

**INFLUENCE OF DRUG ABUSE ON STUDENTS RETENTION AND
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN JUNIOR SECONDARY
SCHOOLS IN OVIA NORTH EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

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CERTIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty, the giver of life, wisdom and grace for seeing me throughout this project.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the influence of drug abuse on students retention and academic performance in junior secondary schools in Ovia north east Local Government Area.

The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consists of 6,443 students in all public secondary school in Oredo Local Government of Edo State. The sample for this study consist of one hundred and twenty nine (100) junior secondary school students purposively drawn from 3 secondary schools in Oredo Local Government of Edo State. Research question one and two were answered while two sample independent t- test was used to test hypotheses one and Fisherz's test staisyics was used to test hypothesis two at 0.05 level of significance.

The findings showed that: parental involvement in public junior secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area is high, students academic performance in Ovia North East Local Government Area is high., there is a significant relationship between Parental Involvement and Academic Performance in Public Junior Secondary Schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area. Based on the findings, it was recommended that secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area should increase communication opportunities between schools and homes through introducing various opportunities and modalities that are imperative for involving all parents and care givers in the schooling process of their children.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

A drug is a chemical substance that is consumed or used externally to cause an effect in the body. Drugs are mostly derived from plants, animals, or natural resources and it can be in any form including solid and liquid. A drug refers to a substance that could bring about a change in the biological function of a human being through its chemical actions (Dankano) and Garba, 2020). It is also considered as a substance that modifies perceptions, cognition, mood, behavior and general body functions. The misuse of drugs is considered one of the leading causes of preventable death; illness and injury as it impedes the peace of the world.

Drug abuse results from taking these substances inappropriately or without a medical expert's prescription. Drug use refers to the use of any psychoactive substances or drugs, which include licit and illicit drugs, other than which are medically indicated (WHO, 2012). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), it refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol (WHO, 2017). Drug abuse,

according to Ejodamena and Oginib (2021) is the wrong use or inappropriate use of chemical substances that are capable of changing functions of cells in the body.

Educational institutions the world over seem to be threatened by the global phenomenon of drug use; abuse and the abuse of other substances. Whereas their aim is to transmit knowledge beliefs, values, norms, they seem to be over loaded by the monster of drug and substance abuse (Mclean and Ellrod, 2012). The world over the practice is affecting school systems through the commonly abused drugs being cocaine, Indian hemp (marijuana); Kuber; cigarettes, codeine and petrol sniffing. Ajayi and Ekundayo (2014) posited that drug abuse has been identified as a serious constraint to effective teaching; administration of schools and learning process in the Nigerian educational system. According to Abianwu (2005 cannabis is by far the most commonly used illicit drug with usage of 4% of the world population compared to 1% for all other drugs combined. Oshodi, Aina and Onajole (2010) also explained that marijuana is the commonly used substance followed by tobacco and maintained that Nigeria is one of the

leading countries with big numbers of users of cannabis and other drugs; with about 5 to 10% using alcohol, cannabis, and other drugs.

As a consequence of the prevalence of drug abuse in society, Oni (2021) affirmed that secondary schools which were renowned places where imparting of knowledge and moral is supposed to be carried is becoming a challenge. The researcher observed that in our present day secondary schools, students are seen to abuse drugs like tobacco, alcohol, tramadol, cough syrup, and other caffeinated substances such as Nescafe to reduce pain, anxiety and tension.

Consequently, drug or substance abuse could cause disorder characterized by the use of behaviour-altering substance in a maladaptive pattern resulting in significant impairment or distress. These consequences result to failure to fulfill social or occupational obligations or recurrent use in situations in which it is physically dangerous to do so; or which end in legal problems or behaviour modification. In the context of this research therefore, drug abuse is considered as taking overdose of a specific drug or substance; or indiscriminate consumption of such substances capable of

upsetting the biological functioning, physiological behaviour and the academic performance of individuals (students) consuming them

Academic performance basically connotes a student's attainment in a learning situation. Everyone wants to excel in one way or the other and this could be directed towards academic, occupation and social achievement. According to Omorogieva (2016), academic performance means the level of degree of statement; a student may perform poorly or excellently according to his ability, potential and interest. Academic performance is the outcome of education, the extent to which a student, teacher, or institution has achieved their educational goals. It could be high, average, good, poor or low.

Students' class attendance is another factor that drug abuse by students could impact negatively. Most of the students who are into abusing drug are found of missing classes in the school. It is the act that students' academic performance among drug users is severally impaired along with their level of responsibility such as skipping classes which clearly speaks to the notion that drug use is rampant among students in schools. Obviously,

successful schooling begins by engaging students and making sure they come to school regularly

Calatano and Miler (2021) opined young people who persistently abuse substances often experience an array of problems, including academic difficulties, health-related problems, poor peer relationships and involvement with the juvenile justice system. Additionally such adolescents usually show low level of willingness to study hard. Research shows that there is a definite link between teen substance abuse and how well you do in school. Teens who abuse drugs have lower grades, a higher rate of absence from school and other activities, and an increased potential for dropping out of school

Mc Crystal, Higgins and Percy (2017) confirmed that for many students in secondary school, drug abuse has now become a part of their lives and perhaps may have now contributed to their academic failure. What could be evident in school's where students abuse drugs is the student's lack of academic concentration and the falling academic standards in schools. At the center of the habit of drug abuse is the inconveniences school administrators are faced with such as breaking the rules by students and

lawlessness and anti-social behavior. (Nwakwo, Abanobi and Amadi 2018). Drug and substance abuse among secondary school students has been linked to, intolerance, violence, insecurity, and antisocial behavior in schools that pose difficulties in management of schools. It has also been linked to students' poor academic performance; defiance to school rules and regulations and poor student academic performance in secondary schools in the Nigerian states. Hence, this study is directed to examine the influence of drug use and abuse on student's retention and academic performance in junior secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

