



Factors Contributing to On-campus Drug use among Students: A Study of the Boys' Hostels in the University of Peshawar

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Abstract

This study highlights the role of hostel life in promoting/reducing drug use amongst university students. The major question asked was whether hostel life has played any role in promoting drug use amongst the students? The study was conducted on mixed method concurrent design in which 279 substance users participated. The snow-ball sampling technique was used to identify respondents. Quantitative data was collected through questionnaire and qualitative data was collected through interview. The results indicate that there is highly significant relationship between substance abuse and role of university hostels lives in promoting or initiate taking substances. According to the user's perspective, the major findings of the study which play important role in increasing trends of substance abuse in university hostels as peer pressure, hostel roommates, hostel mates, campus friends and the surrounding environment. The researchers propose that university administration and hostel authority should enhance strict rules, regulation and monitor the hostels students to reduce the substance addiction in university hostels.

Keywords: substance use, boys' hostel, hostel life, campus life, warden, provost, university of Peshawar

Introduction

Numerous studies have been conducted on drug abuse in Pakistan (Nessa, Latif, Siddiqui, Hussain, & Hossain, 2008; Ahmed, Yousaf, Saud, & Ahmad, 2020). Its causes, consequences, and many other aspects have been investigated extensively from numerous perspectives (Malik & Sarfaraz, 2011; Masood & Sahar, 2014). However, substance uses from the perspectives of addicts/users have been rarely investigated properly.

A United Nation Office Drugs and Crime (UNODC) study of 2022 estimates that 284 million people between the ages of 15 and 64 consume drugs globally (UNODC, 2022). In Pakistan, drug addiction has grown over the last few decades. According to 2012 report of the UNODC, more than 800,000/- Pakistanis between the ages of 15 and 64 frequently use heroin (UN, 2018). The UNODC 2013 report estimates that there are 6.7 million drug users in Pakistan. According to the report of UNODC and Narcotics Control Division of Pakistan 2013, 10.7 per cent population of KP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) is abusing hardcore drugs, which is almost double the number of other provinces (Shinwari, 2019). About 42% of young population under 30

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in Peshawar was reported to be involved in drug abuse (Khan, Anwar, Ahmad, Khan, Subhan, Noreen & Sadia 2004). Drugs' use in higher educational institutions is alarming. According to survey results, one out of every 10 university students in Pakistan uses drugs (Chuadry, Niaz, & Liaqut, 2022). Substance abuse refers to excessive use of a drug in a way that is detrimental to self, society, or both (Griffin, J. B. 1990).

According to Namada & Karimi (2021), in terms of university administration and management, one of the most challenging and prevalent issues facing the majority of universities is narcotics and substance misuse. The impacts on the students are terrible and life changing. Rapid social and technological change, which has a detrimental impact on university students has made this situation worse. Drug misuse poses a serious threat to students, parents, universities, and economies. Countries all throughout the world depend on the priceless youthful potential that substances are robbing. Substance and narcotics misuse is a widespread issue that continues to rise among young people.

According to research, narcotics and substance abuse behaviors among university students are frequently connected to practices that are already accepted as norms among their peers. The main factors that drive substance and drug addiction such as peer and media impact, the need to relieve stress, the desire to take pleasure from substances, accessibility of drugs, the need to experiment, influence from parents and siblings, bad parenting, and academic difficulties. Researchers describe to the period between the ages of 17 and 28 as the "window of vulnerability" because most teenagers are persuaded to take narcotics and other substances by their peers (Namada, & Karimi, 2021).

The rapid increase in substance abuse among hostel students in education institutions has emerged as a serious social problem. This has faced the contemporary Pakistani society, which has one of the highest youth populations in the world (Ahmad, Yousaf, Saud & Ahmad, 2020). The use of substances amongst the Hostels students is of particular concern in Pakistan as it relates to many social problems such as crime and violence in society, affecting the academic performance and learning, and leads to semester dropout (Ananias, Makhubele, Hasheela, Hamuse, Freeman, Mafa, & Svinurai. (2019). Hostel students share their personal views and learn many new ideas from their hostel friends. Due to which many negative effects are prone in the life of hostel students. The negative effects of hostel life especially in male hostel students use different kinds of substances and the friends force each other to indulge in drug addiction. In hostels the trend of drugs considered as the symbol of fashion students start taking drugs as a fashion and then becomes addicted of these drugs (Iftikhar & Amjad, 2015). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is particularly plagued by drug addiction, which is affecting the young generation particularly hostels students badly (Shinwari, 2019). Student hostels across the province are becoming drug dens. Due to which both male and female students are becoming addicted to substances (KP_has highest..., 2014).

