

THE EFFECT OF NARCOTICS CONSUMPTION ON

STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

(ACASE STUDYOF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI)

BY

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CERTIFICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NNAWUIHE BLESSING CHIBUCHI OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI CARRIED OUT THIS PROJECT UNDER SUPERVISION

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DEDICATION

I DEDICATE THIS PROJECT TO GOD ALMIGHTY THE ONE WHO WAS AND IS AND IS TO COME. THE LIFTER OF MY HEAD AND ALSO TO MY LATE DEAR FATHER MR NNAWUIHE INNOCENT ONYEMAECHE AND TO MY LOVING BROTHER MR NNAWUIHE PROMISE NOSIKE.

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MAY GOD ALMIGHTY BLESS YOU ALL.

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GOD BLESS U ALL.

ABSTRACT

The effect of drug abuse on the academic performance of students in Federal University Oye Ekiti and their entire lives across board cannot be overemphasized. The aim of this study is to primarily explore the effect of drugs on their academic performance and to investigate if there are common drugs likely to be abused by undergraduate's student in fuoye.

Drug abuse seems to undermine the ability of university undergraduates to learn. Drug also appears to contradict our values of physical wellbeing. For the sake of this study it will be necessary to mention few theories that were used which include socio-cultural theory, biological, learning and so on. Some number of scholars has talked about the effect of narcotics on students academic performance. A drug refers to a substance that could bring about change in the biological function through its chemical action (okoye 2001) it is also considered as a substance that modifies perception, cognition mood behavior and general body function(balogun2006).the chapter three looks at methodology explored .sample size, study population, instrument used and data analysis. The study population is FUYOYE students primary and secondary sources were used in collecting the data. Findings have shown that the common drugs FUYOYE students take are tramadol, s.k and so on. Studies have equally shown that the effect of drug abuse on student's academic performance is negative.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

There is nothing absolutely wrong in taking drug. This is because some of these drugs are recommended by the medical practitioners to some patients when the need arises in order to alleviate the health situation of such patients. But this is done when all other available drugs initially prescribed are incapacitated to relief the patient from the excruciating pains he/she is undergoing. However, drug taking becomes a serious major social problem to all the stakes including the immediate society the person is when he/she abuse the use of drug. Drug abuse according to Laver (1978) simply means the improper use of drugs to the degree that the consequences are defined as detrimental to the user and or the society. The World Health Organization (WHO (2006) also defined drug abuse as a "state" of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to the society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic).

In other words the widespread use of drugs has not only turned our attention to the dynamics of drug use and its determinants but also made it necessary to weigh the impact of this process on social institutions and social charge in future generations. Drug abuse patterns include all aspect of drug usage by the youths ranging from how much, how often and what sort of drugs, where who, with, what circumstances and so on. The analysis of contemporary social problem has consistently proved more and more controversial because of the variables involve in their analysis, with the incidence of drug abuse, being of utmost concern to the abuser himself, his family, the government and the entire society in which he lives. This situation seems to have caused a lot of embarrassment to the government including most especially the damage done to

the image of Nigerian abroad. It is obvious that custom officials in the United States of America and indeed the entire Nations of Europe subject the people of Nigeria traveling to their countries to a more thorough and embarrassing checks. This type of degrading and humiliating examination of Nigerians according to them is because they want to crack down on smugglers of which Nigerians are the chief suspects due to the hard drug trafficking posture exhibited by some greedy Nigerians.

Furthermore, Nigerian societies has defined some drugs as acceptable while others as not acceptable without reference to their effects on mental and physical wellbeing of t the of the users, for example, society considers the use of alcohol and nicotine as acceptable, hence those of them who take these drugs do so freely in public without fear of arrest or society stigma. To the society as a whole, crime, promiscuity, armed robbery and other vices are all linked to drug abuse especially among students in tertiary institutions. The effects of this on their academic performance and their entire lives across board cannot be overemphasized.

It is noteworthy, that experience has shown in Federal University Oye-Ekiti through observation and one-on-one interaction with some students revealed that the rate at which students subject themselves to drug is nothing to write home about. It is indeed a very serious issue. This is because young underage girls that look most innocent in the school are easily lured into drug taking. According to a girl who is also a student, she said when you see these set of young girls taking drug, it is obvious that they are premature in all sense of life. Some that are expert in drug are gradually declining in academic performance because the usual commitment and hard working to academic is exchange with dangerous social life. In fact, some lecturers that care for students are always complaining about such students. To the extent of threatening to report to their parents. The situation is indeed that bad. It is as a result of this that this study was

conceived to examine the rate and level of effects of narcotic on academic performance of students at Federal University Oye-Ekiti.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Drug abuse in Nigeria in the contemporary time has become one issue that cast a gloomy shadow to the entire Nigerian society especially among University undergraduates. The height of drug trafficking in Nigeria was witnessed in 1985 under the military regime. During this period, it was mostly the University undergraduates that were caught and the first to be executed for drug offences under the "special tribunal (Miscellaneous Offences) Degree No. 20 of 1984. However, the abuse of drugs is not only limited to the University undergraduates as alien phenomenon is to distort its significance. Nevertheless, the usage of drug either by University undergraduates or other members of the larger society in all its ramifications appears to be a social problem. This problem is widely spread and it affect all and sundry. In other words, this wide spread use and abuse entice people from all walks of life and beyond the human destruction caused by drug dependence is the damage to traditional values and lifestyles. Studies have also shown that drug abuse wrecks individual, shatter families and weakens entire society with its burden of economic loses, health cost and increased lawlessness and crime.

Also, drugs seem to undermine the ability of University undergraduates to learn. Drug also appears to contradict our values of physical wellbeing. People experiment with drugs because they seem to hold the promise of fulfillment. But the fulfillment is generally elusive, greater and greater quantities are consumed and ultimately the person suffers both physical and psychological deterioration. The drug abuser also experience problems of interaction and this interactional problem are encountered both inside his immediate family and stress invariably is created in the family situation of drug abuse (Hoffman, 1990). To add to this, drug abuse may

entail a lot of social problems ranging from lateness to lectures, family neglect, deviance behaviours, involvement in crime etc (Earl 2000). In terms of economic cost, it includes the more money required to deal with the undesirable effects of the drug abuse, the less money for services and programmes that enhances the quality of life (Earl 2000).

One of the factors militating against the eradication of drug abuse among our University undergraduates is that our security agencies, such as the police force, National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies among others have not done enough to check this scourge simply because almost all of them if not all also indulge in taking and abusing one form of drug or the other in order to discharge their duties properly. Another factor militating against the eradication of drug abuse among Nigerian University undergraduates is the problem of corruption among the men and officials of these fore mentioned agencies. Hence, these study to investigate the effects of narcotic abuse on academic performance among students at Federal University Oye-Ekiti.

1.3 Significance of the Study

There is a great need for this study as it entails what the result for the findings would be used for. The results of the study should help in creating awareness in the society on the general effects of drug abuse on their health most especially the University undergraduates. It will make the youths to realize that excessive or even small intake of this item (drugs) has inhibitory effects on their brain. The result of this of this study will be used in making the consumers to have a second thought before partaking in the act. This will go a long way in modeling their behavior which the general awareness has created.

