

NEXUS BETWEEN FAMILY, DRUG ABUSE & ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCES FROM SELECTED UNIVERSITIES IN DISTRICT MARDAN

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Abstract

The study aims to investigate the role of family such as lack of parental supervision, lack of connection with children, multiple mothering and single parent in student's drug abuse and its effects on their academic performance in District Mardan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The population of the study comprised of 375 students of University of Engineering & Technology Mardan and Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan. Sample size was drawn with the help of Sekaran's Magic table. Quota sampling technique was used for distribution of sample size among the selected categories of respondents. The Problem-behavior theory presented by Richard Jessor in 1960s for alcohol abuse and other problem behaviors among students is adopted as a theoretical framework for this study. The primary data was collected with the help of a three point likert scale, close ended structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed and presented at bi-variate levels using Chi-Square test in order to determine relationship between dependent and independent variables. Among the linked factors: drug abusing parents, high socio-economic status of family, broken family structure, multiple mothering in early age, single parents, lack of family supervision, lack of familial support and lack of family interest in children's decisions were significantly associated with student's drug abuse and had a harmful effect on their academic performance. Parents should take keen interest in the activities of their children's which will be having fruitful outcomes for children's. Parents should also monitor the routine activities of their children's which will result in prevention of deviant behaviors among students. Henceforth,

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close communication among parents and children's is required to identify and resolve issues pertaining to social life as a result children's will feel home which will prevent them from drug abuse and other severe negative tendencies.

Keywords: *Drug Abuse, Narcotic, Drug paddlers, Single Parents, multiple mothering.*

Introduction

Drug abuse is defined as use of drugs by any individual in amount that is prohibited by the culture and results in harm for both the person and society (Pela, 1982). Likewise, another study defined drug abuse as “the use of a substance by any individual in method or amount having harmful consequences for the abuser and individuals around (Chan et al., 2016). Studies shows that drugs are abused in every society of the world, though the rate and types of the abuse is different from one another but no exemption (Killer, 1976). Moreover, a research study affirmed that drug abuse to alter moods is not a new phenomenon; archeologists suggest that alcohol and several other traditional drugs were also abused by primitive people (Ibid).

In twenty 1st century it is also considered a major threat to public health and social wellbeing that required adequate attention (Owoaje, Bellom, 2010). Moreover, a research studies affirmed that illicit drug abuse causes approximately 200,000 deaths globally on annual basis results in disintegration of families (World Bank Publications, 2012). Similarly, drug abuse is also recognized a threat to students academic endeavors which greatly affected majority of students (Ibid). The reports issued by the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (2007), affirmed the globally increasing rate of students drug abuse.

American National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA, 2003), report also reveals that majority of students at the age 13 are abusing major drugs such as tobacco and alcohol. Similarly, research study reported that drug abuse in early age is likely to lead to drug abuse in later life (Schmid et al., 2007). Moreover, research studies reveal that the commonly abused drugs among teenage students are Cocaine, Marijuana, Tobacco, certain non-prescribed medical drugs such as Morphine, Heroin, ephedrine and sleeping pills (Ajayi & Ekundayo, 2010; Hingson R et al., 2005).

Likewise, according to the (UNODC, 2013) report cigarette, alcohol, cannabis, snuff and ecstasy are additional drugs that are universally abuse by students. Research study shows that instead of the world promising effort and utilization of resources for the elimination and prevention of drug abuse, it is still commonly abused by majority of people irrespective of age, education, race, ethnicity, location and economic status but young students

shows the highest rate of risk of abusing these drugs (Johnston LD, et al., 2005).

Additionally Pakistan, a South Asian developing country with a population of approximately 197 million (According to Census, 2017) has no exception from drug abuse. Likewise other parts of the world the abuse of variety of drugs by a large section of the population in Pakistan has also been considered a national and international challenge of intricate nature by doctors, educational stake holders, religious people, law enforcement agencies and parents due to the alarming rate of students involvement and harmful consequences on health, education and social wellbeing. Furthermore National Survey of Drug Abuse 1993 in Pakistan reveals that there were almost 3 million drug abusers in Pakistan (NSDA, 1993).

Similarly, recent reports on drug abuse in Pakistan also reveal increasing rate of drug abuse and its harmful effects among students. A report in Pakistan affirms deaths of student from universities due to the abuse of illegal drugs (Prof A. Khan Javaid, 2017).

