

Received: 28 February 2024, Accepted: 31 March 2024  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33282/rr.vx9il.162>

## **The Impact of drug abuse on students' academic performance at university Level**

**Principal/ Corresponding Author: Dr. SairaTaj<sup>1</sup>,**

**Co-Author: Dr Ayesha Batool<sup>2</sup>, Dr Shazia Ejaz<sup>3</sup>, Sana Khan<sup>4</sup>, M. Hamza Naeem<sup>5</sup>, Dr.  
Syeda Tehzeeb Alvi<sup>6</sup>, Hafsa Kamal<sup>7</sup>, Huma Hanif<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor Department of STEM Education, Faculty of Education, Lahore  
College for Women University, Jail road Lahore, Pakistan.

[sairataj@lcwu.edu.pk](mailto:sairataj@lcwu.edu.pk) [drsairataj@gmail.com](mailto:drsairataj@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor , Lahore College for Women University, Lahore  
[ayesha.batool@lcwu.edu.pk](mailto:ayesha.batool@lcwu.edu.pk)

<sup>3</sup>Teaching Assistant, Department of Secondary Education, Faculty of Education Lahore  
College for Women University, Jail road Lahore, Pakistan.

[Shaziaejaz777@hotmail.com](mailto:Shaziaejaz777@hotmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Lecturer Education Department Government College Women University Faisalabad,  
PhD Scholar ELT Department Cyprus International University, TRNC

[sanar708@gmail.com](mailto:sanar708@gmail.com)

<sup>5</sup>University of Management and Technology Lahore [sheikhhamza2015@gmail.com](mailto:sheikhhamza2015@gmail.com)

<sup>6</sup> Senior Subject Specialist, SED, Punjab. [dr.tehzeebarshad-24@yahoo.com](mailto:dr.tehzeebarshad-24@yahoo.com)

<sup>7</sup>M.phil student, Department of STEM Education, Faculty of Education, Lahore College  
for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan. [hafsafaridi25@gmail.com](mailto:hafsafaridi25@gmail.com)

<sup>8</sup>P.hD Scholar at STEM Education, Lahore College for Women University Jail Road  
Lahore, Pakistan. [hanifmahnoor@gmail.com](mailto:hanifmahnoor@gmail.com)

**Abstract:**

The present study was “The Impact of drug abuse on students’ academic performance at university Level” the study highlighted the effect of drugs on academic performance. The main objectives of this study were to identify types of drug abused by learners. Establish the amount to which drugs abuse influences Student’s Academic Performance. To find out the common reasons that are responsible for involving students in such abusive action. Discover factors that manipulate pupils to use drug. The study was descriptive in nature. This design was selected as it let the investigator en route for explain the details and characteristics of a set phenomenon. The sample consisted of three hundred (300) students which were selected through convenient sampling from four different private and two public universities as taken on convenient basis to collect data. The findings underscore the need for effective strategies to address drug abuse among university students. By understanding the types of drugs abused, the causes, and the impact on academic performance, universities and policymakers can develop targeted interventions to mitigate this issue. This study contributes valuable insights into the prevalence and effects of drug abuse in educational institutions, offering a foundation for future research and action plans.

**Keywords:** drug, academic performance, public universities, private universities.

**Introduction:**

Any substance or medicine that affects human body is called drug. As of now here is no exact definition of drug, as there are unique implications in drug control law, government directions, pharmaceutical, as well as casual use. In pharmacology, a drug is "a synthetic substance utilized as a part of the treatment, fix, aversion, or conclusion of sickness or used to generally improve physical or mental." Drugs might be recommended for a restricted length, or all the time for chronic disorder. Additionally drugs can be divided into two types, legal drugs and unlawful drugs. (Khattak, Iqbal, Khattak, and Ullah, 2012) Drug is any chemical substance that changes mental, emotional and behavioral performance.

According to White, Labouvie, and Papadaratsakis, (2005), Lawful drugs may incorporate Medicines and Cigarettes. At the point when individuals discuss drug issue, they generally mean mishandling legitimate drugs or utilizing unlawful drugs, for example, hash, cannabis, cocaine, LSD, precious stone meth, and heroin. Currently the basic unlawful drugs that

are being utilized in Pakistani youth are as follows: Hash (Hashish), Ecstasy, Cocaine and Heroin (Khattak, Iqbal, Khattak, and Ullah, 2012).

