



## Psychosocial Drivers Of Drugs Dependence Among University Students In Khartoum State

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<i>Article History</i>	<i>Abstract</i>
Received: Revised: Accepted:	<p>The study aimed to reveal the psychological and social motives for drugs abuse among university students in Khartoum State, as well as the extent to which there are differences between university students in Khartoum State in the research sample according to gender, age, religion, place of residence, social upbringing, marital status of the parents of the student who abuses drugs, and marital status of the student who abuses drugs, place of secondary education, economic situation of the family of the student who uses drugs in the study sample in Khartoum State. The study was conducted on a sample of 8,260 students, including about 4,335 male students, while the number of female students was about 3,920. The research was limited to university students, numbering 13 in Khartoum State. The results showed that the total number of students who used drugs even once amounted to about 1,311 students, male and female, with the number of males representing about 83.5%, while the number of females represented about 16.5% of the total number of students. The number of students who used drugs even once, while they represented, respectively, about 13.3% and 2.6% of the total number of students examined in the study population. It also turned out that the total number of students who used drugs and are still using drugs amounted to about 865 students, male and female, with the number of males representing about 75.3%, while the number of females represented about 24.7% of the total number of students, and they still using drugs, while the number of students representing the ranking is about 7.9%, 2.6% of the total number of students examined in the study population. It was also shown that there are statistically significant differences between males and females who abuse drugs in the research sample in Khartoum State, and that there are statistically significant differences between the psychological and social motivations of drug-abusing university students and the increase in drug abuse. It was also shown that there are statistically significant differences between drug-abusing university students and the prevalence of drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to type, according to religion, according to</p>

<p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p>the place of upbringing of the student who uses drugs, the social upbringing of the student who uses drugs, and this is a clear statistically significant indicator that there is a defect in the process of family upbringing and there is a clear deficiency in the role of the family in raising its children, as It is clear that the phenomenon of drug abuse among university students in Khartoum State is primarily a social problem. It was also shown that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the marital status of the parents of the university student who abuses drugs. It is clear that there is a relationship between the psychological and social motives for the university student's drug abuse and the presence of the parents together in a continuous marital state that may be stable, which confirms There is a defect in the family upbringing process, a clear deficiency in the family's role in raising its children, as it becomes clear that the problem of drug abuse among university students in Khartoum State is primarily a social problem.</p> <p>It was also shown that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the marital status of the university student who uses drugs, and according to the residence of the university student who abuses drugs, as it was found that the place of residence outside the family does not represent a significant difference as much as they reside within their families. Consequently, these families suffer from major cracks in the way they raise their children. It was also shown that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the economic situation of the family of the university student who abuses drugs, as it is clear that the high economic level of the family does not represent a large group of abusers, as it was found that the most of the abusers are from moderate enough families.</p> <p>.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> <i>Psychosocial drive, university students, abuse drugs, Chi<sup>2</sup> test.</i></p>
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***The results of the study also concluded:***

- (1) Increasing the psychological and social motivations for drug abuse among university students in Khartoum State.
- (2) There are differences due to drug abuse among university students in Khartoum State and all study variables.
- (3) There is a relationship between the high economic status of families and drug abuse by university students in Khartoum State.
- (4) There is a relationship between students who live with their families, where the students grew up and with whom they grew up, the marital status of the parents, and university students' drug use, which indicates that there is a defect in the family upbringing process and there is a clear deficiency in the role of the family in raising its children, that is, the problem of drug abuse among university students in Khartoum State, it is primarily a social problem.

***Recommendations:***

- 1- Adopting preventive curricula to combat drug abuse for university students, and developing a plan for behavior modification and psychological and social rehabilitation for students who abuse drugs.
- 2- Establishing guidance and counseling programs and adopting social care methods.
- 3- Those that working in the field of psychological and social services should be focus on applying various psychological and social standards and tests to students within universities.
- 5- Establishing a psychological treatment unit within universities and secondary schools to solve psychological and social problems, and referring drug users to hospitals to receive treatment and continued follow-up after the end of the treatment period.

- 6- Establishing a specialized center for criminal and social research to study the economic, social, and psychological and health harms of drug abuse.

### ***Introduction:***

Drugs have been known in the world for a long time, as opium was known more than five thousand years BC. This was mentioned in the Sumerian writings, the ancient Egyptian papyri, and the writings of Hippocrates, one of the scholars of ancient Greece. Narcotic plants were mentioned in many of the writings of Arab scholars, such as Abu Bakr al-Razi, Ibn Sina, al-Biruni, al-Idrisi and Ibn Bitar. Man became acquainted with drugs when he discovered that some of these substances help relieve pain, and some treat some diseases. Then his adherence to them increased, so his keenness to use them increased and his search for new types that would help him resist various pains. The uses at that time were not according to scientific foundations or laboratory studies, and with the scientific development and progress in extraction methods, the problem began to become more complex with the emergence and discovery of the reliable properties, and the widespread use as an inevitable result of the ease of obtaining these materials, which led to health, social, economic and psychological damage, due to not using them in It was allocated for various purposes. Drugs were not forbidden, as some Native American tribes used them on religious occasions in America and in public celebrations in China and India.

Then Islam came and set a definition for drugs, stating that what covers the mind and a palm full of it is forbidden, and the inventor, as Al-Khattabi says (Kamal Babakr 2003, 33), is everything that causes apathy and numbness and is a precursor to intoxication, and Ibn Rajab al-Hanbali said: The inventor is every drug that narcotics the body, even if not. It reaches the point of intoxication, and the Department of Scientific Research, Fatwa, Call and Guidance said in (The Sixth Regional Conference on Drugs - Riyadh 1974): that slander is taken from slander and slander, which is what causes weakness after strength, stillness after movement, relaxation after stiffness, and insufficiency after activity. Interest in combating drugs has increased during the recent period, and psychology researchers are interested in the role of drugs in influencing the centers of the brain and poisoning the nervous system, and their effect on the psychological state, either by activating the central nervous system or slowing it down, and thus affecting the individual's condition and changing the most important characteristics of a healthy individual and his personality disorder.

### ***Research problem:***

There is no doubt that the problem of drug abuse leads to negative repercussions on the individual, as it is not limited to adolescents, but has extended to young people and university students, and the university has become a fertile place for drugs, and considering that the stage of adolescence and then the stage of youth is the critical stage that the student goes through, it is the stage in which challenges abound, adventures and curiosity to try everything new. Drugs are a forbidden world, but it arouses curiosity among young people to delve into it and discover it. Some of the social and psychological problems and difficulties facing the student may be what push him to make wrong decisions to solve these problems by taking drugs, thinking that they will remove them. Concerns and help to forget these problems, but this solution may further complicate matters, harm the physical and psychological health, hinder the student's performance of his university studies, and even destroy his energies and abilities. In order to reduce this phenomenon, it is necessary to identify the reasons that lead university students to resort to drugs abuse and to understand the reasons, motives and psychological needs that prompted university students to abuse drugs in the study sample in Khartoum State. From here came the idea of the research and its problem of answering the following questions:

1. Are the psychological and social drivers of drug dependence high or low among university students who abuse drugs?
2. Are there differences due to the gender variable?
3. Is there a relationship between the psychological and social drivers of drug dependence and the age of university students?
4. Are there differences in the religion variable for university students who use drugs?
5. Is there a relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs, the place of upbringing, and with whom they grew up?
6. Is there a relationship between psychological and social motives and the social status of university students who use drugs?

