**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background of the Study**

Young people are using more drugs, with use levels today in many countries higher than with the previous generation. According to the report, around 284 million people aged 15-64 used drugs worldwide in 2020, a 26 per cent increase over the previous decade. In Africa and Latin America, people under 35 represent the majority of people being treated for drug use disorders. Globally, the report estimates that 11.2 million people worldwide were injecting drugs. Around half of this number were living with hepatitis C, 1.4 million were living with HIV, and 1.2 million were living with both (Veinna, 2022). Between 2010-2019 the number of people using drugs increased by 22 per cent, owing in part to global population growth. Based on demographic changes alone, current projections suggest an 11 per cent rise in the number of people who use drugs globally by 2030 -- and a marked increase of 40 per cent in Africa, due to its rapidly growing and young population. In Nigeria, this would signify that the country will have to grapple with approximately 20 million drug users by 2030 further deepening the public health and public security challenge (Veinna, 2022). According to the latest global estimates, about 5.5 per cent of the population aged between 15 and 64 years have used drugs at least once in the past year, while 36.3 million people, or 13 per cent of the total number of persons who use drugs, suffer from drug use disorders. In Nigeria, with 14.4% the drug use prevalence is significantly higher than the global average (Veinna, 2022).

Excessive drug intake is a problem that continues to draw the attention of Nigeria and the general public. It has become a common phenomenon among in-school adolescents in Nigeria  
irrespective of age, religion and class, though older adults are also involved. A drug is a  
substance designed for the cure of an illness which can be physical, mental, social,  
physiological and psychological. Okoye (2018) defined a drug as a substance that can affect  
and change the biological functioning of the body through its chemical actions. Escandon and  
Galvez (2016) stated that drugs, when taken, alter the psychological and biological functioning  
of the body. It also affects the central nervous system. Balogun (2017) further defined a drug  
as any substance that modifies perception, cognition, mood, behaviour and general body  
functions. Generally, drugs are chemical modifiers of the body. Drugs are of various types and serve different purposes. Drugs are classified as narcotics which are drugs that stop pain and induce sleep when smoked, sniffed or injected. Examples are heroine, morphine and codeine. Depressants and sedatives which are drugs that relieve tension and anxiety and induce sleep. Examples of such drugs are lexotan, valium and magdon. They are called sleeping tablets. Stimulants are drugs that stimulate the body and make the body active. Examples are, cigarettes, caffeine and kola nuts. There are also other drugs, such as cannabis sativa, alcohol and tobacco. Drug abuse is simply defined as the misuse of a drug. It comes into play when a drug is not used according to the medical prescription or for the purpose it is meant for. Drug abuse also occurs when drug is taken, but not for medical reason. It also occurs when people take a drug that is forbidden by the law of a country. Animashaun and Animashaun (2020) conceived drug abuse as over-indulgence in, and dependence on, a stimulant, depressants and chemical substances leading to effects that are detrimental to individual’s physical, emotional and mental health. Drugs are of various types and serve different purposes. Drugs are classified as follows; Narcotics, Depressants and sedative, and Stimulants. Many of the criminal activities committed in society are derived from their root cause - drug abuse. Moreover, drug abuse can make in-school adolescents drop out of school or to perform poorly in examinations. Abusers become absentminded when teaching and learning is going on. Academic failure caused by drug abuse could influence an adolescent to commit suicide. Drug abuse among in-school adolescents can also lead to a complete disarray of academic activities in school.

Certain factors predispose in-school adolescents into taking these drug which are peer pressure, depression, lack of good parental care, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, among others. Isiaka and Issah (2015) stated that the misuse of drugs has become an extrinsic component of our social reality. Some parents send their children to buy drugs for them, which they sometimes taken in their presence. Some of these adolescents who are naïve take these drug abusers as their role models. Furthermore, peers do lure their members into abusing drugs. Academic related problems such as poor grades and failure can make in-school adolescents abuse drugs. Commenting on drug abuse (Schuster, Malley, Bachman, Johnson, & Schulenberg, 2014) stated that the easy availability of these drugs in shops and certain hideouts where abusers can easily get them, at whatever quantity is needed, contributes to the problem of drug abuse. Another predisposing factor of drug abuse is the inability of the security operatives in tracking down drug abusers for adequate punishment, which could have deterred those that would want to get involved with drugs. This has a multiplier effect in the sense that the abusers could be encouraged to continue since there is no punishment for it.

**1.2** **Statement of Problem**

Drug abuse and drug intake among students is not usually done by default, but might have been as a result of factors that hastens it. There has been various behavior disorder and social mal-adjustments among the youths who engage in acts like rape, murder, theft, thuggery, among others. The culprits of these acts turn out to be young people who just started their life in the university. There are however some factors that predisposes the use of drugs, making drugs to be abused. These factors needs to studied as they are seen to enhance the use of drug intakes which could definitely lead to drug abuses and promote social vices and crime. The factors are peer influence, depression, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, among others. Drug use and abuse is on the increase in Nigeria. In-school adolescents are not exempted. There is an indication that students carry spirits sometimes mixed with fruit juices, sweets, glucose, ice tea and other drugs to school. The abuse of drugs leads to social insecurity and  
wastage of man power (students) in the nation (Refoli and Heweitt, 2016). This increase in drug abuse has continued to this day. Among the age groups that abuse drugs are youth and adolescents. Isiaka and Issah (2020) noted that Nigerian youth constitute a significant portion of the overall number of drug abusers in the country, and at the same time, they are a vanguard of violent and aggressive behaviour in Nigerian society. These aggressive and violent behaviours result to criminal activities such as stealing, murder, rape, kidnapping, and assassination, just to mention a few. The Nigerian Government through security operatives has been trying to curb these criminal activities, but victory is yet to be won. These criminal activities have resulted into untold security problems in the country (Halm, 2021).

Gacacio (2017), asserts that drug use among students is being propelled by its availability as students are exposed to drugs such as opium, cocaine and heroine which are harder drugs. They also use sleeping pills, trangulllisers, cough mixtures, eye drops and inhalants such as glue and petrol fumes, which are readily available to them. Drug abuse among university adolescents has also caused some students to fail academically and they have eventually dropped out of school. The rate of suicide is on the increase in Nigerian society particularly among students who are in school. Also, much research has not been carried out on the factors that predisposes the use of drugs among the students of Olabisi Onabanjo University. It was on this basis that the researcher decided to examine the factors that predisposes the use of drugs among the students of Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State.

**1.3** **Research Question**

The following research questions are formulated for this study; they are as follows:

1. What is the effect of peer influence on the use of drug among students?
2. What is the effect of drug availability on the use of drugs among students?
3. How does family conflict affect the use of drugs among students?

**1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze the factors that predisposes the use of drugs among students in Olabisi Onabanjo University. Specifically, it will seek;

i. Examine the effect of peer influence on the use of drug among students.

ii. Show the effect of drug availability on the use of drugs among students.

iii. Determine how family conflict affect the use of drugs among students.