While Odejide (2000) believed that drug is only abuse while the utilization isn't pharmacologically fundamental particularly as utilized as a part of face of legitimate prevention or when socially suitable for nourishment (Beatrice, Okpala, and Oghale, 2016). The utilization of drugs for purposes other than medicinal causes, along these lines influencing the person in a hurtful means socially, subjectively or physically also called drug abuse Kuria, (1996). Collective impacts might be reflecting in a person's liking to take part in fight with companions, educators, and school specialists. Cognitive impacts identify with the person's absence of consideration on scholastic effort and remembrance misfortune.

As Lewinsohn, (2007) defines drug as a substance for consumption other than sustenance or water that influences the way individuals trust, perform, see and feel. It is because of its synthetic nature influences bodily, psychological and passionate working. It can go in body through amid biting, breathing in, smoking, drinking, abrading on the skin or infusion.

the abuse of drugs intentionally its deliberate purpose without the direction of a doctor or a medical practitioner while drug obsession is the continuous wild, habitual use of a drug not only to include intoxication but also to stay away from the tortures of abandonment.

### **Statement of Problem**

Generally university students are more vulnerable to drug use because the majority of students reside outside of the observation of their parents or guardian. That's why; the current research is designed to see the effects of drug abuse on student's educational performance.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The current research was done to probe the impact of drug abuse in educational sectors of different universities student. It explores types of drug use by learners, discover causes of drug abuse and its effects on students. The research was done with the aim, to develop learner support, learning plan on drug use within university

### **Objectives of the Study**

Key aim of the current research is to discover the frequency of drug use among university learners.

- To identify types of drug abused by learners

- Establish the amount to which drugs abuse influences Student's Academic Performance.
- To find out the common reasons that are responsible for involving students in such abusive action.
- Discover factors that manipulate pupils to use drug

### **Research Questions**

The study attempts to answer the following questions

- What are the commonly abused drugs by students?
- Does the drug abuse influence students' academic performance?
- What are the main causes of drugs abuse?
- What factors influence students to abuse drugs?

### **Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study will significantly benefit the community, higher education institutions, county government, and health organizations by establishing credible health objectives aimed at combating drug abuse among students. The study will reveal how major drugs affect students' academic performance and behavior. Many parents and educators question why their students underperform, and the government seeks to understand the lack of youth innovation. Despite multiple efforts, there is an annual increase in drug abuse rates, posing severe challenges to individuals and hindering economic and social development.

This study contributes valuable insights to the regional knowledge base and assesses the role of universities and colleges in addressing the drug issue. By raising awareness of the impact of drug use on academic performance, the study aims to encourage students to prioritize their studies and make informed choices. Ultimately, this research is crucial for combating and reducing alarming rates of drug abuse. It will lead to recommendations that can guide effective interventions and policies.

### **Literature Review**

Drug is a substance other than food that utilized for therapeutic purposes so as to change the capacity of the body. Carroll (1989) considers drugs to be any substance which after entering the body changes the body capacity and structure. Drug abuse is the substance mishandle or disorder that is described by a damaging example of utilizing a substance that prompts huge issue or misery (Carroll, 1989).

Coleman (2010) sees drug abuse as the situation when medicate is taken more than it is recommended. It could likewise be viewed as the utilization of illegal drugs, or the abuse of solution or over – the – counter drugs. A drug maybe beneficial or harmful to the body it mainly depends on how it's being used. The problem arises when people become addicted or dependent on a particular drug other than expected therapeutic purposes and which occasioned mental, emotional, physical or social impedance to the consumers. (Njoku 2004).

Drugs addiction additionally called substance reliant or concoction reliance is an illness that is portrayed by a dangerous example of drug abuse that prompts critical issues including resilience, to or withdrawal from the substance, and different issues that utilization of the substance could source to sufferer, also socially or as far as their work or school achievement (Akus 2010).A drug addiction is said to be somebody whose life has turned out to be subject to drugs, henceforth drugs mishandle (Otieno & Ofulla, 2009).

Drugs enslavement is reliance on a legitimate or illicit medication or pharmaceutical, sedate compulsion can cause genuine, long haul outcomes, incorporating issues with physical and psychological well-being, relationship, and the law (Moronkola 2003).