7. Is there a relationship between the psychological and social motives and the marital status of the parents of college students who abuse drugs?
8. Is there a relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and who they live with?
9. Are there differences in the psychological and social motivations attributed to the variable of the secondary school certificate for university students who abuse drugs?
10. Is there a relationship between the psychological and social motives and the economic situation of the families of university students who use drugs?

**Study aims:**

The research aims to identify the study sample in Khartoum State through:

1. Are college students' psychological and social motivations for drug uses high or low?
2. Differences attributed to the gender variable.
3. The relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and age?
4. The relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and the variable of religion?
5. The relationship between the psychological and social motivations of drug-abusing university students and the place of upbringing and with whom they grew up?
6. The relationship between psychological and social motives and the social status of university students who use drugs?
7. The relationship between psychological and social motivations and the marital status of parents for university students who abuse drugs?
8. The relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and with whom they live?
9. The relationship between the psychological and social motives attributed to the variable of the secondary school certificate for university students who abuse drugs?
10. The relationship between the psychological and social motives and the economic situation of the families of university students who use drugs?

**Study Hypotheses:**

1. The psychological and social motivations of university students in the study sample are characterized by high levels.
2. There are statistically significant differences attributed to the gender variable of university students in the study sample.
3. There are statistically significant differences between drug users and university students in the study sample due to the age variable.
4. There are statistically significant differences for the religion variable.
5. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and the place of upbringing and with whom they grew up?
6. Is there a statistically significant relationship between psychological and social motivations and the social status of university students who abuse drugs in the study sample?
7. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motives and the marital status of the parents for university students who abuse drugs in the study sample?
8. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and who they currently live with?
9. Are there statistically significant differences in the psychological and social motivations attributed to the secondary school certificate variable for university students who abuse drugs in the study sample?
10. Is there a statistically significant relationship in the psychological and social motives and economic status of the families of university students who use drugs?

**Study Importance:**

1. Studying the psychological and social motives for drug abuse because it is a global phenomenon that no society is devoid of it, where the subject of psychological motives is one of the most important subjects that need to be studied in light of the economic, social and political variables that have increased its spread. Therefore, a scientific approach must be followed to find means to reduce the spread of phenomenon of drugs abuse.

2. Scarcity of studies related to studying the psychological and social motives of university students for drug abuse.
3. Research can be useful in addressing and solving the various problems faced by those in charge of this matter from the police and other agencies in understanding the method of dealing with this group.

***Practical Importance:***

1. Benefiting from research in addressing the various problems faced by the police, students' parents, university administration, psychologists and medicine in the process of applying therapeutic and counseling methods to combat drugs.
2. Providing workers supervising higher education institutions with guidance and counseling programs to reduce the spread of the phenomenon of drug abuse.
3. Conduct some counseling programs for drug abuse, to contribute to reducing the rate of drug abuse.

***Study limits:***

The limits of the geographical research are limited to a sample of university students in Khartoum State. In terms of gender, the research included all students, male and female. As for the temporal dimension, the questionnaire was applied during the months of January-February 2023.

***Study terms:***

***1- Psychological motives:***

Motivation is an internal physical or psychological state (hypothetical formation) that leads the organism towards certain goals, which would strengthen specific responses among several responses that could meet a specific fate (Zahran, 2018, 37). Or it is an abstract, hypothetical concept that cannot be observed or measured directly, and the most important thing that drives motivations and is provoked by needs and motivations (Abdel Khaleq, 2008, 361). Or it is an internal state of the individual that activates or provokes behavior usually directed towards achieving the activating need (Davidoff, 2000, 11). Or it is defined as the biological-psychological force within the individual that urges him to perform a specific activity to satisfy a specific desire (Taha, 2000, 125). Psychological motivations are also known as a hypothetical formation with a relatively constant force that originates from the brain. It regulates our perception, thinking, and actions, through which centers of excitement and unsatisfied attitudes are formed towards a specific goal, as (Abdul Rahman, 2014, 339) points out. Or it is a state of incapacity or imbalance, and it may be physiological, such as the drive for warmth, or psychological, such as the drive for achievement, or it is a lack of something that, if it exists, achieves satisfaction and satisfaction for the living being. Motivation is something necessary either for the stability of life (physiological) or for life in a better way (psychological) (Zahran, 2011, 294). Many personality characteristics depend and stem from the individual's motivations and the extent to which these motivations are satisfied. An organism's motivation arises from the deviation of environmental conditions from the optimal biological conditions necessary to preserve the survival of the organism (Abdul Rahman 2014, 338).

***2- Socialaity:***

Socialaity is a branch of psychology branches that studies the social behavior of individual and group as responses to social stimuli. It is concerned with studying social interaction and the results of this interaction, with the aim of building a better society based on understanding the behavior of the individual and the group (Zahran 2018, 9).

***3- Accreditation:***

It is the urgent desire to continue using the narcotic substance and obtain it by any means, and to increase the dose increasingly so that the body becomes accustomed to the drug and becomes psychologically and physically dependent on it.

***4- Drugs:***

Drugs are anything that dulls the mind, harms health, and causes habitual dependence. When these three characteristics are present in a substance, it is considered a narcotic substance (Najati, 2006, 39). These are substances that affect the psychological state, and many of them are used to treat many diseases, but their use without medical supervision leads to addiction (Miasa 1997, 19). Or it is a group of drugs that affect the mental activity and psychological state of those who use them, either by stimulating the central nervous

system or slowing it down, or causing hallucinations or fantasies. These drugs cause addiction and their use results in many public health and social problems (Babaker 2003, 35).

### **5- University Students:**

They are a number of young students aged between 16 and 24 years, and they are studying various sciences that contribute to the advancement and development of the individual and the country.

### **Theoretical Framework: -**

#### **Motives:**

Motivation means the reasons that drive behavior, that is, they are the needs, interests, instincts, and motives that control behavior. Therefore, studying motivation means studying needs and the behavior that an organism undertakes to satisfy these needs. Motivation is the internal force that takes behavior, stimulates it, and directs it toward a specific goal that could be an internal or external goal, primary or secondary. Motives have important necessary functions for the living organism, as they are what push it to satisfy its basic needs that are necessary for its life and survival (Najati 2006, 27).

