

ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE ON DRUG ABUSE

1st AHMAR

Department of Data Science Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
BSDSF21MO43@pucit.edu.pk

2nd Faisal Bukhari

Department of Data Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
faisal.bukhari@pucit.edu.pk

3rd Misbah Fateh

Department of Data Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
BSDSF21MO53@pucit.edu.pk

4th Yousaf

Department of Data Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
BSDSF21MO41@pucit.edu.pk

4th Arslan Parvaiz

Department of Data Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
BSDSF21MO57@pucit.edu.pk

4th Danial

Department of Data Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
BSDSF21MO62@pucit.edu.pk

4th Nasib ullah

Department of Data Science

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology
University of the Punjab
Lahore, Pakistan
BSDSF21MO55@pucit.edu.pk

Abstract—Drug abuse, among students has become a huge problem that has effects on the well being of individuals and the overall health of Students. The Habit of addiction turns a human into a living corpse, when a person become drugs addicted ,his existence nothing but burden on earth.This research aims to explore the patterns of drug abuse, understand the root causes behind it and propose interventions targeted at students and ratio of drugs abuse in Students . We Conduct a survey Research , college Level, intermediate level , Under Graduate Level and Post Graduate level .The data set considered in the study contained the normal distribution of gender. We extracted insights from this research that about 23 percent of Male students are drug users and males students are more addicted to drugs than Females Students. While keeping in view education background of each profile in the dataset, the person with undergraduate education were more addicted than other intermediate level and high school and in comparison of intermediate level and graduation level , college students are more addicted than Masters students.It was also observed that people with higher income index more addicted to drugs.People with high sit in with bad companies were more intoxicated. [7]

Index Terms—Drugs, impacts, mental disturbance, bad company, drug and education,

I. INTRODUCTION

More and more students are using drugs, and it's worrying. It has bad effects on people, families, and society [7]. It is important to know why people in this group use drugs so we can make plans to stop it.(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2023) This study wants to understand all the different things that can make students start using drugs, including things about themselves and things around them. Personal characteristics Adolescence and being a young adult are important times for growing and changing how you feel, think, and act with others (Spear, 2010). During this time, people are more likely to use drugs because of many reasons, such as: Trying new things and taking risks: Wanting to try new things and take risks is a normal part of growing up for teenagers [1].This can cause people to try drugs, especially

those who think it's not dangerous. Using drugs to feel better when you are stressed, anxious, or sad. This is particularly true for people who can't get professional mental health care or feel judged for asking for help. When students don't feel good about themselves or feel left out, they might use drugs to feel better or to be accepted by a group. Social factors are things in a person's life that come from human interactions and relationships. The place where students live and spend time with other people has a big influence on how they think about and act regarding drugs [2] Important social factors that lead to drug abuse among students are:

Peer Pressure.* When friends and other people your age influence you, it can be very strong when you're a teenager (Brown et al. , 1986) Students might feel like they need to take drugs to fit in with their friends or social groups. Family Dynamics:** When a family doesn't work well together, it can make kids more likely to use drugs. This can happen if the parents have problems with drugs, don't talk to each other, or don't discipline their kids in the same way. (Brook et al. , 1998) The rules in a community: Students who live in places where many people use drugs, or where drug use is okay, are more likely to use drugs too Availability of Drugs:** The presence of drugs, both at school and in the community, can also impact how much students use drugs Helping students who have a problem with drugs. Helping students with drug problems involves looking at both personal and social issues in a complete way [6]. Good ways to do something include: Prevention Programs: Teaching kids about the dangers of drugs and helping them refuse peer pressure. This is done in schools and communities to help keep kids from using drugs.

Early Help and Treatment:** Giving help early and providing services for students who are having problems with drugs or alcohol, like talking to a counselor, changing behavior, and using medication to help with treatment. Dealing with the main problems that cause drug use, like mental health issues, family problems, and feeling alone, is important for getting better in the long run. Creating a supportive environment means making schools and communities a place where people feel cared for and can learn how to stay mentally healthy and deal with difficulties in a good way.

