

**EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON STUDENTS
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SECONDARY
SCHOOLS IN ILORIN WEST LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA, KWARA STATE**

By

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research project has been read and approved as meeting the requirement of the Department of Social Studies, School of Arts and Social Sciences, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin, for the award of the Nigeria Certificate in Education {N.C.E.}.

.....
Project Supervisor	Signature	Date

.....
Head of Department	Signature	Date

.....
Project Coordinator	Signature	Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah, who gave me the grace and skills to complete my (N.C.E) programme. I return all glory, honour and adoration to Him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I give all the glory, honour and adoration to God Almighty. The Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end, for his mercy, kindness and protection over our lives throughout the course of our study in Kwara State College of Education Ilorin. May His name alone be exalted forever and ever, Amin.

My appreciation goes to my able and dedicated supervisor, Dr. Saba B.K who always found time to go through our work and made necessary corrections, and his encouragement, during this research work, may God bless you and your family. (Amen).

I won't forget our amiable lecturers of the department of Social Studies for their great contribution toward our academic success in person of our H.O. D Mr. Saba B.K, Mrs. Odedeji, Mr. Babs, Dr. (Mrs) Vivian, Mr. YittaMetu, Mr. Ajadi, Mr. Awotayo, Mr. Adetunji, MrJimoh. Thank you all I'm very grateful. God bless you all (Amin).

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My appreciation also goes to my siblings, Alhasssan A Ndaba, Mohammed Ahmed, Ibrahim Fatima, Mohammed Aishat, Alhaji Audu and my friends; Baba Saidu, Mohammed Mariam, Mohammed Zainab, Mohammed Yusufu, Mohammed Abubakar, Abdullahi Issa and all well-wishers who have one way or the other supported us throughout of our studies in Kwara State College Of Education Ilorin. God bless you all and reward you abundantly. Amin.

No amount of words of appreciation can be used to show our gratitude in reciprocating your effort and your magnanimous labour towards the achievement of our academic pursuit in life. God will uphold you all more and more in the name of Allah. Amin.

ABSTRACT

The study examined the effect of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students in Ilorin West Local Government Area of Kwara State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select two hundred respondents that supplied information on the questionnaire. Simple percentage method analysis was used to test the biodata while chi square statistical analysis methods was used to test all the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. From the analysis of data, it can be observed that significant differences exist between male and female students on perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance of students. Based on the analyzed data, the researcher recommends that drug education should be introduced into secondary school curriculum.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

It is clearly obvious that drug abuse has become a cankerworm on the flesh of the nation in Nigeria; the abuse of such drugs like tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, heroine etc. is so rampant among students of all levels of education in Nigeria (university, colleges of education, polytechnic and even secondary schools).

Although, youth argue that drugs are taken to escape from certain unpleasant experiences and the results of drug abuses are usually tragic and problematic. The use of hard drugs affects the mind and produce changes in their behavior.

Since the past twenty five (25) years, Nigerians like many other countries of the world have become increasingly aware and concerned to every sector of Nigeria society. For instance President Olusegun Obasanjo (1977) in a key note address to secondary school principals remarked that ‘hardly does a day passed without media reports on the cases of indiscipline drug abuse in our secondary schools. He opined that the issue needs to be treated with all seriousness it deserves’.

Drug abuse with its effect on the users is of two major categories which includes the micro and macro abuse. Micro abuse is the taking of drug without doctor's prescription. In order to get out of the illness and the damages done is in other to emphasize their superiority over other students. While, some take to drug purely on the note of "Bad Wagon" effect which has a tremendous effects on their academic performance, and end up at psychiatric hospital, becoming neurotic psychotic patient at detriment of their parent, extended family and government.

Statement of the Problem

Despite the appeals and warning from the government (federal, state and ministry of health etc.) that people should not take drugs unless prescribed by the physician, students still take to hard drug that are illegal. This drug addiction has become a social problem in our society with the impact in our schools. Even on the treatment of common ailments like malaria, headache, body pain etc. a number of students still prefer to patronize the shop "drug sellers" for the treatment of their illness. Several students through their peer groups engage in some consumption of illegal drugs such as cocaine, tobacco, marijuana etc with these drugs they become

necessarily empowered to do what they ordinary cannot do without the drugs.

