



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Determinants of Drug Abuse among Colleges of Education Students in South-West Nigeria

Bernard A.E., Akinbile P.O. and Adelusi J.O.

Adeyemi College of Education, Department of Physical and Health Education,

P.M.B 520, Ondo, Nigeria

E-mail: bernardanthony27@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

Drug use and abuse is the primary reason why many youths are incarcerated, as well as a source of crime and health problem in our society today. It has become unprecedented problem in Nigeria that the number of youth incarcerated in various prisons across the country has increased dramatically over the last few decades. As a matter of fact, majority of these youths have been arrested for drug offences, and/or have a drug abuse problem. Some of the factors contributing to this arrest are the public awareness of the danger in drug abuse and the “war on Drugs” declared by the Federal Government using various agencies like the NDLEA, NAFDAC etc. This study was meant to investigate the determinants of drug abuse among Colleges of Education Students in South-West Nigeria. The descriptive survey design was used in this study of which 500 respondents were sampled using random sampling technique. A close-ended, four-point modified likert scale self-structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. The reliability of the instrument was determined using the person product moment correlation coefficient (r) statistical instrument of percentages and chi-square was used for the analysis of data collected at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The entire hypotheses tested were rejected since all the calculated chi-square values were greater than the critical values. Hence, it was concluded that parental influence, peer group pressure, advertisement influence and desire to experiment with drugs determine the abuse of drugs among college students. These results suggested that drug education should be introduced into the curriculum of all Tertiary Institution in Nigeria without delay particularly at Colleges of Education.

Key Words: *Drugs, Drug abuse, psychoactive drugs and Dose regimen.*

INTRODUCTION

The desire of people to evade or transcend reality through the use of drug is not a new phenomenon. This is because from earliest times, individuals have always search their environment for natural materials which when introduced into the body offers pleasure and distortion of mood or feelings (Oikeh 1982). Folawiyo (1988) was of the view that throughout history, human beings have taken various chemical substances to change their mood, perception and thought processes. Supporting this assertion, Fatiregun (2003) established that drug consumption is a part of human culture. The use of psychoactive substance in the form of alcohol, marijuana, opiates and stimulants such as cocaine historically have constituted both a blessing and a curse for mankind. Hence, the use of drugs to encourage feelings of well-being extents back beyond the beginning of historical records.

The ancient Greeks used opium in oral form for the relief of pains (Ajala 1999). Meeks-Mitchell and Heit (1987) indicated that for millions of people, the discovery of certain drugs have improved the quality of lives. Most drugs prevent and treat diseases that otherwise would interfere with physical, mental and social health. They further stressed that millions of other people await the discovery of new drugs that will prevent or treat diseases from which they now suffer. They also added that while the responsible use of drugs promote optimum health for many people the misuse and abuse of drugs interfere with the achievement of optimum health for others.

The issue of drug abuse is a worldwide health problem as proclaimed by the Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency (1991). It is a problem of the developed and developing nations of the world; Nigeria inclusive. Hardly could one find today any of the Nigerian undergraduate students who had not abused one drug or the other, hence the problem of drug abuse continues to escalate especially among student of tertiary institutions of learning (Atolagbe 1989). Mottram (1996) defined drugs as any chemical substances, which by interactions with biological targets can alter the biochemical system of the body. Drugs could also be seen as any substance other than food that is purposely introduced into the body to change normal body functions (Meek-Mitchel and Heit 1987, and Fullick 1988). The term drug abuse according to Janosik and Davies (1998) refers to the use of drugs in a manner that is different from approved medical and social pattern in a given culture. Udoh, Ajala, Okafor and Nwuma (1987) stated that drug abuse is the persistent, excessive and improper use of drugs without regard for accepted medical practice. Adegoke (1993) added that drug abuse is the indiscriminate use of drugs by self-administration and for non-medical purpose such that the physical, mental, emotional and social state of the user is adversely affected.

Ajala (1988) confirmed that despite people's adequate knowledge about health, a lot of individuals still overeat, smoke tobacco, misuse and abuse drug which predispose them to health hazards; such people are regarded as health informed and not health educated. He added that adequate knowledge about health information is to equip individuals to develop a desirable attitude and behaviour. Adesina (1985) concluded that drug abuse is a learned behaviour especially among peer groups in the adolescent stage.

