

**DRUG ABUSE AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF BENIN, EDO STATE.**

BY

Daniel IFADA

SSC1810039

**A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK,
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY,
NIGERIA IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF B.SC. (HONS) DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK.**

**OCTOBER, 2023
CERTIFICATION**

We certify that **Daniel IFADA**, with matriculation number **SSC1810039**, carried out this research work to fulfill the award of Degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City.

DR. (MRS.) J.E. ISENMILA
(Project Supervisor)

DR. SUNDAY IBOBOR
(Head of Department)

Date _____

Date _____

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated most specially to God Almighty who gave the divine wisdom, strength, provision, his protection and guidance which he bestowed on me during the course of my academic programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere appreciation and gratitude goes to Almighty God for his consistent guidance and protection throughout my academic pursuit. To my loving parents Mr. & Mrs. Ifada, for their endless love and consistent support all through my academic pursuit. This work would not have been a huge success without the contributions rendered by some precious people. I therefore wish to express my appreciation to them for their endless sacrifices.

I sincerely thank my project supervisor, in the person of Dr. (Mrs.) J.E. Isenmila for her motherly support, guidance and advice towards my project work.

I am also super grateful to my amazing friend and reading partner Bright Onuorese, Uyi Okungbowa, Jerry Ojeaga, and the rest of my colleagues that made my school experience fun. May God bless and grant you all a successful life ahead.

To the lecturers in the Department of Social Work Dr. Sunday Ofili Ibobor (Head of Department), Dr. Kelly Imafidon, Prof. Ernest Ugiagbe, Dr. Upkonahuisi Owie, and Dr. Osagie, Egharevba and others for imparting in me and inspiring me, words fail me to describe how grateful I am. God bless you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Content	Page
Cover page - - - - -	i
Certification - - - - -	ii
Dedication - - - - -	iii
Acknowledgement - - - - -	iv
Table of content - - - - -	v
Abstract - - - - -	vi
 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.0 Background of Study - - - - -	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem - - - - -	4
1.2 Research Questions - - - - -	6
1.3 Objectives of Study - - - - -	6
1.4 Significance of the Study - - - - -	7
1.5 Scope of the Study - - - - -	7
 CHAPTER TWO	
2.0 Literature Review - - - - -	9
2.1 Concept of Drug Abuse - - - - -	9
2.1.1 Drug Abuse in Nigeria - - - - -	10
2.2 Common Drugs Abused by Undergraduates - - - - -	12
2.3 Causes of Drug Abuse - - - - -	15
2.4 Implications of Drug Abuse - - - - -	17
2.6 Review of Related Theories - - - - -	18
2.6.1 Structural Strain Theory - - - - -	18
2.6.2 Differential Association-Social Learning Theory - - - - -	18
2.6.3. Functionary Theory of Deviance - - - - -	19
2.7 Theoretical Frame Work -- - - - -	19
2.7.1 Structural Strain Theory - - - - -	19
 CHAPTER THREE	
3.0 Methodology - - - - -	21
3.1 Research Area - - - - -	21
3.2 Research Design - - - - -	21
3.3 The Population of the Study - - - - -	22
3.4 Sampling Size and Sampling Technique - - - - -	22
3.5 Data Collection Instrument - - - - -	22
3.6 Validation and Reliability of the Instrument - - - - -	23
3.7 Method of Data Collection - - - - -	23

3.8 Method of Data Analysis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
3.8 Issues of Confidentiality --	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
4.3 Discussion of Findings - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
5.2 Conclusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
5.3 Recommendation -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
References	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Appendix -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

ABSTRACT

This study examines Drug Abuse Among University Undergraduates in the University of Benin, Edo State. The population of the study consist of 300 and 400 level undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City. The total population of students in the study area was about 2,940. In other to determine the sample size, the researcher used a 5% level of significance. The sample size was derived using Yaro Yamnane formula. The result that was gotten using Tamnane Yaro formula was 352 from the total population, and 150 was taken from the population size of the study. Data was analyzed by means of table and frequency. The study conclude that drug abuse constitutes one of the major social problems in Nigeria because of the hazardous effect on the health of people and also psychologically, physically, socially, educationally etc. from the finding, the following conclusion were made that drug abuse is a social problem basically associated with young people. These young people involve themselves in taking hard drugs and excessive taking of some drugs which may alter the body system or may cause damage to the health. Drug abuse is very common among undergraduates. Drug is mostly abused by male undergraduates than female. The study therefore made the following recommendations that parents and school authorities should advise the undergraduates to refrain from indulging in drug abuse. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency should organize its workshop and seminars on drug free education in various secondary schools and institution of higher learning in the country. Legislation should be enacted to penalize haulage companies especially transporters who do not implement and enforce procedure to prevent misuse of their facilities by drug traffickers. The curriculum for drug education should be developed and made to be taught at all level of the educational system.

**DRUG ABUSE AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF BENIN, EDO STATE.**



Daniel IFADA

SSC1810039

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY**

OCTOBER, 2023

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Background to the Study

Drug abuse is one of the most vexing and pervasive problems that most universities are grappling with in as far as administration and management of universities is concerned. The consequences on the students are disastrous and devastating. This has been aggravated by the rapid social and technology changes which have had a corrupting influence on the students in the university. Drug abuse refers to the detrimental or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, as well as alcohol and illicit use of drugs. This incorporates: a strong desire to take the substance; trouble with controlling its use; continued use in spite of harmful consequences; a higher priority given to substance use than to other activities, in addition to obligations; increased tolerance to the substance; and sometimes a state of physical withdrawal (Okpye, 2017). Drug/Substance abuse is a global challenge with detrimental effects on health, livelihood and security of nations, and individuals' physical and mental health (WHO 2021). It affects individuals' social status and responsibilities, and abusers usually suffer from different concurrent medical, psychological and social conditions (Fareo, 2012).

According to World Health Organization (2016), 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 is a social problem that has spread and increased rapidly in our educational institutions especially among our higher institution students. In Nigeria, this

social mal adaptation is considered an issue of serious concern as it adversely affects the lives and performance of students involved as well as the harmonious functioning of the entire structure of the society. Drug abuse and other associated problems are inimical to the survival and effective functioning of human societies. A significant number of untimely deaths and accidents have been ascribed to the activities of persons under the influence of one drug or the other.

Fayombo (2016) defined drug abuse as the use of mood modifying drugs illegally, excessively and in a socially unacceptable manner. The drugs range from those that should not even be taken without medical prescription such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, LSD25 to the socially acceptable beverages such as whisky, local gin, beer and other alcoholic drinks.

Odejide (2018) viewed drug abuse as the improper use or application of drugs by a person without proper knowledge of the drugs and without due prescription from a qualified medical practitioner. This definition focuses on psychoactive drugs; all drugs can be abused to an extent that it turns into addiction when the drug user is unable to stop the use of drugs despite the harmful effects on the users social, personal and economic lives.

Drug abuse is common among undergraduates; many of them abuse drug such as alcohol and tobacco. Alcohol is the most widely used and abused drug among youth, and it causes serious and potentially life threatening problems to students in higher institutions.

Drug abuse patterns include all aspects of drug usage by the youths ranging from how much, how often and what sort of drugs, where, who, with, what circumstances and so on. The analysis of contemporary social problem has consistently proved more and more

controversial because of the variables involve in their analysis, with the incidence of drug abuse, being of utmost concern to the abuser himself, his family, the government and the entire society in which he lives. This situation seems to have caused a lot of embarrassment to the government including most especially the damage done to the image of Nigerian abroad. It is obvious that custom officials in the United States of America and indeed the entire Nations of Europe subject the people of Nigeria traveling to their countries to a more thorough and embarrassing checks. This type of degrading and humiliating examination of Nigerians according to them is because they want to crack down on smugglers of which Nigerians are the chief suspects due to the hard drug trafficking posture exhibited by some greedy Nigerians.