Statement of the Problem

Today, drug abuse is one of the most vexing and pervasive problems that almost all countries including Nigeria; are grappling with. Drug abuse is a global health and social problem; its consequences on the students seem to be disastrous and devastating especially the negative effects in schools and the communities which may have been aggravated by the rapid social and technology changes which have had a corrupting influence on the youth in schools. Drug misuse (abuse) is a real threat to the youth; parents; schools

and the economies of the world countries. It has also translated to an impediment in as far as the management of secondary schools is concerned. The researcher observed during her teaching practice that drug abuse among secondary school students is one of the major problems influencing their actions both in school (performance in their academics) and out of school. It may also be unconnected with the seemingly increasing crime rate among students. It seems to have impacted negatively on the academic, social, psychological, economical and physiological development among the abusers. It has therefore become a matter of grave concern to educational stakeholders, medical practitioners, sociologists, religious leaders, counselors and parents to all nook and crannies of Nigerian society. For instance, youths are seen roaming the streets with mental problems, dropping out of schools, wallowing in hospital wards, convicted and incarcerated. The menace of drug abuse has eaten deep into the fabrics of our society and as a scourge of moral degradation and societal instability, the efforts by the Government, corporate organizations and the public to ameliorate the menace seem not to have matched the level of the scourge

especially as it concerns students in the secondary school level. This gives credence to this research.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. To what extent does drug abuse influence secondary school students' academic performance?
2. To what extent does drug abuse influence secondary school students' retention?
3. To what extent does drug abuse influence dropout rate among secondary school students'?
4. Is there a difference in the academic performance of students before and after they engaged in drug abuse?
5. Is there a difference in the academic performance of students who abuses drugs based on gender?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of study is to examine the influence of drug use and abuse on student's retention and academic performance in junior secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. Specifically, the study seeks to examine:

1. the extent drug abuse influence secondary school student's school attendance

2. the extent drug abuse influence secondary school student's willingness to learn
3. the extent drug abuse influence dropout rate among secondary school student's?
4. If there is a significant difference in the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse
5. If there is a difference in the academic performance of students who abuses drugs based on gender?

Hypotheses

Research questions one to three were answered while research question four and five were hypothesized.

1. There is no significant difference in the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse
2. There is no significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender

Significance of the Study

The importance of carrying out this research is to increase the depth of knowledge on causes, effects and control of drug abuse so as to give more understanding of drug abuse to Parents, Teachers, Counselors and school administrators to reduce drug abuse among secondary school students.

The findings from this study also will encourage the Government of Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State, to establish drug rehabilitation centers with the help of the Ministry of Health prevent drug abuse.

Student has always been the hope of the future development in the society. The findings from this study will thus have a far reaching impact on students within and outside the schools as data generated for the study will also serve as a source of information and hence become useful to other researchers, Government, non-governmental organization and civil society group to curb the menace of drug abuse as it has a devastating effects on the developmental plan of the Nation and the society as whole.

The findings are expected to help the Ministry of Education officials in understanding the causes of drug abuse amongst secondary school students hence help them develop intervention strategies. To Ministry of Education will also benefit it that will enable the education ministry of education and other educational department to include the drug abuse in the review of the syllabus of the country.

The findings will add to the body of knowledge in the area of drug abuse in secondary schools that may be utilized by other researchers.

The results of the study will enlighten parents to always counsel their children and wards on the need to embrace sound ethical codes and good behaviours. They will also see the need to care, come closer and show love to their children.

The result of findings will enable the curriculum planners in their review to integrate drug education into subject like Social Studies curriculum of all levels of education as this will help to control the phenomenon of student's drug abuse in our schools

Finding from this study will educate students to show abstinence from drugs, through seminars and educative talks on drugs. This will lead to arouse students interest in more rewarding activities and enterprise; make them to completely throw overboard several misconduct that impinge on their good image in school. Teachers and school administrators will benefit from the result of the study by devising appropriate measures, and skills in handling the issue of moral behavior of the students and their quest for academic excellence.

The study will be of immense benefit to the nation as it could lead to the turnout of students who are morally sound and upright, and whose thinking has been moderated by more rewarding conducts and goals.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study is to examine the influence of drug use and abuse on student's retention and academic performance in junior secondary schools. The study will be delimited to students in public Senior Secondary Schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. thus, private secondary schools will not be involved in the study.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are operationally defined as used in the study

Drug: Is an illegal substance that some people take, smoke, inject e.t.c for the physical and mental effects it has.

Drug Abuse: A drug is said to be abused when its use is not pharmacological or physically necessary it can also be used to describe a situation whereby the dosage of a given drug is exceeded by the user.

Academic Performance: Is the outcome of education - the extent to which a student, teacher or Institution has achieved their educational goals

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will review several literatures relating to the topic. The review will be conducted under the following sub-headings:

- Concept of Drug, Use and Abuse
- Causes of Drug Abuse among Students
- Concept of Academic Performance
- Drug abuse and Students Retention
- Drug Abuse and Students Academic Performance
- Drug Abuse and Students Drop Out
- Drug Abuse and Students Willingness to Learn
- Summary of Reviewed Literature

Concept of Drug, Use and Abuse

A drug is a chemical substance that is consumed or used externally to cause an effect in the body. This effect could have a positive or negative impact on the body system. Drugs are mostly derived from plants, animals, or natural resources and it can be in any form including solid and liquid. Drugs can also be synthesized. Drugs are commonly used by both young and old in any society. However, drugs are not just useful for human beings alone, but are also useful to animals for good and healthy living. Human

beings administer drugs to their pets when they discovered that they are sick. Drug is an effective substance that can be used to cure sickness and to make life healthy. It is pertinent to note that drugs are used for beneficent therapeutic purposes, and is effective for good health; but abused by young people most especially the students. They use it illegally and unlawfully, thus it becomes harmful to their bodies (Adeniyi 2020). Drug is any substance, which is used for treatment or prevention of a disease in man and animals. Drug alters the body functions either positively or otherwise depending on the body composition of the user, the type of drug used, the amount used and whether used singly or with other drugs at the same time. Drug abuse is a major public health problem all over the world (Fawa, 2013)

Drug abuse is the wrong use of drugs for purposes other than medical reasons, thus affecting the individual in a negative way socially, cognitively or physically. Social effects may be reflected in an individual's enhanced tendency to engage in conflicts with friends, teachers, and school authorities. Substance use refers to the use of any psychoactive substances or drugs, which include licit and illicit drugs, other than which are medically indicated (WHO, 2012). According to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (WHO, 2017). The World Health Organization WHO also defined drug abuse as a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to the society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Drug abuse refers to the use of any drug prohibited by law, regardless of whether it was actually harmful or not. This meant that any use of marijuana for example, even if it occurred only once in a while, would constitute abuse, while the same level of alcohol consumption would not. In view of the ambiguity of the term abuse, the United States National Commission Drug abuse stated in 2019 that “it has no functional ability and has become no more than a code word drug presently considered wrong and illegal (Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia 2019).

It is now a major Public Health challenge all over the world. Complications of substance abuse by young people are grave including: increased odds of engaging in risky sexual behaviour, personality disorders, sexual violence, criminal tendencies and drug dependence among others (Ajibola, Ayodele, Olumide and Ayotunde 2018). drug abuse is considered

as taking overdose of a specific drug or substance; or indiscriminate consumption of such substances capable of upsetting the biological functioning and physiological behaviour of individuals consuming them.

