

**Exploring the Causes of Drug Usage among the Youth in
Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand**



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Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 What is the Drug	4
1.2 Types of Illicit Drugs	4
1.3 Health consequences of drug Usage	6
1.4 what are the social problems related to drug abuse?.....	7
1.5 Objective of the Study.....	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Statement of the Problem.....	7
REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE	9
2.1 Consummation of Illegal Drugs in Pakistan	10
2.2 Causes of Illicit Drugs Usage.....	11
2.3 Drugs Usage Among the Youth	12
2.4 Drug Usage in Pakistan.....	14
2.5 The World View about Drug Usage	17
2.6 Assumptions.....	21
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	22
3.1 Lifestyle Theory	23
3.1.1 Application of Lifestyle Theory.....	24
3.1.2 Model of Lifestyle Theory	25
3.2 Social Learning Theory.....	26
3.2.1 Application of Social Learning Theory	26
3.2.2 Model of Social Learning Theory	27
3.3 Proposition	27

3.4 Hypothesis.....	28
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION	29
4.1 Conceptualization.....	30
4.1.1 Drug Usage	30
4.1.2 Youth.....	31
4.2 Operationalization	32
4.2.1 Drug Usage	32
4.2.2 Youth.....	32
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	34
5.1 Universe	35
5.2 Unit of Analysis (Target Population).....	35
5.3 Sampling Design	36
5.4 Sample Size.....	36
5.5 Tool for Data Collection	36
5.6 Technique for Data Collection.....	36
5.7 Pre-Testing	36
5.8 Data Analysis	37
5.9 Opportunities and Ethical Concern	37
FINDINGS	38
6.2 Research Hypothesis Testing	60
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	64
7.1 Discussion	65
7.2 Key Finding.....	66
7.3 Conclusion	70
REFERENCES.....	72
APPENDIX.....	75

List of Tables

Table 1 Age of the respondents.....	39
Table 2 Educational qualification of the respondents	40
Table 3 The financial condition of the respondents	40
Table 4 The family structure of the respondents.....	41
Table 5 Job-status of the respondents	41
Table 6 Marital status of the respondents	42
Table 7 Drug usage the first time by the respondents.....	42
Table 8 Respondents you do feel any guilt over the drug usages.	43
Table 9 Respondents use drug for their enjoyment Do you use the drug for enjoyment.	43
Table 10 The respondents use the drugs in informal or formal parties gathering.	44
Table 11 Respondents age of commenced the using of drugs.	44
Table 12 Respondents use of starting drugs.....	45
Table 13 Respondents place of using drugs.....	45
Table 14 Respondents Liking the use of drugs	46
Table 15 Respondents the Drugs used mostly	46
Table 16 Respondents Drugs used firstly	47
Table 17 Respondent's response after taking drugs.....	47
Table 18 Respondents take drug more than one at a time.	48
Table 19 Respondents status of taking drugs without a week	48
Table 20 Respondents' behavior about they are always able to stop using drugs when you want to	49
Table 21 Respondents involve in fighting due to the influence of Drugs.....	50
Table 22 Respondents engaged in illegal activities to obtain in drugs.	50
Table 23 Respondents manage the social activities during the drug using.....	51

Table 24 Drugs affect the health of respondents.....	51
Table 25 Respondent consultants with anyone regarding drug problem.	52
Table 26 Social circle of the respondents affects due to drugs.....	52
Table 27 Respondents manage their daily routine daily due to taking drugs.....	53
Table 28 Respondent's status of involvement in drugs anyone complaint to their family.....	54
Table 29 Respondents family status to investigate the individual.	54
Table 30 Conflict Between respondents and family due to drug usage.	55
Table 31 Conflict between friends and respondent due to drug usages.	56
Table 32 Respondent's consciousness after drug usage.	56
Table 33 Loss of friends.....	57
Table 34 Neglect of the family.	57
Table 35 Troubledness in the workplace	58
Table 36 Respondents lost a job because of drug use.....	58
Table 37 Respondents arrest status due to possession of drugs.	59
Table 38 Experienced drug users	59
Table 39 Respondents medical status.	60

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ABSTRACT

The use of substantive drugs may lead to different social, emotional, and physical problems among youth. Drug abuse is a social critical problem that prevails among youth across the world. Drug abuse is the misuse of illegal ways to consume the drugs Such as alcohol, Cocaine Tobacco marijuana and heroin. Pakistan is known for its youngest population not only in its region but across the world. Pakistan has 64% of its population is under the age of 29. Pakistani in the future will be one of the youngest countries across the world. The use of drug among youth is dramatically increasing and the finding of this research has been found that more than 20% of total population of Pakistan is engaging in substantive heavy drug usage and adopted different ways to get the drugs and involve in some different activities of drug abuse. This research study was carried out at Tehsil Dargai District Malakand. The researchers used the purposive sampling by collection data from 203 respondents by getting the support of lifestyle theory and the social learning theory to know the perception of respondents who are highly involved in drug abuse and which factors motivated them to engage in such activities and divert them into different activities. The research has found that between 18- to 25-year-old youth are most vulnerable section to drug addiction. Most of the drugs addicts are those youth have not completed their matriculation, first primary section of education and 11% of the youth who are enrolled in their master's degree. The dire effect of drug addiction among youth creates the loss of the responsibilities, dignity, and integrity of their character because of the drugs usages.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Drug is used overall the world it may be legal or illegal use of those substance. Some people take the regular dose of pills to maintain their mental health. Drug is a serious health issue challenges faced by developed, developing and under developing countries to cope this problem for the prosperity and well-being of a community and family in a way (WebMD 2018). The Researcher attempted to take the statistical facts of the target population where government should take a serious steps to cope the user of drug and provide the basic health facilities. It assumes that use of drugs are the serious problem that penetrates in our communities and society. MedlinePlus, (2019), Drug abuse also plays essential roles in altering major social problems, such as drug driving violence stress, domestic violence, and child abuse. It can also lead to homelessness crimes and faces the problems during in any jobs. Its suppose to unborn their babies and it can cause the destruction of the families norms and values. In addition, there are many ways to treat those addictions persons, As per the report of World Drug Report, (2005), it shows that the 62% of the drug user were treated in 2003 and 95 countries indicates that the use of drug will increase in the upcoming years. The world health organization estimates the 1.1 billion people showing a third of the world population above the age of 15 use tobacco, mostly in the form of cigarettes and alcohol. These smokers are 800 million and 700 million of them are male life in developing countries.

The rest world indirectly associates with drug use and includes the deaths related to HIV and hepatitis C develops into unsafe injecting practices. Opioids keep up to cause the most harm, accounting for 76 percent of deaths where drug use disorders were entwined. Some 10.6 million worldwide in 2016 (PWID), sustain the greatest health distress.

The reports say that the increased number of drug user, are decreasing in a significant number particular in Asia over the last years.

Most people start drug gradually with soft drugs like Betelnut, cigarette, and Pan and then moved to hard drugs like heroin, opium, and cocaine, etc. the purchase of drugs or alcohol by young people is usually through dealers or agents.

It can be easy to take them arrest just a phone call away and their numbers are usually roaming around the same sphere. People who commence smoking a cigarette or drink alcohol at a very young age is probable involved in illegal drug using. Government should take efforts to control tobacco smoking in the country because it is the gateway to drug abuse.

It probable seems that the students of the different classes or institutions are consequently involved in using drugs due to the peer-pressure and suffered from depression also force youths to take drugs. Young youth of Pakistan is most addicted to drugs and alcohol and the number of these addicts is increasing at the rate of 40,000 per year.

Drug abuse is become a serious issue and it is increasing day by day in Pakistan which effected the youth and young generation. The statistical evidence shows that the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan is most affected province in the use of the drugs. According to the UNODC, 10.7 percent of the total population of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa are drug addicted. According to WHO, 2004 report tobacco causes 4 million deaths to occur every year in developing countries. The most population of the province is drug addicts gradually; they start with the soft drugs and slowly move to the hard ones which ultimately impacts their physical and mental health.

The development of the addict population of Pakistan identifies the serious social changes are taking places that makes, it even more difficult to control drug addiction Towe (2008). It is social problem; it also resists the changes that takes place in society that influence the individual behavior and also impacts on the process of brain and also

the social milieu ultimately. A person of the illicit drug production that originate in remote areas of the developing countries is invariably diverted along the way from the intended consumer to local individual.

The rural population of the Pakistan is consisting of 70%, there is majority of the traditional customs who are involved in the different kind drugs like chars, hashish, Bhang, opium filled cigarette, etc are used in city (Naqvi at al. 2005). Therefore, the reason behind this is that drugs are in easy approach in the rural area. The supply line is very strong, and the addicts are increasing day by day and they face no difficulty in getting the drugs (hashish). The alarming conditions are that the almost all the young people are involved in this social menace.

1.1 What is the Drug

A drug is any material which brings about physical and psychological changes to its abuser. The drugs are constantly distress in the communities that influence the central nervous system. They act on the brain and can change the way a person thinks feel or behaves (Smart 1981). These drugs are known as “psychoactive drugs.”

1.2 Types of Illicit Drugs

Both legal and illegal drugs have chemicals that can change body and mind work. They can give a pleasurable and ease stress or help to avoid the problem in life.

Goldberg, (2018) commonly abused drug such as;

Alcohol

Alcohol affects everyone differently. But the more you drink, the greater the risk of injury. Excessive drinking can also lead to liver failure and other health problems or alcoholism.

Cigarette and other tobacco products

Tobacco has a chemical called nicotine that gives a rush of pleasure and energy. People smoke a cigarette for the feeling of relaxation. But it also affects their body like coughing, decreased blood flow to fingers and toes, heart disease, and cancer.

Marijuana

Marijuana can make me feel silly and laugh for no reason or may feel sleepy and forget things that just happened. Heavy marijuana use can leave some people “burned out” and think or care about much.

Iltus and sabo, (2002), classify drugs based on their nature and function as follow.

Cannabis

Cannabis is made up of dried flowering, fruiting tops, and leaves of the cannabis plant. Cannabis can make a person very hungry; increase pulse rate and make the eye red and feels sleepy.

Cocaine

Cocaine is preparing from coca leaves. Cocaine can make a person overconfident and make them more alert with extra energy, increase breathing, and a faster heartbeat.

Heroin

Heroin is a drug obtained from morphine and comes from the opium poppy plant. Heroin is a drug that slows down the human body and mind. When injected. Heroin provides an extremely powerful rush. The effect of heroin includes a feeling of well-being, relief from pain, vomiting, sleepiness, loss of balance, and concentration. An overdose can result in death.