The basic functions of motivation (Adas, 1998, 226) are:

- (1) Stirring and activating for behavior after it is in a stability and of relative balance stage
- (2) Directing behavior to a specific party rather than another.
- (3) Maintaining stability and activating behavior.

#### **Theories explaining motivation:**

(William McDougall 1891-1938) called the concept of motives the term instincts, and defined them as inherited, irrational forces and innate predispositions that push an individual to perform a behavior. Instincts do not need to be learned. In his theory of instincts, McDougall distinguished them from other types of behavior by three characteristics: (The instinct is innate, genetic, generalized) and it is blind, meaning that the individual does not know why he is performing this behavior (Mohamed 2013, 24).

McDougall explained that instinct refers to every behavior characterized by the following characteristics (Davidoff, 2000, 431):

- (1) That it has a specific purpose or goal that the object seeks to achieve.
- (2) Instinctive behavior is of vital and physiological importance for the survival of the species and the preservation of the life of the organism.
- (3) Instinctive behavior is shared by both the body and the mind.
- (4) Every instinct has a special emotion that distinguishes it.
- (5) Instinctive behavior appears similarly in individuals of the same sex.
- (6) The instinct includes the three elements of feeling: perception, conscience, and inclination.

(Abraham Maslow 1908-1970) is considered one of the pioneers of the humanistic school, and his theory of needs is one of the important theories in psychology as it explains the needs of the individual and classifies them according to their priority in terms of their necessity and importance. Maslow arrived at his theory of motivation in the manner he followed, and not in the manner (Sigmund Freud 1856-1939) studied the bad side of humans, as Maslow emphasized that “the study of abnormal, retarded, and unhealthy people produces abnormal psychology” (Al-Sayed 1990, 29). Maslow classified human motivations and organized them according to their importance in a graduated hierarchical form, at the base of which are physiological needs, and ending with the needs for understanding and knowledge. Maslow based the organization of motivations in a graduated pyramid where the person satisfies his basic needs before satisfying the higher needs, and the pyramidal form makes it clear that the basic human needs you move towards the top of the pyramid (Weitent, 1998, 384).

This study adopts (The Maslow's Theory) in explaining needs and motivations for the following justifications:

- (1) The theory has taken into account the concepts of motivation in a clearly defined manner, considering that motivations are the directives of human behavior, and are organized according to their importance in seeking satisfaction and not in their intensity, strength, or complexity, as in other theories, and therefore they are more comprehensive than others.
- (2) Maslow's optimistic view in looking at motivation as a driver of positive behavior, as he made psychology closely related to human problems, which is compatible with human civilizational development.

- (3) The theory's breadth and its ability to accommodate all aspects of criticism, whether acceptance or rejection, especially since it represents the human tendency in understanding behavior.
- (4) The theory's interest in justifying motives as drivers of behavior, consistent with the basic subject of the study in studying the motives of criminal behavior, and this hierarchy of motives according to Maslow was the basis on which that study relied.

### ***Definition of Socialization:***

A learning, teaching and upbringing process that is based on social interaction and aims to enable the individual to acquire behaviour, standards and trends appropriate to certain social roles, enabling him to keep pace with his group and be socially compatible with it, give him a social character and facilitate his integration into social life. It is the process of shaping the social behavior of the individual, the entry of society's culture into building the individual's personality, and the normalization of the raw material of human nature in the social pattern and culture. In other words, it is the process of the social formation of the personality and the transformation of the biological organism into a social organism. It is a continuous process throughout life and is not limited to just It occurs in childhood, but continues into adolescence, youth, and even old age (Kinch, 1973). There are several institutions that influence the socialization process, which are (family, culture, and school, group of friends, media, and places of worship).

### ***Literature Review:***

Over the past years ago, many studies utilized the psychosocial drivers of drugs dependence among university students; this section is overviews the recent empirical analyses on the psychosocial drivers of drugs dependence among university students. The study of (Webb, et al.1996) studied Alcohol and illicit drugs use are increasing among school children and young adults in the UK, Such increases have also been noted among university students and there is a need for a large survey across different universities and faculties, they report such a survey. The study Methods: Information about drinking, used of cannabis and other illicit drugs, other lifestyle variables, and subjective ratings of anxiety and depression was obtained by questionnaire in a cross-faculty sample of 3075 second-year university students (1610 men, 1447 women, 18 sex not stated) from ten UK universities. The study questionnaire was personally administered during scheduled lecture hours and almost all the students participated. The sample reflected the interfaculty and sex distribution and the proportion of non-white students at UK universities. The study showed that about 11% of the students were non-drinkers, among drinkers, 61% of the men and 48% of the women exceeded "sensible" limits of 14 units per week for women and 21 for men. Hazardous drinking ( $>$  or  $=$  36 units per week for women,  $>$  or  $=$  51 for men) was reported by 15% of the drinkers. Binge drinking was declared by 28% of drinkers. 60% of the men and 55% of the women reported having used cannabis once or twice and 20% of the sample reported regular cannabis use (weekly or more often). Experience with other illicit drugs was reported by 33% of the sample, most commonly LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), amphetamines, Ecstasy (methylenedioxy methamphetamine), and amyl/butyl nitrate which had each been used by 13-18% of students. 34% of these had used several drugs. The study showed that the drugs started at school in 46% of the sample; 13% began after entering university, the overwhelming reason given for taking alcohol or drugs was pleasure. The study showed that the Subjective ratings of anxiety on the hospital anxiety depression scale were high, and sleep difficulties were common, but neither related to alcohol or drug use.

(Ohale, et al 2017) studied the Psychoactive substance use among undergraduate students is a major public health problem globally and over 29 million people worldwide suffer from drug use disorders. The methodology of this study was carried out in February 2017 and the study design was an institution based descriptive cross-sectional type. The study population comprised undergraduate students in selected tertiary institutions of the state; a multistage sampling technique was used in the selection of study subjects. The data was collected using a pretested, semi-structured and self-administered questionnaire and analysis was done using IBM SPSS version 20. The level of statistical significance was set at p-value of  $\leq 0.05$ . The results of this study showed: The mean age of the respondents was  $22.2 \pm 3.8$  years. The prevalence of the life time and current use of stimulants were 45.3% and 29.1% respectively and tobacco was the commonest stimulant used both in the past (50.3%) and currently (48.0%). Peer group influence was the commonest reason for initiating use of psychoactive substances. The results of this study showed that the factors significantly associated with current use of stimulants among the students were; gender ( $p < 0.0001$ ), level of study ( $p = 0.012$ ), accommodation statues ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and status of parents union ( $p = 0.007$ ). The study concluded a high prevalence of psychoactive substance use among the respondent's thus appropriate preventive measures should be adopted to minimize this menace.