Educational performance is the result of instruction, the degree to which an understudy, educator or organization has accomplished their instructive objectives. Scholastic performance is regularly estimated by examination or consistent appraisal however there is no broad concession to how it is best tried or which perspectives are most vital, procedural information, for example, abilities or decisive learning, for example, actualities (Annie, Howard, Mildred 1996). The original Sterling psychological wellbeing measure was translated into Urdu, the country's official language. According to empirical research findings, SCWBS is a standardized measure that may be applied in any type of educational environment (Sarfaraz, Iqbal et al. 2022). Increased motivation in the classroom is correlated with better emotional intelligence scores (Shinwari, Iqbal et al. 2023). Indication from empirical research revealed that children's emotional and psychological wellbeing was not correlated with teacher rejection (Sarfaraz, Iqbal et al. 2022). Social capital is an intangible resource that has a highly favorable outcome as a mediator, improving the social activity and results of employees (Jamil and Rasheed 2023). Education experts can estimate behavior conduct in accordance with perceived teacher acceptance rejection with the use of this handy scale (Sarfaraz and Malik 2023).

The academic performance of students is incredibly influenced by drug abuse and addiction. Henceforth Coleman (2010) concludes that drug abuse and addiction is detrimental to the socio-economic and intellectual headway of the nation. Drugs utilize through students has vulnerable education and administration in Nigerian optional schools. A report in Nigeria through NAFDAC (2008) found alcohol is additionally the mainly used drug with around 61 per cent of populace taking part in its utilization. Similar reports showed on the road to 40.9 per cent learners were using alcohol in Nairobi province.

As indicated by scholars alcohols influence inner sensory structure as well as dull the intelligence making education a complex job. At the point while learners mishandle alcohol their thinking ends up weakened and instruction is the fate of less need in their life. Drugs abuse additionally influences the brain, bringing about a noteworthy decrease in its capacities. Drugs could influence student's focus and hence enthusiasm for school and additional activities.

This prompts expanded absenteeism and drop outs. Most psychoactive drugs influence the basic leadership procedure of students, their imaginative reasoning and the improvement of fundamental life and social skills. Drug additionally interferes with a person's consciousness of their one of a kind potential and consequently their interest for their profession development (Louw, 2001). This steadily prompts social, enthusiastic and physical issues and new sentiments of blame, gloom and powerlessness.

### **Extent of Drug Abuse**

Amayo (1994) confirms that substance taking is an authentic certainty and not another development. What is new as per him, are the kinds of drugs and techniques for their abusing. Previously, substance captivating was periodically used for spiritual, societal-custom and cures purpose and just via specific gatherings in specific situation.

### **Alcoholism and Academic Performance**

Countless endeavored to recognize whether there are immediate as well as roundabout causal connections ay bring down people's assumptions regarding their educational work. The impact can be determined by a move in undergraduate peers when they take part in harsh alcoholic utilization.

### **Research Method:**

The present study was designed to investigate the student's perceptions regarding Impact of drugs abuse on students. Moreover, significant differences among perceptions of students regarding public and private sector universities were also investigated. In this study quantitative research method are used. The main targets of the study were students. Researcher seeks to collect as genuine data from them as she can but there were some superfluous variables, which could not be controlled by her. For instance, a number of students were in a rush, a few of them were not in a fine mood as of work load and especially girls would not agree to fill the drug opinion poll. **Research Design:**

The study utilizes a descriptive plan. This design was selected as it let the investigator en route for explain the details and characteristics of a set phenomenon. In relation to this study, descriptions of quantitative data regarding the impact of drug abuse on learner's educational work were made. Ground review involves procedure of close insight keen on broad image of condition, with not utilize whole inhabitants. The plan was permit investigator toward produce mutually arithmetical and graphic statistics. For this study survey method was adopted to collect the data through questionnaire, concerned with the opinion of concerned participants about certain phenomenon involving.

### **Study Population**

The population was composed of all six universities student.

### **Sample of the Study:**

The sample consisted of three hundred (300) students which were selected purposely from four different private and two public universities as taken on convenient basis to collect data. Purposive sampling was utilized to choose students from each university. All students taken were female and male.

### **Instruments for data collection:**

One research instruments were utilized. That were questionnaires .The current research was aimed to check opinions different university student perception regarding influence of drug cruelty on university youth. They were closed ended.