Amphetamines

Amphetamines are stimulants made from chemicals. Amphetamines affect the system by speeding up the activity of the brain and body by

giving extreme energy. Ice is a strong type of amphetamines and similar to crack.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy belongs to the same group of chemicals as stimulants. Ecstasy is a drug that speeds up the system by increasing energy physically and emotionally.

Inhalants and solvents

Inhalant and solvents are chemicals such as glue, gasoline, aerosol spray, lighter fluid, etc. these are not drugging at all, in fact legally available from many shops. However, they are abused by poorer sections of society and youth. They can damage the lung, liver, and kidney in the long term.

1.3 Health consequences of drug Usage

drug is a brain disease. Although early drug use might be voluntary, drugs of abuse have been shown to alter gene appearance and brain circuitry, which in turn affect human behaviour. Once addiction develops, these brain changes interfere with individual ability to make voluntary decisions leading to compulsive drug craving, seeking and use. The impact of addiction can be far reaching. Cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and lung disease can all be affected by drug abuse. Some of these effects occur when drugs are used at high doses or after prolonged use; however, some may occur after just one use.

Baloch (2014) Research shows that Pakistan is amongst the highest prevalence of HIV/Aids and other blood-born disease and only 13 percent of the general population can accurately name three moods of HIV transmission, intravenous drug use is also considerably high, with 430,000 people estimated to be injecting drugs in Pakistan, a higher estimate than ever reported previously. Moreover, 73 percent of those injecting drugs share syringes. In 2005 11 percent of population was

injecting drugs which went up to 21 percent in 2008 and 37.8 percent in 2011. Another key finding is the emergence of methamphetamines use in some parts of the country.

1.4 what are the social problems related to drug abuse?

There are some problems related to drug usage which is given below;

- Homelessness
- Hopelessness
- Economical Problem
- Health Problem

1.5 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is as follow;

- To identify the frequency and type of drugs usage, use among the youth,
- To investigate the causes of drug usage among the youth.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will help the ministry of Health to better understand the current situation and make changes to address the factors that contribute to drug abuse in society or Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand. This study will play key role in diminish or even obviate high rates of drug usage and abuse. The study will enhance and nourish a drug-free environment and better academic performance of youth. The study providing a background for future researchers who might wish to explore the field of drug abuse. The finding of this study will provide help to society in creating a drug-free society for social, economic, and political development.

1.7 Statement of the Problem

Drug usage amongst the teenagers in Pakistan has become a severe problem touching all the people of the country. The youngster in Pakistan is the most affected by drugs alcohol, Pakistan is one of the

most drug-affected countries in the world. The major factors behind the increasing rate of drug trafficking into Pakistan are refugees from Afghanistan. Since Afghanistan is the world-leading producer of cannabis and different types of other substances meanwhile there are hundreds of refining labs in Afghanistan, many rights along the Pak-Afghan border, turning substances into heroin. Cannabis and heroin flow from Afghanistan to Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan from various illegal channels especially through an illegal border crossing. And then from there, these drugs are supplied to different areas of Pakistan by rail, air, and truck. The drug problem in Pakistan is getting extremely serious, with drug usage reported as being at twice the world norm. The ratio of ice usage among Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa youth falls due to multiple social, economic, and psychological factors. Number of Cases of youth reported injuring and killing each other in fights after taking drugs are common young drug users are usually more abessive, more tardy, more depressed, more suicidal less successful in academic performance, and less self-confident. In the current research study, the researcher reflects to examine the root causes of drug usage among youth in the Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand.

REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

Literature Review

Drug abuse is the use of illegal drugs that are harmful to everyone. Drug abuse is considered wrong and somewhere it is considered wrong and somewhere it is considered a crime. In our society drug addict person, people do not trust him, drug abuse is considered a crime in our religion Islam like Alcohol, heroin, opium, etc. the causes of drug abuse are as negligence of parents who do not take care of their children in an early stage of life, so their children are involved in many activities like drug abuse, the pressure of peer group friends influence each other for taking the drug. The family's socio-economic condition is also responsible for drug abuse. When a person becomes a drug addict, they face so many problems like lack of coordination, He /She has memory problems, He /She is confused all the time, and sometimes they become a patient of cancer.

2.1 Consumption of Illegal Drugs in Pakistan

Alvi, (2017) Illegal drugs in Pakistan were commonly used such as.

Magic Mushrooms:

Magic mushrooms are consumed out loud. Magic mushroom is a fungus or an actual mushroom. It is mind-altering and makes an individual daydream or else sees objects that do not even exist. It has mood-altering compounds that can change certainty and scene. It affects seen and unseen eye visual as well. It is acknowledged to be accommodating who are suffering from depression, but its surplus use can be incurable for an extended period. It has the feeling that can be very addictive as it is based on impracticable events.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine street name is Ice. Methamphetamine is a white crystal. It is smoked as well as vaped. It is well-known as a cause

of increasing human sexual capabilities and can increase tendency to work more. It retains operators awake more for such as days or weeks. Weight loss has been recorded on multiple occasions. Its side effects have killed many people because of wrong chemical mix in it.

LSD

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) makes on a paper piece. It is in a small size and looks like a brand. It can be taken through mouth. It is put on the tongue and in minutes it is dissolved. It is used by numerous addicts to get an odd and bizarre feelings in the whole body and daydream. People experience an unrealistic object and also have confidence in strange things happening around them. It can be noxious in numerous cases as people have faith in existence of a dream.

Barbiturates

Barbiturates are pills for oral use. They are of various types and are commonly known as downers because of their sedative effect. It is used to treat severe anxiety and severe depression. They are commonly available and have some side effects as any other sleeping pill as well as a sedative. It helps to relax and fall asleep.

2.2 Causes of Illicit Drugs Usage

Adeyemo et al, (2016) Majority of youth take drugs and it is because of improper parental upbringing and the influence of peer pressure. Abdu-Rahim (2013) There was a significant relationship between family background, family cohesion, peer group, and drug abuse. Chebukaka, (2014) The most important cause of drug abuse among the youth are peer pressure, experimentation, depression, gaining courage, having parents or other family members who abused drugs and drugs being available.

Espejo (2002), Drug abused as influenced by the entertainment media influences our beliefs about the world around us today adolescents are

deeply immersed in popular culture as it is conveyed through various forms of media.

Umesh (2017), A life full of stress is a primary cause of drug abuse to deal with abnormal stress is a primary cause of drug abuse to deal with abnormal stress, the individual goes for some kind of drug. Peer pressure is another important factor in which individuals might get addicted to drugs due to some kind of pressure from society. Emotional stress is a major cause of drug abuse this generally happens from a broken relationship where the individual goes for drug addiction to deal with emotional trauma. Lack of financial sufficiency gives rise to drug addiction the ones who are unemployed fall for drug addiction to deal with the financial stress.

Ahmed and Siddiqui (2014) examine that the causes of drug usage in Pakistan is the increase of availability of drugs at very low prices. People take the drug due to peer pressure and neglectfulness of parents, a lot of people become drug addicts because of a lack of drug education within educational institutions and families.

Zaman et al, (2015). The main causes of drug abuse in youth including depression, anxiety, peer pressure, confusion, as well as a personality disorder. Ali et al, (2011) Similarly, another research conducted in Pakistan according to him psychological and socio-economic factors that lead to people to abuse drugs. Sahar, (2014), Dysfunction within the family of an addict was the leading cause of return to drug abuse.

2.3 Drugs Usage Among the Youth

Teenagers used drugs for analogous reason reasons that adults do to change how they conceive because teenagers want to feel better or different. Some other reasons may include, socializing with friends, peer pressure, relaxation or chill, boredom, curiosity, experimentation, or wanting to take risks. To avoid mental or physical distress and or to

feel in control. Tobacco, Alcohol, and cannabis are the most used drugs among the youth.

According to the National drug strategy household survey of Australia aged 12 to 17 years that youth 80 percent of females and 83 percent of males were choosing not to drink alcohol. 8.7 percent had taken more than four drinks at least in a month. 94.7 percent had never smoked tobacco and only 3.7 percent smoked daily.

According to the Australian Secondary Students' Alcohol and drug (ASSAD) survey, that 17 percent had tried cannabis, 2 percent had tried amphetamines, 3 percent had tried ecstasy, 18 percent had wittingly whiff inhalants at least once such as petrol, glue, and solvents. 2 percent had tried cocaine and 1 percent had tried heroin.

Ongwae, (2016). Youth whose parents are of the low-income group are most likely to engage in drug abuse due to poor social-economic background, youth who were in urban areas were likely to engage more in drug abuse than those in rural areas. This was due to more access to social media and the availability of drugs, especially in big towns. Peer pressure was cited it the major cause of drug and substance abuse. Other factors mentioned including curiosity, availability of drugs, and the belief among students that drugs are a gateway to the passing of exams. Drugs when abused have different effects on the youth. Highly aggressive behavior, withdrawal syndrome, and violence.

Okari (2018), Drug abuse established were; peer influence, stress at home, family break up and conflicts with parents, availability of drugs and availability of money to buy, and family background, for example, the parents also abused contributed to the youth to use drugs.

Elizabeth (2018), The use of drugs among youngsters and teenagers contributed to numerous factors. Among them the lack of proper parental care, attention, and love, proper check and balance of the

teenagers and young adult, peer pressure which is always influences. The use of drugs has negative effects on individuals such as broken relationships with family, friends, and society at large stimulation and they are very weak.

Goreishi (2013), the average age of most abusers was 18 to 20 years and most motivation factors are considered as pain relief, being curious, loneliness and friends encourage. Substance abuse was higher in males than females. Drug abuse was higher among older students with a higher degree, and with a psychological disorder.

Rezahosseini, (2014) curiosity of young adults is an important reason for taking illegal drugs life stressors as also factors for initiating drugs such as divorcing, living far from family, and living in rental houses without a family controlling role, could be related to drug abuse. Benzodiazepines were the most common drug abused.

Brook et al, (2002), most of the youth who uses drugs on the high level they have to face the health problem in their later life. The study shows that those who used drugs as in their teen's age faced health problems during their adulthood such as neurobehavioral, respiratory, and cognitive problems.

2.4 Drug Usage in Pakistan

According to the United Nations, World Drug report (2000), drug control program, Pakistan is one of the hardest countries hit by narcotics abuse in the world.