Oikeh (1982) established that the abuse of drugs like alcohol, tobacco and marijuana is not socio-culturally restricted to frustrated, jobless, urban class dwelling individuals but also to students. The Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency (1991) also observed that the youths between the ages of 15-30 years constitute the high-risk group with females getting more involved in the abuse of drugs. Supporting this, Daniel (1999) reported that between ten percent and sixty percent of college students have experimented with drugs at least once. Ogundele and Famuyiwa (1998) emphasized that most of the drugs commonly abused include psychoactive drugs that contain chemical, which can alter moods, feelings, consciousness, perceptions and behaviours. These psychoactive drugs include caffeine, cigarette alcohol, marijuana, lysergic acid, diethylamide, tranquillizer and over the counter drugs. According to Odejide (1998) drug abuse causes human suffering and misery and imposes a very serious threat to social, economic, administrative and political institutions all over the world. It gives rise to other criminal behaviour such as stealing, assault, rape, cultism, armed robbery, murdering and drug trafficking among others.

Ajala (1999) declared that drugs are the most easily accessible cure for most ailments but some could wind up a problem with the possibility of the user becoming fatally addicted to them. He stressed further that some of the powerful pain-killers tend to give users a sweet and euphoric feeling such that one may want to repeat this feeling over and over again. But the problem is, one may need a higher dose each time to get this effect and worse still any attempt to stop using it suddenly after a while may need hospital treatment under skilled supervision which will result in withdrawal symptoms – sweating, restlessness, shivering vomiting and convulsion. Moronkola and Otinwa (1999) opined that there are so many reasons behind people's misuse and abuse of drugs. Some of the reasons include; desire to overcome loneliness, out of curiosity for experimentation purpose, influence of peer group, parental influence, advertisement, and influence, desire to relief pains, religious rites and easy access to drugs. The above reasons make it germane for this researcher to probe into those factors responsible for drug abuse among college students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In recent times there has been the upsurge of incidence of drug abuse among students of tertiary institutions. Fawole (1986), Mike (1983), Ogunremi and Rotimi (1979) and Elegbeleye and Femi (1974) asserted that students including colleges of education students are commonly involved in

abusing drugs irrespective of their religious beliefs, academic discipline age and sex. The abuse ranges from self-medication, termination of unwanted pregnancies through the use of drugs, indiscriminate consumption of alcohol and cigarette, use of drugs to suppress academic stress and to keep awake in the night to read for examinations. Others include involvement of students who abuse drugs in violent means and secret cult activities as well as the use of drugs to distort moods, feelings and behaviour.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study was carried out to investigate those factors that determine the abuse of drugs among the colleges of education students in South-West Nigeria.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Will the influence of peer group be a determinant of drug abuse among Colleges of Education students in South West Nigeria?
2. Will parental influence on students be a determinant of drug abuse among colleges of education students in South West Nigeria
3. Will advertisement of drugs on electronic and print media be a determinant of drug abuse among colleges of education students in South West Nigeria?
4. Will the desire to experiment with drugs be a determinant of drug abuse among college of education students in South-West Nigeria?

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is drug? A drug is a substance used for medical purposes that change the state or function of the body. According Carroll to (1989), drug is any substance which upon entering the body can change either the function or structure of the organism. On the other hand, drug abuse is a situation when drug is taken more than it is prescribed. It could be seen as the use of illicit drugs, or the abuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs. Carroll (1989) further defined drug abuse as the deliberate use of chemical substances for reasons other than intended medical purposes and which results in physical, mental emotional or social impairment of the user. The abuse of legal drugs can happen when people use the drugs in a manner other than directed by the manufacturer or purpose that are not legitimate.

So many reasons have been advanced for drug use and abuse as a phenomenon with a complex etiology. For instance if young men and women who are potential drug addicts continue to reside in the social environment in which past drug use occurred, suggests that the use of such drug may continue. This is because most cases of drug use and abuse emanates from any array of psych-social reasons. Ahire (1990) noted that personality disorders and socio-economic environment are the major determinants of the victim's involvement in drug abuse. Other reasons adduced for drug use and abuse are: - to reduce stress, build self-esteem, drug availability, peer pressure and the desire to be sociable. As a matter of fact, vulnerability may be inherited in the form of heightened susceptibility to a certain type of drug.