II. PREVIOUS WORK

Earlier people have not worked in such a way that they did not only give us the insights or that the students do so much drugs, they take so much opium, they drink so much marijuana, they smoke so much cigarettes, but in this research paper we have done this We have tried to find out what is the reason of the drugs and what is the reason behind it and to find out this thing we have done a research analysis and it is not different from the previous work . And we're going to do a great job in the future of being able to figure out what kind of thing is being used at a particular education level and how we're going to stop it. [3] Issue of Drug Abuse is big Problem of Each Country.The usage of Illicit Drugs growth exponentially each year. Most of the research only on

Statistics About Drugs.Last research Paper on Drugs Abuse was published on 7 ,2022. We Try to Give the Reason behind Drug Abuse in Student of Lahore. [5] Drug habit which is growing exponentially and if some proper measures are taken it can be stopped. Now keeping this in mind a biggest question for study is how can we minimize it or put a limit on it, how can we stop it and besides that we want to see how many percent of students are there in Lahore? Doing this thing is different in every area, in every area, in every region, in every city, in every country, these world-wide things are unchanged, there are variations in it, if the society here is good, then the society here is good. The people around here will be less drug addicts because of the value of this thing. [4]

III. METHODOLOGY

We Collected Data randomly from students at Different level like intermediate Level, Under Graduate Level, Post Graduate Level. We collected Data random students with drug User and Neutral students Both .In our question Form, we ask question like this.

- Q) Reason Behind on First Time drug use
- Q) Have u ever Taken Drug?
- Q) Are u Hostiles or not
- Q) Frequency of Drug Usage in a week
- Q) ask About its Mental/Physical health

We have taken randomized data from different students including male and female from different universities, colleges and schools to measure the reasoning behind the frequency with which students take drugs and also what is the pattern in students for drug addiction and then in addition we have done statistical analysis to test this thing we have applied hypothesis testing parametric testing and non-parametric testing. That is what we have applied and and we have tried to explain it by visualizing the data through various graphs. In data profiles most of them were males and few were females and we have visualized the data using different graphs and statistical analysis

- Estimation
- Hypothesis testing
- Parametric & non-parametric tests

so that we can understand it better. Just to find out that is there any comparison of how much they are intoxicated? which will lead to development of machine learning model.

IV. RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Males students are more addicted than Females. At undergraduate level there are 20 percent boys and only 5 percent girls only. At intermediate level , there are 8 percent boys and 3 percent girls only and at postgraduate level, there are 3 percent boys that are addicted in drugs. At any education level boys are more likely to takes drugs than girls and at post graduation level we observed that there is least significant no of girls who takes drugs.

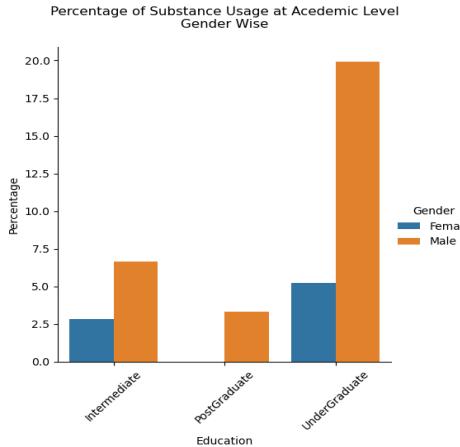


Fig. 1: Percentage of Male/Females Drugs users

We calculate the frequency of Drugs. We take out the insight that there are more than 50 percent Are innocent(they don't know about Drugs) , 32 percent students takes drugs sometimes(at the time of wedding, sorrow), 26 percent students takes drugs once and twice a week and in the last 20 percent students takes drugs on Daily basis.

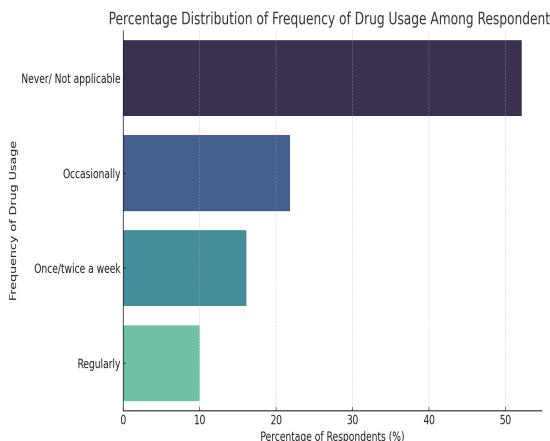


Fig. 2: Frequency of Drugs Usage in Students

This Table Compares the percentage of addicted students(Male and Female) among Different Educational Tiers. In this diagram, we have analyzed how much males and females of different educational levels they intoxicate at a particular education level. Here are some of the key findings from the table:

- Education level: People with undergraduate degrees are the most likely to use substances, followed by people with postgraduate degrees and then people with no higher education qualifications.
- Substance use: The most common type of substance use is "I have no idea," followed by "One drug" and then "Multiple drugs."

- Gender: Men are more likely to use substances than women.