According to, Niaz's (2005) recent survey there are 3.5 million drug abusers of multiple kinds growing at an annual rate of 7 percent. Examination of social and demographic factors disclosed that 71.5 percent of the drug addicts were lower than thirty-five years of age with the very high proportions in the twenty to thirty years age group. Almost 50 percent of drugs abusers were uneducated, and an astonishingly same percentage people were government employed.

Amongst the employed group, 50.8 percent was the highest frequency of drug users in skilled and unskilled labor categories, then sales 16.8 percent, student's 7.4 percent, and agriculture also 7.4 percent.

Qassim (2016), Around eighty nine million persons are drug addicts while 700 people die every day in the country due to drugs. Approximately additional 3 million Pakistani among the age 15 to 65 consume heroin frequently and there are nearly 5 million cannabis consumers addicted to smoking high-quality hashish called *charrs*. Drug abuse is related to features of alcohol as well as smoking, stress, social remoteness, anxiety, disparity, bad company, company pressure, and modern lifestyle. Drug use, in general, leads to several health problems, such as malnutrition, apathy, menstrual irregularities, and irregular heart rhythm. There is an economic breakdown of the family, loss of self-confidence and will to work, loss of a job, involve in crimes such as crime, burglary, and makes an individual to attempt suicide.

Noreen (2017), The most, commonly used substance is smoking with 23 percent, Alcohol 8.5 percent, Naswar 6.1 percent, Heroin 4.7 percent. And illicit drugs are 3 percent. Sex, depression, personal pleasure, and depression were found to be statistically significant predictors of substance use. The study found that being male had a strong association with substance use. Moreover, many substances like Naswar and tobacco, are usually acceptable practice among males.

UNODC (2010), Since the existence and today Pakistan has always faced the problem of drug abuse. In the south-west Asian region, Pakistan has the most consumer heroin market. Opium and poppy were cultivated in the northern parts of Pakistan, after the independence in 1947, the government followed the same laws and regulation until 1979, but after 1979 the ordinance of Hadood was passed by the assembly. The Hadood ordinance placed a ban on the production, cultivation, sale, and use of narcotics within Pakistan. But the illegal

availability of drugs continues through illegal ways. In the 1980s Pakistan became the major exporter of drug abuse. From 1983 to 1993 the number of heroin users increased from 7.5 percent to 51 percent shockingly. In Pakistan, the majority of drug users were belonging to the poorest strata of society.

National Assessment of problem Drug Use (2006) calculated that around 628,000 opioid users in Pakistan, in this 77 percent were heroin users. The highest commonness of opioid use is in Baluchistan, followed by the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sind. Most opioid drug users using more than one substance at a given time or during a day. Many opioid users were tasting tranquilizers, Antihistamine, and other opiates along with heroin as their primary drug abuse. In the opioid user's cannabis is the maximum commonly first substance ever used age of around 18 years. Moreover, some drug users also start a drug from other substances like alcohol, opium, heroin, opiates tranquilizers, and inhalants. Injecting drug users were estimated in the country a total number 1,25,0000. But the alarming situation is that that the estimated number of injecting drug abusers were doubled in Pakistan since 2000.

According to the Ministry of Narcotics control Pakistan (2011); Express Tribune, (2011), In Pakistan every year more than fifty thousand people become fanatic to different types of drug use. From 1980 to 2006 the number of drug abusers in Pakistan has gone from fifty thousand to 6.2 million and 8.1 million in the year of 2011. UNODC (2013), Calculated that in Pakistan 1 to 27 adults are dependent on drugs.

UNODC in cooperation with the Ministry of Narcotics Control and Bureau of Statistics surveyed drug abuse in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where 11 percent of the population indulged with illicit substances. Cannabis, opioids, and tranquilizers, use was highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the rate of 5.1 percent, 5.8 percent, and 2.4 percent,

respectively. 1.4 percent of the people used opiates drugs. Approximately 30,000 men and women have indulged in ATS in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Drug use is higher in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as compare to the other regions of Pakistan.

According to the Ministry of Narcotics Control, Pakistan the United Nations office, and the Bureau of Statistics published a collaborative summary report in 2013 on drug abuse in Pakistan, the report confirmed that cannabis is the drug mostly used by Pakistanis aged 15 to 64, 3.6 percent of the total population are maximumly four million people. Heroin and opium are also extensively with one percent of the population approximately one million of the total population.

According to the Narcotics Control division (2013) conducted a survey that many Pakistan population age between 15 and 65 years endure from distressing substance abuse. In 2012 Six percent of Pakistanis youth or 6.7 million men and women of adult age indulged in drug abuse. The survey reported that in Pakistan 4.25 million individuals are considered drug dependent.

2.5 The World View about Drug Usage

According to the national agency for the campaign against drug abuse (NACADA) directed a survey regarding substance abuse across the world the annual economic cost of drug usage has been calculated at 600 billion US dollars across the globe and 200 billions US dollars in the USA. Almost 70 percent of the costs are related to decreased productivity; illness, incarceration, and prematurity of death. Only 10 percent are due to the costs related to healthcare prevention, treatment, and hospitalization. And the costs are related to property damage and enforcement efforts are 20 percent. In the past year, some statistics show that approximately 247 million people used drugs, one out of twenty adults, and in 2014 a quarter of a billion people between the age 15 to 65 years used at least one drug. 29 million people are suffered from drug use disorder.

According to a Nationwide survey of drug abuse and Health (2002) that approximately 19.5 million people Americans were used illicit drugs, and of these approximately 14,6 million marijuana addicted, 2 million used powdered cocaine, about 567,000 were indulged in crack cocaine and 1.2 million also indulged with hallucinogens.

According to the European drug Report (2019), Cannabis is one of the most established drugs in European countries. Cannabis is the most common illicit drug used in Europe. In the last year, 20 percent of the population of those in the 15 to 24 age group reporting has used cannabis. Heroin is also found in European countries. Heroin is found in two forms in Europe the one is in brown heroin its chemical base form, and the other is white heroin in a salt form, which came from south-east Asia, and it is also produced in Afghanistan or neighboring countries. Other drugs are also available in the illicit market in European countries including, morphine, opium, methadone, buprenorphine, and trimodal. Cocaine is also found in two forms in Europe, the one is available in Powder form the salt form, and the second form is available in crack cocaine free base, a smokable form of drugs. Cocaine drugs are produced from the coca bush leaves. Which is found in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru.

Annual Report (2003), on the state of the drug problems in Europe union, the worst condition was found in the opiates and heroin users. And this worst condition was found because of their precarious social condition. According to this report, the rates of the unemployment of drug abusers are at the peak as compare to the general population, 47.4 percent of the drug user's population was compared with the 8.2 percent of the general population. Finding a job is difficult for drug users and keeping a job for a long time is also very difficult for drug addicts.

Maldives Drug control master plan (2006-2010), drug usage is the most crucial social problem which facing the whole World, all age

group people indulged in this problem. some community or family is free from its harmful effects.

Maldives Customs Services (2011) conducted a report on drug seizures that 13 kg, 15 cases in 2009, 9 kg, 9 cases in 2010, and 6 kg, 13 cases in 2011 were seized. The report also indicates that drug seizures mostly in 2011 was cannabis, and heroin, respectively. The survey also indicates that the drug seizures were low during 2002, 11.25g of cannabis, and 14.84g of cannabis in 2003, and 26.44g heroin and 21g of psychotropic substances. But seizures increased considerably 58.82g cannabis, 461.65g of heroin, 0.5g of cocaine, and 1.184g of psychotropic substance in 2004.

According to the Rapid Situation Assessment (2003), RSA conducted a survey FASHAN, and NCB (2003) released a report on the drug abuse that the common drug of starting a drug is heroin 43 percent, and cannabinoids 34 percent. Rapid Situation Assessment also released a report on Age, that 10 to 27 years are the starting age of drug abuse.

There are four types of drugs are explained which are commonly used among the youth in a high level. The drugs are magic mushrooms, methamphetamine, LSD (lysergic acid diethylmadic) and Barbiturate.

The causes of illicit drugs are also discussed. The main cause of illicit drugs are improper parental upbringing and the peer pressure, experimentation, depression, gaining, courage and easily drugs availability. A life full stress is also cause of use drug usage. Easily availability of drugs is also the main cause of drugs.

Drug usage among the youth is also a major problem which mostly underdeveloped country faced. The main reason behind the drugs usage among the youth are socialization with friends, peer pressure, relation or chill, boredom, curiosity, experiment and wanting to take risk. For controlling mental and physical distress youth take tobacco, Alcohol, and cannabis are most used drugs among youth. Poor social

economic background, low-income group and who live in urban areas are likely to engage in drug abuse as compared to rural areas. Access to social media and the availability of drugs especially in big towns. There are also many factors behind the usage of drugs among the youth which include, lack of proper parental care, and love proper monitoring of the youths and young adult and peer pressure and conflicts within family.

Some surveys are taken in Pakistan which mentioned that in Pakistan the most commonly used substance is smoking with 23 percent, Alcohol 8.5 percent, Heroin 4.7 percent and illicit drugs are 3 percent. 628000 opioids users were calculated. In Baluchistan, KPK, Punjab and Sind were calculated as highest commonness of opioids usage. In Pakistan every year more than 50,000 people become addicted to different types.

The international organization taken many surveys in different countries and calculated that six hundred billion US Dollar across the globe and 200 billion US Dollar in the united states of America. Seventy percent of the costs are affiliated to decreased the productivity, incarceration, illness, and pre maturity of death. 10 percent are due to the costs related to health care prevention, treatment, and hospitalizations. 19.5 million people of Americans were used illicit drugs. 14.6 million were marijuana addicted. 2 million used powdered cocaine. In Europe cannabis is one of the most established drugs. 15 to 24 age group reporting has used cannabis. Heroin is also found in Europe.

In Maldives reported that the most used drugs in 2011 was cannabis and heroin 43 percent and cannabirioids 34 percent and 10 to 27 years are the starting age of drug usage.

2.6 Assumptions

Drugs impact on mental health of youths in Dargai. Drugs are harmful to health because they can damage organs and interfere with the vital functions of body organs. Like alcohol leads to malfunction of the liver due to high decomposition of acidic in the liver.

The major problem which Pakistan is faced is drug usage among the youth. United Nations drug world report also mentioned that Pakistan is one of the hardest countries hit by narcotics abuse in the world.

In Tehsil Dargai people are mostly suffering with drugs like Chars (marijuana), cocaine and alcohol and other forms of drugs are being used in Tehsil Dargai District Malakand.

