

**The prospects threats of substance use and role of social and economic factors among youth: The case of higher education institutions**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The present study aims to assemble data about social and economic issues that provide for constituent use among youth in higher education institutions of Punjab (Pakistan). This research tries to find the social risk factors of respondents that contributing to substance use, to accumulate data about social risk factors of substance use among youth and to look at the economic influence on the youth's attitude towards substance use. The data were gathered from 350 respondents, 211 Males and 139 females through self-administrated questionnaire for data collection. The results demonstrate the significant relationship between the substance use and social and economic risk factors. Youth is the spine for the improvement of our nation and if they involve in substance use in higher education institutions, at that point, its impact on our educational institutions as well as on our nation development will be quite adverse. The government should take steps and control the substance use in universities in the country.*

**Keywords:** Substance use, economic factors, social factors, youth, higher education institutions

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## **INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY**

Higher education institutions are developed for learning as schools, colleges and expert organizations that give grants and skillful degree (Thomson, 2005). As indicated by Pakistan education statistics (2011-12), the total numbers of students are studied in all kinds of educational institutions they start their tutoring from age three, and including alternates at the college, school. An aggregate of 139 colleges is giving their offices among every open and individual zone of instruction. Out of those colleges seventy-nine (57%) square measure working under the umbrella of the open part, while sixty (43%) square measure working under the coordinating of individual division. The open territory is, serving twenty-five. A sum of 97 million understudies is to finish their training while the staying fourteen didn't 85 million understudies square measure secretly segment of instruction. (86%) understudies square measure recorded open universities, however, directing of the open area. The opening segment is serving twenty-five. 97 million understudies to finish their instruction in spite of staying fourteen. 85 million understudies square measure secretly division of instruction. Though, 0.189 million (14%) understudies square measure adapting secretly colleges. The enlistment of male members in the colleges is 0.677 million (51%), however, while the enlistment of female members is 0.642 million (49%). Pakistan's childhood instructive rate is 58 percent.

### **Youth in Pakistan**

As indicated by the Government of Pakistan and Ministry of Youth Affairs (2010). In Pakistan, Youth is portrayed as the overall public in the age, social occasion of 15 to 29 years the hour of life in which youth communicates to a vast majority. In Pakistan, the youthful populace is around one-fourth of our total populace, around 61 million adolescents, 32 million are male and 29 million are female. As per the statistics of 2008, 36 million individuals are in the age bunch extending from 20-24 years and 58 million fell younger than 15 from the aggregate of 50 million adolescents in the age gathering of 18-29 years, 55 percent of the adolescents fell in urban youth. Pakistan has the second most elevated level of the youthful populace.

### **Substance**

Substance (other than nourishment that gives feeding support) that, when taken in, infused, smoked, devoured, held through a fix on the skin, or split under the tongue, causes a physiological change in the body to possess their conventional standard life. Like development issues, relationship challenges and forceful social practices. (Kushal Singh, 2013). The culmination of the medications like tobacco and liquor has ended up being one of the rising genuine general prosperity and financial issues all around (A.O. Odejide, 2006). As indicated by the UNICEF report (2011) the adolescent uses substance at the low level, yet these level increments with the age that results in their advancement, psychological

wellness and way of life debates of youth in creating nations. Substance use is a typical issue and there are different hazard factors that are connected to substance utilization, for example, social and monetary components spurred youth to utilize substances. Substance use has gotten basic among youth in advanced education foundations and effectively accessible in instructive establishments, shops, working environments and so forth.

### **Social Factors**

As per the committee of substance use (2001) social elements assume a crucial job in beginning, support and accommodating mediation of substance use. Social standards, the regular principles that determine suitable and unsatisfactory conduct, values that people examine lively to their prosperity and to their most valuable convictions, the socially compulsory prizes and disciplines that power people to achieve with standards build up crucial necessities of a culture.