**1.5** **Statement of Hypothesis**

Based on the objectives of the study, the following hypotheses can be drawn.

**H1:**  Peer pressure does not have effect on the use of drug among students.

**H2:** Drug availability does not affect the use of drugs among students.

**H3:** Family conflict does not affect the use of drugs among students.

**1.6 Significance of the Study**

The research is aimed at investigating the factors that predisposes the use of drugs among students. Therefore, the findings obtained by the researcher are useful to the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Office of the President as well as Prime Minister’s Office in guiding programs in drug abuse among the students in Nigeria universities as a whole. The study provides useful information to the policy makers on possible ways of dealing with drug abuse, not only in Nigeria universities but also in other learning institutions. Finally, the study helps the university management and counselors to come up with the way forward in reducing factors that predisposes the use of drugs among students. The completion of this study will absolutely help to find solution to the problem of drug usage among students.

**1.7 Scope of Study**

This study emphasizes that peer pressure does not have effect on the use of drug among students, drug availability does not affect the use of drugs among students, and family conflict does not affect the use of drugs among students.

**1.8** **Definition of Terms**

**Abuse:** this is the improper use or misuse of an entity, often for improper gain benefits. Abuse can be assault, injury, physical or verbal maltreatment, rape, violation, crimes, to mention a few.

**Drug:** It is defined as any substances that when taken into a living body causes reactions or sometimes modifies its psychological functioning.

**Drug abuse:** This refers to a substance that could bring about a change in the biological function of a human being through its chemical actions.

**Illicit drugs:** Illicit drugs are simply those drugs which are consumed illegal but in this study the term illicit is used to describe drugs which are under international control but which are produced, trafficked and/or consumed illicitly.

**Performance:** this is used to assess student achievement in class and how well the student is performing academically.

**Addict:** this is a person that engages in the misuse of drug and cannot do without taking drug; hence, it becomes a part of the person.

**Students:** they are a group of people who are devoted to learning in academic fields.

**Academic performance:** this term describes the outcome of education-what is done in schools, colleges, and universities.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

## **2.0 Preamble**

The term literature review implies review and evaluation of the existing literatures and available information related to the topic of research. Literature review is the objective evaluation of the existing body of information, studies, and data. Similarly, conducting the process of review of literature is also important for this study.

## **2.1 Literature Review**

**2.1.1 Drug Use**

An estimated 14.4 per cent (range 14 per cent - 14.8 per cent) of the population in Nigeria, or 14.3 million people between 15 and 64 years of age had used drugs, excluding alcohol and tobacco, in 2017. This estimate includes people who had used a drug at least once in the past 12 months as well high-risk drug users. The estimates have been adjusted to account for individuals who had used more than one drug, in other words “any drug use” counts individuals only once even if they had used multiple substances in the past year. As a result, the sum of individual drug estimates will add to a number greater than the estimated total. Poly-drug use adjustment was also done for opioids (heroin and pharmaceutical opioids - tramadol, codeine, morphine) and amphetamines (amphetamine and methamphetamine) users, to account for the number of people who used both substances in a class of drugs (NBS, 2018). Cannabis was the most widely used substance in the past year in Nigeria, followed by pharmaceutical opioids (mainly tramadol, and to a lesser extent codeine or morphine) and cough syrups containing codeine or dextromethorphan. The information presented in the table on the extent of use of prescription drugs such as pharmaceutical opioids, tranquilizers/sedatives and amphetamine refers to their use without the advice of a doctor and for reasons other than medical. High-risk drug users were estimated to account for 0.4 per cent of the population (approximately 376,000 people) - nearly 90 per cent of these are opioid users. among the high risk drug users, approximately 80,000 (0.08 per cent of the population aged 15-64) were estimated to be those who injected drugs. This estimate is based on the proportion of high-risk drug users who reported injecting any drug in the past 12 months, and adjusted to the national estimate of high-risk drug users (NBS, 2018). The majority (75 per cent) of people injecting drugs were injecting opioids. Poly-drug use is a fairly common phenomenon among drug users in Nigeria both in the general population and among high-risk drug users. Nearly all (95 per cent) of the high risk drug users reported using more than one substance either concurrently or sequentially in the past 12 months. Among drug users in the general population this was lower with 42 per cent of respondents reporting use of more than one substance in the past year. Nearly half of the high-risk drug users reported using between 3 and 4 different substances in the 12 months prior to this survey. The most commonly reported substances used in combination were cannabis, pharmaceutical opioids (tramadol, codeine, morphine), cough syrups and alcohol. High-risk opioid users who used more than one drug reported using most frequently cannabis, tranquilizers/sedatives, cocaine, alcohol and cough syrups (containing codeine or dextromethorphan) in the past year. Past year drug users within the general population also reported the same pattern of poly-drug use, as majority of poly-drug users reported using concurrently or sequentially cannabis, pharmaceutical opioids (tramadol, codeine, morphine), cough syrups and tranquilizers.

Nigeria comprises 37 administrative states within six geo-political zones: North-East, North-West, Northcentral, South-East, South-West, and South-South. Roughly three quarters of respondents surveyed within each zone resided in rural areas, with the exception of South-West zone in which three-quarters of respondents were found to be from urban areas. This is likely a result of Lagos State, which includes the mega-city Lagos, subsumed as part of South-west zone. The survey found higher past-year prevalence of drug use among the “southern” geopolitical zones (range 13.8 per cent-22.4 per cent, see subsections below) compared to the “northern” geopolitical zones (range 10 per cent-13.6 per cent). The high prevalence of drug use in the Southern zones is driven primarily by Lagos and Oyo States. Different scientific papers, including a systematic review, published in peer review journals have shown an association between reduced risk of substance use and religiosity and/or spirituality - higher religious involvement, private religious practices and religious affiliations have been broadly associated with less use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in different cultural settings. Similarly, scientific literature has also documented that urbanization and different characteristics of the urban environment including collective efficacy such as deprived neighborhoods, population density and the built environment, may be associated with drug use and misuse. However, for Nigeria, it is unclear how the different social, cultural, religious influences and urbanization impact substance use among the general population within these different geopolitical zones (Nigeria Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