High social gatherings of youth lead to drug addiction and unemployment can also lead to higher drug addiction. Strict mood of parenting leads to drug addiction in children.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Theoretical Framework

In this theoretical framework, the researcher applies two types of theories the one is the Lifestyle Theory and the second one is the Social Learning Theory. The lifestyle theory profound that certain people may become the victims of crime because of their lifestyle. People who have use drugs in a large amount are getting involve easily in crime and a much greater chance of victimization. The second theory is the social learning theory which suggests that in the social environment people learn the bad and good things from close groups which are their family, their company which they keep. The social theory also proclaimed that everyone could become a criminal but most of the people are controlled by their bonds to society. that is why many people are not easily indulged in crime.

3.1 Lifestyle Theory

Lifestyle theory was proposed by “Cockerham” in 2005. This view holds that a person is responsible for his or her own lifestyle, and this choice of lifestyle exposes those who commit crimes and the potential for crime.

Lifestyle ideas suggest that some people may become victims of crime because of their lifestyle and choices. The risk of harassment is exacerbated by such behaviors as associating with young men, going out late at night, and living in urban areas. For example, People who pertain to a group that has an highly risky-life, homeless, runaways, drug abuser are at high risk for victimization the more time they are vulnerable to street life, the greater their risk of becoming crime victims.

People who have a high-risk lifestyle-drinking, taking drugs, getting involved in crime- maintain a much greater chance of victimization. Groups that have extremely risky life, such as young runaways living on the street, are at high risk for victimization the more time they are

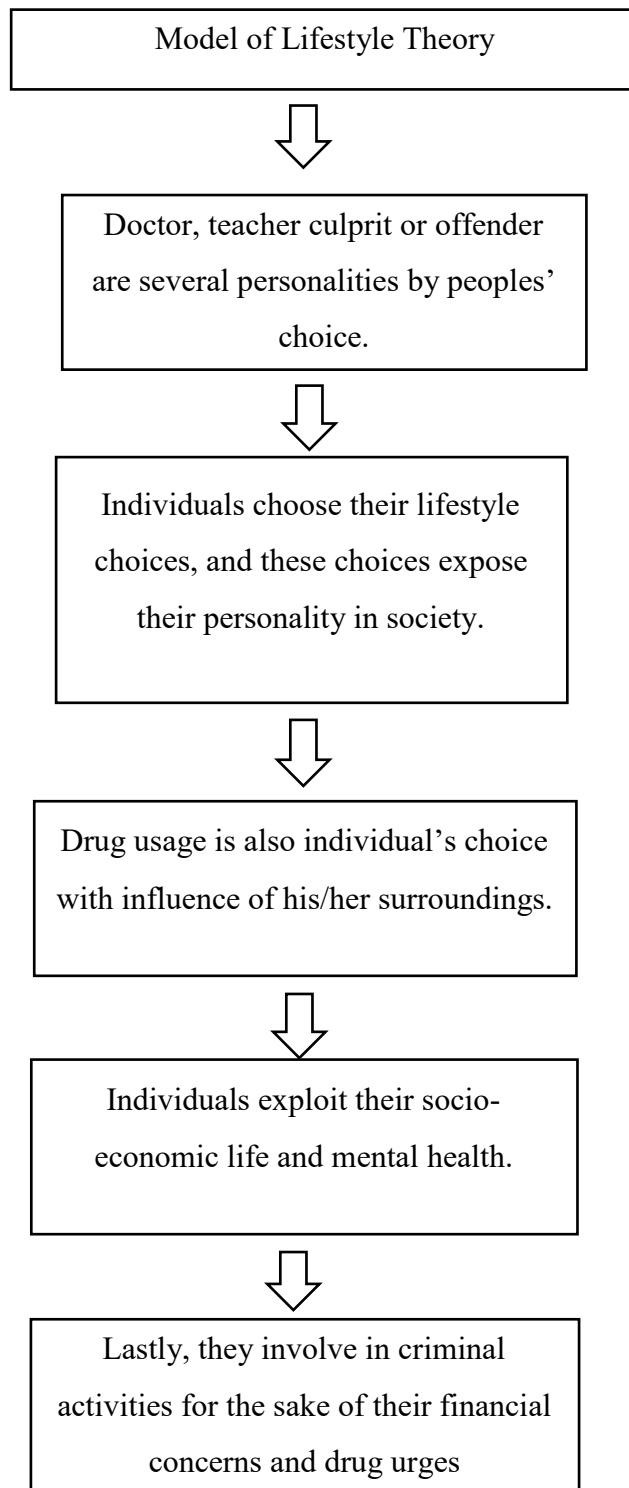
exposed to street life, the greater their risk of becoming crime victims. One element of lifestyle that may place people at risk for victimization is ongoing involvement in a criminal career. Analysis of data from the Rochester and Pittsburgh Youth Studies-two ongoing longitudinal surveys tracking thousands of at-risk youth-indicates that kids who became victims of serious crime were more likely than non-victims to have participated in such criminal activities as gang/group fights, serious assaults, and drug dealing. They are also more likely to have associated with delinquent peers.

3.1.1 Application of Lifestyle Theory

While applying the lifestyle theory the individuals living in the society according to their wills which define their lifestyle in the society. Some individuals have a good lifestyle, and some have a bad lifestyle. Individual life is good if they are not involved in bad manners if they are indulging in good manners his lifestyle will be good. However, time management and check and balance can be view as an important factor for one's lifestyle if there is time management and check and balance on one's life; his life may be saved from wrongdoing but if it is not then his life might be disturbed and ruin.

Drug abuse is also that type of stimulus which individuals learn from that society where they are living, and they learn things differently. Some individuals are impressed from the society members which are involved in the crimes and bad habits and do not live a good life, the individual follows those members lifestyle and indulges in drug abuse and some other intoxicant or drunkenness which destroyed their lifestyle and that individual become the irresponsible man of the society and slowly and gradually the financial crisis occurred, and they compel to crime in the society and ruined their lifestyle in the different ways.

3.1.2 Model of Lifestyle Theory



Source; constructed By self.

3.2 Social Learning Theory

Albert Bandura (1977) presented famous contemporary theory which is known as social learning theory. Social learning theory suggests that people learn the techniques and attitudes of crime from close and intimate real- relationships with criminal peers, crime is a learned behavior. Social control theory maintains that everyone has the potential to become a criminal but that most people are controlled by their bonds to society. Crime occurs when the forces that bind people to society are weakened or broken.

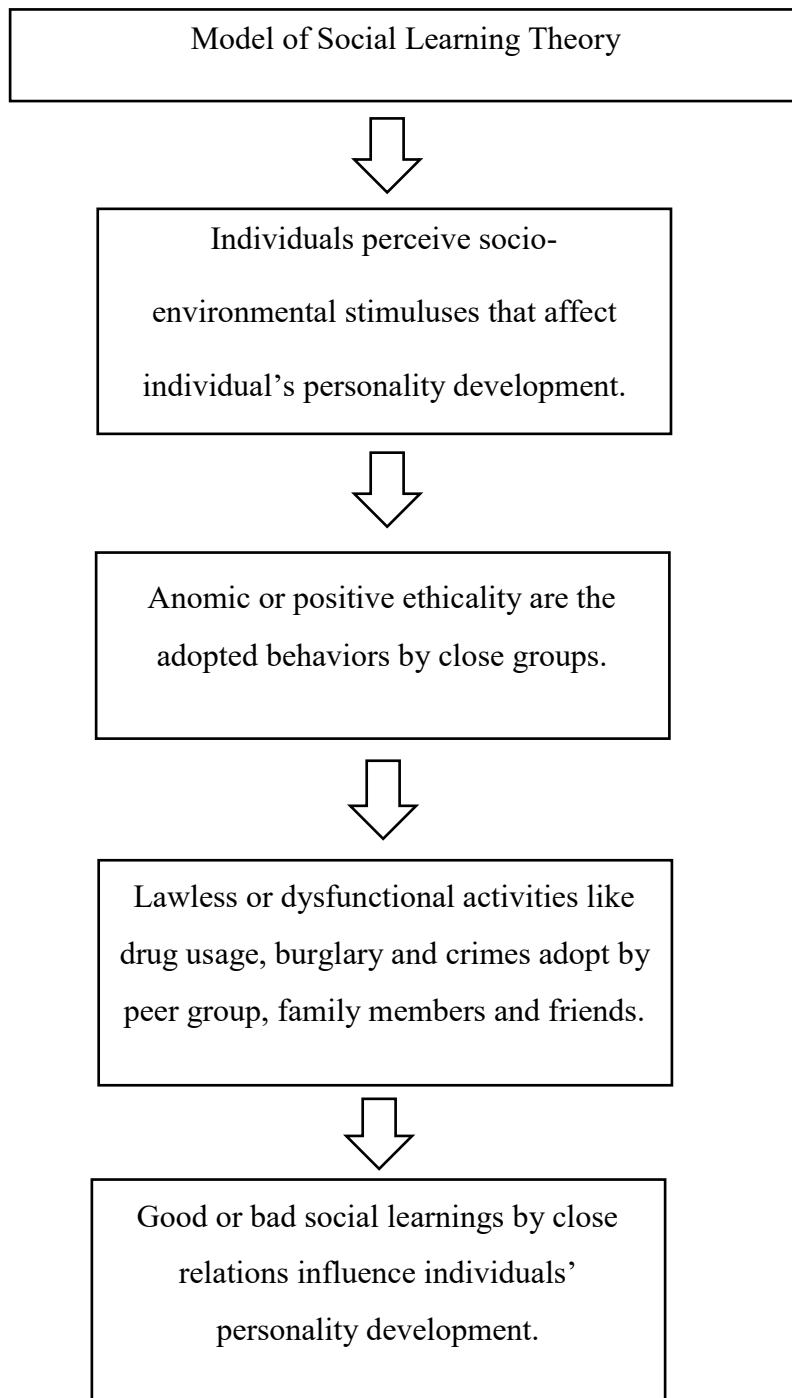
3.2.1 Application of Social Learning Theory

While applying the social learning theory we can see that individuals perceive societal stimulus or environmental process that affect individual personality development and desires of accomplishment of their goals.

In the environmental process after the family, there are peers' group, friends circle, and the academic group also affect the individuals and to these close group and circle, the individual learns the social norms and values and individual also learn the bad and good habits from these groups which affect their social life.