The study will go a long way in reducing the numerous health problems encountered as a result of the misuse of narcotic or the intake of hard drugs by students at Federal University Oye-Ekiti. The study will also help young researchers or writers to solve some problems of narcotic

Drug addiction: Addiction to drugs or alcohol means that a person's body can no longer function without these substances. An addicted person may show a decline in academic performance, frequently fail to attend classes, lose interest in school work and display weakened motor coordination, poor health, and a lack of interest in old friendships. Addiction by its nature distorts thinking processes giving prominence to thoughts, which justify the addictive behaviour and minimize or exclude thoughts about ceasing the behaviour.

Drug related problems: This term is used to describe all the negative effects associated with drug abuse including ill health, violence, conflicts with friends or school authorities, destruction of school property and academic underperformance.

Illegal/legal drugs: In this study illegal drugs refer to the substances deemed harmful to the mental and physical wellbeing of the individual by the government who seeks to control or discourage consumption by law. Legal drugs refer to those such as alcohol and tobacco that are potentially dangerous but whose consumption the government allows.

Intervention: Attempts to help drug users positively modify their behaviour and change their attitude towards the misuse of drugs are referred to as interventions. These can include activities and programmes put in place to address or end drug abuse.

Prevention: Prevention is best understood when explained in its totality which includes three levels of prevention: primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary prevention involves preventing the initiation of psychoactive substance use or delaying the age at which use begins. Secondary prevention is intervention aimed at individuals in the early stages of psychoactive substance use. The goal here is to prevent substance abuse from becoming a problem thereby limiting the degree of damage to the individual. Tertiary prevention aims to end dependence and minimize problems resulting from use/abuse. This type of prevention strives to enable the individual to

achieve and maintain improved levels of functioning and health. Tertiary prevention is sometimes called rehabilitation or relapse prevention.

Substance abuse: Refers to the use of all chemicals, drugs and industrial solvents that can produce dependence (psychological and physical). It can also refer to repeated non-medical use of potentially addictive chemical and organic substances.

The drugs commonly abused include, cannabis, sativa (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine heroine, morphine, opium, tobacco and alcohol. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of problems in Nigeria society and in international communities. This is the reason why most of the drugs are prohibited by law and there are national and international agencies established for the purpose of monitoring and controlling illegal drug trade. In 1980, the Federal Government established National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to fight drug abuse and trafficking in the country. Since then, it has arrested many people involved in illicit drug activities and has seized various quantities of hard drugs. The former National Chairman of NDLEA, Alhaji Bello Latidgi stated in 2003 that his agency had seized more than 40million tons of cannabis, cocaine and heroine in that last one year. He also stated that a reasonable number of drug barons and traffickers were also arrested during the period and some of them had been successfully prosecuted and jailed.

2.2 Types of Drug Abuse

In Nigeria, the most common types of abused drugs according to NAFDAC (2000) as cited by Haladu (2003) are categorized as follows:-

1. Stimulants: These are substances that directly act and stimulate the central nervous system. Users at the initial stage experience pleasant effects such as energy increase. The major source of these comes from caffeine substance.
2. Hallucinogens': These are drugs that alter the sensory processing unit in the brain. Thus, producing distorted perception, feeling of anxiety and euphoria, sadness and inner joy, they normally come from marijuana, LSD etc.
3. Narcotics: These drugs relive pains, induce sleeping and they are addictive. They are found in heroin, codeine, opium etc.

4. Sedatives: These drugs are among the most widely used and abused. This is largely due to the belief that they relieve stress and anxiety, and some of them induce sleep, ease tension, cause relaxation or help users to forget their problems. They are sourced from valium, alcohol, promotazine, chloroform.

5. Miscellaneous: This is a group of volatile solvents or inhalants that provide euphoria, emotional disinhibition and perpetual distortion of thought to the user. The main sources are glues, spot removers, tube repair, perfumes, chemicals etc.

6. Tranquilizers: They are believed to produce calmness without bringing drowsiness, they are chiefly derived from Librium, Valium etc.

2.3 Common Narcotic Abuse by Undergraduates in Nigeria

World Health Organization (WHO 2002) the drugs commonly abused include cannabis sativa, (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine, heroine, morphine, opium, tobacco, alcohol etc. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of problems in Nigerian society and in international community. Alcohol belongs to the category of psychoactive drugs that depress and at the same time stimulate the functions of the central nervous system and the issue of alcohol use and abuse among undergraduates in Nigeria Universities and institutions of higher learning has been a great concern to all and sundry. The abuse of alcohol seems to make it addictive and the partakers are referred to as all who lies. It involves drinking to an extent which exceeds the norms of the society and which adversely affects the drinker's health, relationship with others and economic functioning. In other words, the victim finds himself drinking when he intends not to drink or drinking more than planned. It is the belief of WHO that, alcohol through legal in many countries can be an even bigger threat like cannabis, cocaine and heroine. It is probably the most visions drug of all (Shearer, 1980).

The cannabinal drug firmly has been well known since ancient times. The drugs are produced from many varieties of *cannabis sativa*. The leaves and the flowering tops of the female plant secrete an amber – colour resin containing the chemical cannabine, cannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinol which is believed to be the active substance causing the mood modification and behavior changes in the user (Jones, 1999). In the same vein, marijuana still remains the drug largely used by undergraduates and it is also the most controversial of all the popular drugs used by undergraduates. It is derived from hemp. Another name for it is Harshish. Locally, marijuana has other names as “Igbo”, “Wewe” “ganjah” etc. It is locally grown and processed. As noted, the use and abuse of marijuana among University undergraduates. The users smoke or eat the leaves of the marijuana plant to induce a general excitement or euphoria. Although not everyone responds to marijuana particularly the first time they try it, the desired effects are euphoria and a variety of other agreeable sensations such as increased sexual feelings and changes in temperature, sensations on the skin, distortions of time and space perception that are not pleasant and an enhancement of appetite. The total effect of marijuana experience lasts from three to five hours after which the user feels lightly drowsy and hungry (Fantino, 2002). Some negative effects of marijuana are, loss of memory, excessive bravery (Can lead to accident) loss of emotional control.

Another form of drug that is commonly abused by our undergraduate is called Heroin. Kinch (2005) maintained that this is derived from the gummy substance extracted from the opium poppy and it is powdery. Opium is prepared by boiling the gum opium and successfully filtering out the impurities. Depending on the process, opium can be produced as a paste, powder, in granules or in solution. It is known by different names in the addiction world and has various slangs or names such as Horse, Junk, Smack, Stuff, tat, button, black stuff etc. Kinch

(2005) said Heroin is either sniffed or injected and nasal use is called sniffing, subcutaneous injection, skin popping and intravenous injection. After a minute or two of intravenous injection of Heroin, the following occurs which some describe as similar to orgasm except that the sensation seems to be centered in the abdomen rather than in the genital region. The sensation is described as intensely pleasurable following. It is, the user feels fixed or gratified with no longer pain or sexual urges (Blim 1973). Users of heroin easily become psychologically and physically dependent on the drug. Heroin suppresses hunger, most users therefore suffer from malnutrition. Women who take heroin have the additional burden of possible complications and medical problems during child birth. Again, women who are addicted to heroin often give birth to children who are smaller than average, have serious infections and high mortality rates. Some of the children are born addicted and develop withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Furthermore, cocaine is one of such drugs classified as stimulant. It is extracted from the leaves of cocoa plant and like heroin, cocaine is a powdery substance usually white. Naturally potent stimulant cocaine has been found to be most addictive of all drugs. Cocaine may be sniffed (smoked) or as a powder (snow) or injected, intravenously either alone or in combination with heroin. The later combination is known as "speed ball" and is the most common form of cocaine used (Weisman, 2002). Usually taken by sniffing, the euphoria that follows is short lived which is why users take it at short intervals. Say every 10 minutes. Taking the drug at close intervals according to (Weisman, 2002) causes hallucinations, confusions, loss of co-ordination, tremors and convulsive movement. Apart from that, an overdose can cause delirium, increase reflexes, violent and manic behavior, convulsions and death. Other effects include lung and heart damage, malnutrition and paranoia.