The abuse of various mood-altering substances has been reported to be prevalent among Nigerian youths (Lambo 1960). Moronkola (2003), also pointed out that some substances alter the mind, changed the user's feeling, perception and behavior when they are used because they exert action on the brain. Global studies on drug use and abuse revealed that early initiation of drug use is one of the best predictors of future drug abuse and dependence, for instance youths whose drug use started before the age of 14 are more vulnerable to drug problems later in life than those who started using drugs at the age of 21 and above. According to Osayomi (1999) from ancient times, the use of drugs has always been an inseparable part of occultism and the youth in tertiary institutions are deeply involved in this practice. There are two aspects of danger associated with drugs; the risk of addiction and adverse health and behavioural consequences.

Drugs are basically two groups i.e. legally approved and acceptable drugs and illegal or legally disapproved drugs. Legally approved and acceptable drugs are drugs which have through the ages become a part of the society and had remained, Ballas (2006). However, due to large quantities of these drugs being taken in and out of the country, the government imposes import duties on them. There are two main types namely: Tobacco and Alcohol. Tobacco is used almost universally by people throughout the world. Tobacco is rewarding for their manufacturing concerns and to the government because it brings in huge financial benefits. However, because of the danger associated with cigarette smoking, such as cancer of the lung, coronary heart diseases which leads to premature death, the Federal Government made it compulsory that every advertisement on any branch of cigarette must carry warning e.g. "cigarette is dangerous to health and smokers are liable to die young". Therefore general avoidance of cigarettes smoking would greatly reduce the number of premature death. Obot (1992) reported that the rates of smoking among the teenagers especially students are high and seem to be increasing. He further pointed out that cigarette smoking and alcohol are responsible for more death and sickness than illicit drug use.

Alcohol is a substance that man has learned to ingest in order to get special bodily sensation many centuries ago and is deeply embedded in diverse cultures of the world. It is used in almost all parts of the world yet many people are not even aware that it is a drug. According to Odejide (1989) many Nigerians do not regard alcohol as a very potent drug due to the fact that it is readily available and its use is socially accepted by the society. In some societies other than Nigeria today, drinking behavior is considered important for the whole social order and so drinking is defined and limited in accordance with fundamental motifs of the culture. In Nigeria alcohol has contributed immensely to various road accidents and crimes. Odejide (1989) also stated that many years ago, alcohol used to be the preserve of adult males, but recent studies show that alcohol is now abused by the young ones and also the females. Alcohol is in the composition of many beverages and varies greatly in their nature and strength. Some have from .3-20% while some contain up to 50% alcohol. When this alcohol is taken in excess, the following effects could be experienced in the body:

1. it deadens the nervous system
2. it increase the heart beat,
3. it causes the blood vessels to dilate
4. it causes bad digestion notably of vitamin B especially when taken on empty stomach
5. it interferes with the power of judgment and poisons the higher brain and nerve centre etc.

Apart from alcohol and tobacco, other substances with several appellations which are sources of great concern to the government are the narcotics. These are the hard drugs and are the most dangerous. They include codeine, heroin etc. As a matter of fact, these two are common ones among groups available in Nigeria. Others are morphine and paregoric methadone. These drugs reduce physical and psychological sensitivity, resulting in a loss of contact with reality, sense of euphoria, reduces fear, tension and anxiety. It also reduces physical activities of the user and causes drowsiness, constipation, nausea and vomiting in some individuals. High doses sometimes cause unconsciousness, coma or death Regier *et al* (1990).

The sedatives are nicotine, tranquilizer barbiturates etc. Sedatives reduce tension, anxiety and inhibitions resulting in a feeling of relaxation and drowsiness. Over dose of the drugs produces blurred speech, staggering, sluggishness, reaction, erratic emotionality and untimely sleep. The stimulants include well known cocaine, caffeine or codeine, paracetamol etc. These categories of drugs when they are not medically used as anesthetic, are capable of elevating mood, suppresses hunger, decrease fatigue, causes sensation and sensory hallucination. Obot (1992) reported that many users of these substances are professionals in their 20's and 30's while others are nouveau riche businessmen or the adolescent.