However, Mardan the second largest city of Khyber Pakhtunhwa Province has also witnessed increasing rate of drug abuse among students. Similarly, no studies regarding the role of family in student's drug abuse and its effects on their children's academic performance were carried out in district Mardan. Therefore, the present study is designed to know in depth about family factors in student's drug abuse and its effects on their academic performance. Scientifically it can be stated that this study intends to explain association between role of family in drug abuse and its effects on their children's academic performance in selected universities of district Mardan.

Theoretical Framework

The Problem-behavior theory presented by Richard Jessor in 1960s for alcohol abuse and other problem behavior among students was adopted as a theoretical framework for this study (Jessor, et al, 1968). The theory basic argument is that all actions are the product of individuals-environmental interaction (Lewin, 1951). The Problem behavior is defined as a problem socially, a basis of worry, or undesirable by the socio-legal norms of conservative society and its institutions of authority; it is a behavior that usually produces some form of social control reply, whether minimal, such as disapproval, or maximum, such as confinement.

Validity of Theoretical Framework

Keeping in view the argumentations of Richard Jessor theory of problem behavior pertaining to drug abuse, this research study was guided by the main premise i.e all human behavior is the product of their interaction with the social environment. Similarly, it also observed from previous

research studies that the role of social environment in shaping behavior of the individuals is pivotal. Furthermore, the major component and the important aspect of problem behavior theory which is “all human behavior is the product of their social environment” was seen influential in validating the findings of this study. Because the study under hand also confirms that students abuse drugs due to negative social environment surrounding them, in the shape of bad peer groups, parental drug abusing behaviors, educational institutional environment, absence of laws regarding drug prevention, lack of implementation of laws by law enforcing agencies, drugs availability, domestic violence, traumatic life events, broken structure of the family, multiple mothering, single parents, lack of dissemination of information by health professional and frequent drug related advertisement was seen as important components of social environment that results in drug abuse among students. The findings of this research study affirmed that this theory best described the different independent and dependent variables of the study at hand.

Literature Review

Previous Research studies in Asia, America and United Kingdom also reveals abuse of drugs by students, an international issue that requires adequate global attention and support for elimination (Daane, D, 2003; Brook et al., 2003). It is hard to know the exact cause of drug abuse because drug abuse is a complex phenomenon and a variety of causes are responsible for drug abuse among students (Nutt, et al., 2007). However, research studies found that substance oriented society, the mass media, euphoria, fantasy, escape from unwanted reality, expelling of pain or discomfort, boredom, are reasons behind drug abuse (Alan, 2003).

Likewise, Ajayi and Ekundayo, 2010 in his study observed that lack of knowledge, misinformation, and loneliness as additional reasons for drug abuse among individuals. Moreover integrative, ceremonial, utilitarian and disintegrative use was also observed as reasons for drug abuse (Egbochuku, et al., 2009). However, the most commonly observed and important reasons are lack of parental control, lack of familial support, parental drug involvement, broken family structure, lose bond between family members (NIDA, 2003).

Similarly, research studies found considerable association between family background and drug abuse (Martunnen, et al., 2007). Family is considered the primary and important factor in providing children's the social context for development but at the same time disturbance in family and dysfunctional practices becomes the powerful reason of drug abuse among adolescents. The focus of this paper is on the role of family as major factor that can increase or decrease the propensity of drug abuse among their children. Family has been considered the most important and powerful factor

in personality development of individual and determining his/her later adaptation process with the outer world (Boyle et al., 2001). Previous research studies determine that solely parents do not constitute family, although siblings, aunts, uncles, cousins and similarly grandparents have considered part of families. Likewise, they play an important role in the continuation or prevention of drug abuse (Stanton BA, 2001).

The influence of family towards drug abuse is primarily significant but complex (Jacob T, Leonard K. 1994; Newcomb M, 1994). Previous research studies on the role of family towards drugs shows that family management, family relationship, family communication and parental role model have been considered responsible for drug abuse among children (Boyle et al., 2001; Hawkins J, et al., 1985). Similarly, marital breakdown, broken family structure, multiple mothering in early childhood and different caretakers are among key associated factors that helps in developing anti-social behavior such as drug abuse in adolescents students (Martunnen, et al., 2007). Moreover, previous research studies observed that the decrease of family influence over children, increases peer group influence which may work as medium for drug abuse (Dishion, et al., 1991).

