

## DRUG USAGE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES

**Muhammad Zia-ur-Rehman\***

Universiti Malaya & National Defence University  
[drziaofficial@um.edu.my](mailto:drziaofficial@um.edu.my), [drziaofficial@gmail.com](mailto:drziaofficial@gmail.com)

**Qurat Ul Ain Saboor**

National Defence University, Pakistan

**Nikita Christina Robin Pate**

National Defence University, Islamabad  
[nikitapate89@gmail.com](mailto:nikitapate89@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*The study focuses on the drug abuse among students after getting exposure at university level. As the drug mafia realized the situation and drug dealers made it a business to supply drugs to the students at the educational institutions especially the universities. The study explores that at cases it is due to lack of awareness, some students just try it for fun and then it becomes hard to get over the addiction of drugs. Thus ultimately, such drug addiction leaves a good fraction of society's workforce crippled. The study is explorative in nature, in which existing state of drug abuse has been described and then also explored various causes. Thus, hypotheses were developed and gauged with the help of survey questionnaires. This cross-sectional study was conducted in a non-contrived environment with minimal researchers' interference. The unit of analysis is students studying in universities of metropolitan cities. Data analysis shows that neither economic nor the social psychological consequences of the drug use be denied. Drug addicts get a colossal social set back because nobody is found ready to accept it. Entrance of the drug user is the critical point of this study. Additionally, the study provides insight that most drug addicts emerge due to the family situation and social pressures.*

**Keyword:** Sustainable learning, management, drug abuse, university students, challenges.

### INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse is not new in subcontinent as the drug Mafia and drug dealers have made it a business to supply the drugs to the students at the institutions, where education should be considered main purpose and learning based on internet and library resource be the priority. Creating the awareness of the bad consequences of the drugs is vital. It is not only the demand, that is the reason towards the increase in drug use, but also the negligence on part of family's socio-economic fabric of the society that can be blamed for the increased use of drug abuse. In some students it is due to lack of awareness, some students just try it for fun and then it becomes hard to get over the addiction of drugs. The drug addiction leaves a good fraction of society's workforce crippled. This can have a greater impact on the economic workforce in the economy. Not only this, but it also burdens the healthcare system of the country. The burden of the health care system is often borne by the taxpayers who work as employees. Overall, the increase in drug addicts overburdens the taxpayers who are part of salaried group (Myers et al., 2003a). Countries where the governments do not provide social healthcare benefits, the drug addicts usually end up in streets and die deserted and alone. It is very important to create awareness about the drug use in youth and the elders. Some drug addicts who use opioid or cannabis may well have reached the point, where they may not be treated anymore. At some points, there may be no medical help that can retrieve and rehab them. Hence, there is a need to create awareness and conduct as many search as possible to eradicate this problem, which is like a plague that is ruining and cutting off the roots of our society (Montes et al., 2021).

---

\* Corresponding Author

## *Drug Usage among University Students...*

Therefore, essential point is whether there exist the association between antecedents and drug usage at university students. This study reveals many unanswered questions regarding antecedents and consequences of drug abuse. This study is composed of sections as section II of literature review in which variables of the study are discussed to build up the case for this study, section III comprises theory and hypotheses testing, section IV & V discuss the methodology which leads to the results of the study, in section VI the findings are discussed with the contribution of this study and the limitations and finally the pathway for the further researches. The study also poses another question that is there is there a link between drug usage and the consequences of drug usage at collective scale, if so, that is according to National Research Council, any substance abuse has greater impact on economy of any nation around the world. Drug abuse and alcohol abuse has been the greatest leading factor of health issues in developed countries as well as in the developing countries.

According to research, 35% of males and 19% of females suffer permanent addiction of any substance in their lifetime (Kessler et al., 1994). The identification of the factors that lead to addiction of drugs is vital. The addicts can only be helped when the factors leading to the drug addiction are clearly identified. According to a research, due to various reasons, like of their desire to join the 'in group' students are prone to fall into the trap of peer pressure and try drugs for novelty and fun (Fleming et al., 2021). There is a need to analyze the trend of drug use among students. Thus, to address this gap in the research, the current study is carried out by analyzing and identifying the antecedents and consequences of drug abuse.

In order to fully understand the reasons of drug abuse and the factors that play important role, the study tried to explore various factors. The pressures of professional and educational life may be one of the factors that youth turn towards the drug abuse. The peer pressure can be another reason. Studies have also shown that the youth also turned towards the drugs to increase their performance in their professional lives as some drugs are administered to increase the memory and are helpful to achieve higher grades required (Helmer et al., 2021).