Like other places in the world, many students live in hostels in Peshawar. Hostel life plays a significant role in personality and habits development. A hostel is usually supervised by the hostel wardens and other staff (Iftikhar et

al, 2015). Hostels are becoming breeding grounds for activities like drug (Rsbombard, 2010). Lack of parental control and supervision in hostels might lead to increased tendency for drug addiction (Sajid, Tatlah, & Butt, 2020). According to Sajid, Tatlah, & Butt(2020) such a student is driven to consume drugs either because of his/her interest, his/her roommate's or friends, and hostel mates etc. The students from rural areas seem more prone to drug addictions (Varma, Ghosh, Singh, & Wig, 1977). Other factors might include tension in any area of life, sadness or depression on educational issues, the presence of such drug-using friends, lack of parental love and care, low level of self-control. Another factor is that it is easily available in Pakistan. (Sajid et al, 2020).

Literature Review

Regarding the involvement of students in drug addiction, the social environment of a university campus and his hostel play important role. The fact that drugs are readily available on campuses with few limitations is one of the primary causes of the worrisome rise in the number of student substance abusers. Senior university students who are addicted to substances become a source of drug addiction among junior students (Kuria, 1996). When new students join in a university or university hostel, they begin communicating with their seniors regularly to know about the campus culture and get advice on their studies. New students typically think that drug addiction has a no impact on their ability to perform well on exams when they observe that senior students who are taking substances make academic progress. New students also started using drugs recreationally after being inspired by senior students (Kuria, 1996).

For new students, adjusting to the hostel is a major issue. The rooms are crammed full. Students from different locations and backgrounds come towards this university and exchange their cultures. For instance, students from places where marijuana is not considered a narcotic are addicted to it. At the hostel, students from many regions coexist. They interact frequently and have an impact on one other's behaviors. Students who surround themselves with substance abusers have quick access to narcotics and over time develop addictions (Ahmad, et al., 2020).

According to Ahmad, et al 2020, those students who are stay in university hostels. Hostels environment can be a major reason for drug addiction as there is a lot of substance use in hostels. In opposed to day scholars, students from various socioeconomic and geographic areas stay together and are given greater time to communicate with one another. Students who live together pick up each other's behaviors. In many cases, university students who are drug addicts or who are from communities where certain drugs, like chars, are often used or accessible, start selling or distributing drugs to their roommates. Students only acquire or sell drugs from other students they already know out of concern that there may be greater risks involved while doing so.

In educational institution, Drug use has adversely affected the social life of the hostel students. Students with an addiction like to spend time alone, without their homes and loved ones, which has a negative impact on how they

interact with them. Due to the monitoring of their activities, staying at home with their families becomes quite challenging for them. In many cases, students living in hostels do not meet their families even during vacations or semester breaks because they cannot hide their addiction from their families for long. Such a situation leads to a communication gap between them, their families and their non-addicted peers (Ahmad, et al 2020).

Statement of the Problem

Different researches have been conducted to examine causes, trafficking, social, psychological aspect of drug addiction. It has been reported by different governmental and non-governmental organization, articles, news and newspaper. e.g. UN news, UNODC, World drug report 2022 and Dawn newspaper etc. But there is generally a lack of research that explores the drug user's perspective on Narcotics and substance abuse, particularly from hostel boy's perspective. As reported previously, every 10th student in Pakistani universities is consuming drugs (Chuadry et al, 2022). It is assumed that the drug users are in majority of youth hostels (of educational institutions). An educated youth is not assumed to be addicted of any kind of drug. However, it is prevalent in such locations. This study attempts to explore the user's perspective on Narcotics and substance abuse.

Research Question and Objectives

- How hostel life leads students to narcotics and substance abuse?