(Kahsay, et al 2019) showed that the psychoactive substance (PS) use is a public health concern among university students, understanding the factors underlay the use helps to underpin effective preventive interventions. However, there is dearth of exploratory studies on the drivers of psychoactive substance use in Ethiopian universities. This study aimed to explore the drivers for psychoactive substance use among Mekelle University undergraduate students. The exploratory qualitative study was conducted from April 1 to May 30, 2017. The study conducted five focus group discussions (FGDs) and eleven in-depth interviews (IDIs) with students, proctors and bar owners. The study also conducted three round interviews within two weeks interval with each of four key-informant researchers (KIR). The study showed that the participants were selected purposively and the investigators conducted the discussions and the interviews using semi-structured guides. The study showed that the data were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and imported into qualitative data analysis software for coding and analysis. The study applied the inductive approach to crystalize non-repetitive emerging themes overarching the drivers for psychoactive substance use among university students.

The study showed that the following themes emerged as drivers for psychoactive substance use among university students; (1)feeling helpless following detachment from family, (2) prior experience with substances, (3) socialization reasons, (4) low academic performance, (5) physical environment (explained by easy access to substance and limited recreational alternatives), and (6) sub-optimal organizational support. The study concluded a multiple drivers that range from individual to structural levels are involved in university student's use of psychoactive substances, with socialization process at the center of the factors. Thus, this study appeals for a range of multifaceted interventions directed to the individual, interpersonal and organizational level factors.

(Cole and Hussong, 2020) studied the misuse of prescription stimulants were a large and growing problem on college campuses. The study examined not only the demographic predictors of stimulant misuse but also the potentially role that stimulant misuse plays in a college student's overall functioning and mental health. The study showed that to better understand the experiences specifically linked with stimulant misuse rather than substance use more broadly, the study tested whether psychosocial functioning differed across four groups of college students: those who do not misuse stimulants or other hard drugs; those who misuse both stimulants and other hard drugs; those who misuse stimulants but no other hard drugs; and those who misuse other hard drugs but not stimulants ( $N = 1534$ ; 40.3% male; 33.9% ethnic minority). The study showed that those who misused stimulants reported higher levels of impulsivity, as well as substance use consequences, than those who did not use any hard drugs. However, these differences were exacerbated among those who misused stimulants and other hard drugs. Taken together, these findings suggested that stimulant misuse typically occurs in a broader pattern of substance use, and that stimulant misusers generally fall along a continuum of substance use severity in terms of psychosocial functioning.

(Gerra, et al. 2020) studied the families who live in a disadvantaged socioeconomic situation frequently face substandard housing, unsafe neighborhoods, inadequate schools and more stress in their daily lives than more affluent families, with a host of psychological and developmental consequences that can hinder their children's development in many ways. The study showed that the measurement of socioeconomic status among youth and its link with different forms of illicit substance use is challenging and still unclear. The study extended the existing research on the relationship between socioeconomic status and illicit drug use among adolescents by focusing on three different patterns of use (experimental, episodic and frequent) and making use of two indicators to improve the measurement of individual socioeconomic characteristics in a big sample of European students. The study Data were drawn from the European school Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD), which, since 1995, collects comparable data among 15-to-16-year-old students to monitor trends in drug use and other risk behaviors across Europe. The study sample came from 28 countries that participated in the 2015 data collection. The study showed that the consumption of cannabis, cocaine and heroin are considered, and the related patterns are identified based on the frequency of use. The study obtained that the family characteristics at student level are defined through two dimensions: parental educational level and perceived socioeconomic status. The study used the Multivariate multilevel mixed-effects logistic regression was performed in order to measure the association between individual characteristics and vulnerability for drug use. The study concluded some patterns of used, episodic and frequent in particular, were found strongly associated with a lower socioeconomic status and lower parental education. The study suggested that the drug policies should be combined with actions aimed at removing barriers to social inclusion that are attributable to the socioeconomic background of adolescents.

(Hashem and Najib 2021) aimed to identify the prevalence of personality disorders among potential persons for drug abuse - non - potential persons for abuse drugs and addicts drug), It also tries to study differences in of maladaptive cognitive schemas between potential persons for drug abuse without personality disorder,



potential persons for drug abuse with personality disorder, addicts and non-potential persons for drug abuse with personality disorder and the control sample. Thirdly the study aims to identify the ability of maladaptive cognitive schemas in predicting those liable for drug abuse. The study was conducted on a sample of five groups: the first group consisted of 70 students likely to use drugs and with personality disorders, the second group consisted of 40 students who were likely to use drugs and did not have personality disorders, and the third group consisted of 24 students who were unlikely to use drugs and had personality disorders. The fourth group consisted of 41 students as a control sample, and the fifth group consisted of 30 drug addicts. Methods: All subjects were subjected to vulnerability to drug abuse test, maladaptive cognitive schemas scale, and personality diagnostic questionnaire, The results showed that the most prevalent personality disorders were borderline personality disorder, followed by anti-social personality disorder, and there were statistically significant differences between potential persons for drug abuse without personality disorder, potential persons for drug abuse with personality disorder and addicts, non-potential persons for drug abuse with personality disorder and the control sample. Early maladaptive cognitive schemata also contributed to predicting potential persons for drug abuse without personality disorder, potential persons for drug abuse with personality disorder

(Yang and Lin 2022) studied the Parental Psychological Control, Social Capital, Substance use, and Driving under the Influence among College Students: Sex Differences. The study sample from college students in emerging adulthood (age range: 18–25), the study investigated sex differences in the impact of parental psychological control and perceived social capital on three types of health-risk behaviors, including binge drinking, drug use, and driving under the influence (i.e., DUI). The study showed that the moderation of social capital on the relations between parental psychological control and health-risk behaviors was also studied. The findings suggested that more paternal psychological control and less social capital were positively associated with binge drinking and drug use in men and all three types of risky behavior in women. However, maternal psychological control only predicted more binge drinking and drug use for women. The study showed that the perceived social capital exacerbated the negative influence of paternal psychological control on males' drinking behaviors, whereas it buffered the effect of paternal psychological control on females' DUI behavior. The study showed that the parenting programs need to focus on sex-specific parenting skills that can encourage children to develop internalized values and internalize positive social rules, attitudes, and behaviors, the study showed that the prevention or intervention programs may consider enhancing the involvement of fathers in parenting and develop practices sensitive to paternal roles, the parents may consider capitalizing on community resources to facilitate female children's socialization.

