

**PREVALENCE, CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ADDICTION
AMONG REGULAR STUDENTS IN ST MARY UNIVERSITY ADDIS
ABABA 2023**

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An assessment of the prevalence, cause and consequence of drug addiction among regular students in st mary university.

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Abstract

This research focused on explaining the prevalence, cause and consequences of drug addiction on the academic performance and social relation of st mary university regular students 2023. The research used both qualitative and quantitative research methodology (mixed research approach). Questionnaire was used as quantitative data gathering which include open and close ended questions and was analyzed and interpreted by descriptive statics .qualitative data was collected through key informant interview by preparing semi structured interview guide line and the interview was analyzed by thematic explanation. The sampling techniques that were used in the research are non-probability sampling technique. From it the researchers used purposive and snow ball sampling technique. By using snow ball and purposive sampling total of 42 participants were engaged in the research. The study design that was used in this research is descriptive cross sectional design. The major finding of this study shows that the prevalence rate of drug addiction is approximately high in the university. Most of the addicted students are male, their age is between 22-24, they are 4th year students and they live with their parents. According to the finding of the study the causes for drug addiction include depression students who are depressed use drugs to dull their pain and want to alter their mood, the easy availability of drugs in the campus and influence of parents and friends who use drugs, peer pressure and other factors like separation from the person they love and feeling hopeful are contributing factors for drug addiction. The consequence of drug addiction on the academic performance of students include missing of class, unable to concentrate and giving less time for study leading to low grades and some students being in warning. The findings of the study shows that having bad relationship with parents and friends, being unable to communicate and have a good relationship with their class mates and lectures, not participating and not even considering to participate in different social events are the consequence of drug addiction in the social relationship of the students. The research recommends establishing rehabilitation centers suitable for young adults, encouraging depressed students to go to psychiatry, taking harsh punishments on students who use drugs and sell drugs inside of the campus, building recreational places around the University for Students to spend time.

Key words: drug, addiction, students, prevalence, cause, consequence

Acronym

A.A: Addis Ababa

WHO: World health organization

UN: United nation

St mary: saint mary

NDLEA: Nigerian National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

PAS: psycho active substances

GPA: grade point average

Table contents

Contents

Chapter one	1
1. Introduction	1
Back ground of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	3
1.3objective of the study	5
1.3.1General objective	5
1.3.2 Specific objectives	5
1.4 Research Question	5
1.5 significance of the study	6
1.6 justification of the study	6
1.7 scope of the study	6
1.8 Limitation of the study	6
1.9Operational definition	7
Chapter two	8
2. Review of related literature	8
2.1Definition of drug addiction	8
2.2 prevalence rate of drug addiction	8
2.3 Causes of drug addiction	10
2.3.1 Peer pressure	10
2.3.2Depression:	11
2.3.3 Genetic factor:	11
2.3.4Mental Health:	11
2.3.5 Other factors	11
2.4 Effects of drug addiction on academic performance	12
2.5Effects of drug addiction on social relation (interaction)	13
2.6sociological theories about drug addiction	13
2.6.1 Functionalist theory	13
2.6.2 Conflict theory	13
2.6.3 Interactionist theory	14
2.7 conceptual frame work	14

Chapter Three	15
3Research methodology	15
3.1Description of Study area	15
3.2Research approach	15
3.3 Study design	16
3.4.1 Primary sources	16
3.4.2 Secondary sources	16
3.5methods of data collection	16
3.5.1 Key informant Interview	16
3.5.2 Questionnaire	16
3.6.1 Sampling technique	17
3.6.2 Target population	17
3.6.3 Sample size	17
3.7 Methods of data presentation analysis and interpretation	17
3.8Data quality control mechanism	17
3.9 Ethical consideration	18
CHAPTER FOUR	19
4.1Data analysis and interpretation	19
4.2 Introduction	19
4.8 key informant interview analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.8.1 The prevalence of drug addiction in general	34
Chapter five	35
5.1 Conclusion and Recommendation	35
5.2 Conclusion	35
5.3 Recommendation	36
References	37
Appendix	42

List of tables

Table 1 demographic characteristics of the respondents	19
Table 2 kinds of drugs used frequently.....	20
Table 3 access of money to buy drugs	21
Table 4 perspectives about future life.....	21
Table 5 The cause to start using drugs.....	23
Table 6 Reason to use drugs currently	23
Table 7 the easy availability of drug in the campus a cause for drug addiction	24
Table 8 the use of drugs by parents and friends.....	25
Table 9 influence of parents and friends to use drugs	25
Table 10 missing of class.....	26
Table 11 effect of absence from class in grade.....	26
Table 12 using drug a barrier for study.....	27
Table 13effect of drug addiction in grade.....	28
Table 14 getting in trouble in the university because of drugs	30
Table 15 relationship with family and friends	30
Table 16 drug addiction being a cause for bad relationship with parents and friends.....	31
Table 17participation in different social events.....	32
Table 18 relationship with class mates	33

Chapter one

1. Introduction

Back ground of the study

Drug addiction is one of the most undeniable biological, psychological and social problems that can weaken the basis of the individual, family, social, and cultural life of a person and society and make it collapse (Teddile, 2007). Use of drugs such as alcohol, khat and tobacco has become one of the rising major social and economic problems worldwide (Odejide, 2016).

Students make up a substantial population of drug users and are known to use illicit substances as aid in academic efficiency, to cope with their difficult circumstances, for recreation, and to add excitement (Zaman M., Razzaq M, et al. 2015). Alcohol consumption and the use of substances like heroin, marijuana and cannabis is dramatically increasing among university students both in developing and developed countries (Al’Absi, M, Khalil et al., 2013). Substance misuse and associated adverse health and social consequences are a universal problem affecting humanity. Most people start using substances at a young age, specifically during late teenage years usually when joining college. Rohde and colleagues demonstrate that substance use during teenage years is “associated with numerous functioning difficulties at age 30, some of which appear to be related to recurrent substance use disorder, co-morbid adolescent disorders, or functioning problems already evident in adolescence (Brand M., 2014)” University students constitute a high-risk group for engaging in risky behaviors, such as smoking, heavy alcohol drinking and illicit substance use. Several factors contribute to the initiation of substance use by college students. Peer influence is reported to be one of the major contributing factors for use by college students newly gained freedom is also reported to be an important factor. A third factor is the stress experienced by students as they try to cope with their new environment, which predisposes them to substance use and other risky behaviors (Klucken T,2016).

Globally drug addiction among the youth population is increasing and is a big concern. In Turkey; 24.8% of students regularly smoke cigarettes, 37.8% drunk alcohol occasionally, and by 8.1% of students in a regular basis. Other similar studies in Iran reported the use of a substance (alcohol, cigarettes, and water pipes) by students (22% male and 8% female medical students). About one-third of full-time undergraduate college students in the United States drink excessively, which

includes heavy drinking and binge drinking (as defined by four or more drinks on a single occasion for females and five or more for males (Berenson., 2019). Annually, more than 1,500 students die from alcohol-related consequences, and hundreds of thousands experience alcohol poisoning and/or non-fatal injuries Harm to others in the form of assaults, impaired driving, and damage to community property are highly prevalent as well(Berenson., 2019). Only 60% of college students will graduate without dropping out. Leaders in higher education increasingly recognize the contribution of substance use issues to academic disengagement and dropout rates(Marta Zamroziewicz, et al.,2017) .Not only have multiple studies demonstrated that substance use during college can compromise health and safety, there is ample evidence that it strongly correlates with diminished cognitive ability, critical thinking, academic performance, and with limited likelihood of employment post-college(Alecia D. Dager, et al., 2018) .

Africa occupies second position worldwide in the trafficking and consumption of illegal drugs (Ndinda, 2013). The use of alcohol was 38.7%, tobacco smoking 30%, and cannabis was 8.4% in South Africa. Substance use survey in Sudan reported an overall prevalence of substance use as 31%.The study reported current prevalence of tobacco, cannabis, cocaine, and heroin use at 13.7%, 4.9%, 0.7%, and 0.5% respectively. Being a male student was the principal predictor for substance use (Osman t et al., 2016). Lifetime prevalence rate of any substance use in Kenya was reported as 69.8% for alcohol, 51.9% for cigarette, 42.8% for cannabis, and 2% for cocaine). Males having statistically significantly higher rates than females (Atwoli L .,2011).