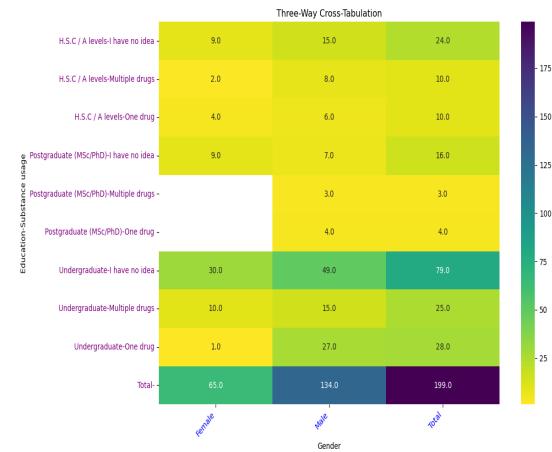


Fig. 3: Percentage drugs user among different Academic Level

We found the different parameters to measure the Regular Habits of a drug user and neutral student. for example drug user spend less time with family in comparison of Neutral students. Another feature we extracted which is drugs users have negative behaviour with their family or maybe Family misbehave with this student and force to take drugs while neutral person have positive behaviour with their family , friend and relatives. The following chart is broken down into

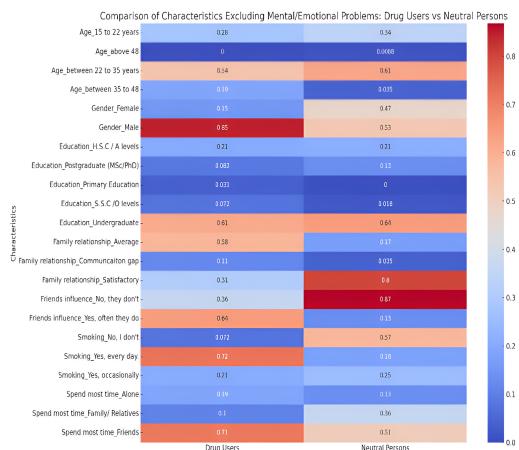


Fig. 4: Extract Features between the Drugs User and Neutral Student

three sections: educational institution, living situation, and drug use.

- Educational institution: The educational institution section shows the percentage of students who are attending each type of school. The largest slice is for students who are not attending school, followed by students who are attending a university or college.

- Living situation: The living situation section shows the percentage of students who are living in each type of housing. The largest slice is for students who are living with family or relatives, followed by students who are living in a hostel or hall.
- Drug use: The drug use section shows the percentage of students who are using drugs. The largest slice is for students who are not using drugs, followed by students who are using one drug and then students who are using multiple drugs.
- The percentage of students who are using drugs is higher for students who are not attending school than for students who are attending school.
- The percentage of students who are using drugs is higher for students who are living in a hostel or hall than for students who are living with family or relatives.
- The percentage of male students who are using drugs is higher than the percentage of female students who are using drugs.

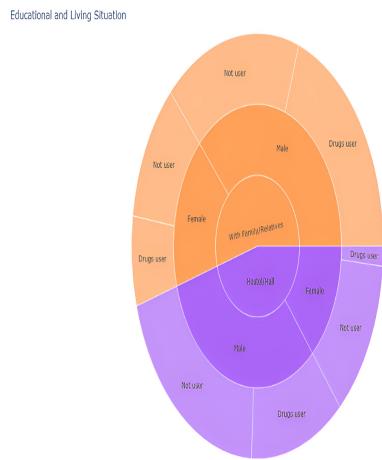


Fig. 5: Comparison of Hostlers and Non-Hostlers

Next displayed is a line graph showing the distribution of friends' influence on a scale of 0 to 100.

- It appears to be based on a survey asking people whether their friends often influence their decisions, with "No, they don't" at 0 and "Yes, often they do" at 100.
- The line graph shows that the most common response is 50, which means that people are neutral on whether their friends influence their decisions.
- There is a slight skew towards the "Yes" side, indicating that more people say their friends do influence their decisions to some extent, rather than not at all.
- The graph also shows that a small number of people responded with 0 or 100.
- This suggests that there are a few people who feel very strongly about their friends' influence, either saying that they have no influence at all or that they influence their decisions a lot.

