**INFLUENCE OF DRUG ABUSE ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ENUGU NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ENUGU STATE**

**BY**

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 **JULY, 2018**

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**A RESEARCH WORK SUBMITTED TO THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION**

 **SUPERVISOR: RV FR ASSO. PROF. DR. NWOBODO**

**JULY, 2018**

 **APPROVAL PAGE**

**THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION, IN THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION, GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY ENUGU.**

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 **CERTIFICATION**

I, Onwuamaeze Collins kenechukwu, an undergraduate student in the Department of Arts and Social Science Education with the Registration Number U14/EDU/POL/007 have satisfactorily completed the requirements for the course and research work for the degree of bachelor of education (B.ED) in Political Science. The work contained in this project report is original and has not been submitted in part or full for any diploma or degree of this or any other university.

 **DEDICATION**

**T**his project is dedicated to God almighty for His grace and mercies that saw me through this academic pursuit and also to my parents Mrs. Onwuamaeze Eunice and my siblings.

 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My greatest thanks go to Almighty God for crowning this study with success. I thank immensely my supervisor, Rv Fr Assoc Prof, Dr, Nwobodo, For his fartherly and scholarly advice that helped me a lot. His constructive criticisms made this work what it is today. I am also grateful to the following; Mrs Anukenyi Blessing, my academic adiviser, Dr. Mrs. Ene Felicia, Prof. (Mrs.) Aaron Eze, Dr. Vera Ude, Prof. (Mrs.) Agwagah, Dr. (Mrs.) Odike, Dr. Vero Mgboho, Dr. (Mrs.) N. Agusiobe , Mr. Nnaekwe Kingsley, Mr. B.A. Ozomadu, Prof. Nnabchi , Mrs Eze, Mr Ifeanyi, Mrs Perpetual and all the staff of the Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Godfrey Okoye University for helping to correct this work and giving it a sharper focus.

I wish to express my profound gratitude, love and appreciation to my friends and roommates and coursemates Anibueze Marthins, Igili Kezito, Akametu Gilbart, Dike Ambrus, Rv Sis Omeje Chidera, Ngwu Kasie and many more for their support and encouragement throughout my research and academic study.

Special thanks to my family for their encouragement, unflinching support and prayer throughout the period of this academic programme. Finally, to the various authors and scholars whose ideas have enriched this work, I say thank you.

I thank all my friends and well wishers, May God bless you all, Amen.

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 **Abstract**

This studyinvestigated and found the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students. The purpose of the study was to find out how drug abuse has influenced the academic performance of secondary school students. The study adopted a descriptive survey design in which three research questions were posed. The population of the study was 1000 while the sample size of 200 was selected randomly out of the total population of Government secondary school in Enugu North local Government Area of Enugu state. Four point scale questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. The instrument was adequately validated with its reliability established using test retest. Data collected were analyzed using mean score. Base on the data collected and carefully analyzed, the researcher made the following findings that drug abuse has a negative influence on secondary school students and that drug abuse among students causes students to be depressed with their academic activities, decreases students focuses in class, reduces the cognitive ability of the students and increases forgetfulness. The researcher also found out reasons why students engage in drug abuse such as academic problems, To become high and fit into the group, Drug habit of students is attributed with their parents drug habits, Students association with their peer group influences them to engage in drug abuse, Students are involved in drug abuse because they want to gain power. Finally, the researcher found out the most adequate measure for eradicating drug abuse is true the creation of awareness early in schools, Preventive program for high school student and counseling. Base on the findings, the researcher made the following recommendation: the Government should prevent the sales and cultivation of Indian Herbs and other deadly herbs that encourage drug abuse. They should also enforce its existing laws against drug abuse through its regulatory agencies. They should also embark on the Establishment of Counseling Centers for Drug Control and Establishment of Family Education.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

 **Background to the study**

Drug is a substance that due to its chemical nature affects physical, mental and emotional functioning. Lewinsohn (2007) defines a drug as any product other than food or water that affects the way people feel, think, see, and behave 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) defined drug abuse as a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and the society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Drug abuse is the use of drugs for purposes other than medical reasons, thus affecting the individual in a negative way socially, cognitively or physically. It can enter the body through chewing, inhaling, smoking, drinking, rubbing on the skin or injection. Drug abuse amongst the global youth population has become a serious problem affecting everyone. Addiction leads many people, young people prominent amongst them, into downward spiral of hopelessness that in some cases ends fatal. They range from glue-sniffing street children and teenage ecstasy users, to hard core heroin and cocaine addicts

(Paschall, 2005). Drug abuse is responsible for lost wages, destruction of property in schools, soaring health care costs and broken families. It is a problem which affects us all as parents, children, teachers, government officials, taxpayers and workers.

Students, especially those in secondary school tend to see the drug user as one who is tough, bold and strong. Many youngsters have been known to use drugs at the instance of peers, elders or siblings. Students who usually feel inadequate have been known to use drugs to achieve social acceptance. Esen (1979) stated that Nigerian secondary school students under the influence of Indian hemp shed all inhibitions and produce behaviour that is inconsistent with school discipline. He went further to observe that the increasing incidence of drug abuse among secondary school students is a contributory factor in the ugly confrontation between school administration and students.

 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 pursuit of those students who engages in drug misuse is not unduly jeopardized, and that the abusers do not socialize extraordinarily, contrary to seemingly popular expectation.