Furthermore, blaming and criticism, ineffective parental techniques, lack of family discipline, poor family relationships also results drug abuse among students (Hawkins J, et al, 1985, Patterson G, et al., 1992; Crundall I, 1993; Brook JS, 1990). Parental disagreement with children also plays important role in the promotion of drug abuse among students (Velleman, et al., 2005).

Previous research studies also identified that weak social control also cause drug abuse (Holloway, 2014). Moreover, students who live away from their parents are more involved in the abuse of drugs than those who live with their parents (Ibid).

Lack of Family Support

The importance of family in drug abuse is well documented (Moos, 1984). Research study conducted by Vitaro, Brendgen, and Tremblay (2000) observed that familial support plays an important role in minimizing the effects of bad peer groups and enhancing social and academic achievement of their children's. Similarly, it has been recognized an important predictor of positive adjustment in children's lives (Wills, et, al, 1992). Moreover, previous studies on the role of social support reveal that positive social support results in reductions in problem behaviors such as drug abuse (Zapka, et, al., 193).

Furthermore, alienation from society, friends and family also cause drug abuse among students (Velleman, et al, 2005). It is also reported in a large number of studies that single parent household has been often considered a major threat for drug abuse (Holloway, 2014). Moreover, it is also observed

that parental support towards children's compels children's to act positively (Jessor, 1987).

Lack of Connection with Family

Research reveals that lack of parental connection and communication towards children's, lack of parental interest in children activities has been seen among responsible factors for drug abuse between students (Kandel DB, 1993; Hawkins J, et al., 1985). Similarly lack of parental bonding is additional reason behind children's drug abuse (Baumrind, 1991). Furthermore, strong attachment with family has also seen helpful in minimizing the effects of risk factors such as deviance (Hawkins J, et al., 1985). In this connection a study conducted by Coombs, Paul son, and Richardson's (1991) found that those who had strong and close relationship with their parents do not abuse drugs.

Similarly, family cohesion has also been seen important in preventing children's from drug abuse and motivating them to work in integrated and coherent way (Sanz M, et al., 2006). Moreover, it increases the effect of protective factors such as academic competence and behavioral coping (Wills TA, 1996). Similarly, family interactional theory also reveals that parent child mutual relationship can help adolescents in coping with internal and external issues including drug abuse (Eisenberg & Fabes, 1992; Rutter, 1990).

Lack of Parental Control/Supervision/Monitoring

Control is defined as effort of parents to guide, direct and modify the behavior of their children. Similarly, it includes instruction, suggestion, commands, threats, rules and punishment (Rollins, Thomas, 1979). Furthermore, parental monitoring is considered an important aspect of control, which means parents observe their children's day to day activities and association (Mounts, 2002).

Moreover, previous research studies reveal that students whose parents monitor their daily activities are less engage in problem behavior (Eccles et al, 1999). While on the other hand poor supervision may increase exposure towards drug abuse (Dishion, et al., 1995). Similarly, social control theorists stated that adolescents act in a non-deviant way when they are monitored by their parents (Wright, Cullen, 2001). Likewise, previous research studies on parental monitoring discover that authoritative parenting prevents drug abuse among adolescents while other parenting styles do not (Baumrind, 1991; Gray & Steinberg, 1999).

In vice versa according to a research study conducted by Patterson and his colleagues reveals that ineffective parental monitoring leads individuals to associate with deviant peer group which increases drug abusing behavior

among them (Synder J, et al., 1986; Dishon TJ, et al., 1988). Similarly, it was discovered that when monitoring is low, adolescents follow their own preferences resulting in deviant behaviors (Vitaro et al., 2000).

Furthermore, parental control seems ineffective in provoking adolescents from poly drug abuse once they get involved in drug abuse (Brook J, et al., 2006). Previous research studies on role of family in drug abuse reveals that family plays a role of paradox. Family has been seen the contributing factor towards adolescents drug abuse due to existence of drug abusing opportunities (Shoemaker R, Sherry P, 1991).