**2.1.2 Factors Influencing Drug Use**

**Peer Pressure**

Peer pressure has been found to be one of the strongest contributors to drug abuse among adolescents. It’s refers to a group of people with identical social standing. This has attributed to teenager’s drugs abuse, entrench drug using habits and mold attitudes towards drugs. Peer pressure is a huge motivator to drug use especially when the teenagers of interests come from single parents compared to those from homes with both parents. Peer pressure is a  
contributing factor to drug abuse but the strength of this association depends on the structure of the family (University of Michigan, 2013).Teenagers have an urge to belong and loved, hence this can lead to one doing what is not expected to be done to gain group approvals and identity. This is more serious when one has low self-esteem, sense of lack of security and dependency. The insecure youth find comfort and approval by conforming to the standards of a peer group. Franco (2017) conducted a study of adolescents and the findings show that there is a good co-relation between the level of alcohol and other drug use in the respondents and the number of the peers who used the drugs. He also noted that when children of drinking parents lose parental tie, they tend to be strongly influenced by peers who are drug abusers. In addition, acting as role models, parents who consume a great deal of alcohol have been shown to exhibit reduced parental monitoring of the activities of their adolescent children and this has led to stress and negative effect. As youths grow, their social networks widen, they are more exposed to opportunity and increased temptation. Midigo (2019), asserts that, young people are curious and like making fun. Therefore, some take drugs as a discovery of their effects. It is well known fact that some students have secret ways of getting drugs and selling them to fellow students (Onyango 2016). In some cases members of the public walk into the schools and sell drugs to  
students (Ndegwa, 2018).According to Johnston (2018), social pressures often reinforce drug-taking as a sign of adult behavior and they become more economically independent and group involved. As a result they indulge in drug abuse due to the following reasons, to relax, to show independence, to be part of a group, to relieve stress, to satisfy curiosity, to copy role models, to be rebellious, to overcome boredom, to cope with problems and to keep up with  
the peer. In school, children spend most of their time with the peer group. Gacacio (2015), Asserts that of late students are exposed to other drugs such as opium, cocaine and heroin which are harder drugs. They also use sleeping pills, trangulllisers, cough mixtures, eye drops and inhalants such as glue and petrol fumes, which are readily available to them.

**Availability of Drugs**

NACADA 2017, states that drug abuse is a social evil since it culminates into behaviors’ that deviates from normal social behavior, making abusers social deviants normally associated with criminal and social depravity. The availability of drugs through cheap and local suppliers encourages students to abuse or indulge into drugs abuse (Obiayo, 2017). Gacacio (2015), asserts that of late students are exposed to other drugs such as opium, cocaine and heroine  
which are harder drugs. They also use sleeping pills, trangulllisers, cough mixtures, eye drops and inhalants such as glue and petrol fumes, which are readily available to them. Availability of readily cash to the youths as pocket money or travel allowances, especially if excess may be redirected into purchasing of illegal drugs (Okech, 2017). According to the daily nation, July 17, 2002) students who get a lot of money are tempted to buy illegal drugs. The availability of drugs will make it possible for accessibility. Ninety percent of secondary school students claim that they can get drugs within school environment. This has led to the shocking statistics of drug abuse among high school students. The non -drug users among teenager admit that drugs are easily accessible to them within the school environment (Johnston, Bachman and Schulenberg, 2019). Another interesting fact is that 38.4 percent of teenagers in public secondary schools believe they can access drugs compared to only 22.4 percent of those in  
private schools (Teen Help, 2013). According to Atemi&Ondiek (2015), International drug peddlers have invaded Kenya so that all sorts of drugs are in our country. Cannabis Sativa (bhang), which is commonly abused, is locally available in Kenya. It is grown on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and also comes from Uganda through Lake Victoria and Tanzania through Namanga&Kuria boarders. It is cheap and therefore most students can afford. Miraa is also accessible and affordable as it is grown in Meru parts of Kenya. Its open use and the powerful "drug culture" where drug use is considered normal by communities. Most parents give their children a lot of money (pocket money), which enables them to buy drugs. Those not  
given involve themselves in criminal acts like robbery and prostitution to get money. Maithya (2019), states that Availability and cost of drugs is associated with drug abuse. According to Kaguthi (2016), availability of illegal drugs such as heroin, cocaine and mandrax and legal substances such as cigarettes and alcohol encouraged drug abuse among the student in secondary school. The abuse of drugs leads to social insecurity and wastage of man power in our country. When these youths mature, they form the core of criminal syndicate  
(Refoli and Heweitt, 2018).The United Nation international Drug Control Programme, (In the World Drug Report for (2015). Ranked Kenya among the nations notorious for either consumption or manufacturing of narcotic. According to the report Mombasa is the major transit point of the drug trafficking in Africa (Onyango, 2017). This has enabled the research to be carried out.

**Family Conflict**

According to Madigo (2018), the attitudes of parents on tobacco, alcohol and other drugs play a major role in children’s behaviors’. Young people learn from what they see by imitating what their parents and what other people in the community do. Needle et al. (2017), indicated that youths from disrupted families tend to get involved in substance abuse. On the other hand, teenagers, especially female in families with prevalent case of conflict were found more likely to engage themselves in activities of acting out. These activities were associated with drug and substance abuse. As such, family conflicts have been strongly linked with the drug abuse complications among teenagers. Different gender responds differently to family adversities in relation to the consequent drug and substance abuse, therefore gender should be put into consideration when formulating intervention programs (Skeer, McCormick, Normand,  
Mimiaga, Buka& Gilman 2015). Females and male’s teenagers have different coping mechanisms to conflict; female teenagers avoid problems while the males’ teenagers prefer dealing with problems head on (Kort-Butler, 2019). Most families are characterized by issues of immorality, spiritual emptiness, lack of direction and purpose in life among other problems. Chesile (2017), conducted a comparative study on adolescents’ drug users, their study revealed that the drug free children feel closer to their parents and also consider it important to get along with them. The drug users bear such characteristics as loneliness, rejection, isolation and  
constant punishment. A survey report released by NACADA in Kenya in 2014 says that, young people between 10 and 24 years, whose parents use or sell alcohol and other drugs, are likely to abuse these substances. At times teenagers, who sell drugs on behalf of parents, are more exposed to substance abuse in due course. Uba (2019), says that adolescents with substance abusing parents experience a higher rate of parental and family problems than those adolescents whose parents do not abuse substances. This may cause poor parent-child attachment, which may in turn lead to a lack of commitment to conventional activities, thereby leading to adolescent drug abuse.

Maithya (2019), argues that Families can have a powerful influence on shaping the attitudes, values and behavior of children. During socialization, parents and family member’s direct young people’s conduct along desired channels, and enforce conformity to social norms. In traditional African society, socialization began with the birth of a child and progresses in stages to old age, Socialization involves being taught society norms at different stage. The children are integrated into the community by being taught discipline, social roles and skills to help them fit well in society. A well-socialized child has a sense of self-worth, and feels strongly as part of the family where one is needed and depended upon. According to NACADA (Sunday Nation 2018:10) there is a strong link between alcohol or drug abuse by young people and the break-down in family values. Stories of children barely in their teens undergoing rehabilitation due to drug addiction problems are a cause of concern (NACADA, 2018). These problems reflect a direct product of how children are socialized in relation to drug use. Family conflicts contribute to teenager’s drug influence due to lack of control from parents as their role model. According to Perkinson (2017), peers have a high degree of influence only when parents have abdicated their traditional supervisory roles. Hence, active and involved parents may be able to limit the influence of peer groups on young people’s attitudes towards drug use, and therefore have a crucial effect on children’s behavior.