Odejide (2018), opined that stress is one of the major causes of drug abuse. During high school many teenagers are overly stressed with a packed schedule of advanced classes and extracurricular activities. A lack of coping skills can lead them to seek out an artificial method of coping with stress, they then turn to drugs such as marijuana in order to relax.

Furthermore, Nigerian societies has defined some drugs as acceptable while others as not acceptable without reference to their effects on mental and physical wellbeing of t the of the users, for example, society considers the use of alcohol and nicotine as acceptable, hence those of them who take these drugs do so freely in public without fear of arrest or society stigma. According to Afuwai (2016), the various effects of drug addiction or drug abuse are so devastating and very shameful to the extent that both the nation and international organizations all over the world are also worried about the spread of this scourge among the

youths and adolescents and some of these consequences includes: Mental disorder, drop out from school, cultism, social violence, internet frauds, gang formation, destructions of normal academic activities, armed robbery, 419 syndrome, social miscreants (area boys and girls) lawlessness among youths, lack of respect for elders, rape, instant death and wasting of precious and innocent lives and loss of senses. (Ajibulu, 2011).

Universities students appears or are seen as are the most susceptible to drug use amongst different youth groups in Nigeria because most of them live outside the watch of their parents or guardians. Uchendu and Ukonu (2016) stated that, it is evident that drug and substance abuse is still a problem in our tertiary institutions despite various measures taken to stop it. The trend in drug abuse studies shows that prevalence of drug abuse is a manifestation that it is a social problem across nations in the world. It involves the improper use of drugs. It is an issue better solved within the socio-psychological and cultural domains. Therefore, Drug abuse should be looked at in an environment where moral and standard are cultured.

To the society as a whole, crime, promiscuity, armed robbery and other vices are all linked to drug abuse. Therefore, this study is motivated by the controversy that surrounds the effect of drug abuse among University undergraduates in Nigeria.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Drug abuse in Nigeria in the contemporary time has become one issue than casts a gloomy shadow to the entire Nigerian society especially among University undergraduates. The height of drug trafficking in Nigeria was witnessed in 1985 under the military regime of

Ibrahim Babangida. During this period, it was mostly the University undergraduates that were caught and the first to be executed for drug offences under the “special tribunal (Miscellaneous Offences) Decree No. 20 of 1984. However, the abuse of drugs is not only limited to the University undergraduates as alien phenomenon is to distort its significance. Nevertheless, the usage of drug either by University undergraduates or other members of the larger society in all its ramifications appears to be a social problem. This problem is widely spread and it affects all and sundry. In other words, this wide spread use and abuse entice people from all walks of life and beyond the human destruction caused by drug dependence is the damage to traditional values and lifestyles. Studies have also shown that drug abuse wrecks individual, shatter families and weakens entire society with its burden of economic losses, health cost and increased lawlessness and crime.

Also, drugs seem to undermine the ability of University undergraduates to learn. Drug also appears to contradict our values of physical wellbeing. People experiment with drugs because they seem to hold the promise of fulfillment. But the fulfillment is generally elusive, greater and greater quantities are consumed and ultimately the person suffers both physical and psychological deterioration. The drug abuser also experiences problems of interaction and this interactional problem is encountered both inside his immediate family and stress invariably is created in the family situation of drug abuse (Hoffman, 2011).

To add to this, drug abuse may entail a lot of social problems ranging from lateness to lectures, family neglect, deviance behaviours, involvement in crime etc (Earl & Weinberg, 2016). In terms of economic cost, it includes the more money required to deal with the

undesirable effects of the drug abuse, the less money for services and programmes that enhances the quality of life (Earl & Weinberg, 2016).

One of the factors militating against the eradication of drug abuse among our University undergraduates is that our security agencies, such as the police force, National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies among others have not done enough to check this scourge. Another factor militating against the eradication of drug abuse among Nigerian University undergraduates is the problem of corruption among the men and officials of these fore mentioned agencies.

1.2 Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the study.

1. What are the common drugs likely to be abused by undergraduates in the University of Benin?
2. What are the major reasons accountable for engagement of undergraduates in drug abuse in the University of Benin?
3. What are the likely implications for undergraduate's involvement in drug abuse?
4. What are the measures that can be used to eradicate drug abuse among University undergraduates in the University of Benin?
5. What are the roles of social workers in the issues of drug abuse in the university of Benin?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objectives to determine the effect of drugs abused by undergraduates in Nigeria. The specific objectives are:

1. Find out the drugs that is commonly abused by undergraduate in the University of Benin.
2. Find out the implications for undergraduates' involvement on drug abuse in the University of Benin.
3. Find out what are likely implications for undergraduate's involvement in drug abuse
'ascertain the reasons why drugs are being abused by the University undergraduates in the University of Benin.
4. Ascertain measures that can be used to eradicate drug abuse among University undergraduates in the University of Benin.
5. Find out the roles of social workers in issues of drug abuse in the University of Benin.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There is a great need for this study as it entails what the result for the findings would be used for. The study will help in creating awareness in the society on the general effects of drug abuse on the health most especially of the University undergraduates. It will make the youths to realize that excessive or even small intake of these items (drugs) which has different negative effect on their brain and the general body components. Also, this study will be used in making the consumers to have a second thought before partaking in the act. This will go a long way in modeling their behavior which the general awareness will create and help in reducing the numerous health problems encountered as a result of the misuse of drugs or the

intake of hard drugs. It will also help young researchers or writers to solve some problems of drug abuse, thereby ensuring good health of the University undergraduates or youths in general and social harmony in the society. Finally, all the social ills in the society as a result of the effects of drug abuse among the University undergraduates in Nigeria will be drastically minimized.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study examines the Drug Abuse Among University Undergraduates in the University of Benin, Edo State. The study was restricted to 300 and 400 level undergraduates in the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City.

1.6 Definition of Terms

- **Drug:** A drug refers to a chemical substance capable of altering the physical and psychological function of the body of the undergraduates.
- **Abuse:** This refers to the means the misuse of drugs and can also be described as the illegal use of drugs for excitement or stimulation of the brains to enhance performance.
- **Drug Abuse:** This refers to the misuse of drugs which could be defined as the illegal use of the substance which interferes with the human behavior.
- **Effects:** This refers to consequences and outcomes of the use of the drug, also the power to produce result.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Drug Abuse

The term “drug abuse” refers to the use of a drug with such frequency that it causes physical or mental harm to the user or impairs social functioning. Although the term seems to imply that drug users abuse the drugs they use, in fact, it is themselves or others they abuse by using drugs (Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia 1989).

Traditionally the term 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 1920 that “it has no functional ability and has become no more than a code word drug presently considered wrong and illegal (Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia 1989).

Drugs are psychoactive chemical materials that affect the central nerve system until a user is in a condition of intoxication, addiction, and behavioural problems. Drugs are chemical materials dangerous to individuals that partake in them, as it changed how the mind and body function. Drugs are a special term referring to substances that harms a user’s physical, mental, and emotional health as well as behaviour after use. As a result, a drug abuser becomes addicted and is highly dependent on the substance. Continued drug abuse leads to damage to self, family, society, and country (Razali, & Madon, 2016).