Another very important factor is the existence of domestic violence and harsh childhood upbringing in several families, which cannot be ignored. The harsh upbringing by the parents may lead children to resort to drugs for mental peace and ease of tension.

This sort of social structure of family, negatively affect the children and they may seek refuge in the drug abuse. When the parents are not supportive and empathetic listeners to their children, they may get into bad company and fall into the trap of drug addiction. The study tries to analyze such factors in detail.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The CPIC (Children Perception of Interpersonal Conflict Scale) was approved in two examples of 9–12-year-old youngsters. Three factor-logically determined sub-scales exhibited worthy degrees of consistency just as test-retest unwavering quality. The legitimacy of the contention scale was upheld by critical relations with both parental reports and other records of change. Given that, family struggle has been demonstrated to be a dangerous factor for drug use, the CPIC scale might be of impressive worth in estimation of such clash (Grych et al., 1992).

This study audits some speculations of testing drug use among young people which incorporates those that underscore (i) substance-explicit insights, (ii) social learning measures, (iii) obligation to customary qualities and connection to families, and (iv) relational cycles. The paper tends to the similitudes and contrasts between the different clarifications and analyzes the calculated limits of everyone. The paper endeavors to coordinate the current clarifications by getting sorted out as the focus develops into three kinds of impact (social, attitudinal, and relational) and three unmistakable degrees of impact; proximal, distal, and extreme (Grych, et al., 1992).

Existing psychological issues in young adults is a reality, whereas the social fabric of Asian cultures does not accept such psychological issues as the main disease. The psychological issues of the children and specially those not teenagers yet are highly ignored. Hence, these diseases remain undiagnosed and untreated for years. When the disease is not diagnosed, the patient gets into self-reliance and may fall into the trap of drug abuse. The psychological diseases that remain underline most, may posit a great issue for the patient to lead a normal life. The patient may feel that they are alone and deserted and there are greater chances of them using drugs to ease their psychological pressures (Fothergill & Ensminger, 2006). Same applies to the students at universities.

These social factors play a greater role in leading university students or any other individual into drug abuse. The higher class may use drugs as a sign of status symbol. The drugs may also be abused, just to be ‘cool’ in a certain class. Some may have started the drugs because of peer pressure. Others may just have been bored and wanted to try something new. The thrill of novelty may have led them to drug addiction. Hence the social factors that lead to drug abuse cannot be denied (Kyle et al., 2007)

This investigation was carried about the hazardous factors implying peer-use and family-utilization of different substances in a cross-sectional setting. The science and the social fabric of the society agree that drug addiction have harmful consequences both in the short run and in the long run. Drug abuse can have psychological, family, social and economic consequences. Others around the drug abuser may be highly affected and some of the abusers may end up alone and deserted in the streets. Governments of many countries do not have proper rehab centers and cannot accommodate everyone who is an addict. The youth of any nation is the asset of that nation, and the falling of the youth due to addiction may lead to a larger consequence both on national and international level. Hence, the consequences of drug use are taken as dependent variable and analyzed based on data collection through questionnaire.

The Adolescent Drug Involvement Scale (ADIS) is adapted which was created as an exploration and assessment apparatus to gauge level of medication inclusion in youths. The scale is a variation of Mayer and Filstead Adolescent Alcohol Involvement Scale. For motivations behind understanding, drug contribution is considered as a continuum, going from no utilization to extreme reliance. The AIDS was directed to 453 youths alluded to three projects. Results demonstrate that inner consistency was worthy ( $\alpha = .85$ ) and give primer proof of legitimacy and help scores related profoundly (e.g.,  $r = .72$ ) with self-announced degrees of medication use, and subjects' view of the seriousness of their own medication use issues ( $r = .79$ ), and with clinical appraisals ( $r = .75$ ). The scale shows guarantee as an examination and brief screening instrument, based on past estimating and examples to evaluate seriousness of medication inclusion (Moberg et al., 1991).

The research philosophy of the investigation is epistemological and positivist in nature. This cross-sectional study is conducted in a non-contrived environment with minimal researchers' interference and unit of analysis is the individual students studying in the universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The probability sampling was used, and the technique used for sampling was random probability sampling.

**RESULTS**

The questionnaire was distributed in 300 students at different universities and in total 279 questionnaires were received back filled. After cleansing, some questionnaires were dropped because of the errors and incomplete. Thus, we were left with 250 questionnaires for data analysis.