The hallucinogen intoxicant is by far the most common hard drugs amongst the youths. The marijuana with various generic names has been reported as the most accessible drug amongst students. According to Odejide (1989), students refer to it as pep or superman pills. Popularly

known as Indian hemp, Igbo, Ganja, the plant is cultivated in most villages due to the topography of the soil. Simmons and Paides (1977) reported that students who are involved in drug abuse are likely to suffer the consequences stated above and may have very low performance in his or her academic activities. In the same vein, Maher, et al (1966) also traced the high rate of crime in the society to drug abuse by the youth. The findings of NDLEA yearly data on drug abuse (1977, 1991, 1992, 1996), revealed tremendous increase in the abuse of cannabis by the youths. Its immediate effects have an initial stimulation which fades into relaxation accompanied by euphoria, and increase ability to communicate. There is also drowsiness, hunger associated with marijuana. There is also blood-shot eyes, occasional nausea and vomiting, clumsiness, decrease muscular coordination, dizziness etc. Sometimes more than one drug is used at a time, such as both cocaine and marijuana. This combination of drugs clearly suggests that drug use by such individual is well advanced and may be associated with psychological problems.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The two names, Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi (1990), are identified with general theory of crime as basically the pursuit of self interest. Self interest and social control theory postulates that low self-control and social control can combine to predispose someone to criminality. This in essence means that if students cannot control their taste for certain things they cannot afford, may be lured into crime. Students who are from poor homes may have to exercise restraint over certain things else may be tempted to push drugs. Self interest and social control theory is applied to all forms of crime, for example embezzlement, murder, rape, robbery, drug abuse, under-age drinking, shop-lifting etc. The theory emphasized that the origin of crime could be traced back to low self-control, due to failure of the primary groups (family) in effecting normative behavior to the children (Goode, 2001). Family structures and functioning have crucial impacts on socialization and acculturation. As a matter of fact, families are primary agents of socialization and as such, are tempting to consider as direct causal agents of crime. The theory also identified incompetent parenting, lack of punitive measures emanating from dysfunctioning families as main sources of social maladies. Behavioural outcome of low self-control results in property crime, violent crime, mental disorder, and alcoholism as well as drug addiction. However, criminality does not occur in a vacuum, but a person's self-control will be indicative of the legitimate or illegitimate choices and behaviours in a person (Akers, 1991, Goode, 2004). The theory further stressed that self-control and social control can interact in measures of a person's potential for criminality. Thus the model provides assumptions that levels of self-control and social control can combine to predispose someone to criminality as demonstrated in the table below:

Table 1: Strength of a person's criminality based on a combination of High and Low self- control and social control

	High Self-Control	Low Self-Control
High Social Control	Low Criminality	Medium High Criminality
Low Social Control	Medium Criminality	High Criminality

Source: Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990)

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive survey research design was used for this study. The population of this study comprised all students of Colleges of Education in south-West Nigeria. The sample for this study consisted of five hundred male and female students selected from colleges of education in South-West Nigeria using multistage sampling technique. The first stage involved the selection of three (3) states namely; Ondo, Ekiti and Lagos out of six states in the South West Nigeria using simple

random sampling technique. The second stage entailed the use of stratified sampling in classifying the institutions in the three states into two strata namely: State College and Federal Colleges. Random sampling was used in selecting three Federal Colleges of Education and two state College of Education. The fourth stage involved the use of simple random sampling in selecting one hundred respondents from each institution of which each is made up of five schools namely; school of Arts and Social Science, School of Science, School of Languages and School of Education.

The instrument for data collection was a self-developed questionnaire. It was divided into two sections: A and B Section A was based on the personal data of the respondents. While section B focused on the variables under study. It was also a closed- ended four- point modified likert scale type as shown bellow: strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD).

The Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the instrument of which 0.89 was obtained at 0.05 level of significance.

The completed questionnaires were collected from the respondents of which only four hundred and seventy six (476) were retrieved. The data collected were coded and analyzed.

The descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages (%) were used to analyze the demographic data while the inferential statistics of chi-square (X^2) was used to analyze the independent variables under study at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESEARCH QUESTION 1: Will the influence of peer group be a determinant of drug abuse among colleges of education students in south west Nigeria?

Table 1: Influence of peer group on drug abuse

Variable	SA	A	D	SD	$X^2_{0.05}$	X^2_C	DF	Total
Items on the influence of peer group on drug abuse	139 (29.2%)	150 (31.5%)	132 (27.1%)	55 (11.6%)	16.9	219.6	9	476 100%

Key-

$X^2_{0.05}$ (Critical value) = 16.9

X^2_c (Calculated value) = 219.6

N (Number of respondents) = 476

DF (degree of freedom) = 9

The table 1 above revealed that 139 (29.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that peer group influences the use of drugs, 150 (31.5%) agreed while 132 (27.1%) disagreed and 55 (11.6%) strongly disagreed. The data was further subjected to a chi - square statistical analyzes which yielded a value of 219.6 as calculated value and 16.9 as table value at a degree of freedom of 9 therefore, the hypotheses was rejected. This finding supports Arbiter (2000) who observed that the first contact about how to consumer drug is always through friends schoolmates or associates that mount pressure on youngsters who are gullible because of their desire to become part of a group. It supports that of Adesina (1995) who concluded that drug abuse is a learned behaviour especially among peer group in adolescent stage.

Table 2 show that 174 (36.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that parents influence the abuse of drugs by students, 134(28.2%) agreed while 87 (18.3%) disagreed and 81 (17%) strongly disagreed. The data was also subjected to chi-square statistical analysis giving a value of 165.01 as the calculated value and 12.59 as table value which is lower than the calculated value given the basis of rejecting the hypothesis. This finding concure with Hawkins et.al (2000) who concluded in his findings that children raised in families with high rate of conflict are at a risk of being delinquent

and becoming illicit drug users. They observed that it is conflict as against actual family structure such as broken home or single parent family that determine delinquency and drug abuse by adolescents. Supporting this, Pandina and Johnson (2000) opined that offspring of alcoholics have consistently been found to be at an increase risk of developing alcoholic problems. They submitted that drug abuse is common among offsprings of drug addicted families than the children of non-addicted drug users.

RESEARCH QUESTION 2: Will parental influence on students be a determinant of drug abuse among colleges of education students in south-west Nigeria

Table 2: Parental influence on drug abuse

Variable	SA	A	D	SD	X ² 0.05	X ² C	DF	Total
Influence of parent on drug abuse	174 (36.6%)	134 (28.2%)	87 (18.3%)	81 (17%)	12.59	165.01	6	476 100%

Key-

X² 0.05 (critical value) =12.59

X² c (calculated value) =165.01

N (Number of subjects) = 476

Df (Degree of freedom) = 6

RESEARCH QUESTION 3: Will influence of drug advertisement on electronic and print media be a determinant of drug abuse among colleges of education on students in south-west Nigeria?

Tables 3: Influence of advertisement on drug abuse

Variable	SA	A	D	SD	X ² 0.05	X ² C	DF	TOTAL
Influence of advertisement on abuse of drugs	154 (32.4%)	146 (30.6%)	100 (21%)	76 (16%)	16.92	155.95	9	476 (100%)

Key-

X² 0.05 (Critical value) =16.92

X² (Calculated value) = 155.95

N (Number of subjects) =476

Df (Degree of freedom) = 9

Table 3 above indicated that as much as 154 (32.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed that advertisement influences the abuse of drugs. 146 (30.6%) agreed to the proponent while 100 (21%) of the respondents disagreed and as few as 76 (16%) strongly disagreed. Subjecting the data to a chi-square statistical analysis as shown above, the calculated value of 155.95 is greater than the critical value of 16.92 at a % degree of freedom which gave the basis of rejecting the hypothesis. This finding is agreement with Ogundele and Famuyiwa (1998) who confirmed that one of the reasons for increase in the abuse of drug among youth is the advertisement of drugs that makes such drugs as cigarettes and alcohol appear very attractive as well as associating them with middle and upper class living to which most people especially youngsters aspire. Pandina and Johnson (2000) reported that advertisement of drugs arouses the interest and drug users, educate the masses on where drugs can be purchased and also bring into awareness of user the existence and the use of such drugs.