### **Economic Factors**

Bjartveit (1990) higher substance use rates are found in lower pay gatherings. Young people from the low monetary foundations are plenty of probabilities to become smokers than the conventionalist people. In India, beedi smoking is a great deal of regular in the youth of the reasons of direct openness, it's modest and advantageous to utilize. Youth from low financial families will, in general, utilize the easiest substance. The utilization of substance is furthermore regular inside the young from poor families. Substance use is a social insidiousness and tosses a negative effect on human health. Visit Utilization of substance orders mind authority over the body, driving towards criminal offense in an oblivious and unexpected state. There are different hazard factors, for example, (social and monetary) adding to substance use. All-inclusive, locally and broadly Substance use likewise adds to low support in an educational program and non-educational program exercises. Substance use has gotten normal among youth in advanced education establishments and it's effectively accessible in instructive organizations, shops, working environments and so on. Numerous understudies drop out of colleges as they enjoy crimes because of substance use.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

As indicated by Simon (2011), the hypothetical structure presents and explains the hypothesis that explains why the exploration issue under investigation happens. The hypothetical foundation is a guide or a sightseeing plan. Along these lines, when making a trip to a particular territory, the guide directs your way.

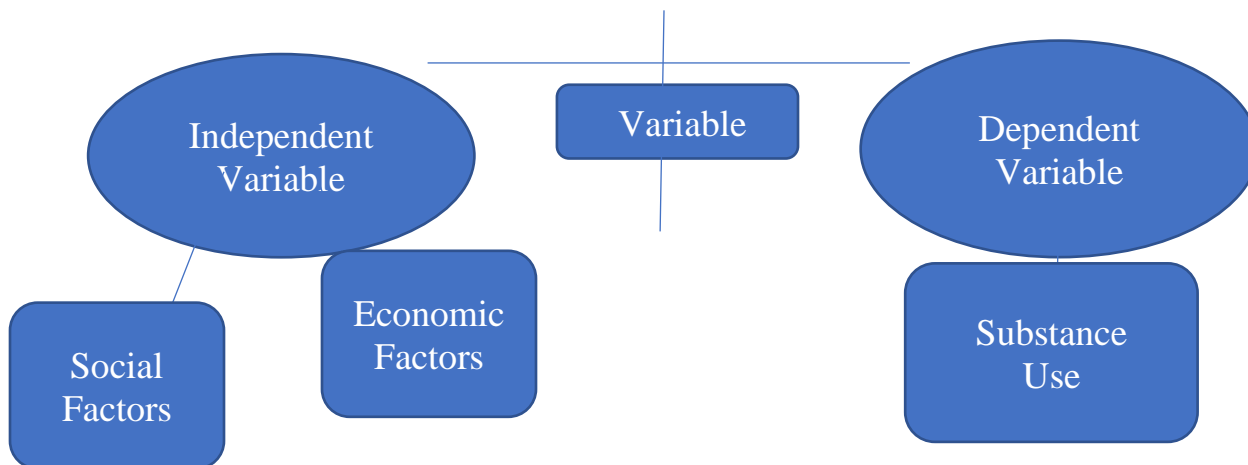
### **The Social Developmental Theory**

The social advancement hypothesis clarify that socialization impacts the learning strategy in an individual. It endeavors to depict cognizance or mindfulness as the result of socialization. This implies chat with our companions or grownups, its intention to banter with them for correspondence. Through this hypothesis, see the positive conduct of

companions' effect on singular learning. The social formative Theory created by Hawkins, (2002), characterizes that individuals produce bonds to get-togethers and affiliations whenever they experience open door for the association, have significant capacities for contribution and get helpful contribution concerning their inclusion. At the point when an individual clings to a setting, they will undoubtedly carry on as demonstrated by the gathering's standards and convictions.

