intoxicating	12	3.2
Intoxicating, Vomiting	19	5.1
Intoxicating, Dizziness	1	.3
Intoxicating, Dizziness	1	.3
Intoxicating, Restless	1	.3
Nothing	16	4.3
Sleeping	5	1.4
Unconscious	4	1.1
Vomiting	14	3.8
Total	370	100.0

Present time use of drugs is shown in Table 6. About 44 per cent respondents revealed that they are using gutkha at the present time. It was found more pronouncing in Narmadapuram (71.4 per cent), Sagar (65 per cent), Rewa (58.7 per cent) and Jabalpur (58.2 per cent). About 13 per cent respondents reported that they are smoking cigarette presently. It was found more pronouncing in Rewa (25.4 per cent) followed by Jabalpur (21.5 per cent) and Bhopal (17.6 per cent). A significant proportion of respondents in Narmadapuram, Jabalpur and Rewa division reported that they are taking alcohol presently. A significant proportion of respondents were found using ganja, bhang, sulation and smack.

Table 6: Present Time Use of Drugs

Division	Tobacco	Gutkha	Bidi	Cigarette	Bhang	Ganja	Alcohol	Sulation	Snack	Syrup	Homemade Alcohol
Bhopal	0	14	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	41.2%	5.9%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chambal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gwalior	0	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	24.4%	0.0%	4.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Indore	3	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5.2%	36.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jabalpur	8	46	10	17	1	4	10	1	1	1	2
	10.1%	58.2%	12.7%	21.5%	1.3%	5.1%	12.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%
Narmadapuram	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rewa	6	37	9	16	1	3	7	2	0	1	0
	9.5%	58.7%	14.3%	25.4%	1.6%	4.8%	11.1%	3.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Sagar	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ujjain	0	15	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	33.3%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	17	162	23	49	3	7	20	3	1	2	2
	4.6%	43.8%	6.2%	13.2%	0.8%	1.9%	5.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that whether alcohol shop is nearby their home. About 17 per cent respondents reported that alcohol shop is nearby their home. It was found more pronouncing in Sagar (25 per cent) followed by Jabalpur (22.8 per cent) and Indore (22.4 per cent) (Table 7).

Table 7: Whether Alcohol Shop Is Nearby Your Home

Division	Yes	No	Total
Bhopal	2	32	34
	5.9%	94.1%	100.0%
Chambal	4	19	23
	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%
Gwalior	4	37	41
	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
Indore	13	45	58
	22.4%	77.6%	100.0%
Jabalpur	18	61	79
	22.8%	77.2%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	1	6	7
	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
Rewa	10	53	63
	15.9%	84.1%	100.0%
Sagar	5	15	20
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	7	38	45
	15.6%	84.4%	100.0%
Total	64	306	370
	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that whether they were active on internet after drug use. About 19 per cent respondents revealed that they were active on internet after drug use. It was found more pronouncing in Sagar (40 per cent) followed by Bhopal (32.4 per cent), Jabalpur (29.1 per cent) and Rewa division (23.8 per cent). However, a large proportion of respondents was not drug and addicted. (Table 8).

Table 8: Whether You Were Active on Internet After Drug Use

Division	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Total
Bhopal	11	9	14	34
	32.4%	26.5%	41.2%	100.0%
Chambal	1	0	22	23
	4.3%	0.0%	95.7%	100.0%
Gwalior	2	12	27	41
	4.9%	29.3%	65.9%	100.0%
Indore	7	17	34	58
	12.1%	29.3%	58.6%	100.0%
Jabalpur	23	42	14	79
	29.1%	53.2%	17.7%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	0	6	1	7
	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
Rewa	15	30	18	63
	23.8%	47.6%	28.6%	100.0%
Sagar	8	5	7	20
	40.0%	25.0%	35.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	4	15	26	45
	8.9%	33.3%	57.8%	100.0%
Total	71	136	163	370
	19.2%	36.8%	44.1%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Use of SNS sites after drug use is shown in Table 9. Most of respondents revealed that they were used to active on SNS sites such as Face Book, You Tube and Whatsapp. However, about 1/3rd respondents revealed that they were used to active on Porn Sites after drug use. It was found more pronouncing in Rewa (66.7 per cent) followed by Jabalpur (34.8 per cent).

Table 9 :Use of SNS Sites After Drug Use

Division	Face book	YouTube	Porn Sites	Twitter	Whats app	Instagram
Bhopal	9	8	1	1	9	0
	81.8%	72.7%	9.1%	9.1%	81.8%	0.0%
Chambal	0	1	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gwalior	2	2	0	0	2	0
	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Indore	5	3	1	0	4	0
	71.4%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%
Jabalpur	18	19	8	0	14	2
	78.3%	82.6%	34.8%	0.0%	60.9%	8.7%
Rewa	13	15	10	0	14	0
	86.7%	100.0%	66.7%	0.0%	93.3%	0.0%
Sagar	8	7	3	2	7	2
	100.0%	87.5%	37.5%	25.0%	87.5%	25.0%
Ujjain	3	3	1	1	3	0
	75.0%	75.0%	25.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Total	58	58	24	4	53	4
	81.7%	81.7%	33.8%	5.6%	74.6%	5.6%

Source: Field Survey

The respondents were asked about their behavior with others while active on social sites after drug use. About 82 per cent respondents reported that they had good and normal behavior with others while active on social sites after drug use. However, all the respondents in Chambal and about 1/4th respondents in Jabalpur and Ujjain reported bad behavior with others while active on social sites after drug use. The bad behavior was reported mainly in form of aggressiveness and irritation (Table 10).