Drug abuse not only covers the mode of action or function of the drug, but also refers to functional disorder and maladaptation due to misuse of the substances (Fletcher, 2010). The brain is the main organ that controls the entire function of the body, emotions, and normal behaviour of the individual. Drugs and alcohol could disrupt the original function of the brain and caused interruption in conversation and work performance and leads to destruction behaviour (Bonell, Sorhaindo, Allen, Strange, Wiggins, & Fletcher, 2010). Functional disorder is affected by chemical substances and its effects are reflected in the drugs consumed. The personality of drug addicts plays a role in determining if they had misused drugs.

The drugs commonly abused include, cannabis, sativa (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine heroine, morphine, opium, tobacco and alcohol. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of problems in Nigeria society and in international communities. This is the reason why most of the drugs are prohibited by law and there are national and international agencies established for the purpose of monitoring and controlling illegal drug trade. In 1980, the Federal Government established National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to fight drug abuse and trafficking in the country. Since then, it has arrested many people involved in illicit drug activities and has seized various quantities of hard drugs. The former National Chairman of NDLEA, Alhaji Bello Latidgi stated in 2003 that his agency had seized more than 40million tons of cannabis, cocaine and heroine in that last one year. He also stated that a reasonable number of drug barons and traffickers were also arrested during the period and some of them had been successfully prosecuted and jailed (Edward & Arif, 2016).

2.1.1 Drug Abuse in Nigeria

Horrible youthful activities are widespread in Nigeria to the extent that they have been giving a lot of concern to the society, government and other stake holders in Nigeria. In primary schools, peers engage in organized crimes and disrupt normal academic programs. In secondary schools and most Nigerian universities, the activities of secret cults are known to have been source of threat to lives and property. Outside the campuses, a lot of ritual killings are taking place. (Abudu, Oshodi, Aina, & Onajole, 2010). The impact of drug abuse among Nigerian adolescents has been a feature of a morally bankrupt, corrupt and wasted generation and loss of our societal values and ideals. The situation now appears to be such that no one can argue ignorance of what is happening (Abudu, 2010). We cannot sit and illegitimately pretend on the menace of drug abuse among our adolescents.

According to Giade, (2011), any nation being used by drug barons as a transit route has the potentials of becoming a drugs abuse consumer's country, and drugs abuse threatens the security of every nation, tearing apart our societies, spawning crime, spreading diseases such as AIDS, killing our youths and our future".

The Government of Nigeria seems to lose sight of its responsibilities, though it claims that tobacco should be regulated in a market oriented frame work, which strikes an optimal balance and the need to ensure healthy work force. The fear is that adolescents are lured into early death from Cardio Vascular diseases (CVD), lung cancer and other tobacco related diseases. (Abudu, 2010; Giade, 2011). Already, Nigerian adolescents are being offered cigarettes through promotions and musical concerts. Some teens will experiment and stop, or

continue to use occasionally without significant problems. While others will develop addiction, moving on to more dangerous and hard drugs and causing considerable harm to themselves and the society at large. Despite the effort of many concerned individuals and organizations to curb this menace, many individuals still present these drugs as though they are harmless. They give them slogans such as “for greatness” “for brighter life” (Oshodi, Aina & Onajole, 2010).

2.2 Common Drugs Abused by Undergraduates

According to World Health Organization (WHO 2020) the drugs commonly abused include cannabis sativa, (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine, heroine, 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.

The most common drugs been abused by university undergraduates from recent related literature includes the following; Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis (Marijuana), Heroin, Cocaine, Tobacco.

Alcohol

This is a natural product of the fermentation of sugar and water. Alcohol is the drug present in beer, liquor, wine, palm wine, Ogogoro, brandy, whisky, gin, rum and so on. Alcohol interferes with reasoning and the ability to control oneself. Long-term use affects the liver and brain (Odelola, 2008). The use of alcohol has been observed to be associated with adverse health and social consequences arising from its intoxicating ability to its toxic and dependence producing properties. Alcohol was discovered to contribute to traumatic outcome

that sometimes kill or disable the user at a relatively young age, thereby resulting into loss of many years of life to death or disability, (Chikere & Mayowa, 2011).

Tobacco

Nicotine is the drug present in the tobacco leaf. Tobacco is an unrestricted drug that can be found in public places, such as motor parks and marketplaces. The brands of cigarette available in Nigeria today include Benson and Hedges, Gold Leaf, Consulate, Rothmans, London, Sweet Menthol, and Gold Bond. (Odelola, 2008).

Cannabis (Marijuana)

Cannabis is commonly known as marijuana in Nigeria. It is the drug that is largely used by university undergraduates, and it is also the most controversial of all the popular drugs used by undergraduate students. Marijuana is derived from the dried leaves of flowers of hemp plants and used in form of cigarette as narcotic or hallucinogen and also farms where marijuana is cultivated is scattered all over Nigeria, (Abudu, 2018).

The herbal form of marijuana is the most abused drug in West Africa, because it is likely cultivated all over the region and it is therefore affordable, marijuana appears to be the most commonly abused drug students, (UNODC, 2011). In the same vein, Hales (2017) asserted that drug use on universities campus in America is on the increase with almost half of the undergraduates attesting to the fact that they use marijuana.

Heroin

Another form of drug that is commonly abused by undergraduates is called "heroin" According to Kinch (2013), heroin is derived from the grooming substance extracted from

the opium poppy and it is powdery in form. Opium is prepared by boiling the gum opium and successfully filtering out the impurity. Depending on the process, opium can be produced as a paste, powder or solution. It is known by different names such as horse, junk, smack, stuff, etc.

Cocaine

According to National Institute on Drug Abuse (2013), cocaine is a powdery addictive stimulant drug made from leaves of the cocoa plants, native to South America. It is one of the most addictive drugs and produces short-term euphoria energy and talkativeness in addiction to potentially dangerous physical effects like heart rate and blood pressure.

Colanuts:

Cola acuminata, also known as kola nut or bissi nut, is a plant native to Africa that has various medicinal and cultural uses. It contains caffeine and other stimulants that can help fight fatigue, hunger, and digestive problems.

A study by Odama and Isenmila (2010) investigated the antibacterial activity of *Cola acuminata* seed extract against some common pathogens. They found that the extract had significant inhibitory effects on *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi*, and *Shigella dysenteriae*. They concluded that *Cola acuminata* seed extract could be a potential source of natural antimicrobial agents.

Another study by Oze et al. (2010) evaluated the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of *Cola acuminata* seed extract in rats. They reported that the extract reduced the levels of lipid peroxidation, nitric oxide, and inflammatory cytokines in the serum and tissues

of rats with induced inflammation. They suggested that *Cola acuminata* seed extract could be useful for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.

2.3 Causes of Drug Abuse

The question of the reason for drug abuse among undergraduate of Nigeria Universities or higher learning institutions has posed a question that seems hard. It is not impossible to offer an acceptable answers because the reasons vary from drug to drug and person to person. Some reasons are poor environmental and conditions, fear from minorities and other attempt to escape the power of “corporate state” peer pressure and pure pleasure (Gilbbins 1976).

However, the major reasons for abuse of drugs by our undergraduates may include the following amongst others:

(i) **Peer Group Influence:** The peer group is second only to the parents in socializing the child. Parents and peer group seem to extent almost equal importance by the time children are well grown up into adolescence. Thus, the peer group provides the developing child with a broad range of behaviours and cultural and sub-cultural values meanwhile a peer group is a group compose of individual who are equals (Morrish 1972). Accounts for why undergraduate take and abuse drugs, some may reason thus “if grown up take pills, use tobacco and get drunk, why should I not enjoy myself smoking marijuana or take drugs? They imagine that drugs are keys to enjoying life more fully. An individual in group which favours preponderance of definitions that favour the illegal or deviant behavior. Sine such groups also are likely to have access to supplies, there is a high probability that individual will experiment

with drugs and ultimately become a drug abuser. Thereby integrated into a group in which drug use is approved is one of the strongest factors leading youths into illegal drugs.