Methodology

This study is part of a larger Master of Philosophy Study conducted at the university of Peshawar. The original study utilized a mixed-method research design. This paper covers the qualitative part of the study (Cresswell, 2010). The target participants were drug users in boy's hostels of the University of Peshawar, whose ages were more than 18 years. The participants were boarding students of University of Peshawar. Eight Boys Hostels named as Khushal Khan Khattak Hostel, Rehman Baba Hostel, Allama Iqbal Hostel, Dr.Abdul Qadeer Hostel Block D, Engr. Saadat Mand Hostel Block C, Prof Pareshan Khattak Hostel Block .A, Abdul Ali Khan Hostel Block B, Quaid e Azam Hall studied in University of Peshawar, District Peshawar.

To conduct this study, the researchers used snowball sampling technique. Snowball sampling is a technique where new units are recruited by other units to form part of the sample (Nikolopoulou, K. 2022). The data was collected from those students who live in boy's hostels of the University of Peshawar. The researchers spent at one-month (30) days in the boy's hostels of the University of Peshawar. Formal permission was sought from boy's hostels warden or administration. Furthermore, due to using snowball sampling the assistance of initial participants was sought to identify other substance users. A total of 279 participants were selected using RaoSoft calculator from a sampling frame of 2395. Neuman (2009) suggested that the sample size depends on either of the following two factors: (i) either no new referral is done by the previous respondents, or (ii) the referral is so large that

it is out of the limit of the study's scope. Since Khan, et al (2004) reported that 42% of young population under 30 in Peshawar is reportedly involved in drug abuse, therefore, the estimated population size of current study was 42% of 2395, i.e. 1006 approx. According to RaoSoft Sample Size Calculator, a sample of 279 with a confidence level 95% is enough for the said population size (RaoSoft, 2004).

Table 3.1 Sample size of Respondents of Drug users in Boys Hostels, University of Peshawar

S. No	Boy's Hostel Name	Gender of respondents	Total Hostel population	42% of Total Population	Sample size (RaoSoft)
1	Khushal Khan Khattak Hostel No. 1	Male	240	100.8	28
2	Rehman Baba Hostel	Male	388	162.96	45
3	Allama Iqbal Hostel	Male	338	141.96	39
4	Engr. Sadat Mand Hostel Block C	Male	192	80.64	22
5	Dr. Abdul Qadeer hostel Block D	Male	313	131.46	36
6	Prof. Pareshan Khattak Hostel Block A	Male	438	183.96	51
7	Abdul Ali Khan Hostel Block B	Male	438	183.96	51
8	Quaid e Azam Hall	Male	48	20.16	6
TOTAL			2395	1005.9	279

The hostel-wise population and proportional sample size is provided in Table 01 above.

Since this paper is part of a major master's study, therefore, the tool for data collection was part of a quantitative survey. Open ended questions were

inserted in relevant parts wherein information was sought from the participants.

Respondents were informed about the nature and purpose of the study and were included after obtaining their informed consent. Data was collected on anonymous questionnaires to ensure confidentiality of information.

Results And Discussion

The data was collected using open ended questions inserted in the detailed tool of data collection. This part of data collection was in the form of interview wherein more questions were inserted by the researchers as the interviews moved forward.

Reason for Drug Usage

- The major reason for starting drug use was hostel friends, hostel roommates, classmates, bad company, self-satisfaction etc.

The above informant clearly indicates that how hostel students are starting drugs substances in university hostel through observing their friends, roommates, hostel roommates and campus friends. Pakistan has one of the youngest nations in the world where 64 percent of the total population is under the age of 29 years. Due to highest youth population, young people are more susceptible to substance addiction. Because of their desire to try new things, pressure from their peers, friends who use drugs, and their peers' companies and their lifestyle (United Nations, 2018).

According to Kuria (1996) that not every university student became substance addicts after attending the university campus or his hostels. The ease of access to drugs may be the reason for the rising trend of drug addiction among undergraduates. Particularly for young individuals, the environment in which one lives has a major impact on how a person develops habits. When young individuals witness someone in their immediate environment or a close friend using substances, they feel the temptation to try it for themselves and eventually develop an addiction (Kuria, 1996).

