PROJECT CODE: 000075

DRUG ABUSE AND STUDENTS’ ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NSIT IBOM LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF AKWA IBOM STATE
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effect of drug abuse on students’ academic performance in secondary schools in Nsit Ibom Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. In an attempt to do this research questions were raised, hypotheses formulated. A sample of two hundred and forty students from six secondary schools in Nsit Ibom Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State was used. A 20-item Likert type questionnaire designed by the researcher and approved by the supervisor was used to gather data on drug abuse from the sample. The dependent variable was measured using a performance test developed by the researcher and validated by the supervisor and other experts in three core subjects of English language, Mathematics and Biology. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to analyze the data for the five hypotheses. Based on the findings conclusions were made that there is a significant inverse relationship between drug abuse through intake of hallucinogens, alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, intake of narcotics, intake of stimulants by students and their academic performance. Based on the conclusion, recommendations were made, which include that Federal Government, states and Local Governments should adopt an approach for preventing drug abuse in our secondary schools by improving the quality of academic life and help fulfill the academic mission of secondary schools. Public and private school administrators should target at the vulnerable segment of our society, such as the older children, adolescents and young adults. Such educational measures should be carefully presented through methods that avoid threats and dramatization. Parents and schools authorities should educate their pupils on the need to stay away from destructive effects of these drugs.
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary data of all variables in the study 45

Table 2: Pearson product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between intake of hallucinogens and students academic performance (N=200) 48

Table 3: Pearson product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between consumption of alcohol and students academic performance (N=200) 50

Table 4: Pearson product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between cigarette smoking and students academic performance (N=200) 52

Table 5: Pearson product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between intake of narcotics and students academic performance (N=200) 54

Table 6: Pearson product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between intake of stimulants and students academic performance (N=200) 56
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE - - - - i
CERTIFICATION - - - - ii
DEDICATION - - - - iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS - - - - iv
ABSTRACT - - - - vi
LIST OF TABLES - - - - viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS - - - - ix

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study - - - - 1
1.2 Theoretical framework - - - - 5
1.3 Statement of the problem - - - - 7
1.4 Purpose of the study - - - - 9
1.5 Research questions - - - - 10
1.6 Statement of hypotheses - - - - 11
1.7 Significant of the study - - - - 12
1.8 Research assumptions - - - - 13
1.9 Scope of the study - - - 14
1.10 Limitation of the study - - - 15
1.11 Definition of terms - - - 15

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Drug abuse through intake of hallucinogens and academic performance - - - 19
2.2 Drug abuse through alcohol consumption and students’ academic performance - - 23
2.3 Drug abuse through cigarette smoking and students’ academic performance. - - 26
2.4 Drug abuse through intake of narcotics and students’ academic performance. - - 27
2.5 Drug abuse through intake of stimulants and students’ academic performance. - - 28
2.6 Summary of Literature review - - 31

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design - - - 33
3.2 Area of study - - - 34
3.3 Population of the study - - - 35
3.4 Sampling technique - - - 35
3.5 The Sample - - - 36
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 General description of variables/data - - 43
4.2 Hypothesis-by-hypothesis presentation of results - 46
4.3 Summary of results - - - 57
4.4 Discussion of findings - - - 58

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the study - - - 63
5.2 Conclusions - - - 67
5.3 Recommendations - - - 68
5.4 Suggestions for further studies - - 69

REFERENCES

APPENDIXES
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

In recent times, so much has been said about drug abuse and addictions. The history of taking drugs for non-medical purposes dates back thousands of years. Man has always been adapt at discovering and utilizing mood altering drugs.

Drug abuse means indiscriminate use of drugs without regards to medical practitioners’ or doctors’ guideline. A drug is also abused when it is taken for any other purpose other than that for which it is intended and in a way that could damage the user’s health or ability to function. Most of the drug is used in such large quantities which in turn produce certain dangers to the individual.

According to Sonnerdrcker (1991) drugs were initially used only for treating or curing illness and controlling diseases.
During the prehistoric period, people used various substances to reduce pain suffering and to alter their feeding in order to achieve a state of well being. With the passage of time, due to the inconsistent and continued use of drugs their other characteristics were discovered. Hence, many of the drugs are now being used for other purposes rather than medicine (Tiautman 1966). Many drugs are used as a means of enjoyment or used for preventing daily tiredness. People use some drugs to induce themselves to work beyond their capacity. Today, drugs are being used indiscriminately by people with the intention to enjoy, avoid stress of everyday living, and to slow down or become excessively active. This indiscriminate use of drugs is what Rimm and Somerwill (1977) and Aliyu (1981) called drug abuse.