(ii) **The Need to Feel High:** According to (Prof. Ekpo 2007), University undergraduates in Nigeria especially in Calabar abuse drugs to change or alter the way they feel “to feel happier or better, to avoid pains stress or frustration”. They want to forget or to remember, to be accepted or be sociable sometimes to escape from burden or just to satisfy curiosity. However, in the long run, people who abuse drugs in the hope of solving one problem or the other run the risk of getting trapped in a spiral of increasing drug use that created new problems and finally leads to drugs dependence which worsens already worse situation.

(iii) **Social Structural Influence:** The particular factor is associated with relentless harshness of life. In this case, life itself is one big hell of hand ball to kick. Academic frustration, rivalry, poverty, family problem, inherent physical deformities, widening gap between the rich and the poor make life one long stretch of mental future.

Hence, to summon up courage to face such situations and the task ahead, “University undergraduates find solutions in smoking, drinking, drug taking of all sorts on the firm conviction that these drugs provide euphoria release, great spur and a monetary escape from reality because of this, taking drugs becomes a habit to face life.

(iv) **The Craze for Easy Wealth:** Another reason often cored for undergraduates indulgence in drug abuse is that drug abuse/trafficking is a quick and easy way to make money. Trafficking of drugs has become a multi-millionaire business.

(v) **The Mass Media:** Evidence abounds that children, youths and undergraduates who watch a lot of television programmes learn to rely on stereotypes of the various groups presented by the media. These children then transfer what they have learned from television to real life situations. This, if the stereotype was presented and always watched by a child favours drugs taking the child will imbibe the culture of drug taking.

(vi) **Personality Factors:** Finally, it appears that personality factor is another main factor responsible for the canker worm on Nigeria society. In this aspect, it is connected with distinctive personality traits associated with drug abuse. The “independent personality” is a major element in profiles of drug addicts. In general, a drug abuser, that is a drug dependent person, has difficulty handling frustration, anxiety and depression.

2.4 Implications of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse seems to have become a prominent social problem in Nigeria especially among our undergraduate. According to (Nwaiwu 2002), drug abuse leads to serious health hazards for drug addicts. Drug abuse has adverse effects on the brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, heart and lung, thereby making them vulnerable to disease (Nwaiwu 2002). It also leads to other physical complications such as hepatitis, hepatic failure, tuberculosis in relation to alcohol abuse, infection and emaciation (Adedeji, 2003).

Again, drug abuse may result to serious psychiatric implications, these include confusion, restlessness and sometimes serious abnormal behavior or outright madness. At least one out of the psychiatric cases is due to delirious effects of marijuana. Besides, statistics have shown that 70 percent of patients undergoing treatment for drug abuse in nation’s

psychiatric hospitals are undergraduates between the ages of 16 and 25 years. It may also lead to poor performance in school work and may ultimately result in school dropout. Apart from that, it leads to the development of aggressive behaviour and depression mood that may esteem. Adedeji (2003) observes that drug abuse may give rise to sudden mood swings, with unusual aggression and depression for no apparent reasons or warning interest in school, hobbies or friends (Afuwai, 2026).

2.6 Review of Related Theories

2.6.1 Structural Strain Theory

The functionalist perspective or deviance has been further elaborated by Robert Merton (1910-2003). Merton's structural strain theory traces the origins of deviance to the tension caused by the gap between cultural goals and the means people have to achieve these goals. In society, culture establishes goals for people, social structures provide or fail to provide the means for people to achieve these goals.

According to this sociologist, Merton poor people are most likely to experience the same goals and values of the rest of societies but have blocked opportunities for success; (Merton 1978). Structural strain theory helps explain between unemployment and crime pattern than blaming poor and unemployed criminals for not having values of the middle class, structural strain theory explains risk involved in such action (Siegel 1998).

2.6.2 Differential Association-Social Learning Theory

This theory was propounded by an influential early American Sociologist Edwin Sutherland in the late 19th Century. He argued that all behaviour is a result of socialization

through interaction. That is, how we act depends on how those around us desire us to act. How much we deviate from or conform to the norms depends on difference (or differentials) in whom we associate with.

2.6.3. Functionary Theory of Deviance

According to this approach, deviance, crime, drug abuse etc are related to the society. Theorists have view deviance, crime, drug abuse and other allied crimes as related to the society. Society itself generated that they were not merely individual acts of anti-social behaviour. Having generated deviance, society operated in such ways as to reduce, not eliminate deviance and crime because they also had positive functions to the society (Jack 1973).

Against this background, people use drug in the society even to the level of abuse or addiction because the society has designated certain types of drug as socially acceptable. They are regarded as legal drugs and others as illegal. Such socially accepted drugs include alcohol and cigarettes which the user, use any how in the society on account of the favourable treatment accorded to them by the society.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

2.7.1 Structural Strain Theory

The functionalist perspective or deviance has been further elaborated by Robert Merton (1910-2003). Merton's structural strain theory traces the origins of deviance to the tension caused by the gap between cultural goals and the means people have to achieve these

goals. In society, culture establishes goals for people, social structures provide or fail to provide the means for people to achieve these goals.

According to this sociologist, Merton assert that poor people are most likely to experience the same goals and values of the rest of societies, but have blocked opportunities for success; (Merton, 1978). Structural strain theory helps explain between unemployment and crime pattern than blaming poor and unemployed criminals for not having values of the middle class, structural strain theory explains risk involved in such action (Siegel, 1998).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Area

The University of Benin was used in this research. The University of Benin (UNIBEN) is a government owned Tertiary Institution the University of Benin was founded in 1970. It started as an Institute of Technology and was accorded the status of a full-fledged University by National Universities Commission (NUC) on 1st July, 1971. In his Budget Speech in April 1972, the then Military Governor of Mid-Western State, Col. S. O. Ogbemudia (then also Visitor to the University) formally announced the change of the name of the Institute of Technology to the University of Benin. On 1st April, 1975 the University at the request of the State Government, was taken over by the Federal Government and became a Federal University. Today, the University has continued to grow from strength to strength with a number of Faculties, Departments, Institutes and Units.

3.2 Research Design

The research design chosen for this study was the survey method, which was a non-experimental research. According to Nwosu (1999), survey research design can be defined as a design in which a group of people or item is studied by collecting and analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be a representative of the entire group. The study was conducted to ascertain Drug Abuse Among University Undergraduates in the University of Benin, Edo State.

3.3 The Population of the Study

The population of the study consist of 300 and 400 level undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City. The total population of students in the study area was about 2,940. The figure gotten from the class representatives was summed up to arrive at the stated figure above.

3.5 Sample Technique

The sample technique used for this study is the Yaro Yamnane. Which was used to get the sample size for the study

3.5 Sample Size

The sample size was derived using Yaro Yamnane formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where

- n = sample size (number of respondents)
- N = Population of the study
- e = level of significance/Error estimate at 10%
- 1 = Constant

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{2,940}{1 + 2,940 (0.05)^2}$$

$$\frac{2,940}{1 + 2,940 \times 0.0025}$$

$$\frac{2,940}{1 + 7.35}$$

$$\frac{2,940}{8.35} = 352$$

From the total size, 150 was taken from the population size of the study to ensure manageability and cost.

