EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF DRUG ABUSERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUTH EDUCATION.

BY

DAUDA, AMINA

MED/EDUC/ 40511/ 2004 / 2005

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA IN PARTIAL FULMILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER DEGREE IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2011

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in the thesis entitled ‘‘Effects of Drug Abuse on the Psychosocial Behavior of Drug Abusers: Implications for youth Education’’ has been performed by me in the department of education under the supervision of Dr. Aisha .I. Mohammed and Prof. (Mrs.) E.F. Adeniyi. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma at any University.

Amina Dauda …… ……...

Signature Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "Effects of Drug Abuse on Psycho-Social Behaviour of Drug Abusers : Implication for youth Education" by Dauda, Amina has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the Master Degree of Psychology in the Ahmadu Bello University (Zaria) and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

…… …….
Dr. Aisha. I. Mohammed Date
Chairman, Supervisory Committee

……. ……
Prof. (Mrs.) E. F. Adeniyi Date
Member, Supervisory Committee

…… ……
Dr. Mamman Musa Date
Head, Education Department

…….. …….
Prof. A.A. Joshua. Date
Dean, Postgraduate School

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to Mallam Dauda Umar's family and the entire Barebari ruling houses (Kaura), all in Zaria City. My regard also goes to well wishers who encouraged, prayed and advised me during the process of the work. Their contributions have played important role towards the successful completion of the study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All Praise is to God (S.W.A) who guided me and made it possible to carry out this research work successfully. I am indebted to many people for their guidance, particularly my major supervisor, Dr. Aisha Mohammed for her support and encouragement. She finally assisted me with books that enhance the quality of the study .I am also grateful for the useful corrections, observation and advice she offered in the process of this thesis. My gratitude also goes to my second supervisor, Prof. (Mrs.) E.F. Adeniyi, not only for her guide but also for the time she spent in checking the work. She took in a hard look at the study and made useful corrections which resulted into a better presentation. I am equally grateful to my lecturers in the department, Professor Musa Balarabe, Dr. Khadijah Mahmoud and Dr. Ummah Abdulwahid for their contributions to make my work successful.

My appreciation also goes to the head of the department, Dr. Sadiq Mohammed. I am also indebted to Dr. Hussaini Dikko, and malam Ma'aruf for their advice on the statistical computation in the study. A special thanks also goes to Professor J. A. Gwani, (Mrs.) Hadiza Adamu and Abdu Adamu who helped me in getting admission to this study. Finally, my sincere appreciation goes to Kestin O. (PhD) for his contribution to make my work successful.

I sincerely appreciate the contribution of Mr. Michael, Malam Isah, Dr. Sanusi Mohd. and Dr. Umar for going through the manuscript. To my family member especially Bello Dauda, Friends and Colleagues too numerous to mention, I say thanks for all your encouragements and supports which have contributed towards the successful completion of my study.

ABSTRACT

This study was designated to investigate and make available data on the effects of drug abuse on psychosocial behavior of drug abusers. The study adopted the descriptive, co relational survey design. A sample size consisting of 185 respondents from the population of 360 inmates were randomly drawn from four social service centers in Kaduna State .The sample include 45 drug abusers from National Drug Law Enforcement Agency,60 from Borstal Institute, 53 from Federal Neuro Psychiatric Hospital Kaduna, and 27 from Prisons service Head quarters, Kaduna State command. 66 items were designed and developed by the researcher for data collection, which were professionally validated by experts. The instrument was discovered to be reliable with significant alpha value 0.8331. In order to effectively execute this study three research questions were formulated .The significant level of 0.05 was adapted, to assess effects of drug abuse on the psycho social behavior of drug abusers and to determined the gender on drug abuse. Tables were used for data analysis. Findings revealed that the first questions indicated that drug abuse affects the psycho-social behaviour of drug abusers: it leads to problem behaviour and personality disorder. Similarly the study showed that both males and Females were involved in the incidence of drug abuse. Based on these findings, it was suggested that parents should monitor their children to maintain discipline so as to reduce the rampant cases of drug abuse. Since regular tiredness, sleeping in class, exam malpractice, absenteeism from schools, increased potentials for dropping out of school are problems associated with (youth) adolescents substances abuse, there is need for parents, teachers and Education bodies to take part in the war against drug abuse.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DACC	Drug Abuse Control Committee
DDRM	Drug Demand Reduction Method
GHB	Gamma Hydroxybutyrate
NAFDAC	National Agency for Foods, Drugs Administration and control.
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
PCP -	Phencyclidine or angle dust
UNODC	United Nation Office for Drugs and Crime.
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
WHO	World Health Organization
NDCP	National Drug Control policy
BI	Biodata Inventory.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
FNPH:	Federal Neuro Psychiatric Hospital

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Drug abuse: - Is self administration of drugs without medical advice.

Hard Drugs: - These are drugs, which by law, are prohibited for use except for medical purpose and doctor's recommendation Examples are cocaine heroine, cannabis, morphine, amphetamines etc.

Harmful use: - Use of a drug that is known to have caused tissue damage or mental illness in the particular person.

Psychosocial: - Is a combination of psychological and social behavior of a person's life.

Psychiatric: - The branch of medical study devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness

Problem Behavior: - These are behaviours which deviate from the norms of the society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. Background to the study

One of the greatest discoveries of man is the therapeutic use of drugs to cure his ailment, to excite him when he is dull, to slim him when he is fat, to expand him when he is thin and to put him to sleep when he is awake. Thus, since time immemorial, man is known to be using drugs and learning to depend on drug usage by various societies in the world to relieve pain, escape reality, to alter perception, provide pleasurable sensation and find the assumed meaning to life.

The term drug abuse is used to describe any licit or illicit substance that has an effect on the structure and functioning of the brain when it is taken wrongly. It includes alcohol, tobacco, medicine, Indian hemp, cocaine and other illegal substances. Therefore, drugs can be legal or illegal; they can be helpful or harmful, depending on the type and the usage or mode of administration. Young people use drugs as a way of rebelling against parents or authority, to feel like adults, to fit in and belong to a group of other youths, to satisfy their curiosity, and to simply derive pleasure from the short-term effects of drugs. Abusers with underlying social or psychological problems are particularly at high risk for drug abuse.

However, where they are not used correctly, they produce unacceptable consequences to the user's mental health. Social and psychological problem depends on the interaction with and response of the environment, these could play a great role in the way people use drugs. The chronic use of tolerance producing drugs increases the risky behavior of the abuser, the risk of drug abuse as well as the likelihood of impaired psychological

damage to the body. Higher doses (drug abuse) usually produce visual or auditory hallucinations or both. Drug abuse affects the individuals' health and welfare, which interfere with the educational and social well-being or productivity that have an adverse effect in some institutions leading to examination malpractices, bribery and corruption, anti-social tendencies including assassinations, cultism and rape. These are common in our campuses due to the unfortunate involvement of youth in the habit of drug abuse

(punch,July,5th,2000.)

Studies by National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) 1991 and Sanusi, 1994) have reported increased rate of drug abuse among Adolescents, especially during their transitional period (between childhood and adulthood).Thus making them vulnerable to drug abuse. This more often results to loss of all powers such as powers of discernment discretionof discriminating judgment and criticism of moral relevance of an existing norm or practice, all these results to moral decadence of the youths that sometimes destroy their mental balance. The youths suffer the negative effect of drugs which has been identified to be responsible for the altered behavioral patterns now observable among many students in higher institutions.

Drug abuse, over the years, is not only an eyesore but also a disturbing trend It is indeed a reality as it embraces all sexes of all classes, all religions and ages but which make the youths at risks. It is really alarming to see the abusers involve in the act of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarette or hemp, inhaling solvents, part of the effect of which is the increase in crime and other social vices such as carrying weapons and inflicting injuries on innocent members of the society. This explains why students who are alcoholics and other illegal substances end up not doing well in their examinations, if at

all they succeed in writing. Despite the fact that youth in this country occupy a very strategic position in national development.

The federal government of Nigeria has adapted education as an instrument for effecting national development since education is a dynamic instrument of change. Drug abuse has the implications of contributing to students poor performance in school, students dropout ,low resistance to infectious diseases and a variety of neurological and mental syndrome.

Sutherland (1979) in Maiwada (2002) said that many of the adolescents who abuse drugs have variety of problems and history of emotional deprivation and separation from their family background. These young people localized primarily on schools, challenged traditional values, social norms and attitudes. Thus, they take drugs for many reasons. Some take it because of peer pressure or influence, to relieve stress, to increase energy, to relax, to relieve pain, to escape reality, to feel more self-esteem and for recreation. For all these reasons, regulatory agencies such as the National Agency for Foods, Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) and the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) are set up by the government to control the production, distribution and consumption of foods and drugs in Nigeria. In addition, they are also to ensure that only those who require drugs (especially prescription drugs) genuinely get them.

The Agencies charged with the responsibilities of drug control in Nigeria have implemented different programmes aimed at stemming the abuse of drugs. Thus, social service centers are places where people with behavior disorder are found as a result of being involved in drug abuse and other behavioral problems. In spite of all these control and regulatory bodies, abusers still indulge in drugs abuse. It is in the light of the above,

and considering the role of psychosocial factors in human development that this study is being carried out in order to determine the Effects of drug abuse on psycho-social behaviour of drug abusers ; implications for youth education.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There are high cases of drug abuse among youths in Nigerian society; this behavior as a result of youth unrest has assumed a dangerous dimension that every stake holder of the educational system and the nation at large are at a crux. This attitude is common among the youth considered to be leaders of the future. Drug abuse is a major problem that has characterized the enormous crises facing Nigeria. The critical problem is that in spite of the various measures adapted to prevent Drug abuse on Nigerian youths, we continue to have increasing number of Drug abusers. This problem has characterized the enormous crises facing Nigeria not only in Kaduna state in particular but also worldwide. It has been observed that schools are facing this unrest. The availability of Drugs in shops, chemists, market stalls and drug barons, provides youth's access to it. The habitual use of drugs during occasions endangers the live of youths. Even when drugs are socially accepted for instance, caffeine found in kola nut and coffee or perhaps alcohol and tobacco. It can still be abused when it is used more than the quantity generally accepted within the culture.

It has been also observed that there is a high rate of consumption of drugs by the youth especially in southern Kaduna state. It has negative implications on youth education, drug abuse lead to Risky sexual behaviour among the youths that resulted to teen age

pregnancy, it affects their performance in school due to personality disorder and impaired cognitive functioning that resulted to regular tiredness and sleeping in class. Among other behaviour students who had become involved with drugs will tend to defy school rules, cheat and act in other negative ways in school, at the end may become dramatic irresponsible and overly defensive. Other problems will emerge to the attention of the teacher and other officials. Such attitude will motivate the abuser to behave in ways that may signal the beginning of mental disorder. If not properly check in time, may be affected like some of these youth who are seen in our societies roaming about naked, parading the streets aimlessly, while others are partially made to sleep in open places, causing social nuisance to the public.