Odejide, (1979); Ogunremi and Rotimi, (1979); Agunlana, (1999); Ubom, (2004); Obiamaka, (2004); Okorodudu and Okorodudu, (2004) in their research work indicated that the problem of drug abuse know no boundaries or social class. It impedes the development of any society as it is a threat to life, health, dignity and prosperity of all individuals. Fayombo and Aremu (2000) in their research on the effect of drug abuse on educational performance of some adolescent drug abusers in Ibadan found that the misuse of marijuana had reached an epidemic level in the present Nigeria society, and that drug abuse could lead to reduce academic achievement or even halt one's entire academic process. Adesina, (1975); Ekpo, (1981); and Orubu, (1983) in their studies dwelled extensively on reasons students use drugs include success in examination, social acceptance and initiation of peers. Olatunde (1979) states that Nigerian adolescents take drugs such as amphetamines and pro-plus as aid for success in examination. He postulated that those who take drugs as aid for studies toward examinations are those with poor academic records, a history of instability and family/social problems, while others, he commended; use rugs to increase their self-confidence, heighten pleasure, cope with feelings of depression and inadequacy, and to facilitate communication.

Idowu (1987) found that students smoke and use drugs at the instance of friends/peers, parents and television/radio advertisements. Oladele, (1989); Okorodudu and Okorodudu (2004); and Enakpoya (2009) in their studies showed that adolescents were very susceptible to the influence of their peers.

Osikoya and Ali (2006) asserted that socially, a drug abuser is always pre-occupied with how to obtain drug of choice and crave for the substance. Kobiowu (2006) study revealed that the academic pursuits of those undergraduates who engages in drug misuse is not unduly jeopardized, and that the abusers do not socialize extraordinarily, contrary to seemingly popular

expectation. Studies by Oduaran (1979) and Johnson (1979) exhibit a plethora of purposes for which students use drug. The list includes curiosity, boldness, friends-do-it, enjoyment of social gathering, academic pressure, sound-sleep, sexual-prowess, and performance in sports. Drug abuse is a very serious problem among school adolescents and which has slowly made the average Nigerian student to be maimed, sentenced to a life of delinquency, insanity, street walking and premature death.

Drugs and Substance Abuse

Drugs are substances which when introduced into the body will alter the normal biological and psychological functioning of the body, especially the central nervous system (Escandon and Galvez, 2006). The term 'drug' in a general sense includes all substances that can alter brain functions and create dependence. UNICEF and the World Health Organisation (2006) defines drug abuse as the self-administration of any drug in a manner that diverts from approved medical or social patterns within a given culture. Legal or licit drugs and substances are socially accepted and their use does not constitute any criminal offence. In Nigeria, these include alcohol and nicotine. Drug abuse among students is dominated by the use of these legal drugs and substances. Among the illegal drugs commonly used by students are cannabis, ecstasy, heroine, mandrax and lysergic acid diethylamide (NAFDAC, 2004).

Prescription and over the counter drugs are abused when taken without the specified medical condition and/or proper prescription. Some of these drugs can be mood elevators, pain killers or antidepressants. Prescription drugs include pain killers with codeine, phenobarbitone, valium, piriton and sleep control drugs. A study by Rew (2005) found that these psychoactive substances can produce feelings of surplus energy, euphoria, stimulation, depression, relaxation,

hallucinations, a temporary feeling of well-being, drowsiness and sleepiness. Their misuse often leads to physical or physiological addiction.

Drug abuse by students in western countries is also alarming (Portner, 1998). The United States, one of the world's largest markets and a country that sets standards for many other countries, has experienced a notable recent increase in marijuana use. This has influenced the decisions of students from other countries in terms of drug use. Many American films and magazines with young audiences sensationalize drug use. This portrayal of drugs can be highly deceiving, making youth in America and elsewhere more vulnerable to drug addiction. A report by NAFDAC (2008) noted that the abuse of licit and illicit drugs is forming a student sub-culture in Nigeria. This development is a significant concern for Nigerian society and immediate attention is required. When a drug is abused it causes injury to the brain and often irreversible alterations in the central nervous systems. When psychoactive substances destroy several thousand neurons, the consequences are fatal and a number of students have died from drug overdoses.

2.5 Reason for Drug Abuse

The question of the reason for drug abuse among undergraduate of Nigeria Universities or higher learning institutions has posed a question that seems hard. If not impossible to offer an acceptable answers because the reasons vary from drug to drug and person to person. Some reasons are poor environmental and conditions, fear from minorities and other attempt to escape the power of "corporate state" peer pressure and pure pleasure (Gilbbins, 1976).

The insistence on drugs by man is the need to find measure to combat disease, which has always been as important to man's survival as his need for food and shelter. The abuse of drugs has been a growing problem among youths and students in secondary schools in Nigeria.

Counselling psychologists are of the opinion that if a person engages in substance abuse it may be due to a combination of factors that are either biological (hereditary or train processes), psychological (emotional turmoil) or relationship difficulties or social. Drugs are taken for various purposes like physiological, psychological and social reason. A drug user finds it difficult to stop using drugs for many reasons. Macmillan Family Encyclopedia (1980) in Isah (2007) defines half-life as the time taken to eliminate half of a standard dose of drug if continuously taken it build up in the body for the period in use. During this period the concentration remains the same in the body because the clearance by the body balances the intake of the drug. If the drug is stopped, the concentration in the body falls and the user experiences what is termed withdrawal symptoms. These varies with the type of drug for example, stimulant, depressant, hallucinogen, sedative e.t.c. such symptoms are characterized by pain, anxiety, excessive sweating, shaking e.t.c. the inability of the drug use to tolerate the symptoms motivate to continue.(Macmillan family Encyclopedia, 1998, in Isah, 2007).

Isah (2007:126) people take drugs to wade off boredom arising from monotony of life activities. The initial dosage level is always small and tolerable; prolong taking of drugs leads to progressive increase of the dosage level in order to produce the same effect. Youth like experimenting, the first experience may produce a state of arousal such as happiness and pleasure which in turn motivates them to continue. It has been argued that drugs may be taken at abusive level in an attempt to meet basic need. Some basic need might not be met as a result of pressure from discrimination like social class, religion, handicap, sex, age e.t.c.

However, the major reasons for abuse of drugs by our undergraduates may include the following amongst others:

(i) **Peer Group Influence:** The peer group is second only to the parents in socializing the child. Parents and peer group seem to extent almost equal importance by the time children are well grown up into adolescence. Thus, the peer group provides the developing child with a broad range of behaviours and cultural and sub-cultural values meanwhile a peer group is a group compose of individual who are equals (Morrish, 1972). Accounts for why undergraduate take and abuse drugs, some may reason thus "if grown up take pills, use tobacco and get drunk, why should I not enjoy myself smoking marijuana or take drugs? They imagine that drugs are keys to enjoying life more fully. An individual in group which favours preponderance of definitions that favour the illegal or deviant behavior. Sine such groups also are likely to have access to supplies, there is a high probability that individual will experiment with drugs and ultimately become a drug abuser. There being integrated into a group in which drug use is approved is one of the strongest factors leading youths into illegal drugs.