3.6 Data Collection Instrument

The essential instrument that was used is the quantitative instrument, the questionnaire to the students of the chosen departments in the Faculties of Art and Social Sciences. It was divided into four sections; the information source from the respondents includes: bio-data, knowledge of depression, awareness of people and their experiences as a result of drug and substance abuse.

3.7 Validation and Reliability of the Instrument

The validity of research instruments refers to the ability of an instrument to measure what it is designed to measure. The instrument was given to the supervisor for correction and reconstruction.

3.8 Method of Data Collection

This is the method of data collection by the researcher through field survey. The process of data collection was unbiased and the questionnaire was distributed personally to the respondents with utmost confidentiality.

3.9 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The study utilised the use of tables and percentages in the analysis of data. The adoption of the foregoing analytical method becomes necessary since the study rely

principally on primary sources of data. The data collected from the research instrument was analyzed using the descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages (%).

3.9 Issues of Confidentiality

Data and the personal identities of respondents in this research work was kept confidential. For the purpose of this research, there would be careful observation of the students to make sure that they, too, are adhering to best practices in protecting their confidentiality. Precautions were taken to protect and respect participants' confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Having discussed relevant issues and established a credible empirical framework that underpins the focus of the study, we present the following results obtained from utilizing the various methodological investigations stated in this chapter. A total of 150 questionnaires were administered out strictly to male and female respondents of which the researcher was able to retrieve all the instruments used and this represent 100% participation of the respondents based on the distributed questionnaire. Hence, the data analysis was conducted using simple percentage (%) statistical techniques to test the frequency of the personal data of the respondents and the frequencies of their responses to the research questions. This was to ensure simplicity and clarity of the responses.

SECTION A

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	90	60.0%
Female	60	40.0%
Total	150	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From the table 4.1 above, the result shows the sex of the respondents. The result therefore revealed that there were more males than females, as males accounted for 60.0% of the population while females accounted for 40.0% of the population.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
15-25 years	98	65.3
26-35 years	5	3.3
36-45 years	45	30
46-55 years	2	1.3
56 – Above	-	-
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

From the table 4.2 above, the result shows the age of the respondents. The result therefore revealed that respondents who were below 15-25 years accounted for 65.3% of the population, respondents who were 26-35 years accounted for 3.3% of the population, respondents who were between 36-45 years accounted 30% of the population, respondents who were 46-55 year accounted for 1.3% of the population. This shows that the respondents who were between 41 and above accounted for more than half of the population.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	175	85.71
Married	25	14.29
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

From the table 4.3, above, the result shows the marital status of the respondents. 85.71% of the respondents are single, while 14.29% of the respondents are married.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Christianity	106	70.7
Muslim	30	20.0
African traditional religion	12	9.33
Others	-	-
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From the table 4.4 above, the result on religion shows that 70.7% of the population were Christians, 20.0% were Muslim, while 9.33% were African traditionalist.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Residence

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Hostel	100	66.67
Off campus	50	33.33
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.5 above, shows the distribution of respondents by residence. The result shows that 100(66.67%) of the population of respondents stays at the hostel, while 50(33.33%) of the respondents are from Off campus.

SECTION B: ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS

DRUG ABUSE AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, EDO STATE

This section deals with the analysis of the research question used in this study.

Question One:

What do you understand by dug/substance abuse?

Table 4.6

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
The use of an illegal drug or a medicine that changes the feelings or behavior of a person in a way that is harmful to their mental health.	100	66.67
The excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes	20	13.33
Drug abuse is the use of a drug in amount or by methods that are harmful to the individual or others.	30	20.0
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.6, above, the result shows that 100(66.67) of the population of respondents are of the opinions that drug abuse is the use of an illegal drug or a medicine that changes the feelings or behavior of a person in a way that is harmful to their mental health, 20(13.33%) of the respondents affirmed that drug abuse is the excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes while 30(20.03%) population of the

respondents affirmed that drug abuse is the use of a drug in amount or by methods that are harmful to the individual or others.

Question Two

What drug is mostly abused by University undergraduates?

Table 4.7

Options	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Alcohol	85	56.67
Marijuana	37	24.67
Sedatives	3	2.0
Stimulants	25	16.67
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.7 above, it was revealed that out of 150 respondents, 70(47.67%) of the population of respondents were of the opinion that alcohol is the most abused drug taken by university undergraduate, 37(24.67%) of the respondents affirmed that Marijuana is the most abused drug taken by university 3(2.0%) of the respondents were of the opinion that sedatives is the most abused drug taken by university undergraduate, while 25(16.67%) of the respondents affirmed that stimulants is the most abused drug taken by the university undergraduates.

Question Three

Why do you think that youths abuse drugs?

Table 4.8

Options	Frequency	Percentages (%)
To get high	113	75.33
to fit into the group	37	24.7
I don't know		
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.8, out of 150 respondents, 113(75.33%) of the population of respondents affirmed that youths abuse drug to get high, while 37(24.7) of the respondents are of the opinion that youths abuse drugs to fit into the group.

Question Four

Is drug abuse associated with undergraduates only?

Table 4.9

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	57	38.0
No	93	62.0
I don't know	-	-
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.9 above, the result shows that 57(38.0%) of the population of respondents indicate yes, while 93(62.0%) of the respondents indicate No that drug abuse is not associated with undergraduates only.

Question Five

What are the major factors or reasons why students engage in drug abuse?

Table 4.10

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Academic problem	3	2.0
for Leisure	141	94
To gain power	5	3.33
To perform well	1	0.7
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From the table 4.10, above, the result shows the responses of the respondents., 3(2.0%) of the respondents affirmed that the major factors or reasons why students engaged in drug abuse is because of academic problem, 141(94%) of the respondents affirmed that the majors or reasons students engage in drug abuse is for leisure, 5(3.33%) of the respondents affirmed that is to gain power, while 1(0.7%) of the respondents said the major factors or reasons why students engage in drug abuse is to perform well.

Question Six

Do you normally take any of the drugs/substance?

Table 4.11

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	44	29.3
No	106	70.7
I don't know	-	-
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.11, above, the result shows that 44(29.3%) of the population of respondents indicate yes, while 106(70.7%) of the respondents indicate No that they don't normally take any of the drugs/substance.

Question Seven

Do you take drugs more in the midst of friends or when alone?

Table 4.12

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	52	34.67
No	98	65.33
I don't know	-	-
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.12 above, the result shows that 52(34.67%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they take drugs more in the midst of friends or when alone,

while 98(65.33%) of the respondents indicate No that they don't normally take any of the drugs/substance.

Question Eight

What do you think is the effect of drug abuse among undergraduates?

Table 4.13

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Damaging	120	80.0
Beneficial	30	20.0
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.13 above, the result shows that 120(80.0%) of the population of respondents indicated that the effect of drug abuse among undergraduates is damaging while 30 (20.0%) of respondents indicated that the effect is beneficial.

Question Nine

Does your association with others influence you to take drugs?

Table 4.14

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	110	73.33
No	40	26.67
I don't know	-	-
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.14 above, the result shows that 110(73.33%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that association with others influence them to take drugs, while 40(26.67%) of the respondents indicate No that association with others does not influence them to take drugs.

Question Ten

Do you think drug habits of undergraduates associated with drug habits of their parents?

Table 4.15

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	75	50.0
No	50	33.33
I don't know	25	16.67
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.15 above, the result shows that 75(50.0%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they think drug habits of undergraduates is associated with drug

habits of their parents, while 50(33.33%) of the respondents indicate No that drug habit of undergraduates is not associated with drug habits of their parents.

Question Eleven

What are the ways in which drug abuse could be reduced among University undergraduates in Nigeria?