This research will examine the perceived effects of hard drug on student's academic performance in some selected secondary school in Ilorin West Local Government area of Kwara State. And to see the effect of drug taking which includes dropout, thuggery, rebellion crime and ability to confront the school authority over issues that need dialogue. The research will examines the influence of hard drugs on student behavior towards learning in school.

Purpose of the Study

It is an accepted fact that drug abuse as use is a measure that plaque the society with the resultant devastating effects on the health of the abuser in particular and the entire society at large.

Among the Purpose are:

- To identify whether or not drug abuse is the major cause of the academic bankrupt of student in the township.
- To identify sources of common drug that are abuse

- To identify the way by which proper health education as well as counseling and public orientation as regards the evil effects of abuse drug taken.
- To investigate the effect of drug abuse as a factor responsible for poor academic performance among the students in Ilorin West.
- To prefer possible solution to the problems of drug abuse among students so as to contribute to the amelioration of their academic performance.

General Questions

1. What is the perceived effect of drug abuse on the students level of attention in the class?
2. What is the perceived effect of drug abuse on the entire Ilorin West Local government Area?
3. What are the effects of drug abuse on the level of assimilation of students in the class?
4. In what ways do drug abuse influenced the junior students when compare to the senior students?

Research Questions

- Is there any significant difference between male and female students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance?
- Is there any significance difference between junior and senior students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance?
- Is there any significant differences between the academic performances of student that study high and would drugs?
- Is there any significant difference between young and older students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance?

Research Hypotheses

H0₁: There is no significant difference between male and female students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

H0₂: There is a significant difference between junior and senior student perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

H0₃: There is no significant difference between the academic performance of students that abuse drug and that do not.

H0₄: There is no significant difference between young and older students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

Significance of the Study

Boys and girls of secondary school ages are going through adolescent age which could be called a “crises age” Akinboye (2015) posted that adolescent ‘‘many therefore have conflicts or be frustrated as he attempt to establish and identify autonomy.

This is why some students of secondary schools are difficult to control. They want freedom and they would go to any length to achieve this. They intimate their peers in their ill-advised actions.

It is generally accepted statement that no student raises above the level of his teachers. This being the case it is important that the teachers must be well knowledgeable on the type, causes, effects and solutions to the problems of drug abuse that affiliate their students particularly in Ilorin West Local Government Area. The study is therefore significant because it will equip practicing teachers with preventive rather than curative knowledge of measures to stop drug abuse among students.

This study is also significant because it will help curriculum planners to know the fact about issues to be included in student's health education in the syllabus.

The result of this study will be advantageous to the government of Nigeria especially whom formulating policies on the control of drugs to this effects the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) will be especially benefited to the students, it will add to their health education horizon on why they should not abuse drugs whether prescribed or not prescribed.

This study will serve as a data bank for anti-drug abuse crusaders particularly law enforcement agencies in Ilorin West Local Government Area.

Knowledge goes from credible to grave if this assumption is any thing to go by; it follows logically for future researchers and other schools that this study will serve as a veritable base from where they can begin.

Delimitation of the Study

This study is limited to ten secondary schools in Ilorin West local government and focuses on effectiveness of drug abuse on academic performance.

Definition of Terms (Operational Definition)

Addiction: a condition in which an individual is physically depends upon a particular substance and suffers when it is out of his reach.

Alcohol: a powerful psychoactive drug found in alcoholic beverages.

Cocaine: a stimulant and local anesthetics extracted from leaves of the South American coca bush.

Drugs: chemicals that alter the biological functions of the body in some way usually used to cure diseases and to relieve pain and discomfort.

Drug misuse: taking drugs in a way that is medically accepted, but the dosage is either lower or higher than what is required of the user or patient.

Heroine: an addictive euphoria including drug derived from morphine which has no medically accepted application.