(ii) **The Need to Feel High:** Ekpo (2007), University undergraduates in Nigeria especially in Calabar abuse drugs to change or alter the way they feel "to feel happier or better, to avoid pains stress or frustration". They want to forget or to remember, to be accepted or be sociable sometimes to escape from burden or just to satisfy curiosity. However, in the long run, people who abuse drugs in the hope of solving one problem or the other run the risk of getting trapped in a spiral of increasing drug use that created new problems and finally leads to drugs dependence which worsens already worse situation.

(iii) **Social Structural Influence:** The particular factor is associated with relentless harshness of life. In this case, life itself is one big hell of hand ball to kick. Academic frustration, rivalry, poverty, family problem, inherent physical deformities, widening gap between the rich and the poor make life one long stretch of mental future. Hence, to summon up courage to face such

situations and the task ahead, "University undergraduates find solutions in smoking, drinking, drug taking of all sorts on the firm conviction that these drugs provide euphoria release, great spur and a monetary escape from reality because of this, taking drugs becomes a habit to face life.

(iv) **The Craze for Easy and Quick Wealth:** Another reason often cited for undergraduates indulgence in drug abuse is that drug abuse/trafficking is a quick and easy way to make money. Trafficking of drugs has become a multi-millionaire business.

(v) **The Mass Media:** Evidence abounds that children, youths and undergraduates who watch a lot of television programmes learn to rely on stereotypes of the various groups presented by the media. These children then transfer what they have learned from television to real life situations. This, if the stereotype was presented and always watched by a child favours drugs taking the child will imbibe the culture of drug taking.

(vi) **Personality Factors:** Finally, it appears that personality factor is another main factor responsible for the canker worm on Nigeria society. In this aspect, it is connected with distinctive personality traits associated with drug abuse. The "independent personality" is a major element in profiles of drug addicts. In general, a drug abuser, that is a drug dependent person, has difficulty handling frustration, anxiety and depression.

Also, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency NDLEA, (2007.2) identified the following as reasons adduced to drug abuse, some of the common predisposing factors in Nigeria are:-

- a. Social pathologies such as unemployment and parental deprivation.
- b. Emotional and psychological stresses such as anxiety, frustration and economic depression.

c. Peer group pressure characterized by the desire to be accepted among friends or in social circles.

d. The desire to achieve success in a competitive world.

e. Warped (materialistic) value system in the society such as the crave to get rich quick Haladu (2003) gave the following as the main causes'

i. Experimental Curiosity: Curiosity to experiment the unknown facts about drugs thus motivates adolescents into drug use. The first experience in drug abuse produces a state of arousal such as happiness and pleasure which in turn motivate them to continue.

ii. Peer Group Influence: Peer pressure plays a major role in influencing many adolescents into drug abuse. This is because peer pressure is a fact of teenage and youth life. As they try to depend less on parents, they show more dependency on their friends. In Nigeria, as other parts of the world, one may not enjoy the company of others unless he conforms to their norms.

iii. Lack of parental supervision: Many parents have no time to supervise their sons and daughters. Some parents have little or no interaction with family members, while others put pressure on their children to pass exams or perform better in their studies. These phenomena initialize and increases drug abuse.

iv. Personality Problems due to socio-Economic Conditions: Adolescents with personality problems arising from social conditions have been found to abuse drugs. The social and economic status of most Nigerians is below average. Poverty is widespread, broken homes and unemployment is on the increase, therefore our youths roam the streets looking for employment or resort to begging. These situations have been aggravated by lack of skills, opportunities for training and re-training and lack of committed action to promote job creation by private and

community entrepreneurs. Frustration arising from these problems lead to recourse in drug abuse for temporarily removing the tension and problems arising from it.

v. The Need for Energy to Work for Long Hours: The increasing economic deterioration that leads to poverty and disempowerment of the people has driven many parents to send their children out in search of a means of earning something for contribution to family income. These children engage in hawking, bus conducting, head loading, scavenging, serving in food canteens etc and are prone to drug taking so as to gain more energy to work for long hours.

vi. Availability of the Drugs: In many countries, drugs have dropped in prices as supplies have increased.

vii. The Need to prevent the Occurrence of Withdrawal symptoms: If a drug is stopped, the user experiences what is termed "withdrawal symptoms". Pain, anxiety, excessive sweating and shaking characterize such symptoms. The inability of the drug user to tolerate the symptoms motivates him to continue (Manbe, 2008).

2.6 Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse

According to Adolescents Health Information Project AHIP (2001) the following are signs and symptoms of drug abuse. They are:

a. Signs of Drug Used and Drug Paraphernalia

- i. Possession of drug related paraphernalia such as pipes, rolling paper, small decongestant
- ii. Possession of drugs, peculiar plants or bolts, seeds of leaves in ashtrays or clothing pockets.
- iii. Odour of drugs, smell of incense or other cover up scents.

b. Identification with Drug Culture

- i. Drug related magazines, slogans on clothing
- ii. Hostility in discussing drugs

African societies may not be so harmful, but when used in excess, frequently over several years it can cause considerable damaged to health and socio economic life of the individual, his family and society and a lot of money is committed to the treatment and rehabilitation of the alcohol abuser.

Violence witnessed in various communities and tertiary institutions leading to blood letting, rape. Stealing is a product of drug abuse and cultism. Human and material sources lost during violence have their tolls on the stability of the nation. Dishonesty, bribery and corruption, forgery, gambling, prostitution etc. are characteristics of drug abuse. These have consequences on the unfolding democracy. All these scare away investors from the country. Huge amount of money spent on maintaining arrested drug traffickers and replacing damaged properties can be directed to better programmes that will benefit all and sundry in the country.

In the same vein, Mba (2008) identified numerous negative effects of drug abuse on the body chemistry as follows:

1. Alcohol-related problems includes:
 - a. Physical problems e.g liver cirrhosis, pancreatic, peptic ulcer, tuberculosis, hypertension, neurological disorder.
 - b. Mental retardation for the fetus in the womb, growth, deficiency, delayed motor development.
 - c. Craniofacial abnormalities, limbs abnormalities and cardiac deficits.
 - d. Psychiatric e.g pathological drunkenness, suicidal behaviour
 - e. Socially-broken homes, increased crime rate, sexual offences, homicide and sexually transmitted diseases.

2. Tobacco: Causes stimulation of heart and narrowing of blood vessels, producing hypertension, headache, loss of appetite, nausea and delayed growth of the fetus. It also aggravates or causes sinusitis, bronchitis, cancer, strokes, and heart attack.

3. Stimulants: Lethargy, irritability, exaggerated self-confidence, damage nose linings, sleeplessness, and psychiatric complications.

4. Inhalants: Causes anemia, damage kidney and stomach bleeding.

5. Narcotics: Causes poor perception, constipation, cough, suppression, vomiting, drowsiness and sleep, unconsciousness and death.

2.8 Prevention and intervention

Joy Dryfoos (1990, 1997) put forward the following preventive measures

1. Intensive individual attention: where high risk youth are attached to a responsible adult who gives the youth attention and deal with the child specific needs (nation and others 2003).
2. Community- wide collaborative approaches where a number of different programmes and services have to be place that include policy changes and media campaigns are more effective when they are coordinated with family, peer at school components (Wanders Man floor, 2003).
3. Early identification and intervention reaching children and their families before children developed problem, or at the beginning of their problems, is a successful strategy (Botrin, 1999; Ripple and Zylar 2003).