If drug abuse continues the abuser may end up not doing well and resulted to drop out of school, all these effect are caused due to the influenced of drug abuse. The study provides information and strategies for preventing such menace because failure can lead to loss of such valuable human resources. Hence, it has become imperative that the effect of these drugs in our youths is rampant which forms the basis of this study.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study are to find out:-

1. The effects of drug abuse on psychological behaviour in the following areas ; Cognitive, Emotion, Perception of drug abusers.
2. The effects of drug abuse on social behavior in the following areas; Family related problems, Social isolation, Faulty life style of drug abusers.
3. To determine the relationship between the gender on drug abuse.

1.4 Research Questions

An attempt will be made in the study to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the effects of drug abuse on psychological behaviour in the following areas: Cognitive Emotion, Perception of drug abusers?
2. What are the effects of drug abuse on social behaviour in the following areas: Family related problems, Social isolation, and Faulty life style of drug abusers?
3. Does gender have any relationship with drug abuse?

.

1.5 Basic Assumptions:

The following basic assumptions were raised for the study.

1. It is assumed that drug abuse have an effects on psychological behaviour of drug abusers
2. It is assumed that drug abuse have an effects on social behaviour of drug abusers.
3. There is no gender relationship on drug abuse.

1.6 Significance of the Study:

The study is significant to the overall Nigerian society considering the increasing negative. Consequences of drug abuse and their effects on the psycho- social behavior of drug abusers suggest ways of preventing such occurrences.

Since many of the psychosocial maladjustments among youths are associated with drug abuse causing harm to the abuser, his family and nation at large, this study would provide a functional literature about its bad effects. Also, the increasing nature of

this malady in Nigeria and other developing countries would help in seeking for solutions from this study.

Some studies by Ebie & Pela (1981) have shown that cannabis is abused by youths from both privileged and less privileged backgrounds. It is also the most commonly used illicit drug in New Zealand. Okafor (1982) in Sanusi (2004) observes that when adolescents share common misconceptions about drugs, they base all their drug- taking judgments on these misconceptions, which are totally misleading. She stressed that in addition to the wrong judgment, these misconceptions are passed on from one generation to another, consequently perpetuating misconceptions in the society.. In recent time, these have been reported to be on the increase with rising prevalence of drug abuse. Today we are in a period where some young and the aged are heavily confronted and confused with various developmental needs and problems centered within their lives. Early researches, (Adegoke, 2003; Okon, 1988) looked at the problems of drug abuse did not consider the effects of drug abuse on the psycho-Social behaviour of drug abusers and gender difference on the level of drug abuse. In order to gain a desirable result and to reduced the menace of drug abuse Ejike & Bala reported in Daily Trust News paper of Friday July 17, (2009). The Attorney General of the federation &minister of Justice had said any official of the NDLEA caught aiding and abetting drug trafficking in the country should be shown the way out of the agency on the occasion of the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Nigeria and the British Government on the fight against drug consumption and trafficking in the two countries. The NDLEA tries to educate the people about the effects of drug abuse by providing posters in

dispensaries, streets, broadcasting from Radio or Television and other public place which helps to create an enlightened public about the negative effects coursed drug abuse.

In a Weekly Trust paper, Abubakar (2009) report. The justice minister Aondoakaa who said government is aware that drug barons worldwide have concluded arrangements to use Nigeria as a transit route and major market for illicit drugs business, warned that any airline coming into the country with illicit drug will henceforth be detained while no political pressure from any quarters can change Nigeria's position.

It is therefore hoped that the findings of this research will be useful to the people (in saying 'NO' to drug abuse). It will equally be useful to the organizations charged with the responsibility of fighting the sale and consumption of illicit drugs in their crusade.

1.7. Scope and delimitation of the study:

This study aims at finding out the effects of drug abuse on the psychosocial behavior of drug abusers; Implications for youth Education in Kaduna state. Therefore for the purpose of this study the researcher draw samples from NDLEA, Borstal institute, federal neuron psychiatric hospital, and Prisons service headquarters Kaduna state command, where drug users are found. The researcher chose these areas of study due to the rampant use of drugs by youths in Kaduna state. Secondly, these subsidiary centres are agencies charged with the responsibilities of drug controls and rehabilitation of victims. Lastly, these areas were chosen largely because the outcome of the result of this study would go back to them to enact policies in order to check it's menace.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews a number of studies in literature that are related to my topic of research. It is broken into the following sub-sections:

2.1 Introduction,

2.2 .Conceptual frame work

2.3. History and nature of drugs

2.4. Psycho active drugs

2.4.1. Types of Drug

2.4.2. Cannabis :-(Marijuana, Indian hemp)

2.4.3. Designer drugs (Methamphetamine/Amphetamine)

2.4.5. Depressant drugs (sedative hypnotics).

2.5. Factors contributing to drug abuse

2.5.1 Family factors

2.5.2 Parenting style.

2.5.3 Peer- group influence

2.5.4. Gender.

.2.6. Implications for youth education.

2.7. Review of related studies.

2.2 Conceptual Frame Work

The use of herbs and other chemical substances to alter and modify biochemical functions of human body has been in existence since time immemorial. John

& Onu (1972) in Mohammed (2004) report that, dawn throughout the ages, human beings have consumed drugs in different forms for various reasons including the diagnosis, prevention of suffering and pains, for relaxation and pleasure. It is worth knowing that synthesized substances known as drugs are widely used either in prescribed form or non-prescribed form all over the world.(Umar & Suleiman, 2007).

Other substances such as anabolic steroids, which relieve pains, enhance injury recovery after intensity and aggression, sharpen furans; increase strength and endurance; reduce or add weight produce the most negative effects at higher change, Samenuk,D;Link,M.S. Homoud ,M.K (2002) in Dashe (2007).Self medication has led many people to misuse and abuse of drugs and in some cases to addictions. Some people make the mistake of diagnosing themselves, and buy what they consider appropriate drugs for their condition or the drugs might have been prescribed for someone else or had used it themselves.

During the late seventies to the late eighties, it was thought that only drugs such as alcohol, Indian hemp, morphine, pethidine and valium were the mostly abused drugs in Nigeria. It was usually believed that Nigeria has been a transit camp of such drugs as cocaine and heroin for couriers form Pakistan and Thailand to the United State of America and Europe Ujorha, 1993:8).

The U.S suffers the agony of drug abuse from its youths. That is why the country has become an unofficial champion in the fight against drugs. The century's national policy on drugs, constantly updated by the national drug enforcement policy board, has spelt out a comprehensive programmed on drugs and their abuse. The board,

which began in 1986, became involved in inter-agency law enforcement, establishing itself as "the local point for co-coordinating the policy".

The problem of drugs abuse is causing war between many governments of various countries of the world and their nationals who have formed themselves into cartels. The drugs scandal is ruing many human lives. It has become a specific human disease. Many powerful nations on earth such as the United States of America are scared of it. So, they are spending billions of dollars to fight the problem. In the news Collins Report, carried by the Nigerian Guardian news paper in its edition of Monday August 3,(1992) it is indicated that the government of the United States of America would spend $ 12 billion to fight the disease in 1993 (Ujoha, 1993:62).

Haruna (2005). Drug abuse and other associated problems constitute a major threat to the survival and effective functioning of human society. It is important to know that drug affects the levels of organs today. Onye (1998), Ijeomah (1997), Isiodare (1996) reported that lives are daily lose through drug dependence and activities of addicts. A significant number of deaths from accidents, violent crimes and cultism can be traced to the activities of persons under the influence of drugs.

The NDLEA (1991,1992 and1996) further contained that drug abuse is on the increase in Nigeria. The problem of drug abuse in Nigeria was attributed to many factors that range from psychological, environmental, sociological and demographical make up of the country which affects behavior personality and individuals' responses to various negatives stimuli, Mohammad: 2004; Ihonye 1998; Venkates & Dashe (2000). In recognition of drug abuse as a global health problem, the United Nations declared the decade of 1991-2000 as the decade of action against drug abuse. Ujorha (1993:13). In

the Daily Independent paper of Tuesday July 8th 2008, Victor & Odueme Lagos report that, the culture of hard drugs at Lagos Bus-stops are supposed to be places where commercial vehicles stop to either disembark or load passages, but many of them have gradually been turned into heavens for hard drugs for smokers (of Indian hemp) and peddlers. This observation was said to comprise touts and supposed members of the transport unions. They are commonly seen at busy bus stops like Ketu, Ojota, Oshodi, Mushin and Obalande among others.

While the peddlers hide in their action, the smokers seem to do their own in pubic glare. The touts operating at the bus stop seem to have taken the drug as their second ford as they smoke with glee. The influence of drug abuse motivates them to play in gang and commit criminal activities.

Sijuwole (1993) in Ujoha (1993) acknowledges the huge financial implications of such campaign. However, he argues that the amount is peanut when compared to the nuisance its non eradication can constitute in our society. He cited the area boy's menace now rampant in some sets in the country as a direct fall-out of drug abuse.

The NDLEA chairman Giade explained further that after months of painstaking surveillance, a farm land where Indian hemp had been planted was invaded by his men after information reached the commend. He said that a drug baron was arrested in connection with the farm land and is co-operating with the command to track down more Indian hemp farmers within the area. The farm land uncovered was at Isukwua local government area of Abia State. He said that they had put the state on the map of states that have been known for the production of Indian hemp. Others are Edo,

Ondo, Ogun, Ekiti, Osun and Delta states. The negative effects of the farm land on the citizens of Abia and indeed the country could be huge.

In the Daily Independent paper of Tuesday July 8th (2008), Duru reports; that the commander of the anti-drug out fit in Abia state, justice Arinze Briefing news men about the activities of the NDLEA in Ogbor Hull, stated that drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking were the canker warms eating up the very fabric of the Nigerian society such that if left unchecked they can dehumanize an individual, degenerate the health of the people, ruin families, create socio-economic problems in the society, destroy communities and also bring shame to the nation. He explained further that Nigerians have suffered through fair share of embarrassment arising from being tagged as either a transit or hot bed on hard drug manufacturing. He added that the nation was gradually coming out of the stigma and being recognized by the international community based on the efforts of the government and her people to reduce and punish those concerned in the production and courier of illicit drugs within and outside the country.

The general picture emerging from Nigeria on drugs, as reported by NDLEA/UNDCP (1999), is one of wide spread abuse. An estimated life time consumption of Marijuana/Cannabis was put at 10.8 percent followed by psycho tropic substances, mainly the benzodiazepines (depressant) and amphetamine type stimulant which was said to be at 10.6 percent. The ones at lesser degree are heroin which were place at 1.6 percent and cocaine 1.4 percent respectively Dice Nil (2004).

2.3 History and nature of drugs:

From the dawn of history, man has not been satisfied with himself or with the world, as he has found it. He exploited several substances in nature to satisfy his hunger

and thirst and also to cure his ailments. Such reasons have also heightened his state of consciousness. He tried to improve or transform things, to dress them up or to construct his own image of the world through figurative arts; music, architecture; literature and chemical substances. Such substances include plant extracts, fermentation products and more recently different synthetic and semi synthetic substances that can alter his perceptions, moods and actions, hence the number of drugs in circulation. Sanusi (2004; 7) is of their view that from the beginning of recorded history, drugs have been used for both medical and non-medical purposes. This became the object of concern and so rules and custom were applied to control the production and use of drugs. According to Folade (1995) alcohol is used as a sedative for geriatric patients, as part of the diet of diabetic patients or as aids in the treatment of high blood pressure and some digestive diseases. Alcohol is a colorless volatile liquid .It is a depressant of the central nervous system. In 13,000 B.C, as reported by Folco (1988), early evidence of breweries in Egypt was recorded and in 4,500 B.C Egyptian farmers learned to maximize fermentation and alcoholic content by melting their grain. While wine drinking was part of Egyptian culture in the year 4,000 B.C, evidence of beer drinking was reported in Mesopotamia. Examples are can beer, star beer, local ogogoro, palmy, whisky etc.