In Ethiopia, the drugs most commonly misused are alcohol, khat and tobacco. Cannabis is becoming more common in urban areas, of the young segment of the Ethiopian population, college and university students are the most at risk of using alcohol and other drugs such as khat and tobacco (kebede Y.,2012). Among some studies done in Ethiopian universities and colleges, a study in Axum University showed a lifetime prevalence of khat chewing 28.7%, alcohol drinking 34.5%, and cigarette smoking is 9.5%(M. Gebreslassie, et al.,2013) study in Debre Markos, Northern Ethiopia, found the prevalence of substance use to be 14.1%(T. Aklog, et al 2013). A study done among college students In Northwest Ethiopia revealed a prevalence of 13.1%for cigarette smoking and 26.7%for khat chewing (Y. Kebede, et al.,2012). A study in Addis Ababa University showed that 31.4% prevalence of alcohol drinking, khat chewing 14.1%,smoking cigarette 8.7% (W. Deressa et al., 2011).A study in Jimma University showed prevalence of khat chewing, cigarette smoking, and alcohol intake to be 33.1%, 21.3%, and 36.4%, respectively

(K.Meressa et al., 2019).For instance, six percent of students at Hawassa University reported that they have been engaged in unprotected sex following substance abuse (Kassa et al., 2014), 8.2% of Jigjiga University students' respondents were drunk and 10.9% chewed khat during their last sexual engagement (Mavhandu-Mudzusi & Asgedom, 2016). And in our study we want to focus on both licit and illicit drugs since university students use both of them.

In st mary university which is one of private universities in Ethiopia The researchers observed different types of problems by preliminary observation. Students miss class especially in the afternoon because it is their time to take drugs, commit crimes, are not socially involved in the university and prefer to be alone.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Drug addiction has always been a serious problem all over the world. And nowadays it's becoming a major problem in the youth generation specially university students of developing countries like Ethiopia. And students of private universities are at high risk for this problem since they have more access for the drugs. Drug addiction have many consequences on the academic performance and also the social life of university students like less cognitive capacity, low academic performance, low GPA, missing class, dropping out. And problems in their social life like stealing, engaging in criminal and violent activities, not respecting the norms and values of the society.so that a research has to be done because of all this consequences to the individual and also the society (Abebe, D.,2015).

As the researchers tried to observe different researches what the researchers found was that there are different researches about drug addiction which are done in Europe and USA even it is better in other African countries but in Ethiopia the researchers are not saying there is no research at all but the researches that are found are not enough and many of them focus on students that are in secondary school. The researchers found some researches that are done in public universities but it was hard for us to find researches done in private university students specifically St. Mary university. So that the researchers wanted to conduct the research in private universities of Addis Ababa. And why the researchers want to conduct the research in this specific area is because the researchers observed different types of problems in the campus because of drugs and wanted to conduct a research in order to fix those problems as much as possible. The other most important reason to conduct this research is the methodology of the researches the researchers found are more quantitative which may neglect the views and opinions of individuals in specific issues and the

researchers believe that in topics like drug addiction it is better to use mixed research method because it is hard to conduct a research in this topic only using quantitative methodology a qualitative methodology also needed. Among few of the researches identified is the one conducted on students of Ethiopian university which focus on the causes of drug use on the students (Tsegay et al., 2013) however the research fails to conduct the effects of drug addiction on their academic performances and their social life the result of the research is “The overall prevalence of substance abuse was 14.1 %. The commonly abused substances were alcohol 13.4 %, khat 7.8 %, and cigarette 5.4 %. Sex [AOR, 95% CI; 3.550 (1.451, 8.685)], peer pressure [AOR, 95% CI 3.405 (1.047, 11.076)], availability of the drugs [AOR, 95% CI 3.394 (1.677, 6.868)], family drug use [AOR, 95% CI; 2.698 (1.337, 5.443)], personal pleasure [AOR, 95% CI 3.346 (1.315, 8.512)] and academic dissatisfaction [AOR, 95% CI 2.739(1.253, 5.985)] were found to be significantly associated with students to abuse substances.” The other research which is identified is (wagari et al., 2011) the research focuses on the prevalence of drug addiction and only in one cause which is peer pressure. The research fails to conduct the effects of drug addiction on academic performance and social life of students and also it fails to conduct other causes of drug addiction. The result of this research is “In the last 12 months, alcohol was consumed by 22% (25% males vs. 14% females, $p = 0.002$) and khat use was reported by 7% (9% males vs. 1.5% females, $p < 0.001$) of the students. About 9% of the respondents (10.6% males vs. 4.6% females, $p = 0.014$) reported ever use of cigarette smoking, and 1.8% were found to be current smokers. Using multiple logistic regression models, being male was strongly associated with alcohol use in the last 12 months (adjusted OR = 2.14, 95% CI = 1.22-3.76). Students whose friends currently consume alcohol were more likely to consume alcohol (adjusted OR = 2.47, 95% CI = 1.50-4.08) and whose friends’ use tobacco more likely to smoke (adjusted OR = 3.89, 95% CI = 1.83-8.30). Khat use within the past 12 months was strongly and positively associated with alcohol consumption (adjusted OR = 15.11, 95% CI = 4.24-53.91). Similarly, ever use of cigarette was also significantly associated with alcohol consumption (adjusted OR = 8.65, 95% CI = 3.48-21.50s” the third research which is identified is (kassa et al.,2014) the research focuses on the prevalence rate of drug addiction and the causes of drug addiction but it fails to conduct the effect of drug addiction on the academic performance and social relation of students like the other two researches the result of this research is “ Lifetime, past 12 months, and current prevalence rate for overall PAS were 53.6%, 45.7%, and 35.5% Respectively. The study depicted that in the past 12 months of the study

period 40.8% used alcohol, 20.3% chewed khat, 11.9% smoked cigarettes, and 0.9% used marijuana. The prevalence of other illicit PASs such as Ecstasy, lysergic diethylamide (LSD), cocaine, crack, heroin, solvents or inhalants and un-prescribed psycho active medications was found zero percent (0%). Having family members who used PAS, peer influence, being male, and living alone during school age were found to be positively associated with overall PAS use in the past 12 months”. Therefore the aim of this study will be to assess the causes and consequences of drug addiction on the academic performance and social relation of students in private university students in Addis Ababa St. Mary university regular students. This research will tend to fill the methodological gap most researches used quantitative research approach but this research will use mixed research approach. The other gap this research is going to fill is most researches focus on the causes of drug addiction but this research will focus both on the cause and consequence of drug addiction. And also this research will fill the place gap sufficient researches are not done in st mary university about drug addiction.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the prevalence, causes and consequence of drug addiction on the academic performance and social relation among St. Mary university regular addicted students Addis Ababa 2023.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

This research was tend to achieve the following specific objectives

- To assess the prevalence rate of drug addiction among st. mary regular students.
- To assess the causes of drug addiction among St.mary regular students.
- To assess the effect of drug addiction on the academic performance of St.mary regular students.
- To assess the impacts of drug addiction on the social relation of St.mary regular students.

1.4 Research Question

- 1) What is the prevalence rate of drug addiction among st.mary university regular students?
- 2) What are the causes of drug addiction among St.mary regular students?
- 3) What are the effects of drug addiction on the academic performance of St.mary regular

Students?

4) What are the impacts of drug addiction on the social relation of St.mary regular Students?

1.5 significance of the study

At the end of the study this research will have different importance.it will serve as baseline information for the stakeholders specifically the university administration to know the causes of the problem and propose strategies for intervention to control and prevent drug addiction by private university regular students. This study will focus on the prevalence, causes and consequences of drug addiction in the academic performance and social relation among private university students, the result of this study will provide insight for further study in this area for other researchers who are interested to work in relation to this issue.