Parental Drug Abuse

Research studies on family role reveal that there is a direct relationship between parental drug abuse and abuse in offspring (Merikangas, et al., 1992). Drug abuse by parents and family members results in drug abuse among children's (Synder et al., 1986). In addition, several research studies also discover that parental attitude towards drugs may serve as a model for drug abuse among offspring's (Duncan, et al., 1995). Moreover, parents who abuse drugs give less time to monitor daily routine and academic achievements of their children's (Coombs, Paulson, 1991). Similarly, the study also observed that such parents have no idea of how their children's spent most of their time as a result the children get involved in many unlike behaviors such as drug abuse (Ibid). Moreover, on the other hand research studies on family role in drug abuse also reveal that parents play an important role in reduction of substance abuse among children's (Irvine, et, al, 1999).

Similarly, familial issues should not be ignored because many people abuse drugs as a result of these issues. Therefore, family should learn better adaptation and coping skills, in order to resolve issues and avoid unwanted behaviors including drug abuse (Holder J, 1994).

Socio Economic Status of Family

The relationship between drug abuse and socio economic status of family is complex in nature (Johnstone et al., 2005). Some research studies found that there is no significant relationship between drug abuse and socio economic status of family (Hawkins J, et al., 1992). Whereas other discovers existence of a significant relationship between family socio economic status and drug abuse (Dryfoos J, 1990). Therefore, a research study conducted by Single E, 1994 found that both high and lowsocio economic status of familycauses drug abuse among individuals (Single E, 1994).

A research study shows that adolescents whose family socio economic status is highare more prone towards drug abuse because more financial resources result in greater abuse of drugs (Humenssky JL, 2010). Similarly,

a research study conducted in Pakistan also shows that drug abuse has been seen among individuals belonging from high socio economic family (Zaman Muhammad, 2015).

It was affirmed by the findings of another research study that students belonging from financially stable and wealthier families studying in private colleges/universities, having higher tuition fee abuse more drugs such as cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana than students belonging from low income families (Carlini Cotrim et al., 2000).

On the other hand, students belonging from low socio economic status that are living in a deprived neighborhood have also been seen abusing drugs (Dryfoos J, 1990). Similarly, research studies also reveal that high students who have high personal income also abuse alcohol, cannabis, tobacco, cocaine (Johnston et al., 2005; Luengo MA et al., 1997).

Parental Role in Drug Abuse & Its Effects on Their Children's Academic Performance

Drug abuse effects on student's academic performance is well documented (Arbuthnot, 1992). Many classical and contemporary studies observe strong association between student's academic performance and drug abuse (Bryant AL, et al., 2003). However, some studies found that there exists a reciprocal relationship between drug abuse and academic performance of the student (Bryant AL, et al., 2003). On one hand poor academic performance leads to drug abuse among students while on the other side drug abuse results into poor academic performance (Ibid). According to SMASHA students who receive D grade or below more likely abuse drugs, on the other hand those who receive good grades less likely abuse drugs (Schulenberg J, et al., 1994).

Similarly, a research study recognized drug abuse, a risk to students learning process in the educational system (Ajayi and Ekundayo, 2010). Moreover, this threat involves dropping out from institution and lack of interest in studies (Ibid). Likewise, a large number of studies reveal that students who abuse drugs obtain lower grades and they also face difficulties in deciding on career path (Johnston et al., 2005; 1976, Kandel et al., 1976; Brill and Christie 1974).

Moreover, students who abuse drugs mostly remain absent from institutions, failed to attend most of their classes, less like institutions (Crundall I, 1993; Swadi H, 1992). Similarly such students are less interested in their homework and assignments and usually consider course work irrelevant (Ibid). Likewise many research studies also reveal that drug abuse among students reduced educational attainment (Bray, et., al 2000; Cook and Moore, 1993; Dee and Evans, 2003). Moreover, drug abusing affects students grades both directly by reducing study hours and indirectly through destroying cognitive memory (Wolaver, 2002). Likewise, in their

research study Cook and Moore in 1993 discover that drug abuse lowers the chances of graduation in the predetermined time frame.