Today drug abuse or drug addiction is one of the most vexing and pervasive problems that almost all countries including Nigeria; are grappling with in as far as administration and management of schools is concerned. The consequences on the youth are disastrous and devastating especially the negative effects in schools and the communities. This is has been aggravated by the rapid social and technology changes which have had a corrupting influence on the youth in schools. The monster is a real threat to the youth; parents; schools and the economies of the world countries that could rely on the valuable youth potential that is being robbed by drugs (Nodding, 2010). It has also translated to an impediment in as far as the management of schools is concerned. drug abuse is a global health and social problem. It is one of the major problems affecting the youth both in school and out of school. It seems to have impacted negatively on the academic, social, psychological, economical and physiological development among the abusers (West and Graham; 2015). Therefore it has become a matter of

grave concern to educational stakeholders, medical practitioners, sociologists, religious leaders, counselors and parents thus needing urgent attention

Drug abuse is linked to the rising crime rate, HIV/AIDS prevalence, school unrest, family dysfunction, poverty and other malaise in the country. The consequences of drug abuse pose a great concern because the chief culprits and victims are the youths who are the future leaders of this nations. Drug abuse as a matter of fact is of grave concern to educational stakeholders, medical practitioners, sociologists, religious leaders, counselors and parents. It is a national and international sensitive challenge that needs urgent attention due to the alarming rate of involvement of the youth. (Oketch, 2008). A drug refers to a substance that could bring a change in the biological function through its chemical actions. (Okove, 2019). It is also considered as a substance that modifies perceptions, cognition, mood, behavior and general body functions (Balogun, 2006). They thus, be considered as chemical modifiers of the living tissues that could bring about physiological and behavioural changes (Nnachi, 2007).

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2009) reported that risk of exposure to substance abuse has become one of the factors that influence the development of the burden of disease. In the United States the prevalence of alcohol use by university students was over 80%, while one-third of this population used marijuana (World Journal of Medical Sciences, 2010). Almost 50% of high school seniors have abused a drug of some kind. By 8th grade 15% of kids have used marijuana. 43% of high school seniors have used marijuana. 8.6% of 12th graders used hallucinogens. Over 60% of teens report that drugs of some kind are kept, sold, and used at their school. One in every 9 high school seniors has tried synthetic marijuana (also known as “Spice” or “K2”). Over 5% of 12th graders have used cocaine and over 2% have used crack. By 8th grade 15.5% of kids have smoked cigarettes. Almost 7% of high school seniors smoke cigarettes every day. Every day in the US almost 3,900 kids under the age of 18 years old tried their first cigarette (Schulenberg 2009). Levels of illicit drugs use among young people in the UK are the highest in the European Union (Hibbell, 2014). The rates show that the youth and students aged 16 and above who abuse drugs is well over 41 per cent for boys and 35 per cent for girls. National surveys

conducted among school pupils aged 11 to 15 in England found that the prevalence of taking drugs was stable between 2001 and 2013. As a consequence Schools were finding it hard to manage the children (Boreham and Blenkinsop, 2014).

Nigeria is one of the leading countries with big numbers of users of cannabis and other drugs; with about 5 to 10% using alcohol, cannabis, and other drugs. In 2008, 2000 users of cannabis in Sokoto were prosecuted and imprisoned. As a consequence of the prevalence of drug abuse in society the schools are longer places where the imparting of morals is a challenge. The students abuse drugs like tobacco, alcohol, tramadol, cough syrup, and other caffeinated substances such as Nescafe to reduce pain, anxiety and tension. Some of the reasons for their use are; parental background, peer group influence, isolation and loneliness. Other reasons are elevation of mood, wakefulness, increased confidence and feeling of euphoria (Linhadt ;2001).

Causes of Drug Abuse among Students

The causes of drug abuse among students may be sociological, psychological, out of inquisitiveness, boredom, to ease fear, develop sexual and physical pleasures, or as a result of family background among other

things (Ngesu, 2018). The sequence of usage ranges from tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and other higher substances. Undergraduate students are gradually engaging in prescribed drugs, particularly narcotics which are given to relieve severe pain and stimulant medications, which treat conditions like attention deficit disorder and narcolepsy (Turner in Dankano & Garba, 2020). A long-lasting effect in learning abilities of the user is common for those students who start using drugs at a younger age

Odejide (2014) observed that the reasons advanced by the students for taking drug are: to feel on top like adults, to feel good, to get excited, to be like friends and to be like stars. The abuse of these drugs which leads to addiction among these students gradually progresses to affect their academic performance and cause a host of evil happenings on the campus and in our society, such as fighting and hooliganism. In fact, some students indulge in exam-malpractices while others breakdown during examinations leading to failure and eventual drop-out, some become rude and arrogant to lecturers and parents, occasionally causing riots and chaos on the campuses while some grow up to become criminals in the society leading them into prison-yards.

According to NACADA (2018) there is a strong link between alcohol/drug abuse by young people and the break-down in family values. In the indigenous society, drunkenness was frowned upon. In today's setting, binge drinking is becoming an acceptable pastime with parents freeing the children from restrictions that once governed alcohol consumption. According to the same report, children as young as 10 are not only consuming alcohol, but are suffering the attendant consequences. Stories of children barely in their teens undergoing rehabilitation due to alcohol problems are a cause of concern (NACADA, 2008). The problems certainly reflect a bigger problem and they are a direct product of how children are socialized in relation to alcohol and drug use stability of family relationships, environment and expectations are powerful forces in helping people, especially children and young adults, manage their lives. Strong family relationships are a source of support for the young members of the family, and may prevent children from engaging in drug abuse. Lack of household stability, income or employment for a parent may increase stress on the family and heighten its vulnerability, pushing marginal individuals to find "solutions" or solace in alcohol or drugs. Prevention of drug problems

among the youth should employ knowledge about factors likely to influence young peoples' behavior. Family factors that may lead to or intensify drug use are thought to include prolonged or traumatic parental absence, harsh discipline, and failure to communicate on an emotional level, the influence of disturbed family members and parental use of drugs. These will provide a negative role model for children (WHO 1993).

Commonly Abused Drugs

According to World Health Organization (WHO 2002) the drugs commonly abused include cannabis sativa, (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, tobacco, alcohol etc. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of problems in Nigerian society and in international community. Alcohol belongs to the category of psychoactive drugs that depress and at the same time stimulate the functions of the central nervous system and the issue of alcohol use and abuse among secondary school has been a great concern to all and sundry. The abuse of alcohol seems to make it addictive and the partakers are referred to as all who lies. It involves drinking to an extent which exceeds the norms of the society and which adversely affects the drinker's health, relationship with

others and economic functioning. In other words, the victim finds himself drinking when he intends not to drink or drinking more than planned.