**Table No. 1: Alpha reliability coefficients of all scales (N=250)**

Variables	No. of items	Alpha Coefficient
Family	5	0.293
Social	5	0.297
Psychological consequences	6	0.699
Social consequences	3	0.4

**Table No. 2: Link between family and psychological consequences**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.639	.346	7.627	.000
	FAMILY2	.346	.086		

a. Dependent Variable: PSYCHOLOGICAL1

*Drug Usage among University Students...*

The relationship between family and psychological consequences exist and the hypothesis was accepted.

**Table No. 3 Link between family and criminal consequences**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.908	.328		11.899	.000
	FAMILY2	-.223	.081	-.184	-2.737	.007

a. Dependent Variable: CRIMINAL1

The link between family antecedents and criminal consequences exist and based on statistical analysis, hypothesis was accepted.

**Table No. 4 Link between social and criminal consequences**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.620	.242		19.101	.000
	SOCIAL1	-.372	.054	-.424	-6.848	.000

a. Dependent Variable: CRIMINAL1

The Hypothesis about social and criminal consequences exist and was accepted.

**Table No. 5 Link between social and psychological consequences**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.591	.284		16.174	.000
	SOCIAL1	-.139	.064	-.147	-2.173	.031

a. Dependent Variable: PSYCHOLOGICAL1

Based on statistical analysis, Hypothesis between about social and psychological consequences was rejected.

**DISCUSSION**

The data analysis showed that the economic, social and psychological consequences of the drug use cannot be denied because these factors are crucial and overlapping, as the drug addicts get the social set back that is the greatest because nobody is ready to accept. Entrance of the drug user is one of the most important step, which needs to be managed socially. However, most drug addicts are because of the family situation and the social pressures and therefore the social fabric of the society must change, and we must learn to create the awareness about the consequences of the drug use among youth. The university students are at the most vulnerable age and social status is one of the biggest concerns at this age. The students who belong to the high-income class try drugs just to ease their boredom and look cool while on the other hand, the middle status students are mostly pressurized by the families to score well. And they try to ease their tension and stress out. The awareness that the use of certain drugs enhances cognitive abilities is a dilemma. Students when face pressure to excel, sometimes resort to use of performance enhancing drugs. They tend to ignore the fact that the drugs may enhance their performance in the short run but would be detrimental in the long run. It is imperative to educate teachers to instill in students the confidence in their own abilities, rather relying on short term boosters.

The universities need to have policies on this issue to normalize the situation and hire psychologist and also try to remove the stigma around it. The society needs to understand that it is important to accept that every individual may face any kind of psychological dilemma at any point in life. The anxiety, depression and tension are not a taboo. Human beings tend to fall under any one of them or all in some point in their lifetime. At this point, family and society must be supportive and available to provide support and help that the individuals need. This awareness if successfully created in the society, may reduce the issues of drug abuse a lot. Government and educational regulatory body,

and HEC must make psychological mapping of the university students a non-credit activity compulsory for degree. Additionally, internship is important to earn degree likewise, psychological well-being may also be made important part of it.

### Limitations and Future Research

This study has some limitations as it is conducted on University Students of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, whereas the same research can be applied to all universities of Punjab as well as of whole country. This will enable the researchers to understand the prevalence of the drug abuse problem in the country. However, the sample can be generalized to over all students of Pakistan. Secondly, this study can be tested in other countries as well. For example, the drug abuse problem is prevalent in US, UK and other European countries as well. Thirdly, this study does not include qualitative data analysis. That is because the data was collected using the questionnaire and the nature of the research was quantitative. The drug abuse problem is this social dilemma and should be backed by the government to eradicate this problem. Students' responses may have been biased as no one wants to acknowledge that one is addicted to drugs.