Furthermore, students who abuse drugs continuously usually miss their routine classes (Dowdall GW, et al., 2002). Similarly, research studies found that 25 % of college students who drink alcohol perform poorly during examination, and obtain lower grades (Engs et al, 1996, Presley et a, 1996 & DowdallGW, et al., 2002). Moreover, Presley and Pimentel (2006) found that students who abuse drugs also perform poorly on a class test and project. Similarly continues use of coffee and other substances at night for wakefulness also affect student's academic performance adversely (Ojikutu, 2010).

Moreover, a large number of theories such as family interaction theory, the social development model and problem behaviour theory also link student's poor academic performance with drug abuse (Petraitis et al., 1995). Moreover, academic stress also causes drug abuse which results in academic underachievement (Majid Shafiq et al., 2006). Similarly, expectations of family, friends and teachers to secure good grades also lead to drug abuse among students (Majid Shafiq et al., 2006). Likewise lack of commitment towards education also results in drug abuse among students (Bond L, et al., 2007).

Methodology of the Study

This study was carried out in District Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the aim to unveil the family factors in drug abuse and its effects on the academic performance of their children. The total study population was approximately 12000 as per the secondary data provided by the two universities under study. Out of the total population, a sample size of 375 was selected using Sekaran table (Sekaran, Uma, 2003). The primary data was collected with the help of approved questionnaire, which was put in SPSS version 20, for analysis. For the purpose of establishing association between the independent variables (Role of Family in Drug Abuse) and dependent variable (Student Academic Performance), Chi Square test statistics was applied. The detail of research participant is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Sample Distributions

Category	Total Students	Sample
Bachelor Students	7240	
Master Students	4420	
M.Phil Students	280	375
PhD Students	60	
Grand Total	12000	

Results and Discussions

Socio-Demographic information of respondents

Table 2 below shows the socio-demographic information of respondents including age, gender, marital status, family occupation, monthly income, family type, number of family members, status of house and residence status.

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
18.5-20.5 years	154	41.01%
20.5-22.5 years	139	37.01%
22.5-24.5 years	82	21.09%
Total	375	100.00%
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	273	72.08%
Female	102	27.02%
Total	375	100.00%
Family Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Government Employee	97	25.09%
Personal Business	135	35.01%
Landlord	31	8.03%
Labor/Private Employee	112	28.18%
Total	375	100.00%
Family Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Rs 10,000-25,000	39	10.04%
Rs 26,000-40,000	91	24.03%
Rs 41,000-55,000	92	24.05%
Rs 56,000 or above	153	39.18%
Total	375	100.00%
Residence type	Frequency	Percentage
Day Scholar	309	82.04%
Hosteller	66	17.06%
Total	375	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Bi - Variate Analysis of Familial Factors in drug abuse & effects on Academic Performance

The present study focuses on the role of family in drug abuse, such as lack of family supervision, lack of support of family, Parental drug abuse, broken family structure, multiple mothering and family high socio economic status.

It was observed from the result of the study that there is a highly significant association ($P = .001$) between the two variables i.e. Parental drug abuse causes

drug abuse among children's and effect on their academic performance. Research study shows that family has been considered one of the most important and powerful factor in the development of child and determination of his/her later adaptation process (Boyle et al, 2001). Children learn from their parents whatever they practice and teach them to do in a society. Therefore, parent's involvement in illegal drug abuse result in drug abuse among children's which affects their social and academic endeavors.

The finding of this study is in consonance with the findings of previous research study which shows that parental drug abuse had an enormous role in the promotion of drug abuse among children's (Velleman, et al, 2005). A research study found that parents who abuse drugs themselves give less time to monitor daily routine and academic achievements of their children's (Coombs, Paulson, 1991). Moreover they hold no idea of how their children's spent most of their time which leads children's towards deviant behaviours including drug abuse (Ibid). Similarly, another research study also reveals that the positive attitude of parents towards drugs also increases the propensity of drug abuse among children's (Synder J, 1986).

Equally, the table below also depicts that lack of family supervision/monitoring causes drug abuse and effects on their children's academic performance were significantly ($P=.003$) associated with each other. Many research studies conducted on drug abuse revealed that parental supervision/monitoring plays an important role in shaping the behavior of their children's. High monitoring compels individuals to act in accordance with the norms and values of the society. On the other hand when monitoring is low children's tend towards deviant behaviors including drug abuse which leads to severe negative consequences on their physical, mental health and affect their academic performance.