1.6 justification of the study

The reason the researchers want to conduct this research in this specific area is on august 3 TIKVAH ETHIOPIA reported in its telegram page a murder scene that occurred in the university by one of the university's student. And as the researchers heard from friends who were in the place where the murder occurred the guy who committed the crime were in drugs and doesn't know what he was doing. This issue catch the researcher's eyes and the researchers believed that a research needs to be done in this specific area because the issue is getting serious and also is taking life of a student. The other reason is the researchers know peoples from this specific area who can give information.

1.7 scope of the study

This study was mainly focused on assessing the prevalence, causes of drug addiction and its consequences on the academic performance and the social relation of private university regular addicted students by using mixed research approach in Addis Ababa St.mary University 2023.

1.8 Limitation of the study

The researchers have faced different problems through the process of conducting this research. The major problem was the researcher's lack of skill to conduct, lack of enough time and experience to collect data and to prepare the study. And the other major problem was the absence of the school administrators like the school academic director heads of some departments because it was holiday season and because of that the researchers were not able to interview the intended

key informants. And some respondents did not respond for the open ended questions. However the researchers tried to conduct an effective research paper.

1.9 Operational definition

Drug: a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.

Addiction: the fact or condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity.

Drug addiction: is a disease that affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medicine.

Licit drug: drugs which are legal and not forbidden by the law.

Illicit drugs: drugs that have been prohibited under international drug control treaties.

Social relation: is any voluntary or involuntary interpersonal relationship between two or more individuals within and/or between groups.

Preliminary observation: viewing something before a more important action or event

Chapter two

2. Review of related literature

2.1 Definition of drug addiction

Addiction is a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry. Addiction affects neurotransmission and interactions within reward structures of the brain, including the nucleus accumbens, anterior cingulate cortex, basal forebrain and amygdala, such that motivational hierarchies are altered and addictive behaviors, which may or may not include alcohol and other drug use, supplant healthy, self-care related behaviors. Addiction also affects neurotransmission and interactions between cortical and hippocampal circuits and brain reward structures, such that the memory of previous exposures to rewards (such as food, sex, alcohol and other drugs) leads to a biological and behavioral response to external cues, in turn triggering craving and/or engagement in addictive behaviors (Kristy B,2017).

Addiction is characterized by: Inability to consistently Abstain ,Impairment in Behavioral control, Craving; or increased “hunger” for drugs or rewarding experiences, Diminished recognition of significant problems with one’s behaviors and Interpersonal relationships; and a dysfunctional Emotional response. And also Addiction has four stages as (Kelley, A. E. 2014). states it Stage one Misuse of substances like Emotional and mental addiction, Feels the need comfort or excitement from the drug and becomes uncomfortable without it, Begins to experience negative effects in their relationships, health and work Stage two Abuse of drugs Change in dealing with life and personal relationships, Craving for abused drugs develops, Legal consequences, Makes excuses for drug use/hides abuse Stage three Dependency: Tolerance is developed, Mind and body becomes used to the drugs and needs more for the same relief/high, Abuser withdraws further from their beloveds, Makes excuses, minimizes problems and blame others Stage four Final: stage of addiction Physical symptoms when withdrawing, Tolerance now means the abuser needs to drink or use more stronger drugs to not only get high but also to prevent withdrawal, Physical and mental health deteriorates, Personal relationships and finance deteriorates (Kelley, A. E. 2014).

2.2 prevalence rate of drug addiction

Ethiopian national survey on risk factors for non-communicable disease reported that 4.2% of the survey participants were current (30 days) smokers. Only 3.1% young people aged 15–29 are current cigarette smokers. The survey revealed that, over all, mean age of smoking started among

smokers was 21 years (Astatkie A, et al 2015). With regard to alcohol consumption, nearly 41% had consumed alcohol during the past 30 days prior to the survey. About 36.6% of young people aged 15–29 years are current alcohol users. The proportion of men who consumed alcohol (46.6%) was higher than that of women (33.5%). The survey also reported that 16% of respondents were current khat chewers and 7% of current khat chewers drank alcohol while using khat . Of the young segment of the Ethiopian population, college and university students are at risk of such problems such as alcohol, khat and tobacco abuse(Astatkie A, et al 2015).. The lifetime prevalence of alcohol drinking, khat chewing, and cigarette smoking among Axum university students were 34.5%, 28.7% and 9.5% respectively. Similarly, the current prevalence of khat chewing, alcohol drinking and cigarette smoking were 27.9%, 32.8% and 9.3% respectively. The commonest reasons for khat, alcohol and cigarette using were to keep alert while reading, for relaxation and to relief stress respectively. Having peer friends who chew khat and family members who use alcohol were strongly associated with substance use (Gebreslassie M, et al 2013).

A study among Hawassa university students reported lifetime and last 30 days substance use prevalence of 53. 6% and 35.5% respectively. The rate of poly drug use (two or more PASs) was 18.3% (Kassa A et al ,2014). Another study in the same university reported current (last 30 days) prevalence of khat chewing at 11.1% (Astatkie A, et al 2015). The study also showed living off-campus in rented houses and having friends who chew khat were found to significantly increase the odds of current regular khat use.

A study among Bahirdar University students reported twelve month and one month khat use of 12.7% and 7.7% respectively. Male students were more likely to chew khat in the current academic year as compared to female students. Students who live in off campus housing, have close friends who are khat chewers and family history of khat chewing were more likely to chew khat than their Counterparts (Ewenat Gebrehanna E, et al 2014). Other similar studies conducted in different Ethiopian Universities also reported students' alcohol consumption rate ranging from 17% to 36%, Khat chewing from 7% to 33%, and smoking from 9% to 21% . In general, the above studies indicated that substance use behavior and its risk factors varies across different universities. Production and customization of substances, especially Khat, by the nearby community may also greatly affect students' utilization of substances. Majority of researches among the Ethiopian universities were done on alcohol, khat and cigarette leaving the illicit drugs like cannabis and cocaine. Therefore, having the above reports of substance use in different senior Ethiopian

universities, it is vital to assess the prevalence and predictors of licit and illicit drug use among the newly established universities like Debre Berhan University (Kalayu M 2019).

2.3 Causes of drug addiction

According to the declaration on the elimination of Drug abuse adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December, 1993, Drug abuse is majorly caused by lack of personal contentment or satisfaction in life. Once an individual becomes over powered with feelings of worthlessness and suffer from withdrawal syndrome, isolating themselves from friends, families and generally the public. The individual compares themselves with other leading to depression, negative attitude towards school, increased rate of absenteeism and poor performance in every area of their life(Larimer, M. E.,2015).

Social pressure, the need to fit into particular social groups and attainment of a temporary “high” or pleasure also surfaces as a causes of drug addiction Emotional state, high levels of stress, anxiety or emotional pain can lead some people to abuse drugs to block out the turmoil. During the examination periods, learners tend to be in too much pressure as they fell bombarded with a huge amount of work load thus needed a leeway or an ease to relieve this pressure, and make them feel relaxed. This in turn pushes them to indulge in abusing drugs, thereby feeling a temporary case or a temporary “high” once it wears off, the pressure they initially felt comes rushing back putting the user in a worse situation than before, this thus turns out to be a vicious cycle of high moments and low moments once the effects wear off (Larimer, M. E., 2015).

Additionally, student also use alcohols and drugs as act by either depressing or stimulating the central nervous system, which seems to provide people with predictable and effective way to change how they feel. Environment can also cause for drug abuse. The high prevalence of alcohol and drug uses in college and university students related availability of such drug surrounding campus compound. Students can easily get alcohol and of their interest without much effort in front of their campus (Osman et al 2016). The common causes of drug addiction are: - peer pressure, depression, genetic related factors, psychological factor and environmental factors as found by the finding of different studies (Aklog, T. Tiruneh, G Tsegaaye 2013).

2.3.1 Peer pressure

In this respect adolescents are particularly vulnerable because of the strong influence of peer pressure. Teens are more likely than adults to engage in risky or daring behaviors to impress their friends and express their independence from parental and social rules. Youth associates with

different types of people otherwise known as friends, through the pressure from these friends, a child tends to have a taste of these drugs and once this is done, they continue to take it and get addicted to it in the long run (Young, M.M., 2019).