(Papp, et al. 2022) studied the addressed calls for research to identify real-time predictors of prescription drug misuse by testing young adults' momentary reports of their negative mood and positive mood as predictors of event-level misuse in daily life. The study implemented a 28-day ecological momentary assessment (EMA) procedure that collected individuals' mood and other contextual experiences in moments preceding prescription drug misuse. The study consistent with models of problematic substance use as a means to reduce negativity, results from hierarchical generalized linear modeling (HGLM) indicated within-person links between higher than usual negative mood and greater likelihood of prescription misuse in daily life. The study showed that the contrary to the hypothesis, misuse was also more likely when preceded by elevated positive mood. The study found consistent support for the hypothesized between-person effects, with prescription misuse in daily life associated with higher average levels of negative mood, and lower average levels of positive mood, across the reporting period. The study predicted that individuals reporting greater levels of social anxiety, depression, and externalizing symptoms would evidence stronger links between their momentary negative mood and prescription misuse. The study showed that the partial supported for the moderation hypothesis was found, with the positive within-person link between negative mood and prescription misuse significantly stronger among individuals higher (vs. lower) on social anxiety and depression. The study provided to support for intricate connections between young adults' momentary mood, mental health symptoms, and prescription drug misuse.

(Kerr, et al. 2023) The study obtained that the college students' prescription stimulant and opioid misuse (PSM and POM) share psychosocial risks with other substance use. The study sought to extend a prior study of these issues. The study used the National College Health Assessment (2015-2016) participants ages 18-24 years (n = 79,336) reporting 12-month PSM (defined as use of a drug not prescribed to them), 30-day other illicit drug use (non-cannabis), both, or neither, were compared on other substance use, psychopathology, academic adjustment, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and chronic pain. The study showed that the models were repeated for POM. The study obtained that the relative to those who only misused the prescription drug, those who used other illicit drugs had lower odds of chronic pain and academic problems,

but higher odds on nearly every other outcome especially if they also misused the prescription drug. The study suggested the PSM and POM are on a continuum of risk shared with illicit drug use, but also were linked to outcomes specific to these drugs' perceived medical purposes.

(Hasan, et al. 2023) studied the drug driving is recognized as a major road safety problem in many countries. The study showed that in Australia, the primary response to this problem involved the adoption of roadside drug testing (RDT), which was modeled on the policies and practices used to conduct random breath testing (RBT) for alcohol. However, there remain important differences in the way that RDT and RBT are conducted, which produced differential effects on drug and drink driving behavior. In addition, various psychosocial factors are known to influence the two behaviors. Thus, there is a need to investigate the relative influence of legal and psychosocial factors on drug driving and explore how they may be similar or different to drink driving. Accordingly, this study utilized Deterrence Theory and Akers' Social Learning Theory, augmented by measures of dependence and a range of psychosocial factors, to examine the factors associated with self-reported drink and drug driving. An online survey was completed by 1394 licensed drivers from the three most populous states in Australia: Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The study showed that the self-reported drink and drug driving became more likely as level of dependence increased, in relation to legal factors; direct experience of avoiding detection was the strongest predictor of self-reported drink and drug driving. The study showed that the psychosocial factors, a significant positive relationship was found between holding favorable attitudes toward both drink driving and drug driving and self-reported behaviors. The study suggested that applying legal sanctions in isolation without addressing the psychosocial rewards and punishments for the behaviors is not sufficient to reduce drug or drink driving. Future this study should identify countermeasures that integrate deterrence and psychosocial principles in order to reduce these risky driving behaviors

(Qeadan, et al 2023) examines the factors associated with psych stimulant misuse, including poly substance use and social factors, among the understudied American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian (AI/AN/NH) college student population. The data of study were from the 2015 to 2019 American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment IIc (ACHA-NCHA IIc) survey. The study showed that the Multivariable logistic regression models and odds ratios were used to estimate associations between psych stimulant misuse and potential risk and protective factors among AI/AN/NH college students, including licit and illicit substance use, social support, relationship factors, exposure to violence or abuse, mental health symptoms, drug and alcohol education, and sample demographics. The study showed that the opioid misuse among AI/AN/NH college students significantly increased the odds of using psych stimulants. Specifically, for cocaine use, the adjusted odds ratio (aOR) was 3.17 with a 95% confidence interval (C.I.) of 2.17 to 4.63; for methamphetamine use, the aOR was 38.87 (95% C.I. 19.24-78.52). For amphetamine misuse among non-Tobacco users, the aOR was 5.47 (95% C.I. 3.49-8.55), while among Tobacco users, the AOR was 2.65 (95% C.I. 2.07-3.41). For cocaine and other stimulant misuse, the AOR was 3.64 (95% C.I. 2.30-5.67). Additionally, the use of other types of licit and illicit substances was associated with greater odds of psych stimulant use and misuse. The study showed that the factors such as age, living on campus, and residing in parental/guardian housing were linked with lower odds of psych stimulant use and misuse.

The study concluded the substance use prevention and treatment interventions targeting AI/AN/NH college students should address poly substance use, including the combined use of opioids and psych stimulants. The study showed that the substance use interventions should not be siloes to focus narrowly on single substances but rather should leverage potential protective factors against substance use, such as promoting supportive campus and family living conditions and other social support networks, in broad efforts to reduce multiple forms of substance use among AI/AN/NH students.

(Gudmundsdottir, et al. 2023) examined the prevalence and correlates of nonmedical used of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) among upper secondary school students in Iceland, given a paucity of research conducted beyond the US and among younger student populations. National, cross-sectional data from N = 10,199 upper secondary school students ages 16–20 (49.9% female), collected as part of the larger survey Youth in Iceland 2018, the study analyzed. The study revealed a lifetime NMUPS prevalence of 5.6%. Participants with a history of NMUPS were more likely to be male, report lower grades, inattention problems at school, depressive and anxiety symptoms, lower parental monitoring and support, and a lifetime history of other substance use, compared to participants without NMUPS history. The study showed that the regression analyses demonstrated that when accounting for covariates, inattention problems at school significantly associated with NMUPS. The study obtained that findings suggest inattention problems contribute to NMUPS, despite limitations; these findings may help inform drug use prevention and intervention policy. The study recommended a longitudinal research is needed to examine directional relationships.

(Papp, et al. 2023) studied the prior survey-based research has documented associations between greater levels of stress and increased prescription drug misuse behavior. The study showed that these studies uniformly rely on assessments of both the stress experiences and the substance behavior after they occurred (commonly spanning 6-12 month retrospective timeframes), less is known about the extent to which variations in momentary stress predict the actual occurrence of prescription misuse in daily life among college students with elevated risk for engaging in the behavior. In this study, 297 participants (69% females; Mage = 19.5 years, SDage = 0.71) completed a 28-day ecological momentary assessment procedure that collected self-reported stress and other contextual experiences in moments preceding prescription drug misuse. The study tested the within-person association between momentary stress and prescription drug misuse and examined the extent to which the relation between stress and misuse was moderated by participants' assigned sex or global stress and coping levels. The study results from hierarchical generalized linear modeling indicated a significant within-person association between momentary stress (i.e., higher than usual relative to one's own mean) and greater likelihood of prescription misuse in daily life, accounting for the number of stressors and timing covariates. The study showed that is no significant moderation by participant sex was found, and moderation effected by global stress and coping levels were not in the expected directions. The study showed that the highlight in the role of momentary stress experiences on health-relevant substance behaviors and provide future directions for research and applied efforts.