2.9 Theories of Narcotic/Drug Abuse

Theories of narcotic abuse indicate that some people truly depend on certain drugs for their survival due to a number of factors. The major emphasis of the theories is that people have their individual reasons for depending on one type of the narcotic/drug or the other. Such reasons, according to Eze and Omeje (1999) are explained by the following theories. Personality

theory of narcotic/drug abuse, learning theory of narcotic abuse, biological theory of drug abuse and socio-cultural theories. These theories will be explained one after the other.

- (a) **Personality Theory of Narcotic Abuse:** The main emphasis of this theory is that there are certain traits or characteristics in the individuals that abuse narcotic. Such personality characteristics, according to Eze and Omeje (1999) are inability to delay gratification, low tolerance for frustration, poor impulse control, high emotional dependence on other people, poor coping ability and low self-esteem. Individuals with these personality characteristics find it difficult to abstain from drug abuse.
- (b) **Learning Theory of Narcotic/Drug Abuse:** It maintains that dependence or abuse of drugs occurs as a result of learning. The learning could be by means of conditioning, instrumental learning or social learning
- (c) **Biological Theory of Drug Abuse:** The theory maintains that drug abuse is determined by the individual's biological or genetic factors which make them vulnerable to drug addiction
- (d) **Socio-cultural Theories of Drug Dependence/Abuse:** The theories maintain that abuse is determined by socio-cultural values of the people. For instance, while certain cultures permit the consumption of alcohol and marijuana, other cultures do not. Among the Urhobo, Ijaw, Ibibio, Edo, Igbo, Yoruba and Itsekiri, alcohol i.e. Oogoro is used in cultural activities. In Northern Nigeria, alcohol is forbidden due to Sharia law.

2.10 Applicability of Personality Theory of Narcotic Abuse

The main tenets of the endeavor maintained that there are certain traits or characteristics in the individuals that abuse narcotic. Such personality characteristics are inability to delay gratification, low tolerance for frustration, poor impulse control, high emotional dependence on other people, poor coping ability and low self-esteem. Individuals with these personality

characteristics find it difficult to abstain from drug abuse. Here, students in Federal University Oye-Ekiti came from different socio-economic, political and religious background. That is, these children were brought up in different ways by different parents. Their social exposure is not the same. Therefore, the rate and manner at which each of them control themselves in any worrying situation or condition differs. Also, some of them may belong to one or the other sub-culture such as secrete cult group which enables or encourages such students be very hardened at all time. In order to do or achieve this, such student must be on drugs/narcotic. To cool some tension, they also need narcotic which they are used to or available at their disposal at that material time.

It is a known fact that narcotic abuse is characterized with lots of side effects which affects the students in all ramifications. One of it is simply the academic pursuit of the student. This is simply because the student will not have enough time as usual for academic activities. So, no matter how brilliant the student is, the academic dexterities will begin to decline and such students ends up with bad or poor class of degree perhaps such student is not expel due to dangerous, immoral and uncultured behavior in the campus or it environs.

However, the sharing law does not forbid cigarette consumption and thus nicotine dependence. It should be noted, however that no theory fully explains the etiology of narcotic/drug abuse. This is due to individual differences. It then becomes obvious that the disorder (drug abuse) is an acquired one. The acquisition then is dependent on a host of personal inclinations and environmental factors, a situation explained suggestively by Bandura (1986) social cognitive theory, i.e the triadic reciprocity involving behaviour, environment and the person.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter is the third chapter of this study. It simply looks at issues such as design of the research, population of the study, sample size, sampling technique, and instrument to be used for this study, method of data analysis and ethical consideration.

3.1 Research Design

Research designs refer to the structure of an enquiry; the central role of a research design is to minimize the chance of drawing incorrect causal inferences from data. This study is a descriptive study because it focuses on describing the effects and relationship between narcotic drug and academic performance among students at federal university Oye-Ekiti. Data will be collected from two major sources. They are:

3.2 Sources Of Data

i. Secondary Sources

This involve sourcing data and information from existing literatures from published and unpublished textbooks, projects, journals, articles, conference proceedings, newspaper, internet and relevant agencies such as the academic planning and students affairs units of Federal University Oye-Ekiti.

ii. Primary Sources

Data at this level is really primary because it involves the use of some scientific methods of data collection for this section. In this research, primary data will be collected using semi-

structured questionnaires to elicit information on the subject matter. Also, the observational method will be put to use to collect salient data that the instrument might not cover.

3.3 Study Population

Population in research can be defined as the total of the member constituting the target group for the study as defined by the objectives of the study (Morenikeji, 2005). It is generally a large collection of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a scientific query. For this study, the generality of students at Federal University Oye-Ekiti is the population for this study. The record of the academic affairs unit revealed that students from 100-400 level in FOUYE are two thousand two hundred and fourteen (2,214). See table 1

Table 3.1: Total number of Students at Federal University Oye-Ekiti

Faculty	100 Level	200 Level	300 level	400 Level	Total
FHSS	382	180	203	177	942
Science	186	140	129	109	564
Engineering	104	97	93	52	346
Agriculture	150	101	61	50	362
TOTAL					2,214

Source: Record from Academic Unit, FOUYE

3.4 Sample Size

Looking the population of the general students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti which is 2,214, it is therefore not possible to engage all the students in the study. Hence, only 10% of the entire students will be selected for this study. That is, 10% of 2,214 = 221.4 students. The 221 students will be selected from all the existing departments in the school for a scientific representation. See table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Sample size of students from each faculty at Federal University Oye-Ekiti

Faculty	100 Level	200 Level	300 level	400 Level	Total	Sample Size
FHSS	382	180	203	177	942	94
Science	186	140	129	109	564	56
Engineering	104	97	93	52	346	35
Agriculture	150	101	61	50	362	36
TOTAL					2,214	221

Source: Record from Academic Unit, FUYOYE

3.5 Sampling Technique

The appropriate sampling technique for this study will be random sampling technique. This is because all the students in each faculty might not be found in a particular place where they can be administered with questionnaire. Therefore, the sampling technique will be explored in such a way that the sample size for each faculty as shown in table 3.2 will be attained.

3.6 Data Collection Instrument

Data collection instrument refers to the appropriate method(s) used to collect data for a particular study. Data collection instruments employed in this research will be structured questionnaire and observational method.

3.7 Method of Data analysis

The quantitative data obtained for this study will be analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 16. The descriptive statistics will be explored presenting results in tables and percentages, graphs will be used where needed. Bivariate analyses of data will be done using Spearman rank Correlation coefficient and Chi-square test or

measure relationship between two or more variables in the hypotheses drawn for this study.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Here, no respondents will be forced to respond to the instrument to elicit information for this study. Also, the fundamental rights of the respondents will not infringe upon.

Table 11: Age of the Respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18-25		
26-35		
36-45		
46-55		
56-65		
66-75		
Total		

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This is the fourth chapter of this project. It is mainly on the analysis and interpretation of the data collected for this study. The chapter is stratified into different groups. The specific number of questionnaire administered was two hundred and twenty one. 221 fortunately one hundred and fifty was returned.