### **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire was mostly utilized to gather quantitative data from pupil. This current questionnaire had eight parts which incorporated the students' demographic data, commonly abused drugs, extent to which drug abuse affects the academic performance, Impact of drug abuse lying on learners regulation and concentration in learning, Reasons of drug abuse among students, factors influencing students into drug abuses, Due to drugs effects that students have experienced and students attitudes concerning drugs. The instrument was personality-administered and was pretested earlier than the initiation of the research.

### **Piloting of Instruments:**

Before visiting the universities for information gathering a pre-testing of the study tool was conducted using the one university in the district but not to be in the final check. The aim of pilot investigation was to verify accuracy, clarity and suitability of the research instruments and to check their validity and reliability.

### **Procedure for Data Collection:**

There are several ways of collecting data and these depend on the purpose and aims of the research. In this study data is collected by means of questionnaires. In questionnaire respondents were given sufficient time to respond to the questions. They were also allowed to seek clarifications. Questionnaires were collected upon completion and respondents were individually thanked. The information accumulation process is assessed to take roughly seven weeks

### **Method of Data Analysis**

Data was coded manually, organized, and investigated using percentages and frequencies. The outcomes were accessible in tabularize structure used for simple interpretation. Proportion tables were utilized in presenting and summarizing the finding. For this reason the information was investigate with graphic figures through help of numerical enclose (SPSS) account 22.0 designed for windows.

To analyze the data following procedures were followed:

1. Descriptive analysis was done to see the item wise responses and the distribution of sample in regard to gender and institution.
2. Diffrentiancial analysis was done to compare mean, std. deviation and significance



T test was applied to find out difference in opinion on gender and institution bases.

**Table 1**

*Analysis of the demographic Data of students*

Characteristics		Frequency	%
Sex	Male	281	93.0
	Female	19	6.3
Age	20-25	274	90.7
	25-30	26	9.3
Marital Status	Single	296	98.2
	Married	4	1.8
Institution	NCA	50	16.7
	LUMS	50	16.7
	BNU	50	16.7
	LGU	50	16.7
	PU	50	16.7
	GC	50	16.7
Educational Level	BS	207	68.5
	MS	89	29.5
	PhD	4	1.8
Grades obtain in previous academic year	Fail	17	5.7
	Pass	130	43.3
	Good	102	33.0
	Outstanding	51	16.0

The compartmentalization of the sexual category of students demonstrate that boys respondents constituted (93.0%) of sample at the same time as girls in the sample were (6.3%) as shown in table 1. larger percentage of respondents were among 20-25 years (90.7%) and 9.3% were among 25-30 years. Majority of respondents 98.2% are single and 1.8% were married. The above table display that the educational levels of students were from B.S is 68.5%, M.S students were 29.5% and PhD students were 1.8%. The above table shows the demographic data of universities. 16.7% students from Lahore Garrison University, 16.7% students from LUMS 16.7% students from National Collage of Arts 16.7% students from Becanhouse university , 16.7% students from University of Punjab, 16.7% students from Government Collage University were taken. The above table shows that 5.7 % students were fail in previous academic year 43.3% were passing, 33.0% were achieved good grades and 16.0% got outstanding grades.

**Table 2**

Questions	SA	A	U	SD	D	Mean	St.d
	%	%	%	%	%		
Do you take drugs?	56.0	42.7	.7	-	-	4.56	.511
Have you abused prescription Drugs?	4.0	11.7	1.0	9.0	74.0	1.65	1.31
Have you been taking drugs Before gaining admission into university	27.2	31.1	2.6	23.2	15.2	3.32	1.46

The above table shows that 98.0 % of students were take drug The mean of statement is (4.56) which is considered good and standard deviation is (.511) .15.7% respondents abused prescriptions drugs 58.3 % respondents abused drugs before gaining admission into the university.