However, Sergec (1989) in Maikasa (1999 p;1) confirms that alcohol plays important roles in Africa. It is mainly used .for idol worship like pouring libation on ancestral cults. Turaki (1993) and Waziri (1995) consider Nigeria as an example where ancestral cult worship prospers in some communities. According to them in many parts of the country, one would likely discover different alcoholic drinks such as ogogoro palm wine and others (in southern Nigeria) while burkutu, pito moss, and the rest are local alcoholic

drinks mostly found in the middle belt and some part of the North. Burkutu as local alcoholic drinks is very prevalent in Kaduna state of Nigeria. The symptoms of abuse are excitement, staggering, happy, slurred speech, and bad breath. According to the psychiatry report, wine was used at least from the time of the early Egyptians; narcotics from 4000 B.C; and medical use of marijuana was dated around 2737 B.C in China, but not until the 19th century. There followed a time when some of these newly discovered substances-morphine cocaine-were completely unregulated and prescribed freely by physicians for a wide variety of ailments. They were available in patent medicines and sold by traveling tinkers, in drugstores, or through the mail. During the American civil war, morphine was used freely, and wounded veterans returned home with their kits of morphine and hypodermic needles. .

Therefore the uses of substances that are beneficial to man are misused when people take them wrongly. Recently, however, the use of this beneficial gift from God has been turned to a detriment of the body, posing both national and international problem giving many states and nations serious concern. The word drug often varies depending on the context in which it is used. From a strictly scientific point of view, a drug is any substance other than food, which by its chemical nature affects the structure or function of the living organism. www.google.com (2005: 6) states that humans have used drugs of one sort or another for thousands of years.

Every drug has a potential of being abused by the user. However, certain drugs have a high degree of tendency of being abused which is referred to as dependence producing or addictive drugs. These drugs act on the brain at the neuronal and structural levels causing the alterations of arousal, awareness, impairment of sleep, memory,

psychomotor performance and perception, which are symptomatic of neuropsychological toxicity.

Alcohol: Alcohol abuse is by far the most widespread form of drug abuse in our society, because it is humanity's oldest and most widely known drug of abuse, such as Gin (alcohol), Beer (alcohol), Table wine (alcohol) and Palm wine (alcohol).

The following are behavioral clues to alcohol abuse.

Changes in activity such as loss of interest in school, play, home, or work.

- Changes in sleeping patterns
- Changes in eating patterns.
- Changes in personality; may be reflected in mood changes, fighting with friends and with family members, or truancy.
- Manifestations of depression, such as poor attention span, difficulties in concentrating, lack of interest, and boredom.
- Trouble with law enforcement
- Multiple or frequent accident related injuries
- School failure
- Blackouts

Source > WWW US. Html 2005.

Alcohol abuse is also a pattern of drinking that result in health consequences, social problems, or both. The abuse leads to effects; such as distorted vision, hearing, and coordination, altered perception, emotions and, impaired judgment, bad breathing, hangovers, loss of appetite, vitamin deficiencies, stomach ailments, liver damage,

damage of heart and central nervous system and loss of memory. It also produces neurological damage, impaired memory, psychosis impotence, weakness, weight loss and dependency. Some of the social effects of alcohol include regular school or work absenteeism; uses drugs to 'remedy' negative feeling; begins to isolate from friends and family; may change peer group to others who are regular users; takes pride in noting increased tolerance and ability to handle the drug. Alcohol is the important thing in the life of the adolescent, httpwww;//adolhealth/contend/b8subs3.html (2005;1).

Evidently, alcohol is associated with many social and psychological problems. In spite of this, most alcohol researchers and professionals in prevention and treatment are not prohibitionists. They do not call for an outright bans on the production and marketing of the substance on the basis of moral values. The effect of alcohol is felt mostly in the brain, where it is associated with a verity of abnormalities. Alcohol injures brain cells because it interferes with the supply of oxygen to these cells. It also interferes with the production and action of the substances (neutron transmitters) responsible for the normal function of the brain (Obot 1995:53).

- **Nicotine:** Nicotine is one of the most addictive substances. The use of Tobacco by abusers, which may have started primarily for psychosocial reason, may over time become a serious drug abuse. Nicotine seems to function as a positive rein forcer through its actions on nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Besides nicotine, cigarettes contain tar, a toxic compound as well as literally thousands of other chemicals, many poisonous and cancer causing agents, including ammonia, cadmium,

carbon monoxide, nitrosamines, and poly nuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.[http;//www.monitoringthefuture.org/(2005;3)

- **Cigarette Smoking:** The human body, as everybody knows, needs food, water, exercise e.t.c in order to be normally healthy. It does not require smoking. Many people smoke because they believe cigarettes calm their nerves, Smoking releases epinephrine, a hormone which creates physiological stress in the smoker, rather than relaxation.

To clarify the situation, the comprehensive Drug Abuse prevention and control Act of 1970 repealed, replaced, or updated all previous federal laws concerned with narcotics and all other dangerous drugs. While possession was made illegal, the severest penalties were reserved for illicit distribution and manufacture of drugs. The act dealt with prevention and treatment of drug abuse as well as control of drug trafficking. The anti-Drug Abuse acts of 1986 and 1988 increased funding for treatment and rehabilitation. The 1988 act created the office of National Drug Control Policy. N.D.L.E.A report (2005)

Medical research has revealed that cigarette smoking is harmful to health. It carries tar and nicotine to the lungs, which hinders breathing. From the lungs, some of the chemicals are absorbed into other parts of the body, causing other illness. Among the diseases caused or made worse by smoking are lung cancer, cancer of the throat, tuberculosis, bronchitis and heart disease. It also affects the nervous system.. In addition, tobacco is addictive like certain drugs. A person who has the smoking habit finds it very difficult to give it up. Without a cigarette a smoker would feel restless and nervous. Smoke from cigarette stains the teeth and fingers and causes the breath to smell bad, which gives offence to other people. The well known cough by smokers also causes disturbance to

others. Even the health of non-smokers can be directly affected by other people's smoking. Some people are allergic to smoke from cigarette yet they are forced to breath it when others smoke in public places. Moreover, a person who has to share a room or office with a heavy smoker, inhale a certain amount of smoke himself which can in time cause the very disease from which the smoker himself suffers.

The world health organization has estimated that by the year two thousand and twenty five thousand 2025, five hundred million 500m people worldwide will die of a tobacco related disease. Over eighty percent 80% of all cigarette smokers start before the age of eighteen 18 years and approximately twenty percent 20% before their 13th birthday. The United States public health service guidelines stress the five 5 Rs for enhancing motivation to quit tobacco use, through anti-smoking messages. These five 5 Rs are;

- Indicating why quitting is personally **Relevant**.
- Identifying the **Risks** of tobacco use.
- Identifying the medical and psychosocial **Rewards** from quitting.
- Identifying **Roadblocks** to quitting, and how to overcome them; and
- **Repeating** the motivational intervention at every clinic

http; (2005:4)\www.use.edu\student\affairs/healthcentre\adohealth\content\b8subs2.html.

The use of tobacco is addictive. Most users develop tolerance for nicotine and need greater amounts to produce a desired effect. Smokers become physically and psychologically dependent and will suffer withdrawal symptoms including changes in body temperature, heart rate. Psychological symptoms include; irritability, anxiety, sleep disturbances, nervousness, headaches, fatigue, nausea, and cravings for tobacco that can last days, weeks, months, years or an entire life time. Risk associated with smoking

cigarettes; may involve cough and gastric ulcers. Smoking of cigarette is the most devastating preventable cause of disease and premature death. Smoking is particularly dangerous for adolescents because their bodies are still developing and changing. And the 4,000 chemicals (including 200 known poisons) in cigarette smoke can adversely affect this process. http/www health.(2000:5).

2.4. Psycho active drugs:

The word "psycho active" literally means working (active) on the mind or behavior and other processes. Psychoactive or psychopharmacologic drugs are identified to act on the central nervous system, to indicate the interaction between the drug and the psychological characteristics of the organism Idella(1970) in Rimfat (1999) observed that the above drugs are highly potent on the mind of the abuser and are liable to influencing his mood and behaviour. These are drugs that can change or affect the way a person thinks, feels, or acts. These are drugs, which by law are prohibited for use except for medical purpose. These drugs usually have psychological effect if not properly used as well, but what sets them apart from other drugs is that they work on the mind and the sense. Psychoactive drugs are the most abused of all drugs. The use of psychoactive substances among adolescents and young adults has become a subject of public concern worldwide partly because of its potential to contribute to unintentional injuries. Experimentation with drugs during adolescence (11-25years) is common. At this age, adolescents try so many new things. They use drugs for many reasons, including curiosity, because it makes them good, to reduce stress, or to feel grown up. Using alcohol and tobacco at a young age increases the risk of using other drugs later some addicts will experiment and stop, or continue to use substances occasionally without

significant problems. Others will develop addiction, moving on to more dangerous drugs and causing significant harm to themselves and possibly others.

Searil (1989:3) states that a large number of drugs prescribed each year in Canada are psycho active: Some of these mood-altering drugs are used to relieve pain, to calm nervousness or to aid sleep. But psychoactive drugs are prescription drugs; like nicotine and alcohol which can be purchased and used by almost any one. Others like cannabis and cocaine are illegal street drugs because of their mood altering properties. The current pattern of classification is based on the WHO system. It is designed by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. The Kaduna state Drug Abuse Control Committee has since adapted the pattern. The classification of drug abusers is primarily on the basis of their effects on brain and behavior. These effects are mediated through the alteration of brain neurotransmitters in areas of the limbic system which have been associated with the pleasure reward mechanisms of the brain. The mechanisms controlling motivation and behavior (Nock 2005; 7) include:-

1. Alcohol
2. Nicotine e.g. cigarette
3. Caffeine as coffee, tea,
4. Amphetamines
5. Cannabis (wewe),
6. Sedatives, hypnotic
7. Hallucinogens-LSD.
8. Opiods
9. Cocaine

10. Inhalants-nail polish, petrol solution.

As mentioned earlier drug abuse may be defined as the excessive or addictive use of mood-altering drugs for non-medical purposes. Drug abuse can be a confusing term because two distinct concepts enter its definition, viz. the medical and social concepts. Bartley et al in Sanusi (2004) express that:.