### REFERENCES

- Altman, B. R., Mian, M. N., Dalal, D., Ueno, L. F., Luba, R., Slavin, M. N., & Earleywine, M. (2021). Gender-based differential item functioning in the Cannabis-Associated Problems Questionnaire: A replication and extension. *Addictive Behaviors, 112*, 106658. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2020.106658>
- Broman, C. L., Xin Li, & Reckase, M. (2008). Family Structure and Mediators of Adolescent Drug Use. *Journal of Family Issues, 29*(12), 1625–1649. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X08322776>
- Eddie, D., White, W. L., Vilsaint, C. L., Bergman, B. G., & Kelly, J. F. (2021). Reasons to be cheerful: Personal, civic, and economic achievements after resolving an alcohol or drug problem in the United States population. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/adb0000689>
- Epstein, N. B., Baldwin, L. M., & Bishop, D. S. (1983). THE McMASTER FAMILY ASSESSMENT DEVICE\*. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 9*(2), 171–180. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0606.1983.tb01497.x>
- Esbensen, F.-A., & Elliott, D. S. (1994). Continuity and Discontinuity in Illicit Drug Use: Patterns and Antecedents. *Journal of Drug Issues, 24*(1), 75–97. <https://doi.org/10.1177/002204269402400105>
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, E. M. C. for D. and D. A. (n.d.). *Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB)*. <https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/eib>
- Figueredo, A. J., Vásquez, G., Brumbach, B. H., Sefcek, J. A., Kirsner, B. R., & Jacobs, W. J. (2005). The K-factor: Individual differences in life history strategy. *Personality and Individual Differences, 39*(8), 1349–1360. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2005.06.009>
- Fleming, C. B., Mason, W. A., Stevens, A. L., Jaffe, A. E., Cadigan, J. M., Rhew, I. C., & Lee, C. M. (2021). Antecedents, concurrent correlates, and potential consequences of young adult solitary alcohol use. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/adb0000697>
- Fothergill, K. E., & Ensminger, M. E. (2006). Childhood and adolescent antecedents of drug and alcohol problems: A longitudinal study. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 82*(1), 61–76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2005.08.009>
- Gjeruldsen, S., Myrvang, B., & Opjordsmoen, S. (2003). Risk factors for drug addiction and its outcome. A follow-up study over 25 years. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 57*(5), 373–376. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08039480310002714>
- Green, B., Lee Kim, F., & Dean, D. (2020). Substance Use and Treatment Among Youth Experiencing Homelessness: 1992–2017. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 67*(6), 786–792. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2020.04.019>
- Helmer, S. M., Burkhart, G., Matias, J., Buck, C., Engling Cardoso, F., & Vicente, J. (2021). “Tell Me How Much Your Friends Consume”—Personal, Behavioral, Social, and Attitudinal Factors Associated with Alcohol and Cannabis Use among European School Students. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18*(4), 1684. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18041684>

- Holmberg, M. B. (1985). Longitudinal studies of drug abuse in a fifteen-year-old population.: 2. Antecedents and consequences. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 71(1), 80–91. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0447.1985.tb05052.x>
- Kairouz, S., Gliksman, L., Demers, A., & Adlaf, E. M. (2002a). For all these reasons, I do...drink: A multilevel analysis of contextual reasons for drinking among Canadian undergraduates. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 63(5), 600–608. <https://doi.org/10.15288/jsa.2002.63.600>
- Kairouz, S., Gliksman, L., Demers, A., & Adlaf, E. M. (2002b). For all these reasons, I do...drink: A multilevel analysis of contextual reasons for drinking among Canadian undergraduates. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 63(5), 600–608. <https://doi.org/10.15288/jsa.2002.63.600>
- Kendler, K. S., Ohlsson, H., Clouston, S., Fagan, A. A., Sundquist, J., & Sundquist, K. (2021). The causal effect of resilience on risk for drug abuse: A Swedish national instrumental variable, co-relative and propensity-score analysis. *Psychological Medicine*, 51(5), 846–852. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719003842>
- Knopf, A. (2021). Teen marijuana and nicotine vaping remains high: MTF. *The Brown University Child and Adolescent Behavior Letter*, 37(2), 7–7. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cbl.30523>
- Kuntsche, E., Knibbe, R., Gmel, G., & Engels, R. (2005). Why do young people drink? A review of drinking motives. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 25(7), 841–861. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2005.06.002>
- Kyle, G., Absher, J., Norman, W., Hammitt, W., & Jodice, L. (2007). A Modified Involvement Scale. *Leisure Studies*, 26(4), 399–427. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614360600896668>
- Lavender, J. M., Looby, A., & Earleywine, M. (2008). A brief cannabis-associated problems questionnaire with less potential for bias. *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*, 23(6), 487–493. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hup.957>
- Linden-Carmichael, A. N., & Calhoun, B. H. (2021). Measuring subjective alcohol effects in daily life using contemporary young adult language. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pha0000447>
- Melnyk, S. A., Sroufe, R. P., & Calantone, R. (2003). Assessing the impact of environmental management systems on corporate and environmental performance. *Journal of Operations Management*, 21(3), 329–351. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-6963\(02\)00109-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-6963(02)00109-2)
- Monico, L. B., Ludwig, A., Lertch, E., Dionne, R., Fishman, M., Schwartz, R. P., & Mitchell, S. G. (2021). Opioid overdose experiences in a sample of US adolescents and young adults: A thematic analysis. *Addiction*, 116(4), 865–873. <https://doi.org/10.1111/add.15216>
- Montes, K. S., Dela Cruz, M., Weinstein, A. P., Pearson, M. R., Lindgren, K. P., & Neighbors, C. (2021). Alcohol and marijuana protective behavioral strategies mediate the relationship between substance use identity and use-related outcomes: A multi-sample examination. *Addictive Behaviors*, 112, 106613. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2020.106613>
- Montes, K. S., & Napper, L. E. (2019). Is marijuana identity associated with marijuana use and consequences? An examination of direct and interactive associations. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 54(8), 1286–1296. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10826084.2019.1573835>
- Myers, M. G., MacPherson, L., McCarthy, D. M., & Brown, S. A. (2003b). Constructing a short form of the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire with adolescents and young adults. *Psychological Assessment*, 15(2), 163–172. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.15.2.163>
- Myers, M. G., MacPherson, L., McCarthy, D. M., & Brown, S. A. (2003a). Constructing a short form of the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire with adolescents and young adults. *Psychological Assessment*, 15(2), 163–172. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.15.2.163>
- Nadeem, T., & Muhammad, Z. U. R. (2012). Academic performance and perceived stress among university students. *Educational Research and Reviews*, 7(5), 127–132.
- Nigg, J. T., Wong, M. M., Martel, M. M., Jester, J. M., Puttler, L. I., Glass, J. M., Adams, K. M., Fitzgerald, H. E., & Zucker, R. A. (2006). Poor Response Inhibition as a Predictor of Problem Drinking and Illicit Drug Use in Adolescents at Risk for Alcoholism and Other Substance Use Disorders. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 45(4), 468–475. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.chi.0000199028.76452.a9>
- Orlowski, M., Fuchs, G., & Pizam, A. (2021). Alcohol consumption among working students: The moderating effects of workplace policies and college major. *Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality & Tourism*, 20(2), 270–298. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15332845.2021.1872270>