Students were more likely to commit such offenses as a result of easy access to narcotics in the hostels. The above survey has led us to conclude that the basic reason of substance misuse is the easy access to substances and easy availability of drugs among university community. A significant cause of substance abuse among students in university and his hostels is a lack of knowledge about the substances and excessive drug use. Comparing students to non-students, peer pressure is the main reason that drives up drug consumption. One extremely significant contributing factor to drug abuse was shown to be academic stress (Zaman et al 2015).

One of the participants said that

"I first started taking drugs in university life. I was about 21 years old at that time. And there can be different reasons for using

drugs. Some reason is that because of students or friends who are drug users. With whom we have become accustomed or reasoned."

Similarly, another one added that

"I started drugs at the age of 19 years. And the reason for starting drugs is my university fellows. And also started taking drugs for his self-satisfaction."

Likewise, one respondent said that

"I first started taking substances at the age of 20 years. The main reason was starting drugs in university hostels is my substance addicted hostel roommates, campus friends and also bad company of my friends."

The individual first started using substances during their university periods at the age 21 years old. They accept that drug usage can have a variety of causes. One important issue highlighted is peer pressure, where university pupils or friends who take drugs contributed to their beginning. This shows that peer pressure or the need to fit in might have played important role. University life frequently introduces students to new social groups and experiences, making it susceptible period for testing drugs. Although peer pressure is noted, other motivations for drug use, such as curiosity, stress alleviation, or seeking altered states of consciousness, may also occur. According to the second statement, the individual's drug use at the age of 19 demonstrates a critical period of young adulthood when students are exposed to new adventures. As the concept of illicit substances was probably promoted by university fellows, peer influence appears to have been a major factor. This emphasizes how influential social networks may be in influencing behavior throughout this developmental stage. The assertion of seeking self-satisfaction raises the possibility that the person considered drugs to be a means of escape or self-gratification. According to the third statement, the individual initially began using substances during their university years at the age of 20. The presence of these drug-dependent roommates and the company of the university classmates who engaged in such behavior appeared to have an impact on the individual's choice to try drugs. This condition shows that peer pressure and social dynamics played an important part in their decision to start taking substances. The narrative highlights how crucial an individual's surroundings and interactions with others are in influencing their decisions about substance usage during a crucial developmental stage.

Hostel roommates and Drug Use

- The majority of substance user's students in university hostel claims that due to bad company of friend and drug addicted friends circle effect or influence the students in university hostel towards drug addiction.

Students prefer to take substances in university hostels with hostels friends or roommates because they think that if there is any emergency or an

adverse substance reaction, their close friends can handle it. Some drug-using students delegate the duty of controlling them to group members who may be newbies or people who are not now using substances. This happens when the drug-using students lose their senses. (Ahmed, et al 2020).

According to Ahmad, et al (2020) Considering the high consumption of drugs rates in university hostels, the environment of the hostel may be one of the main factors contributing to substance addiction for students who live there. In contrast to day scholars, students from various social and geographic origins live together and have greater time to socialize with one another. Students adopt adopting each other's habits while residing nearby. Students who are substance abusers or those who come from specific regions where certain substances, such as chars, are frequently used or available, start supplying/selling drugs to other hostel residents frequently. Due to their concern that purchasing or selling drugs from an unfamiliar party may be more dangerous, students only deal with other students they are familiar with. (Ahmed, et al 2020).

One of the participants said that

"Yes, because I have two roommates in the hostel room. Those who are addicted to substances. Because of this, their drugs taking friends often comes to our room and then using drugs together. Due to which I also became addicted to drugs with them."

Another said that

"Yes, the hostel roommates may influence someone's towards drugs addiction in university hostel, because I also started drug addiction in university hostel due to bad company, so they influence me."

Similarly, another one added that

"Yes, the hostel mates may influence someone's to use substance in hostel because most of our time we spend with hostel roommates. If they are drug addicted, then we will also get this bad habit from them."

Likewise, another one said that

"Obviously, hostel roommates can influence students towards substances. When roommate's friends taking drugs regularly in the hostel room than they also addicted you towards substances."