Table 4.16

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Counseling	100	66.67
Imprisonment of offenders	15	10.0
Expulsion	30	20.0
All of the above	5	3.33
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.16 above, the result shows that 100(66.67%) of the population of respondents indicate counseling is the way in which drug abuse could be reduced among university undergraduates in Nigeria, while 30(20.0%) of the respondents indicate that the way in which drug abuse could be reduced among University undergraduates in Nigeria by expulsion?

Question Twelve

Have you ever heard of social workers before?

Table 4.17

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	128	85.33
No	20	13.33
I don't know	2	1.33
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.17 above, the result shows that 128(85.33%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they have heard of social workers before, while 20(13.33%) of the respondents indicate No that they haven't heard of social workers before.

Question Thirteen

Do you think you can be helped?

Table 4.18

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	110	73.33
No	30	20.0
I don't know	10	6.67
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 4.18 above, the result shows that 110(73.33%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they think they can be helped, while 30(20.0%) of the respondents indicate No.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

From table 4.6, above, it was revealed that 100(66.67) of the population of respondents are of the opinions that drug abuse is the use of an illegal drug or a medicine that changes the feelings or behavior of a person in a way that is harmful to their mental health, 20(13.33%) of the respondents affirmed that drug abuse is the excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes while 30(20.03%) population of the respondents affirmed that drug abuse is the use of a drug in amount or by methods that are harmful to the individual or others.

From table 4.7 above, it was revealed that out of 150 respondents, 70(47.67%) of the population of respondents were of the opinion that alcohol is the most abused drug taken by university undergraduate, 37(24.67%) of the respondents affirmed that Marijuana is the most abused drug taken by university 3(2.0%) of the respondents were of the opinion that sedatives is the most abused drug taken by university undergraduate, while 25(16.67%) of the respondents affirmed that stimulants is the most abused drug taken by the university undergraduate.

From table 4.8 above, it was revealed that out of 150 respondents, 113(75.33%) of the population of respondents affirmed that youths abuse drug to get high, while 37(24.7) of the respondents are of the opinion that youths abuse drugs to fit into the group.

From table 4.9, above, it was revealed that 57(38.0%) of the population of respondents indicate yes, while 93(62.0%) of the respondents indicate No that drug abuse is not associated with undergraduates only.

From the table 4.10, above, it was revealed the responses of the respondents., 3(2.0%) of the respondents affirmed that the major factors or reasons why students engaged in drug abuse is because of academic problem, 141(94%) of the respondents affirmed that the majors or reasons students engage in drug abuse is for leisure, 5(3.33%) of the respondents affirmed that is to gain power, while 1(0.7%) of the respondents said the major factors or reasons why students engage in drug abuse is to perform well.

From table 4.11, above, it was revealed that 44(29.3%) of the population of respondents indicate yes, while 106(70.7%) of the respondents indicate No that they don't normally take any of the drugs/substance.

From table 4.12 above, it was revealed that 52(34.67%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they take drugs more in the midst of friends or when alone, while 98(65.33%) of the respondents indicate No that they don't normally take any of the drugs/substance.

From table 4.13 above, it was revealed that 120(80.0%) of the population of respondents indicated that the effect of drug abuse among undergraduates is damaging while 30 (20.0%) of respondents indicated that the effect is beneficial.

From table 4.14 above, it was revealed that 110(73.33%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that association with others influence them to take drugs, while 40(26.67%) of the respondents indicate No that association with others does not influence them to take drugs.

From table 4.15 above, it was revealed that 75(50.0%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they think drug habits of undergraduates is associated with drug habits of their parents, while 50(33.33%) of the respondents indicate No that drug habit of undergraduates is not associated with drug habits of their parents.

From table 4.16 above, it was revealed that 100(66.67%) of the population of respondents indicate counseling is the way in which drug abuse could be reduced among university undergraduates in Nigeria, while 30(20.0%) of the respondents indicate that the way in which drug abuse could be reduced among University undergraduates in Nigeria by expulsion?

From table 4.17 above, it was revealed that 128(85.33%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they have heard of social workers before, while 20(13.33%) of the respondents indicate No that they haven't heard of social workers before.

From table 4.18 above, it was revealed that 110(73.33%) of the population of respondents indicate yes that they think they can be helped, while 30(20.0%) of the respondents indicate No.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study examined drug abuse among university undergraduates in the university of Benin, Edo State. To achieve this aim, three objectives were formulated. The five objectives were derived from the statement of the problems to facilitate the data analysis. The study was restricted to undergraduates of University of Benin, Edo State. The simple random sampling method was used to select 150 respondents from the population. Data were collected with the aid of Questionnaire; the data generated through the instrument were analyzed using the simple percentage. Related documents and literatures were utilized to elicit information for this study. The study revealed that drug abuse constitutes one of the major social problems in Nigeria because of the hazardous effect on the health of people and also psychologically, physically, socially, educationally etc. The problem appears to be endemic in Nigeria society, the extent that scholars, professionals, social workers, academicians, psychologists, sociologist have been trying to find solutions to the problem.

5.2 Conclusion

In line with the finding of the study and the discussion, the researcher makes the following conclusions. Drug abuse is a social problem basically associated with young people. These young people involve themselves in taking hard drugs and excessive taking of some drugs which may alter the body system or may cause damage to the health. Drug abuse is very common among undergraduates, they take drugs, to get high

or to make them feel big or for them to just feel among or fit into the environment while some take this drugs through the influence of friends or other people around them. Drug is mostly abused by male undergraduates than female.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher, therefore in course of this research work made the following recommendations that:

- ❖ Parents and school authorities should advise the undergraduates to refrain from indulging in drug abuse.
- ❖ A social environment should be created which would discourage drug abuse, with the schools and Universities educating undergraduates on the dangers of drug abuse and the value of life. The schools and Universities should formulate policies to prevent drug abuse and should also hold seminars for parents and families to alert them early to the symptoms of drug abuse in their children.
- ❖ National Drug Law Enforcement Agency should organize its workshop and seminars on drug free education in various secondary schools and institution of higher learning in the country.
- ❖ legislation should be enacted to penalize haulage companies especially transporters who do not implement and enforce procedure to prevent misuse of their facilities by drug traffickers. Also, as a measure to combat drug abuse and trafficking, the penalty for drug peddling should be made commensurate with the

peddler's profits because profits made by drug pushers far exceed the risk, and that is why many people are going into the business.

- ❖ The mass media should play a key role in highlighting the evil effects of drug abuse.
- ❖ The curriculum for drug education should be developed and made to be taught at all level of the educational system.
- ❖ Drug addicts should be produced with necessary counseling services and socially rehabilitation to enable them quit the ugly habit and rely into normal life.

