

Effect of narcotics on the psychological aspect of farm women

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Accepted : May, 2009

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics are harmful material, which affects the human health and nutrition. Narcotics have some materials, which are totally prohibited to export and import without Govt. license. Narcotic products are widely considered to be a powerful addicting drug. Narcotics additive in many forms increases the risk of many cancers, heart attack, stroke, osteoporosis, diabetes and adverse reproductive outcomes. Narcotics used in the worlds leading cause of death.

Key words : Narcotics, Psychological aspect

Tobacco is commercially available almost everywhere in dried, cured and natural forms. In addition to being consumed as cigarettes and cigars, it can be smoked in a stem pipe, water pipe, or hookah. Tobacco can also be chewed, "dipped" (placed between the cheek and gum), or sniffed into the nose as finely powdered snuff. Many countries set a minimum smoking age, regulating the purchase and use of tobacco products.

An alcoholic beverage is a drink containing ethanol, commonly known as alcohol. Ethanol is a psychoactive drug, with a depressant effect a significant blood alcohol content may be considered legal drunkness and it reduces attention and slows reaction speed. Alcoholic beverages can be addictive. Charas and Ganja are a powerful addicting drug. It is specially used by Aghories and Sadhus. Those are smoked by clay pipe. All these materials are addicting drug and increased many risks.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Kanpur district. Two blocks Kalyanpur and Bheetargaon were randomly selected. 10 villages were selected out of which 2 blocks. Total 220 farm women were selected in this study area. Dependent and independent variables such as caste, age, dietary pattern and life style were used. The statistical tools S.D. and correlation coefficient were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that distribution of farm women according to occupation and addiction, 62.4 per cent farm women were addicted *bidi* have landless labourers whereas 59.3 per cent farm women have landless labourers have addicted to *surti*. 37.1 per cent farm women were taking *Gutkha* engaged in farming while

28.1 per cent women were taking *chillum* have doing caste occupation. Maximum 48.5 per cent farm women were addicted to alcohol engaged in caste occupation whereas 30.3 per cent women have landless labourers. Alcohol has different forms and can be used as a cleaner, an antiseptic or a sedative. In very small amounts, alcohol can help a person feel more relaxed or less anxious. More alcohol causes changes in the brain, resulting in intoxication.

Table 2 shows that distribution of farm women according to addiction, 80.9 per cent farm women have taking *Gutkha* whereas 41.8 per cent farm women have taking tobacco *paan*. 61.4 per cent women have taking *surti* (khaini) and 56.8 per cent farm women have smoking

Table 1 : Occupation-wise addiction of the farm women

Addiction	Occupation			Total
	Landless labourers	Caste occupation	Farming	
Bidi	78 (62.4)	28 (22.4)	19 (15.2)	125 (100.0)
Surti	80 (59.3)	32 (23.7)	23 (17.0)	135 (100.0)
Gutkha	60 (33.7)	52 (29.2)	66 (37.1)	178 (100.0)
Chillum	12 (37.5)	9 (28.1)	11 (34.4)	32 (100.0)
Alcohol	20 (30.3)	32 (48.5)	14 (21.2)	66 (100.0)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values)

Table 2 : Distribution of farm women according to addiction

Addiction	Frequency	Per cent
Bidi	125	56.8
Surti	135	61.4
Tobacco paan	92	41.8
Gutkha	178	80.9
Alcohol	76	30.0
Chillum	32	14.5