> *From a medical standpoint, to abuse a drug is to use it to an extent that it produces definite impairment of social, psychological or physiological functioning of the taker (abuse in this category include tobacco, barbiturates amphetamines and narcotics). From the social standpoint, drug abuse involve strong cultural and subjective bias, depending on weather a society at a particular point in time or space views the use of a particular drug as acceptable or not*

Prescribed drugs which are considered illegal when diverted from proper use include caffeine, alcoholic beverages (see alcoholism), nicotine (see smoking) , and such illegal substances like inhalants (nail polish, glue, inhalers, gasoline). Prescribed drugs such as tranquilizers, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, steroids, and analgesics can be knowingly or unknowingly over prescribed or otherwise used improperly. In many cases, new drugs prescribed in good conscience by physicians turn out to be a problem later. For example, diazepam (valium) was widely prescribed in the 1960s, sales of fluoxetine (prozac) helped create a S3 billion antidepressant market in the United States, leading many people to criticize what they saw as the creation of a legal drug culture that discouraged people from learning other ways to deal largely in unregulated herbal medicines that have grown in popularity. Many of these are

psychoactive to some degree, raising questions of quality and safety. Therefore, drugs can be considered harmful when their level of use causes psychosocial problems to the user.

In Nigeria, drug abuse is not confined to a particular sex or age. It is found among the affluent. Odejide on National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency (1991) reports that all of the abusers and users believe that drugs put them in good mood and increase their performance. As a result of that many of them have turned themselves in such a way that even the society is being forced to consider them as separate human beings. In "Saturday Tribune" paper of 22nd March (2008), Akpodovhan reports that a "son axes mother to death''. After all the efforts made by his father to stop him from drug abuse but proved difficult.

The state police public relations officer, ASP Jinadu, confirmed the report. A survey study conducted by Okafor(1982) in Sanusi (2004) reveals that 55% of the respondents selected the wrong options, that is, misconceived what drug is. Our problem is not drug itself per se, but the way and manner in which it is used. Okafor in Sanusi (2004), mentions that drugs have been used for many generations. People's attitudes and beliefs, coupled with knowledge of various drugs, are important factors that need to be positively reinforced. In the absence of knowledge, drug abuse becomes a function of opinion, emotional beliefs and popular misconceptions. Many drug users in the society are engaged in criminal and deviant activities such as burglary and prostitution to raise the money to buy drugs. Some of these drugs especially alcohol are associated with violent behavior.

Abubakar (2009), Reports that the president handed down a warning in Abuja during the world anti-illicit drugs day celebration through the minister for justice and

attorney general of the federation, Promised that the federal government was resolved to give the NDLEA all the necessary support and assistance to fight the war against illicit drugs in the country during the world anti –illicit drugs day celebration in Abuja. President Yar'adua warned all security agencies and the entire people of Nigeria to collaborate with the National Drug Agency to fight the menace of illicit drugs or its cultivation, consumption and trafficking. Nigeria must not be allowed to be a route dump for illicit drugs .In recognition of drug abuse as a global health problem, the United Nations declared the decade 1991-2000, as the decade of action against drug abuse, a scheme worthy of pursuance by all nations of the world. Nigeria has already made its mark through the creation of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

This is because Nigeria which started as a transit point in the International trade of illicit drugs, has now become a market-group as, drug barons find new customers among the youths that constitute the most vulnerable group The NDLEA, (cited in Sanusi, 2004;5) has so far mounted many campaigns. Among their campaign programmed is the launching of Drug Free Clubs in Nigerian schools. Akinola reports, in Sunday Trust Paper of 9th March (2008),that Nigeria is among the top drug-producing countries. Gorge Bush administration in the United States identified Nigeria as one of the major drug producers as published by the U.S. Department. Giade N.D.L.E.A (Boss) mentioned that Nigeria is a home to major drug trafficking networks that move cocaine and heroin to developed countries. Between January and September(2007) Nigerian officials seized 101,272 pounds of cocaine, 189 pounds of heroin and 450 pounds of psychotropic substances. Drug abuse can result in personal problems such as loss of motivation, it can also result in-group problems like strained and unhappy family relationship, and drug abuse can result in social problems like increased crime and traffic accidents. Sometime even the use of drugs as prescribed by a medical practitioner can cause problems and lead to abuse. Ahmed (1984) in Sambo (1991) noted that drug abuse in the country is becoming a national problem. He further asserts that the problem escalated to almost epidemic proportion after the Nigerian civil war.

Decree no .19 of 1966 prescribed death sentence for the cultivation of Indian hemp and 5 - 21 years imprisonment for other offences of drugs. But it is very unfortunate to note that all these punishments do not seem to serve as deterrent to future abusers. Also, Shuaibu reported in the Daily Trust Paper of July 11, 2007. man, 21 years was sentenced to thirty days in prison by an Abuja magistrate court for smoking Indian hemp. The convict was a notorious addict of hard drugs who had consistently disturbed residents of the area at night with the smoke, and at different times sentenced to Keffi and

Makurdi Prisons for the same offence. Nowadays, drug abuse is not confined to a particular sex or age, it is found among the affluent group.

Adesina in NDLEA report of (1991) indicates that there was drug abuse among students of universities and post primary institutions. It is evident that an increase in incidence of drug abuse among students would constitute a major hazard to the health of the nation since these young stars are expected to be the future Nigerian leaders Drug abuse does not only traps children in a cycle of compounding needs, but also can severely cripple their ability to find their way out. Drug abuse, among the people is as complex as the mosaic of environmental and emotional factors which form a child's personality. Drugs themselves are not problem. But their abuse is symptomatic of deeper human problems which are particularly acute for the child who is trying to come to terms with his environment and who may only partly understand the nature of the problems being faced. We need to know that drug abuser is a person who engages in the non-medical or non-prescribed use of chemical substances in the form of drugs. The greatest damaging effects of these drugs are exerted on the growing brains of children and adolescents who are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of these drugs and least prepared to resist total pressure which foster their use. A drug abuser's source of supply can be legal physician prescription or not. Some common symptoms of drug abuse as identified by Ujorha (1993) cited in Maikasa (1999) are

1. Changes in school attendance.
2. Changes in the character of homework turned in.
3. Unusual flare-ups or out breaks of temper.
4. Poor physical appearance.

5. Wearing of sunglasses at inappropriate times to hide dilated pupils.
6. Long-sleeve shirt worn constantly to hide needle marks.
7. Association with well known drug abusers.
8. Borrowing money from colleagues to purchase drugs.
9. Stealing small items from school/office or home
10. Finding the addicts in odd places such as toilets stores etc to take drugs.

2.4.1 Types of Drug.

Bartley, Brande, Briggs, Delaria, Deutsch, Diener, (1972) in Sanusi (2004): Stated that a drug is any biologically active substance that is foreign to the body and is deliberately introduced to affect its functioning.

Therefore, individual drugs vary widely in toxicity, in tolerance and in psychological effect. Drugs experiences are related primarily to dose, set and setting of use is when drugs are consumed in small doses orally or by sniffing, acute risks to health are usually slight; when they are administered intravenously, however, even in small doses, the acute health risks are multiplied and fatalities can occur. The lethality and psychological effects of individual drugs differ widely. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Edward et al (1981:6) recommend that the possibilities of organ damage as well as impairment of psychological function can be increased with the frequency and intensity of use of drugs.

Lewin's (1996:11) classified drugs acting on the central nervous system. He divides the centrally acting drugs into five groups as follows:-

- **Excitants: -** are substances which cause central nervous system stimulations. Examples are amphetamines, caffeine. All these drugs bring about behavioral arousal.
- **Inebriants: -** cause intoxication, initially they bring about behavioral excitement but followed by depression, alcohol and many organic solvents.
- **Hypnotics: -** are the sleep inducing agent including both anesthetics and sedatives.
- **Euphoria:-** (feeling of joy) known as narcotics and phantasticants act by blotting out perception of the real world and replacing it within one in which the individual perceives no problems.
- **Phantasticants: -** are drugs which substitute an alternative but equally real world for the present one. (LSD) lysergic acid diethyl amide and it alias belong to this group. Therefore, psychosocial effects are often altered by the expectation of a user like the effect of alcohol in the brain and the liver are the most obvious among the other systems of the body.

Alan Cornwell (1993) stated that heavy drinking can cause considerable stress to a family. As the money and time spent on alcohol would result into a waste. Intoxicated behavior causes embarrassment and may lead to social isolation from friends and neighbors

2.4.2 Cannabis:- (Marijuana, Indian hemp)

Cannabis (Indian hemp) is the oldest and most widely used illicit drug in Nigeria. Cannabis is the plant from which marijuana is made it comes from cannabis

sativa plant, and it has been used medicinally for many centuries. It is useful in providing relief to cancer patients from nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. The term is equivalent to marijuana which refers to both the whole plant and the smokable parts (the dried leaves and flowering tops of the female plants). They are depressant drug, depressant drug do not necessarily make the person feel depressed, and rather, they affect the central nervous system by slowing down the messages going to and from the brain to the body. Others claim that cannabis stimulates appetite or is useful in the treatment of glaucoma, while the active ingredient in marijuana has been approved as a synthetic medication by the FDA (dronabinol) for these purposes; use of whole marijuana remains hugely controversial. Currently, cannabis is illegal even for medical use under the federal law.

Sanusi (2004) Jafar report, in the Daily trust News paper of Thursday august 28 (2008) A suspect, kaigamajibiko, who allegedly machete three people to death and injured seven others on Monday in jakusco, yobe state, has confesed taking cannabis when committing the crime.

Marijuana, otherwise known as Indian hemp or cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in the United States and tends to be the first illegal drug that teenagers use. The effects of marijuana is that it causes sleepiness, difficulty in keeping track of time, impaired or reduces short–term memory, reduces ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car; increases heart beat rate, blood shoot eyes, dry mouth and throat. Marijuana blocks the messages going to brain and alters perceptions, examples are, hashish, tetra hydro cannabin and Indian hemp. They produce lung diseases, brain damage, drug dependencies, impaired motivation, and

infertility. The abusers are smoking it and taken in food. Marijuana is the most important thing in abusers life because it motivates them to play in gangs. It also increases behavioral arousal because the drug affects the central nervous system (CNS). The popular use of marijuana has rises they euphoria (feeling of joy), relaxation, and increase of visual, auditory and test perceptions that will occur with low or moderate doses. Most users also use it to increase their appetite.

The effects of marijuana may be noted within a second to several minutes after inhaling the smoke (from a joint or a pipe) or within thirty to sixty minutes (30 to 60) after injection (eaten food containing marijuana, such as "harsh brownies"). Because the smoker feels the effects almost immediately, further inhalation can be stopped at any time to regulate. Unpleasant effect that may occur include depersonalization (inability to distinguished oneself from others), changed body image, evasion of family responsibility. The duration of effects is two to four hours (2 to 4). The effects of intoxication include; physical reactions; increase in heart rate, reddening of the conjunctivae, dried mouth and throat, dilated pupils, sleeplessness http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/00/945.htm(2005).

Unlike cocaine and heroin, the users of Indian hemp smoke the dried parts of the plants rolled like cigarettes or in pipes. When smoked, cannabis exudes a pungent and distinct smell which remains on the breath and body of the smoker for hours. Cannabis leaves can also be mixed with food, tea or alcohol and consumed. Finally cannabis can be used in the form of hashish oil. As the name indicates, hashish oil is a liquid produced from the cannabis plant.It is used by putting one or two drops on a cigarette and smoked. (Obot, 1995).