2.3.2 Depression:

Another primary cause of drug abuse is depression. When certain things happen to someone that are considered very sad and disheartening, the person starts thinking of the best way to become happy once more; hence the use of hard drugs comes in. This later on turns to a habit, hence drug abuse.

2.3.3 Genetic factor:

A genetic cause of drug addiction appears to involve multiple gene sequences and science has not yet been able to pinpoint all the genes involved. However, it is known some genes like those involved in brain receptor of nicotine, contribute to the cause of drug addiction (www.mayoclinic.com health drug addiction, Ds 00183).

2.3.4 Mental Health:

Numerous studies have investigated the influence of psychological distress and psychiatric disorders on adolescent alcohol and drug use. Psychological distress, including low self-esteem and depressions contribute to the initiation and maintenance of drug use. Evidences are found for higher rates of psychopathology among drug users compared with non-users (Osman et al 2016).

2.3.5 Other factors

that can contribute to the appearance of addiction as (Kristy B,2017), states it include: The presence of an underlying biological deficit in the function of reward circuits, such that drugs and behaviors which enhance reward function are preferred and sought as reinforces;The repeated engagement in drug use or other addictive behaviors, causing neuroadaptation in motivational circuitry leading to impaired control over further drug use or engagement in addictive behaviors; Cognitive and affective distortions, which impair perceptions and compromise the ability to deal with feelings, resulting in significant self-deception; Disruption of healthy social supports and problems in interpersonal relationships which impact the development or impact of resiliencies; Exposure to trauma or stressors that overwhelm an individual's coping abilities; Distortion in meaning, purpose and values that guide attitudes, thinking and behavior; Distortions in a person's connection with self, with others and with the transcendent (referred to as God by many, the Higher Power by 12-steps groups, or higher consciousness by others)The presence of co-occurring

psychiatric disorders in persons who engage in Substance use or other addictive behaviors. *To feel good*. Most abused drugs produce intense feelings of pleasure(Kristy B,2017).This initial sensation of euphoria is followed by other effects, which differ with the type of drug used. For example, with stimulants such as cocaine, the “high” is followed by feelings of power, self-confidence, and increased energy. In contrast, the euphoria caused by opiates such as heroin is followed by feelings of relaxation and satisfaction *To feel better*. Some people who suffer from social anxiety, stress-related disorders, begin abusing drugs in an attempt to lessen feelings of distress. Stress can play a major role in beginning drug use, continuing drug abuse, or relapse in patients recovering from addiction. *To do better*. Some people feel pressure to chemically enhance or improve their cognitive or athletic performance, which can play a role in initial experimentation and continued abuse of drugs such as prescription stimulants or anabolic/androgenic steroids (Kristy B,2017). Another major cause of drug abuse is said to be the rate of unemployment among the youth. Furthermore, drugs can be said to be abused when youth do not keep to the prescribed dosage and a continuous use of a particular drug for a long time without doctor’s approval. This kind of abuse is associated with soft drugs(Kristy B,2017).

2.4 Effects of drug addiction on academic performance

Many studies have shown that high academic achievement is associated with Lower levels of substance abuse. Thus relationship may seem obvious because, a student who abuses alcohol and other drugs will have less time and less cognitive capacity to devote to his or her studies.

The academic achievement of students and the time given for the study are dependent and there is a perfect association between them. When students waste more time in reading academic materials, there the achievement becomes good as well. However, spending countless hours in addiction, failing to perform academic tasks well, social and spiritual responsibilities, and isolation are good indicative behaviors of addiction associated with poor academic performance. The status of using stimulants and academic achievement are dependent. Using stimulants have adverse effect on the academic performance of the students. In line with the present study, other similar studies reported the status of using the substance and its association with mental distress and negative effects on academic performance (Lee, YO, 2014).

The finding of different studies show that, declining grades, absenteeism from class, and increased potential for dropping out of university are problems associated with adolescent alcohol and drug use Additionally, low level of commitment to education and higher absence rate appear to be

alcohol and drug use among adolescents in university and college, Cognitive and behavioral problems experienced by alcohol and drug using youth may interfere with their academic performance and also present obstacles to learning for their classmates (Abebe, D., 2015).

2.5 Effects of drug addiction on social relation (interaction)

The drug users are generally not going to be liked by their surroundings. Because drug users tend to be perceived as people who have bad behavior. So drug users will be ostracized by the neighborhoods where he lived the subsequent impact of drug abuse is a hassle surrounding people. And even family will join the bear the brunt of his deeds. The family will join the bear the shame and scorn from people who didn't like the things that smelled of drugs (Ali M., et al 2014). In addition to personal hardships, the abuse of drug by university students may results in family crises and jeopardizes many aspects of family life, sometimes resulting in family dysfunction (kamande, 2012). As (Ali M., et al 2014) states it drug addiction has the following effects Relationships with family, friends and teachers, as well as the environment are compromised, Disturbing public order, always avoid contact with other people, Feel excluded or withdrew from the positive environment, is not concerned with the existing norms and values, have sex freely, perform acts of violence, whether physical, psychological or sexual, stealing.

2.6 sociological theories about drug addiction

2.6.1 Functionalist theory

Functionalists argue that society provides us with norms or guidelines on drug use. In addition, society provide norms regarding the excessive use of drugs, for example college students share the precipitation that excessive college drinking is cultural norms (butler,2013) draining is determinate by and is product of the college environment. Unlike alcoholics, college student are able to turn there wiliness to binge drink on and off depend on their circumstances (A, Brower, 2002).