The responses indicate that most people agree that, in a university dorm environment, an individual's capacity for substance abuse can be significantly influenced by their hostel companions. The influence of peer pressure and the duration of time spent together in these settings are common themes. The first respondent focuses on personal experience when they suggest that their roommates had a negative influence on how they initially became addicted to drugs. This supports the notion that been confronted with a particular behavior can result in one adopting it, especially if it's common within one's immediate social group. The concept is endorsed by the second respondent, who emphasizes how much time was spent with fellow hostel residents. This

close closeness and continuous engagement might encourage the adoption of habits, such as drug usage, especially if others are already engaging in those activities. The provided statement emphasizes the possible impact of hostel roommates on an individual's dependency on substances. These statements all acknowledge that living close roommates who are dependent on drugs can expose a hostel student to substance usage and cause them to engage in it. The main theme across the statement that spending a lot of their time with roommates who use narcotics can enhance the risk of engaging in the same behavior due to peer pressure and the acceptance of substance use in the surrounding setting is a recurring issue throughout the discussions.

Campus Friends and Drug Use

- The majority of drug users in university hostel demonstrates that for some extent, campus friends also influence students to take substance in university hostel due to drug addicted friend in university campus.

Regarding the involvement of students in substance abuse, the social setting of a university campus is play important role. The results of this study clearly demonstrate that the availability of illicit substances on campuses with few limitations is one of the primary causes of an alarming rise in the number of student substance abusers. Senior university students who abuse drugs become an agent for the transmission of addiction to newcomers (Kuria, 1996). When new students arrive in a university campus, they begin communicating with their seniors on a regular basis to learn about the campus culture and to ask for advice on their studies. New students tend to believe that substance addiction has little to no impact on their ability to perform well on tests when they see senior students who are abusing drugs make academic gains. New students begin using drugs recreationally after being inspired by senior students (Ahmed, et al 2020).

Sometimes the modern urban lifestyle is blamed for substance abuse on university campuses. Students who abuse substances depict it as a normal part of university life. Many new students, especially those from less developed rural areas, are drawn toward substance addiction due to the easy access to substances on campus and the liberal environment without much knowledge of how drugs might damage their lives (United Nations, 2018).

One of the main contributors to drug and substance misuse was the area around the university. The institution is encircled by a lot of establishments that offer entertainment, food, services, formal hotels, saloons, and barbershops where illegal goods are offered. These locations near the university are open early every single day, according to the students. They engage in both legal and illegal activities when they sell and supply narcotics to students. The student can visit these locations whenever they like, including in the morning, evenings, between classes, and on weekends (Namada, & Karimi. 2021).

One of the major elements influencing drug and substance consumption is peer pressure. According to the World Drug Report, substance abusers encourage their friends to adopt their habit in an effort to feel accepted. In

universities and colleges, the majority of students are surrounded by friends who are experimenting substances for fun. The desire to have a unique experience drives this aspect even more. University students are typically engaged in the process of discovering new elements of their lives. (Namada, & Karimi. 2021).

One of the participants said that

"Yes, indeed, just like hostel roommates, campus friends also influence. But to a certain extent."

Another said that

"Yes, my opinion is similar like roommates or hostel friends, mean the campus friends also may influence students towards substance addiction in university hostels."

Similarly, another one added that

"Yes, campus friends can also influence students to some extent. That they start taking drugs in university."

In the provided statements, three respondents provide their perspectives on the impact of campus friends on students, particularly in relation to substance abuse. The initial response acknowledges that university friends have an impact on students, comparing this influence with that of hostel roommates. They also imply that this impact has its boundaries. The second response supports the first viewpoint, expressing out that, like hostel friends, university acquaintances might push students toward substance abuse. This respondent appears to have a stronger belief about the potential detrimental effect. The third respondent shares the previous respondents' opinions, claiming that university friends can have some influence on students and push them to start using substances. Collectively, the responses obtained from the respondents suggest that there is agreement that university mates do influence students, however the degree of this influence varies.

Role of Students' Political Societies / Federations

- Majority of substance user in university hostel are agree that affiliation with student's political society's / federations may influence someone's drug use in hostels because in political society and federation a lot of drugs addicted students are joining federation which van be a reason of spreading drugs in political society's / federations.

Affiliation in various politically and racially distinct groups inside the university campuses and his hostels may potentially be a cause of substance abuse. A new student frequently joins a certain student political organization and federation. when he first enters the unfamiliar university setting in order to connect with other students and get comfortable there. Similar to this, occasionally student political organizations and federation may plan events for their members on evenings when drugs are commonly utilized. (Ahmed, et al 2020).