- Simons, J. S., Dvorak, R. D., Merrill, J. E., & Read, J. P. (2012a). Dimensions and severity of marijuana consequences: Development and validation of the Marijuana Consequences Questionnaire (MACQ). *Addictive Behaviors*, *37*(5), 613–621. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2012.01.008>
- Simons, J. S., Dvorak, R. D., Merrill, J. E., & Read, J. P. (2012b). Dimensions and severity of marijuana consequences: Development and validation of the Marijuana Consequences Questionnaire (MACQ). *Addictive Behaviors*, *37*(5), 613–621. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2012.01.008>
- Skogen, J. C., Bøe, T., Sivertsen, B., & Hysing, M. (2018). Use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs among ethnic Norwegian and ethnic minority adolescents in Hordaland county, Norway: The youth@hordaland-survey. *Ethnicity & Health*, *23*(1), 43–56. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13557858.2016.1246422>
- Winters, K. C., Latimer, W. W., & Stinchfield, R. (2001). Assessing Adolescent Substance Use. In *Innovations in Adolescent Substance Abuse Interventions* (pp. 1–29). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-008043577-0/50021-3>
- Winters, K. C., Stinchfield, R. D., Henly, G. A., & Schwartz, R. H. (1990). Validity of Adolescent Self-Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Involvement. *International Journal of the Addictions*, *25*(sup11), 1379–1395. <https://doi.org/10.3109/10826089009068469>
- Zeng, X., & Tan, C. (2021). The Relationship between the Family Functioning of Individuals with Drug Addiction and Relapse Tendency: A Moderated Mediation Model. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *18*(2), 625. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18020625>
- Iannotti, R.J., Bush, P.J., and Weinhurt, K.P. (1996). View of companions' utilization of liquor, cigarettes, and maryjane among metropolitan schoolchildren: A longitudinal investigation. *Habit-forming Behaviors*, *21*, 615-632.
- Moberg, D.P., Hahn, L. The Adolescent Drug Involvement Scale. *Diary of Adolescent Chemical Dependency*, *2*(1), 75-88, (1991).
- Grych, J.H., Seid, M., and Finchman, F.D. (1992). Surveying conjugal struggle according to the kid's viewpoint; The youngsters Perception of Interpersonal Conflict Scale. *Kid Development*, *63*, 558-572.
- Zia-ur-Rehman, M., & Shahzadi, I. (2014). Motivation for skill transfer: Mediating role of e-learner's satisfaction. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences (PJCSS)*, *8*(3), 798-818.
- Zia-ur-Rehman, M., Mahmood, A., & Zia, M. (2021). Quality Assurance of Online and Distance Learning Education for SAARC Region during Covid-19 Situation. *Review of Applied Management and Social Sciences*, *4*(2), 507-519.