Hawkins (2002) suggests that substance use and degenerate conduct rise up out of cooperation with the basic socialization sources- - the family, the school, and companion groups. The thought is associated with the non-open qualities of the individuals and his disposition attributes don't compare to substance use and aberrance, at the indistinguishable time, in the lion's share cases, the effect those outcomes just after they impact the associations between the individual and in this manner the basic socialization sources. Perception of the thought recommends the accompanying: Psychological issues like wretchedness, tension, and low vanity, outrage, hostility square measure connected to substance use, further as substantial reliance.

1. To study the effect of risk factors that effect of substance use.



### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A self-administrated questionnaire was utilized relied upon the quantitative idea of the examination. An example of 350 understudies was studied through a survey. Information assortment was finished through a cross-sectional overview plan. The number of inhabitants in the investigation included understudies of all the state funded colleges of Punjab (Pakistan) because of the time and cost limits. Out of the considerable number of understudies of 26 state funded colleges in Punjab area (advanced education commission, 2015), three colleges (University of UET Taxila), Punjab college of Lahore and college of Sargodha were chosen advantageously. From each above notice colleges, three resources (for example Social and conduct sciences, science, finance, and therapeutic) were chosen as the example of the examination.

Multistage sampling technique was utilized to choose the example for the investigation. At 1<sup>st</sup> stage random sampling technique was utilized to choose three open division colleges. At second stage 3 resources were chosen through purposive sampling from three chose Universities. In the third stage 27 divisions from three colleges were randomly chosen. In the fourth stage convenient sampling technique was utilized to choose the understudy, having a place with various offices. Information was gathered from 350 respondents, 211 Males and 139 females. A self-administrated questionnaire was utilized for the collection of data. The study was quantitative in nature understudies of 3 state funded colleges and self-administrated questionnaire was given to them to check the significant choice. The collected data were analyzed through the SPSS 22. Statistical techniques, linear regression analysis was utilized to evaluate the data.

### Reliability and validity of the questionnaire

Reliability refers to the level of consistence between very similar things. As per David (2005), dependability is synonymous with repeatability or steadiness. An estimation that yields similar outcomes after some time is said to be dependable. Unwavering quality was affirmed through pilot testing strategy. Validity refers to the capacity of oneself administrated survey to quantify the various factors and how they connect and impact each other. The scientists assessed the legitimacy of the surveys before the real investigation. This incorporated the inquiry configuration, typology and the capacity of the survey to catch data on the examination issue. The procedure incorporated the rectification poll in order to make them successful in the exploratory procedure.

### DATA ANALYSIS

Regression analysis used to anticipate the impacts of independent variables on the dependent variables. Independent variables (social & economic risk factors) and dependent variables (substance use) are all measured variables in nature. Linear regression analysis was run to find out the results.

**Table 1: Effects of social factor on substance use among youth in higher education**

Model 1			
Substance Use			
	B	SE	$\beta$
Constant	12.8***	1.49	
Social Factor	.182***	.017	.508
R <sup>2</sup>	.258		
F		121.0	

\*p ≤0.05, \*\*p ≤0.01, \*\*\*p ≤0.001

In model 1, linear regression analysis, examination was directed to discover the effects of risk factors on the substance use of youth in higher education. Results in this table present that in model one social factor significantly effects on substance use among youth, B=.182, t (348) =11.00, p<.001. Social factor additionally clarified also explained a huge extent of progress in the substance use among youth in higher education, R<sup>2</sup>=. 258, F (1, 348) =121.0, p<. 001. It is inferred that the substance use among youth rises by .182, as the social factor rises of one point.

**Table 2: Effects of economic factor on substance use among youth in higher education**

Model 2			
Substance Use			
	B	SE	β
Constant	18.9***	1.25	
Economic Factor	.367***	.044	.407
R <sup>2</sup>	.165		
F	68.9		

In model 2, the effects of economic factors on substance use among youth in higher education are presented. Economic factor rises the substance use among youth in higher education, B= -.367, t (348) = 8.30, p<.05. A huge extent of progress in substance use is described by economic factors, R<sup>2</sup> =. 165, F (1, 348) =. 68.9, p>. 05. One item rise in the economic factor expands the substance use among youth by .085 items.