**2.1.3 Drug Abuse**

Drug abuse is said to be an emotional problem which estates and sometimes also as physical, resulting from the interaction between a living organism and a drug mostly featured by behavioral and other responses which often include a necessity to take that drug on continuous or periodic and sometimes to avoid the discomfort of its absence, Kilonzo (2016).Drug abuse can also be defined as the arbitrary or misuse of one particular drug with or without a prior medical diagnosis from qualified health practitioners. People who abuse drug usually do not have a prescription for the drug and drug abuse usually leads to dependency and addiction. Globally, about 35 million people are estimated to suffer from drug use disorder and who require treatment services. This is the latest world drug report by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime(UNODC). of drug challenges, underscoring the need for broader international cooperation to advance balanced and integrated health and criminal justice responses to supply and demand, said Yury Fedotov, UNDOC Executive Director. Drug use increased more rapidly among developing countries over the 2000-2018 period than other developed countries. In 2017, an estimated 271 million or 5,5% of the global population of the age 15-64, had used drugs in the previous year. The findings of 2017 world drug report fill in and further complicate the global picture. The most widely used drug globally still remains cannabis, with an estimated 192 million people having used drug in 2018. Opioids, however, remain the most harmful, as over the past decades, the total number of deaths due to opioid use disorders went up 71 per cent, with 92 per cent among men. Drug use increased far more rapidly among developing countries over the 2000-2018 period than developed countries. Adolescents and young adults account for the largest share of those using drugs, while young people are also the most vulnerable to the effect of drug abuse because the use the most and their brain are still developing.

Drug abuse among Nigeria n youth has been a great trouble to the overall development of the country. Drug or substance abuse is a serious global and international issue particularly in developing countries like Nigeria. Drug abuse is a major social, individual and public health problem which is a keep adding to the economic crisis. Some youths have been destroyed and rendered unproductive by drug abuse when they are supposed to be the major agent of change and growth in the economy. Drug abuse has become a global concern in Nigeria because of its effects on the youths and nation at large as it has a negative effect on the education of undergraduates in different universities across the nation and globally. Nigeria has had no monitoring system for drug use in place and no comprehensive and reliable data has existed nationally on the prevalence of drug abused, the range of substance used, and the number of people with drug use disorders. Information on drug use in the country has comprised drug treatment data from a few hospitals, and state or regional surveys and studies on drug abuse. However, as a result of different aims and methodology of this study, it has been difficult to extrapolate/ assume information on the extent and patterns of and trends in drug use nationally. Nevertheless, most research has identified cannabis as the most commonly used substance, while the use of heroin and cocaine has been since the mid-1980s. In recent times, the non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids such as tramadol and codeine has been increasingly reported in Nigeria.

Most recently, the Federal Ministry of Education, NDLEA, Federal Ministry of Health, NAFDAC, and UNODC have collaborated as part of European Union funded project ‘Response to Drug and Related Organized Crime in Nigeria’, on a Randomized Control Trial (RCT) on a drug prevention program in school setting called UNPLUGGED. Analysis from the data from the RCT has shown the extent of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs used among students in Nigeria. The proportion of students who smoked cigarettes at least once in their lifetime was, overall, quite low except in North-West zone where it was 13.4%. In all geographical zones of Nigeria, alcohol was the most consumed substance of all which is 33.6% of student’s lifetime use. Overall lifetime use of cannabis was reported to be 7.5% of students. In 2018, 22.4% of people aged 15- 65 had used drug in the south-west zone of Nigeria where Ekiti is located for all substance, an increase in prevalence of substance use among student was observed with increase in age. Substance abuse is a term that refers to problem with illegal drugs, which also includes harmful use of illegal prescription drugs, such as self-medication Lakhanpal, &Agnihotri 2017.Such substance includes; cocaine, in all forms, marijuana, opium, in all forms, alcoholism, chewing, injecting and others.

Drug is abused in many ways, some of it includes;

1. Use of drugs purely for social effects.
2. The excessive use of any drug to the extent of interfering the individual user’s social, m emotional, or physical functioning in the individual’s day-to-day life.
3. The over-use or regular use of any of the socially accepted substance such as alcoholic beverage or diet pills to the point of intoxication.
4. Any use at all of any socially acceptable drug such as Tobacco, Marijuana (Cannabis), Cocaine, Heroin, etc.

Olatunde (2019) and Akunyili (2019) stated that; people use drugs for various reasons;

1. Pressure from friends and peers
2. Self-medication
3. For pleasure
4. To overcome illness
5. To induce themselves to work above their physical capacity
6. Need to belong to a social group or class
7. To overcome shyness and many other social problems

**2.2 Theoretical Framework**  
 Eze and Omeje, 2016 theories of drug abuse state that some people depend on certain drugs for their survival depending on the number of reasons.According to them, the main emphasis of the theories was that people have their personal reasons for depending on one type of drug or the other. This study therefore uses the social developmental theory, cognitive load theory and activity theory to catch up with the problem addressed.

**2.2.1 The Social Developmental Theory**

Hawkins and Weis (2002) who originally developed the social development theory suggested that people normally maintain some bonds to groups and sometimes to organizations especially when they come across opportunities that deal with possessing necessary skills for involvement. Such individuals are more likely to behave according to the norms and beliefs of those groups when they receive positive returns regarding their participation. This theory believes that the behaviors of an individual is influenced and shaped by other individuals they associate with.

Therefore, Nigeria universities can be among the organizations where its students are in high risk of being affected with drug abuse since its people have opportunities in various involvements within their areas. In all, the social development theory underlies the procedures in developing programs that have to promote bonding and positive behaviors to development. It was suggested according to this study that drug use and other related deviant behaviors rise up from interacting with the primary socialization sources such as family, the institution, and peer clusters, this indicates that students in our universities have a high risk of falling into drug abuse since their primary socialization is from institutions which can contributes to negative effect on their academic performance. The social development theory also states that there is no direct relationship between individual characteristics and personality traits to drug use and deviance but in nearly all cases influence those impacts only when they affect the interactions between the individual and the primary socialization sources. Although there is no direct relationship between individual characteristics and personality traits to drug use and deviance, students face academic issues since one can be influenced into those deviant behaviors only when they interact each other.

**2.2.2** **Cognitive Load Theory**

Cognitive load refers to the ‘‘total amount of mental activity Imposed on working memory at an instance in time’’ (Cooper, 1998). According to Cooper, limitation of working memory is the primary impediment to learning. The implication is that the human working memory, also called short-term memory, which is limited in capacity. Processing troubles arise when students must attend to too many different elements at the same time. Meaningful learning often requires substantial cognitive processing which is done in the short term memory. In the case of Nigeria universities students, when learning materials are presented to a student, the materials use up the available working memory. According to this theory, optimum learning occurs in students when the load on working memory is kept to a minimum. Cognitive load theory provides general guidelines that help lecturers to minimize cognitive load on the working memory of students. It suggests that lectures and classes should not be a heavy load by designing instructional materials like PDFs and lecture notes.