Drug abuse is also that type of stimulus which the individual learns from their family, peers' groups, friend circle, and academic groups, because peer groups, friend circle have a great effect on the individual life; if the individual close groups and circle involved in the crimes which are not good for the society or indulge in other bad habits like drug abuse which is also not good for the development of the society, these close groups and circles will encourage the individual to go for the crimes and bad habits, if individual impressed from their close groups then the individual will be involved in those bad habits and misbehavior which is not a good sign for the prosperity of the society. And most individuals are impressed by his close circles and due to this they do crimes and easily individuals indulge in these bad habits.

3.2.2 Model of Social Learning Theory



Source; Constructed By self.

3.3 Proposition

Albert Badura (1977) presented famous contemporary theory which is known as by many names as social learning theory according to which

individual learns from society, the cognitive theory, which is says that individual learns by using brain,

Observation learning theory which says that individual learns by observing others. Modeling (Imitation) which says that individual learns by learn by copying others.

The surrounding environment and cognitive factors interconnect to influence the behaviour and learning of individual.

3.4 Hypothesis

H1 Interaction with drug addicts' peers and friends can stimulate one to be a drug adductor.

H0 Interaction with drug addicts' peers and friends cannot stimulate one to be a drug adductor.

H1 If someone has a good company then there is a chance to avoid someone from falsehood.

H0 If someone has good company then there is no chance to avoid someone from falsehood.

H1 Mismanagement and lack of check and balance can increase the possibility of someone being a drug adductor.

H0 Mismanagement and lack of check and balance can decrease the possibility of someone being a drug adductor.

**CONCEPTUALIZATION AND
OPERATIONALIZATION**

4.0 Conceptualization and Operationalization

4.1 Conceptualization

Conceptualization and operationalization are a tool used by a researcher during conducting a study. Social scientists use conceptualization and operationalization for explaining the key variables of a study hypothesis. After finding an authentic definition of the key variable of a study a researcher makes his study ready for collecting data from the respondents in the form of a questionnaire. Now the current study is going for the search of an operational and conceptual definition of the study variable. Now we are going to investigate the authentic definition of the variable. Conceptualization is an effective way for exploring indicators of the study variable in social science research.

4.1.1 Drug Usage

According to Miller (2011), Drug abuse among youths increases the risk of problems related to their well-being and health, resulting in an increased risk of injury and death from interpersonal violence, road accidents, risky sexual behaviors, unintended pregnancy, diseases such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and academic problems. Therefore, a survey to determine the causes of drug abuse among youths and how to prevent them is crucial.

According to oxford's advanced learned dictionary (2010): “an illegal substance that some people inject for the physical and mental effects”.

According to the compact English learner's dictionary (2004): “drugs are a substance that some people smoke or inject into their blood because of stimulating effects”.

The above two definitions have little contrast to each other. The first definition said that drug affects the people mentally and physically while the second one said the people use drugs because of stimulating.

According to the free dictionary by farelex “A chemical substance, such as a narcotic or hallucinogen, that affects the central nervous system, causes changes in behavior and often addiction”.

The third definition looks different from the above two definitions this definition states drugs are a chemical substance that affects the nervous system. While above two definition states that drugs affect the people mentally and physically

According to dictionary.com “A habit-forming medical or illicit substance, especially a narcotic”.

From all about the definition, it is cleared that drug is an illegal substance which used for pleasure by the people. The last definition said that drugs can also use for treatment purposes.

4.1.2 Youth

According to UN (2020), “the United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 as youth without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.”

According to Macmillan Dictionary (2013) “Youth is the time of life when one is young, and often means the time between childhood and adulthood (maturity)”.

According to United Nations, for statistical purposes defines youth, “as those persons between the age of 15 and 24 as a youth”.

The above two definitions have almost the same to each other both talking about the maturity stage and maturity is occurring in the age 15 to 24 years, thus both definitions have defined the youth almost in the same way.

According to Merriam Webster dictionary “The time of life when one is young”.

Merriam Webster also defines the term youth as “The early periods of existence, growth, or development”.

According to dictionary.com “The time of being young; early life”.

The third fourth and fifth definitions are also talking about the young age of someone. Mostly young age is starting from the 15 years and goes to 20 to 24 four years. And this stage of life people simply called youth.

4.2 Operationalization

4.2.1 Drug Usage

The researcher has analyzed data by exploring the causes of drug usage among the youth in Tehsil Dargai District Malakand.

In Question no, 7,8,9,10 the researcher asking about the factors of drugs among the youth with measurement of three-point scale of great extent, some extent and not at all.

In Question no, 11,12,13,14,15,16 and17 the researcher asking about the stimulating factors about drugs with the measurement of three-point scale less than 18, 18 to 25 and More than 25. By self, with friends and with Relatives. At home, someone else guest house, out on the street roadside. Alone, friends, other company. And Cigarette, chars, and Alcohol.

In Question no, 24, 25,26,27,28 the researcher asking about the perception about the drug addiction with the measurement of three-point scale of great Extent, To some Extent, and Not at All.

4.2.2 Youth

The age categorized in the current research. Because mainly people of this age group involved in drug addictions due to enormous reasons. In this age group people mostly preferring peer group and other gathering which ultimately leads to drugs intake.

In Question no, 18,19,20,21,22 and 23 the researcher asking about the Behaviour of youth which involve in drug usage with the measurement of three-point scale of Great Extent, To some Extent and Not at All.

In question no, 29,30,31 and 32 the researcher asking about the family check and balance of youth involvement of in drug usage with the measurement of three-point scale of Great Extent, To some Extent and Not at All.

In question no, 33,34,35,36,37,38,39 and 40 the researcher asking about the effects of drugs among the youth with the three-point scale of great extent, to some extent and not at all.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology refers to a set of tools and frameworks for conducting social sciences/ natural sciences research. There are two basic perspectives in research methodologies used by social scientists in their research studies which are quantitative and qualitative. Both research methodologies provide a complete framework to social sciences research but there are some criteria based on which a researcher can select or use a particular methodology. This study has been conducted for answering key objective and question which have been raised by the researcher before and after reviewing the existing literature on the causes of drug addiction in Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand. The nature of this study is descriptive, and the theory of analyzing is also a middle-range and formal theory. Two kinds of formal and substantive theories have been applied for the studying of the key problems of the current study.

The quantitative research methodology has been used for conducting this research study. The study is quantitative because it is based on the statistical explanation and tries to understand the interrelationship between education and drug use. This research captured out using the following methodology, tools, and techniques to collect reliable and valid data.

5.1 Universe

Universe of the current research study was Tehsil Dargai, District Malakand. The researcher explored the causes of drug uses among the youth of the Tehsil Dargai, District Malakand

5.2 Unit of Analysis (Target Population)

Unit of analysis for this study was the Youth (boys) whose age is above 16 to 29. While their selection as a respondent was permitted after the age verification for ensuring the authenticity of respondents.

5.3 Sampling Design

The sample design for this study was convenient sampling while the selection of the respondents was based on their age and their participation in this study was based on their consent.

5.4 Sample Size

Sample for this study consisted of youth who have been engaged in the use of drugs. A total of 203 respondents were sampled for the present research. To the validity of research and to cover all the aspects of the study of drug abuse in the area. The respondent was selected from Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand. This sample size was sufficient for the study. There were lots of young people who have a drug addiction, so the researcher easily collects the data.

5.5 Tool for Data Collection

A quantitative tool for data collection has been used for this study however its questions are close-ended and based on the Linkert scale.

5.6 Technique for Data Collection

In this research, the data was constructed on the basis of quantitative research because the quantitative research consisted on the numerical digits. The Quantitative research is the very easy way to analyze the collected data for the researcher and the researcher very easily analyzes the study by applying the method of the study.

5.7 Pre-Testing

For the validity and accuracy of the data and for the pre testing of interviews were taken. 15 respondents were interviewed. After the pre-testing, some obstacles were noticed and some alterations were made in questionnaire tools. The researcher had to change some question for the research after pre-testing. Five questions were modified as because of their sentence structure. Categories of three questions were changed after the process of pre-testing.

5.8 Data Analysis

After the data collection, the researcher removed the missing data and questionnaire, and then the researcher used the SPSS software for data analysis. After the data analysis process, the data has been converted to MS word from SPSS for the further explanation of the data.

5.9 Opportunities and Ethical Concern

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, on the one hand, respondents were easily available in the rural areas of the Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand while on the other hand respondents were unaware of the knowledge that how to attempt the questionnaire. The researcher takes care of the data authenticity and also cooperates with the respondents at the time of data collection.

FINDINGS

Tables

Table 1 Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
16	16	7.3
17	1	0.5
18	3	1.4
19	7	3.2
20	14	6.4
21	45	20.5
22	33	15.1
23	34	15.5
24	25	11.4
25	26	11.9
26	9	4.1
27	3	1.4
28	2	.9
29	1	0.5
Total	219	100.0

Table 1 is showing the respondent's age. Research has been researched different age groups from 16-29. It has found that the age group of 21 respondent are more vulnerable in taking the heavy drugs and involve in other drug activities.

The highest value 20.5 percent with the age of 21 years old and the lowest value is 0.5 percent with the age of 17 and 29 years old.

Table 2 Educational qualification of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	48	21.9
Matric	60	27.4
FA/ FSc	28	12.8
BA/BSc	43	19.6
MA/MSc	24	11.0
Total	203	92.7

The above table shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's education and qualification. The researcher asked about the educational qualification from the respondents out of 92.7 percent 21.9 percent respondents are uneducated 27.4 percent are matriculates 12.8 percent are undergraduate 19.6 percent are postgraduate and 11 percent are graduated.

In the above table the highest value 27.4 percent Matriculates and the lowest value is 11.0 percent were graduated.

Table 3 The financial condition of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
10000 to 20000	68	31.1
20001 to 30000	65	29.7
30001 to 40000	38	17.4
40001 to above	31	14.2
Total	202	92.2

Table 6.1.3 shows the financial condition of the respondents. The researcher asked about the financial condition. out of 92.2 percent, 31.1 percent income was 10000 to 20000 PKR, 29.7 percent income was 20001 to 30000 PKR, 17.4 percent income was 30001 to 40000 PKR, and only 14.2 percent of respondents income was 40001 above.

The highest value is 31.1 percent with 10000 to 20000 and the lowest value is 14.2 percent with 4001 to above.

Table 4 The family structure of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
joint family	92	42.0
Nuclear Family	42	19.2
Extended Family	68	31.1
Total	202	92.3

When the researchers inquired about the family structure of the respondents there were out of 92.3 percent, 42 percent of the respondents were living in a joint family, 19.2 percent people were living in a nuclear family and 31.1 percent were lived in an extended family. The highest value 42 percent with joint family and the lowest value is 19.2 percent is nuclear family.