The dilemma posed by drug abuse has reached such an alarming state that most countries see it as being social crises. A significant number of deaths from accidents and violent
crimes in different countries today have been traced to the activities of people under the influence of drugs (Awake October 2005). It is true that in our society today, drug abuse has created a lot of social problems ranging from truancy to delinquency among our youths, to family disharmony and destitution (Awake April 2003). For example these drug dependent youths could make themselves available to be used as thus, fraudsters and paid assassins. In the same sense, young girls under the influence of drugs are known to be parading themselves on the streets at night in towns and cities as prostitutes thereby exposing themselves to various types of diseases and as a result of this, they drop out of schools and cannot further their education.

Confirming the social implications of drug abuse Anokwu (1979) observed that high incidence of child delinquency is attributed to drug abuse. Odejide, Banboye and Ikuesan (1987) reveal other social aspects of drug abuse to include dropping
out of school, promiscuity, loss of sense of responsibility and deliberate self havoc.

One might readily argue that students’ drug abuse has reached epidemic proportions in secondary schools. There was a time when secondary school students represented some of the Nigerians most lively ambitious and energetic population. However, the students’ drug abuse of today has severely tarnished that image. Thus according to Stockwell (2001) “attitudes towards society among secondary school students today have changed beyond recognition”.

Though laws have been enacted and stiff penalties marked out against the unauthorized use of drugs, people including students obtain some of these drugs illegally from patient medicine dealers and peddlers who make these drugs available for the public. Because of the illegal sources from which these drugs are obtained, students often abuse the use of the drugs, in excess which does not fall in line with medical
prescription. The situation is worrisome especially because it has affected students’ academic performance.

1.2 Theoretical framework

The idea that school-related problems and substance use coexist has been incorporated into many theories that provide explanations for substance use and offer problem behaviours. For example one of the most influential theories, Hirschi’s Social Control theory (Hirschi, 1969) proposes that the major sources for establishing social norms are the school, the family and peers. He proposes that students who lack strong bonds to these pro-social people institutions are more likely to be involved in delinquency. One of the most well known (and applied) theories that include a strong social control component is the social development model. Hawkins and Weis (1985) stress the important of school bonding as a critical component of their model. They suggest that a strong school bond is characterized by a student’s attachment to pro-social peers, a
commitment to conventional academic and social endeavours at school and a demonstrated belief in established, pro-social norms. The social development model hypothesizes that students who are not well bonded to school are more likely to follow anti-social path through adolescence.

Another prominent theory is Primary Socialization Theory (Oetting and Donnermeyer, 1998) which emphasizes the mediating role of peers in social learning. Adolescents with delinquent peers are more likely to obtain social reward for delinquent behaviour, including drug use, and therefore learn and adopt attitudes favourable to drug use. Primary Secondary theory posits that students who lack a strong commitment to school will be more likely to become involved with delinquent peers, which in turn may lead to their own involvement in delinquency (including drug use).

One other theoretical framework that is important to consider is strain theory (Cloward and Ohlin, 1960). This theory
hypothesized that adolescents are more likely to engage in delinquency, including drug use, when faced with a significant discrepancy between their personal aspirations and their perceived opportunities. That is, students who desire success but perceive that success is not personally obtainable are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour. Lack of success in school is considered as one of the major sources of strain.

1.3 Statement of the problem

This study was precipitated by the dwindling academic performance of students in Akwa Ibom State occasioned by the high rate of drug abuse among them. Looking at the level of indiscipline in our secondary schools today, one can easily find out that drug abuse plays a detrimental role in academic performance of students in post primary schools. Drug abuse has now reached an alarming proportion within the society. Earlier reports show that about seventy percent of patients attending Neuro-psychiatric hospitals today in Nigeria are
students. Oviasu (1976) found out that 21.3 percent of those classified and admitted in a psychiatric hospitals in Benin city, Nigeria following use of marijuana were students. Reports also show that there has been a sporadic increase in the rate of drug abuse among students in Post primary Schools and consequently, school indiscipline (such as lateness to school, skipping classes, failure to complete assignments, armed robbery, burglary, high rate of road and fire accidents, juvenile delinquency and other societal ills. These problems have aroused great attention to so many well meaning Nigerians including students all making efforts to study and analyze factors and problems associated with drug abuse.

Thus, the basic problem of this study is the poor academic performance of students in secondary schools, occasioned by the researcher’s suspicion that it is the result of drug abuse among the students.
1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of drug abuse on the academic performance of students in secondary schools. Specifically, the study investigates:

1) The relationship between drug abuse through intake of hallucinogens and students academic performance.

2) The relationship between drug abuse through alcohol consumption and students academic performance.

3) The relationship between drug abuse through cigarette smoking and students academic performance.

4) The relationship between drug abuse through intake of narcotics and students academic performance.

5) The relationship between drug abuse through intake of stimulants and students academic performance.

1.5 Research questions

The following research questions are deemed necessary for this study.
i) What is the relationship between drug abuse by students through intake of hallucinogens and their academic performance?

ii) What is the relationship between drug abuse by students through alcohol consumption and their academic performance?

iii) What is the relationship between drug abuse by students through cigarette smoking and their academic performance?

iv) What is the relationship between drug abuse by students through intake of narcotics and their academic performance.

v) What is the relationship between drug abuse by students through intake of stimulants and their academic performance.