4.1 Respondents Socio-Demographic Data

Table 1: Age of the Respondents

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 18 years	43	28.5
19 – 22 years	50	33.1
23 – 26 years	43	28.5
27 years above	14	9.3
Total	150	100.0

Table 1 of this chapter shows that most of the respondents 33.1% were between age 19-22 years while 9.3% were 27 years and above. It shows that there is a major change in the years people gain admission into higher institutions. Most institutions if not all now have younger people in schools as undergraduates.

Table 2: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	77	51.3
Female	73	48.7
Total	150	100.0

Table 2 is on the sex of the respondents. Majority of the respondents 51.3% were male while 48.7% were female. It indicates that the wide lacuna in school enrolment that exist between male and female is almost reduce to zero.

Table 3: Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	147	98.0
Married	03	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Table shows that most of the respondents 98.0% were single while only 2.0% were married. This means there are married undergraduate students in the location of this study. It also means those that were married have begun to take responsibilities.

Table 4: Respondents Religious Affiliation

Religious Affiliation	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	120	80.0
Islam	28	18.7
Traditional	02	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Table 4 shows that 80.0% of the respondents were Christians, 18.7% were Islam while only 1.3% of the respondents were followers of traditional religion. This means Christians practice participate in this study than people from other religion. It also means the location of study admit more of Christians than other religion.

Table 5: Respondents Level

Respondents Level	Frequency	Percentage
100 level	61	40.7
200 level	38	25.3
300 level	31	20.7
400 level	20	13.3
Total	150	100.0

Table 5 shows that 40.7% of the respondents were in 100 level, 25.3% were in 200 level, 300 level students were 20.7% while 13.3% were in 400 level. This simply shows that this study allows respondents from different levels to participate in this study.

Table 6: Faculty of the Respondents

Faculty of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Humanities and Social Science	58	38.7
Sciences	54	36.0
Agriculture	20	13.3
Engineering	18	12.0
Total	150	100.0

Table 6 shows that 38.7% of the respondents were in Humanities and social sciences, 36.0% were sciences while 12.0% were in Faculty of Engineering. This indicates that all the existing faculties in FUOYE participated in this study.

Table 7: Whether FUOYE students take and abuse Drugs

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	44.7
No	16	10.6
Don't Know	67	44.7
Total	150	100.0

Table 7 shows that majority of the respondents 44.7% said yes student of Federal University Oye-Ekiti take and abuse drugs and the same percentage said they don't know whether the respondents take or abuse drugs while 10.6% of the respondents said no, respondents do not take or abuse drug. This simply means that most of the respondents do not know that the respondents take or abuse drug. Except for those who are close to them or they take it together that know that FUYOYE students take and abuse drugs.

Table 8: If there are particular Drugs common FUYOYE Students

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	34.0
No	22	14.7
Don't Know	77	51.3
Total	150	100.0

Table 8 wants to know if there are particular drugs common to FUYOYE students. Most of the respondents 51.3% said they don't know, 34.0% said yes, there are drugs common to FUYOYE students while 14.7% of the respondents said no. it simply depict that about three quarter of the respondents know that there are particular drugs common to FUYOYE student. These set of people might be those they indulge in the act together.

Table 9: If Respondents know or have heard of some of these Dugs

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	43.3
No	15	9.9
Don't Know	70	46.7
Total	150	100.0

List three common drugs

Table 9 shows that 46.7% of the respondents said they don't know if they know or have heard of some of these drugs before, 43.3% said yes, they know and have heard of the drugs while 9.9% said no to the question. This means over 40% of the respondents know some of these drugs probably because they move with some of the students that take drug or they take it together or see the students with drugs at one time or the other.

Table 10: Some Drugs that are common among FUOYE students and reasons for abusing them

Common Drugs among students	Reasons for abuse
1. Hemp, weed, igbo, weewee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For inspiration ii. Poor family up-bringing iii. For easy assimilation iv. To free from unnecessary worry v. For boldness and confidence
2. Cannabis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For sexual arousal or gratification ii. For calmness iii. For activeness iv. For pleasure v. For boldness vi. To feel among
3. Tramadol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For calmness

4. Cocaine	ii. To look high i. To be hipper active
5. Codine	i. To make the person okay
6. Skunk	i. To be able to with girl
7. Nicotine	i. For active mind
8. Switch	i. Boldness ii. Feel among
9. S.K	i. For inspiration ii. For active mindset iii. To belong to where necessary iv. For revitalization

Some of the identified drugs that are common among FUOYE students and the reasons why the students abuse the listed drugs. It is unbelievable that this can be found among FUOYE students. This is because the institution is very new. On the other hand, the social interaction of these students with students in nearby higher instructions is very bad most especially the indigenes simply because virtually all the students live outside the school campus.

Table 11: How Respondents know Drugs for the first time

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Through reading	14	9.3
Through the media	24	16.0
Through Friends	72	48.0
Through the Internet	11	7.3
Through parents	04	2.7
No Response	25	16.7
Total	150	100.0

Table 11 shows that 48.0% of the respondents get to know drug for the first time through friend, 16.7% did not respond to the question while 2.7% of the respondents know drug for the first time

through parents. This means there are several ways through which respondents get to know drug for the time but friend contribute most.

Table 12: If someone introduces Respondents to taking Drugs

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	44.7
No	48	32.0
Don't Know	35	23.3
Total	150	100.0

Table 12 shows that 44.7% of the respondents said yes they were introduced to taking drugs, 32.0% said no they were not introduced to drug while 23.3% of the respondents said they don't know. This indicates that each respondent knows how they got into taking of drugs.

Table 13: Who introduces Respondents to Drugs for the first time?

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Boy or girl friend	10	6.7
Parents	04	2.7
Peers	54	36.0
Myself	01	0.7
Not Applicable	81	54.0
Total	150	100.0

Table 13 shows that majority of the respondents 36.0% got introduced to drugs by peers, 6.7% were introduced through boy or girl friend as the case may be while 0.7% introduces him/herself into it. This result corroborates the result of table 10. Friend does have serious influence on each or one another. No wonder an English saying says, "Show me your friend and I will tell you whom you are". It is important to note that 54.0% of the respondents were those who do not know or have anything to do with drugs in table 11.

4.2 The effect of Narcotic on Academic Performance among FUYOE Students

Table 14: Effect of Narcotic on Academic Performance

Effects of Narcotic abuse on Academic Performance	SA	A	N	D	SD
Narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance	106(70.7%)	24(16%)	12(8%)	06(4%)	02(1.3%)
Drug abusive student do not come to lectures regularly	77(51.3%)	49(32.7%)	15(10%)	07(4.7%)	02(1.3%)
Students who abuse drugs have time for quality reading	14(9.3%)	25(16.7%)	42(28.0%)	42(28%)	45(30%)
The CGPA of students who abuse drugs declined each semester	41(27.3%)	52(34.7%)	41(27.3%)	14(9.3%)	02(1.3%)
Students who do not take drugs perform brilliantly well in their academic pursuit	47(31.3%)	40(26.7%)	53(35.3%)	10(6.7%)	-
Some drug abusive students are expelled/withdrawn from the institution base on poor academic performance	65(43.3%)	55(36.7%)	19(12.7%)	11(7.3%)	-

Table 14 looked at the effect of drug taking and abuse on academic performance of the FUYOE students. About 70.7% of the respondents strongly agree that Narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance, 51.3% strongly agree that Drug abusive student do not come to

lectures regularly, 30.0% of the respondents strongly disagree that Students who abuse drugs have time for quality reading, 34.7% agree that The CGPA of students who abuse drugs declined each semester, 43.3% of the respondents strongly agree that Some drug abusive students are expelled/withdrawn from the institution base on poor academic performance. From the above it simply easy to deduced that drug taking and especially abuse no doubt is capable of affecting students' academic performance negatively because such students will not have time to read, to do quality assignment or term paper or prepare for examination or test as at when due. In fact, result showed that most of the students are always withdrawn from school because of bad behavior and negative influence on other students. But the respondents (35.3%) were neutral on the statement that students who do not take drugs perform brilliantly well in their academic. This is because not all those that do not have anything to do with drugs are on sound academic platform.