Stimulants

According to Kalikwu (2023), stimulants are drugs that act on the central nervous system to increase neural activity in the brain. They include amphetamines, cocaine, caffeine and nicotine. Caffeine is an alkaloid of the xanthenes group, chemically very similar to purine (Rodgers, 2000). After an intake of coffee or tea more intellectual effort is possible. However, the ability to comprehend and assimilate that which has been learned diminishes. That is why when typists drink coffee they work quicker but make more mistakes. The mental agility and dynamics achieved are followed by a sensation of tiredness and dejection some hours later, which induces the person to take another dose. This is due to the fact that the stimulus of caffeine on the nervous system is excitant and superfluous. According to Kalikwu caffeine increases heart contractions and slightly increases blood pressure. Continuous doses causes irritability of the coronary nerves, which causes tachycardia and alterations of the heart-beat (arrhythmia). By

increasing the level of adrenaline in the blood, caffeine predisposes the body to heart attacks, bladder and colon cancer.

Hallucinogens

These are drugs that change the perception of things from positive to negative. One may see, hear and feel things that are not there. Users move to a world of their own and talk to themselves. A common Hallucinogen is Lysergic Diethyl Amide (LSD). This is one of the most potent perception-altering chemicals. It is mainly ingested by placing a small square paper containing the drug on the tongue. Another common hallucinogen is marijuana, also called cannabis sativa. Street names include weed, grass, pot, dope and marigold. According to Akinade (2021), marijuana makes its users intoxicated, disoriented, euphoric, relaxed and to release inhibitions. Some users claim that its use can act as a depressant but at high level, the drug may induce sensory distortions of vision, hearing or body balance. The effects of sensory distractions are sometimes caused by curious experimentation with drugs among young people wanting to experience something more beautiful and intense than ordinary

Concept of Academic Performance

Academic performance in this context simply means the scores students have obtained in either examination or test which has led to their performance. Dangana (2019) defines academic achievement as student's success in meeting short or long term goals in education in the big picture according to the authors, academic achievement means completing high school or earning a college degree. Lassiter (2015) looks at students' academic achievement as referring to a students' strong performance in a given academic area. A student who earns good grades or awards in science has achieved in the academic field of science. He further stated that education associations and schools monitor the overall level of student academic achievement to decide what, if any challenges, need to be made in the educational system.

Academic achievement is frequently defined in terms of examination performance. It is an indication of what the students have learned or what skills the students have mastered. This is usually measured through assessments like standardized tests, performance assessments and portfolio assessments. The most well-known indicator of measuring academic

performance is grades which reflect the student's "score" for their subjects and overall tenure. Success is measured by academic performance in most educational institutions. In this case, how well a student meets standards set out by an institution itself or an external examination body either set up by the government or an independent outfit signifies success or good performance.

The issue of unstable academic performance of students in Nigeria has been of much concern to the government, parents, teachers and even student themselves. The quality of education not only depends on the teachers as reflected in the performance of their duties, but also in the effective coordination of the school environment. According to Ajewole and Okebukola (2010), a number of factors are said to have contributed to the students' poor academic achievement in school.

Drug Abuse and Students Retention

Retention of students refers to their ability to continue and finish a program, whether through self-motivation, educational interventions, or counseling. The majority of youngsters in Africa are said to be enrolled in school but leave sooner than expected. Deborah (2014) claims that high

school retention helped students prepare for their college academics and helped the institution financially from their tuition. Furger (2008) connects student retention to the achievement of education. Over a million children drop out of school each year in California without receiving a high school diploma, which is an alarming rate of student dropout

According to Ndege (2010), student retention was a gauge of a school's internal effectiveness. Gituriandu (2010) noted the issue of students quitting school before completing a program was a frequent occurrence in the nation. One of the reasons was socio-economic challenge that leads to child labor employment like looking after domestic animals. They drop out of school, disappointed with their lack of capacity to change their future. Therefore, this study scrutinized the impact of urbanization on students' retention in primary and secondary schools in Kakamega municipality.

Emily (2022) study was to investigate the impact of drug abuse on students' retention in primary and secondary schools in Kakamega Municipality. This study was justified by the fact that Kakamega Municipality growth has largely been based on expansion of educational institutions of higher studies, and the inception of the devolved structures in

the counties. The target population for the study was 99,987 this population was comprising of municipality residents, primary school pupils, secondary school students, Education officers, principals, urban administrator and parents from low, middle and high residential parts of the municipality. The sample size for the study was 172 and it was calculated using the formula proposed by Fisher, Laing and Stoeckel (1998). Data collection instruments included; questionnaires, interview guides and focus group discussion. A pilot study was carried out in three residential areas in Bungoma municipality in order to test the validity of the instruments. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and statistics package for social sciences (SPSS) version (20). The study established that drug abuse leads to children dropping out of school as confirmed by 46% response which was evident from police cases of drop out due to alcohol and drug abuse by students. This is confirmed by low class respondents of whom majority earn between 10,000 -30,000 (42%) and below 10,000 (26%) and as result there is low retention in education by their children at (6%).

Drug Abuse and Students Academic Performance

Drug abuse has become a global problem affecting everyone. Addiction leads many young people into downhill of hopelessness that in some cases ends fatal. They range from teenage bliss users, to hard core heroin and cocaine addicts. Drug abuse is responsible for lost gross, destruction of property, bad health and broken homes. It is a dilemma which affects all parents, teachers, government officials, workers and the entire society (Nacada, 2015). The alarming evidence in the prevalence of drug abuse, the effects and consequences of substance abuse among students has called for concern and challenge to all helping professions to mount strategies of equipping youths with skills of living devoid of substance abuse. In Kwara State today, the consequences of substance use are diverse, including acute and chronic health, social as well as psychological problem. There is disruption of interpersonal relationships particularly within the family, marginalization, criminal behaviour, school failure, vocational problems and failure to achieve normal adolescent milestones, yet these adolescents are expected to be the leaders of the country in the future when they do not even have any focus for the future.