It was reported in The Leadership paper of May 9, (2008) that the NDLEA office in Katsina state arrested a 30 year old woman (Iyabo Nyam) for alleged possession of 67KGs of Indian hemp. Also, Babangida Kanchali a notorious drug baron in Katsina metropolis was sentenced to three years in prison. The NDLEA chief in the state mentions that nine other drug dealers were also sentenced to various jail terms by the federal high court in Katsina. According to him the notorious drug baron specialized in recruiting young persons that distribute the drugs into different parts of the metropolis and even beyond.

In Daily Trust News Paper of Tuesday April 12th (2011). Abdulkadir report, that Court jails 7 for smoking Indian hemp. They were convicted for contravening sections 79 and chapter 176(5) of the Indian hemp Act. It was 2000 B.C that the first known reference of cannabis was made in India, Pakistan, in Jamaica and other countries.Levy, Dignan and shirreffs (1984) cited in Sanusi(2004:8) mention that as late as1937 the U.S Pharmacopoeia listed it for relief of pain or discomfort in various ailments. They stressed that the drug did not become popular in the west as mind-altering agent until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when some French and American writers and artistes began using it. In a related development, the Nigerian government has setup the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) under decree no 48 of 1989 (National Drug Law Enforcement decree) with a view to reducing the problem of supply and demand of illegal drugs agency and it has carried the war against drug abuse to all states and local governments in Nigeria.

Each state of the federation has a state drug abuse control committee (DACC) with membership from the Nigerian police force. The aim of this committee is to control the

incidence of drug abuse in each area. The relevance of these steps in the war against drug abuse is that when people are properly educated about the consequences of the consumption of alcohol and other related drugs, the level of their consumption will be reduced, if not eradicated.

2.4.3 Designer drugs (Methamphetamine/Amphetamine)

(Referred to as 'kwaya' in Hausa) are sometimes called 'speed'. During the 1950s and 1960s, were commonly prescribe for conditions such as fatigue, obesity, and mild depression. Such use has ceased as the drugs have a high potential for addiction and are now categorized as controlled substances. They are sold illegally in the form of pills, white powder, or shots. Methamphetamine is a stimulant drug chemically related to amphetamine but with stronger effects on the central nervous system, the effects of methamphetamine include increase in heart rate and blood pressure, increase in physical activity, decrease in apatite, respiratory problems etc, http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/001945.htm(2005).

Amphetamines are also called uppers because they cause euphoria. However, their effects quickly wear off and abusers feel suddenly depressed or 'crashed'. Feeling tired and depressed, they take more drugs thus. The use of these drugs can plunge the user into a vicious cycle.

> The initial effect is to make the person feel more alert and less tired. Large amounts cause excitability, restlessness, unclear speech, tremor of the hands, euphoria and later dysphasia and insomnia. In fact, the use of amphetamines is capable of destroying the abuser's body very quickly. Because they lose interest in food, abusers often suffer from poor nutrition. They seem to be on edge and are aggressive. They also lose interest in their appearance, lose touch with reality and distract others. An acute psychosis sometimes develops. Sanusi (2004:52). In a study of junior and senior secondary schools in Rome. Students indicated that over ten percent 10% of their classmates used drugs and two out of three students said they felt drug abuse was a serious problem. A British study also discovered that nine percent 9% of the young children interviewed admitted non-medical drug use and almost nine out of ten of those indicated that amphetamines were the most common drugs used. In France, fifty

percent (50%) of students questioned, said they used drugs to fight off and forget the boredom of daily life, Boulin.(1979;6), Amphetamines may provide a sense of performance enhancement though their ability to increase aggression enhance concentration, decrease pain (and dust potentially increase risk of injury) and induce euphoria (Bouchard et al 2002). Enhanced performance has been demonstrated in activities involving concentrations and attentiveness with relative complexes in motor activity. Some of the potential positive effects include an increase in alertness and wakefulness. Athletes concern with the use of amphetamines include vaso constriction in the skin increases blood and decrease thermoregulation which may add to dehydration, heat stroke and cardiac arrest when the drugs are used in hot and humid weather condition in Dashe (2007) .

2.4.4 Stimulant (Cocaine)

Stimulants are substances that stimulate the central nervous system. They include substance such as nicotine, caffeine, cocaine, and amphetamines that temporarily arouse or accelerate physiological activity in the brain.

Cocaine is a stimulant made from an alkaloid contained in the leaves of the coca bush. It belongs to a class of drugs known as stimulants, which is white powder that comes from the leaves of the South American coca plant. It is either snorted through the nasal passages or injected intravenously which tend to give a temporary illusion of limitless power and energy that leave the user feeling depressed, and it may be changed into a smoke-able form known as free base or crack. The smoking produces an instant and intense euphoria (sense of joy) attractive to abusers. Crack is a smoke-able form of cocaine that has been chemically altered. Cocaine, which is smoked, has three major pharmacological actions, potent stimulant of the central and peripheral nervous system, local anesthetic activity and vasoconstrictive activity. Cocaine and crack are highly addictive. Cocaine is a short acting but potent CNS stimulant. As a stimulant cocaine influences a sense of euphoria, increased alertness energy and decreased need for food. Other effects include raised blood pressure, increased heart rate and body temperature,

dilation of pupils and sweating. The symptoms of abuse are nervousness, sleeplessness, violence, increase alertness, etc. It produces perceptual distortion, chronic cough, heart attack, brain damage, thought disorder and violence. Abusers use it by sniffing, smoking, etc. The social effects are absenteeism, neglect relations; duration of effect is one to two hours (1-2 hrs). NDLEA drug abuse awareness guide (2005).

Cocaine addiction can erode physical and mental health and can become so strong that these drugs dominate all aspects of an addict's life. Psychological risks violent erratic or paranoid behavior, hallucinations and 'coke bugs, a sensation of imaginary insects crawling over the skin, confusion, anxiety and depression, social effects such as loss of interest in food or sex, losing touch with reality, loss of interest in friends, family, sport, hobbies, and other activities. Some users spend hundred or thousands of dollars on cocaine each week and will do anything to support their habits. Many turn to drug selling, prostitution, or other crimes.

The use of cocaine has been a contributing factor in a number of accidents i.e. car crashes, falls, burns, and suicides. Cocaine and crack addicts often become unable to function sexually. Even first time users may experience seizures or heart attacks, which can be fatal. http;/adolescent Health curriculum (2005:1). Cocaine has been tried by about 8.6%, among the seniors of class of 2000 in a study. 'Monitoring the Future" shows a decrease from 17.3%, in 1985 but an increase from 5.9%, in 1994.

In Europe, the amount of cocaine seized had raised steadily over the past decade from 155Kg in 1978 to 5.5 tones in 1988. In Britain alone, five shipments of crack were seized in the first half of 1987, 12 during the same period in 1988. By June 1989, 36 were seized. The total number of addiction in Britain is 7770, Ujarha (1993). Finally, cocaine

use is a very expensive behavior. It is common for addicts to spend all their earnings or steal to maintain the habit. Inhalants are gases or volatile liquids (many of which are used as solvents) which, when inhaled, produce intoxication similar to the effects of alcohol. People who abuse inhalants do so because they derive pleasure from the behavior.

Most inhalants are therefore CNS depressants but some are grouped under stimulants or hallucinogens Products containing solvents and sprays (eg. Shoe polish, nail polish remover) are purchased by adolescents for legitimate uses. In general, death from inhalants are due to the toxic effects of the substances (Ramsey,1993).Apart from death, inhalants cause many health problems including damage to the brain, lungs kidneys, caused accidents, and hypertension. They may also endanger the unborn if used by a pregnant woman. (sharp,1992) In Obot (1995).Depressants are drugs which, as the name implies, depress the central nervous system (CNS) resulting in the slowing down of the body functions.

Alcohol is an example of depressants. But there are literally thousands of compounds which act as depressants, many of which have legitimate medical uses. These drugs are also known as Sedative-hypnotics.CNS depressants are often prescribed for the treatment of anxiety, tension and sleeplessness until it was found to have damaging side- effects, including addiction. The range of action of these drugs is from three to more than six hours and the effects is dependent on the on the dosage, and secondly the effects of depressants range from sedation to death. Odejide (1982) Mentions that it is also true women more than men seek medical help for a variety of psychosomatic symptoms. Young people sometimes take drugs benzodiazepines, not for treatment of an ailment but to get an effect similar to drinking alcohol.

Heroin addicts also stand the risk of inflation afflicted because injecting drugs with needles can transmit a disease from one person to another. For sometime, homosexuals and drug injectors constituted the bulk of HIV/AIDS patients in the US. It is common practice among drug addicts to shares needles in the injection of drugs (Obot 1995:54).

2.4.5. Depressant drugs (sedative-hypnotics).

Are drugs that slow the processes of the body, they slow down or reduce the activity of the central nervous system, particularly the brain. This means a lower blood pressure, body temperature, muscular action and heart rate. Depressants are also calm people down. Among the most common depressants that affects the central nervous system are alcohol, sedative-hypnotics such as benzodiazepines, barbiturates, chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, and the opiates including heroin, morphine, methadone, in Sanusi (2004;43).

There are two types of sedative drugs, barbiturates and tranqulizers. These are used medically to treat nimonia and epilepsy and to quicken the mental patient and make him more susceptible to psychotherapy. These have opposite effect to those of the stimulant. They are taken as a means of calming an individual down after being in a “HIGH” or restless condition. According to Good (1973) in Maiwada (2002), tranquilizers are used extensively for inmates in mental hospitals in order to keep them relatively calm. He further reports that the barbiturates and tranquilizers typically have calming effects. The use of these drugs was found to be more common among adult females than adult males, and their main reason of use is to relieve tension and anxieties (Akindele & Odejide, in NDLEA report (1991:5) Several studies such as Nevadomsky, 1981;Ebie and Pela ,1981;

Oshodin, 1981; ICAA, 1988;Idowo, 1987; Odejide, Ohaeri, Adelekan and Ikuesan, (1987) where carried out on drug use and abuse among secondary school students in Nigeria. Highlight of these studies point to an abuse of the various drugs among this population. Anabolic steroid used for sport training for high performance, is affected positively or negatively by intensive or extensive factors. These factors include certain genetic attributes. For example, the primary determinants of success in distance running are maximum oxygen uptake (voz max), running economy and anabolic streroids (Harris et al: 1982, Bouchard et al: 1992, 1999, 2000 cited in Haruna & Anuaweje 2006:73 vol. I No. 2).

Longitudinal studies of adolescents clearly show that the use of illicit drug use has an adverse effect on education. A survey by Parker (1988) found that in Bristol seven hundred and fifty nine (759) have problems of drug users, over half, had problems associated with opiates. Seventeen percent 17% had problems with solvents, thirteen percent 13% with hallucinogens. Sedatives/Depressant: - examples barbiturates, chloral hydrates, and benzoidizapine. Psychological effects of abuse are memory impairment, slurred speech as a result of taken orally, or injection, The social effect produces psychosis, possible HIV/AIDS infection, muscle contraction, duration of effect is one to sixteen hours (1 to 16 hrs).