**2.2.3 Activity Theory**

Activity theory (AT) which originated from the classical German philosophy of Kant and Hegel is a framework for studying various forms of human practice as developmental processes, interlinking individual and social levels (Jonassen and Rohrer-Murphy,1999). It postulates that learning and activity are interrelated-conscious learning which emerges from activity, rather than preceding it. In its most general sense, human knowledge and capabilities revolve around interacting with the world and other people, that is, physical and social situations, in useful ways. Activity theory is a socio-cultural, socio-historical lens through which human activity systems can be analyzed. This theory may be used as a frame work for designing constructivist learning environments of students in their various learning institutions. It focuses on the activities in which people are engaged, the nature of the tools they use in those activities, the social and contextual relationships amongst other people in those activities, the goals and intentions for those activities, and the objects or outcomes of those activities.

This theory can inform the key aspects of learning design: the learning outcomes, the lecturing and learning activities, and the assessments of students in Nigeria institutions. When students interact creatively with their surroundings, their mental processes are exteriorized and they become accessible to other people and are therefore useful for social interaction. Through this process, students can be influenced by other people to engage themselves in the use of hard drugs and substance intake which then turns into a mental activity.

**2.3Empirical Review**

**2.3.1 General Studies on Drug Abuse**

Many years has passed and the issue of drug abuse and other illicit substances among youth, adolescence and adults has been a burning issue in the history of the mankind. Several researchers and author have reported various negative impacts among students who involved in drug abuse like HIV/AIDS, school absenteeism, destructive, poor academic performance and other deviant behaviors (Davis, 2001).

(UNDCP, 2005) stated that almost every country in the world is faced with the same consequences as the results of damage being contributed by drug abuse. The World Health Organization (WHO) approximated that 1.1 billion people in the world representing 1/3 of the total population above the age of 15 years were reported to have consumed tobacco, in terms of the cigarettes, 700 million of smokers were males and unfortunately enough these people were reported to have been living in developing countries (WHO, 2004).

Furthermore, it was reported that the use of cigarettes normally lead to the use of other drugs such as cannabis, cocaine and heroin among others **(**Ronald and Davis, 2011**).**

According to research, in the USA, students who consume marijuana are twice likely to obtain under average marks or failing grades and dropping out of school and this reveals that drug abuse is a big problem for the institutions because It lowers academic ability and performance of a students. Drugs abuse does not only harm the body, mind and soul of an individual but also when drug dependency develops more, adolescents and young adults can no longer trust themselves **(**Douglas, 2004).

Walter, 2002 as cited in Masibo, et al., 2013 said that chemically dependent young adults can change their peer group just to include drinking and drug using friends and once they are in such situation, they slowly lose all self-esteem and depression starts to set in. However, the addicts are affected in many ways depending on the type of drug abused. Henning et al, 2004 study on cigarette indicated that cigarette composes some nicotine which has demonstrated dose related euphoric effects similar to those of cocaine and morphine and their research revealed that some of the youths become addicted to cigarettes and the use of cigarettes according to the research was found to cause the worst of all drug habits found in the smoking of tobacco. In addition to that, the use of toxic chemical in cigarettes causes addiction, brain damage, impaired reasoning and will power (Wood, 2004). Apart from that it was pinpointed that too much of alcohol consumption lowers down the activity system of the nerve which always controls the body functions, causes drowsiness, lack of concentration, slowness in thinking, interpersonal impaired relationships and finally can lead to intoxication (Hodge et al, 2001).

Marijuana also was reported to have caused an unnatural thirst or hunger, uncontrolled mood swings, talkativeness, perception impairments, disturbed judgment, disorders in mind, a wellbeing feeling, euphoria and anxiety alleviates (Rehn et al, 2001).Allin all, the dangers of the use of marijuana involves excessive aggression as combined with alcohol, accidents due to distorted perception, physical damage in the form of bronchial irritation, risk of lung cancer, chromosome damage, and ultimately brain damage and this is normally the first stage of addiction before drug abusers shift to hard drugs (Rehn et al, 2001).

In addition to the above (UNDCP, 2005), reports tried to explain that the effects of cocaine appear just immediately after only a single dose taken and can disappear just within a minute. Sometimes cocaine can make the consumer feels euphoric, energetic, talkative, and mentally alert especially to the sensations of sight, sound, and touch. Furthermore, cocaine can temporarily lead to lowering the need for food and sleep. Similarly, there are short term physiological effects which are caused by cocaine consumption such as constricted blood vessels, dilated pupils, increase in body temperature, increase in heart rate as well as an increase in the blood pressure. Finally, the large amounts of cocaine may also lead to bizarre unreliable and violent sort of behaviors.

**2.3.2 Studies on Drug Abuse in Africa**

UNDCP, 2002 marijuana consumption was said to be widely spread in Africa. It was said that beyond 25 million of consumers constituted 5.8% of the adult population whereby the world average was 3.4% of the adult population. In African continent it was said that 61% of people who got treated for drug abuse were often displayed with the serious psychological disorders and mostly were cannabis users and 2/3 of them were youth.

In the year 2001 it was reported that in Africa the situation reached a very serious point that African countries represented at the International Narcotics Convention held in Vienna in late March 2001 just asked the UN to put an exceptional effort in the battle against the vice on behalf in the regions (INCB, 2001). (Agbonghalel and Okaka, 2014) investigated the effects of drug abuse on academic performance on technology education students in Nigerian public universities found that 82.79% of the population who participated in the study agreed that hard drugs had some effects on academic performance of technology education students in Nigerian public universities who involved in drug abuse.

Tuwei, 2014 in his study on influence of drug abuse on students’ academic performance in public universities showed that alcohol abuse influences on academic performance such as heavy drinking which has a negative effect. Marijuana abuse was said also to directly impair academic abilities that limit academic performance of students who were daily marijuana users. Furthermore, findings showed that tobacco consumption leads to lack of studies’ concentration, sleeplessness, physical weakness, lack of appetite, avoiding classes and rejection from friends. These aspects are slowly said to lead to drop out, expulsion from school and poor academic performance. Also, the researcher discovered that low academic performance was caused mostly by anxiety and restlessness. But also the use of these drugs wasted academic time since students had to visit hospitals frequently and for longer period of time, therefore leading to a drop in academic performance (Tuwei, 2014).

Bryant et al., 2000; Ellison et al., 2001 as cited in Tuwei, 2014 showedthat the best students did well academically, the less were likely to smoke. In addition to that, a poor grade early in life is believed to predict strong increased tobacco consumption at later date and sometimes can be difficulties in quitting smoking. Bryant et al., 2000 did a test on the relationship between school achievements and smoking whereby they came up with arguments that smoking might lead indirectly to poor school performance.

**2.3.4 Policy and Laws Regarding Drugs**

The policy and laws regarding drugs in Nigeria generally strictly do not encourage or facilitates the illegal production or illegal trafficking of narcotics or other controlled substances as a matter of policy is concerned.

Studies conducted by NDLEA revealed that adolescent and youths of both sex and between the age 13-35 years constitute the high-risk group for drug abuse in our society.

