

General instructions to be followed to pass  
essay

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DAY: \_\_\_\_\_

Essay:

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

"Drug Abuse: A Growing Threat to Pakistan's young generation."

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

1. Introduction.

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

in globally and in Pakistan.

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

Drug abuse has become a serious threat to Pakistan's

young generation socially, economically and politically.

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

2. Understanding Drug Abuse.

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

b. Political cause

c. Economic Cause

d. Educational cause

No need to provide that much arguments

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

4. The magnitude of the problem

in Pakistan.

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

a. Statistical evidence and case study.

b. Educational institutions becoming hubs of drug use.

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

c. Migration of drug from

4. Impacts on youth and society: **Change your main heading**

a. Educational Impacts:

- Poor academic performance.
- Dropout rate increases.

b. Social Impacts:

- Isolation, family conflict, crimes in society such as domestic violence, theft and trafficking.

c. Health Impacts:

- Mental Illness
- Fatal Overdose
- Look abnormal.

d. Economic Impact:

- Loss of jobs
- Increase Healthcare costs.

e. National Impact:

- Terrorism.
- Extremism.

5. Government response:

• Anti-Narcotic Force (ANF)

• Ministry of Narcotics Control.

• International collaborations with UNODC.

• Corruption and weak border control.

6. Suggestions:

- Strengthen border security and law enforcement.

You are supposed to provide me with arguments regarding how it is a growing threat for youth.

- Job creation
- Establish mental health centers
- Promote healthy life style such as sports, arts, etc.
- Involve youth in anti-drug campaigns
- Drug awareness in curricula.
- 7. Conclusion:  
Highlight the critical threat posed by drug abuse to youth.

Drug abuse refers to excessive and harmful consumption of illegal substances that adversely affect a person's physical and mental health. Around the world, this issue has evolved into a major public health crisis, affecting millions of lives. In Pakistan, the surge in drug addiction has become an alarming concern. With over 64% of its population below the age of 30, the country's demographic dividend is under threat. Educational institutions, urban centers, and even rural areas are grappling No need to provide information

with the consequences of drug addiction. Drug abuse has emerged as a formidable threat to Pakistan's young generation with social, economic and psychological consequences.

Drug abuse interferes with mental functioning, emotional stability and health, it has some major causes.

One of the most significant cause of drug abuse among Pakistanis is social dysfunction. Family disintegration, lack of parental supervision and emotional neglect lead to harmful influences. Furthermore,

the glamorization of drugs in social media, music etc glamorizes addiction making it fashionable rather than fatal. Social isolations, depression and loneliness also contribute to drug abuse.

Political failure play a critical role in the proliferation of drug use. Pakistan lacks a unified national strategy to combat drug addiction.

Border Controls remain weak especially along the Pak-Afghan

Not an impressive introduction at all.

~~border Corrupt officials law enforcement agencies further exacerbate the situation.~~

~~Widespread unemployment and poverty among Pakistani youth have also contributed significantly to the rise in drug addiction. With a few job availability and high inflation, young generation often experience hopelessness about their future. In such conditions, drugs offer a temporary escape from economic despair. Additionally, young generation involved in the trafficking drugs to earn quick money which is a huge threat to Pakistan.~~

~~Educational institutions, which should be centers of learning, are increasingly becoming breeding grounds for drug addiction. Many universities don't provide effective counselling systems and as a result, students suffering from academic pressure, mental health issue and emotional~~

Instability turn to drugs for relief. In elite institutions, the availability of drugs is common and allowing addiction to take root in silence.

The consequences of drug addiction are profound and far-reaching. Physically, addiction leads to chronic illness, brain damage and pre-mature death. Psychologically, it causes depression, aggression and personality disorders. Socially, drug abusers often face isolation and loss of respect.

Drug dependency also fuels criminal behaviour, including theft, violence and drug trafficking. Most alarmingly, drug trafficking in Pakistan has been linked to financing extremist and militant activities, posing a serious threat to national security.