(Kouros and Papp 2024) studied the prescription drug misuse (PDM) is a mounting public health concern in the U.S., particularly among college students. The study field's reliance on cross-sectional designs and limited controls for other substance use has failed to capture the specific role of misuse for longer-term health. Therefore, the study tested associations between trajectories of PDM problems and college students' mental health and subjective happiness over time. The study showed that the participants were 300 students who completed a baseline assessment (T1) and follow-ups every 6 months for two years (T2-T5). The Participants self-reported problems associated with PDM and mental health. The study obtained that the results from univariate latent growth models indicated that problems with PDM were initially on an increasing trajectory. The study showed that the based on parallel process models, problems with PDM were concurrently associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms, disinhibiting, callousness/aggression, and lower levels of subjective happiness at T1. Further, the study found support for parallel trajectories between PDM problems and both depressive symptoms and general disinhibiting. The study showed that the participants whose PDM problems were on an increasing (worsening) trajectory at baseline showed an increase in depressive symptoms and general disinhibiting over the next two years. The Participants whose PDM problems accelerated over time (got worse at a faster and faster rate over time) also showed a significant increase in their depressive symptoms over time. The study showed that the most findings, however, were no longer statistically significant in sensitivity analyses that controlled for alcohol and other drug problems, the findings highlight college as an important time for interventions to prevent substance use and its associated negative consequence on later young adult mental health.

(Dienst, et al. 2024) showed the morning cannabis used is associated with heavier, frequent cannabis used and more cannabis-related negative consequences, yet little empirical research has examined its predictors. The study using 24 months of longitudinal data, the study tested demographic, psychosocial, and behavioral predictors of morning cannabis used among young adults at the monthly- and person-levels. The study showed that the young adults (N = 778) were part of a larger study on substance use and social role transitions; participants completed a baseline survey and up to 24 consecutive monthly surveys. The study hypotheses were tested using logistic multilevel models to estimate odds ratios for any vs. no morning used in a given month. The study showed that the monthly level, social anxiety motives and cannabis use frequency on a given month were positively associated with morning cannabis use. At the person level, typical coping motives, average cannabis use frequency, and male sex were positively associated with morning cannabis use. The study understanding of individual and psychosocial predictors of morning cannabis used among young adults, notably, social anxiety motives may represent a malleable target for intervention efforts that could reduce risky use patterns associated with morning use. Such efforts may be especially prudent for young men, as our findings indicated morning cannabis use probabilities were much higher for men than women.

**1- Research methodology and procedures:** Method is the art of correctly organizing a series of numerous ideas in order to reveal the truth. It is the multiple methods, approaches, and procedures used in collecting the

data necessary for research and arriving the results, interpretations, projects, or predictions (Walker and Lev, 1953, 4).

**2- Research population:** The number of students in the sample was about 8,260 students, including about 4,335 male students, representing about 52.5%, while the number of female students was about 3,920 students, representing about 47.5% of the total sample.

**A- The geographical scope of the sample:** The research is limited to Khartoum State.

**B- Quality of university institutions:** Number (13) universities in Khartoum State, namely (Khartoum, Al-Nilein, Islamic Omdurman, Sudan, Ahfad, Technology, Medical Sciences and Technology, Computerman, Civil Society, National Rabat, Al-Zaim Al-Azhari, Holy Quran, Global Africa)

**C- Sample timing:** (January-February 2023)

**3- Description of the Research Sample:** The ages of the research sample range between (15-22 and above) in all years of study from the first to the fifth university year.

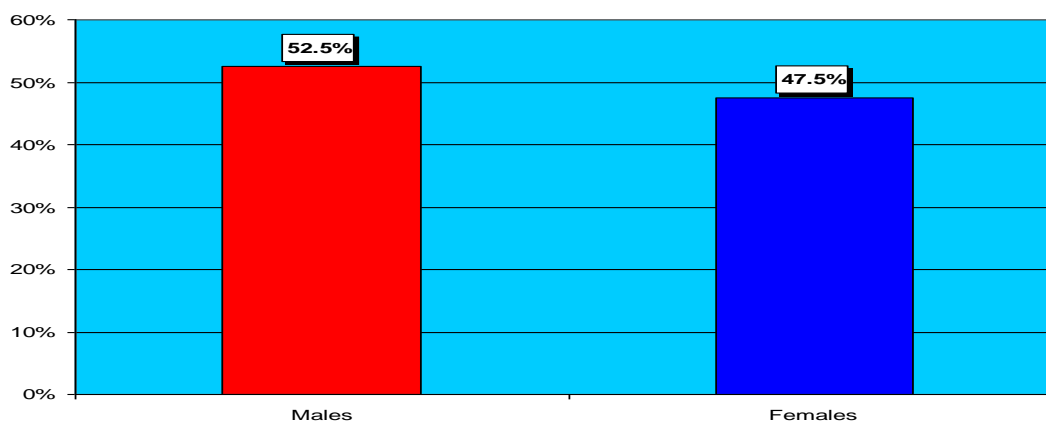
### Discuss of the Results

The results of Table (1) showed that the total number of students examined in the study population was about 8,255 male and female students, where the number of males was about 4,335 students, representing about 52.5%, while the number of females was about 3,920 students, representing about 47.5% of the total number of students in universities in the community study - Figure (1).

**Table No. (1):** Shows the ratio of males to females in the study population

Students	Number	%
Male	4335	52.5
Females	3920	47.5
Total number	8255	100

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.



**Source:** Collected and calculated from table (1).

It was also shown from the results of Table (2) that the total number of students who used drugs, even once, amounted to about 1,311 male and female students, where the number of males reached about 1,095 students, representing about 83.5%, while the number of females reached about 216 students, representing about 16.5% of the total. The number of students who used drugs even once, while representing respectively about 13.3% and 2.6% of the total number of people examined in the study population. It also turned out that the total number of students who used drugs and are still using drugs reached about 865 students, male and female, with the number of male students reaching about 651 students, representing about 75.3%, while the number of female students reached about 214 students, representing about 24.7% of the total number of students who they are still using drugs, while they represent, respectively, about 7.9% and 2.6% of the total number of people examined in the study population.