**Table 3**

*Analysis of commonly abused drugs among university students*

N	Type of drug	Very frequent	Frequent	Fairly frequent	Moderately	Not used	Mean	St.d
1	Tobacco	45.4	37.1	.3	.7	16.0	4.52	.545
2	Cocaine	2.3	6.0	2.7	46.0	43.0	1.79	.930
3	Alcohol	2.3	4.0	1.0	54.7	38.0	1.78	.845
4	Heroin	4.0	8.3	2.3	46.3	39.0	1.92	1.05
5	Cigarette	54.3	15.7	.7	-	29.3	4.76	.428
6	Another	16.0	16.0	11.7	27.3	29.0	2.63	1.44

It is apparent on top of table that major proportion of learners was well-known by convinced kinds of drug. It was found to majority of respondents agreed to tobacco and cigarette was the commonly utilize drugs (82.5%) , (70%) correspondingly, majority of students seem to show disagreement to the taking of following drug heroin 12.3 per cent (4.0%+8.3%) and another 32 per cent (16.0+16.0).Only very few respondents abused cocaine 8.3 per cent (2.3%+6.0%) and alcohol 6.3 per cent (2.3%+4.0%).the mean is 4.76 which is considered as highest mean value of commonly abused drug type and standard deviation is .428.

**Table 4**

*Analysis of the effects of drug abuse lying on learner's regulation and concentration in education*

N	ITEM	SA	A	U	SD	D	Mean	St.d
o		%	%	%	%	%		
1	Noisemaking	34.0	36.7	11.0	11.7	6.7	3.80	1.21
2.	Provoking others to disobey educator	30.7	33.7	11.7	16.0	8.0	3.63	1.28

3. flouting university rules and policy	29.3	29.3	10.7	17.3	13.3	3.44	1.40
4. Lack of concentration in university assessment	34.7	35.3	6.7	16.0	7.3	3.74	1.28
5. fight with other learners	31.3	34.0	8.3	15.7	10.7	3.60	1.35
6. Absence	29.3	23.3	10.0	22.7	14.7	3.30	1.46
7. Destruction of university properties	23.0	21.0	11.3	24.0	20.7	3.02	1.48
8. Disobedience to teachers	26.0	24.7	13.7	21.7	14.0	3.27	1.41
9. Criminal behavior	29.3	32.3	7.3	20.3	10.7	3.49	1.37

Seeing in table 4, greater part of students reported that drug abuse leads to noisemaking (70.7%), lack of interest in university work (70%) and provoking others to defy teachers (64%). As expressed by a mean 3.80, 3.74 and 3.63 which is considered good. Other consequences of drug abuse were: fighting with others students (65%) and criminal behaviour (61%) as expressed by a mean 3.60 and 3.49.

### Table 5

#### *Analysis of the extent to which various factors influence students to abuse drugs*

5. Very influential, 4. Influential, 3. fairly influential 4. not influential, 5. Don't know

No	Factors	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	St.d
		%	%	%	%	%		
1	Peer pressure	69.3	27.7	1.7	.7	.7	4.64	.620
2	Availability of the drugs and money to buy	56.0	38.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	4.45	.781
3	To look cool in front of their friends	64.7	28.3	1.0	4.3	1.7	4.50	.856

4	Conflict between students and teachers	33.3	32.7	11.0	18.0	5.0	3.71	1.23
5	Poor role modeling by Teacher	26.3	27.0	14.3	22.3	10.0	3.37	1.34
6	Socio-Economic Background	30.7	37.7	9.0	12.7	10.0	3.66	1.30
7	Influenced by university environment	57.0	38.0	1.7	2.3	1.0	4.48	.738
8	Age, family background	49.0	40.0	1.7	7.0	2.3	4.26	.965

The findings summarized in table 4.8 show that, the respondents indicated that peer pressure (97%), to look cool in front of their friends (93%) , influenced by university environment (87%) and availability of drugs and money to buy (94%) were very influential to learners toward drug abuse as expressed by mean 4.64,4.50,4.48 and 4.45 respectively. The respondents also indicated that poor role modeling by teachers (53%), socio-economic background (67.7%) and conflict between students and teachers (66%) were moderately influential to the student's abuse of drugs as expressed by a mean 3.37, 3.66 and 3.71 respectively.

**Table 6 ANOVA**

**Drug abuse**

	total of square	df	mean square	f	Sig.
Between Groups	1130.910	5	226.182	11.439	.000
Within Groups	5813.420	294	19.774		
Total	6944.330	299			

From the above table 4.10 concludes that significance of ANOVA analysis is .000 which is below 0.05, and therefore here is statistically noteworthy disparity among groups. The sum of

squares between groups is 1130.910 and sum of squares within groups is and 5813.420 totals are 6944.330.