4.3 Other Implications of Drug Abuse among FUOYE Students

Table 15: If there are other Negative effects of taking and abusing Drugs

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	50.0
No	02	1.3
Don't Know	73	48.7
Total	150	100.0

Table 15 take a look at the whether there are other negative effects of taking and abusing drugs. Most of the respondents 50.0% said yes there other effects apart from poor academic performance, 48.7% said no effects while only 1.3% of the respondents said don't know. This simply indicate that drug taking and abusing have quite a number of effects on those that take of abuse it especially students. Because students will not handle it properly the way it ought to be.

Aside from negative academic performance as effects of drug taking and abuse, respondents identified the following as other implications of drug taking and abuse among students. They are:

- i. Holiganism
- ii. Theft and stealing
- iii. Insanity
- iv. Always planning and involve in negative activities
- v. The always look aggressive
- vi. They are always late for lectures
- vii. Sexual abuse or rape
- viii. Cultism

Table 16: If the effects of Drug taking and abuse have negative implications on Academic Performance of the Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	78	52.0
Don't Know	72	48.0
Total	150	100.0

Table 16 shows that most of the respondents 52.0% said yes, the effects of drug taking and abuse do have negative effects on the academic performance of the students in FUOYE while 48.0% of the respondents said they do not know. It means drug taking and abuse have lots of negative effects which also have negative effects on academic performance of students.

4.4: Behavior exhibited by Students who engage in Drug Abuse

Table 17: Some of the behavior exhibits by Students that take or abuse Drugs

Some Demonstrated behaviors	SA	A	N	D	SD
Taking or abusing drug affects the behavior of students	115(76.7%)	29(19.3%)	6(4.0%)	-	-
I hate drugs with all passion	66(44.0%)	31(20.7%)	35(23.3%)	17(11.3%)	1(0.7%)
Students who abuse drugs are always calm	43(28.7%)	36(24.0%)	36(24.0%)	16(10.7%)	19(12.7%)
Drug abuse students are notorious	73(48.7%)	60(40.7%)	11(7.3%)	5(3.3%)	1(0.7%)
Students are arrogant when they abuse drugs	69(46.0%)	65(43.3%)	11(7.3%)	4(2.7%)	1(0.7%)
Student who abuse drugs look very dangerous and fearful	70(46.7%)	52(34.7%)	21(14.0%)	5(3.3%)	2(1.3%)
They exhibit bad negative behaviors always	73(48.7%)	61(40.7%)	9(6.0%)	6(4.0%)	1(0.7%)

Table 17 focuses on the behavior students that take and abuse drugs exhibits. About 76.7% of the respondents strongly agree that taking or abusing drug affects the behavior of students, 48.0% strongly agree that drug abuse students are notorious, 46.0% of the respondents strongly agree that students are arrogant when they abuse drugs, 46.7% strongly agree that student who abuse drugs look very dangerous and fearful and 48.7% of the respondents strongly agree that they exhibit bad negative behaviors always. The above statistics displayed that drug taking and abusing makes the students to look always *high*. At this point, they see people just little, that makes them demonstrate any form of behavior to them. They express bad behavior to everybody. This is because they take and abuse for wrong purpose.

4.5: How Drug Abuse can be reduced among FUOYE Students

Table 18: The way forward to reduce Drug taking and abuse

The way forward to reducing drug Abuse	SA	A	N	D	SD
An all-inclusive orientation should be given when new students are admitted into the institution	122(81.3%)	26(17.3%)	2(1.3%)	-	-
Expert resource persons should be invited to talk to students once in a while on negative effects of social vices on academic performance	103(68.7%)	39(26.0%)	1(0.7%)	7(4.7%)	-
New students should be allowed to be in hostel and not town	73(48.7%)	20(13.3%)	24(16.0%)	21(14.0%)	12(8.0%)
Suspected drug abusive students should always be directed to the guidance and counselling unit for a one-on-one talk	100(66.7%)	48(31.8%)	2(1.3%)	-	-
More emphasis should always be laid on the need for students to be morally disciplined	105(70.0%)	45(30.0%)	-	-	-

Table 18 critically show the interest and consensus mind of the respondents on the researcher's proposed strategies on the reduction of taking and abusing drug among FUYOE students. That is not less than 60.0% of the respondents strongly agree to all the indices in the above table. It means all the above measures should be adopted by the school management in reducing and abusing drug among FUYOE students.

4.6 Hypotheses Testing

H¹: There is a significant relationship between student behaviour and drugs taking or abuse.

Do FUYOE students engage in taking and abusing drugs?	Taking or abusing drugs affects behavior of students			TOTAL	df	X ²	P-Value
	SA	A	N				
Yes	53	14	0	67	4	8.172	.085
No	12	04	0	16			
Don't Know	50	11	06	67			
Total	115	29	06	150			

This table measures the relationship between two major variables which are student's behavior and drug taking or abuse. After a crosstabulation of the two variables, the table discovered that there is a significant relationship between whether FUYOE students take drugs or not and drug taking or abuse affects students behavior with the statistics df= 4, X= 8.172 and P-value of .085. Meaning the way and manner a student behave goes a long way to tell whether or not the student take drug or not. That is, if a students suddenly starts to behave irrationally, it is very likely that such students have been indulging in drug taking. Hypothesis one is therefore, accepted.

H²: There is a significant relationship between drug taking abuse and academic performance of FUOYE students.

Do FUOYE students engage in taking and abusing drugs?	Narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance					TOTAL	df	X ²	P-Value
	SA	A	N	D	SD				
Yes	45	13	02	06	01	67	8	18.903	.015
No	12	0	04	0	0	16			
Don't Know	49	11	06	0	01	67			
Total	106	24	12	06	02	150			

Hypothesis two shows that the relationship between whether FUOYE students take or abuse drug and narcotic taking or abuse affecting their academic performance. The result revealed that there is a significant relationship between students taking drug and it effects on their academic performance. The result is $df= 8$, $X^2 = 18.903$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.15$. that is, hypothesis two is also accepted.

H³: There is a significant relationship between academic performance of students who abuse drugs and those who do not.

Students who do not take drugs perform brilliantly well in their academic pursuit	Narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance					TOTAL	df	X ²	P-Value
	SA	A	N	D	SD				
SA	43	0	04	0	0	47	12	50.372	2.602
A	30	08	02	0	0	40			
N	31	12	06	03	01	53			
D	02	04	0	03	01	10			
TOTAL	106	24	12	06	02	150			

Finally, hypothesis three is on students who do not take drugs perform brilliantly well in their academic pursuit and narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance. Results

shows that there is no significant relationship between the above variables with the result that $df=12$, $\chi^2 = 50.372$ and $p\text{-value} = 2.602$. this simply means the fact that a students do not take does not mean the students cannot not fail and also there are students that take drug or abuse and still perform brilliant in their academic. So, this hypothesis is strongly rejected.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter the last chapter of this project. It is on summary, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Summary

Chapter one of this project focus on quite a number of sub-themes such as background to the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, objective and research questions of the study. In chapter two, important and current past materials were reviewed in this study. Chapter three is the methodology explored in this study. It looked at design of the study, population of the study, sample size and sampling technique, instrument and method of data analysis.