RESEARCH QUESTION 4: Will the desire to experiment with drugs be a determinant of drug abuse among colleges of education students in south-west Nigeria?

Table 4: Desire to experiment with drugs

Variable	SA	A	D	SD	X ² 0.05	X ² C	df	total
Items on desire to experiment with drugs	130 (27.3%)	133 (27.9%)	100 (21%)	113 (23.7%)	12.59	151.49	6	476 100%

Key-

X²0.05 (Critical value) = 12.59

X²C (Calculated value) = 151.49

N (Number of subjects) = 476

Df (Degree of freedom) = 6

Table 4 above showed that 130 (27.3%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the desire to experiment with drugs influences students' abuse of drugs. 133 (27.9%) agreed to the above response. 100(21%) of the respondents disagreed while 113 (23.7%) strongly disagreed to this. The calculated value of 151.49 is greater than the critical value of 12.59 at degree of freedom of 6. Therefore the null hypothesis which stated that the desire to experiment with drugs will not significantly determine the abuse of drugs among students of colleges of Education in South – West Nigeria was rejected. Reason being that, most students are curious to find out the taste of drugs through consumption. This finding agreed with Odejide (1998) who concluded in his finding that first pleasurable experience of drug is developed from the natural instinct of curiosity in man which leads young adolescents into the abuse of drugs.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this study have the following implications on the College of Education students in South–West Nigeria:

1. Fear grows among teachers and school administrators about the unknown members of drug-exposed students who might enter their classroom exhibiting sudden episode of violence as well as other wide range behaviours, possible cognitive damage and developmental delays from damage incurred in user due to the home environment.
2. Students who abuse drugs find it difficult to focus on tasks that require mental effort which generally lead to poor performance on schoolwork.
3. When students' educational performance goes down, their self-esteem suffers. This can cause a cycle of even lower academic performance and lower self- esteem that often drives students toward further drug use.
4. Students who abuse drugs are prone to absenteeism from school and other co-curricular activities. However, they have increase potential for dropping out of school abandoning their academic programmes and becoming nuisance in the society.

CONCLUSION

The impact of drug abuse on Nigerian youths has been a stigma of a morally bankrupt, decadent and wasted generation that must be revitalized and collectively salvaged together in order to prevent the total degeneration and loss of our societal values and ideals. Drug abuse by the teaming Nigerian youths is one of the brains behind our rotten society. Hence we cannot sit on the fence and criminally pretend on the menace of drug abuse that has eaten very deep into the fabrics of our society. The various consequences of drug abuse or addiction are so devastating and shameful to the extent that both the national and international organizations all over the world are also worried

about the spread of this scourge among the Nigerian youths which requires urgent attention. It is obvious that parental influence in the areas of life styles, ignorance and foolhardiness by parents had gotten much influence on youths' attitudes to drug use and abuse. Peer influence viz-a-viz, advertisement is another predominant determinant of drug abuse among youths.

Youths, especially college students perceive drug abusers whom they view on television screens and internet, as models and do emulate their life styles. It is hence, the belief of this researcher in accordance with the findings herein that these variables; parental influence, advertisement, as well as desire to experiment with drugs are responsible for drug abuse syndrome among colleges of Education Students in South-West Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are offered:-

1. Parents should sincerely re-orientate their children on the adverse effects of drug abuse on their health, society and human dignity since charity they say begins at home as well as being good model to their wards.
2. The Ministry of Education must as a matter of urgency add to their curricula-Drug Education as a course of study at all levels of Education in the country
3. The National Orientation Agency (NOA) should be involved in educating the masses on drug and its use through organize lecturers, rallies seminars and film shows for the Nigerian youths in the adverse effects of drug abuse.
4. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) must intensify their anti-drug campaigns in order to have a drug- free society with a special focus on the Nigerian Youths
5. All levels of government in Nigeria must interfere very fast in educating the Nigerian public about the spreading scourge of drug abuse among our youths through awareness programmes for the Nigerian youths in order to safeguard their career in life.

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