The findings of this study is congruent with the findings of previous research studies which shows that parents who monitor daily activities of their children's are less likely to engage in drug abuse and other negative tendencies (Eccles et al., 1999). Similarly, a large number of classical studies also reveal that parents who do not keep check on the activities of their children's are more likely inclined towards drug abuse (Wills, Yaeger, 2003). Research studies also found clear evidence that authoritative parenting style prevent drug abuse among adolescents while on the other hand other parenting styles do not (Baumrind, 1991; Gray & Steinberg, 1999).

Similarly, another study observed that in case of low monitoring, adolescents more likely practice own preferences which result in deviant tendencies because they think that what they are doing is not closely monitored by their parents (Vitaro et al., 2000).

Subsequently, the results further show that there is a highly significant association ($P=.002$) between lack of family affection causes drug abuse and academic performance of children's. In this connection it has been observed that lack of family affection towards children's causes drug abuse which in

turn increases the probability of academic underachievement. Research studies conducted on the aforementioned variables depicts that lack of family affection towards children's weaken parents and children's relationship as a result children's become alienated. They failed to find someone reliable to share their pains with which increases the propensity of drug abuse because they want to overcome the pains they experienced.

The finding of this study is highly compatible with the findings of previous research studies which shows that lack of family affection towards children's has been seen responsible for drug abuse among adolescents students (Duncan T, 1995). Moreover another research study reveals that family affection is an important protective factor, preventing children from drug abuse and benefiting them to work in an integrated and coherent way (Sanz M, et al., 2006). Moreover, similar other studies also reveal that the affection of family is helpful in minimizing the effects of risk factors such as deviance and can increase the effect of protective factors such as academic competence and behavioral coping (Wills TA, 1996).

Furthermore, the result of the above table also showed that a significant ($P=.004$) association has been found between lack of mutual relationship /connection between parents & children causes drug abuse and effects on students academic performance. Previous studies conducted in this area also highlighted that there is a strong connection between the two variables. Understanding and support plays an important role in every relationship and decide the fate of the relationship. If parents build a more positive relationship with their children, give them ample time and listen to their children's problems than children's will feel home. In vice versa if the opposite happens than there is risk of indulging in deviant behaviors including drug abuse because children's than think that their parents and family do not care about themselves.

The finding of this study is in consonance with the findings of the previous research studies which reveals that care and close connection by family members towards their children's act as a protective factor against drug abuse (Resnick M, et al, 1997). Moreover, according to family interactional theory certain family variables such as parent child mutual relationship can help adolescents in coping with internal and external issues, preventing them from rebellious behavior and drug abuse (Eisenberg & Fabes, 1992; Rutter, 1990). Similarly, a research study by Coombs, Paulson, and Richardson's (1991) found that drug abusing peer do not influence adolescents who had strong and close relationship with their parents. Likewise, research studies also show that negative communication patterns such as blaming and criticism towards children's results in adolescent drug abuse (Patterson G, et al., 1992; Crundall I, 1993).

Moreover, a highly significant ($P=.000$) association contended between multi parent (more than one parents) causes drug abuse and its effects on student academic performance. According to previous research studies the

influence of family on children's drug abuse is primarily significant but complex (Jacob T, Leonard K. 1994; Newcomb M, 1994). Research studies reveal that family is the key stake holder to guide the behavior of their children's both inside and outside the home but in case of multiple parents/step parents, there is a low level of attachment between children's and parents. Similarly, in majority of the cases parents do not care for step children's. There is also propensity of misconception that other family members are keeping check on them due to having multiple parents. This lack of interest, selective care, misconception and lack of supervision become threat for stepchildren's which lead increases their inclination towards drug abuse.

The findings of this research study is highly compatible with the findings of previous studies which found that marital breakdown (divorcee between parents), multiple mothering (having more than one parents or step parents) are among key associated factors that helps in developing anti-social behavior such as drug abuse (Martunnen, et al., 2007).

Similarly, the findings of the study exhibit that single parent family causes drug abuse and its effects on students academic performance were significantly ($P=.002$) associated with each other. Previous research studies conducted on the family structures and its role in increasing and prevention of drug abuse reveals that individuals who belong from single parent family (having only mother or father) tend to abuse drugs because of lack of monitoring and others related factors. Individuals living in single parent family found it very easy to guide their own preferences and to mingle with peer groups who are abusing drugs due to absence of parental supervision. In single parent family due to burden of routine activities parents have less time to pay much attention to their children as a result there is a great risk of children indulgence in unhealthy activities which possibly affect their social and academic endeavors.