**Table No. (2):** Shows the distribution of drug users among university students in the study population

Type	Number of smoked even once	%	Percentage of the total	The number of who's still addicted	%	Percentage of the total

<b>Males</b>	1095	83.5	13.3	651	75.3	7.9
<b>Females</b>	216	16.5	2.6	214	24.7	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10.5</b>

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**The First Hypothesis: Are there statistically significant differences attributable to the gender variable for university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State:**

The  $Chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributable to the gender variable for university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State. The results of the  $Chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $Chi^2$  value reached 20.8, while the tabulated value at 1 degrees of freedom was about 3.841, with a significance level of 0.05. Since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between males and females who abuse drugs in the research sample in Khartoum State-Table (3) shows the results of the  $chi^2$  test for the distribution of the research sample according to gender. :

**Table No. (3): Results of the  $chi^2$  test for the distribution of the research sample according to type**

	frequency	%	Calculated $chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $chi^2$
<b>Males</b>	4336	52.5	20.6	1	3.841
<b>Females</b>	3924	47.5			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**The Second Hypothesis: Are the psychological and social motivations of university students in Khartoum State high?**

The psychological and social motivations of students who use drugs at universities in Khartoum State are high, which is consistent with a study of the increase in drug abuse at the Vancouver School in the United States of America, and also with the study conducted by the University of Edinburgh in Britain, which noted the growth in the rate of drug abuse among students, the high rate of absence from lectures, and the increase in The rate of drug abuse by university students globally and regionally, as the (World Drug Report 2019) showed that more than a quarter of a billion people take drugs, which poses a threat to the youth group.

The  $Chi^2$  test was used to determine whether the psychological and social motivations of drug-abusing university students in Khartoum State were high or not. The results of the  $Chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $Chi^2$  value reached 6072, while the tabulated value at 3 degrees of freedom reached about 7.812 at the level of significance of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between the students of the research sample and that the psychological and social motivations of the drug abusing university students in Khartoum State are characterized by an increase in drug abuse - Table (4).

**Table No. (4): Results of the  $chi^2$  test for the validity of the hypothesis that the psychological and social motives of a student who uses drugs are characterized by increased drug uses.**

	frequency	%	Calculated $chi^2$	d.f
<b>Males</b>	4336	6072	3	7.812
<b>Females</b>	3924			
<b>Males</b>	651			
<b>Females</b>	214			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**The Third Hypothesis: Are there statistically significant differences in the age of the drug users among university students in Khartoum State?**

The results of Table (5) of the distribution of students who use drugs into several categories according to age showed that the predominant group is (18 to 22 years old), as the number reached about 569 male and female students, representing about 65.8%, followed by the category (more than 22 years old), which amounted to its number was about 196 male and female students, representing about 22.7%, followed by the category (under 18 years), which numbered about 98 male and female students, representing about 11.3% of the total number of students who used drugs in the study sample.

The  $Chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributable to the age variable for university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State. The results of the

$Chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $Chi^2$  value reached 854.2, while the tabulated value at 3 degrees of freedom reached about 7.812 at the level of significance of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to type - Table (5).

**Table No. (5):** Distribution of the research sample according to the age variable

	frequency	%	Calculated $chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $chi^2$
Under 18 years old	98	11.3	854.2	3	7.812
From 18 to 22 years	569	65.8			
Over 22 years old	196	22.7			
No answer	2	0.2			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**Fourth Hypothesis: Are there statistically significant differences in the religion of university students in Khartoum State who use drugs?**

The results of Table (6) of the distribution of students who use drugs according to religion show that the dominant group is Islam, with its number reaching about 832 male and female students, representing about 96.2%, followed by other religions, with its number reaching about 22 male and female students, representing about 2.5%, followed by Christianity, with its number reaching about 2.5%. There are about 11 male and female students, representing about 1.3% of the total number of students who use drugs in the study sample.

The  $Chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent of the presence of statistically significant differences attributable to the religion variable for university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State. The results of the  $Chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $Chi^2$  value reached 1538, while the tabulated value at 2 degrees of freedom reached about 5.991 at the level Significance of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to religion - Table (6).

**Table No. (6):** Distribution of the research sample according to the religion of the student who used the drugs

	frequency	%	Calculated $chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $chi^2$
Islam	832	96.2	1538	2	5.991
Christianity	11	1.3			
Other	22	2.5			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**Fifth Hypothesis: Is there a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motives of the place of origin of the drug-using university students in Khartoum State?**

**Is there a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motivations for the social development of drug-using university students in Khartoum State?**

The results of Table (7) of the distribution of students who abuse drugs according to the place of origin of the student who abused drugs showed that the majority group is inside Sudan, where the number reached about 587 male and female students, representing about 67.9%, followed by outside Sudan, where the number reached about 277 male and female students, representing about 32.1% of the total number of students who abuse drugs in the study sample.

The  $Chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributed to a variable in the place of origin of the student who used drugs in Khartoum State. The results of the  $Chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $Chi^2$  value reached 596.1, while the tabulated value at 2 degrees of freedom reached about 5.991 at a significant level 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the place of origin of the student who abuses drugs - Table (7).

**Table No. (7):** Distribution of the research sample according to the place of origin of the student who used the drug

	frequency	%	Calculated $\chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $\chi^2$
Inside Sudan	587	67.9	596.1	2	5.991
Outside Sudan	277	32.1			
No answer	1	0.1			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

It was also shown from the results of Table (8), the distribution of students who use drugs according to the social upbringing of the drug-using university student in Khartoum State, that the predominant category is those with both parents, as their number reached about 700 male and female students, representing about 80.9%, followed by other upbringings, where their number reached about 80 male and female students, representing about 9.2%, followed by the presence of the mother only, where the number was about 67 male and female students, representing about 7.7%, followed by the presence of the father only, which numbered about 14 male and female students, representing about 1.6% of the total number of students who used drugs in the study sample.

The  $\chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributable to the social upbringing of the drug-using university student in Khartoum State. The results of the  $\chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $\chi^2$  value reached 2031, while the tabulated value at 4 degrees of freedom reached about 9.492 at a significant level 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the social upbringing of the student who abuses drugs - Table (8).

This is a clear, statistically significant indicator that there is a defect in the family upbringing process and there is a clear deficiency in the role of the family in raising its children. It is also clear that the phenomenon of drug abuse among university students in Khartoum State is primarily a social problem.

**Table No. (8):** Distribution of the research sample according to the social upbringing of the student who uses drugs

	frequency	%	Calculated $\chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $\chi^2$
Parents together	700	80.9	2031	4	9.492
the mom	67	7.7			
the father	14	1.6			
Other	80	9.2			
No answer	4	0.5			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**Sixth hypothesis: Is there a statistically significant relationship between psychological and social motives and the marital status of the parents among university students in Khartoum State who abuse drugs?**

The results of Table (9) of the distribution of students who use drugs according to the marital status of the parents of the drug-abusing university student show that the predominant category is the presence of both parents, as the number reached about 587 male and female students, representing about 67.9%, followed by another marital status, as the number reached about 133 male and female students, it represents about 15.4%, followed by the separation of parents, which numbered about 62 male and female students, representing about 7.2%, followed by the death of the father, which numbered about 61 male and female students, representing about 7.1%, followed by the death of the mother, which numbered about 22 male and female students, representing about 2.5% of the number. The total number of students who abuse drugs in the study sample.