REFERENCES

- Abdu-Raheem, B. O. (2013). Sociological factors to drug abuse and the effects on secondary school students' academic performance in Ekiti and Ondo States, Nigeria. *Contemporary Issues in Education Research – Second Quarter*.
- Adegboro J. S. (2014). Drug abuse among students of Adekunle Ajasin University, AkungbaAkoko, Ondo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Education and Research*.
- Adegboyega, L. O., Oniye, A. O. & Adigun, A. (2015). Motivations for drug abuse among students of tertiary institutions in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Ife Journal of Behavioural Research*.
- Adegboyega, L. O., Yahaya, L A., Alwajud-Adewusi, M. B. & Aminu, H. P. (2016). Manifestation of depression among undergraduate students in Kwara State, Nigeria:
- Adeyemo, F.O., Ohaeri, B., Pat, U. and Okpala, O.O. (2016). Prevalence of Drug Abuse Amongst University Students in Benin City, Nigeria: *Public Health Research*.
- Abdulahi, Z. (2009). "Drug abuse among youths: Strategies for school counselling". *The Nigerian Society of Educational Psychologists*, Jos: Nigeria. United Nations.
- Adigun, A. A. (2014). *Prevalence of, and motivation for drug abuse among students of tertiary institutions in Kwara State*. Unpublished M.Ed. Project, Department of Counsellor Education, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria.
- Afuwai E.N. (2016). Drug Abuse on Socio-Emotional Behaviour among Secondary School Students in Kaduna State, Nigeria. Unpublished. American Psychiatric Association (2000). Diagnostic and Statistical manual of mental disorder. 4th ed, Washington D.C., United States of America.
- Ajibulu, E. (2011). Eradicating Drug Abuse in Nigeria- How feasible?. Retrieved May 24, 2012 from <http://www.modernghana.com/news/337520/1/eradicating-drug-abuse-innigeriahow-feasible.html>.
- Akanbi, M. I., Godwin, A., Anyio, B. T., Muhammad, M. & Ajiboye, S. A. (2015). Impact of substance abuse on academic performance among adolescent students of Colleges of

- Akanbi, M.I., Godwin, A., Anyio, B.T, Muhammad, M., & Ajiboye, S.A. (2014), Impact of Substance Abuse on Academic Performance among Adolescent Students of Colleges of Education in Kwara State. *Nigeria Scholarly Journal of Education Vol. 3(7)*, 75-79,
- Atoyebi, O. A. &Atoyebi, O. E. (2013). Pattern of substance abuse among senior secondary school students in a South western Nigerian City. *International Review of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4 (2) 54-65.
- Attah, A.P., Baba, E. & Audu, J.S. (2016), The Effects of Drug Abuse and Addiction on Academic Performance of Students in Federal Polytechnic Idah, Kogi State Nigeria. *International Journal of Democratic and Development Studies*, Vol. (2).
- Attah, A.P., Baba, E. and Audu, J.S. (2016), The Effects of Drug Abuse and Addiction on
- Bales, R.F. (1946), *Cultural Differences in the Rate of Alcoholism*. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Balogun, S.K. (2006). "Chronic intake of separate and combined alcohol and nicotine. Center for Disease Control, *frequently asked questions on HIV/AIDS*. Retrieved from www.cdcnpin.org/hiv/faq/preventionJitm
- Barlow D.H. & Durand V.M. (2009) *Abnormal psychology: an integrative approach*. California: Wadsworth.
- Bava S. and Tapert, S. F. (2010) "Adolescent brain development and the risk for alcohol and other drug problems," *Neuropsychology Review*, vol. (20) 398–413.
- Blalock, M.H. (1979). *Social Statistics: International Student Edition*. London: McGraw-Hill Hogaky Sha Ltd.
- Blum, B. and Moore, A. (1973), *Controlling Drugs*. An International Handbook for Psychoactive Drug Classification. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Cameron, N.A. and Margaret A. (1970), *Behaviour Pathology*. Boston: Houghton and Mufflin.
- Chaplin, T. M., & Sinha, R. (2013). Stress and parental addiction. In N. E. Suchman, M. Pajulo, & L. C. Mayes (Eds.), *Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention* (pp. 3–23). NY: Oxford University Press.
- Charach, A. Yeung, E. Climans, T. and Lillie, E. (2011) "Childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and future substance use disorders: comparative

- metaanalyses,” *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, VOL. (50), 9–21.
- Chen W. Y. Propp, J. deLara, E. and Corvo, K. (2011) “Child neglect and its association with subsequent Juvenile drug and alcohol offense”, *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, Vol. (28) 273–290.
- Cheng T. C. and Lo, C. C. (2010). “The roles of parenting and child welfare services in alcohol use by adolescents,” *Children and Youth Services Review*, Vol. (32) 38–43.
- Chien, I. (1969), *Psychological Functions of Drug Use: Scientific Basis of Drug Dependence*. London: Churchill Publishing Company Ltd.
- Clark, H. K. Ringwalt, C. L. and Shamblen, S. R. (2011). “Predicting adolescent substance use: the effects of depressed mood and positive expectancies,” *Addictive Behaviors*, Vol. (36) 488–493.
- Cook, S.W., Wrightsman, L.S. and Sellic, C. (1976), *Research Methods in Social Relations*. New York: Holt Rhine Hart and Wiston.
- Desalu, O. O., Iseh, K. R., Olokoba, A. B., Salawu, F. K., & Danburan, A. (2010). Smokeless Tobacco use in adult Nigerian population. *Journal of clinical practice*, 13(4), 382 – 387.
- Durani, Y. (2012). *Getting the facts: Drugs and alcohol*. Retrieved from <http://www.kidsheath.org/teens/drugsandalcohol.htm>. educational performance of some adolescents’ drug abusers in Ibadan”.
- Dyness, C. and Ishino, D. (1964), *Social Problems: Deviation in an Industrial Society*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Earl, R. and Weinberg, S.M. (2016), *The Study of Social Problem*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Edward, O. & Arif, M. (2016). Clients Control and Medical Practice ‘, *American Journal of Sociology*.
- Emmanuel, O.C, Valentine, T.P, Terna, M.F, Habu, H, Chia, T., Achukwu, C.E. (2017), Effects of Substance/Drug Abuse on the Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students in Mkar Metropolis, Gboko, Benue State *International Journal of Psychological and Brain Sciences*. Vol. (2) 40-45.

- Fantino, E. and Reynolds, G.S. (1975), *Introduction to Comparative Psychology*. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company.
- Fareo DO. (2012). Drug abuse among Nigerian adolescents strategies for counselling. *J Int Soc Res*. 2012 winter;5(20):341–7.
- Fayombo, G.A. (2016). Differential Effective of Communication and Social Skills Training in the Treatment of Drug Abuse among the higher institution unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Oyo, Oyo.
- Flaxman, J. (1972), *Quitting Smoking: Behaviour Modification, Principle, Issues and Applications*. Boston: Houghton and Mufflin.
- FooYC, Tam C.L, Lee T.H. (2012), Family factors and peer influence in drug abuse: A study in rehabilitation centre. *International Journal of Collaborative Research on Internal Medicine & Public Health*.
- Giade, A. (2011,). How Nigeria’s Latest Drug Abuse Defies Legislat. *Daily Trust NewsPaper*.
- Gibbins, J. (1976), *Research Advances in Alcohol and Drug Problems*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Hamisu Mamman Ahmad Tajuddin Othman (PhD) & Lim Hooi Lian (2014) Adolescent’s and Drugs Abuse in Nigeria. *Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare Vol.4*, No. (1)
- Hammond, D., Ahmed, R., Yang, W. S., Brukhalter, R., & Leatherdale, S. T. (2011). Illicit substance use among Canadian youth: Trends between 2002 and 2008. *Canadian Journal of Public Health, Vol (102)* 7–12.
- Hardet, R.A., Parker, H.A., and Anderson, W.A. (1977), *Sociology and Issues* (2nd Ed.) New York: Praeger Publishers.
- Harms, E. (Ed.) (1993), *Drug and Youths: The Challenge of Today*. New York: Pergamon Press Inc.
- Hoffman, (2011) S.T. (2011). Illicit substance use among Canadian youth: Trends between 2002 and 2008. *Canadian Journal of Public Health, Vol (102)* 7–12
- Hoffmann, F.G. (1969), *A Handbook on Drug and Alcohol Abuse: The Biomedical Aspect*. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
- Jack, D.D. (1973), *Introduction to Sociology: Situations and Structure*. New York: The Free Press. *Journal of International Social Research*. 5(20):342-347.