### Table 7

#### *Applying T-test on gender:*

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	. df	Sig.	Sig. (2-tailed)
Male	281	11.0463	2.27596	-.108	298	.201	.914
Female	19	11.1053	2.70585	-.093		.927	

The above table concludes that the mean of male population is 11.0463 and female population is 11.1053. The T-test of male is -.108 and female is -.093. There is no significance found between the opinion of male and female.

### Discussion

The current study focused on the exploration of the effects of drug cruelty lying on university student's performance. The outcome showed that a tiny proportion (15.7%) of the sample appeared to abuse prescription drugs and large proportion (58.3%) of the sample appeared to be abused drugs before gaining admission into the university. Greater part of the respondents (90%) were youngsters inside the age gathering of twenty- twenty five years in accordance by discovery of Nevadomsky (1985) or conversely through discoveries as of investigation led through Otiena (2009) and Odejide (2000) that announced denote time of mostly students (drug abuser) around about 18 and above 18 year individually.

Research additionally uncovered the a large extent of students are boys (93%) undergraduates or which proposes obsessive abuse of medicine is related significantly by man gender that is accordance by investigation of Enakpoya (2009).Sexual orientation contrasts within drug misuse were assumed on the way toward their establishment during specific initial phase of drugs association as well as chance en route for utilize the drugs. On the off chances that give the chance on the road to abuse drugs, boys and girls were similarly prone to utilize (Anthony et al., 2002).

It was discovered that most students knew about a wide range of drugs. Tobacco positioned the most astounding with (82.5%) and second cigarette with (70%) were the most as often as possible used drugs. This finding is reliable with the consequences of research considers. Just not very many students utilize cocaine (6.5%); it is in line with the discovery by Adelekan (1999) he demonstrated the alcohol utilization (6.3%) among adolescents in rustic territory was very low. it has been accordance by way of investigation led by the countrywide analysis on drug utilize and wellbeing (Andrews et al., 2001) that uncovered the greater part of learns in the U.S attempted illicit medicine earlier than they moved on to next school.

The current study was also focused on reasons that influenced students to abuse drugs. Students reported many reasons that learn them to abuse drug. A good quantity of students reported that they obtain drug because of their peer pressure (97%), to look cool in front of their friends (93%) , influenced by university environment (87%) and availability of drugs and money to buy (94%) were very influential to the students to abuse drugs, this relates with considers directed via Maithya (2009) or Kiiru (2004) they demonstrated that only few respondents accept drug because of unfortunate educator/guardian part displaying and impact of peer pressure correspondingly. Companion impact on youngsters' powerlessness to sedate utilize has been set up by a few Greek investigations .this view is consistent with that of Coleman (2010) who reported drugs that young people feel pressured to fit in and engage in activates that their friends are doing.

### **Conclusion**

It was noted that the problem of drug abuse is a part of a larger, complex set of is problems. Nowadays drug abuse is the problem facing all over the world. though the addiction of hard drugs among youth an alarmingly danger and had unpleasant impacts happening on society as a entire. Growing tendency of drug violence in instructive organizations posed a severe danger toward life and fitness of learners the same as collage and academia pupils abuse drugs generously and explicitly. It's give the impression that interior department is captivating the issue critically. The dilemma of drug craving is severe since the abusers are frequently college and university going boys and girls, the potential of the country.

Therefore, this essential on the way to perceive that youth might, by no earnings, drop wounded to drug dependence. Nowadays, Pakistan not only the main exporters of heroin but also turn out to be amongst the main drug importer countries .Moreover, the solutions for drug abuse problems in universities according to this study were based on the findings including in this section.

The current study total of 300 was surveyed for the study. The study also concluded that the level and frequency of drug abuse gender varied, where boys abused more than girls. Respondents whose age range 20 to 25 mostly abuse drugs whose total average is 90.7% of total population.

### **Recommendations**

Findings of the current study can be used lying on the way to collect more accurate quantitative data about substance use by including appropriate response options and language in questionnaires. This work also places of interest designed for future study. The focuses on drug abuse in universities of Lahore. While several participants indicated that drug abuse is occurring throughout the state, but risk factors and patterns of drug abuse might be dissimilar in other districts of state. The study has established that, although university -based drug abuse have an impact on pupils. It would therefore, be interesting for future studies of this nature to be carried out on regional comparative basis countrywide in order to have a national picture of the impact.

