3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 indicated that occasional users of substance were (n=150, 43.4%) and non-users were (n=196, 56.6%). Males were *(n=245, 70.8%)* and females were *(n=101, 29.2%)*. The age ranges indicated that more participants were between 17-18 years *(n= 195, 56.4%)* as compare to 14-16 years *(n=51, 14.7%)* and 20-22 years *(n=100, 28.9%)*. It can be seen that higher number of participants were from intermediate *(n=195, 56.4%)* then from graduation *(n=143, 41.3%)* and from metric *(n=8, 2.3%)*. Results indicated that more participants belonged to middle socio-economic status *(n=293, 84.7%)*. It was observed that sample was more from nuclear family *(n=251, 72.5%)* as compare to joint family system *(n=92, 26.6%)*. Participants occasionally use tobacco more *(n=136, 39.3%)* as compare to other drugs. According to the results shown above, participants use more occasional drugs in friends gathering *(n=54, 15.6%)* and in stress *(n=38, 11.0%)*.

3.2 PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

Table 2 shows the psychometric properties of the scales used in the present study. The Cronbach's α value for the Parental Acceptance Rejection Father Questionnaire was .822 (>.80), the Cronbach's α value for the Parental Acceptance Rejection Mother Questionnaire was .843 (>.80), and the Cronbach's α for Peer Pressure Questionnaire was .863 (>.80) which indicated high internal consistencies for all scales. The Cronbach's α value for Personality Assessment Questionnaire was .712 (>.70), which indicated satisfactory internal consistency.

3.3 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OCCASIONAL DRUG USERS AND NON-DRUG USERS

Table 3 showed significant mean differences on father rejection with $t(344) = 12.55, p < .05,$ Peer Pressure $t(344) = 11.93, p < .05$ and psychological adjustment with $t(344) = 7.76, p < .05.$ Findings showed that occasional drug users exhibited higher scores on father rejection $(M = 53.36, SD = 8.50)$ compared to the non-drug users $(M = 40.74, SD = 9.80).$ Result also showed that occasional drug users score high on peer pressure $(M = 80.10, SD = 13.88)$ as compare to non-drug users $(M = 62.41, SD = 13.49).$ Result also indicated that occasional drug users score high on psychological maladjustment $(M = 115.67, SD = 6.84)$ as compare to non-drug users $(M = 109.32, SD = 8.00).$ Cohen's d for father rejection was 1.37, indicating a high effect size. Cohen's d for peer pressure was 1.29, and for psychological adjustment, Cohen's d value was .853, indicating that peer pressure had a high effect size compared to psychological adjustment. Findings revealed non-significant mean differences in mother rejection with $t(344) = .446$ The Cohen's d was .050, which indicated a small effect size.

3.4 GENER BASE DIFFERENCECS

Table 4 shows gender differences among occasional drug users and non-drug users. Results indicated that occasional drug-users males were (n=126, 76.2%) and occasional drug-users females were (n=24, 23.8%).

3.5   BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR STUDY VARIABLES

Table 5 showed a logistic regression analysis with occasional drug and non-drug users as the DV and parental acceptance-rejection father/mother, peer pressure and psychological adjustment as predictor variables. A total of cases 346 were analyzed, and the full model significantly predicted occasional drug users *(omnibus chi-square= 251.12, df =4, p<.05).* The model accounted for 69.2% to 51.6% of the variance in occasional drug users, with 86.7% of the non-drug users successfully predicted. 82.7% of predictions for occasional drug

users were accurate. Overall, 85% of the predictions were accurate. Father rejection reliably predicts occasional drug use. The value of the coefficients reveals that an increase in father rejection is associated with an increase in the odds of occasional drug users by a factor of 1.20 (95% CI 1.14 and 1.26), and mother acceptance predicted occasional drug users; the value of coefficients revealed that an increase in mother acceptance associated with a decrease in the odds of occasional drug users by a factor of .909 (95% *CI* .874 and .945). Peer pressure and psychological maladjustment also predicted occasional drug users. The value of the coefficients revealed that an increase in peer pressure was associated with an increase in the odds of occasional drug users by a factor of 1.08 (95% *CI* 1.05 and 1.11), and psychological maladjustment predicted occasional drug users; the value of coefficients revealed that psychological maladjustment was associated with an increase in the odds of occasional drug use by factor 1.12 (95% CI 1.07 and 1.18).