Marijuana: the leaves, stems and flowering tops of the female Indian, Indian hemp plant capable of disturbing ones brain when smoked

Stimulants: drugs that excite body cells to increased activity and stimulate the central nervous system. They are used by students to keep them awake during examinations and ordinarily to keep the activities of the body ‘’high and always kicking’’.

Students: persons who are studying especially at college or university, but are not yet graduates. In this write-up the students that are mentioned over only secondary schools or colleges. The term does not extend to those in tertiary institutions of learning.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is discussed under the following sub-headings

- Concept of Drugs
- History of Drug Abuse
- Types of Drugs Abuse
- Reasons for Drug Abuse
- Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse
- Effects of Drug Abuse
- Summary of the Reviewed Literature

Concept of Drug

There is growing concern worldwide today over growing number of youths using drugs that the law does not permit or prohibit. The existence and extent of drug use has been identified as one of the greatest problems in learning institutions. This affects various aspects of learning such as student's performance. Drugs are chemical substances that modify mental, emotional and behavioral functioning. APA (2020).

According to the World Day Report (2015) the use of illicit drugs has increased throughout the recent years. The report further states that a major world trend is the increasing availability of many kinds of drugs. A report released by United Nations Drug Control Programme (2014), 4.8% of the global population consume drugs, but the worrying fact is that according to United Nations Drug Control Programme executive director (2014) those hooked are the youth in China. It was reported that drug use is going up while the age of new users is going down. A survey in the Czech Republic showed that 37% of new drug users were teenagers between 15-18 years old. Drug use is particular heroine is becoming a serious problem in Egypt where around 6% of sampled secondary school students admitted to have experimented with drugs in Pakistan it was reported that the store

of those who started using heroine at 15-20 years has doubled. African's role in global drug supply chain is increasing. Already the continent is second largest region for cannabis production, trafficking and consumption accounting for 26% of global seizures of this drug in 2001, UNODC (2014).

In Kenya today, drug use has become prevalent than at any other times. NACADA (2020). Majority of the users are students in secondary schools tertiary colleges and universities. Drug use has become prevalent today than every other time in Kenya. Youths are using drugs which modify their mental, economical and behavioral functioning. In learning institutions, drug use make students to have poor concentration in class, high rate of absenteeism and failure in exams leading to poor academic performance.

A drug refers to a substance that could bring about a change in the biological function through the chemical actions (Okoye, 2021). It is also considered as a substance that modifies perceptions, cognition, mood, behavior and general body functions (Balogun 2021). They could thus be considered as chemical modifier of the living tissues that could bring about change in the body system.

History of Drug Abuse

Since the early times, herbs, leaves and plants have been used to heal and control diseases. The uses of drugs correctly administered have been a blessing. Falco (1988) as cited by Sambo (2018) viewed that “chronic use of substances can cause serious, sometimes irreversible damage to adolescents’ physical and psychological development. The use of drugs could be beneficial or harmful depending on the mode of use.

Use of drugs can be traced back to pre-colonial days when alcohol and other drugs were used and consumed as part of traditions of the communities. The communities had virtues and values that strictly guided the use of drugs. Generally, consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs was a privilege of the elders, more often than not male elders. The actual existence of drug use as a social problem was rare because of strong social structures. The low levels or non-existence of drug use was sustained as a result of strong kinship ties that ran through different social institutions. Traditions and taboos were upheld to discourage the misuse of drugs.

Humans have used drugs of one sort or another for thousands of years. Wine was used at least from the time of the early Egyptians;

narcotics from 4000 B.C., and medical use of marijuana has been dated to 2737 B.C in China. But not until the 19th century A.D were the active substances in drugs extracted. There followed a time when some of these newly discovered substances-morphine, landaium, cocaine were completely unregulated and prescribed freely by physicians for a wide variety of ailments. During the American civil war, mortune was used freely, and wounded veterians returned home with their kits of morphine and hypodermic needles. Opium dens flourished. By the early 1900s there were an estimated 250,000 addicts in the United States.