Table 5 Job-status of the respondents

Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Farmer	72	32.9
Land lard	48	13.2
Businessman	54	24.7
Govt servant	48	21.9
Total	203	92.7

In the above mention table, the researcher asked about the job status of the respondents, out of 92.7 percent, 32.9 percent were our farmers, 13.2 percent were landlords, 24.4 percent were businessmen 21.9 percent were government servants. The highest value is 32.9 percent is farmer and the lowest value is 13.2 percent is landlord.

Table 6 Marital status of the respondents

Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Single	93	42.5
Engaged	48	21.9
Married	62	28.3
Total	203	92.7

In the above table, the researcher inquired about the marital status of the respondents, there were out of 92.7 percent, 42.5 percent were single, 21.9s percent were engaged, and 28.3 percent were married. The highest value is 42.5 percent is single and the lowest value is 21.9 percent is engaged.

Table 7 Drug usage the first time by the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Gear Extent	45	20.5
To Some Extent	95	43.4
Not at all	62	28.3
Total	202	92.2

In the above table the researcher questioning the suffering of drugs for the first time there were out of 92.2 percent, 20.5 percent of the respondents were suffering to a great extent when they use drugs for the first time, 43.4 percent suffered to some extent and 28.3 percent were did not suffer at all. The highest value is 43.4 percent to some extent and the lowest value is 20.5 percent to great extent.

Table 8 Respondents you do feel any guilt over the drug usages.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	50	22.8
To some extent	86	39.3
Not at all	67	30.6
Total	203	92.7

In table 6.1.8 the researcher inquired that is they feel guilty or bad when they are using drugs. Out of 92.7 percent, 22.8 percent felt guilty to a great extent and 39.3 percent were to some extent and 30.6 percent were not at all. The highest value 39.3 percent to some extent and the lowest value is 22.8 percent to great extent.

Table 9 Respondents use drug for their enjoyment Do you use the drug for enjoyment.

Response	Frequency	Percent
to great extent	55	25.1
to some extent	77	35.2
not at all	71	32.4
Total	203	92.7

In the above table, the researcher asked about the enjoyment of drugs, out of 92.7 percent, 25.1 percent of respondents were enjoying drugs to a great extent, 35.2 percent were enjoying to some extent and 32.5 percent were gone to not at all option. The highest value is 35.2 percent is to some extent and the lowest value is 25.1 percent is to great extent.

Table 10 The respondents use the drugs in informal or formal parties gathering.

Response	Frequency	Percent
to great extent	52	23.7
to some extent	84	38.4
not at all	67	30.6
Total	203	92.7

The researcher asked about the drug usage in the formal and informal parties, out of 92.7 percent, 23.7 percent were involved in drug usage in the formal and informal parties to some extent, 38.4 percent were to some extent and 30.6 percent were involved not at all. The highest value 38.4 percent is to some extent and the lowest value is 23.7 percent is to great extent.

Table 11 Respondents age of commenced the using of drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
less than 18	45	20.5
18 to 25	86	39.3
more than 25	72	32.9
Total	203	92.7

In the above mention table, the researcher asked about the starting age of drugs from the respondents, out of 92.7 percent 20.5 percent were start drugs less than 18 age, 39.9 percent were starting drugs from the age of 18 to 25 and 32.9 percent were starting drugs from above 25. The highest value is 29.3 percent is 18 to 25 and the lowest value is 20.5 percent is less than 18.

Table 12 Respondents use of starting drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
by self	44	20.1
with friends	112	51.1
with relatives	47	21.5
Total	203	92.7

In the above mention table, the researcher inquired about the use of starting drugs. Out of 92.7 percent, 20.1 percent were using drugs by self, 51.1 percent used with friends, and 21.5 percent were starting drugs with relatives. The highest value is 51.1 percent is with friends and the lowest value is 20.1 percent is by self.

Table 13 Respondents place of using drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
At home	53	24.2
Someone else guest house	99	45.2
Out on the street roadside	51	23.3
Total	203	92.7

In table 6.1.13 the researcher asked the place of using drugs where they are starting, out of 92.7 percent, 24.2 percent were using drugs at home, 45.2 percent were using drugs in someone else guest house, and 23.3 percent were using drugs out on the street roadside.

The highest value 45.2 percent is someone else guest house and the lowest value is 23.2 percent is out on the street roadside.

Table 14 Respondents Liking the use of drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Alone	48	21.9
with friends	112	51.1
other company	43	19.6
Total	203	92.7

The researcher inquired about the liking of drugs use, out of the 92.7 percent, 21.9 percent were like to use drugs alone, 51.1 percent were liking the use drugs with friends, and 19.6 percent were liking drugs with other company.

The highest value is 51.1 percent is with friends and the lowest value is 19.6 percent is other company.

Table 15 Respondents the Drugs used mostly

Response	Frequency	Percent
Cigarette	54	24.7
Chars	100	45.7
Alcohol	49	22.4
Total	203	92.7

In the mentioned table the researcher asked the drugs they used mostly. Out of 92.7 percent, 24.7 percent were used cigarettes, 45.7 percent were used chars and 22.4 percent were using alcohol.

The highest value was 45.7 percent in Chars and the lowest value was 22.7 percent in Alcohol.

Table 16 Respondents Drugs used firstly

Response	Frequency	Percent
Chars	49	22.4
Cigarette	100	45.7
Alcohol	54	24.7
Total	203	92.7

In this table the researcher inquired about the first drugs which respondents used, out of 92.7 percent, 22.4 percent were used chars firstly, 45.7 percent used cigarette, and 24.7 percent used alcohol.

The highest value was 45.7 percent is Cigarette and the lowest value was 22.4 percent is Chars.

Table 17 Respondent's response after taking drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Relaxed	52	23.7
Depressed	96	43.8
do not know	53	24.2
Total	202	92.2

In the present study researcher was asked from the respondent about their behavior after taking drugs which have been present in the above table. However, in reporting their response the respondents reported that 23.7 percent of them feeling relaxed, 43.8 percent feels depressed and 24.2 percent of the respondents out of 92.2 percent were still confused about their condition after taking drugs.

The highest value was 43.8 percent is depressed and the lowest value was 24.2 percent was do not know.

Table 18 Respondents take drug more than one at a time.

Response	Frequency	Percent
to great extent	53	24.2
to some extent	96	43.8
not at all	54	24.7
Total	203	92.7

Researcher was inquired from the respondents that whether they used more than one drugs at the same time as their drugs dependency on the types of drugs which have been presented in the above table. Although in the response of that question respondents claim that 24.2 percent of them taking more than one drugs in the great extent, 43.8 percent reported that they do not use in the great extent, while 24.7 percent of them claim that they only taking one drugs at a same time.

The highest value was 43.8 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 24.2 percent to great extent.

Table 19 Respondents status of taking drugs without a week

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	52	23.7
To Some Extent	100	45.7
Not at All	49	22.4
Total	201	91.8

Researcher has also asked from the respondent that whether they can pass a week without taking drugs in the above table. Although in the response of that question respondents reported that 23.7 percent of them can spend a week without taking drugs, 45.7 percent of them claim that they can spend a week without taking drugs into some

extent, while 22.4 percent of the respondents out of 91.8 percent reported that they do not spend even a week without taking drugs.

The highest value was 45.7 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 22.4 percent not at all.

Table 20 Respondents' behavior about they are always able to stop using drugs when you want to

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	60	27.4
To Some Extent	94	42.9
Not at All	49	22.4
Total	203	92.7

In the present study researcher was from respondents that whether they perceived their self-able to avoid drugs by their own which have been presented in the above table. In the response to that question respondents claim that 27.4 percent of them feel that they are able into great extent to avoid themselves from taking drugs, 42.9 percent of them feel in some extent that they can do it, and 22.4 percent of them out of 92.7 percent were feeling that they are unable to avoid themselves from taking drugs. The highest value was 42.9 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 22.4 percent not at all.

Table 21 Respondents involve in fighting due to the influence of Drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	45	20.5
To Some Extent	120	54.8
Not at All	38	17.4
Total	203	92.7

In the above table researcher was asked from the respondents that they ever gotten into fight after taking drugs. However, in the response of that question respondents reported that 20.5 percent of them gotten into fight at the great extent, 54.8 percent reported that they gotten into fight into some extent, while 17.4 percent of them out of 92.7 percent reported they do not get into fight after taking drugs.

The highest value was 54.8 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 17.4 percent not at all.

Table 22 Respondents engaged in illegal activities to obtain in drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	62	28.3
To Some Extent	101	46.1
Not at All	40	18.3
Total	203	92.7

Researcher was inquired from the respondents that they ever engaged into illegal activity because of their drug addiction. However, in the response to that question 28.3 percent of them reported that yes, they were engaged into illegal activities because of their drugs addiction into great extent, 46.1 percent of the respondents reported that they were engaged into illegal activities into some extent while 18.3 percent of the respondents out of 92.7 percent reported that they not engaged

into illegal activities because of their drug addiction. The highest value was 46.1 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 18.3 percent not at all.

Table 23 Respondents manage the social activities during the drug using.

Response	Frequency	percent
To Great Extent	56	25.6
To Some Extent	97	44.3
Not at All	50	22.8
Total	203	92.7

Researcher was inquired from the respondents that whether they can manage their daily social activities properly after taking/ with talking drugs. In the response to that question 25.6 percent of respondent reported that they can managed their daily social activities into great extent, 44.3 percent of the respondents reported that they can managed their daily social activities into some extent, while 22.8 percent of the respondents reported that they cannot managed their daily social activities. The highest value was 44.3 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 22.8 percent not at all.

Table 24 Drugs affect the health of respondents.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	54	24.7
To Some Extent	95	43.4
Not at All	54	24.7
Total	203	92.7

Researcher has been inquired from the respondents about the effect of drugs on their health that whether they accept that it can harm their health or not. During reporting their response 24.7 percent of them reported that yes it can harm their health into great extent, 43.4 percent of them reported that yes it can harm their health into some extent, but

24.7 percent of them out of 92.7 percent reported that no it cannot harm their health. The highest value was 43.4 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 24.7 percent not at all.

Table 25 Respondent consultants with anyone regarding drug problem.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	57	26.0
To Some Extent	99	45.2
Not at All	47	21.5
Total	203	92.7

Researcher has inquired from the respondents that whether they ever asked to someone for help to save them from drug addiction. Although in the response to that question 26 percent of them claim that yes, they were asked to someone for help into great extent, 45.2 percent of them reported that they were asked to someone for help into some extent, while the remaining 21.5 percent respondents out of 92.7 percent reported they never asked someone for help. The highest value was 45.2 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 21.5 percent not at all.