 The abuse of drug has series adverse consequences in our homes, schools, work places and communities and so the national institute of Drug Abuse (NDA) set out their effort to help the public understand the causes of drug abuse and how to prevent its problems. They also identify effective interventions with younger population to help prevent risk behavior before drug abuse occurs. Research founded by (NDA) and other federal research organizations such as the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) (2009), shows that early intervention can prevent many adolescent risk behaviors. With regard to this research work, we believe that focusing more broadly on secondary school in Enugu north of Enugu state will help to find out the possible ways to prevent the influence of drug abuse on student academic performance.

 The use of hard drugs has affect both families, school and the societies as a whole, but precisely is it influence on the academic performance of secondary school students. Academic performance is the outcome of education, the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. Academic performance is commonly measured by examination or continuous assessment but there is no general agreement on how it is best tested or which aspects are most important, procedural knowledge such as skills or declarative knowledge such as facts (Annie, Howard, Mildred 1996). The academic performance of students is greatly affected by drug abuse and addiction. Hence Cole man (2010) concludes that drug abuse and addiction is detrimental to the socio-economic and intellectual advancement of the nation.

Drug abuse can also affects the brain, resulting in a major decline in its functions, whereby it can further affect a student’s concentration and thus interest in school activities which may leads to increased absenteeism and drop outs. Most psychoactive drugs affect the decision making process of students, their creative thinking and the development of necessary life and social skills. Drugs abuse also interferes with an individual’s awareness of their unique potential and thus their interest in their career development (Louw, 2001). This gradually leads to social, emotional and physical problems and new feelings of guilt, despair and helplessness. Thus, resulting to poor performance in their academics

Therefore this research work is motivated by the degree of the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students.

 **Statement of the Problem**

 Drug abuse is a pandemic problem and it increases in an alarming rate in Nigeria today. About two decades ago, incidence of drug trafficking in Nigeria was low and abuse was minimal, but today drug abuse has destroyed and killed many people in the society. 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 1984.

 Nevertheless, the usage of drug either by secondary school students or other members of the larger society is all its ramifications appears to be a social problem. The Nigerian National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has stated that drug abuse is a major problem in schools, colleges and universities in Nigeria. This is a critical problem which affects the society as it hampers the academic performance of students at the secondary level who are expected to develop and become leaders of tomorrow. The secondary school students who are the youth and the future hope of the society have created a social problem of engaging in hard drug that can be destruction to their academic endeavors.

 In support of the above assertion; drug abuse may entails a lot of social problems ranging from lateness to classes, family neglect, deviance behaviors involvement in crime etc (Earl 2000).

 To the society as a whole crime, promiscuity, armed robbery and other vice are all linked to drug abuse. Despite the overwhelming intervention strategies by

the Government, religious organizations, non-state actors and many other keen stakeholders to curb the problem of drug and substance abuse especially among the students and the youth entirely , the number of school going youth being suck into drug abuse seems to be escalating day by day. The government for instance has placed education at the centre of the social pillar of vision 2030. To show its commitment it has highly subsidized secondary school education thus boosting access and retention rates in the system, all these intervention strategies have had huge cost implications on the taxpayer including the opportunity cost.

But drug abuse threatens and tends to derail these noble strides by de-motivating the students in learning and subsequently ruining these school going children that the government intends to rely on in driving the economy to the next level. Drugs abuse menace should therefore be given the attention it deserves if the intentions of this hefty investment in education are to bear fruits. For the government and the society to get positive ought come from the education of secondary school students, there is the need to investigate into the influence of drug abuse among secondary school students in other to offer solution to remedy it

Therefore this study is motivated by the alarming influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school student students.

**Purpose of the Study**

The main purpose of this research is to find out how drug abuse influenced the academic performance of secondary school student in Enugu north local government of Enugu state.

* Identify the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students
* determine the reasons why drugs are been abused by secondary school students
* Find out measures for eradicating the problem of drug among secondary school students.

**Scope of study**

The scope of this study is limited towards finding the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students in Enugu North local Government Area of Enugu state.

**Significant of the study**

This research work is important to the student, the government, the health sector and the public. This study is very important to the student because it the student with the information of the different kinds of drug that are been abuse, solutions to the problem of drug abuse on the student. It will help student to know the influence of alcohol which is the most common abuse substance in secondary. The result of this study will also be included in counseling education which will help everyone involved, from the student abusing drug to family and friends. It is important that people who abuse substances are aware of how drug can affect their minds, bodies relationships, and functioning. This awareness can help them realize the potential damage that has already occurred.

This research work will help the government to understand the influence of drug abuse on the student. The government which is the agency of a state at all level will now take the responsibility of making sure through the ministry of education and it agencies that the educational curriculum encompasses the teaching on the prevention of drug abuse. It will also alert the government through it agency to equip secondary school teachers and principals to combats drug abuse by their student. This can be done, by expulsion or suspension of any student been cut in such act.

The study will go a long way in reducing the numerous health problems encountered as a result of misuse of drugs or the intake of hard drugs. This study will also help young researchers or writers to solve some problems of drug abuse. There by ensuring good health of the university undergraduates or youths in general and social harmony in the society.

The research of the study should help in creating awareness to the public on the general effect of drug abuse on their health most especially the secondary school student who is coming up. It will make the youths to realize that excessive or even small intake of this item (drugs) has inhibitory effects on their brain. It will also assist in enlightening the community on how to enhance anti-drug laws in the society

 **Research questions**

The following research questions will guide the study.

* What are the influences of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students?
* What are the major reasons why secondary school student’s engage in drug abuse?
* What are the measures that can eradicate drug abuse among secondary school students?