There is a ban on the use of dangerous and addictive drugs such as diazepam, morphine, codeine among others, except with medical prescription. Some of the drugs such as heroin, crack, cocaine, and ecstasy are illegally consumed and selling any of these drugs is termed as a great crime with serious penalties if caught**.** Although the so named corruption just acts as an enormous obstacle to effective enforcement in narcotics however drug traffickers are said to have spent most of their considerable financial resources in convincing the politicians, law enforcement officers and other people in the positions of power (INCSR, 2015).

**CHAPTER THREE**

**METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Preamble**

This chapter outlines the methodology that the researcher shall employ in the study. The following sections will be discussed; research methods, research design, population of study, sample size determination, sample size techniques, method of data collection research instrument, method of data analysis, validity of research instrument, and reliability of research instrument.

**3.2 Research Design**

This study will make use of descriptive survey because the method is said to be less expensive compared to other strategies such as experiments and it allows the use of various data collection methods such as observation, questionnaires, guided interview and documentation which were used in collecting the data of this study (Kothari, 2004). However, using other methods such as case study could endanger the findings especially for pseudo generalization since the study is based on a limited sphere. Therefore, the choice of this research design is purposely directed to investigating the factors that predisposes the use of drugs among students in Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU).

**3.3 Brief Historical Background of O.O.U**

The study area or research location for this study is Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU),

Ago-Iwoye, Ogun state. Olabisi Onabanjo University is a state-owned university situated in Ago-Iwoye, Ogun state. Olabisi Onabanjo University has multiple campuses. The main campus in Ago-Iwoye is popularly called as Permanent Site (PS) by the students. The university has twelve faculties including total number of fifty-seven departments which spread across its campuses in the state. They include:

1. Faculty of Science (7 departments)
2. Faculty of Law (4 departments)
3. Faculty of Arts (5 departments)
4. Faculty of Social Science (6 departments)
5. Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences (8 departments)
6. Faculty of Clinical Sciences (7 departments)
7. Faculty of Pharmacy (4 departments)
8. Faculty of Engineering and Environmental Sciences (8 departments)
9. Faculty of Agricultural Science (6 departments)
10. Faculty of Education (5 departments)
11. Faculty of Administration and Management Science (7 departments)

Faculty of Agriculture in Ayetoro, faculty of Engineering in Ibogun, College of Medicine, faculty of Basic Medical Sciences and Pharmacy in Sagamu. This study will cover the faculty of Social Sciences, which includes 6 departments and located in the main campus, Ago-Iwoye.

**3.4 Population of the Study**

The term population refers to a large number of people living in a geographical area. In research and statistics, the term population is used to not only people but event, animals, and objects that represents members of the target of the study as defined by the aims and objectives of the study (Okoli; 2015). The population of study covers the students selected from the faculty of administration and management science, faculty of social science, and faculty of Arts in Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU), specifically comprising students from 200 to 400 level.

**3.5 Sample Size Determination**

A sample size can refer to a picked or chosen group under research area which reasonablyembodies the entire population of attraction or concern i.e. a sample of population which has theattributes that are necessary to the study analysis or scrutiny.In this research work, the stratified sampling technique will be adopted to select respondents from the study population. The study population of this study consists from 200 level to 400 level students from six departments in faculty of social sciences (Psychology, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Mass Communication, and Geography) in Olabisi Onabanjo University giving a total number of 1966 students. Thus, the sample size will be determined using Taro Yamane method. The formula is given as follows:

Formula n = 

Where

n=sample

N=population

e=level of significance or error=0.10 or 10%

Df= degree of freedom=(r-1) (c-1)

n = 1966

1 + 1966 (10%)

n= 1966

1 + 1966 (0.01)

n = 1966

20.66

n = 95

**3.5.1 Sampling Frame**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Department** | **Level** | | | **Total** | **Sample Size** |
| **200** | **300** | **400** |  |  |
| **Sociology** | **91** | **112** | **119** | **322** | **15** |
| **Economics** | **85** | **109** | **119** | **313** | **15** |
| **Psychology** | **91** | **100** | **98** | **289** | **14** |
| **Political Science** | **99** | **109** | **118** | **326** | **15** |
| **Geography** | **133** | **110** | **83** | **326** | **18** |
| **Mass Communication** | **103** | **144** | **143** | **390** | **18** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **1966** | **95** |

**3.6 Method for Data Collection**

Data to be used for this research work will be collected mainly from primary sources. The primary data to be used for this work will be gotten through questionnaire. The instruments used to gather data for this study is the Questionnaire for quantitative variant. The questionnaires were designed as close-ended questions, these were used to make the  
feedbacks easier for the researcher by making the responses measurable. The questionnaire is  
also a method or technique for data gathering, it is used to determine fact, perception, attitude,  
beliefs, idea routines and other demographic data (Obasi, 2017).

**3.7 Method of Data Analysis**

Data Analysis can refer to the manner in which the gathered data will be presented and  
interpreted in a purposeful manner and in which resolutions are given for Observations. The data gotten from the field were evaluated mutually in quantitative and qualitative ways as it is the purpose for the adoption of mixed method of data collection.

Data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics include the use of tables, percentage and chart for data presentation. The research hypothesis was tested using independent-samples t-test. All tests were at 95 percent confidence interval. The SPSS will be used to process the data analysis.

**3.8 Validity of Research Instrument**

Validity is defined as a judgment of whether data really provides evidence on what it is supposed to be about the research instrument (Dawson, 2007).

The questionnaire issued to the respondents for this research work will be designed in a way that arouses interest in the mind of the respondents. The Questionnaire will be issued out to the supervisor who will go through it and made necessary corrections. Face validity will be ensured by interaction with the qualified staffs. Validity of measurement will be established through content validity by other researchers to ascertain whether the questionnaire item adequately cover the domain of the construct.

**3.9. Reliability of Research Instrument**

Reliability will be adopted to determine the reliability of the instrument. This method of rating instrument was adopted and useful because participants will not interpret the questionnaire statements the same way. Through rating, the responses of respondents will show the reliability of the research instrument i.e. tests the extent to which the research instrument measure what it was expected to measure.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**4.1 Introduction**

This section focuses on the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data gathered for this study. The data obtained for the study is presented in tables, analysed and interpreted using frequencies and simple percentages. The bio data of the respondents was first dealt with after which the main focus of the study was treated. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) package was used to analyse frequencies and testing the hypotheses. However, decision rule based on a mean rating of 4.50-5.00 to strongly agree, an item with a mean rating of 3.50-4.49 to agree. Additionally, items with mean ratings of 1.50-2.49 and 0.50-1.49 indicate disagreement and strongly disagree, respectively. A linear regression has been assumed for simplicity.

# **4.2 Presentation of Data**

A total number of 95 questionnaires were distributed, 2 questionnaires were not retrieved as a result of misplacement at the end of the respondents. Thus, said to be void. The total of 93 copies was returned by the respondents. However, all 93 questionnaires returned was analyzed in order to get results and test hypothesis.