Types of Drugs Abuse

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (2020), alcohol is the most abused psychoactive drug in the United States with approximately 90% of students using it before they leave high school. In Nigeria a report by NAFDAC (2008) found that alcohol is also the most commonly abused drug with about 61% of the population engaging in its use. The same report indicated that 40.9% of students were abusing alcohol in Nairobi Province and 26.3% in Central Province. According to Perkinson (2022), alcohol is a

central nervous system depressant and dulls the brain making learning a difficult task.

In Nigeria, the most common types of abused drugs according to NAFDAC (2000) as cited by Haladu (2023) are categorized as follows:

1. **Stimulants:** These are substances that directly act and stimulate the central nervous system. Users at the initial stage experience pleasant effects such as energy increase. The major source of these comes from caffeine substance.
2. **Hallucinogens:** These are drugs that allow the sensory processing unit in the brain. Thus, producing distorted perception, feeling of anxiety and emhoria, sadness and inner joy,. They normally come from marijuana,. LSD etc.
3. **Narcotics:** These drugs relive pains, induce sleeping and they are addictive. They are found in heroin, codeine, opium etc.
4. **Sedative:** These drugs are among the most widely used and abused. This is largely due to the belief that they relieve stress and anxiety, and some of them induce sleep, ease tension, cause relaxation or help users to forget their problems. They are sourced from valium, alcoholic promotatazine, chloroform.

5. **Miscellaneous:** This is a group of volatile solvents or inhalants that provide euphoria, emotional disinhibition and perpetual distortion of thought to the user. The main sources are glues, spot removers, tube repair, perfumes, chemicals etc.
6. **Tranquilizer:** They are believed to produce calmness without bringing drowsiness, they are chiefly derived from Librium, valium etc.

Reasons for Drug Abuse

Haladu (2023) gave the following as the main causes'

- i. **Experimental Curiosity:** Curiosity to experiment the unknown facts about drugs thus motivates adolescents into drug use. The first experience in drug abuse produces a state of arousal such as happiness and pleasure which in turn motivate them to continue.
- ii. **Peer Group Influence:** Peer pressure plays a major role in influencing many adolescents into drug abuse. This is because peer pressure is a fact of teenage and youth life. As they try to depend less on parents, they show more dependency on their friends. In

Nigeria, as other parts of the world, one may not enjoy the company of others unless he conforms to their norms.

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

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

- v. **The Need for Energy to Work for Long Hours:** The increasing economic deterioration that leads to poverty and disempowerment of the people has driven many parents to send their children out in search of a means of earning something for contribution to family income. These children engage in hawking, bus conducting, head loading, scavenging, serving in food canteens etc and are prone to drug taking so as to gain more energy to work for long hours.
- vi. **Availability of the Drugs:** In many countries, drugs have dropped in prices as supplies have increased.
- vii. **The Need to prevent the Occurrence of Withdrawal symptoms:**
If a drug is stopped, the user experiences what is termed “withdrawal symptoms”. Pain, anxiety, excessive sweating and shaking characterize such symptoms. The inability of the drug user to tolerate the symptoms motivates him to continue (Ige, 2020).

Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse

According to Adolescents Health Information Project AHIP (2021) the following are signs and symptoms of drug abuse. They are:

a. **Signs of Drug Used and Drug Paraphernalia**

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

b. **Identification with Drug Culture**

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

c. **Signs of Physical Deterioration**

- i. Memory lapses, short attention span, difficulty in concentration.
- ii. Poor physical coordination, slurred or incoherent speech; unhealthy appearance, indifference to hygiene and grooming
- iii. Bloodshot eyes, dilated pupils.

d. **Changes in Behaviour**

- i. Distinct downward performance in school place of work.

- ii. Increased absenteeism or tardiness.
- iii. Chronic dishonesty, lying; cheating and stealing.
- iv. Trouble with the police and other law enforcement agencies
- v. Change of friends, evasiveness in talking about new ones.