Good academic performance calls for a healthy mind and body. It is important therefore that the brain be in good working condition all the time. Drugs especially addictive ones affect the brain and nervous system as a whole. Drugs make the dopamine system to be inhibited. Dopamine leads to reduced attention, alertness and learning, Razmy, Lang and Shapiro, (2004). permanent effect in learning abilities of the user is common for those who start using drugs at adolescent stage. Use of drugs causes some areas of the brain not to develop properly leading to learning disabilities. Continued use of drugs leads to loss of memory and judgment. Drinkers remember 10% less of what they have studied than the others. According to, Holister (1971) Bhang interferes with learning by impairing thinking, reading, and comprehension, verbal and Mathematic skills. It also leads to shrinking of the brain and permanent loss of information and knowledge (in most regions in Kenya where there in high use of bhang very poor academic performance is evident),

NACADA (2003). Drugs lead to failure to do assignments due to laziness, low productivity, and inability to work effectively which lower student academic performance. Many drug users are forgetful and can hardly

concentrate; it can also lead to loss of short term memory. When drug users take exams their performance is average or below average because they do not remember what they have learned when they were drunk. According to, Wechsler (1995) drug use contributes to students missing class, failing in test and dropping out of school due to poor grades. Drug use may impair memory by slowing down the coordination of information and may reduce student's ability to remember information that was learned prior to using drugs. A study carried out by, Oteyo and Kariuki (2009) indicate gross impairment and decline in academic performance as a result of drug use. Drugs reduce number of hours spend studying ,Wechsler (2015) was of the opinion that poor academic performance among secondary school students has several indicators such as students failing in test , being absent in class ,dropping out of school and poor grades . Oteyo and Kariuki (2019) reported that prevalence of drug use has caused the concern that the student may not reach full potential and may use drug later in life .Students who use drugs are likely to perform poorly.

The Nigerian National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has stated that substance abuse is a major problem in schools, colleges and

universities in Nigeria (NDLEA, 2013). Many of these students' behaviors are heavily tied to the peer culture, as students learn from and imitate the peers they like and admire. Wanting to be attractive to others becomes very important in adolescence, and this factor is significant in the development of eating disorders, alcohol consumption, tobacco and drug use, tanning, not practicing safe sex, and vulnerability to injury, among other behaviour. These adolescent who get involved in such risky behaviour often have high levels of conflict with their parents and poor self control, suggesting that they engage in such behaviour to manage a stressful life. Adolescents who abused substances typically do more poorly in acadmic. Parents and peers influence adolescent drinking by influencing attitude about alcohol and by acting as role models (Taylor, 2013).On the other hand, parental deprivation due to deaths, divorces, separation or discord has also been strongly associated with drug abuse

Dankano (2017) examined the effects of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students in Bali Local Government Area of Taraba State. The study had the following objectives: to examine the effect of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students and to

identify ways of addressing problems of drug abuse. Differential Association theory was used as the theoretical framework for this study. Available data shows that drug abuse among secondary school students has led to an increase in the poor performance of students in examination and consequent dropout rate from school due to retarded memory. Conclusively, it is clear that there is a positive link between drug abuse and academic performance of secondary school students. Bashar (2019) study seeks to examine the influence of drug Abuse on students' academic performance in senior secondary schools in Sokoto south local government. Specifically, the study sought to establish the effects of the drugs as a contributing factor to poor performance by students in Sokoto south, secondary schools. Substance use among senior secondary school students predicts substance related problems in later life. The target population was 5259 respondents consisting of 10 secondary schools. The sample size was 391 respondents, made up of 3 secondary schools. The data was collected by use of questionnaires. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics after data cleaning and coding. Quantitative data was analyzed using frequency and percentages. Results of data analysis were presented using frequency distribution tables. The study

established that more students were able to access drugs and more are at risk of being influenced to start using drugs

Muritali (2015) investigated the impact of substance abuse on adolescent on academic performance in colleges of education in Kwara State.. The design used for the study was the survey. A sample of 150 adolescent students was randomly selected from selected departments in three colleges of education in the State. A validated instrument, Drug Habit Inventory (DHI, Fayombo, 1998) was used to collect relevant data and objective tests on Educational and General Studies were also used to test academic performance of these students. The data collected was analyzed using a t-test to analyse the hypotheses of differences. The findings show that there is significant difference between the academic performance and students who abuse drugs and those who do not and there is significant gender difference among adolescent substance abusers on the basis of academic performance.

Adewale (2022) examines the effect of drug abuse on academic performance of secondary school students in Nigeria. However, drug abuse is rampant among the teenagers because of their ignorance they do not

understand the effect and repercussion of drug addicts. students lure to abuse the following drugs such Alcohol, cocaine, Nicotine and Phencyclidine e.t.c but all these drugs have negative effect in the body. For instance, many students find it cumbersome to read and even it kills their moral of reading culture. Consequence, after they have taken the drugs many students behave abnormally while other fall sick bases on their body system even it affects their ability of reasoning all these problems contributed to their reading culture and many students failed honorably in public examination such WAEC, NECO and other external examinations yearly in Nigeria.

Drug Abuse and Students Drop Out

Dropout tendencies among students at secondary school level are a major challenge to education stake holders in the 21st century. Education is the most potent weapon to fight illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and under-development of any individual or society. Education helps in building the capacity of an individual to acquire appropriate information, skills and competencies for personal survival, development and national transformation. It is by this understanding that governments all over the world are trying to ensure that their citizens are provided educational

opportunities irrespective of gender, age or disabilities. School dropout is a social issue plaguing the educational system and the society at large. School dropout is an untimely exit from school resulting to inability of such a child to acquire relevant skills, attitude, techniques and knowledge expected from him/her. This research aims at investigating how social variables like substance abuse, family type and teacher/students relationship can influence students' dropout tendencies. Obikwelu (2008) described dropout tendency among students as a strong desire born in their heart to leave the school system before normal graduation period. It is a kind of drive that pulls students out of their academic pursuit before normal graduation period or end of their academic programme. Many students who are victims of this circumstance end up putting their hands into many dirty deals like forgery of certificates and other vices to see if they can succeed in life

Obot, Ibagam, Ojiji, and Wai (2001) in their study using 29 out of school adolescents in Jos, Nigeria found out that 38.7% of the respondents were already long time alcohol addicts. However, McCaffrey et al. (2010) carried out a study on marijuana use and high school dropout using a descriptive research design. They found out that there were some other

factors like peer and family social influence, attachment to conventional institutions and emotional distress that equally influenced dropout tendencies among the students. Valkov (2018) carried out a research on “school dropout and substance use: consequence or predictor?” He found out that through literature many researchers believed that substance abuse is a consequence of dropout challenges, some others noted that substance abuse predicted drop out tendencies while a third group believed that substance abuse and dropout tendencies are not causal but are influenced by a third variable According to these researchers dropout tendencies among students is a multi-variable predictor problem. This also informed the researchers’ decision to investigate other variables like family type.