 **CHAPTER TWO**

 **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents a review of works related to the topic. In order to ensure effective review of the literature, the chapter is organized under the following sub-headings:

**Conceptual Framework**

* Drug abuse
* Common drugs abused by secondary school students in Nigeria
* Reasons for drug abuse
* Influence of drug abuse on students
* Solutions to the problem of drug abuse among secondary school students

**Theoretical Framework**

* Structural strain theory
* Differential association - social learning theory

**Empirical studies**

**Summary of the Review of Related Literature**

**Conceptual Framework**

**Concept of Drug Abuse**

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) defined drug abuse as a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and the society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Drug abuse is the use of drugs for purposes other than medical reasons, thus affecting the individual in a negative way socially, cognitively or physically.

Paschall, (2005). Drug abuse is responsible for lost wages, destruction of property in schools, soaring health care costs and broken families. It is a problem which affects us all as parents, children, teachers, government officials, taxpayers and workers

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 problems9 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.

(Louw, 2001). Concluded that drug abuse gradually leads to social, emotional and physical problems and new feelings of guilt, despair and helplessness. Thus, resulting to poor performance of students in their academics.

**Common Drugs Abused by Secondary School Students in Nigeria**

Drugs that are commonly abuse according to World Health Organization(WHO 2002) includes cannabis sativa, (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, tobacco, alcohol etc. the above listed drugs have caused a lot of harm to many people due to it consumption, sales and abuse. It has created also of harm to the Nigerian society and in the international environment.

**Mrijuana** is the most commonly used illicit substance. This drug impairs short-term memory and learning, the ability to focus, and coordination. It also increases heart rate, can harm the lungs, and may increase the risk of psychosis in vulnerable people.. In addition, recent research suggests that heavy marijuana use that starts in the teen years is associated with declines in IQ scores in adulthood.

Although not everyone respond 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 last 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. There is no doubt that marijuana has become widely available in recent years, with about 8 states having legalized recreational use in some form. However, this does not undermine the [effects of marijuana on young adults](https://www.tpaddictiontreatment.com/news-events/latest-articles/marijuanas-effect-on-brain), whose brains are not fully developed. Most secondary school students are of the age 18 to 22. The brain does not stop fully maturing until about age 25, which means any mind-altering substance could interfere with the development process. This could ultimately lead to a substance use disorder and longer-term memory and learning issues.

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 secret an amber colour resin containing the chemical cannabine, cannabinol, tetrahydrocannibinol which is believed to be the active substance causing the mood modification and behavior changes in the user (Jones 2009).

 **Alcohol**

Alcohol, while not an illicit drug, is by far the most widely-used addictive substances on college campuses today. Over 40 percent of college students have been drunk in the last month. Over 32 percent drink heavily or “binge” drink, recently having had five or more drinks in a row. 11 percent of college students partake in extreme drinking, which involves 10 more in drinks in a row. These figures are much higher among full-time college students than other young adults in their age group.

The problem is, alcohol is especially detrimental to secondary school students. Not only does it put them at higher risks for drug addiction down the road, it also can negatively impact their academic performance. Alcohol is a factor in 40 percent of academic issues and 28 percent of college dropouts.

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 affect 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 heroin. It is probably the most visions drug of all (Shearer 2008).

Another form of drug that is commonly abused by our undergraduate is called **Heroine**. According to (Kinch 2005), this is derived from the grumping substance extracted from the opium poppy and it is powdery. Opium is prepared by boiling the gum opium and successfully filtering out the impunities. 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, button, black stuff etc. According to (Kinch 2005), Heroine is either sniffed or injected and nasal use is called sniffing, subcutananeus injection, skin popping and intravenous injection. After a minute or two of intravenous injection of Heroine, 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 (Blum 1973). Users of heroine easily become psychologically and physically dependent on the drug. Heroine suppresses hunger; most users therefore suffer from malnutrition. Women who take heroine have the additional burden of possible complications and medical problems during child birth. Again, women who are addicted to heroin often given 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.

**Cocaine:** Cocaine is a powerfully addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. Although health care providers can use it for valid medical purposes, such as local anesthesia for some surgeries, cocaine is an illegal drug. Drug taking at close intervals according to (Weismsan 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.

**Reasons for Drug Abuse**

**(I) Social Structural Influence**: the anxiety of life is so much that people at some times try to find relieve from such harshness. When certain things happen to ѕоmеоnе, that іѕ considered vеrу ѕаd аnd dіѕ-hеаrtеnіng thе реrѕоn started thinking оf the best wау tо bесоmе hарру once mоrе, hence thе uѕе of hard drugѕ may wіll соmе in. This later оn turns to a hаbіt, hence drug abuse. 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 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

**(ii) The Need to Acquire Wealth Easily:** Another reason often cored for students 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.

**(iii) Social**/ **Mass Media:** In reality, youths and students who watch a lot of television programs or engage in social media like facebook, whatapp, where unscrutinize video may be display can 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. The continuity of a child to watch, listen and observe the use and abuse of drug on the social or mass media can propagate them into practicing such.