Effects of Drug Abuse

Mba (2028) identified numerous negative effects of drug abuse on the body chemistry as follows:

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

- e. Socially-broken homes, increased crime rate, sexual offences, homicide and sexually transmitted diseases.
- 2. Tobacco: Causes stimulation of heart and narrowing of blood vessels, producing hypertension, headache, loss of appetite, nausea and delayed growth of the fetus. It also aggravates or causes sinusitis, bronchitis, cancer, strokes, and heart attack.
- 3. Stimulants: Lethargy, irritability, exaggerated self confidence, damage nose linings, sleeplessness, and psychiatric complications.
- 4. Inhalants: Causes anemia, damage kidney and stomach bleeding.
- 5. Narcotics: Causes poor perception, constipation, cough, suppression, vomiting, drowsiness and sleep, unconsciousness and death.

Influence of Drug Use of Students Discipline

According to, Kerochio (2014) many people have tried drugs sometimes in their lives. He further asserts that the society becomes alarmed when a persons' use of drugs results in impairment of occupational or social functioning. The user becomes a threat to other members of society and engages in criminal activities. Hartmatz (2013) discovered that drugs tend to make users to have erratic mood swings, anxious and impulsive. They lead to poor social adjustment on part of the user

characterized by situational hostility. A survey by the International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence carried out in Kenya schools between 1977 and 1978 revealed that 23.3% of the students took alcohol while 26% smoked bhang, Malulu (2014). Use of drugs leads to discipline problems which make students to lose a lot of learning time during punishment or under suspensions. Students who use drugs are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors such as fighting and stealing. According to, Ngesu, Ndiku and Masesi (2018) students who use drugs have unexplained mood swing, behave negatively, they are argumentative, confused, destructive, anxious over reactive to criticism, act rebellious and doesn't seem happy.

Influence of Drug Use on Students Interest in Learning

Drug users have decreased interest in class work and negative attitude which make them drop out of school before accomplishing their studies, Leadership (2014). Drug users have decreased interest in completion of task, decreased ability to perform task that require a lot of concentration and paying attention which interfere with learning, Leadership (2014). They are unmotivated, apathetic without goals or

objectives and without wish to succeed in anything, Melgosa (1997). Students on drug arrive to school late and lack energy.

Impacts of Drug Use on Class Attendance

Excessive drinking and drug use are both associated with short-term academic problems, students who use substances during college spend less time studying and skip more classes thereby reducing their exposure to the classroom learning environment and the beneficial experiences of interacting with faculty and other students. Longitudinal research has found that students who use alcohol and drugs are more likely to have disruptions in their enrolment in college and also fail to graduate. Associated mental health problems can exacerbate the adverse academic consequences of excessive drinking and drug use. Frequent binge drinkers bare more likely to miss a class; fall behind in their school work (Wechsler et al, 2018). The number of drinks consumed correlates positively with the number of classes missed (Alcohol Edu 2008-2009). Frequency of alcohol consumption was associated positively with absenteeism from classes disliked (Wyatt, 2012).

Impacts of Drug Abuse on Time Spent Studying

Alcohol consumption has a negative productive effort on study hours under all definitions of drinking (binge, frequent binge, drunkenness and frequent drunkenness) (Walever, 2022). More frequent use of alcohol usually produces larger negative effects on study hours, with frequent drunkenness having the largest effect (Wolaver, 2022). There is a negative relationship between heavy episodic alcohol use and the time spend on academic (Porter & Pryor, 2017).

Relationship between Drug Abuse and Academic Performance

Binge drinking two or more times in a typical two weeks period is linked to significantly lower semester grades (Pascarrella et al 2017). The probability of getting a high grades significantly decreases as the frequency of heavy episodic drinking increases, this is because the heaviest drinkers obtain the lowest grades (Preseley 2013). Heavy college drinking predicts a reduction in the probability of having an A average cumulative GPA (Wolaver 2022). Those with higher grades of B and above consumed lower drinks per week or even a month. Therefore, there is a significant decline in mean grade when comparing abstainers to heavier drinking categories (Rau & Durand, 2020).

Drugs make the students to have negative attitude to learning, failure to do assignments and impaired capacity to reason hence influencing academic performance. Drug also interferes with students discipline leading to loss of learning time doing punishment or under suspension. Drugs leads to decreased interest in learning, students are unmotivated without goals or objectives and without wish to succeed in anything. Students on drug arrive to school late and they lack energy hence influencing academic performance.