# **4.3 Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The questionnaire was divided into two parts;

* Part A: This contained respondents’ Demographic data
* Part B: This represents the focus of respondent’s assessment for evaluation.

**4.3.1 Analysis of Demographic Data**

**Table 1: Gender**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | male | 40 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| female | 53 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 93 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table above shows that 43% of the students who responded to the questionnaire in are Male while 57% of the respondents are female. This shows that the respondents were more of female.

**Table 2: Age**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 16-20years | 30 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 |
| 21-25 years | 61 | 65.6 | 65.6 | 97.9 |
| 26-30 years | 2 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 100.0 |
| Total | 93 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table above shows the age distribution of the respondents. From the table above, 32.3% are within the age range of 16-20 years, 65.6% are within the age range of 21-25 years, while 2.10% represents age bracket 26-30 years. This shows that the respondents were more of the age range 21-25 years.

**Table 3: Marital Status**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | single | 91 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 |
| married | 2 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 100.0 |
| Total | 93 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table above shows the marital status of the respondents. From the table above, 97.9% of the respondents are single, while 2.10% of the respondents are married. This shows that the respondents were more of singles.

**Table 4: Department on Campus**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Department** | | | | |
|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid Sociology  Psychology  Mass Comm.  Geography  Economics  Political Sci.  Total | 36  5  10  30  7  5  93 | 38.7  5.4  10.8  32.3  7.5  5.4  100.0 | 38.7  5.4  10.8  32.3  7.5  5.4  100.0 | 38.7  44.1  54.9  87.2  94.7  100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table above shows the departments of the respondents on campus. From the table above, 38.7% which represents 36 of the respondents are in sociology department, 5.4% which represents 5 of the respondents are psychology department, 10.8% which represents 10 of the respondents are in mass communication department, 32.3% which represents 30 of the respondents are in geography department, 7.5% which represents 7 of the respondents are in economics department, while, 5.4% which represents 5 of the respondents are in political science department. This shows that the respondents were more of sociology students in the department of sociology.

**Table 5: Years Spent in School**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years Spent in School** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 1 | 2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 2 | 30 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 34.5 |
| 3 above | 61 | 65.5 | 65.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 93 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table above shows the number of years’ respondents has spent in school. From the table above, 2.2% of the respondents have spent 1 year in school, 32.3% of respondents are have spent 2 years in school, while 65.5% of respondents have spent 3 years and above in school. This shows that the respondents were more of 300 and final year students.

**4.3.2 TEST OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Table 7: Drug Intake**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Item** | **Original Scale** | | | | | **Mean** |  |
|  | **SA** | **A** | **U** | **D** | **SD** | Decision |
| 1 | Drug intake is a negative behavior? | 60 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.792 | SA |
| 2 | Drug intake attracts risky effects to the body mentally and physically | 60 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.792 | SA |
| 3 | Drug intake is a rampant factor among students today? | 59 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.780 | SA |
| 4 | Drug intake among students is on the increasing rate? | 61 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.778 | SA |
| 5 | Drug intake has caused a lot of havoc? | 63 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.775 | SA |
| 6 | Drug intake has become an addiction to most youths? | 70 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.818 | SA |

**Field Survey 2023**

Table 7 showed respondents strongly agreed that drug intake is a bad attitude and harmful to the lives of students. The respondents strongly agreed that drug intake is a negative behavior, drug intake attracts risky effects to the body mentally and physically, drug intake is a rampant factor among students today, drug intake among students is on the increasing rate, drug intake has caused a lot of havoc, drug intake has become an addiction to most youths.

**Table 8: Peer Influence**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Item** | **Original Scale** | | | | | **Mean** | Decision |
| S/N | **SA** | **A** | **U** | **D** | **SD** |
| 1 | My friends are drug addicts? | 40 | 38 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4.456 | A |
| 2 | My friends influence me to take drugs? | 43 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 4.241 | A |
| 3 | I take drug so I can meet up to the standard of my friends? | 5 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 54 | 2.122 | D |
| 4 | Drug intake is used to initiate students into a clique of friends? | 37 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 4.144 | A |
| 5 | Peer pressure is a major influence of drug intake? | 40 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 4.133 | A |
| 6 | My friends persuades me easily to take drugs? | 15 | 10 | 5 | 43 | 20 | 2.519 | D |

**Field Survey 2023**

Table 8 showed that respondents agreed that their friends are drug addicts. The respondents agreed that their friends influence them to take drugs. Also, respondents disagreed that they take drugs so they can meet up to the standard of their friends. Respondents agreed that drug intake is used to initiate students into a clique of friends. Also, respondents agreed that peer pressure is a major influence of drug intake, respondents however disagreed that their friends persuades them easily to take drugs. In conclusion, the questions above showed that peer pressure influences drug intake among students.

**Table 9: Drug Availability**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Item** | **Original Scale** | | | | | **Mean** | Decision |
| S/N | **SA** | **A** | **U** | **D** | **SD** |
| 1 | Drug substances are cheaply sold around the school locality? | 0 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 73 | 2.956 | D |
| 2 | Traders and vendors sells drugs to me in school? | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 83 | 1.656 | SD |
| 3 | I have easy access to all types of drugs? | 15 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 38 | 2.233 | D |
| 4 | There is no restriction of drugs from school authorities? | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 1.656 | SD |
| 5 | Drugs are available around my locality | 40 | 10 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 4.112 | A |
| 6 | I take drugs easily when I feel like? | 30 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 43 | 2.431 | D |

**Field Survey 2023**

Table 9 showed how respondents answered the questions on how drug availability affects drug intake among students. Respondents disagreed that drug substances are cheaply sold around the school locality. Respondents strongly disagreed that traders and vendors sells drugs to them in school. Respondents also disagreed that they have easy access to all types of drugs. Respondents also disagreed that there is no restriction of drugs from school authorities. This means that school authorities have placed a form of restriction on types of drugs in the school environment. Respondents agreed that drugs are available around their locality. Respondents also disagreed that they easily take drugs when they feel like. Conclusively, responses to the above questions shows that drugs are not available easily in and around the school environment. Also the school authority places a form of restriction on drug availability which limits students from taking drugs. This emphasizes that drug availability does not influence drug intake since there is unavailability of drugs.

**Table 10: Family Conflict**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Item** | **Original Scale** | | | | | **Mean** | Decision |
| S/N | **SA** | **A** | **U** | **D** | **SD** |
| 1 | Parental divorce triggered my drug intake? | 20 | 15 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 3.556 | U |
| 2 | I take drugs when my parents are violent and have disagreement? | 30 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 43 | 4.141 | A |
| 3 | I engaged in drug intake due to unstable family? | 30 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 3.122 | U |
| 4 | Depression from family conflict made me take drugs? | 40 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 23 | 4.544 | SA |
| 5 | I began taking drugs when my parents separated? | 40 | 21 | 0 | 12 | 20 | 4.633 | SA |
| 6 | I take drugs when there is a disagreement between I and my parents? | 13 | 41 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 4.163 | A |

**Field Research 2023**

Table 10 showed that respondents agreed that family conflict influences drug intake among students. Respondents were undecided about parental divorce as a trigger for drug intake, which means that parental divorce can influence and might not influence drug intake. Respondents agreed that they take drugs when their parents are violent and have disagreement. Respondents were undecided about unstable family being a cause of drug intake among students. Respondents strongly agreed that depression from family made the take drugs, they also agreed strongly that they began taking drugs when their parents got separated. Respondents also agreed that they take drugs when there is a disagreement between they and their parents. Conclusively, responses to the above questions shows that family conflict to some extent affects drug intake among students.