Gramma-hydroxy butyrate(:GHB) is a central nervous system depressant that acts through a metabolite of the inhibitory neurotransmitter gramma-amino uyric acid and can function as neurotransmitter itself. Drug abuse not only harms the person who takes drugs but also affect the social environment where he lives (traffic accidents, violent behaviors, crime to obtain drugs etc). Many drugs amplify mood such that if someone is depressed

anxious or aggressive, they could make things a lot worse. Examples drugs like alcohol and tranquilizers which we think of as calming people down can also release aggressive impulses because they weaken social and personal inhibitions. Other illegal substances include cocaine and crack, marijuana and hashish, heroin hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD PCP (phencyclidine or 'angel dust') party drugs' such as GHB (Gamma hydroxybutyrate) Crème-de-la-Web.com (2005;2) The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (1991) in Sanusi (2004) observed that adolescents and youths between ages 15-30 years constitute the high-risk group with females getting involved. The N DL E A (1991) argues that; adolescents and youths between ages 15 to 30 years constitute the high-risk groups with females getting more involved than they used to. At this period the young people are concerned about how other people perceive them. They want to be recognized. They are more loyal to their peer group like moving in gangs. They begin to direct their attention to members of the opposite sex.

The above shows that Drug abuse is a social phenomenon that has put the lives of most young men in danger. It has been discussed by scholars over the centuries where literatures have revealed high profile data about drug abuse.

Generally, a common characteristic of drug abuse is that it is mostly entrenched and adopted by age groups. This is why most victims of drug abuse fall under the same social misadventure, crises, problems and disappointment. Chauhan, (1978). This is why most drug abusers are considered nuisance and a threat to human social existence. This largely creates problems to society as well as families of victims. It is also to be noted that most drug abuse victims are guided by egocentric principles at the point of initiation. This is why they behave like cultists in their own way and manner. Thus, these factors are

psychologically related in the discussion of drug abuse, which help us to appreciate the baseline and network relationship of related causes to drug abuse.

2.5. Factors contributing to drug abuse

Psychologists have over the years identified and discuss different factors that contribute to drug abuse. Thus, these factors provide the basis that leads individuals to involve in drug abuse, in what psychologist refer to (S-R) chain by Edward Thorndike American psychologists. These factors would be discussed in turns as they affect drug behaviour of some individuals. Example like Drug addicted Nigerian athletes.

2.5.1 Family factors

The home is the first environment the child encounters through his or her relationship with the family. Living within the family group helps a child to learn ways of behaving either moral or immoral since family is the unit to which every member of the society and social system is given identification. Such symbolic representations include: name, sex, tribe, cultural beliefs and traditions as well as family orientation. John B Watson, the founder of behaviorism asserted that with selective child rearing practices, one could develop physician, lawyer, a beggar or even a thief out of a child. Therefore the child's home environment can contribute to his/her over all development. Abubakar (2006). The influence of the child can either be negative or positive, depending on the training and type of environment the child was brought up.

There are some children too, who have a stable home with caring parents but the children set themselves problems because of excessively high stands aspiration. They suffer much tensions and anxiety, which may block intellectual functioning and even cases of high

intelligence causing a low output, which can be disappointing to the parents as well as to the children themselves.

Okatahi, (2004:55) also states that morality is judged as a reaction to societal norms; and the child forms an ego ideal consisting of cultural standards transmitted by his parents. Moreover, people who live together in-group have their own ways of behaving through their customs, moral values, religion, eating habit, housing ways chasing, language and occupations. What follows immediately after these sociological inductions has far-reaching consequences on the family, society and the individual involved. Adeniyi, (2001) mentions that the child first depends on certain sensitivity and quality of the nervous system to relate and organize experience but later learns from his experience of approval and disapproval, praise and blame acceptance and rejection by the persons who are significant in his life.

In a typical Hausa setting, like it is also obtained in Yoruba and Igbo settings, the children are trained according to the dictate of their custom and tradition. More often than not, families are forced to contain with the problems created by their members. However, the permissiveness of some families create room for the upsurge of this negative social attitude, and in some other cultural settings rigid families create criminal tendencies of smoking, drinking and or inhaling. Abubakar (2006) states that children from intact homes are usually well motivated by the love and peace that radiate in their homes and the attention they receive from both parents are very encouraging and intellectually stimulating. Children from broken homes, on the other hand, may not enjoy such attention because usually the parent who is charged with the task of looking after the children does so in isolation and bitterness, sometimes in an unwholesome atmosphere

that is not intellectually stimulating. Some cultures permit drug abuse, for example, the taking of alcohol and other beverages sources of relation and entertainment. Mohammed. (2004) observes that still there are some children, too, who have a stable home with caring parents but the children invite the problems because of exclusively high standards of aspiration if they fail to reach the standard, they suffer much tension and anxiety which block intellectual functioning.

Chazan (1990) states in Mohammed, (2004:1) that a child is in need of help of some kind because he is emotionally disturbed or presenting a behavioral problem. Chazan and Jackson cited in Mohammed (2004: 3), are of the belief that the relationship within the home seems a particularly crucial factor in the emotional development of children. Where there is emotional warmth and security emanating from parental affection, many children grows up reasonably happy and well adjusted inspite of poor material condition.

Mohammed (2004) mentions that the parent educational level, occupational status and family size and parental locations have far reaching influence in contributing to the feeding and sheltering problems of their children. Therefore, some environments are more conducive to drug use than others. In a culture with rapid changes of attitude and lifestyle, the use of various drugs and alcohol can become subject to fashionable influences. The abuse of solvents by young people appears to vary considerably in extent between various schools and towns and cities.

Family socio economic status on drug abuse**:** In most African countries and the world over, socio economic status of a family is usually aligned with the family's income, wealth, home and location, parents educational level, parents

occupation and social status among the kings and even at the global scene. It is believed that families with high socio economic status often have more success in preparing their children for school because they always have access to a wide range of resources at their disposal to promote, uplift and support their young ones. According to Ogwu, (2004) the high socioeconomic status parents are able to provide their young children with books and toys to encourage them in their various learning activities at home (Olubadewo & Ogulu 2005) (Lamberty, 1994 in olubadewu& Ogulu, 2005). Across all socio economic groups, parents face major challenges when it comes to providing optimal care and education for their children. However, the challenges are more accurately devastating among the poor families that are struggling to provide the basic need necessary to sustain the family members. Children from low status parents, on the other hand are so preoccupied with parent life constrains and have little time to think of future event, their concern is how they can survive and this leads to diminishing aspiration in almost all aspects of life. Child (1986) opines that the condition of children from poor family background is different from children who come from well-provided home where parents understand their responsibility. If a child is born into a low income home and cared for by parents who are inattentive and unresponsive and run the home in a disorganized way; the children may likely fall into such an abuse.

Families with low socioeconomic status often lack the financial, social and educational supports due to financial constraints. They do not think of their prospects and so develop a very negative attitude to achievement in life. Due to their poverty level, they face inadequate or limited access to community resources that can promote and support children's development. Socio economic status therefore can be referred to as a position

or relationship to the social and economic standing of the individual parents occupying various positions among the group in the society.

Burns (1982) commenting on the usefulness of early interaction says that these first human relationships teach the child what to expect later in life when dealing with others. As the parents handle their infant, satisfying or falling to satisfy its needs for food, love, comfort and security; they have an unremitting influence on it. He went further to assert that the child begins to feel the world is either benign and to be trusted, or hostile and not to be trusted. This was supported by Adeniyi (2001) in Agwogie (2001:32) who stated that Family as a unit differs significantly in terms of its social order; some have more prestige more money and power than others this means that the position of the family of a child in the society determines the kind of peers the child associate with.

Thus, it is the responsibility of the parent to provide all the initial indication to the child whether or not he is loved, accepted or having a successful beginning. However the inability of the family to provide love security and acceptance can lead to deviant behaviors, which include drug abuse. In Nigeria today, many people are victims of socio economic conditions. The major problem facing Nigerians is that of survival when parent cannot provide for their needs. This means that the position of the family of a child in the society determines the kind of peers the child associates with". In other words, factors which determine the socio-economic class of an individual do not stand alone, but are interrelated in the way of life.

In a related study conducted by Adegoke (2003) it is indicated that in poor countries of the World, poverty contributes in no small measure to aggravating the spread of drug abuse. Poverty has driven some parents to look the other way and pretend to see

nothing as their children rake in money for family use from illicit drug use and trafficking. Rather than discourage their daughters, such parents have been known tossing praises of how resourceful their daughters are .In the Daily Sun Sport Paper of Friday April 2nd (2010) Dada. Report according to the LAAF (International Association of Athletics Federations) , Amaka was caught in drug web at the last 9th African junior championship, while Toyin who was banned for two years, tested positive to drug at the world championship in Berlin and sorocho used performance enhancing substance at the African senior championship.

2.5.2 Parenting Style

Parenting style is meant to describe normal variations in parenting. Parenting is a complex activity that includes many specific behavior that work individually and together to influence child at home. The child's first experiences of the world are through the home and family. This usually consists of several members, e.g. father, mother, brothers, sisters and usually aunts, uncles and other close relatives. Therefore parents are often the most powerful influential over their children. Parents teach their children patterns of behavior which the community accepts. Uninvolved parents are low in both responsiveness and demanding ness. In extreme cases, this parenting style might encompass both rejecting-neglecting and regretful parent. Although most parents, of this type fall within the normal range. Each parenting style is more than and different from the sum of its parts (Baumrind, 1991). Parenting style provides a robust indicator of parenting functioning that predicts child well-being across a wide spectrum of environments and across diverse communities of children.

Adeniyi(2001) in Agwogie (2001:33) also points out that family setup can create problems. According to her, families in which there is a high incidence of marital conflict, divorce, alcohol and substance use, poverty or stressful life, are likely to influence children with a higher incidence of emotional difficulties and psychological disturbances. She also adds that victims of such rational victimization such as lack of interest, love and failure to give encouragement to the child exposes the child to deviant path like early sexual activity and drug abuse. Uninvolved parents are low in both responsiveness and demanding ness. In extreme cases, this parenting style might encompass both rejecting-neglecting and neglectful parents.

Although most parents of this type fall within the normal range each parenting style is more or less different from the sum of its points (Baunrind 1991). The roles of parents, family and environment are crucial in drug matters. The family factor in drug problem such as parental negligence, family socio-economic status as well as in the families is areas through which an adolescent build his/her personality.

The home is the first place and real environment of an individual through which his/her early impression is made and provides the very first experiences in life. In the past, influences through a child's age group were experienced mainly in a community setting or in the school. They came into contact with children from different environments. These children are exposed to many and varied socialization influences, at home and within their local community, which affects their behavior at school or any where he/ her finds himself/ herself later in life .When different children meet together at school, they spend many hours playing or working together .During this time, although they do not realize it, they will be sharing the influences of their home lives with one another.

These young people localized and challenge traditional values, attitudes and social norms. Sometimes the environment serves as the contributing factor for the development of addiction, specifying that in such homes where parents engage in drinking alcohol freely, there is a higher incidence of alcoholism among the offspring of such homes.