- Kenneth, L., Jones S., Louis, W. and Bryer, Curtis, O. (1969), *Drugs and Alcohol*. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
- Kinch, J. W. (Ed.) (1974), *Social Problems in the World Today*. London: Addison Weekly Publishing Company.
- Kuhn, C. Johnson M. & A. Thomae (2010), "The emergence of gonadal hormone influences on dopaminergic function during puberty," *Hormones and Behavior*, vol. (58), 122–137,
- Laver, R.H. (1978), *Social Problems and the Quality of Life*. Iowa: C. Brown Publishing Company.
- Leatherdale, S. T., & Ahmed, R. (2010). Alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use among Canadian youth: Do we need more multi-substance prevention programming? *Journal of Primary Prevention, Vol (31)* 99–108.
- Lee SI, Halimatul SAH. (2012.) *Students selling sex for dope*. Available at: <http://www.asiaone.com/News/Education/Story/A1Story20090906-165987.html>. Accessed July 17.
- Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia (1989). "Prevention of drug abuse through education and information: An interdisciplinary responsibility within the context of human development", Paris. P. 242.
- McGinnies, E. (1970), *Social Behaviour: A Functional Analysis*. Boston: Houghlin Press.
- Mignon, S. Substance Abuse Treatment (2014). Options, Challenges, and Effectiveness; Springer: New York, NY, USA.
- Nachimas, D. and Nachimas C. (1976), *Research Methods in Social Sciences*. London: Edward Arnold Pub. Ltd.
- National Abandoned Infants Assistance Resource Center (AIA). (2012). *Research to practice brief: Supporting children of parents with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse*.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2011). *Prenatal exposure to drugs of abuse*. Retrieved from [http:// www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/prenatal.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/prenatal.pdf)
- National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. (2012). *FASD: What everyone should know*. Retrieved from <http://www.nofas.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/NOFASFASD-What-Everyone-Should-Know.pdf>

- Odejide, A.O. (2018). Alcohol and Drug Abuse Problems and Control strategies in Africa: The Nigerian Experience. A paper presented at the 9th Pan African Psychiatric Conference, Yaba Psychiatric Hospital, Lagos, Nigeria.
- Okpye, N.N. (2017). The adolescents and hard drugs: a psychological concern. In: Okonkwo RUN, Okoye RO, editors. The Nigerian adolescent in perspective. Nigerian Society for Education; 2001.
- Oluremi, D. F. (2012). Drug Abuse among Nigerian Adolescents strategies for counselling.
- Organizations on Drug Council (UNODC) (2005). “World Health Organization Expert Committee on Dependence Producing Drugs. Fourteenth Report Urban Adolescents”, *Child Development*, 61, 2032-2046.
- Oshodi, O. Y., Aina, O. F., and Onajole, A. T. (2010). Substance use among secondary school students in an urban setting in Nigeria: prevalence and associated factors. *African journal of psychiatry*, 13(1), 52 – 57.
- Patrick, S. W., Schumacher, R. E., Benneyworth, B. D., Krans, E. E., McAllister, J. M., & Davis, M. M. (2012). Neonatal abstinence syndrome and associated health care expenditures: United States, 2000-2009. *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)*, 307(18).
- Piko B. F. & Balazs, M. A. (2012) “Authoritative parenting style and adolescent smoking and drinking,” *Addictive Behaviors*, Vol. (37) 353–356.
- Razali, A., & Madon, Z. (2016). Issue and Challenges of Drug Addiction among Students in Malaysia. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 3(8) 77-89.
- Singh, V. S. Thornton, T. & Tonmyr, L. (2011). “Determinants of substance abuse in a population of children and adolescents involved with the child welfare system,” *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*, vol. (9) 382–397.
- Skeer, M. R. McCormick, M. C. Normand S. L. T., Mimiaga, M. J. Buka, S. L. & Gilman, S. E (2011) “Gender differences in the association between family conflict and adolescent substance use disorders,” *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. (49) 187–192.
- Taylor, O. D. (2011). “Adolescent depression as a contributing factor to the development of substance use disorders,” *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, vol. (21) 696–710.

- Tonmyr, L. Thornton, T. Draca, J. and Wekerle, C. (2010) “A review of childhood maltreatment and adolescent substance use relationship,” *Current Psychiatry Reviews*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 223–234.
- Trucco, E. M. C. R. Colder, J. C. Bowker, & W. F. Wieczorek, (2011), “Interpersonal goals and susceptibility to peer influence: risk factors for intentions to initiate substance use during early adolescence,” *Journal of Early Adolescence*, vol. (31). 4, pp. 526– 547,
- Weinberg, Carl (1971), *Education and Social Problems*. New York: The Free Press. 45
- Weisman, T. (1974), *Drug Abuse and Drug Counseling: A Case Approach*. New York: Jason Armson.
- WHO Expert Committee on Dependence-Producing Drugs. Fourteenth report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1965 (World Health Organization Technical Report Series No. 312; https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/39802/WHO_TRS_312.pdf?sequence=1, accessed 20 September 2021).

APPENDIX

Department of Social Work,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Benin,
Benin City.

Dear Respondent,

APPEAL FOR THE COMPLETION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a 400 level student of the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences. I am conducting a research on “**Drug Abuse Among University Undergraduates in the University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State**”.

I request that you please assist as one of my respondents by providing information on the following questions. This research is strictly for academic purpose and the information supplied will be treated strictly as confidential.

Thank you.

Yours Faithfully,

Daniel IFADA
SSC1810039

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

Please tick (✓) in the column that best suit your opinion.

- (1) Sex: (a) Male (b) Female
- (2) Age: (a) 15 – 25 (b) 26 – 35 (c) 36 – 45 (d) 46 – 55 (e) 56 – Above
- (3) Marital Status: Married Single
- (4) Religion: (a) Christianity (b) Islamic (c) African Traditional Worshiper (d) Others (specify)
- (5) Residence: (a) Hostel (b) Off campus specify _____

SECTION B

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES OF THE RESEARCH

- (6) What do you understand by drug/substance abuse? _____
-
- (7) What drug is mostly abused by University undergraduates? (a) Alcohol (b) Marijuana (c) Sedatives (d) Stimulants
- (8) Why do you think that youths abuse drugs? (a) To get high (b) to fit into the group (c) I don't know
- (9) Is drug abuse associated with undergraduates only? (a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know
- (10) What are the major factors or reasons why students engage in drug abuse? a) Academic problem (b) for Leisure (c) To gain power (d) To perform well (e) All of the Above
- (11) Do you normally take any of the drugs/substance? Yes No I don't know
- (12) Do you take drugs more in the midst of friends or when alone? (a) Alone (b) With friends (c) I don't know

- (13) What do you think is the effect of drug abuse among undergraduates? (a) Beneficial [] (b) Damaging []
- (14) Does your association with others influence you to take drugs? (a) Yes [] (b) No [] (c) I don't know []
- (15) Do you think drug habits of undergraduates associated with drug habits of their parents? (a) Yes [] (b) No [] (c) I don't know []
- (16) What are the ways in which drug abuse could be reduced among University undergraduates in Nigeria? (a) Counseling [] (b) Imprisonment of offenders [] (c) Expulsion [] (d) All of the Above []
- (17) Have you ever heard of social workers before? (a) Yes [] (b) No [] (c) I Don't know []
- (18) Do you think you can be helped? (a) Yes [] (b) No [] (c) I don't know []

Thank you