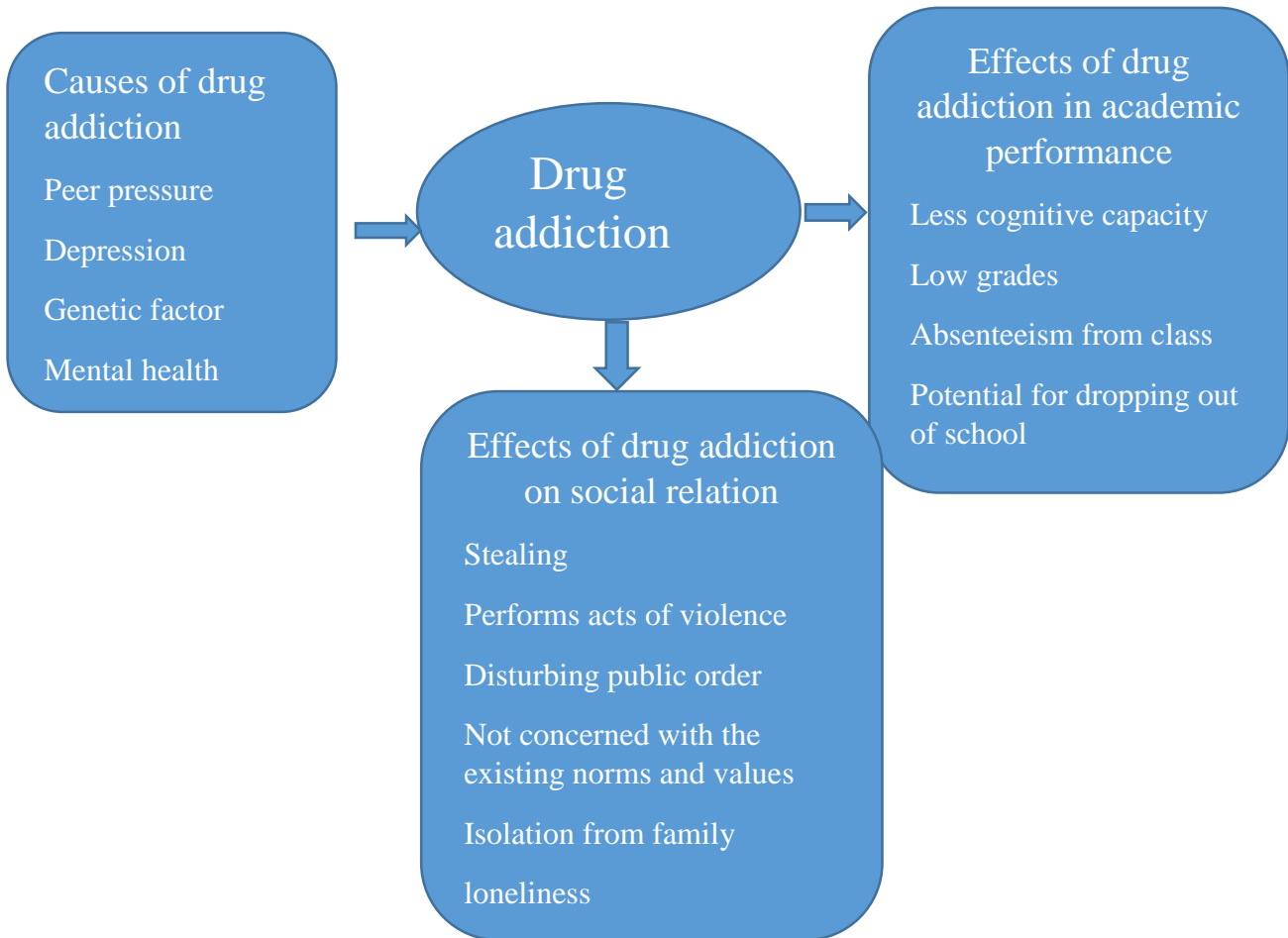
2.6.2 Conflict theory

Conflict theorists argued that intentional decagon have been made over which drug are illegal and which ones are not. Powerful political and business interest groups are able to manipulate our images of drugs and their users (k, Beckett, 2015).Society of much more willing to Condon the punishment of poor women of color who fail to meet the middle class ideal of motherhood. African American women are about ten times more likely than other woman to be reported to civil authorities for drug use (Roberts, 2011).

2.6.3 Interactionist theory

Deviant behavior such as drug abuse is learned through others. Differential association theory explain how use learn specific behaviors and norms from the group we have contact with others (Sutherland, 2009).Alcohol abuse and its related problems are not entirely objective phenomena, they also involves interpretation and stigmatization of deviant behavior (antell, 2001).

2.7 conceptual frame work



This figure shows the causes and consequences of drug addiction on the academic performance and social interaction of drug addict students .and it is developed by the researchers in 2023.

Chapter Three

3Research methodology

3.1Description of Study area

St. Mary University is established in 1998, is an Ethiopian institution of higher learning located in the capital Addis Ababa. After fifteen years of service as a collage first and a university collage since 2008, it earned university status from the Ethiopian ministry of education in September 2013. The university has four campuses in Addis Ababa 13 distance education regional centers, and 160 coordination offices throughout the country. It has 200 full time academic staff and 1000 employees it caters to the needs of six thousand students enrolled in distance education program and two thousand students in graduate programs. In the conventional mode of learning St. Mary is accredited for ten graduate programs: MBA, HRM, project management, development economics, computer science, agribusiness, agricultural economics and rural development. The university has a testing center that provides standardized tests, job placement tests, and international tests such as the IBT-TOFEL and GRE (Parween ali suleyman 2021).

3.2Research approach

For the purpose of this study the researchers used mixed research approach. The reason behind using this method is qualitative approach could help the researchers to collect more details or deep information through asking, understanding respondent's emotion and responses particularly from key informants. On the other hand quantitative method could help the researchers to collect large amount of valid information from the drug addicts, in general, Mixed research method help to gather accurate data for the study and to conduct effective research. Recently employing the combination of both quantitative and qualitative approaches has gained popularity (Creswell, 2014). This popularity is because research methodology continues to evolve and develop utilizing the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research. According to Neuman (2006) the logic of triangulation is based on the idea that looking at something from multiple points of view improves accuracy.

3.3 Study design

The researchers used descriptive cross sectional research design because the researchers want to address the data at one time to assess the prevalence, causes and consequences of drug addiction among St. Mary university regular students. And also the objectives the researchers want to conduct can be conducted at one time only and descriptive research design is used to describe a phenomenon, situation or population. More specifically it helps to answer what, when, where and how questions. so it was appropriate to use descriptive cross sectional research design with the research objectives.

3.4 Source of data

The researchers collected the data from both primary and secondary data resources to get valid information about our study.

3.4.1 Primary sources: what the researchers used was key informant interview, questionnaire with the respondents.

3.4.2 Secondary sources: secondary source of data was important for setting the background of the study. To do so the researchers used various books, scientific, journal article, and reliable internet source. The data was collected from different website, library and books and we used both published and unpublished documents, reference books and internet.

3.5 Methods of data collection

The researchers used both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods from St. Mary regular students.

3.5.1 Key informant Interview

Key informant interviews are qualitative interview with people who know about the issue and who knows what is going on in the area better than others. So that the researchers selected 1 student president and 1 discipline office representative of the university using purposive sampling technique to get better understanding about the issue in st mary university.

3.5.2 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a survey instrument consisting useful questions for the purpose of gathering information from drug addict students. Questionnaires include both open ended and close ended questions. Open ended questions are free so, the respondents are supported to write their own

feeling and ideas. In Close ended data source the respondents are supported to make choices. So, the researchers used open ended to gather more information from the respondents and close ended question because it is easy to data analysis and to interpret. The researchers collected data by questionnaire from 40 students using snow ball sampling technique.

3.6 Sample size and sampling procedure

3.6.1 Sampling technique

In this study the researchers used non probability sampling techniques, and from non-probability sampling technique the researchers used snow ball and purposive (judgmental) sampling. Why the researchers used these non-probability techniques is because the researchers don't have the actual list of drug addicts and snow ball will help the researchers to get the addicts by networking. And the researchers used purposive (judgmental) sampling technique to purposively select the first addict and to get the other addicts by snowball sampling technique

3.6.2 Target population

The target population of this study was the regular students of St Mary University since it is one of few known private university in Addis Ababa the students are at high risk of drug addiction because the researchers believe they have more access to both licit and illicit drugs. And also 1 school president and 1 discipline office representative was the target population for this study in order to gather information through key informant interview.

3.6.3 Sample size

The researchers selected 1 student president and 1 discipline office representative of the university and collected data by using interview. And also by using questionnaire collected data from 40 respondents through purposive and snowball sampling technique.

3.7 Methods of data presentation, analysis and interpretation

The researchers analyzed the data that was obtained from respondents through qualitative and quantitative methods. The data collected from interview was analyzed by thematic explanation and the data collected from questionnaires was analyzed by descriptive statistics.

3.8 Data quality control mechanism

To enhance the reliability and validity of the data the researchers have taken data quality assurance. In order to apply a reliable data, the researchers have taken across check the data which was collected not to be stored type. And the validity of the method was improved by knowing the actual behavior of the respondents, while the data was collected. This means respondents were asked interviews while they are in a good condition. The careful sampling methods ensured the Representativeness on descriptive statistic research

3.9 Ethical consideration

The researchers asked consent of the university firstly. After getting the permission from the university. Then the participation of the respondents on the applicable question was based on the willingness of the participants. The information obtained from the respondents was confidential and was only used for the intended purpose. This study was conducted in manner that is consistent with ethical issue that to be considered conducting a research.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Data analysis and interpretation

4.2 Introduction

This part includes analysis and interpretation of data which is gathered from St mary University. The analysis describes and analyzes the quantitative and qualitative data. It includes the age group, sex, living status and academic year. The response was also used to understand the experience of the respondents. In this chapter it describes the cause and consequence of drug addiction.

4.3 Demography of the respondents

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Age	Frequency	percentage
19-21	11	27.5%
22-24	28	70%
Other	1	2.5%
Total	40	100%
sex		
female	17	42.5%
male	23	57.5%
Total	40	100%
Academic year		
1 st	3	7.5%
2 nd	7	17.5%
3 rd	10	25%
4 th	20	50%
Total	40	100%
Living status		
With parents	32	80%
Alone	3	7.5%
Other	5	12.5%
Total	40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

As can be seen in the table above, 28(70%) are between the ages of 22 and 24, the other 11(27.5%) of our respondents are between the ages of 19 and 21, and 1 (2.5%) of the respondent is 25. As a result, the majority of our responders are young adults (aged 22 to 24), who are also thought to be at a high risk of developing a drug addiction. The sex of our respondents is shown in the above table. Our responders are split 23(57.5%) male and 17 (42.5%) female. The fact that men made up the majority of our responders demonstrates that men are more susceptible to drug addiction. The academic year of our responders is likewise displayed in the previous table. 20 (50%) fourth-year students, 10(25%) third-year students, followed by 7(17.5%) second-year students, and 7.5% of those who responded are first-year students. The majority of our respondents are fourth-year students. The living situation of our respondents is depicted in the previous table. Which shows 32(80%) of those surveyed reside with their parents. The other 5(12.5%) live with other options like grandparents, aunt, sister. Additionally 3(7.5%) live alone. Hence, the vast majority of respondents do live with their parents. This demonstrates that parents are a contributing factor in drug addiction.