Influence of Marijuana Abuse on Academic Performance

According to (Spooner, 2015) the social environment is a powerful influence on health and social outcomes. In this content, marijuana use and related problems results from the complex interplay of the individual and the environment whereby social institutions or structure can influence the environment in a manner that can influence drug use and related problems.

Having realized that majority of marijuana use start during the adolescent stage especially so for the “gateway” drugs, alcohol and cigarettes, thus need to check this bad practice in the society is important. Alcohol and cigarettes are described “as gateway” because they are usually

the first drugs that are used before other drugs are tried out (Indiana Preventive Resource Centre, 2013). Drug abuse by students can lead to sharp decline in their academic performance, increase reports of truancy and expulsion from school. It can also lead to addiction increased desire for drugs without which normal life processes is disturbed and increased appetite and libido. Other vices such as stealing, fighting and gambling may also be caused by drug abuse as a result of alteration in the brain chemistry of the abuser.

Continued use of drug over a prolonged period of time often leads to drug tolerance, physiological reaction in which the body requires larger and larger doses in order to experience the same effects. In some cases, tolerance for one drug increase tolerance for another, this is known as cross-tolerance (Baron & Kalsher, 2018).

Appraisal of the Literature Reviewed

A drug refers to a substance that could bring about a change in the biological function through the chemical actions (Okoye, 2021). It is also considered as a substance that modifies perceptions, cognition, mood, behavior and general body functions (Balogun 2021). They could thus be

considered as chemical modifier of the living tissues that could bring about change in the body system.

Use of drugs can be traced back to pre-colonial days when alcohol and other drugs were used and consumed as part of traditions of the communities. The communities had virtues and values that strictly guided the use drugs. Generally, consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs was a privilege of the elders, more often than not male elders. The actual existence of drug use as a social problem was rare because of strong social structures.

According to, Kerochio (2014) many people have tried drugs sometimes in their lives. He further asserts that the society becomes alarmed when a persons' use of drugs results in impairment of occupational or social functioning. The user becomes a threat to other members of society and engages in criminal activities. Hartmatz (2013) discovered that drugs tend to make users to have erratic mood swings, anxious and impulsive. They lead to poor social adjustment on part of the user characterized by situational hostility. A survey by the International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence carried out in Kenya schools between 1977 and 1978 revealed that 23.3%

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter preset information on research design, population, sample and sampling technique procedures, research instrument, validity and reliability of the instrument, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis.

Research Design

Descriptive survey was adopted for the study; according to Adewunmi (2023), descriptive survey is a research type that enables information to be collected from different sources within very short period, it s therefore appropriate for the study because large number of respondents are involved.

Research Population

Population is described as group of people involved in the study and Daramola (2022) defines research population as the yardstick that determines the categories of people to be involved in the study. For the purposes of this study, secondary school students in Ilorin West Local Government Area constitute the population.

Sample and Sampling Procedure

Simple random sampling techniques were used to select ten secondary schools in Ilorin West Local Government Area and these include:

1. Government Secondary School, Adeta
2. Government Day Secondary School, Gbagba
3. Ilorin Comprehensive High School, (ICOHS),
4. Government Day Secondary School, Adewole
5. Government High School, Ilorin.
6. Government Girls' Day secondary school, Pakata
7. Ansarul Islam Secondary school, Ogidi
8. Government Secondary School, Waziri.
9. Government Secondary School, Airport
10. Government Day Secondary School, Alore

Also, simple random sampling techniques was used to select total of two hundred (200) students i.e. twenty from each of the sampled schools.

Research Instrument

Questionnaire was the main instrument and it consists of two main sections i.e. A and B section “A” contains personal information such as sex, class, religion, age etc while section “B” consists of statement on the problem of the study.

There are four different alternative responses to each statement and the respondents were expected to tick the most appropriate i.e. SA-Strongly Agreed, A-Agreed, D-Disagreed, SD-Strongly Disagreed.