Njoku (2022) investigated social variables and dropout tendencies among secondary school students in Ikom education zone, Cross River State, Nigeria. The social variables considered were substance abuse, family type and teacher/students relationship. Out of population of 7228 students, sample of 506 students were randomly selected for the study. A survey design was adopted. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaires titled ‘Social Variables and Dropout Tendencies

Questionnaire'. Three hypotheses were formulated and tested at .05 level of significant. The statistical tools used are Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Independent t-test. The results showed that there was significant relationship between (i) substance abuse and dropout tendencies. (ii) family type and dropout tendencies (iii) teacher/student relationship and dropout tendencies. The results were discussed and the researchers recommended that: (i) students be monitored and counseled against substance abuse both at home and in school. (ii) parents should for the sake of their children stay together and train them. (iii) teachers should create conducive and favourable environment for the students to learn.

Drug Abuse and Students Willingness to Learn

Drug abuse is a global problem that poses a great danger to the lives of individuals, society, political and security in many countries (United Nations, 2008). The use of illicit drugs has increased throughout the world and the world trend is the increasing availability of many kinds of drugs among ever widening spectrum of consumers. Of major concern is that children seem to be targeted as the new market for the drug industry globally (United Nations, 2008)

Studies by Oteyo and Kariuki, (2009), oostulates that drug consumption has led to unrests and widespread destruction of life and property in schools. Kenya was ranked among the top four African Nations notorious for consumption of narcotics by the United Nations (2005). The Kenyan port of Mombasa has been identified in the report as the major transit point for drug trafficking in Africa. Drug abuse leads students to have behavioural problems such as fatigue, stress, anxiety, bullying and even committing murder (Maithya, 2009). Students under the influence of drugs could even beat up their teachers, rape them or kill their colleagues (Kyalo and Mbugua, 2011). In Tigania Sub County, Miraa chewing had formed a counter culture within the school with both teachers and students being habitual chewers of the (Miraa) Khat. This hinders them from improving their academic performance (Wanja, 2009). Declining grades, absenteeism from school and other activities, and increased potential for dropping out of school are problems associated with adolescent substance abuse. A study by Horwood et al., (2010) found that low level of commitment to education and higher truancy rates appear to be related to drug abuse among students. Again drugs abused affect the brain; these results in major decline in the

functions carried out by the brain (Abot, 2005). Drugs affect the students' concentration span, which is drastically reduced and boredom sets in much faster than for non-drug and substance abusers. The students will lose concentration in school work including extra-curriculum activities. Most of the psychoactive drugs affects the decision making process of the students; creative thinking and the development of the necessary life and social skills are stunted. They also interfere with the awareness of an individual's unique potential and interest thus affects their career development (Kikuvi, 2009). Cognitive and behavioural problems experienced by drug using youths may interfere with their academic performance and also present obstacles to learning for their classmate

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Drug users have decreased interest in class work and negative attitude which make them drop out of school before accomplishing their studies, Leadership (2004). 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 (2004). They are unmotivated, apathetic without goals or objectives and without wish to succeed in anything, Jared (2018) study aimed at investigating the effect of drug abuse on the academic performance of students in Masaba North Sub-County. The study employed descriptive survey research design. Target population was 32 secondary schools in Masaba North sub-county. Simple random sampling technique was used to sample 11 secondary schools. Twelve form three students were sampled using class register from each of the 11 schools sampled. Eleven principals and 11 guidance and counseling teachers from each sampled school were used as respondents. A total sample

size of 154 respondents was used. The study used questionnaires and interview schedule to collect primary data. Data collected was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program and presented using descriptive methods such as frequencies, means, standard deviation and percentages and presented as tables and figures. The study concluded that drug and substance abuse among the students led to school drop outs, strained relationship with other students, lack of interest in studying, truancy, low concentration span and healthy problems such as anxiety, headaches, feeling sleepy and confusion leading to declining academic performance.

Summary of Reviewed Literature

Drug abuse has become become a matter of grave concern to educational stakeholders, medical practitioners, sociologists, religious leaders, counselors and parents to all nook and crannies of Nigerian society. Drug abuse is associated with crime maintenance of an orderly and safe school atmosphere conducive to learning. It leads to destruction of school property and classroom disorder. Drug abuse among the students caused dropping out of school, strained relationship with other students, lack of interest in

schooling, low concentration span and declining grades hence abuse of drugs had a negative effect on the academic performance of the students in secondary schools. This study has attempted to investigate the concept of drug use and abuse and its influence on students' academic performance, willingness to learn, drop out as well as students' retention. In this chapter, several literatures were reviewed and most of the literatures reviewed claimed that substance abuse especially among students could be a determinant to their academic performance. However, from the literatures reviewed, none to the best of the researcher's knowledge have been carried out in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo state and this is the gap this study intends to fill.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the methods and procedures that were used in carrying out the study is presented under the following sub-headings.

- Research Design
- Population of the Study
- Sample and Sampling Technique
- Research Instrument
- Validation of Instrument
- Reliability of Instrument
- Method of Data Collection
- Method of Data Analysis

Research Design

The researcher employed the use of survey design in the study. The survey design is one of the most reliable and appropriate methods for collecting data from large population, it is also a type of design that can be used to make selection of relatively large sample of subject from a predetermined population for ease in data collection which serves as the basis for which the researcher makes inference about a wider population.

Population of the Study

The population of this study consists of the twenty- eight (28) public secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. With a total of eleven thousand two hundred and six (11,206) students in Junior and Senior secondary schools (Ministry of Education, students and Teachers Enrolment, 2023).

Sample and sampling Procedure

The sample for this study consists of one hundred (100) students drawn randomly from ten (10) public senior secondary schools. The random sampling techniques was used to select ten schools and were used to select ten teachers from each of the ten school selected, thus, making a sample size of 100 students

Research Instrument

The instrument used for the study is a structured questionnaire titled Drug Abuse and Students Performance Questionnaire (DASPQ). The questionnaire contains two (2) parts. Part One provide information on demographic data of respondent while Part Two contains items to be

responded to by respondents based on the variable of the study. The reliability coefficient was 0.802.

Validity of the Instrument

In order to establish the face and content validity of the instrument, the researcher presented the instrument (questionnaire) to the project supervisor for screening, all corrections were effected before administering the instrument on the respondents.

Reliability of the Instrument

To help determine the reliability of the instrument, it was administered to 10 respondents from the randomly selected school who will not be part of the study. After two weeks, the same instruments were administered to the same respondents. The two sets of result gathered were analyzed to establish the reliability of the instrument.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher personally administered the questionnaire to the selected schools. The researcher explained to the respondents in each school the purpose of the study and how to respond to the items on the

questionnaire. The questionnaire were administered and collected on the spot by the researcher.