**(iv) The Quest to Have Fun or Feel High:** **The Need to Feel High:** from my critical observation, student engage in drug because they believe that drug can make their reasoning to be high. They see that taking drug can make them to think fast and accurately. But they forget that continuity in taking drug to think fast will lead them to be addicted to it. Students in Nigeria feel happier 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

**(v) Peer Group Influence:** Moving out of family; the peer group is the next factor that changes the life of a child either into positive or negative. 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 behaviors and cultural and sub-cultural values meanwhile a peer group is a group composes of individual who are equals, and they imagine that drugs are keys to enjoying life more fully. An individual in group which favors preponderance also are likely to have access to supplies, there is a high probability that individual will of definitions that favor the illegal or deviant behavior. Sine such groups 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

**Influence of drug Abuse on Students**

Drug abuse has become a serious problem that has envelope our secondary school students. It seems to have become a prominent social problem in Nigeria. In terms of health, (Nwaiwu 2002), drug abuse leads to serious health hazards for drug addicts. Drug abuse has adverse effects on the brain, kidney, liver, pancreases, heart and lung, thereby making them vulnerable to disease (Nwaiwu 2002). It also leads to other physical complications such as hepatitis, hepatic failure, tuberculosis in relation to alcohol abuse, infection and emaciation (Adedeji, 2003).

Again, drug abuse may result to serious psychiatric implications; these include confusion, restlessness and sometimes serious abnormal behavior or outright madness.

Apart from the general health problems caused by drug abuse, it also has much influence specifically to the student academic performance and activities. Drug abuse brings about lack of motivation to the student. This is because, the ideas of reading and studying is no more in them. What rings in their memory is all about how to get high up with drug.

It is also brings about decreased focus and increases forgetfulness. Research have proven that When a student is been indulge in drug abuse, the part of the brain that help in retaining what is learnt start to get weak thereby decreasing the spirit of focus in the student and making the person to forget easily.

Another influence of drug abuse is disobedient to teachers, cause student to get high and when this happens, they feel that they have authority of their own and they can easily challenge their teachers or even have the mind of molesting the female teachers sexually.

Drug abuse influences student to disobey the school rule, cause them to have low interest in school work, sneaking out of the school and heading for party where they can get high. It also pushes them to become truants as they have low interest in school work. More precisely, it also make student to have excessive sleep even during teaching hours. The highness caused by drug abuse can also push student into destroying school properties.

**Solution to the Problem of Drug Abuse among Students**

School authorities should advise the students to refrain from indulging in drug abuse. They should also include sanctions in the school rule such as expulsion or suspension for anybody that is been cut in such act. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency should organize its workshop and seminars on drug free education in various secondary schools and institution of higher learning in the country. The mass media should play a key role in highlighting the evil effects of drug abuse. The curriculum for drug education should be developed and made to be taught at all level of the educational system. Drug addicts should be produced with necessary counseling services and socially rehabilitation to enable them quit the ugly habit and relies into normal life

**Theoretical Framework**

1. **Differential Association Social Learning Theory**

Differential Association theory is a criminology theory that looks at the acts of the criminal as learned behaviors. Edwin H. Sutherland is credited with the development of the Differential Association theory in 193havior is not to be explained away by deeming the criminal ‘simple.’ As do most social learning theories, Differential Association theory, believes that the behaviors of an individual are influenced and shaped by other individuals they associate with. The referred group is that of the nuclear family, which the individual lives and grows up with. It is believed that these interactions formulate the individuals understanding of societal norms and values. It is then assumed that if the individual is capable of learning what is acceptable in society, they are also not capable of learning what is considered unacceptable.

Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with others in a process of communication.

From the moment an individual is born they are being conditioned to the norms of society. They learn gender roles through their interactions with their parents and observations of gender specific characteristics. Interaction and observations are the same methods of communication through which criminals learn their deviance. Criminal behavior, Differential Association theory argues, is more prevalent in individuals who associate and interact with individuals who exhibit criminal mind sets and behaviors.

Learning criminal behavior occurs within primary groups (family, friends, peers, their most intimate, personal companions)

An individuals’ behavior is primarily influenced by their family, since that is the first group interaction they receive. Additionally an individual’s behavior is influenced by their peer group (through direct and indirect interaction) and through their intimate relationships with other individuals.

 An important quality of differential association theory is the frequency and intensity of interaction. The amount of time that a person is exposed to particular definition and at what point the interaction began are both crucial for explaining criminal activity. The process of learning criminal behavior is really not any different from the process involved in learning any other type of behavior.

1. **Structural Strain Theory**

**Strain theory**, proposed that pressure derived from social factors, such as lack of income or lack of quality education, drives individuals to commit [crime](https://www.britannica.com/topic/crime-law). The ideas underlying [strain theory](https://www.britannica.com/science/strain-theory-chemistry) were first advanced in the 1930s by American sociologist [Robert K. Merton](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Robert-K-Merton), whose work on the subject became especially influential in the 1950s. The theory also states that social structures may pressure citizens to commit crimes. Strain may be structural, which refers to the processes at the societal level that filter down and affect how the individual perceives his or her needs. Strain may also be individual, which refers to the frictions and pains experienced by an individual as he or she looks for ways to satisfy individual needs. These types of strain can insinuate social structures within society that then pressure citizens to become criminals. Robert Merton, that the origins of deviance to the tension caused by the gap between cultural goals and the means people have to achieve these goals. In society, culture establishes goals for people; social structures provide or fail to provide the means for people to achieve these goals. According to this sociologist, Merton poor people are most likely to experience the same goals and values of the rest of societies but have blocked opportunities for success; (Merton 1978). Structural strain theory helps explain between unemployment and crime pattern than blaming poor and unemployed criminals for not having values of the middle class.