Table 10: Your Behaviour With Others While Active on Social Sites

Division	Good	Normal	Bad	Total
Bhopal	7	3	1	11
	63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
Chambal	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gwalior	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Indore	6	0	1	7
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
Jabalpur	17	0	6	23
	73.9%	0.0%	26.1%	100.0%
Rewa	13	0	2	15
	86.7%	0.0%	13.3%	100.0%
Sagar	6	1	1	8
	75.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Ujjain	3	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Total	54	4	13	71
	76.1%	5.6%	18.3%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that whether they had quarrel with any family members after drinking. About 30 per cent respondents who presently consume alcohol reported that they had quarrel with their family members after drinking. It was found more pronouncing in Ujjain followed by Jabalpur (Table 11).

Table11: Whether You Had Quarrel With Any Family Members After Drinking

Division	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Total
Bhopal	0	0	34	34
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chambal	0	0	23	23
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gwalior	0	0	41	41
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Among Juvenile Delinquents:...

Indore	0	0	58	58
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jabalpur	4	6	69	79
	5.1%	7.6%	87.3%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	0	1	6	7
	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
Rewa	1	6	56	63
	1.6%	9.5%	88.9%	100.0%
Sagar	0	0	20	20
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	1	1	43	45
	2.2%	2.2%	95.6%	100.0%
Total	6	14	350	370
	1.6%	3.8%	94.6%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Source of drug or alcohol is shown in Table 12. The main source of drug and alcohol was found to be shop and friends. However, source of drugs and alcohol varies across the selected regions.

Table 12: Source of Drug or Alcohol

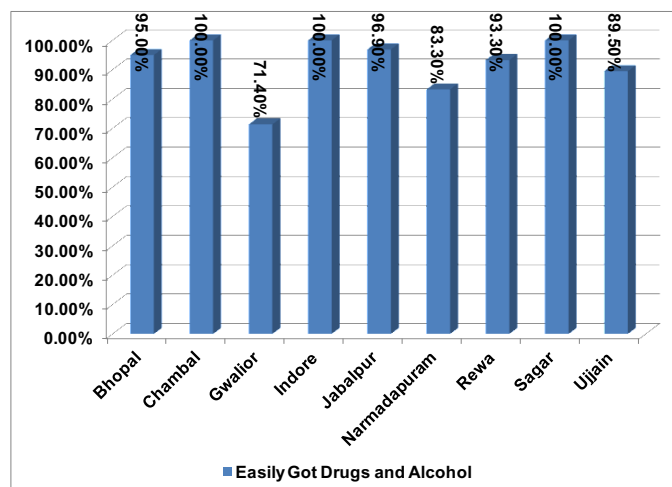
Division	By Friends	By Shop	Not applicable	Total
Bhopal	1	19	14	34
	2.9%	55.9%	41.2%	100.0%
Chambal	0	1	22	23
	0.0%	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
Gwalior	4	10	27	41
	9.8%	24.4%	65.9%	100.0%
Indore	0	24	34	58
	0.0%	41.4%	58.6%	100.0%
Jabalpur	4	61	14	79
	5.1%	77.2%	17.7%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	1	5	1	7
	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	100.0%

Rewa	4	41	18	63
	6.3%	65.1%	28.6%	100.0%
Sagar	2	11	7	20
	10.0%	55.0%	35.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	4	15	26	45
	8.9%	33.3%	57.8%	100.0%
Total	20	187	163	370
	5.4%	50.5%	44.1%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that whether they got easily drugs and alcohol. Most of the respondents reported that they get drugs and alcohol easily. However, a significant proportion of respondents in Gwalior, Narmadapuram and Ujjain reported that they do not get drugs and alcohol easily (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Do You Got Easily Drugs and Alcohol



The respondents were asked that to whom they learned to take alcohol and drugs. More than 2/3rd respondents reported that they learned about consumption of alcohol and drugs through their friends. It was found more pronouncing in Narmadapuram (100 per cent) followed by Ujjain (89.5 percent), Sagar (76.9 per cent) and Jabalpur (70.8 per cent). About 21 per cent respondents further

reported that they learned the consumption of alcohol and drugs by themselves. It was found more pronouncing in Chambal followed by Gwalior and Indore division. About 10 per cent respondents learned consumption of drugs and alcohol through their relatives and father (Table 13).

Table13: To Whom You Learned To Taking Alcohol and Drugs

Division	Friends	Father	Self	Relatives	Total
Bhopal	14	2	3	1	20
	70.0%	10.0%	15.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Chambal	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Gwalior	6	0	6	2	14
	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
Indore	14	2	7	1	24
	58.3%	8.3%	29.2%	4.2%	100.0%
Jabalpur	46	2	13	4	65
	70.8%	3.1%	20.0%	6.2%	100.0%
Narmadapuram	6	0	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Rewa	29	0	9	7	45
	64.4%	0.0%	20.0%	15.6%	100.0%
Sagar	10	0	3	0	13
	76.9%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ujjain	17	0	1	1	19
	89.5%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	100.0%
Total	142	6	43	16	207
	68.6%	2.9%	20.8%	7.7%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that drug and alcohol addiction has impact on juvenile delinquency. Most of the children were found aware of drugs and its substances. However, drug and alcohol addiction at present time was reported to be low. A large proportion of respondents

reported that they are using Gutka, cigarette m bidi and tobacco. A significant proportion of respondents revealed that they are active on social media after drug use. The major source of drugs and alcohol has been reported to be shop. They easily get drugs and alcohol.

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