Drug abuse leads to severe social breakdown, particularly among youth. According to ANF, most drug users in Pakistan are between

## You are completely unaware of the argumentation

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15 and 35 years age. Family disputes become common and trust between parents and children erodes. According to a UNODC report (2013), over 78% of drug users in Pakistan experience domestic isolation. This alienation contributes to weaken the moral fabric of society and increased crime rate.

The economic cost of drug addiction in Pakistan is massive. According to the Ministry of Narcotics Control, Pakistan loses approximately Rs. 800 billion annually due to productivity lost, healthcare burden, drug-related crime and law enforcement operations. A World Bank report (2020) on South Asia highlights that Pakistan's growing youth unemployment, currently over 12%, creates fertile ground for addiction.

Additionally, some youth become involved in drug trafficking as a source of

You are just providing me the information. Always try provide your own thoughts

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income fueling the informal and illegal economy.

Drug addiction has infiltrated Pakistan's academic institutions.

A 2018 survey by the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University found that nearly 33% of male university students in Islamabad has used drugs at least once. Frequent use leads to poor academic performance, absenteeism and increased dropout rates.

Frequent use leads to poor academic performance for they are always in their own hellucination.

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) has acknowledged the presence of narcotics in campuses and issued warnings to universities, especially after cases involving ice usage.

Educational loss due to addiction deprives the nation of future professionals, scientists and leaders.

Drug abuse has devastating health consequences. The UNODC (2013) estimates that 1.6 million people in Pakistan

are injecting drugs users, who share needles. This has led to rising cases of HIV and Hepatitis C. A National AIDS control program (2022) report confirmed that around 40% of HIV-positive cases in Pakistan are linked to injectable drug use. Long-term use of heroin, ice, and other narcotics results in respiratory failures, liver damage. The strain on public health institutions increases as addicts often require long-term hospitalization or specialized rehabilitation. Psychologically, more addicts suffer from bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, clinical depression and many severe cases.

A study published in the Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences (PJMS, 2021) revealed that over 60% of addicts in rehabilitation centers

suffer from moderate to severe mental health disorders.

Youth with untreated trauma and anxiety often turn to drugs as a coping mechanism, leading to emotional instability and suicidal thoughts.

Drug trafficking in Pakistan is closely linked to terrorism and organized crime.

The Afghanistan and Pakistan border, often referred to as the Golden Crescent, is a major route for opium and heroin smuggling.

According to the UNODC

World Drug Report (2023),

85% of global Opium production originates from Afghanistan and much

of its flow through

Pakistan. Law enforcement

agencies frequently uncover

weapons and explosives

during anti-narcotics

operations, showing how

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deeply drug networks threaten national security. According to a UNODC report, there are over 7 million drug users in Pakistan and nearly 70% are under the age of 30. A 2022 Ministry of Narcotics Control report found almost 100,000 university students addicted to various drugs. In 2019, a tragic overdose at LUMS revealed the presence of drugs even in top-tier institutions. In Karachi (2020), several students were caught consuming ice supplied via social media. Such cases highlight not only the scale but also the depth of the problem, which has permeated all levels of society.

Addressing this crisis, requires a coordinated national response. Strict regulation of drug trafficking, especially for low-income youth. Educational institutions should implement mandatory drug awareness programs and provide

counselling services. ~~addiction~~ Employment generation and skill development schemes are necessary to reduce economic despair. Media should run public services campaigns against drug abuse and avoid glamorizing addiction. Religious scholars and youth leaders must be engaged to promote a culture of health, faith and responsibility.

The crisis of drug abuse among Pakistan's youth is not just a health issue but also a national emergency. The widespread addiction threatens to erode the country's social fabric, weaken its economy and destabilize its future.

It is imperative to emphasize the gravity of this epidemic and mobilize all sectors - political, social, educational, and religious. The time for silence and ignorance has passed. If Pakistan is to protect its young generation, it must act now with vision, commitment and compassion.

**“Drugs take you to hell, disguised as heaven.”**