4.4 General questions about drug addiction

Table 2 kinds of drugs used frequently

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
What kind of drugs do you use frequently?	Legal drugs	11	27.5%
	Illegal drugs	4	10%
	both of them	25	62.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The aforementioned table reveals that 25 (62.5%) use both drugs together. While 11 (27.5%) of respondents take legal drugs. And 4(10%) of people use illegal drugs. It demonstrates that both legal and illicit drugs are used by our main respondents. As examples of illegal drugs that most students use, we can list shisha, marijuana, and alcohol for those who are under 21. As examples

of legal drugs that most students use, we can list chat tobacco and alcohol. Most students combine these two drugs. They can get illegal drugs easily because there is many shisha house in the area, many drug dealers in the campus and around campus who sell marijuana and cocain.in so many bars students who are below age 21 can get alcohols easily because there is no one to ask there ID.

Table 3 source of money to buy drugs

Item	Option	frequency	percentage
How do you get the money to buy drugs?	From parents	26	65%
	Working after school	7	17.5%
	By engaging in illegal activities	7	17.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The table above demonstrates that 26(65%) of respondents receive money from parents for a variety of justifications but actually utilize it to buy drugs. The other respondents7 (17.5%) get money through after-school employment, such as online clothing and shoe sales and other commission work. and 7(17.5%) of the respondents get the money through illicit activities include selling drugs on campus and in neighboring high schools, buying and selling money on the black market, working in shisha houses, and acting as a middleman between customers and high drug dealers in nightclubs. Our primary responders provided various justifications so that their parents would give them money to purchase drugs.

Table 4 perspectives about future life

Item	Option	frequency	Percentage
How do you see your future?	I don't know	4	15.3%
	Bright	4	15.3%

	Good	4	15.3%
	Sad	4	15.3%
	More good than now	2	8%
	Hopeless	3	11.5%
	Nothing	4	15.3%
	Normal	1	4%%
Total		26	100%

Source: own survey 2023

According to the above data, 4(15.3%) of respondents don't know what their future holds, which means they don't know what kind of life they will lead. Meanwhile 4(15.3%) of the respondents think they will have a bright future and that good things are on the horizon for them. The other 4(15.3%) of the respondents expect they will live a nice life and be in a good financial situation in the future. While 4(15.3%) of the respondents express sadness when they consider their future because they believe it will be unhappy. And 4(15.3%) of the respondents report having no feelings when they consider their future; they are neither hopeful nor pessimistic and are unable to visualize themselves in that time. One of the reasons why 3(11.5%) of respondents are gloomy about the future is because they have given up hope that they would one day be able to leave their current situation and find better circumstances. And 8% of the respondents express the optimism that their future will be better than it is right now; they wish to live better lives and be in better places. The remaining 1 (4%) of those surveyed think their future will be typical like everyone else's. As a result, the majorities of our respondents have no idea what their future holds, believe it will be bright, believe it will be nice, believe it will be sad, and have no thought about it.

4.5 Causes of drug addiction

Table 5 the cause to start using drugs

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
What is your cause to start using drugs?	Peer pressure	13	32.5%
	Depression	14	35%
	family related problem	3	7.5%
	just to experience	4	10%
	Other factors	6	15%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

According to the aforementioned data, Students who are depressed utilize drugs to dull the pain and to improve their mood, accounting for 14(35%) of the student population. Peer pressure defined as the desire to belong to a group or avoid feeling left out is the primary reason why 13 (32.5%) of respondents begin using drugs. While 6(15%) use drugs due to other reasons such as being separated from the person they love, not achieving what they want in life, or growing hopeless. From the respondents 4(10%) of them take drugs only to experience, which is to see how they feel after using them; most of them then continue to use drugs frequently. And 3(7.5%)are affected by issues with their families, such as parent divorce or parent death, as well as a lack of the support, affection, and safety they desire from their loved ones. so that our main respondents begin using medicines as a result of depression.

Table 6 Reason to use drugs currently

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Why do you use drugs currently?	To feel okay	9	22.5%
	to feel happy	11	27.5%
	To feel nothing	11	27.5%

	to do better	9	22.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

According to the data above, 11(27.5%) of people use drugs to feel joyful, which changes their mood and makes them start to laugh and enjoy minor thing. Currently, 11(27.5%) of people use drugs to feel nothing, which entails forgetting everything and numbing the emotions they find unpleasant. And 9(22.5%) of respondents currently use drugs to feel better and block off stressful thoughts. To improve their academic performance, 9(22.5%) of students currently utilize drugs; many of them use chat, for instance. Consequently, the majority of our responders utilize drugs to feel content and inert.

Table 7 the easy availability of drug in the campus a cause for drug addiction

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Do you agree that the easy availability of a drug in your campus a cause for your drug addiction?	Strongly agree	7	17.5%
	agree	13	32.5%
	Neither agree nor disagree	12	30%
	strongly disagree	3	7.5%
	Disagree	5	12.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The aforementioned table reveals that the easy access to drugs on their campus, which is cited as a contributing factor by 13(32%) of respondents. Meanwhile 12(30%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree. The other7 (17.5%) of respondents strongly concur that drug addiction is caused by the ease with which drugs are accessible on college campuses. This is because students can easily access drug sellers on campus, and these dealers also offer drugs at prices that are affordable to students. While 5(12.5%) disagree with this idea. And 3(7.5%) strongly disagree with this statement since many students refuse to use drugs even if they are readily available to them. This shows that one student cannot use drugs simply because they are available to him.it shows that our

major respondents neither agreed nor disagreed that the availability of drugs in their campus is a cause for drug addiction.

Table 8 the use of drugs by parents and friends

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Do your parents or friends use drugs?	Yes	24	60%
	No	16	40%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

A majority of respondents reported that their friends and parents use drugs, as shown in the above table, where 24(60%) of respondents responded "yes" because they can interact with them more frequently and as a result, will be better informed about drugs, and 16(40%) of respondents "no" because their parents and friends don't use drugs.

Table 9 influence of parents and friends to use drugs

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
If your answer is yes for the above question does the use of drug by your parent or friend influence you to do it?	Not at all influential	5	21%
	Slightly influential	7	29.1%
	somewhat influential	8	33.3%
	very much influential	4	16.6%
Total		24	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The following chart reveals that 8(33.3%) believe it has a moderate influence because it caused them to start wanting to use drugs to feel joyful or to perform better like their parents or friends.

Because people can learn more about the drugs, 7(29.1%) believe it has a marginally influential effect. 5(21%) of respondents believe that drug use by parents and friends has little influence on their decision to take drugs because depression is the leading cause of drug use among students. 4(16.6%) believe it is extremely influential because they perceive it as a normal and harmless thing to use and are influenced to do it. Our main responders believe that the use of drugs by friends and parents has some influence on their own usage of drugs.

4.6 Consequence of drug addiction in academic performance

Table 10 missing of class

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Did you ever miss class because of drugs?	Yes	27	67.5%
	No	13	32.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The above table reveals that 27 (67.5%) of the respondents did miss class due to drug use, particularly afternoon classes since most students use drugs in the afternoon like chat and shisha, and 13(32.5%) of the respondents didn't ever miss class due to drug use because even if they use drugs, they are committed to their class for a variety of reasons, so our majority respondents did miss class due to drugs.