**Empirical Studies**

Crowely and David (1980) conducted a study on students ‘marijuana smoking in one East Lancanshire secondary school in the united state of America (USA). He was to examine the influence of marijuana smoking and academic achievement on secondary school students. The researchers employed survey research design with a sample of 11 and 25 years old students. Classmates in this study were used. Data was analyzed using test retest reliability and cronbach‘s alpha. The finding of the study indicates that some of these students are addicted to marijuana smoking and they cannot stay without smoking marijuana.

Samuel (1979) did a research on marijuana on social behavior in public secondary schools of Lagos Nigeria. The study was to investigate the extent of marijuana smoking in social behavior, and the school achievement. The study involved a sample of 14,584. Questionnaire was used to collect data. Analysis of variance and regression were used in analyzing data. The finding of the study revealed that there is a relationship between marijuana smoking, student‘s social behavior and their achievement in school performance. It also showed the extent of which marijuana smoking has a linkage between students inside school and those outside learning environment.

 Mensch (2001) carried out a study on impact of marijuana smoking on subsequent education attainment. The study investigated the relationship between academic achievement and marijuana smoking. The sample of young males from the National longitudinal survey of students was used for the study. The research design was survey and the instrument used was questionnaire. Data was analyzed using analysis of variance and regression. The findings of the study showed that, the likelihood functions for the probability of using marijuana smoking by students is within 18 years old, the study also revealed that family structure, (living with both parents, number of siblings), parental education, age, ethnicity, marital status, numbers of dependents, region, religiosity are indicator of living in a state where marijuana smoking has been decriminalized at age of 14.

 Winokur (1970) conducted a study on hospitalized student’s addicts. The study sample was 259 randomly selected from hospitals. This finding indicated that marijuana smokers tend to run in families. He found that slightly over forty percent (40%) had marijuana students usually from home. Godwin (1990) find out that students of marijuana parents who had been adopted by non marijuana foster parents still had nearly twice the number of marijuana problem by their late twenties as did a control group of adopted students who real parents did not have history of marijuana smoking

 Parlee (1979) carried out a survey study to identify the factors critical in friendships in a questionnaire answered by some 40.000 respondents, the qualities that were most valued in a friend were the ability to keep confidences, loyalty and warmth and affection, followed closely by supportiveness, frankness, and sense of human. The findings of the study revealed that, keeping confidences, loyalty and warmth and affection are among the most important qualities people look for in a friend.

Finally, the researcher discovered that despite rigorous studies carried out by scholars, the issue of during abuse has not by fully exhausted. This is because, scholars have not said anything on drug abuse as a factor militating against the academic performance of secondary school students.

 **Summary of Literature Review**

The literature for this study focused on three main headings: the conceptual framework, the theoretical framework and empirical studies.

Concepts such as drug, drug abuse, common drugs abused by undergraduates in Nigeria, reasons for drug abuse, influence of drug abuse and the solution to the problem of drug abuse among undergraduates were reviewed.

Drug abuse has been described as the use of a drug with such frequency that it causes physical or mental harm to the user or impairs social functioning. Commonly abused drug by undergraduates includes: alcohol, cannabinal, heroin, cocaine etc.

 Some of the reasons of drug abuse are

* Social structural influence
* The need to acquire wealth easily
* social/ mass media
* The quest to have fun
* Peer group influence

However, the influence of drug abuse includes the fact that it has adverse effect on the brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, heart and lung, thereby making them vulnerable to disease. it also have much influence specifically to the student academic performance and activities. Drug abuse brings about lack of motivation to the student. This is because, the ideas of reading and studying is no more in them. What rings in their memory is all about how to get high up with drug.

 It also pushes them to become truants as they have low interest in school work. More precisely, it also make student to have excessive sleep even during teaching hours.

Furthermore, parents and school authorities should advise the secondary s to refrain from indulging in drug abuse.

Under theoretical framework Merton`s structural strain theory helps to explain between unemployment and crime pattern than blaming poor and unemployed criminals for not having values of middle class, structural strain theory explains risk involved in such actions.

Edwin`s differential association-social learning theory explain how all behaviors is a result of socialization through interactions.

From the review of empirical studies on marijuana smoking, student‘s social behavior and academic achievement in secondary schools, it is discovered that much research has not been done locally on the effect of drug abuse among secondary school students. Rather much research work has been done on this same concept and especially in relation to social behavior and academic achievement by foreign scholars. The researcher therefore decided to draw the attention of relevant authorities to the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter described the procedures that was adopted in the product of the study under the following subheadings : design of the study, area of study, population of study, sample and sampling technique, instrument for data collection, validation of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, method, of data collection , method of data analysis and decision rule.

 **Design of the Study**

 The descriptive survey design was adopted in this study. It was adopted because the researcher was geared towards finding opinion of people concerning the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students in Enugu north local government area of Enugu state**.**

According to Button (2002), a survey design is used to access and predict the views, reactions or standings of a large number of people on a limited topic like the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students. Under survey design, the researcher develops a list of questions and presents them in a standard way to each participant typically using either interview or questionnaire.

**Area of the Study**

The area of study is Enugu north local government area of Enugu state.Its headquarters are in the city of [Enugu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enugu). It has an area of 106 km² and a population of 244,852 at the 2006 census. The [postal code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postal_code) of the area is 400.

 **Population of the Study**

The population of the study consists of 1000 students of (ss2) class in the nine (9) government secondary schools in Enugu north local government area of Enugu state. (PPSMB 2017/2018)

**Sample and Sampling Techniques**

The researcher used simple random sampling without replacement techniques in deciding the particular school investigated. Five (5) out of nine (9) government secondary school in Enugu north local government area where sample to give a fair representation of school in the area. From each school sample; forty (40) students were picked and sampled randomly from each of the secondary school that were sampled making a total population of hundred (200) respondents.