Chapter four is on the results of this study. Findings of this project shows that most of the respondents 33.1% were between age 19-22 years while 9.3% were 27 years and above, majority of the respondents 51.3% were male while 48.7% were female, that most of the respondents 98.0% were single, of the respondents were in 100 level, 25.3% were in 200 level, 300 level students were 20.7%.

Also, results shows that 38.7% of the respondents were in Humanities and social sciences, 36.0% were sciences, majority of the respondents 44.7% said yes student of Federal University Oye-Ekiti take and abuse drugs, 46.7% of the respondents said they don't know if they know or have

heard of some of these drugs before. Some of the drugs common among FUYOYE students are cannabis, tramadol, S.K, Indian hemp, cocaine, heroin, skunk and switch etc. also, 48.0% of the respondents get to know drug for the first time through friend, 36.0% got introduced to drugs by peers, 6.7% were introduced through boy or girl friend as the case may be, About 70.7% of the respondents strongly agree that Narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance, 51.3% strongly agree that Drug abusive student do not come to lectures regularly, 30.0% of the respondents strongly disagree that Students who abuse drugs have time for quality reading, 34.7% agree that The CGPA of students who abuse drugs declined each semester, About 76.7% of the respondents strongly agree that taking or abusing drug affects the behavior of students, 48.0% strongly agree that drug abuse students are notorious, 46.0% of the respondents strongly agree that students are arrogant when they abuse drugs, 46.7% strongly agree that student who abuse drugs look very dangerous and fearful.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is noteworthy that drug taking and abuse is a common phenomenon among students in higher institutions. Drug taking and abuse is not limited to a particular sex. But the most important thing is the effects or implication of drug taking and abuse among University students. In fact, result made it known that some of these students who could not stand the academic rigor, are send packing from school. This is because students that are involved in drug taking and abuse, demonstrate quite a number of uncultured and unsociological behavior.

5.3 Recommendation

The following are recommended base on the findings of this study. They are:

- i. University management should as a matter of urgency relocate all students living outside campus back to campus hotel;
- ii. Management should get intelligent personnel that will monitor source through which the students purchase drugs;
- iii. Management should equip guidance and counselling unit in conjunction with departments of Psychology and Sociology in order to be able to discover some of the students involved in drug taking and abuse for proper rehabilitation;
- iv. New students orientation programme should not be clouded with unnecessary programmes but such that will talk more on values and morals and;
- v. Students should be advised to know the type of people they choose as their friends because of bad influence.

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My name is NNAWUIHE BLESSING CHIBUCHI I am a final year student in Department of Sociology at federal University Oye-Ekiti. I am currently carrying out a research and collecting data on the title, "The Effects of Narcotic on Academic Performance among Students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti". I am imploring you to please attend to the questionnaire appropriately. I promised that all your responses will be treated confidentially.

Instruction: Tick (√) where appropriate

Section A: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Respondent's age (as at last birthday)

- i. 15-18 years []
- ii. 19-22 years []
- iii. 23-26 years []
- iv. 27 years and above []

2. Sex of Respondent

- i. Male []
- ii. Female []

3. Marital Status

- i. Single []
- ii. Married []
- iii. Divorced/Separated []

4. Religious Affiliation

- i. Christianity []
- ii. Muslim []
- iii. Traditional []

5. Level of Respondents

- i. 100 level []
- ii. 200 level []
- iii. 300 level []
- iv. 400 level []

- 6. Faculty
 - i. Humanities and Social Sciences []
 - ii. Sciences []
 - iii. Agriculture []
 - iv. Engineering []

Section B: What are the common drugs FUOYE Students Abused and major reasons for abusing Drugs

7. Do FUOYE students engage in taking and abusing drugs?

- A. Yes ()
- B. No ()
- C. Don't Know ()

7. Are there particular drugs common to FUOYE students?

- A. Yes ()
- B. No ()
- C. Don't Know ()

8. Do you know or have heard of some of these drugs?

- A. Yes ()
- B. No ()
- C. Don't Know ()

9. List three of these drugs COMMON to FUOYE students

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....

Section C: How Students get to know about Drug or who introduce them to drug

19. How do you come to know about drug for the first time?

- A. Through reading ()
- B. Through media ()
- C. Through Friends ()
- D. Through Internet ()
- E. Through parents ()

20. Did anyone introduce you to taking drug?

- A. Yes ()
- B. No ()
- C. Don't Know ()

21. Who introduce drug to you for the first time?

- A. Boy or Girl Friend ()
- B. Parents ()
- C. Peers ()
- D. Myself ()

Section D: The effect of Narcotic on Academic Performance among FUOYE Students

Instruction: Pick appropriate option (1) SA= strongly agree, (2) A= agree, (3) N= Nil, (4) D= disagree, (5) SD= strongly disagree

SN	Effects of Narcotic abuse on Academic Performance	SA	A	N	D	SD
10	Narcotic abuse no doubt negatively affects academic performance					
11	Drug abuse student do not come to lectures regularly					
12	Students who abuse drug have time for quality reading					
13	The CGPA of student who abuse drug declined each semester					
14	Students who do not take drug perform brilliantly well in their academic pursuit					
15	Some of drug abuse student are expelled/withdrawn from the institution base on poor academic performance					

Section E: Other Implications for Drug Abuse among FUOYE Students

16. Are there other negative implications of drug abuse apart from poor academic performance?

- A. Yes ()
- B. No ()
- C. Don't Know ()

17. List three negative implications of drug abuse among FUOYE students

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....

18. Do you think the above listed negative implications of drug abuse among FUOYE students can affect the students in question negatively?

A. Yes ()

B. No ()

C. Don't Know ()

Section F: Behavior exhibited by Students who engage in Drug Abuse

Instruction: Pick an appropriate option (1) SA= strongly agree, (2) A= agree, (3) N= Nil, (4) D= disagree, (5) SD= strongly disagree

SN	Some behaviors Demonstrated	SA	A	N	D	SD
22	Taking or abusing drug affects the behavior of students					
23	I HATE drug with all passion					
24	Students who abuse drug are always calm					
25	Drug abuse students are notorious					
26	Students are arrogant when they abuse drug					
27	Student who abuse drug look very dangerous and fearful					
28	They exhibit bad negative behaviors always					

Section G: How Drug Abuse can be reduced among FUOYE Students

Instruction: Pick an appropriate option (1) SA= strongly agree, (2) A= agree, (3) N= Nil, (4) D= disagree, (5) SD= strongly disagree

SN	The way forward to reducing drug Abuse	SA	A	N	D	SD
29	An all-inclusive orientation should be given when new students are admitted into the institution					
30	Expert resource person should be invited to talk to students once a while on negative effects of social vices on academic performance					
31	New students should be allowed to be in hostel and not town					
32	Suspected drug abuse students should always be directed to the guidance and counselling unit for a one-on-one talk					
33	More emphasis should always be laid on the need for students to be morally disciplined					