**Effects of Substance use among youth**

Substance use is a typical issue everywhere throughout the world. Substance use is definitely not another issue at everything except now it is an excess of the complex in youth. Substance use is a social issue. There are different hazard factors, for example, (social and financial) adding to substance use. The Risk factors for substance use represent a test to the enthusiastic headway just as passionate and social advancement. Following danger factors make different effects that rely upon the character of the individual in the formative stages. For instance, various genuine dangers, for example, forceful conduct and poor scholarly achievement, may show that a young is in a negative developmental way. Different hazard factors uplifted the likelihood of utilizing substances among the adolescent, which is a central point for the mental

hazard factors like sadness, stress, temperament issue and nervousness. (Cheung &Dewa, 2007). Youth may utilize substances to adapt to nervousness, sorrow, and stress (Simpson and Miller, 2002). Social hazard factors, for instance, peer substance use, parent's smoking (Hogan and Luna, 2003).

## **FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

The study was directed to discover the relationship of hazard factors for substance use among youth in advanced education foundations of Punjab Pakistan. Youth use substance because of various hazardous factors, for example, social and financial. Key discoveries of the examination talked about as under:

It was discovered that both male and female understudies were engaged with substance use, yet substance use rate is higher in male when contrasted with female understudies on account of friend pressure, the absence of parental consideration and different elements inspire guys to utilize the substance. The findings show that the social factor (peer pressure, get-together, parental demeanor is great, family, substance use, network laws and standards are good of substance use. Social hazard factor was fundamentally influenced and furthermore increment the use of the substance. It was likewise discovered financial factor, for example, because of the modest expense of substance, high pace of joblessness, destitution and effectively accessibility of substance increment its use Findings show that downturn, stress, uneasiness, forceful conduct, disappointment in affection and other social factors essentially impact on substance client.

The finding of the investigation shows that Economic factors likewise significantly affect substance use among youth because of modest pace of the considerable absence of instructive crusades and effectively accessibility of substance in instructive establishments, joblessness, and neediness builds the utilization of the substance in organizations. Youth invest a ton of their time and vitality in instructive organizations, and instructive foundations are the best spot where to give data, avoidance projects and methodology to diminish the hazard factors for substance use and increment the defensive variables of substance use and misuse and future criminal conduct among youth.

Substance use is a fundamental issue among youth in advanced education foundations. At that spot are a few hazard components, for example, (social and monetary) adding to substance use. Substance use among understudies is additionally connected with a low financial status, for example, to the lower pay status spurs understudies to utilize it. Substance use makes the client grumpy, apprehensive and rash. Low scholarly execution, uneasiness and fretfulness feeling urge understudies to utilize the substance. Utilization of these substances likewise burn through scholarly time and understudy drops out from colleges because of terrible scholastic execution. (Normand, 1990).

Substance use, which is a basic general medical issue has negative intellectually, socially and monetarily impacts on youth and the pace of substance use has more conspicuous than before in our country. Negative friend pressure, media correspondence, and family issues can cause tobacco and substance use in youth. Tobacco and opiate substance use are a significant general medical issue. Utilization of substance because of social and mental factors additionally brought about genuine wellbeing related issues (Alleyne et al., 1991).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

This study and further investigations on substance use will mindful the college understudies and other instructive establishments about the commonness of substance use in Pakistan. Keeping in view the genuine impacts of substance utilize found in the present examination. Guardians, instructive foundations and other related divisions with substance utilize should take preventive estimated appropriately. Preventive training cuts overall learning establishments in the network or the nation. Schools at all levels extending from essential to auxiliary, universities and colleges ought to give and bolster far reaching drug misuse counteraction, discontinuance training to all understudies and this function admirably for the school going young people in the network. A well understudy customized educational program ought to be created to spread information and data to understudies. The guidance should use intelligent systems which are under study or student focused. Network activity includes the advancement of an arrangement for investigating based avoidance in the network.



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