A great part of the current research on this issue is quantitative with an overwhelming spotlight on examples of abuse and socioeconomics. Right now, there is no national database with particular measurements on youth prescription drug abuse. Consequently, prescribe the different government offices cooperate in the advancement of this sort of database. These insights would empower scientists and legislative offices to thoroughly analyze youngster and youth doctor prescribed medication mishandle at the small scale and full scale levels. In any case, moving past inquiring about numbers and patterns will give a more profound comprehension of the exceptional attributes and complexities of this issue. This is a difficult issue if the individuals who are viewed as future pioneer are crushing themselves with drug abuse, at that point in what capacity will our future resemble. At long last this study gives an establishment to the improvement of speculations for future research.

### **References:**



- . Anthony, W. A., Cohen, M. R., Farkas, M. D., & Gagne, C. (2002). *Psychiatric rehabilitation* (2nd ed.). Boston University, Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation.
- Beatrice, O. E., Okpala, P. U., & Oghale, F. O. (2016). Influence of drug abuse on academic performance among secondary school students in Port Harcourt Local Government Area of Rivers State. *International Journal of Innovative Psychology & Social Development*, 4(1), 1-7.
- Carroll, J. (1989). *Language, thought, and reality: Selected writings of Benjamin Lee Whorf*. MIT Press
- Coleman, J. S. (2010). *The foundations of social theory*. Harvard University Press
- DeSantis, L., & Ugarriza, D. N. (2000). The concept of theme as used in qualitative nursing research. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 22(3), 351-372.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/019394590002200308>
- Jamil, M. N. and A. Rasheed (2023). "How does Corporate Social Environment contribute to firm sustainability: mediator role of Social Capital." *Journal on Innovation and Sustainability RISUS* 14(1): 77-86.
- Kariuki, P. (2015). The effects of employee engagement on organizational performance in the public sector: A case study of the Government of Kenya. *Public Policy and Administration Research*, 5(10), 101-109.
- Kauts, A., & Chechi, V. K. (2014). Teacher Effectiveness in Relation to Type of Institution, Emotional Intelligence and Teaching Experience. *Anadolu Journal of Educational Sciences International*, 4(2), 63-81. <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/17583>
- Khattak, S. G., Iqbal, M., Khattak, I. D., & Ullah, S. (2012). Impact of terrorism on managerial efficiency of public sector organizations. *Journal of Business and Economics*, 4(3), 143-152.
- Kuria, M. W. (1996). Drug abuse among urban as compared to rural secondary schools

students in Kenya: A short communication. *East African Medical Journal*, 73(5), 339-341.

- Larson-Hall, J., & Plonsky, L. (2015). Reporting and interpreting quantitative research findings: What get reported and recommendations for the field. *Language Learning*, 65(S1), 127-159. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lang.12115>
- Lewinsohn, P. M., Rohde, P., Seeley, J. R., Klein, D. N., & Gotlib, I. H. (2007). Natural course of adolescent major depressive disorder in a community sample: Predictors of recurrence in young adults. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 164(1), 76-83.
- Moronkola, O. A. (2003). Title of the article. *Title of the Journal*, Volume(Issue), page numbers.
- Odejide, A. O. (2000). Problems of drug abuse in Nigeria: A review of existing literature and suggestions on preventive measures. *African Journal of Drug & Alcohol Studies*, 1(1), 17-26.
- Sarfaraz, B., et al. (2022). "Urdu Translation of Stirling Children Emotional and Psychological Well-Being Scale in Pakistan." *Pakistan Social Sciences Review* 6(2): 815-822.
- Sarfaraz, B., et al. (2022). "Perceived Teacher Rejection and Psychological Well-Being of School Age Children in Pakistan." *Pakistan Journal of Educational Research* 5(2).
- Sarfaraz, B. and A. A. Malik (2023). "The Standardization of the Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct Questionnaire in Hyderabad Pakistan." *Pakistan Journal of Educational Research* 6(2).
- Shinwari, M. N., et al. (2023). "Exploring The Nexus Between Emotional Intelligent And Academic Engagement Of University Students." *Journal of Positive School Psychology*: 1762-1772.
- White, H. R., Labouvie, E. W., & Papadaratsakis, V. (2005). Changes in substance use during the transition to adulthood: A comparison of college students and their noncollege age peers. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 35(2), 281-306.