Table 26 Social circle of the respondents affects due to drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	54	24.7
To Some Extent	96	43.8
Not at All	53	24.2
Total	203	92.7

Researcher also asked from the respondents that they accept that drug can affect their social circle. In the response to that question 24.7 percent of them report that yes it can affect their social circle into great extent, 43.8 percent of them reported that yes it can affect their social

circle into some extent, while 24.2 percent of them out of 92.7 percent reported that no it cannot affect their social circle.

The highest value was 43.8 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 24.2 percent not at all.

Table 27 Respondents manage their daily routine daily due to taking drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	54	24.7
To Some Extent	94	42.9
Not at All	55	25.1
Total	203	92.7

Researcher have inquired from the respondents that whether they can manage their daily routine effectively when taking drugs. Respondents reported their response in which 24.7 percent of them claim that yes, they can manage their daily routine effectively with taking drugs, 42.9percent of the respondents claim that yes, they can manage their daily routine into some extent, while 25.1 percent of them out of 92.7 percent reported that no they cannot managed their daily routine effectively.

The highest value was 42.9 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 24.7 percent to great extent

Table 28 Respondent's status of involvement in drugs anyone complaint to their family.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	57	26.0
To Some Extent	97	44.3
Not at All	48	21.9
Total	202	92.3

Respondents have been asked that whether their family ever complained about their involvement in drugs. In the response to that question 26 percent of the respondent's report that yes, their families are investigating about their drug involvement, 44.3 percent of the respondent's report that yes their families are investigating about their drug involvement into some extent while 48 of the them out of 92.3 percent also report that no their families are not investigating about their drugs involvement.

The highest value was 44.3 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 21.9 percent not at all.

Table 29 Respondents family status to investigate the individual.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	50	22.8
To Some Extent	100	45.7
Not at All	51	23.3
Total	203	92.7

Researcher has asked from the respondents that whether their families are investigating about them when they are out of home. In the response to this question, they reported their response as follow 22.8

percent of the respondents claim that yes, their families are investigating about them into great extent, 45.7 percent of them report that yes their families are investigating about them into some extent, but 23.3 percent respondents out of 92.7 percent claim that no their families do not investigating about them when they are out of home. The highest value was 45.7 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 22.8 percent to great extent.

Table 30 Conflict Between respondents and family due to drug usage.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	47	21.5
To Some Extent	100	45.7
Not at All	55	25.1
Total	203	92.7

Researcher was asked from the respondents that whether drug addiction can create problem between them and their family. In response to this question 21.5 percent of the respondents reported that yes it creates problem between them and their family into great extent, 45.7 percent of respondent's reported that yes it creates problem between them and their families into some extent, but 25.1 percent of the respondents out of 92.7 percent reported that no their drug addiction cannot creates problem between them and their families.

The highest value was 45.7 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 21.5 percent to great extent.

Table 31 Conflict between friends and respondent due to drug usages.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	45	20.5
To Some Extent	91	41.6
Not at All	67	30.6
Total	203	92.7

Respondents have been asked that whether their friends ignored them because of their drug addiction. However, in response to this question 20.5 percent of respondents reported that yes, their friends have ignore them into great extent, 41.6 percent of the respondents reported that yes their friends has ignored them into some extent, but 30.6 percent of them out of 92.7 percent reported that no their friends are with them and do not ignored them. The highest value was 41.6 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 20.5 percent not at all.

Table 32 Respondent's consciousness after drug usage.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	74	33.8
To Some Extent	85	38.8
Not at All	44	20.1
Total	203	92.7

Respondents have been also asked that whether they feel conscious after taking drugs. In response to this question 33.8 percent of the respondents reported that yes, they feel conscious after taking drug into great extent, 38.8 percent of them reported that yes, they feel conscious into some extent, but 20.1 percent of the respondents out of 92.7 percent reported that no they do not feel conscious after taking drugs.

The highest value was 38.8 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 20.1 percent not at all.

Table 33 Loss of friends

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	69	31.5
To Some Extent	93	42.5
Not at All	40	18.3
Total	202	92.3

In the above table the researcher asked about the loss of friend due to drug usage, out of 92.3 percent, 31.5 were lost friends to a great extent, 42.5 percent were lost a friend to some extent and 18.3 percent were not at all. The highest value was 42.5 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 18.3 percent not at all.

Table 34 Neglect of the family.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	67	30.6
To Some Extent	82	37.4
Not at All	53	24.2
Total	202	92.2

In the above mentioned table, the researcher asked about the neglect of family because of drugs, out of 92.2 percent, 30.6 percent were neglected to a great extent by their family because of drug usage, 37.4 percent were to some extent and 24.2 percent were not at all. The highest value was 37.4 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 24.2 percent not at all.

Table 35 Troubledness in the workplace

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	46	21.0
To Some Extent	100	45.7
Not at All	57	26.0
Total	203	92.7

The researcher asked in mention table about the troubledness in workplaces because of drug usage, out of 92.7 percent, 21 percent were troubled in workplaces to a great extent, 45.7 percent were to some extent and 26 percent were not at all. The highest value was 45.7 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 21 percent not at all.

Table 36 Respondents lost a job because of drug use.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	67	30.6
To Some Extent	86	39.3
Not at All	50	22.8
Total	203	92.7

In the above table, the researcher asked about the loss of jobs due to drug usage, out of 92.7 percent, 30.6 were losing a job to a great extent due to drug usage, 39.3 percent were to some extent and 22.8 percent were not at all. The highest value was 39.3 to some extent and the lowest value was 22.8 not at all

Table 37 Respondents arrest status due to possession of drugs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	60	27.4
To Some Extent	84	38.4
Not at All	59	26.9
Total	203	92.7

In the mention above table, the researcher acquires the laws and regulations that they are arrested or not due to drug usage, out of 92.7 percent, 27.4 percent were arrested to a great extent, 38.4 percent were to some extent and 26.9 percent were not at all. The highest value was 38.4 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 26.9 percent not at all.

Table 38 Experienced drug users

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	50	22.8
To Some Extent	98	44.7
Not at All	55	25.1
Total	203	92.7

In the table above the researcher asked about the experience that is they stopped drugs if they want, out of 92.7 percent were agree that they stopped to a great extent, 44.7 percent were to some extent and 25.1 percent were not at all. The highest value was 44.7 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 22.8 percent to great extent.

Table 39 Respondents medical status.

Response	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	47	21.5
To Some Extent	96	43.8
Not at All	60	27.4
Total	203	92.7

in the last table, the researcher asked about the medical problem from the respondents, out of the 92.7 percent, 21.5 percent had a medical problem to a great extent, 43.8 percent were to some extent and 27.4 percent were not at all. In the above table highest value was 43.8 percent to some extent and the lowest value was 21.5 percent to great extent.

6.2 Research Hypothesis Testing

H1: If someone has a good company then there is a chance to avoid someone from falsehood.

		Has your friend avoided you because of drug usage?	do you use more than one drug at a time
Has your friend avoided you because of drug usage?	Pearson Correlation	1	-.103
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.145
	N	203	203
do you use more than one drug at a time	Pearson Correlation	-.103	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.145	
	N	203	203

In the current study, Researcher checked the study hypothesis like a good company can save someone from drug addiction. To hypothesis testing researcher has checked the relationship between two variables like the ignorance of friends because of drug-addicted and someone's

behavior of taking drugs. So, a researcher has applied the Pearson correlation coefficient test on two variables, and the result show ($r(203) = -.103, p < 0.05$) indicating no significant negative relationship between the ignorance of friends because of drug addiction and one behavior to take more than one drug at the same time. Based on the following result it could be predicted that if someone is friends and family ignore him because of his drug addiction then there is a chance of an increase in his drug-taking behavior. On the one hand, friends and family may leave someone alone to save him from the drug but on the other hand in reaction and because of isolation he may be satisfied himself on taking more drugs.

H1: Mismanagement and lack of check and balance can increase the possibility of someone being drug addicted.

		Does your family investigate about you when you are out of home for a long time	can you get through the week without using drugs
Does your family investigate about you when you are out of home for a long time	Pearson Correlation	1	-.077
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.276
	N	203	201
can you get through the week without using drugs	Pearson Correlation	-.077	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.276	
	N	201	201

Another hypothesis of the current study was related to the relationship between social control mechanism and one drug-taking behavior that how much it can save someone from taking drugs. The main purpose of this hypostasis was to test that how the lack of check and balance

can influence someone's drug-taking behavior. Results show ($r(201) = -.077, p < 0.05$) indicating a no significant negative relationship between family investigation and someone's power that how much time one can live without taking drugs. Based on the current result it has been showing that there is a negative relationship between family investigation and someone power to pass time without taking drugs. Based on the current result it can be suggested that if someone's family investigates him then there is a chance to be saved from drugs because he may not pass even a week without taking drugs.

H1 There is a significant relationship between a weak social control mechanism and one involvement in informal parties which may increase one chance to be drug addicted.

		do you use drug firstly because of your involvement in informal or formal parties	Does your family ever complain about your involvement in drugs
do you use drug firstly because of your involvement in informal or formal parties	Pearson Correlation	1	-.040
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.575
	N	203	203
Does your family ever complain about your involvement in drugs	Pearson Correlation	-.040	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.575	
	N	203	203

The third hypothesis of the current study was related to the relationship between family investigation and someone drug-taking behavior in informal parties. Pearson correlation coefficient test was analyzed for the relationship between two variables like a family complaint about someone being drug-addicted and his drug-taking behavior in informal parties. Results show ($r(203) = -.040, p < 0.05$) indicating no significant negative relationship between family complain about

someone to involve in drugs and his or her drug-taking behavior in informal parties. This test has been applied for the relationship between positive media portrayal and student support level. Based on the following result it can be assumed that if someone complaint about him for his drug addiction then there is a low chance of a person to take the drug in both formal and informal parties. So, based on the third hypothesis of the current study it has been suggested that if a family member investigates some about his involvement in drugs then there will be a low chance of his or her drug addiction,

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Discussion

This research study was conducted out in the Tehsil, Dargai, District Malakand; Drug usage is a very serious problem in the world today including Pakistan. Drug usage is an important issue in Pakistan because many people every day have lost their lives due to drug usage. Therefore, this study is designed to find out the causes of drug use especially among the youth. The present study shows that the majority of the respondents with a frequency of 60 of the respondent's 27.4 percent were undergraduate. majority of the respondent's 42 percent were living in a nuclear family and their occupation was and their occupation was farmer and government servants. The Youth has been involved in the use of heavy drugs substances in their early adolescence or adulthood. The lifestyle theory and social-learning theory were used in this study. The researcher found that most of the respondents were un-educated and to start using heavy drugs since the age of 18 to 25. The family and parents do not give attention to the well-being of their children because they think, they are careless regarding maintaining their physical and mental health and to involve in more use of drugs because of less attachment with their family and feels alien from them.