**Instrument of Data Collection:**

 The researcher used a well structured, four scale questionnaire as the instrument of data collection. The questionnaire was made up of two sections. Section “a” was on the bio data of the respondents while section “B” was made up of items, on how drug abuse affects university undergraduates. The response mode were: strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), strongly disagree (SD) with the rating grade of 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

**Validation of Research Instrument**

 Validity is known as the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure. In the study, before the actual work took place, the questionnaire would actually portray what the researcher had in mind while constructing the questionnaires. The initial draft of the questionnaire was submitted to an expert in measurement and evaluation, after which it was corrected. The researcher reconstructed the questionnaire based on the corrections of the expert.

**Reliability of the Instrument**

To ensure the reliability of the instrument, the questionnaire was trial tested using small group of people outside the area of the study who responded to the questions. After two weeks the instrument were administered to the respondent. They were then corrected using spearman`s correlations coefficient and found to be 0.78.

 **Procedure for Distribution of Data and Collection**

The researcher distributed the questionnaires by hand and with the help of some teachers and friends to the students sample over a space of time, the responses were collected back from the teachers by hand and subjected to analysis. This took the researcher about two weeks

 **Method of data analysis**:

The data collected will be analyses using mean score. The four points rating scale was given values as follows:

SA 4

A 3

D 2

SD 1

**Decision rule:**

 Any score that is from 2.50 and above is accepted, while any score that is below 2.50 is rejected. Therefore, 2.50 is the cut off mean for decision taking under mean score statistic

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data obtained from the administration of the instrument (questionnaire) of the study. The data are arranged following the order of research questions that guided the study.

**Research Question** 1: What are the influences of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students?

**Table 1: mean responses on the influence of drug abuse among secondary school students.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **ITEMS** | **SA****4** | **A****3** | **D****2** | **SD****1** | **EX** | **X** | **DECISION****RULE** |
| 1 | Drug abuse motivate the students in reasoning. | 1040 | 3090 | 110220 | 5050 | 200400 | 2.00 | Disagree  |
| 2 | Drug Abuse decrease students focuses in class | 100400 | 60180 | 3060 | 1010 | 200650 | 3.25 | Agree  |
| 3 | Drug abuse reduces the cognitive ability of the students and increase forgetfulness  | 122488 | 2060 | 50100 | 88 | 200656 | 3.28 | Agree  |
| 4 | Drug abuse increase students retentive memory in class |  30120 | 2060 | 2040 | 130130 | 200350 | 1.75 | Disagree  |
| 5 | Drug abuse causes students to be depress with their academic activities. | 90360 | 60180 | 3060 | 2020 | 200620 | 3.1 | Agree  |
|  | Grand mean |  |  |  |  |  | 2.68 | Agree  |

Table one shows that item 1 and 4 has mean score below the mean decision rule 2.5 while the remaining items have mean scores above the decision rule. This implies that the respondents considered that drug abuse has a negative influence on the academic performance of secondary school students but disagree with the item that says that it is beneficial to secondary school students.

**Research question 2**: what are themajor reasons why secondary school students engage in drug abuse?

**Table 2: Mean responses of the major reasons why secondary school students engage in drug abuse.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **ITEMS** | **SA****4** | **A****3** | **D****2** | **SD****1** | **EX** | **X** | **DECISION****RULE** |
| 1 | academic problems is a reason why student engage in drug abuse | 68272 | 72216 | 3060 | 3030 | 200578 | 2.89 | Agree  |
| 2 | To become high and fit into the group is the major reason why youths abuse drugs. | 60240 | 60180 | 4080 | 4040 | 200540 | 2.70 | Agree  |
| 3 | Drug habit of students is attributed with their parents drug habits | 80320 | 70210 | 4080 | 1010 | 200620 | 3.1 | Agree  |
| 4 |  Students associating with their peer group influence them to engage in drug abuse. | 88352 | 72216 | 3060 | 105 | 200638 | 3.19 | Agree |
| 5 |  Students involved in drug abuse because they want to gain power. | 100400 | 34102 | 3672 | 3030 | 200604 | 3.02 | Agree  |
|  | Grand mean |  |  |  |  |  | 2.98 | Agree  |

Table 3 (three) shows that item 1 – 5 have a mean score that are above the decision rule of 2.5 which was regarded as acceptable limit as indicated by the researcher. Therefore, all items under the reason why secondary school students engage in drug abuse were considered accepted by the respondents as the major reasons why secondary school students engage in drug abuse.

**Research Question 3**

 What are the measures that can be used to eradicate drug abuse among secondary school students?