# **4.4 Test of hypotheses**

Re-statement of hypotheses

Hypothesis i:

There is no significant effect of peer influence on the drug intake among students.

Hypothesis ii

There is no significant effect of drug availability on the drug intake among students.

Hypothesis iii

There is no significant effect of family conflict on the drug intake among students.

**Hypothesis 1:**

**There is no significant effect of peer influence on the drug intake among students**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model Summary** | | | | | | | | |
| Model | | R | R Square | | Adjusted R Square | | Std. Error of the Estimate | |
| 1 | | .209a | .543 | | .069 | | 2.16953 | |
| 1. Predictors: (Constant), peer influence | | | | | | | | |
| **ANOVAa** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Model | | | | Sum of Squares | | df | | Mean Square | | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | | | 42.516 | | 1 | | 42.536 | | 11.114 | .002b |
| Residual | | | 711.799 | | 4 | | 4.924 | |  |  |
| Total | | | 414.569 | | 3 | |  | |  |  |
| a. Dependent Variable: Drug Intake | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), Peer Influence | | | | | | | | | | | |

The result from the model summary table above shows the effect of peer influence on drug intake among students to be 54.3% (R square 0.543). This implies that there is an effect. The Anova table shows the Fcal as 11.114 at 0.002 level of significance. This means that peer influence has a significant effect on drug intake among students.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Coefficients** | | | | | | |
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| B | Std. Error | Beta |
| 1 | (Constant) | 12.248 | 1.115 |  | 6.268 | .000 |
| Peer Influence | .651 | .112 | .403 | 4.460 | .002 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Drug Intake | | | | | | |

The coefficient table above shows a simple model that expresses peer influence affects drug intake. The model shows the constant and B which is the value of coefficient. Values from the table above shows that for every 100% increase in drug intake, peer influence contributed 65.1%. Thus, we reject the null hypothesis and embrace the alternate hypothesis.

**Hypothesis ii**

**There is no significant effect of drug availability on the drug intake among students.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Correlations** | | | |
|  | | Drug Availability | Drug Intake |
| Drug Availability | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .457\* |
| Sig. (2-tailed) |  | .052 |
| N | 6 | 6 |
| Drug Intake | Pearson Correlation | .457\* | 1 |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | .052 |  |
| N | 6 | 6 |
| \*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). | | | |

The table above shows the Pearson correlation for drug availability and drug intake among students to be 0.257 (25.7%) at 0.027 level of significance. This implies that there is no strong effect between drug availability and drug intake. 0.052 is above the set level of significance (0.05 2 – tailed) this implies that there is no significant relationship between drug availability and drug intake among students. Therefore, we embrace the null hypothesis (There is no significant effect of drug availability on the drug intake among students**)**.

**Hypothesis iii**

There is no significant effect of family conflict on the drug intake among students

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model Summary** | | | | |
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .563a | .478 | .158 | 2.25478 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Family Conflict | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ANOVAa** | | | | | | |
| Model | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 71.962 | 1 | 91.851 | 21.127 | .000b |
| Residual | 413.673 | 5 | 4.589 |  |  |
| Total | 485.635 | 4 |  |  |  |
| a. Dependent Variable: Drug Intake | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), Family Conflict | | | | | | |

The result from the model summary table above shows the effect of family conflict on drug intake among students to be 47.8% (R square 0.478). This implies that there is a weak effect. The Anova table shows the Fcal as 21.127 at 0.0001 level of significance. This implies that family conflict has significant effect on drug intake among students.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Coefficientsa** | | | | | | |
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| B | Std. Error | Beta |
| 1 | (Constant) | 8.254 | 1.386 |  | 8.281 | .000 |
| Family conflict | .475 | .092 | .504 | 4.586 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Drug Intake | | | | | | |

The coefficient table above shows a simple model that expresses how family conflict affects drug intake among students. The model shows the constant and B which is the value of coefficient. Values from the table above shows that for every 100% increase in drug intake among students, family conflict is 47.5%. Thus, we embrace the alternate hypothesis.

# **4.5 Discussion of Results**

This study examines the factor that predisposes the use of drugs among students’ using the students of olabisi onabanjo university (OOU) as the case study. There are factors that influences drug intake amongst students in tertiary institution. However, results above showed how peer influence, drug availability, and family conflict predisposes the use of drug among students. Responses showed that these factors really influence drug intake. The responses talked about the positive significance of peer influence, drug availability, and family conflict on drug intake among students. However, with the analytical results gotten above, it showed that there are factors that statistically and significantly drug intake among students, as peer influence and family conflict immensely contributes to the intake of drugs among university students in OOU.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1 Summary**

This research study is set out to determine the Factor that Predisposes the Use of Drugs Among Students’ using the students of Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU) as the case study. The study stated and tested research questions, research objectives, and hypothesis which were used to guide the investigation, and data was collected using questionnaire research instrument using statistical software (SPSS) to carry out descriptive analysis and findings. This revealed that considerable number of respondents which was added to the study population identified that there are factors that predisposes the use of drugs among students. however, the factors are peer influence, drug availability, and family conflict. Therefore, these factors still need improvements as noticed while carrying out the data analysis.

**5.2 Conclusion**

Following from the above summary of findings, the results indicated that peer influence and family conflicts encourages drug intake among students the most. Therefore, close attention should be paid to these factors that predisposes the use of drugs (mild and hard drugs) among students. It has been discovered that friends encourage one another to take drugs most especially hard drugs, which could in turn affect their sanity, mental health, and generally their academic performance in school. Also. Family conflict plays its role in encouraging drug intake among students as parents are absent to monitor their wards on the type of drugs they take into their body system. Some students according to results take drugs to ease depression as a result of family imbalance, and fight between both parents. Some students also take drugs as a result of imitation of their parents. Therefore, these two major factors should not be taken with levity, as solutions should be proffered on how to curb the negative effects of these factors so the young ones can regain their physical and mental balance.

**5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusion drawn, the following recommendations were made꞉

1. Students should know the class of friends the follow or relate with while in school.
2. Students should relate with decent cliques of friends rather than the ones who abuses drugs at their own will.
3. The school authority should set up disciplinary committee that will fish out students who are involved in misuse and abuse of drugs and punish them duly.
4. Parents should embrace peace and harmony among themselves.
5. Families should make sure they settle their disputes as soon as they disagree over issues.

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