Sometimes they were also facing health problems the frequency of drug users is rationally increasing in society. It was analyzed from the result that the significant frequency of drug user's 42 percent was un-educated. It has been observed that the well-educated youth is also involved in diversified activities such as drug usages and illegal activities. It can be harmful to the up-coming youth who might be victimized by such activities. In every society, people respect the well-educated and consider them as a role model for the up-coming generation. People mostly engaged in the use of drugs like cigarettes,

chars, and alcohol. They have easily accessed these drugs. Sometimes, they fulfilled their need for taking drugs by using illegal ways to earn some amount. At the start, they took drugs for pleasure but after some time, they become addicted. This addiction to drugs affects their life and their social activities and also their health.

7.2 Key Finding

1. The highest value was 20.5 percent was the age group of 21 years and the lowest value was 0.5 percent was the 17 and 29 years old.
2. The highest value was 27.4 percent were matriculates, and the lowest value was 11.0 percent were graduated youth.
3. The highest value was 31.1 percent with 10000 to 20000 and the lowest value was 14.2 percent with 4001 to above.
4. The highest value was 42 percent with joint family and the lowest value was 19.2 percent is nuclear family.
5. The highest value was 32.9 percent is farmer and the lowest value was 13.2 percent is landlord.
6. The highest value was 42.5 percent is single and the lowest value was 21.9 percent is engaged.
7. The highest value was 43.4 percent was measure with the scale of to some extent were those who use drugs for the first time and the lowest value was 20.5 percent measure with the scale of to great extent.
8. The highest value was 39.3 percent was measure with the scale of to some extent were those who feel guilty over the drug usage. and the lowest value was 22.8 percent measure with the scale of to great extent.
9. The highest value was 35.2 percent measure with the scale of to some extent were those who uses drugs for enjoyment and the lowest value was 25.1 percent was measure with the scale of to great extent.

10. The highest value 38.4 percent was measure with the scale of to some extent were those who use the drugs in informal and formal parties and the lowest value was 23.7 percent was measure with the scale of to great extent.
11. The highest value was 29.3 percent were those who starting drugs from the age of 18 to 25 and the lowest value was 20.5 percent were the was less than 18.
12. The highest value was 51.1 percent were those who starting drugs with friends and the lowest value was 20.1 percent were those who starting drugs by self.
13. The highest value 45.2 percent were those who's place of using drugs was someone else guest house and the lowest value was 23.2 percent were those who's place of using drugs was out on the street roadside.
14. The highest value was 51.1 percent were those respondents who's said that they are liking the use of drugs with friends and the lowest value was 19.6 percent who's said that they are liking the drugs with other company.
15. The highest value was 45.7 percent were those respondents who's used drugs mostly Chars and the lowest value was 22.7 percent who's takes mostly Alcohol.
16. The highest value was 45.7 percent were those respondents who's used drugs firstly Cigarette and the lowest value is 22.4 percent who's used firstly Chars.
17. The highest value was 43.8 percent were those respondents reported that they were depressed, and the lowest value was 24.2 percent was those respondents who's reported that they do not know.
18. The highest value was 43.8 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who used drug more than once at a time and the lowest value was 24.2 percent was measure with scale of to great extent.

19. The highest value was 45.7 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those respondents who's spent a week without taking drugs and the lowest value was 22.4 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
20. The highest value was 42.9 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's always able to stop using drugs when they want to and the lowest value was 22.4 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
21. The highest value was 54.8 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's involve in fighting due to the influence of drugs and the lowest value was 17.4 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
22. The highest value was 46.1 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's engaged in illegal activities to obtain drugs and the lowest value was 18.3 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
23. The highest value was 44.3 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those respondents who's manage the social activities during the drugs usage and the lowest value was 22.8 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
24. The highest value was 43.4 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's health was effected by drugs and the lowest value was 24.7 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
25. The highest value was 45.2 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's consultant with anyone regarding drug problem and the lowest value was 21.5 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
26. The highest value was 43.8 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's social circle was affect due to drugs and the lowest value was 24.2 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.

27. The highest value was 42.9 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's manage their daily routine effectively with taking drugs and the lowest value was 24.7 percent was measure with the scale of to great extent.
28. The highest value was 44.3 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those whose families are investigating about their drugs involvement and the lowest value was 21.9 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
29. The highest value was 45.7 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those respondents whose families investigating when they are out of home and the lowest value was 22.8 percent was measure with the scale of to great extent.
30. The highest value was 45.7 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's said that yes drug usage creates problems between them, and their family and the lowest value was 21.5 percent was measure with the scale of to great extent.
31. The highest value was 41.6 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's said that drug usage creates problems between them, and their friends and the lowest value was 20.5 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
32. The highest value was 38.8 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's conscious after drug usage and the lowest value was 20.1 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
33. The highest value was 42.5 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's loss job and the lowest value was 18.3 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
34. The highest value was 37.4 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's neglect by the family due

to drug usage and the lowest value was 24.2 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.

35. The highest value was 45.7 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's facing troubledness in working place due to drugs usage and the lowest value was 21 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
36. The highest value was 39.3 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's lost a job due to drugs usage and the lowest value was 22.8 was measure with the scale of not at all.
37. The highest value was 38.4 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's arrested due to drugs usage and the lowest value was 26.9 percent was measure with the scale of not at all.
38. The highest value was 44.7 percent was measure with the scale of to some extents were those who's said that they stopped drugs if they want, and the lowest value was 22.8 percent was measure with the scale of to great extent.

7.3 Conclusion

Drug usage is a global problem that prevails in developed and under developing countries. Both countries are victimized by the drug problem. In Pakistan, approximately more than 20 percent of the total population are victims of drug usage. The majority of drug users were un-educated but, on another hand, some respondents were also found those were educated. Last not least, research comes to a point that there is lack of counselling among the society due to high number of illiterate people are residing and they do not know how to counsel their children's moral and render them good path for their betterment not to involve in such activities which affect the family dignity in their society. While Government of Pakistan should take the serious steps toward smugglers who smuggle the drug from different countryside

and engage the youth in such activities. The youngest youth of Pakistan have a less responsible to determine their responsibilities of their family as well as the care of their own social, emotional, and physical fitness. Researcher used social learning theory to find out why youth involve in such activities because of the environment of their society which give them access to adopt such behavior. It has also found that the well-educated youth who shows their willingness toward to consume drugs just to show off their society that they can consume whatever they want to. Researcher comes to the point that the upcoming youth of Pakistan is also following the popular culture of elites. On the other hand, it has also found that such things from the media content which diverts them to consume drugs. So, Government should try to prevent the media to air such things which may causing because of its advertisement, it also being socialize the youth to engage their self in that just for fame and its after repercussion damage their social, emotional, physical, and psychological patterns.

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire;

Demographic Profile

1. Age.....

2. Education..... a). Uneducated b) Matric c) FA/ FSC d) BA/BSc e) MA/ MSc

3. Family Monthly Income..... a)10,000 to 20,000
b)21,000 to 30,000 c)31,000 to 40,000 d) 41,000 above

4. Family structure..... a) Joint family b) Nuclear family
c) Extended family

5. What is your status?..... a) Farmer b) Landlord
c) Businessman d) Government servant c) Unemployed d) Any other _____

6. Marital status..... a) Single b) Engaged c) Married
d) Divorced

Stimulating factors of drug usage (I)

No	How much you agree or disagree with the statement provided below:	To Great extent	To some extent	Not at all
7	Did you suffer when you used drug first time?			
8	Do you ever feel bad or guilty about your drug addiction?			
9	Do you use drug for enjoyment?			
10	Do you use drug firstly because of your involvement in informal or formal parties?			

Stimulating factor of drug usage (II)

No	Please fill your response with an appropriate answer	1	2	3
11	When did you using start drugs?	Less than 18	18 to 25	More than 25
12	How did you start using drugs?	By self	With friends	With relatives
13	Where were you used drugs?	At home	Someone else guest house	Out on the street roadside
14	How do you like to use drugs?	Alone	Friends	Other company
15	Which drug you used mostly?	Cigarette	Chars	Alcohol
16	Which drug you used firstly?	Chars	Cigarette	Alcohol
17	What do you feel after taking drugs?	Relaxed	Depressed	Do not Know

Behaviour of drug adductors

No	Please fill yours answers with Yes or No.	To Great extent	To some extent	Not at All
18	Do you use more than a one drug at a time?			
19	Can you get through the week without using drug?			
20	Are you always able to stop using drugs when you want to?			
21	Have you gotten into fights when under the influence of drugs?			
22	Have you engaged in illegal activities in order to obtain drugs?			
23	Do you manage your social activities during drug usage?			

Perception about drug addiction

No	Please give the answers to question stated below with Yes or No.	To Great extent	To some extent	Not at all
24	Do you think drug addiction can harm your health?			
25	Have you gone to any one for help for a drug problem?			
26	Do you ever feel bad or guilty about your drug addiction?			
27	Do you think that drug usage can affect your social circle?			
28	Do you manage your daily routine when using drugs?			

Family check and balance of youth involvement in drugs usage

No	Please fill yours answer with Yes or No	To Great extent	To some extent	Not at All
29	Does your family ever complain about your involvement in drugs?			
30	Does your family investigate about you when you are out of home for long time?			
31	Has drug abuse created problem between you and your family?			
32	Have your friend avoid you because of drug usage?			

The effect of drug usage

No,	Fill your answer with Yes or No	To Great extent	To some extent	Not at All
33	Can you feel consciousness after drug usage?			
34	Have you last friends because of drug usage?			
35	Have you neglected your family because of your use of drugs?			
36	Have you been in trouble at work because of drug abuse?			
37	Have you lost a job because of drug use?			
38	Have you arrested for possession of drugs?			
39	Have you ever experienced (felt sick) when you stopped taking drugs?			
40	Have you had medical problems a result of your drug use (e.g., memory loss, hepatitis, convulsion, bleeding etc.,).			