To these adolescents, taking alcohol is regarded as the rule and norm that guides their behaviour. Hence, many of them may find it difficult to stop. Their reason may be that it relieves fatigue and boredom. They don't even know that all drugs can be abused, and when abused, the psychosocial effects are detrimental to the abuser and to the society in general because it can create large scale social and public health problems. The immediate background of a child shapes his behavior and interest. Patterson et al (1992) cited in Agwogie (2001) states that the initial shaping of behavior within the family is likely to play an important role in the adolescent's development of problem behavior.

This in essence is brought about by the inadequate upbringing of children by parents. For instance, working class parents, laborers, business men and women have less time for their children poverty and striving for wealth have made people to abandon the responsibility of proper upbringing of their children. Some have left it on nannies, while others to younger siblings.

Therefore many young people in trying to imitate their parents, teachers or peers were involved in drug abuse. There is need for both parent and teachers to act and play a positive role on their young ones, since the two agent of socialization i.e. homes and schools are both concerned with the development and socialization of the child including his moral and intellectual well-being. However, it is unfortunate to note that today many parents due to materialistic pursuits, or otherwise, have little or no time at all

to inculcate good morals and discipline into their children. Oyenike, (1988) in Agwogie (2001) identifies negligence of some responsibilities in the home as one of the factors which expose children to bad groups. He stated that parent due to materialistic pursuits, have little or no time to articulate good morals and discipline into their children. He also identified modeling on parents and broken home as factors which expose children to drug use.

These views were supported by Adeniyi (2001;3) who pointed out that failure to experience love and affection is regarded as the most potent cause for anti social behavior, for rebelliousness, disobedience and discipline problems of all kinds. This no doubt, includes drug abuse. She added that a child that is accepted, experienced loving, care, protection, enjoys counsel and encouragement, turns out to be good, natured considerate, friendly and emotionally stable. She also identifies factors contributing to inadequate parenting care, that bringing up children today require more parental involvement than it did only a few years back. She pointed out that assistance from extended family members is no longer available because of urbanization, industrialization and movement in search of job, which she said is further compounded by the economic and social changes in recent years. Therefore young people from homes that lack parental supervision are left on their own learning on whatever environment they find themselves in. In this, children end up falling into bad groups where they are influenced to take drugs and in the long run become drug abusers. It is clear that drugs abuse poses both physical and psychosocial effects on the abusers. A child depends on the family group for physical social and emotional satisfaction. Therefore inadequate parental supervision could grossly influence behavior into drug abuse especially to those who are left on their own.

Obot (1996) posits that poor relationship between adolescents and parents can create instability in the family set up. Some parents have neglected their parental role and left their young ones on their own only to fall prey onto the wrong hands. Some parents have duly failed to put an eye on the activities of their children until at a late period when they've gone far.

Akinboye (1987) state that the fact remains that the young star has a number of problems or tasks to settle as he reaches a particular period in life. Family instability has been discovered as one of the basic causes of adolescents' abuse of drug. According to Murkherjee, (1978) children are pushed into this act as a result of broken homes, drunkenness in the family cycle and illegitimacy of children. When any member of the family abuses drug, be it parent or relative, it influences other members to abuse drugs any where they find themselves. Consequently, it results into destruction and disharmony within the family. In an attempt to find the level of knowledge of youths on drugs, Sanusi (1994) cited in Sanusi (2004) conducts a research using secondary schools in Birnin Kebbi town, Kebbi State. The findings of the research show a low percentage of the students (23.5%) who have knowledge of drugs, majority (75%) are not sure of themselves about drugs and the least (1.5%) does not have any knowledge. Although the percentage of those who have knowledge of drugs is significantly higher than those who do not it is evident that knowledge of drugs among the students is very low.

Therefore, in a single parent family, children born to such homes stand the risk of lack of guidance and misdirection. They get into such a behavior early in life because they are left under the control, direction and influence of their peers. Studies have shown that single parents account for far lower family income which in turn affects those born into

such homes?. This also influences the behavior of adolescents towards drug abuse (Baumrind, 1991). Although parenting is a complex activity which includes many different types of behavior, previous studies have shown that parents can have an impact on their children through a variety of channels. They may invest in their children's education, transmit cultural values and social skills, and pass on their genes. The construct of parenting style is used to capture normal variations in parents' attempt to control and socialize their children.

2.5.3 Peer-group Influence

Peer groups are known to be the most crucial factor influencing young people into drug abuse. Smith (1988) explains that peer group serves as source of relaxation for individual, entertainment, enjoyment and re-enforcement. In some groups drug taking is a fashionable thing to do. It is the body of belonging and the key to social acceptance. The reason is not far reached because the peer groups provide a source of social support, give continuing feedback about people behaviour. They provide a platform for a sense of security as they move together focusing on independence from parents. Many young stars are initiated into smoking through the influence of peers and advertisement in both the print and electronic (media, radio, newspapers or the television). After such initial stimulation the subject may want to act out and hence can become engaged in smoking all sorts of things, most especially when people they admire use drugs. However as it is, peer influence begins at child hood and becomes stronger as the individual approaches and reaches adolescence as it provides a source of social support and a gives a continuing feedback about adolescent a behavior .It provides a platform for a sense of security as children move together focusing on independence from parents. Many adolescents do

experience problems in psycho social transition which makes them vulnerable to peer group influence. For example, the need to establish a self- identity may some times lead to conflict with parental authority and association with drug using peers. The need to be accepted by the group members is a powerful motivation to try a tobacco, cannabis, cigarette, or share a bottle of beer at cohesion, and the pleasure or comfort derived from the use of drug is secondary.

With time however, the two become in-separable (Rathod, 1988, p.95). Some adolescents take drugs to belong to a peer group. Krammer, Cameroon, and Cheto in Rimfat [1999] mention that the truth from this is that in an attempt to avoid being odd in a group .or being thrown out of a group, an innocent will indicate his full intention to indulge in the use of substances. Giving reason for abuse of drugs by students, Cheto (1997) states that it could be because "I want to be part of a group." In most cases, the most influential members of the group will always gives stories that will entice novices into wanting to explore the effect of drugs .Some adolescents take drugs just to share to the adult world what they have arrived and this is characterized by a feeling of excitement of experimentation.

In some places, one is considered a social misfit, if at the adolescent stage one does not drink. Abstainers are excluded. It is hard to be different, so people go along. In a survey 60% of young people, including users and non users, said that the major benefit of cannabis is not the way it makes you feel, but how it makes you part of the group. Searil (1989). Ignorance about certain drugs has been the cause that leads adolescents into drug abuse. An important assumption about drugs in America (Drug use in America, 2000) is that if people are educated about the risks of drug abuse, they will not use drugs. It is

presumed that presentation of information regarding dangers and risks can quieter curiosity and desire for anticipated pleasant psychological sensations.

An adolescent's relationship with his own age mates becomes increasingly more important as he moves into his adolescent years. Research carried out by Jersild (1963) in Tukur (2000) shows that a young star who has qualities which make him acceptable to his peers has many advantages .He is likely not to be scared both in his individual life at school and in his relationships out of school compared with the one who is rejected. Some drug using adolescents also indicated that friends or peers were the reasons for their drug use. Cheek and his associates (1973 a: 785) and Scherer (1973 :785) note that peers or group sociability were the primary reasons reported for drug use for many reasons, peer influences appear to be greatest during adolescence. The adolescent has to make numerous adjustments at this period.

Hemminki and her associates (1973) observed that drug users spend more time with the peer group than did non-users, Tec (1974) notes that drug users are very involved with their peers in group activities .He/She must gradually achieve independence from the family, adjust to sexual maturity, establish co-operative workable relationship with peers, decide and prepare for a vocation, develop some kind of life or set of guiding morals, beliefs and standards, and develop a sense of identify. Earlier in his welcome address, at the NDLEA, the chairman and chief executive of the agency, Giade, urged the federal government to review drugs law in the country by providing stiffer punishment for illicit drug peddlers, saying that about two percent of Nigerians are grappling with the menace of illicit drugs which he said is not easily curable. Earlier, the head of public affairs of the agency, foyeju, had told Weekly Trust paper of Saturday June 27, 2009. In an exclusive

interview that 2,789 suspected drug barons were arrested in Nigeria January 2009. Peers may be more successful than parents in giving the adolescent a feeling of personal worth and realistic perspectives and hopes for the future. Udoh et al (1987) observed that in Nigeria, the society is experiencing dramatic changes in drug abuse patterns. They revealed that struggling segment of society has misused the depressant drugs such as alcohol, cannabis etc.

Therefore it seems to be a fact that the problem of drug abuse is now recognized worldwide as one of the most pressing social problems. In this connection, the United Nations and Drug Abuse Control Committee (1987) states, drug abuse is a crime against humanity, a crime that imposes a staggering burden on the people and the nations of the world. In some contexts People use drug and alcohol because they are there which determine use because some environments are more conducive to drug use than others. Many drugs of dependence may be legitimately prescribed, and so the practices of the medical profession profoundly influence the availability of these drugs both for individuals and society.

Ghodse & Maxwell (1990) observe that the use of cannabis may have the function of inducing relaxation and group cohesion at a party and expression of cultural and religious values in a Rastafarian setting. Within a group, the use of drugs may become ritualized and acquire a jargon of its own. Use of this jargon then identifies an individual as a member of the wider subculture of drug users. Forson (1996) in Maikasa (1999) opines that it is commonly believed among the people of Kaduna state and others that burkutu as a local brew serves as a symbol of unity, socialization and is used to welcome important visitors. Different types of local alcoholic drinks are produced and consumed by the

indigents of such communities. In a culture with rapid changes of attitude and lifestyle, the use of various drugs and alcohol can become subject to fashionable influences. Solvent abuse by young people appears to vary considerably in extent between various schools and towns and also from year to year. Some cultures permit drug abuse, the taking of alcohol and other beverages as sources of relaxation and entertainment.

2.5.4 Gender

Male are likely to use illicit drugs than females. In1986 about 70% of newly notified addicts were males and 30% females. The males/females ratio has been changing over the years. In the mid 1960s and 1970s the ratio fluctuated around 3;1. Recently the number of females using illicit drugs has been increasing. They are also suspected of having a less favorable opinion of how an illness or a disease will develop. (Addicted women often characterize themselves as having few or no friends and a limited social network, while men are more likely to have many social opportunities to use drugs, these behavior may reflect societal tolerance of males' use of substance and the greater social stigma attached to females use of substance. Addicted women in general have been found to have lower expectations for their lives than male addicts, and have less education, fewer marketable skills, and fewer work experiences (Kauffman et al, 1997; Manhal-Baugus, 1998; Nelson-Zlupko et al, 1995, US Department of Health and Human services, 2000; Kauffman et al 1997).