Students at universities experience significant effects of drug addiction in their daily lives.

Without much resistance, drugs are freely accessible in universities, and as a form of social networking, more senior students and various student organizations frequently offer narcotics to newbies.

One of the participants said that

"Yes, I agree that in political society/ federation some students are drugs addicted which influence others students in federation to take drugs."

Another one said that

"Yes, I think the affiliation with student's political society's / federations may influence someone's drug use in hostels. If more students in this political society's / federations have drugs addicted."

Similarly, another one said that

"Yes, I think that the affiliation with student's political society's / federations have big role to influence students and spreading drugs addiction in university and his hostels."

The respondents agree that the problem of substance abuse among undergraduates can be increased by student political organizations or federations. They claim that some students in these organizations are drug users themselves, and that their behavior can cause others to become dependent on narcotics. It is believed that membership in these groups significantly contributes to the promotion of drug use, especially if a significant number of the members are already involved in drug-related activities. This viewpoint draws attention to how these connections may help spread drug addiction among students at the university and in its hostels.

- Others students says that there is no such evidence that political society's / federations spreading drugs in university hostels.

One of the participants said that

"No, I don't think so that student's society or federation can spread drugs in university hostel or other words, they have no role..."

The responses from the respondents suggest mistrust about the notion that student communities or federations contribute to the increasing incidence of substance abuse in university hostels. Both responds seem to be claiming that these organizations have no impact on helping students to get start drug addiction in university hostel.

Role of Hostel Wardens/ Administration Effectiveness

- Majority of substance user in university hostel are agree that supervision and monitoring of hostel warden can reduce drugs in university hostels because all the power and arrangement of the university hostel are in the hands of hostels, if they strictly monitor the students than it should be reduce. Hostel warden should control the supply of drugs into hostel, inform university authorities and arrest the drugs mafia from outside or

inside of the hostels through police and proper checked the outsider or day scholar students who come to meet.

On university grounds, narcotics are widely accessible due to a lack of supervision and monitoring of warden and surveillance systems and occasionally the cooperation of academic officials. In universities, drug sales are frequently conducted by students themselves (Ahmed, et al. 2020).

The hostel warden must develop strategies or mechanism for addressing peer pressure among students to reduce the situations of narcotics and substance addiction in university hostels. The university authority and warden needs to partner with parents and housing providers around the campus to tighten the rule regulation to reduce the drug ratio in university and his hostels. The government should severely enforce its existing regulations and counseling education should be provided on campuses to rehabilitate those who have previously been involved in the practice (Namada, & Karimi, 2021).

Another important determinant in substance use was university hostels where university students lived. Established that a large number of students living in campus hostels consume narcotics and other substances frequently. In contrast to the second-largest group of students, who lived with their parents, this group of students admitted to abusing alcohol and other substances, while university hostels residents reported the least amount of drug and substance misuse. This happened as a result of the fact that private hostels wardens outside of university do not adhere to the same severe laws and regulations regarding narcotics and substance misuse compared to internal university hostels. These students are able to exercise their freedom in the use and misuse of narcotics and other substances because landlords prevent the risk of losing their tenants by enforcing rigorous rules and regulations on them (Namada, & Karimi, 2021).

One of the participants said that

"Yes, the supervision and monitoring of hostel warden can reduce drugs that he strictly announces in hostel no one should be allowed to use drug in hostel and if anyone doing so, he will be arrest by police."

Another one said that

"Yes, hostels warden can reduce the ratio of drugs addiction in university hostel due to proper checking of students and hostel rooms and also monitor and supervised day scholar students who come to meet the students of the hostel"

Similarly, another participant added that

"Yes, all the powers and arrangements of the hostel are at the discretion of the hostel wardens. Therefore, if they strictly supervised and monitor students in hostel. So drugs can be reduced in the hostel."