The findings of this study is similar with the findings of previous research studies which shows that single parent household (only mother or father to look after the house) has been often considered a major threat for drug abuse among children (Lecca P & Watts T, 1993). In addition divorce among parents often results in conflict ridden family environment as a result of which children are raised in single parent household (Pet et al., 1999).

Table 3 also illustrate that significant ($P=.004$) association exist between family conflict causes drug abuse and effects on student academic performance. It is evident from a large number of research studies conducted on family factors, that family plays an important role in drugs inclination and prevention. Previous research studies reveal that many individuals start abusing drugs due to faction and feuds in family because continuous family conflict results in greater stress and frustrations as a result of which people start abusing drugs in order to overcome the stress they encounter. This drugs abuse tendency also leads to poor academic performance by causing problems to both physical and mental health of the abusers.

The finding of this research study is highly congruent with the findings of previous research studies which describes that family has been the contributing factor towards adolescents drug abuse, if there exist family conflict and issues (Shoemaker, R & Sherry, P, 1991). Likewise another research on drug abuse also stated that familial issues should not be ignored because many people abuse drugs as a result of family issues, so both the adolescents and family should learn better adaptation and coping skills, in order to resolve issues and avoiding drug abuse (Howard J, 1994).

Moreover, the table above also depicts a significant ($P=.050$) relationship between the two variables that is living outside family/home caused drug abuse and effects on student academic performance. Living outside of family usually results in lack of familial control and monitoring. Similarly, those living outside family are having greater risk of involvement in unhealthy activities as there is no direct familial supervision. In comparison to individuals living home those who lives outside family or home usually guide their own behavior and practice what they deemed appropriate which in turn can result in drug abuse. Previous research studies also highlighted the fact that individuals living in families are less molded towards drug abuse while on the other hand living outside of family increases the probability towards drug abuse.

The findings of this study is in line with the findings of the previous research studies which reveals that students who do not live with their parents are more likely to abuse drugs than those who live with their parents (Holloway, 2014).

Moreover, the table 3 also portrays a highly significant ($P=.000$) relationship between the two variables that is family socio-economic status caused drug abuse and effects student academic performance. Research studies pertaining to family socio economic status reveals that this relationship is complex in nature (Johnstone et al., 2005). On one side studies did not found significant relationship between drug abuse and socio economic status of family (Hawkins J, et al, 1992). While in vice versa studies discover existence of a significant relationship between family socio economic status and drug abuse (Dryfoos J, 1990).

The findings of the study is highly congruent with the findings of previous research studies that high socio economic status of family measured by parental occupation and household income play an important role in drug abuse among adolescents students (Humenssky, JL, 2010; Zucker, 1979). Similarly, a research study conducted in Pakistan also shows that drug abuse has been seen among individuals belonging from high socio economic family (Zaman Muhammad, 2015). On the other hand, students belonging from low socio economic status living in a deprived neighborhood have also been seen abusing drugs (Dryfoos J, 1990).

Table 3: Familial Factor in drug abuse and Effects on student academic performance