**Research question 3 Mean responses on the measures that can be used to eradicate drug abuse among secondary school students**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **ITEMS** | **SA****4** | **A****3** | **D****2** | **SD****1** | **EX** | **X** | **DECISION** **RULE** |
| 1 | Creation of awareness early in schools helps in eradicating the issue of drug abuse among secondary school students. | 104416 | 2060 | 3672 | 2020 | 200568 | 2.84 | Agree  |
| 2 | Imprisonment of affecters is the best measure for eradicating drug abuse among students. | 40320 | 38228 | 78312 | 6060 | 200490 | 2.45 | Disagree  |
| 3 | Preventive programmes for high school’s students helps in strengthening of personal commitment against drug abuse. | 192384 | 70210 | 3072 | 44 | 200670 | 3.35 | Agree  |
| 4 | Expulsion is the best way of eradicating the issue of drug abuse among students. | 40160 | 50150 | 76152 | 6868 | 200496 | 2.48 | Disagree  |
| 5 | Counselling is the best way in which drug abuse could be reduced among secondary school students. | 112448 | 68204 | 3060 | 1010 | 200722 | 3.6 | Agree  |
|  | Grand mean |  |  |  |  |  | 2.94 | Agree  |

The result presented in table 2 (two) shows that item 2 and 4 has mean score below the mean decision rule 2.5 while the remaining items have mean score above the decision rule. This implies that the respondents considered that adequate measurers of eradicating drug abuse among secondary school students is through counseling, creation of preventive measures, and creations of awareness. They disagreed with items that suggest that imprisonment and expulsion of students who engage in drug abuse.

**Summary of the Findings**

Based on the answers given by the respondents, the study revealed that drug-abuse develops a negative influence among secondary school students. It is seen in their lack of interest and depression which is expressed in their class work which affect their academic performance.

The study also reveals that the highest risk periods for drug-abuse is when the students are exposed to drug users and other illegal social engagements.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This chapter is based on the discussion of the result obtained, conclusion, implications of the study to education, recommendations, limitations of the study, suggestion for further studies and summary.

**Discussion of the Findings**

The researcher presented the discussion of findings from the previous study which is necessary with the research questions.

Research question one which is what are the influences of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students? This research question reveals that respondents considered that drug abuse has a negative influence on students but disagree with the item that says that it is beneficial to secondary school students.

The researcher discovered that drug abuse has a negative influence on the academic performance of secondary school students, by decreasing students focuse in class and causes students to be depress with their academic activities

In this case, Okorodudu (2004) and Odejide (2000) in their study indicated that the problem of drug abuse knows no boundaries or social class. It impedes the development of any society as it is a threat to life, health, academic performance and dignity of the youth.

Research question twowhich is, what are the major reasons accountable for engagement of secondary school students in drug abuse? this research question reveals that the respondents agreed that the major reason why student engage in drug abuse is because of academic problem, to become high and fit into the group, drug habit of their parents, students association with their peer group and because they want to gain power. This is seen as the mean score that are above the decision rule of 2.5 which was regarded as acceptable limit as indicated by the researcher. Therefore, all items under the reason why secondary school students engage in drug abuse were considered accepted by the respondents as the major reasons why secondary school students engage in drug abuse. The researcher found out that students engage in drug abuse because of academics problems, to get high and fit into the group, parents habits towards drugs, and because they want to gain power.

Research question threewhich is,what are the measures that can be used to eradicate drug abuse among secondary school students? The respondents considered that adequate measure of eradicating drug abuse among secondary school students is through counseling, creation of preventive measures, and creations of awareness. They disagreed with items that suggest that imprisonment and expulsion of students who engage in drug abuse. it reveals that the adequate measurers of eradicating drug abuse among secondary school students is through counseling, creation of preventive measures and creations of awareness. Therefore the school management and community leaders should develop a plan for the prevention resources available for future use. This was clearly written in table three where we have hundred respondents with a grand mean of 2.94. This showed that drug abuse can be eradicated through adequate counseling and preventive measures among secondary school students of Nigeria.

**Implications of the Findings**

 Findings reveals that drug abuse creates serious problem on the academic performance of secondary school students as it causes the students to be performing poorly in their academics by decreasing students focuses on their studies, causes students to be depressed with their academic activities and decreases the retentive memory of the students.

Therefore schools should create a social environment which would discourage drug abuse, with the schools and universities educating secondary school students should formulate policies to prevent drug abuse and should also hold seminars for parents and families to alert them early to the symptoms of drug abuse in their children.

 Secondly, it was revealed from the findings that students engage in drug abuse because of academics problems, to get high and fit into the group, parents habit towards drugs, and because they want to gain power. Therefore they should be kept busy realizing their potentials in rewarding and interesting manner, Furthermore, greater availability of good educational activities, material and leadership opportunities for youths are necessary to keep the students happily busy.

Lastly, the Findings of the study also reveal that the adequate measures of eradicating drug abuse among secondary school students is through counseling, creation of awareness and preventive measures. Therefore the school management and community leaders should develop plans for the prevention of drug abuse.

The study equally implies the need for drug agencies in the process of combating the social disintegrations by way of public awareness and education.

**Summary of the Finding**

Drug abuse constitutes one of the major social problems in Nigeria because of the hazardous effect on the health of people and also psychologically, physically, socially, and most especially, students performance in schools. The problem appears to be endemic in Nigerian society to the extent that government, scholars, professionals, social workers, academicians, psychologists, sociologist have been trying to find solutions to the problem. This research is the outcome of unsubstantiated statements and generally held beliefs concerning the issue or incidence of drug abuse among Nigeria secondary school students which is held by various people, institutions and organization in the society. Such belief and opinions include those of religion and political leaders, parents, the mass and print media etc which most times, portray students as heavily and almost solely dependent on drug use especially these days. This study was therefore embarked upon so as to examine empirically this thorny and controversial issue of drug abuse among Nigeria secondary school students in Enugu north local government area of Enugu state.

**Conclusion**

In line with the finding of the study and the discussion, the researcher makes the following conclusions. Drug abuse is a social problem basically associated with young people. These young people involve themselves in taking hard drugs and excessive taking of some drugs which may alter the body system or may cause damage to the health. Drug abuse is very common among secondary school students, they take drugs, to get intoxicated or feel high or for them to just feel among or fit into the environment while some take this drugs through the influence of friends or other people around them. Drug is mostly abused by male students than female.