Method of Data Analysis

Data obtained from the questionnaire administered was analyzed using percentage, mean statistics and standard deviation. A critical mean of 2.5 will be adopted in line with the rating scale, mean response of 2.5 and above will be regarded as Agreed while responses receiving mean score less than 2.5 will be Disagreed.

CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF
FINDINGS

This chapter deals with data analysis and the discussion of the findings. The results of the analysis are presented according to the order of the research questions that guided the study. The research questions were answered for proper inferences and presented as follows:

Presentation of Results

Table 1: Response according to gender

S/N	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	66	66%
2	Female	34	34%
3	Total	100	100%

Source: Field Work, 2021

From the Table1, responses indicate that majority of the respondents are male.

Table 2: Age Distribution

S/N	Class	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	JSS1	24	24%
2	JSS2	46	46%
3	JSS3	30	30%
	Total	100	100%

From Table 2, it shows the class distribution of the Respondents. It can be seen that majority of the respondents were in JSS 2.

Research Question 1: To what extent does drug abuse influence secondary school students' academic performance?

Table 3: Drug abuse influence secondary school students' academic performance

S/N	Items	N	Score	Mean (X)	(SD)	Remark
1	students who use drugs illegally are most likely to stay away from lessons	100	356	3.56	.499	Agreed
2	Drug abuse is most likely to make students less serious in their academic	100	326	3.26	.630	Agreed
3	Drug abuse has negative effect on the memory and cognitive	100	352	3.52	.541	Agreed
4	Drug abuse tends to give room for poor scores and results due to students inability to keep up with their studies.	100	348	3.48	.577	Agreed
5	Students ability to comprehend what was taught previously becomes low due to drug abuse	100	338	3.38	.528	Agreed

From Table 3, in item 1, it was discovered from the analysis that the respondent students who use drugs illegally are most likely to stay away from lessons with a mean response of 3.56. In item 2, it was also found that the respondents agreed that Drug abuse is most likely to make students less serious in their academic with a mean score of 3.26. Also it was discovered in item 3, that the respondents agreed that Drug abuse has negative effect on the memory and cognitive with a mean response of 3.52. it was also discovered from the analysis in item 4, that the respondents agreed that Drug abuse tends to give room for poor scores and results due to students inability to keep up with their studies. with a mean score of 3.48 and in item 5, respondents also agreed Students ability to comprehend what was taught previously becomes low due to drug abuse with a mean response of 3.38.. Therefore, it can be deduced that drug abuse influence secondary school students' academic performance

Research Question 2: To what extent does drug abuse influence secondary school students' retention?

Table 4: Drug abuse and secondary school students' retention

	ITEMS	N	Scores	Mean (x)	(S.D)	Remark
1	Poor retention of memory among student is caused by drug abuse	100	298	2.98	.816	Agreed
2	Inability of secondary school students to cope with class attendance average can be attributed to drug abuse.	100	260	2.60	.853	Agreed
3	Inability to remember what has been learnt is caused by abuse of drug	100	262	2.62	.749	Agreed
4	A normal academic student in secondary school shows more commitment to studies than a drug addicted student	100	312	3.12	.556	Agreed
5	Irregular class attendant of secondary school students can be attributed to drug abuse.	100	328	3.28	.668	Agreed

From Table 4, it was discovered from the analysis in item 1, that the respondent agreed Low attendance of secondary school students is as a result of drug abuse. with a mean of 2.98. In item 2, it was found that the respondents agreed that Inability of secondary school students to cope with class attendance average can be attributed to drug abuse with a mean of 2.60.

In item 3, it was found that the respondents agreed that Inability to remember what has been learnt is caused by abuse of drug with a mean score of 2,62. In item 4, respondents also agreed that A normal academic student in secondary school shows more commitment to studies than a drug addicted student with a mean response of 3.12. Finally, it was discovered in item 5, that respondents agreed that Drug addicted students sees participation in class as a waste of time when is to work in group with a mean response of 3.28. In conclusion, it can be said that drug abuse influence secondary school students' retention.

Research Question 3: To what extent does drug abuse influence dropout rate among secondary school students?

Table 5: drug abuse and dropout rate among secondary school students

S/N	ITEMS	N	Score	Mean (x)	(S.D)	Remark
1	Drug addicted students sees participation in class as a waste of time when is to work in group	100	352	3.52	.577	Agreed
2	Students who abuse drugs do not complete their schooling	100	274	2.74	.939	Agreed
3	Incidence of school drop out is as a result of drug addiction	100	284	2.84	.735	Agreed

4	Drug abuse causes tension and anxiety which blocks intellectual functioning and may result to low output.	100	300	3.00	.000	Agreed
5	Drug addicted students easily forget what they have been taught	100	312	3.12	.556	Agreed

From Table 5, in item 1, it was discovered from the analysis of the respondents agreed that Drug addicted students sees participation in class as a waste of time when is to work in group with a mean response of 3.52. Also, it was found in item 2, that students agreed that Incidence of school drop out is as a result of drug addiction with a mean response of 2.74. In item 3, it was also found that Drug abuse causes tension and anxiety which blocks intellectual functioning and may result to low output. with a mean response of 2.84. In item 4, it was found that the respondent agreed that Drug addicted students easily forget what they have been taught Finally, in item 5, it was discovered that the respondents Drug addicted students easily forget what they have been taught with a mean response of 3,12. Therefore, it can be said that drug abuse influence dropout rate among secondary school students.

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: There is no significant difference in the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse

Table 6: The t-test analysis showing difference between the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value	Decision
Before drug abuse	37	2.95	.84	98	-1.857	.066	Not Significant
After drug abuse	62	3.22	.61				

P-Value Significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed) (Retain Hypothesis) SD: Standard deviation

DF: Degree of freedom

The test of the hypothesis, as presented in Table 6 reveals mean responses of the difference in the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse Before ru abuse had a mean of 2.95 and after drug abuse had 3.22 while their corresponding standard deviations are 0.84 and 0.61. The t-value of -1.857, at degree of freedom of 98, which shows it was not significant at p-value of .066. Testing at an alpha value of .05, the hypothesis was retained since the p-value is greater than alpha value. Thus, there is no significant difference between the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender

Table 4: Fishers Z- Test Analysis of academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender

Variables (Sex) value	N	r	Zr	Z-cal	Z-
Male	58	0.199	.2027	0	1.96
Female	62	0.033	.0330		