Similarly a key informant who was interviewed (ki#1) referred to us

“Students who are drug addicts are not active in attending classes and also they are not active in their study specially they don’t attend class in the afternoon because it is their time to use drugs like khat and shisha”

Table 11 effect of absence from class in grade

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage

If your answer for the above question is yes do you agree that being absent from class affect your grade?	Strongly disagree	9	33.3%
	Disagree	3	11.1%
	neither agree nor disagree	7	26%
	strongly agree	0	0%
	Agree	8	29.6%
Total		27	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The table mentioned above reveals that 9(33.3%) of respondents strongly disagree that being absent from class affects their grade because even if they don't attend, they study from the materials provided and can Google anything that is difficult for them to keep up. Because missing class prevents them from understanding the lecturer's perspective on the subject and also results in their receiving worse grades on attendance and quizzes 8(29.6%) of respondents are in agreement. The other 7(26%) neither agree nor disagree because they are unsure of whether their grade was impacted by drugs or for any other reason. And 3(11.1%) disagree that being absent from class affects their grade. Our main respondents strongly doubt that missing class will influence their grade.

Table 12 using drug as a barrier for study

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Do you think using drug is a barrier for your study?	Not a barrier	9	22.5%
	Somewhat of a barrier	16	40%

	moderate barrier	6	15%
	extreme barrier	9	22.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

According to the abovementioned table, 16 (40%) of people believe it to be a barrier in certain ways, which indicates using drugs prevents them from studying in some instances. 9 (22.5%) of respondents believe that consuming drugs does not hinder their ability to learn but, rather, aids in their ability to learn. It depends on the type of drugs they use because students who use chat, for instance, feel it is useful for their study. Drug use, in the opinion of 9 (22.5%) of respondents, poses a severe barrier since it impairs their ability to concentrate and deters them from studying. And 6 (15%) of people believe it to be a moderate barrier, which indicates that it is inconsistent in terms of whether or not consuming drugs interferes with their studies. The use of drugs is therefore perceived by our main respondents as a potential obstacle to their studies.

In the same vein a key informant interview reveals (ki#2)

“Students who are drug addicts are not active in their study. Because when it is their time to take the drugs they can’t sit still and they can’t focus in the class because they have many thoughts in their mind they can only think about the drug. They spend many of their time by thinking about when can I go out and use the drug, I didn’t take any drug today where can I get the money to buy and many other thoughts.”

Table 13 Effect of drug addiction in grade

Item	Option	Frequency	Percentage
What kind of effects do you think drug addiction have in your grade?	Low grade	10	41.8%
	No effect	5	20.8%
	Hard to focus	5	20.8%
	Low motivation	3	12.5%

	Neither good nor bad	1	4.1%
Total		24	100%

Source: own survey 2023

In accordance to the above table, 10(41.8%) of respondents believe that drug addiction has a negative impact on their grades, with some students even receiving warnings. Meanwhile, 5(20.8%) of respondents believe that drug addiction has no negative impact on grades, with some students still achieving good grades even when they use drugs. Additionally, 5(20.8%) of respondents said that it is difficult to concentrate on their studies because using drugs takes up so much of their time. According to 3(12.5%) of respondents, drug addiction causes people to lack motivation. For instance, after using drugs, people don't want to study; instead, they want to relax. And 1(4.1%) of respondents believed that drug use had no effect on their academic performance, either positively or negatively, indicating that drug use had no impact on their grade. Hence that the majority of our respondents believe that drug addiction lowers their grades and has an impact on them.

High academic achievement is associated with Lower levels of substance abuse. Thus relationship may seem obvious because, a student who abuses alcohol and other drugs will have less time and less cognitive capacity to devote to his or her studies , spending countless hours in addiction, failing to perform academic tasks well, are good indicative behaviors of addiction associated with poor academic performance (Lee, yo, 2014).

According to the key informant response about the effect of drug addiction in academic performance of the students (ki#2)

“Many students start to use it because they think it is good for their education but after getting into it the drug distracts them and it loses the intended purpose they started for. But when we say this we are not saying that there are no students who are good in their academic performances because they use drugs. There are students who achieve a good grade instead of using drugs but when we see it in general most drug addict students are affected in their academic performance because of drugs.”

Table 14 getting in trouble in the university because of drugs

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Did you ever get in trouble in the university because of drugs?	Yes	15	37.5%
	No	25	62.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The above table reveals that 15(62.5%) of respondents have never experienced such problems, meaning they were either not caught using drugs on campus or were doing so off-campus. While 25(37.5%) of respondents have experienced drug-related problems at their university, which resulted in a suspension from class and, in some cases, a trip to jail (this is for students who were caught selling drugs on campus).our main respondents demonstrate that they have never had drug-related problems.

4.7 Consequence of drug in social relation

Table 15 relationship with family and friends

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Do you have a good relationship with your family and friends?	Yes	27	67.5%
	No	13	32.5%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The table mentioned above demonstrates that 27(67.5%) of respondents have positive relationships with their parents and friends, and the majority of the students' parents and friends also use drugs. People who use drugs don't find it difficult to associate and form strong bonds with those who share their habits because they can communicate and understand one another. Because some of the respondents' parents and friends don't use drugs, it can be difficult to communicate with them and they tend to distance themselves from them because they don't want them to know about their addiction. This result in 13(32.5%) of the respondents having poor relationships with their parents and friends. So that our main respondents do have positive relationships with their parents and friends.

Table 16 Drug addiction being a cause for bad relationship with parents and friends

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
If your answer for the above question is no do you agree being drug addict is the cause?	Strongly agree	0	0%
	agree	10	76.9%
	Neither agree nor disagree	2	15.3%
	strongly disagree	1	7.6%
	Disagree	0	0%
Total		13	100%

Source: own survey 2023

The table shown above reveals that 10 (76.9%) of respondents concur that drug addiction is the root of a poor relationship with parents and friends because they feel they can't understand them. and because they feel ashamed considering most parents and friends expect them to be in a better position so they distance themselves from them.2 (15.3%) are unsure whether drug usage or other causes are to blame for their strained relationships with their parents and friends, therefore they are neither in agreement nor disagreement. And 1 (7.6%) vehemently disagree, arguing that drug abuse is not to blame for their strained relationships with their parents and friends. The finding indicates that majority of those who responded to our survey concur that having trouble with friends and family is due to drug addiction.

Drug addiction has the following effects Relationships with family, friends and teachers, as well as the environment are compromised, Disturbing public order, always avoid contact with other people, Feel excluded or withdrew from the positive environment, is not concerned with the existing norms and values, have sex freely, perform acts of violence, whether physical, psychological or sexual, stealing and the abuse of drug by university students may results in family crises and jeopardizes many aspects of family life, sometimes resulting in family dysfunction (kamande, 2012).

Key informant (ki#1) provided valuable information about the relationship drug addict students have with their family and friends

“Students who engage in drug use don’t like to engage with any one because they think that their addiction can be known and after using drugs there is a smell that is left in their clothes and they worry if the students with them smell it. they worry if they smell and this thought distance them from every one including their family, friends and classmates even if the community doesn’t ignore them by worrying about it they prefer loneliness and loneliness affects very much more than the drug addiction.”

Table 17 Participation in different social events

Item	Option	Frequency	percentage
Do you consider participating in different social events?	No and not considered	19	47.5%
	No but considered	11	27.5%
	Yes	10	25%
Total		40	100%

Source: own survey 2023

Because they don't feel comfortable participating in social activities, 19(47.5%) of the respondents in the table above don't participate in them or don't even consider doing so. While 11(27.5%) of the population is not now participating but they are considering it because they do not want to be like this in the future or want to carry on in this manner. And 10 (25%) said they are interested in

participating. Therefore the vast majority of our respondents does not take part in various social gatherings and are not even considered to do so.

According to this issue key informant (ki#2) states that

“as we know Ethiopian families are not that much rich and don’t give that much amount of money so they will bring money from different types of thing like stealing and because they engage in this type of activities they distance themselves because they feel ashamed. When we see them they may seem like they are sociable and get along with peoples but they are not like that they don’t get along with peoples.”