Factors	Attitude	Academic Performance			Total	Statistics
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree		
Parental drug abuse leads to drug abuse among children's	Agree	107(52.02%)	34 (16.06%)	64 (31.2%)	205 (100%)	(X ² =19.699) (P= .001)
	Neutral	40 (52.6%)	09 (11.8%)	27 (35.5%)	76 (100%)	
	Disagree	36 (38.3%)	20 (21.3%)	38 (40.4%)	94 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375 (100%)	
Lack of family supervision/ monitoring causes drug abuse	Agree	140(51.05%)	45 (16.05%)	87 (32.0%)	272 (100%)	(X ² =16.517) (P= .003)
	Neutral	30 (41.7%)	15 (20.8%)	27 (37.5%)	72 (100%)	
	Disagree	13 (41.9%)	03 (9.7%)	15 (48.4%)	31 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375 (100%)	
Lack of family affection causes drug abuse	Agree	126 (57.0%)	37 (16.07%)	58 (26.2%)	221 (100%)	(X ² =18.073) (P= .002)
	Neutral	38 (38.4%)	16 (16.2%)	45 (45.5%)	99 (100%)	
	Disagree	19 (34.5%)	10 (18.2%)	26 (47.3%)	55 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375 (100%)	
Lack of parents- children's connection causes drug abuse	Agree	105 (51.0%)	38 (18.04%)	63 (30.4%)	206 (100%)	(X ² =15.184) (P= .004)
	Neutral	56 (56.0%)	15 (15.0%)	29 (29.0%)	100 (100%)	
	Disagree	22 (31.9%)	10 (14.5%)	37 (53.6%)	69 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375 (100%)	
Multi-parent cause Drug abuse among Children's	Agree	91 (47.06%)	30 (15.07%)	70 (36.6%)	191(100%)	(X ² =20.849) (P= .000)
	Neutral	60 (51.07%)	19 (16.04%)	37 (31.09%)	116(100%)	
	Disagree	32 (47.01%)	14 (20.06%)	22 (32.04%)	68 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375(100%)	

Single parent	Agree	81 (48.05%)	28 (16.08%)	58 (34.7%)	167(100%)	
Family causes drug	Neutral	58 (48.03%)	24 (20.0%)	38 (31.07%)	120(100%)	X ² =17.639 (P= .002)
Abuse among	Disagree	44 (50.0%)	11 (12.05%)	33 (37.05%)	88 (100%)	
Children's	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375(100%)	
Family conflicts	Agree	79 (55.02%)	16 (11.02%)	48 (33.6%)	143(100%)	
Causes drug abuse	Neutral	71 (47.0%)	29 (19.02%)	51 (33.08%)	151(100%)	(X ² =17.221) (P= .004)
Among children's	Disagree	33 (40.07%)	18 (22.02%)	30 (37.0%)	81 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375(100%)	
Family socio-economic status	Agree	86 (51.02%)	31 (18.05%)	51 (30.4%)	168(100%)	
Causes drug abuse among children's	Neutral	61 (49.02%)	17 (13.07%)	46 (37.01%)	124(100%)	(X ² =19.236) (P= .000)
	Disagree	36 (43.04%)	15 (18.01%)	32 (38.06%)	83 (100%)	
	Total	183 (48.8%)	63 (16.8%)	129 (34.4%)	375(100%)	

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded on the basis of the data provided that lack of family supervision is an important factor in drug abuse among student's, followed by lack of family support towards children's which results in poor academic performance among children. Similarly lack of connection with family members, multiple mothering and single parents family also causes drug abuse among children's that leads to academic underachievement among children's. Similarly, broken family structure, loose bond among family members also leads to drug abuse among children's that affect their academic performance. In the light of the study findings, the researcher concluded that drug abuse among students is prevalent in District Mardan due to drug abusing parents, students adherence and preference towards peer group values. Likewise, extreme poverty and richness of family has also been seen a factor behind children's drug abusing behaviors in District Mardan. Moreover, lack of family affection towards children's and absence of parental interest in children activities are additional reasons that result in drug abuse among students which leads to poor academic performance.

In the light of the findings of the study, it was further concluded that students who are actively involved in drug abuse do not give time to their studies, consider course work irrelevant and do not attend their routine classes. Moreover, they perform poorly on a test and exam, face detentions and early dropouts from educational institutions. Similarly, they face difficulties in deciding about their career and take extra time in graduation from educational institutions. Although there are evidences that every stake holder is contributing against elimination and prevention of drug abuse, but parent's should need to take proper interest in their children activities. Similarly, they should devise a proper mechanism for check and balance over their children's in order to avert them from anti-social tendencies.

In light of the study results, coordinated efforts are needed by stake holders such as parents, peer groups, educational administrations and law enforcing agencies to curb the curse of drug abuse among students in Pakistan. Parents should keep check on their children and their associations with deviant peers and towards deviant tendencies should be discouraged. Moreover, parents should build a more positive relationship with children's which would enable their children's to share everything faced by them because it is a common observation that majority of students began abusing drugs at a very young age due to situational traumas and incidents. Moreover, parents should avoid taking drugs in front of their children that will discourage deviant behavior among children. Educational administration should devise a better policy for elimination of deviant and drug abusing behaviors at campuses.

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