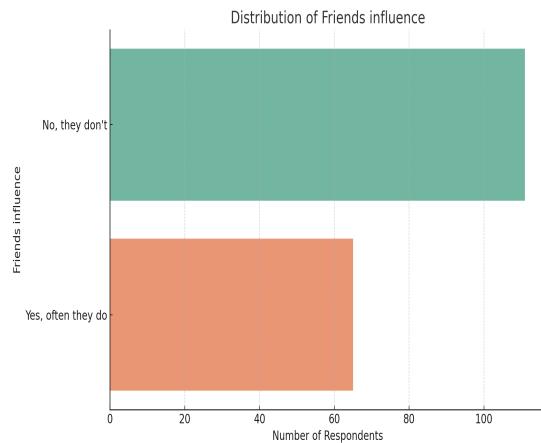


Fig. 6: Friends influence

Next the below Pie chart that appears to show the reasons behind drug abuse, although the specific percentages and labels are difficult to make out. Here's what I can glean from the chart:

- Multiple contributing factors: The pie chart suggests that drug abuse is not caused by a single factor, but rather by a combination of several influences.
- Prominent factors: Some of the factors that seem to be highlighted include bad company, depression, family tension, and failure in love. While it's difficult to determine the exact percentages from the image, these appear to be some of the major contributing influences.
- Other potential factors: There are also smaller slices for other factors, but due to the image quality, it's difficult to discern what they are.

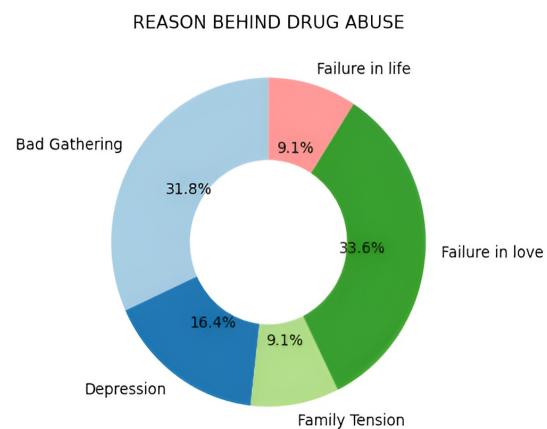


Fig. 7: Overall Distribution behind Drug Abuse

V. CONCLUSION

- The research is mainly based on the students of colleges and universities of Pakistan whose are taking drugs or

used to taking drugs from their teenage.

- The age of most of the respondents lies on 20 to 25 years range and few of them are lies on 15 to 19 years range.
- The range of female students as compared to the male students is limited.
- In our Research the cases of drugs are 25.5 percent of bad gathering, 20.4 percent of failure in love, 18.4 percent of depression, 15.3 of first time adventure, 10.2 percent of failure in life and 10.2 percent of family tension.
- Mainly they are aware of the damage of the drug addiction but they take it as a fun and they think that these small amounts of drugs can harm only a little bit to their body.
- Society benefits when its members are informed and educated.
- Tthe negative relationship between substance use and the academic performance of university students should be of genuine concern to policymakers.
- Regarding the results of this study, life stressors such as divorcing, living far from family and living in rental houses without family controlling role, could be related to drug abuse.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bilal Ahmed, Farhan Navid Yousaf, Muhammad Saud, and Akhlaq Ahmad. Youth at risk: The alarming issue of drug addiction in academic institutions in pakistan. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 118:105385, 2020.
- [2] Sadia Batool, Iram Manzoor, Shamaila Hassnain, Aslam Bajwa, Muslim Abbas, Maha Mahmood, and Hina Sohail. Pattern of addiction and its relapse among habitual drug abusers in lahore, pakistan. *EMHJ*, 23(3), 1995.
- [3] Han Hu, NhatHai Phan, James Geller, Huy Vo, Bhole Manasi, Xueqi Huang, Sophie Di Lorio, Thang Dinh, and Soon Ae Chun. Deep self-taught learning for detecting drug abuse risk behavior in tweets. In *Computational Data and Social Networks: 7th International Conference, CSoNet 2018, Shanghai, China, December 18–20, 2018, Proceedings* 7, pages 330–342. Springer, 2018.
- [4] Noor mohammad Bakhshani et al. Prevalence of smoking and drug abuse in students of zahedan high schools. *Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*, 6(1), 2004.
- [5] Robert G Niven. Adolescent drug abuse. *Psychiatric Services*, 37(6):596–607, 1986.
- [6] L Steinberg, AM Morris, and L Crockett. Adolescence.
- [7] Muhammad Zaman, Sobia Razzaq, Rabia Hassan, Junaid Qureshi, Hira Ijaz, Muhammad Hanif, and Fazal Rahman Chughtai. Drug abuse among the students. *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 1(1):41–47, 2015.