Table 18 Relationship with class mates

Item	Option	Frequency	Percentage
What kind of relationship do you have with your class mates?	Bad	7	25%
	I don’t know them	8	28.5%
	Good	11	39.2%
	I hate them	1	3.5%
	They are nice	1	3.5%
Total		28	100%

Source: own survey 2023

As shown in the aforementioned table, despite their addiction, some addicts communicate and have positive relationships with those around them, according to 11(39.2%) of respondents who said they get along well with their classmates. Because drug addict kids don't try to communicate with their classmates, 8(28.5%) of respondents indicated that they didn't know many of their classmates. Meanwhile 7 (25%) of respondents reported having a poor relationship with their classmates. This can be attributed to a number of factors, but one of them is that they don't share the same feelings

about them.1(3.5%) of the respondents dislike their classmates for a variety of reasons, such as the possibility that their classmates are admired by their lecturers due to their excellent behavior and performance, which makes them feel that they are at odds with them, and 1 (3.5%) of the respondents believe that their classmates are friendly toward them, resulting in most of our respondents have a good relationship with their classmates.

Key informant (ki#1 and ki#2) gave their opinion on the relationship drug addict students have with classmates

“When we see their interaction in the class they may not obey the teacher and because of that they may have a bad relation with them and this kinds of students may also face problem in love and belongingness.”

4.8. The prevalence of drug addiction in general

Most people start using substances at a young age, specifically during late teenage years usually when joining college Students make up a substantial population of drug users and are known to use illicit and licit substances as aid in academic efficiency, to cope with their difficult circumstances, for recreation, and to add excitement (Zaman et al. 2015).and the students who learn in the university are young adults who are at risk for drug addiction and this makes the prevalence rate pretty high. And according to key informants:

“Our university is found in the middle of the city around mexico. Which is very easy to access everything you want including different types of drug houses like shisha and chat house. And the students who are found in our university learn by paying monthly which means it is a private university and when we see their economic status they have a well financial ability to purchase the drug. We have different kinds of cases in the university associated with drugs. For example some have been caught selling drugs and others using it inside the campus. According to the case reports that we saw and because of the above major reasons I think the prevalence rate is approximately high.”

The prevalence rate of drug addiction at St. Mary's University is approximately high for the many reasons they listed above, and since it is difficult to have a precise figure for this kind of problem, it is impossible to say with certainty that this many students use drugs on their campus in a private setting.

Chapter five

5.1 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.2 Conclusion

The study evaluated the incidence, root causes, and effects of drug addiction among students at St. Mary University. 40 drug-addicted students and 2 key informants were employed in the study to gather data utilizing a variety of research methods. According to the study's findings, the majorities of respondents are male, fourth-year students, between the ages of 22 and 24, and live with their parents. And the majority of respondents use both legal and illegal substances because they are often combined, for instance, khat and shisha. The majority of respondents also claim that their parents gave them money to buy drugs for a variety of reasons. Additionally, the majority of respondents said they had no idea what their future held, thought it would be happy, thought it would be sad, and thought nothing of it. Due to a number of factors, including the fact that it is located in the city's center and that the students who study there have a fair level of financial means to purchase drugs, the prevalence rate of drug addiction at the institution is approximately high. According to the majority of respondents, depression is what first drives people to become drug addicts. Students who are depressed use drugs to dull the pain they are experiencing as well as to improve their mood. Some claim that the drug use of their parents and friends has also influenced them to use drugs. The majority of respondents feel that easy access to drugs on campus is another factor contributing to drug addiction. result of a variety of other circumstances, including peer pressure, familial issues, a desire to experience new things, and other things like breaking up with the person they love or not getting the things they want in life, which makes them feel hopeless. The majority of respondents stated that missing classes due to drug addiction taking up the majority of their time, receiving poor grades as a result of failing to show up for class, and being unable to concentrate during study are among the effects that drug addiction has on students' academic performance. The effects of drug addiction on a student's social relationships include poor relationships with classmates and lectures on how consuming drugs also contributes to poor relationships with parents and friends. The majority of respondents doesn't attend various social events and aren't even considered to attend because they don't like to interact with people.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the results the researchers put the following recommendations in order to give solution for the problem.

- The government should pay more attention to reducing the negative effects of drug addiction among students at private universities by enacting drug regulations and monitoring bars, chat rooms, and shisha homes.
- Since depression is the major cause for drug addiction parents and friends should understand students specially parents should give time to their children and if the depression is sever they should take them to psychiatry to get medication
- Because drug addiction is causing different consequences in the academic performance and social relation of students the government and other concerned bodies should work on creating many rehabilitation centers in order the students to heal from the addiction.
- The universities rule must be modified about drug addiction students who use drugs, who sell drugs must face a harsh punishment in order to reduce the problem in some amount.
- The youth clubs which are found in the sub cities should create places for the students around their universities to spend time and for recreational purpose in order to reduce the time they spent in bars and drug houses.
- Parents should give time and should try to know where their children's are spending time and should avoid giving unnecessary amount of money to their children without knowing where it is spent.
- Medias should view the dark side of drug addiction more and should invite ex addicts who overcome the addiction to give advice and share their experience to youth peoples who are suffering from addiction.
- Students who are drug addicts should be willing to get treatment for their addiction
- The community, parents and friends of drug addicts should avoid marginalizing, showing judgmental characteristics and should encourage the students to engage in different social event to help them socialize.
- Lectures and administration of the campus should encourage students who have problem in their studies to be interested in learning should create a comfortable environments to learn for the students to make them better in their academic performance.

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Appendix
Wolkite University

Collage of social science and humanities

Department of sociology

Prevalence cause and consequence of drug addiction among st mary regular students

Dear respondents please fill the following questions your right answers. This questionnaire is prepared to gather data about prevalence, cause and consequence of drug addiction among st mary university regular student for partial fulfillment of bachelor of arts (BA) degree in sociology. And your data is going to be used for only research purpose.

Circle the right answer that you want for part2 and 3 mark *this for part one in the box

Part1 demography of the respondents

Age: 19-21 22-24 other

Sex: female male

Academic year: 1st 2nd 3RD 4th

Living status: with parents alone other

Relationship status: married single divorced

PART2 general questions about drug addiction

1) What kind of drugs do you use frequently?

A) Legal drugs C) both of them

B) Illegal drugs

2) How do you get the money to buy drugs?

A) From parents C) by engaging in illegal activities

B) By working after schools

3) How do you see your future?

PART 3 causes of drug addiction

4) What was your cause to start drugs?

A) Peer pressure C) family related problem E) other factors

B) Depression D) just to experience

5) Why do you use drugs currently?

- A) To feel okay B) to feel happy
C) To feel nothing D) to do better

6) Do you agree that the easy availability of a drug in your campus a cause for your drug addiction?

- A) Strongly agree B) agree E) disagree
C) Neither agree nor disagree D) strongly disagree

7) Do your parents or friends use drugs?

- A) Yes B) no

8) If your answer is yes for the above question does the use of drug by your parent or friend influence you to do it?

- A) Not at all influential C) somewhat influential
B) Slightly influential D) very much influential

PART 4 Consequences of drug addiction on academic performance

9) Did you ever miss class because of drugs?

- A) Yes B) no

10) If your answer for the above question is yes do you agree that being absent from class affect your grade?

- A) Strongly disagree C) neither agree nor disagree E) strongly agree
B) Disagree D) agree

11) Do you think using drug is a barrier for your study?

- A) Not a barrier C) moderate barrier
B) Somewhat of a barrier D) extreme barrier

12) What kind of effects do you think drug addiction have in your academic performance/

13) Did you ever get in trouble in the university because of drugs?

- A) Yes B) No

PART 5 consequence of drug addiction on social relation

14) Do you have a good relation with your family and friends?

- A) Yes B) no

15) If your answer for the above question is no do you agree being drug addict is the cause?

- A) Strongly disagree C) neither agree nor disagree E) strongly agree
B) Disagree D) agree

16) Do you consider to participate in different social events?

- A) No and not considered C) yes
B) No but considered

17) Tell me about your relationship with your class mates?

Interview questions for key informant interview

1. What is the prevalence of drug addiction in your institution generally?

2. What kind of academic performance do students who use drug would have?

3. Do you think students who use drug would have a good relation with other students and their lectures in the campus?