Validity of the Instrument

A measuring instrument is valid when it measures truly and accurately the quality one wants it to measure (Awolola, 2021) for the purpose of this study, the face validity of the instrument was determined by the supervisor not test. The experts draft questionnaires were given to the project supervisor and other lecturers to determine the face validity.

The comment and observations were incorporated into the final draft.

Reliability of the Instrument

Test re-test was adopted to determine the reliability efficient of the instrument. The questionnaire was administered on thirty three students and the administration was repeated after four weeks interval.

The responses were scored and Pearson Moment Correlation Co-efficient method was used to correlate the scores. The reliability co-efficient was 0.69 and this was considered high enough.

Procedure for Data Collection

Permission was obtained from the principals of sampled secondary school to administered questionnaire on the student. The sampled students in each school were gathered in a classroom where the questionnaire was distributed to them by the researcher. The students were given sufficient time and the questionnaire were collected back immediately.

Method of Data Analysis

Simple percentage was used in analysis the bio-data information while Chi-square statistical analysis method was used to test all the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the result and discussion as obtained from the survey analysis of data from the first part of the chapter while discussion of result is stated for the other session.

Presentation of Result

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by Sex

Sex	N	%
Male	83	41.5
Female	117	58.5

Total	200	100
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Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 1 shows that 41.5% of the respondents were males and 58.5% of the respondents were female.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by Class

Class	N	%
JSS 1-3	81	40.5
SSS 1-3	119	59.5
Total	200	100

Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 2 shows that 40.5% of the respondents were in junior class and 59.5% of the respondents were senior class.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by Drug Use

Level of drug use	N	%
Drug Use	36	18

Non-Drug Use	164	82
Total	200	100

Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 3 shows that 18% of the respondents were abuse drugs and 82% of the respondents do not.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by Age Range

Age Range	N	%
10-13 years	76	38
14 years and above	124	62
Total	200	100

Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 3 shows that 38% of the respondents were aged 10-13 years and 62% of the respondents were 14 years and above.

Hypotheses One: there is no significant difference between male and female students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

Table 5: X^2 statistical analysis showing the difference between male and female students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	X^2 Cal	X^2 Tab	DF
Male	49.9 (45.82)	19.1 (22.33)	8.6 (68.9)	5.4 (97.7)	83.0	35.56	7.841	3
Female	60.5 (64.56)	34.7 (31.47)	8.0 (97.1)	13.8 (11.23)	117.0			
Total	110.4	53.8	16.6	19.2	200.00			

Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 5 shows that X^2 cal 35.55 is greater than the X^2 value tabulated of 7.841. Therefore hypothesis one which states that there is no significant difference between male and female perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance is rejected.

Hypotheses Two: There is no significant difference between Junior and Senior students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

Table 6: X^2 statistical analysis showing the difference between Junior and Senior students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	X^2 Cal	X^2 Tab	DF
Junior Sec	50.4 (58.89)	11.4 (96.9)	5.6 (3.69)	13.6 (9.6)	81.0	77.69	7.841	3
Senior Sec	95.0 (86.5)	10.4 (1.29)	3.5 (5.41)	10.1 (14.1)	119.0			
Total	145.4	21.8	9.1	23.7	200.00			

Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 6 shows that X^2 cal 77.69 is greater than the X^2 value tabulated of 7.841. Therefore hypothesis two which states that there is no significant difference between Junior and Senior students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance is rejected.

Hypotheses Three: there is no significant difference between young and old students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

Table 7: X^2 statistical analysis showing the difference between young and older students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	X^2 Cal	X^2 Tab	DF
Young	472 (11.97)	134 (13.47)	48 (48.6)	106 (60.1)	76.0	27.13	7.841	3
Older	843 (87.53)	233 (22.13)	80 (79.14)	96 (109.9)	124.0			
Total	1315	357	1128	174	200.00			

Source: Field Work, 2024

Table 8 shows that X^2 cal 27.13 is greater than the X^2 value tabulated of 7.841. Therefore hypothesis four which states that there is no

significant difference between young and older students perception of the influence of drug abuse on academic performance is rejected.