Table 4 above shows the Fishers Z- statistics of significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender. The coefficient (r) values of male and female are 0.199 and 0.033 respectively, testing at an alpha level of 0.05, the calculated Z of 1.96 is less than the critical value of 1.96. With this, the null hypothesis which states that “There is no significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender “ is rejected. This implies that there is no significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender

Discussion of Findings

From the analysis shown, the finding of the study revealed from the Research Question 1 that drug abuse influence secondary school students' academic performance. This is in line with Wechsler (1995) who stated that drug use contributes to students missing class, failing in test and dropping out of school due to poor grades. Drug use may impair memory by slowing down the coordination of information and may reduce student's ability to remember information that was learned prior to using drugs. The finding also agrees with NACADA (2003). Drugs lead to failure to do assignments due to laziness, low productivity, and inability to work effectively which lower student academic performance. Many drug users are forgetful and can hardly concentrate; it can also lead to loss of short term memory. When drug users take exams their performance is average or below average because they do not remember what they have learned when they were drunk

Research question two indicated that drug abuse influence secondary school students' retention. This conforms with Emily (2022) study was to investigate the impact of drug abuse on students' retention in primary and secondary schools in Kakamega Municipality and found that drug abuse leads to children dropping out of school as confirmed by 46% response

which was evident from police cases of drop out due to alcohol and drug abuse by students. Drugs can disrupt a person's ability to think and communicate rationally, or even to recognize reality, sometimes resulting in bizarre or dangerous behavior. Hallucinogens and dissociative drugs which have street names like acid, angel dust, and vitamin K, distort the way a user perceives time, motion, colors, sounds and self. Ayahuasca is a hallucinogenic tea made in the Amazon from a DMT-containing plant (*Psychotria viridis*) along with another vine (*Banisteriopsis caapi*) that prevents the natural breakdown of DMT in the digestive system, thereby enhancing serotonergic activity. Ayahuasca cause emotions to swing wildly and real-world sensations to appear unreal, sometimes frightening. Dissociative drugs like Phencyclidine (PCP) ketamine, dextromethorphan, and *Salvia divinorum* may make a user feel out of control and disconnected from their body and environment.

Research question three showed that drug abuse influence dropout rate among secondary school students. Teens who abuse drugs have lower grades, a higher rate of absence from school and other activities, and an increased potential for dropping out of school. This finding was supported by Njoku

(2022) results that showed that there was significant relationship between (i) substance abuse and dropout tendencies. Drug users have decreased interest in class work and negative attitude which make them drop out of school before accomplishing their studies, Leadership (2004). 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, The first hypothesis found that there is no significant difference between the academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse. The second hypothesis there is no significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary

This study examine the influence of drug use and abuse on student's retention and academic performance in junior secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. Specifically, the study seeks to examine:. Five research questions were raised and two were hypothesized. The researcher employed the use of survey design in the study. The population of this study consists of the 11,206 students drawn from twenty- Five (25) public secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. The sample for this study consists of one hundred (100) students drawn randomly from ten (10) public senior secondary schools. Data obtained from the questionnaire administered will be analyzed using percentage, mean statistics and standard deviation. From the data analyzed, it was discovered that drug abuse influence secondary school students' academic performance, drug abuse influence secondary school students' retention., drug abuse influence dropout rate among secondary school students., there is no significant difference between the

academic performance based on time of engagement in drug abuse and there is no significant difference in the academic performance of students who abuse drugs based on gender

Conclusion

Today, drug abuse is one of the most vexing and pervasive problems that almost all countries including Nigeria; are grappling with. Drug abuse is a global health and social problem; its consequences on the students seem to be disastrous and devastating especially the negative effects in schools and the communities which may have been aggravated by the rapid social and technology changes which have had a corrupting influence on the youth in schools. Educational institutions the world over seem to be threatened by the global phenomenon of drug use; abuse and the abuse of other substances. Whereas their aim is to transmit knowledge beliefs, values, norms, they seem to be over loaded by the monster of drug and substance abuse

Recommendations

Based on the findings the following recommendation were made:

1. Policies should be put in place by the government to ensure discipline in public secondary schools are strictly adhered to so that these

children are not left to go in and out of school at will which consequently, leaves them at the mercy of drug peddlers

2. Teachers should be sent for special programmes and training on drugs abuse and rehabilitation.
3. Parents should be educated on drug abuse and its sign. This will enable them to identify early signs in students in order to provide early intervention to save many of these students from being victims of drug abuse at the long run.
4. Prevention projects aimed at adolescents who stand the risk of abusing drugs should be established in every state, so that public secondary students can be made to participate in such projects.
5. The government should make drug education compulsory at all levels of our educational programme. This will reduce the ignorance level of what actually constitute drug abuse and the likely causes and effects. \
6. Parents should inculcate the habit of constant monitoring and advising their children on the implications of taking hard drugs.

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**DEPARTMENT OF CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTIONAL
TECHNOLOGY (CIT)
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY**

**DRUG ABUSE AND STUDENTS PERFORMANCE
QUESTIONNAIRE (DASPQ)**

Dear Respondents,

This is a study to examine the influence of drug use and abuse on student's retention and academic performance in junior secondary schools in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. Please complete the structured questionnaire by ticking the relevant box or filling the blank spaces. If you have any question, please ask before you start. Provide the details below and then proceed to answer the questions. Please note that the information you are giving would be used for research purposes and would be treated with confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Section A

Sex: Male () Female ()

Class: JSS 1 () JSS 2 () JSS 3 ()

SECTION B:

S/N	QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1	students who use drugs illegally are most likely to stay away from lessons				

2	Drug abuse is most likely to make students less serious in their academic				
3	Drug abuse has negative effect on the memory and cognitive				
4	Drug abuse tends to give room for poor scores and results due to students inability to keep up with their studies.				
5	Students ability to comprehend what was taught previously becomes low due to drug abuse				
6	Low attendance of secondary school students is as a result of drug abuse.				
7	Inability of secondary school students to cope with class attendance average can be attributed to drug abuse.				
8	Lack of students excellent attendance in secondary schools can be attributed to drug abuse.				
9	A normal academic student in secondary school shows more commitment to studies than a drug addicted student				
10	Irregular class attendant of secondary school students can be attributed to drug abuse.				
11	Drug addicted students sees participation in class as a waste of time when is to work in group				
12	Failure in examination is a result of drug abuse				
13	Poor retention of memory among student is caused by drug abuse				
14	Incidence of school drop out is as a result of drug addiction				
15	Drug abuse causes tension and anxiety which blocks intellectual functioning and may result to low output.				