**Recommendation of the Study**

The problem of drug abuse among Nigeria secondary school students as the study has revealed is one thing that does nobody or any nation any good. That being the case, the question that arises is what then can be done to this thorny issue of drug use and abuse among our youths. Perhaps, the following suggestions might be of help to policy maker’s administrators in this very fight against use and abuse of drugs among secondary school students.

* Designing Curriculum on Drug Education: Ministry of education (State and Federal) should as a matter of urgency, add to the curriculum drug education at all levels of education.
* Campaign against Drug Abuse: National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) should intensify their campaigns on antidrug in order to have a drug free society. The campaign against use of certain substance/drugs and misuse of drugs should be more intensified in secondary school because it is. Where adolescent are mostly found. Also, government and other relevant authorities should lunch out campaigns against drug abuse as well as dependence.
* Government should prevent the cultivation/sales of Indian Herm and other deadly herbs that encourage drug abuse by enforcing its existing laws Against drug abuse through its regulatory agencies.
* Parents and guardians should Endeavour to monitor their children and wards so that they do not engage in substance/drug abuse.
* Establishment of Counseling Centers for Drug Control: Counseling centers should be established in every community by the government or private individuals. Qualified health counselor should be employed in helping drug addicts or those dependent on substances/drugs by giving them special advice on how to go about the withdrawal system.
* Establishment of Family Education on Drugs: The family is the nucleus of the social organization. Parents should give their children appropriate education on drug use. They should be encouraged by health authorities to offer family education on substance/drug abuse to their children. They should inform them of the dangers of substance/drug abuse and dependence on their health, society and the nation.

**Limitations of the Study**

The researcher was confronted with a number of obstacles during the course of this study. Some of these limitations are discussed below:

i. **Respondents:**

Some of the respondents exhibited negative character.

Most of the students were very reluctant to fill the questionnaire as they felt it is a waste of time and disturbance to their leisure time.

ii. **Finance:**

There was the problem of inadequate fund to transport the researcher from his home to the schools and places where information could be obtained. Therefore, inadequate finance restricted the researcher from obtaining certain necessary materials for the investigation. Thus, for a successful research work, money is a motivator.

iii. **Problem of getting accurate statistical data**

It was practically difficult on the researcher to get accurate statistical data since there were different levels of students from the selected secondary schools in Enugu State.

**Suggestions for further Research**

In view of the wide scope of this study, the findings of the study, limitations, the researcher wishes to suggest the following areas worthy of further investigations.

a) The consequences of Drug Abuse in Nigeria

b) The effects of Drug Abuse on undergraduate’s academic achievement

c) The major causes of Drug Abuse among Nigeria University Undergraduates.

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**APPENDIX I**

 Department of arts & social science

 Education

 Godfrey okoye university

 Ugwu omu nike

 Enugu state

**Dear Respondent,**

This questionnaire is design to investigate the influence of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary school students. This project is been undertaken in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the first degree in political science education **(B S C.EDU**) in the above mentioned institution.

Please kindly complete this questionnaire as honestly as you can. All information supplied will be used solely for this academic exercise and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your corporations will be highly appreciated.

Thanks for anticipated corporations

 Yours faithfully

**Onwuamaeze Collins kenechukwu**

U14/EDUPOL /007

 **QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Instruction**: please endeavor to complete then question by taking the correct answer(s) from the option or supply the information required where necessary.

**Section A: Bio Data**

1. Sex: Male [ ] female [ ]
2. Age: 15-20[ ] 21-25 [ ] 26-30 [ ] 31-40 [ ]
3. Marital status: Married [ ], single [ ]
4. Level: JS1-3[ ] , SS1-3[ ]

**Section B**

Please tick the appropriate opinion of your choice by indicating how you agree or disagree with the statement and questions below where

Strongly Agree (SA)

Agree (A)

Disagree (D)

Strongly Disagree (SD)

**Research Question** 1: What are the influences of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **ITEMS** | **SA****4** | **A****3** | **D****2** | **SD****1** |
| 1 | Drug abuse motivate the students in reasoning. |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Drug Abuse decrease students focuses in class |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Drug abuse reduces the cognitive ability of the students and increase forgetfulness  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Drug abuse increase students retentive memory in class |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Drug abuse causes students to be depress with their academic activities. |  |  |  |  |

**Research question 2**: what are themajor reasons why secondary school students engage in drug abuse?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **ITEMS** | **SA****4** | **A****3** | **D****2** | **SD****1** |
| 1 | academic problems is a reason why student engage in drug abuse |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | To become high and fit into the group is the major reason why youths abuse drugs. |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Drug habit of students is attributed with their parents drug habits |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  Students associating with their peer group influence them to engage in drug abuse. |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  Students involved in drug abuse because they want to gain power. |  |  |  |  |

**Research Question 3**

 What are the measures that can be used to eradicate drug abuse among secondary school students?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **ITEMS** | **SA****4** | **A****3** | **D****2** | **SD****1** |
| 1 | Creation of awareness early in schools helps in eradicating the issue of drug abuse among secondary school students. |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Imprisonment of affecters is the best measure for eradicating drug abuse among students. |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Preventive programmes for high school’s students helps in strengthening of personal commitment against drug abuse. |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Expulsion is the best way of eradicating the issue of drug abuse among students. |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Counselling is the best way in which drug abuse could be reduced among secondary school students. |  |  |  |  |