The  $\chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributable to a variable related to the marital status of the parents of a drug-abusing university student in Khartoum State. The results of the  $\chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $\chi^2$  value reached 1276, while the tabulated value at 4 degrees of freedom was about 9.492. with a significance level of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the marital status of the parents of the university student who abuses drugs - Table (9). It is clear from the above that the parents are together in a continuous marital state that may be stable, but the psychological and social motivations of the

children to use drugs increase, which confirms the existence of a defect in the process of family upbringing, a clear deficiency in the role of the family in raising its children, and it is also clear that the problem of drug abuse among students Universities in Khartoum State are primarily a social problem.

**Table No. (9):** Distribution of the research sample according to the marital status of the parents of the drug-abusing university student

	frequency	%	Calculated $\chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $\chi^2$
معاً	587	67.9	1275.5	4	9.492
مفترقان	62	7.2			
وفاة الأب	61	7.1			
وفاة الأم	22	2.5			
لا إجابة	133	15.4			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**Seventh Hypothesis: Is there a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motivations of married and unmarried university students who use drugs in Khartoum State?**

The results of Table (10), the distribution of students who abuse drugs according to the marital status of the university student who abuses drugs, show that the majority group is single, with its number reaching about 746 male and female students, representing about 86.2%, followed by married, with its number reaching about 77 male and female students, representing about 8.9%. It was followed by divorced students, whose number reached about 26 male and female students, representing about 3%, followed by widowers, whose number reached about 11 male and female students, representing about 1.3% of the total number of students who abuse drugs in the study sample.

The  $\chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributed to the variable of the marital status of the drug-abusing university student in Khartoum State. The results of the  $\chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $\chi^2$  value reached 2390, while the tabulated value at 4 degrees of freedom reached about 9.492 at the level of significance of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the marital status of the university student who abuses drugs - Table (10).

**Table No. (10):** Distribution of the research sample according to the marital status of the university student who uses drugs

	frequency	%	Calculated $\chi^2$	d.f	Tab. $\chi^2$
Married	77	8.9	2390	4	9.492
Bachelor	746	86.2			
Absolute	26	3.0			
Widower	11	1.3			
No answer	5	0.6			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**Eighth Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant relationship between the psychological and social motivations of university students who use drugs and with whom they currently live?**

The results of Table (11), the distribution of students who use drugs according to the residence of the university student who uses drugs, show that the predominant category is living with family, where the number reached about 475 male and female students, representing about 54.9%, followed by residential housing, where the number reached about 161 male and female students, representing about 18.6%. %, followed by living with relatives, where the number reached about 124 male and female students, representing about 14.3%, followed by other housing, where the number reached about 102 male and female students, representing about 11.8% of the total number of students who abuse drugs in the study sample.

The  $\chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributable to the variable of residence of the drug-using university student in Khartoum State. The results of the  $\chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $\chi^2$  value reached 738.1, while the tabulated value at 4 degrees of



freedom reached about 9.492 at a significant level 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the residence of the university student who abuses drugs - Table (11).

We concluded that the place of residence outside the family does not represent a major difference as much as they reside within their families, and therefore these families suffer from major cracks in the style of raising their children.

**Table No. (11):** Distribution of the research sample according to the residence of the university student who uses drugs

	<i>frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Calculated chi<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>d.f</i>	<i>Tab. chi<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>with the family</i>	<b>475</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9.492</b>
<i>With relatives</i>	<b>124</b>	<b>14.3</b>			
<i>Internal</i>	<b>161</b>	<b>18.6</b>			
<i>Other</i>	<b>102</b>	<b>11.8</b>			
<i>No answer</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3</b>			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**Ninth Hypothesis:** *Is there a statistically significant relationship in the psychological and social motivations and economic situation of the family of the student who uses drugs?*

The results of Table (12), the distribution of students who abuse drugs according to the economic status of the family of the university student who abuses drugs, show that the predominant group is average, with its number reaching about 573 male and female students, representing about 66.2%, followed by low, with its number reaching about 155 male and female students, representing about 17.9%. It was followed by high, as the number reached about 135 male and female students, representing about 15.6% of the total number of students who abuse drugs in the study sample.

The *Chi<sup>2</sup>* test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributed to a variable regarding the economic situation of the family of a university student who abuses drugs in Khartoum State. The results of the *Chi<sup>2</sup>* test showed that the calculated *Chi<sup>2</sup>* value reached 848.7, while the tabular value at 3 degrees of freedom was about 7.812, with a significance level of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the economic situation of the family of the university student who abuses drugs - Table (12) . We conclude that the high economic level of the family does not represent a large group of users, as it was found that most of the users are from moderately sufficient families.

**Table No. (12):** Distribution of the research sample according to the economic situation of the family of the drug-abusing university student

	<i>frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Calculated chi<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>d.f</i>	<i>Tab. chi<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>High enough and more</i>	<b>135</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>848.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7.812</b>
<i>Average sufficiency</i>	<b>573</b>	<b>66.2</b>			
<i>Low, not enough for the family's needs</i>	<b>155</b>	<b>17.9</b>			
<i>No answer</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.2</b>			

**Source:** Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

**The Tenth Hypothesis:** *Are there statistically significant differences in psychological and social motivations according to the secondary school certificate variable for university students in Khartoum State?*

The results of Table (13) show the distribution of students who abuse drugs according to the type of secondary school certificate of the university student who abuses drugs. It was found that the predominant group is Sudanese secondary school, where the number reached about 674 male and female students, representing about 77.9%, followed by Arab secondary school, where the number reached about 132 male and female students. It represents about 15.3%, followed by another secondary school, where the number

reached about 57 male and female students, representing about 6.6% of the total number of students who abuse drugs in the study sample.

The  $\chi^2$  test was used to determine the extent to which there were statistically significant differences attributable to a variable for the type of secondary school certificate for a university student who used drugs in Khartoum State. The results of the  $\chi^2$  test showed that the calculated  $\chi^2$  value reached 1331, while the tabulated value at 3 degrees of freedom was about 7.812, with a significance level of 0.05, and since the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no differences and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences between university students who abuse drugs in Khartoum State in the research sample according to the type of secondary school certificate of the university student who abuses drugs - Table (13).

**Table No. (13):** Distribution of the research sample according to the type of secondary school certificate for the university student who uses drugs

	<i>frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Calculated <math>\chi^2</math></i>	<i>d.f</i>	<i>Tab. <math>\chi^2</math></i>
<i>Sudanese</i>	<b>674</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7.812</b>
<i>Arabic</i>	<b>132</b>	<b>15.3</b>			
<i>Other</i>	<b>57</b>	<b>6.6</b>			
<i>No answer</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.2</b>			

*Source:* Collected and calculated from the research sample questionnaire.

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