The statements highlight the concept that dormitory wardens may substantially decrease substance abuse among university hostel students by

providing efficient supervision and monitoring. The first notion suggests enforcing a strict no-drug policy with the possibility of arresting offenders by the police. The second statement emphasizes ensuring and keeping all hostel students and monitor his rooms, even day scholars who come to meet and staying at the hostel. According to the statement, the wardens of the hostel have a lot of power and influence on how things are done and by whom. They are able to judge various aspects of hostel life due to their discretion. The inference is that drug use and availability within the dormitory may potentially be reduced by closely overseeing and monitoring pupils. This viewpoint makes the assumption that the wardens' greater watchfulness may discourage or stop pupils from participating in drug-related activities. Although stringent regulations and the fear of police engagement may stop some students from using substances, determined users may not be discouraged.

Ineffectiveness

- Only one drug user in university hostel are said that in university hostel warden can't stop students from taking drug addiction in hostels.

One of the participants said that

"No. Not at all. I don't agree with that. Because if hostel warden tries millions of times. So the students will arrange drugs for themselves from outside."

The statement expresses disagreement to the notion that strict rules implemented by a hostel warden may successfully stop students from acquiring narcotics. The perspective of the respondent implies reservations about the effectiveness of such controls. The implication is that despite the warden's attempts, pupils are resourceful enough to obtain narcotics from outside sources. The statement emphasizes how simple it is for outside sources to ignore internal rules. It could reflect a lack of trust in the capacity of adults to exert complete control over kids' behavior. The remark prompts questions regarding the probable inefficiency of a purely restrictive strategy for dealing with drug-related issues. The statement that stringent supervision by a hostel warden may effectively ban students from acquiring narcotics is denied by the assertion. The argument being claimed is that despite the warden's best efforts to prevent drug use on hostel grounds, students would still find out new ways to get narcotics from outside sources.

Conclusion

Influences of hostel roommates towards substance addiction

In conclusion, the majority user's perspective on narcotics and substance abuse among respondents emphasizes the significance of the influence that roommates at a university hostel might have on an individual's tendency for substance addiction. The frequent interactions show that living close to drug addicted friends and interacting frequently might encourage the adoption of certain habits, like drug usage, especially when those behaviors are already prominent in the immediate social circle. The concept that roommates can significantly influence a hostel student's tendencies towards using substances

is further strengthened by a combination of perspectives on the influence of peer pressure and the influence of an environment where substance use is accepted. These results make it essential for universities and his hostels administration to think about rules that foster a positive living environment in hostels. In order to reduce the possibly harmful influences in hostels that can result in substance misuse, it is important to promote healthy peer interactions, awareness campaigns, and support networks in university hostels.

Influences of campus friends towards substance addiction

In conclusion: There is a clear consensus among the respondents based on their responses regarding the influence university friends on students, particularly with regard to the problem of substance addiction. All of the respondents agree that their university buddies can have an impact on students in different ways, and they compare these influences to those of hostel roommates. The degree of influence that respondents assign to their university mates, however, varies significantly. Overall, these responses collectively affirm that university friends play a role in shaping students' behaviors, including those related to substance abuse, but the extent and nature of this influence can vary significantly from one individual to another. It's important to recognize that peer influence in a university setting is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that can be influenced by various factors, including personal choices, social dynamics, and individual resilience.

Students' Political Societies / Federations

In conclusion, the perspective of the respondents, clarifies concerns about the possible impact of student political organizations or federations in increasing substance misuse problems among university hostel students. They believe that certain members of these groups may use substances, possibly persuading others to take the same drugs. It is significant to highlight that the respondent's express uncertainty about the extent to which these organizations' influence on the encouragement of drug addiction in university hostels.

Influence of Hostel Wardens and Drug Use

In conclusion, the information highlights the concept that by providing effective supervision and monitoring, hostel wardens may significantly reduce drug misuse among university hostel students. A powerful no-drug policy must be enforced by the hostel warden, and offenders may be arrested by the police. Even day scholars who come to the hostel to meet and remain there are under the close surveillance of the hostel warden, and also checked their rooms.

Recommendations

- Implement strict entry policies and security measures to prevent unauthorized individuals from entering the hostel premises. Ensure that only registered residents and approved guests are allowed in.

- Conduct random room inspections to check for any signs of drug use. Make residents aware of these inspections to deter them from breaking the rules.
Provide educational program and awareness campaigns about the risks and consequences of drug use. Encourage residents to attend workshops and discussions on the drug use in hostels.
- Established clear and well communicated rules regarding drug use in university hostels. Outline the consequences for those who violate these rules, including potential eviction.

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