1.6 Hypotheses

The above research questions were converted into the following hypotheses.
1) There is no significant relationship between drug abuse by students through intake of hallucinogens and their academic performance.

2) There is no significant relationship between drug abuse by students through alcohol consumption and their academic performance.

3) There is no significant relationship between drug abuse by students through cigarette smoking and their academic performance.

4) There is no significant relationship between drug abuse by students through intake of narcotics and their academic performance.

5) There is no significant relationship between drug abuse by students through intake of stimulants and their academic performance.

1.7 Significance of the study

The significance of this study cannot be over emphasized in a rapidly developing country such as Nigeria. The country’s
hope of creating a democratic, egalitarian, self reliant and dynamic economy with full opportunities for all would not be achieved if the youths are not drug free.

This study will enlighten the youths on the inherent danger of drug abuse on their academic performance and educate parents and teachers on the early detection of drug abuse of their wards. It will offer recommendations that will help the government and other organizations concerned with the menace of drug abuse in solving some of its problems. It will also help other researcher in this field to have first hand information on the role drugs play on the academic performance of students.

Emphatically this study will expose the researcher to the opportunity of amazing readable articles, data and quotations related to drug abuse for youths to read have an insight into the modern trend of drug abuse. This in effect will place them in a good position to make positive decisions about drug abuse
and to join in the campaign against drug abuse among students in Nigeria society.

1.8 Assumptions of the study.

The following assumptions have been made on the study.

- Pressure of work and pressure to succeed in competitive situations may encourage drug abuse.
- Peer group influences students’ use of drugs in secondary schools.
- Availability of drugs encourages students’ abuse of drugs in secondary schools.
- Drug taking habits of parents’ influences students in taking drugs in secondary schools.
- The variables of study drug abuse and students’ in taking drugs in secondary schools.

1.9 Scope of the study

Though the task of the research is to investigate the effects of drug abuse on the academic performance of students in secondary school in Nsit Ibom Local Government Area of
Akwa Ibom state. It will be difficult if not impossible to cover all the secondary schools in Nsit Ibom. Accordingly six secondary schools in Nsit Ibom Local Government Area have been selected from the total number of twelve secondary schools in Nsit Ibom Local Government Area for the study.

Again students that will be given questionnaire will be those in higher classes. This will be done because the researcher expects them to understand the questionnaire better and therefore provide more useful answers and information.

1.10 Limitation of the study

Equally the researcher was hindered by the unwillingness of the respondents to reveal important information. Also, transportation problem hindered the researcher. The researcher found it difficult to move from school to school to gather information for the research study and as such fewer school were reached than expected.
1.11 Definition of terms

**Addiction**: A state in which an individual is physically dependent upon a particular substance and suffers when it is devoid to him.

**Adolescence**: The time of life between puberty and maturity. The youth period from 12 years to 20 years.

**Cannabis**: This is hemp plant commonly referred to as marijuana, Indian hemp or “grass”.

**Dependence**: A state of period or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and the society produced by the repeated consumption of the drug.

**Depressant**: Drugs that act to decrease body cell activity and induce drowsiness and sleep.

**General drugs**: Drugs used to combat infection and disease and have mild effect the body and mind, for example analgesics, anti-malaria and antibiotics.
**Hallucinogens**: They are the most powerful of the psychoactive drugs and change the user’s mood, mental attitude and environment.

**Narcotics**: Drugs that affect the central nervous system to dull the senses, relieve pains and cause sleep.

**Psychotropic drugs**: Drugs that cause drowsiness or excitement.

**Stimulants**: Drugs that excite body cells to increase activity and stimulate the central nervous system.

**Sedatives**: Drugs that cause drowsiness or excitement.

**Tolerance**: A condition that develops when a body becomes accustomed to a drug and no longer responds to the original dosage of the drugs.
TO GET THE FULL PROJECT MATERIAL (CHAPTER 1 TO FIVE) FOLLOW THIS SIMPLE STEPS:

**STEP 1:** visit any Ecobank branch nearest to you and pay into the account details below:

- **ACCOUNT NAME:** TEEZED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
- **ACCOUNT NUMBER:** 3583011916
- **ACCOUNT TYPE:** CURRENT
- **AMOUNT:** ₦3,000

**STEP 2:** After payment, SMS the Teller Number, the project code (can be found at the header of this project work) and your Email address TO 08067950556, 08110684119.

Upon confirmation of the payment, the full project will be sent to you (this will usually take few minutes after payment is confirmed).

**STEP 3:** Go to your mail and download the full project materials.

**NB:** To view other Banks, go to [www.teezed.com.ng](http://www.teezed.com.ng)

**DISCLAIMER:**

We at Teezed strongly advice that the research you will get from us should be used as a guide rather than as a template for personal research. This research work is intended to guide you and to provide you with idea on how a typical research work looks like