Discussion of Results

Hypotheses one stated that there is no significant difference between male and female students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance. However, the result shows that there was significant difference between male and female students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance. Hypotheses two stated that there is no significant difference between junior and senior secondary students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance. However, the result shows that there was significant difference between junior and senior secondary students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

Hypotheses three stated that there is no significant difference between academic performance of drug abuser and non-drug abuser. However, the result shows that there was significant difference academic performance of drug abuser and non-drug abuser. This result is in support of another finding of Elkina (2014) and Cox (2019) when they reported

significant relationships with drug intake and school progress. Hypotheses four stated that there is no significant difference between young and older students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance. However, the result shows that there was significant difference on academic performance.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the project reports draws conclusion and gives recommendations based on the analyzed data.

Summary

The study examined the influence of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students, students of today have on the back of modernization doing things which they are not supposed to do, and one of such thing is drug abuse, it is the abuse or misuse of drug by parents that is increasingly becoming problematic for it has brought health risks particular on students. Nowadays, drug abuse is a problem for youth almost everywhere and it is not an overstatement that social, moral, economic, religious and educational problems exist among students in our society. People are worried about the violent demonstration involving students and increase in school drop-outs. It is on this note that examination of the influence of drug abuse becomes imperatives.

The findings are immense benefits to all stakeholder in secondary and drug education. Major terms were given operational definitions and descriptive survey was adopted for the study simple random sampling techniques was used to select two hundred respondents that supplied information on the questionnaire. The questionnaire was validated by the project supervisor and other lecturer, and test-retest method was adopted to determine the reliability co-efficient of the instrument. The questionnaire

was administered personally by the researcher and chi-square statistical analysis was used to test all the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

Below is the summary of the results

There was no significant difference between male and female students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

There was significant difference between junior and senior secondary students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

There was significant difference between younger and older students perception on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance.

Conclusion

Based on the analyzed data the following conclusions were drawn:

Drug abuse is a common phenomenon in Nigeria secondary schools and it takes us across ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds of the students. Drug abuse influence student memory and causes temporary

amnesia, students that abuse drugs are usually academic under achiever and drop out of school.

The increase in school drop-out could be associated with the increase involvement of students in drug abuse. The number of miscreant on Nigeria streets is becoming alarming. Conclusively abuse has taken dangerous dimension and the increase in students failures call for holistic approach.

Recommendations

In the light of the analyzed data the researcher recommends the following:

Drug education should be introduced into secondary school curriculum with a view to equipping the students with relevant knowledge on the danger associated with drug abuse, also the school management should fund and provide necessary logistics that could facilitate the formation of vanguard against drug abuse.

Parents should enlighten tier wards and children on the danger associated with drug abuse, and they should exercise cautions ion the use of drugs. Also functional guidance and counseling service should be promoted

in secondary schools in order to provide professional assistance to needy students.

Students should desist from the use of drugs without consulting medical practitioner; student should also Endeavour to read seriously without relying on drug intake.

They should also desist from belonging to bad peer group. Finally, the school authority should use the PTA forum to educate the parents and guardians on the dangers associated with drug abuse.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ILORIN WEST LGA

This questionnaire is designed to collect information on the influence of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students. Kindly supply necessary logistic

Section A: Personal Information

Please tick () the appropriate one:

Sex: Male () Female ()

Class: J.S 1-3 (), SS 1-3 ()

Age range: 10-13 years () and 14 years and above ()

Mode of Drug use: Self medication ()

Consult medical personnel: ()

Section B: instruction for each of the item in this section there are four different alternative responses kindly tick () the most appropriate one i.e.

SA - Strongly Agreed

A - Agreed

D - Disagreed

SD - Strongly Disagreed

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1	Drug abuse reduces class attendance				
2	Drug abuse results in loss of interest in class activities				
3	Drug abuse leads to mental fatigue				
4	Drug abuse results in loss of memory				
5	Drug abuse lowers students assimilation in the class				
6	Drug abuse reduces time for personal studies				
7	Drug abuse results in brain damage				
8	Drug addicts are academic under achievers				
9	Drug addicts are school drop-outs				
10	Drug abuse reduces students attention span in the class				