However, a study of the drug abusers who came to treatment in the London Treatment Agency in 1984-1985 found women to be very similar to men in most respects. The main differences being that significantly more females were likely to have drug-using partners than male. Females also differed in their criminality in that they were more likely to be

convicted at a later age than males; they are also likely to have fewer convictions during their drug use, Sheehan and Oppenheimer (1988 P:9).with regard to the different uses of drugs by male and female students Sanusi (1994) in Sanusi (2004:28) reports that there are more male students that use drugs than there female counter parts. A similar study (chidi, 1988) puts the drug use of males and females in Sokoto town as 25% and 3% respectively. Igbanugo and Onibokun (1992) also mentioned that senior secondary students use drugs with or without prescription and that male-user out numbered female users. This observation is however in contrast with the findings in some places outside Nigeria. Many researchers have related the problems of drug abuse but they did not find out the psychosocial effect of drug abuse among the drug abusers.

A research conducted by Agwogie (2001) shows an investigation into the nature and predisposing factors related to drug abuse in Nigeria but is unable to find out the psychosocial effect of drug use. However, my work focuses on causes of drug abuse and their effects on psychosocial behaviour of drug abusers in some selected social service centers in Kaduna state. For the fact that there is no way an individual will be involved in drug abuse without any psycho social effects, this study fills an important gap.

In conclusion, drug abusers exist in various areas of Kaduna state, but the greatest problem are the rampant use by the abusers and how to control it as well as reducing the supply and demand of drugs by victims in the society.

2.6. Implications for youth education.

The term drug in the main, would relate to any substance that , when taken into a living organism , may modify one or more of its functions, while abuse implies a particular

application of a drug more destructive than constructive for society or the individual. In institution of learning today, the implications of drug abuse are being highlighted, among the students drug abuse is a common issue. Oyenike(1988) Attributed the reasons to students believe that examination is still for only to end up, taking drugs like coffee in excess to kolanuts and strong conceptions to be able to read into the night realizing too late that their time before examinations is short. Therefore possible side effects of certain drugs may make a young person try them frustration out of poor performance in school or over anxiety when examination is drawing near .

Similarly in order to relieve fatigue and boredom students may want to take drugs that can make them stay awake for long period to study, also exam phobia or late night reading purpose even though over dose is a constant risk that may result to loss of motivation and failure in the examination .Most youth were initiated into drug abuse at there adolescents stage and are ready hooked while others are initiated for activity or cognitive purposes reasons. Many researches commonly name cognitive performance enhancement as one of the reasons why people continue to abuse drugs. Even though, education create awareness and contribute to the shaping of public attitude and practices with respect to drug. Some times law educational attainment was a strong predictor of the on set of drug abuse

. Oyenike (1988:19) delivering a lecture on the involvement of secondary school students in drug abuse control stated that abuse of drugs could also be caused by illiteracy , ignorance and negligence . He added that some people may abuse drugs out knowing the harmful effects of the drugs .In another related development, Denga (1982:10) observed that: as much as there are increasing number of secondary schools and

universities in Nigeria and many students are admitted yearly in to these institutions. The recent UNESCO (2009) report on education said subhuman Africans had illiteracy person rate of over 70% and went further to say that majority of these illiterate do not know the importance of sending their own children to schools. However, there are also cases of children of very educated parents indulging in drug abuse.

2.7. Review of related studies

Studies have shown that drug abuse, which is the use of drugs not for the purpose it is meant to serve, is among the basic factors responsible for most of the psychosocial problems in Nigeria. Young people use drugs as a way of rebelling against parents or authority and to simply derive pleasure from the short term effects of such drugs. Drug abuse according to Cheto (1997), means the use of drugs without proper prescription it is also defined as self administration of drug in such away that the medical and social instructions within a given culture are not allowed.

Oduyale (1995) states that Abuse of drug is now found in every home especially when parents/guardians are treating children who have slight headaches or pains on non medical basis. It has always been the aim that such illness does not need the attention of doctors as it can be easily treated by them at home.

Scholar and researchers (Smah 1985) observe that effects of psychoactive substances, particularly alcohol transcend individual, family or relational confines to the entire communities in which abusers live and work. The individual loses his health, his family,

friends; and the community loses its peace, stability, resources and growth. Criminal activities require drug use in the same` way that drug abuse itself is a crime (Rimfat 1999: 43).

Nwafor in New Nigeria News Paper of Monday, 29 January, 2007 reports that the NDLEA has destroyed about 670 kilogrammes of various narcotic drugs in Yenagoa with a warning on Nigerians, especially perpetrators of such crimes to desist from the acts as it has given Nigeria a bad name over the years. The national chairman and chief executive of the Agency, who disclosed this during a public destruction of 670 kilograms of various narcotic drugs exhibited at the Ex bow lake, Yenagoa, Bayelsa state capital, explained that Cannabis Sativa popularly called marijuana constitute the bulk of the exhibit destroyed. He noted that Cannabis accounts for 584. 943 kilogram's, followed by psychotropic substances which is 10.2 kgs, while cocaine 67.5 and heroine 6.5 gram respectively, adding that it was the first time such destruction was taking place in the state since the establishment of the Agency there in September, 2003.

Also, in his remark, the governor of Bayelsa state, who was represented by his commissioner for youth, Mr. Diri explained that the effect of drugs may be the cause of militancy in the state, hence the agency should carry the fight to all the nook and crannies of the state.

Diri advised,
Don't get addicted to these hard drugs because if you do,
you will become an enemy of the state and the society,
and it will destroy your future and the future of Nigeria

Research studies in developing countries show the gravity of drug abuse and their consequences. For instance the United States of America budgeted 2.1 billion, dollars to

combat drug abuse and alcoholism out of which 1.7 billion was spent on police and customs activities (Tongue 1988).

When a drug is socially accepted, for instance, caffeine found in kola nuts and coffee or perhaps alcohol and tobacco, it can still be abused when used more than what is generally accepted within the culture, Idella (1970) in Rimfat (1999). Drug abuse is one of the emerging issues of our time that affects peace, security and stability in human development, not only in our society but also in the whole world.

Adeniyi (2005:174), mention that on the 20th Nov 1959, the United Nations reaffirmed their faith in the dignity and wealth of the humanity noting that child needs both physical and mental care. Consequently, the general assembly declared the right of the child which include, among others the following:

- The right to opportunities and facilities that will enable him develop physically , mentally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in condition of freedom dignity. (Principle 2).
- The right to enjoy benefits of social security in form of adequate nutrition housing and recreational (Principle 4)
- The right to be cared for by the parents especially mothers or public authorities of the child is without a family.(Principle 6)
- The right to be free and compulsory education at least in the elementary stage (principle 7).
- The right to be protected against all forms of neglect cruelty and exploitation (Principle 9)

These principles observed the child to have a happy child hood and they shall develop in such a away that he will be able to contribute the good of the society and at the same time be protected against being abused. According to Rimfat (1999) the distortion of the national economy is largely caused by the rampant cases of drug peddling which has created diplomatic problems among countries of the world. Nigerians need financial support and technical assistance from the international community and. The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to curb drug trafficking, especially Cannabis. The NDLEA boss seeks stiffer penalty for Drug offences or Offenders.

He was quoted to have said that the involvement of any citizen in illegal drug trafficking could smear the good image of the country because we all carry the same passport. He re affirmed his position on what he can considered to be an adequate punishment for offenders of the illicit trade, that would help to enhance the image of the country. Ebimomi&Odueme reported in the Daily Independent News paper of 8th July (2008).

Moreover, there are many customs, beliefs and attitudes that influence the extent and nature of the use of substances for social controls. A contributory factor with Jews is their employment of moderate amount of alcohol in religious ceremony; alcohol excess is viewed almost as a sacrilege. Jews learn to drink in a controlled manner through the ceremonial use of alcohol with their parents (Snyder, 1952 Glatt, 1970 cited in Madden (1984:8).

Ekhoragbon reports in the Leadership News Paper of Monday 17 (2008), that the state commander of the NDLEA, (Iliya), stated that 197kg of illegal weeds valued at about ₦500, 000=00 was the biggest seizure ever made by the agency in the state. Also, Ajobe reports in the 'Daily Trust' Paper of Tuesday March 18, the (2008). NDLEA arrested 63

drug suspects in Nasarawa between January and February this year. The state commander, Barrister Ezeorah, who disclosed this to news men at the week end, said the number included a female suspect. Earlier, the Deputy commander of the agency, Ijeoma, disclosed that the total number of seizure for the same period were 41kg of cannabis and about 5kg of psycho tropic substances. She stressed that the Agency was worried about the growing number of users of illicit drugs who were mostly under aged and students of institutions of higher learning. She said that although the state was merely a transit point, the number of users was on the increase even though the only notable drug baron in the state has since been jailed. The command, she said, was determined to reduce the rate of drugs consumption through the Drug Demand Reduction method which aims at counseling drug users, but she said the command was constrained by inadequate facilities and other logistic problems.

In leadership newspaper of May, 2008, the Abia command of the NDLEA arrested 85 suspects with 141 kilograms of hard drugs in the last two months, while parading seven suspected drug peddlers. Justice Arinze described the state as “highly volatile” saying the agency’s operatives often encountered stiff resistance and mobs’ attacks in nearly all the villages especially in Ngwa land.Arize expressed regrets that the state government had not demonstrated appreciable commitment to the drugs problem. He complained of inadequate logistics and appeal to individual corporate organizations to assist the command to achieve greater results. The commander attributed the rise in crime rate in the state especially armed robbery and kidnapping to the high level of drug abuse. He described the command’s counseling services as adding that 35 addicts including those on the verge of madness had been counseled.

Different studies have been conducted by researchers to find out the underlying motives why these drugs are abused. According to Rimfat (1999), some musicians rely on these drugs, which largely, propel and influence them to put up an extra-ordinary performance to thrill audience. Also, sport men and women go into abusing of drugs in order to enable them perform well during sport, a case of Ben Johnson of Canada who was regarded as the fastest sprinter in the world but was later disqualified when he was tested positive of drugs during the 19th Olympic games in Bacelona (Spain), cited in Dauda (1999).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter is focused on a number of issues such as the research design population of the study, sampling procedure and sample size, instrumentation, Procedure for data collection etc. It is divided into the following major headings:-

3.1 Introduction.

3.2 Research design,

3.3 Population of the study,

3.4 Samples and sampling procedure .

3.5 Instrumentation,

3.6 Pilot study

3.7 Validity and Reliability, of the instrument,

3.8 Procedure for data analysis

3.9 Procedure for statistic analysis

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the plan and strategy of investigation which guide the collection and analyzing of data in any piece of research. A co relational survey method was used for the study; co relational survey is the type of analysis that tries to find the relationship between two or more variables in a survey analysis. It gives an in depth analysis of the variables under survey. . Surveys are particularly focused on people, the vital facts of the people and behaviors. However the method is based on the information gathered from the population or from sample drawn in the study. Often psychologist finds

it useful to go beyond studying particular individuals to investigating larger groups. Therefore, psychologist frequently uses the correlational survey as avery effective way of finding the relationship of two different variables. .

The designed is chosen because it will lead to evaluation.

Population of the study

The population for this research is drawn from four social service centers in Kaduna States. The social Centers are:-

i Nigerian Prisons Service Kaduna state command, which comprises 15 headquarters (locations) as

(a) Kakuri, (b) Kujama (c) Kafanchan (d) Zaria (e) Birnin gwari (f) Borstal institute (g) Ikara (h) Kachia (i) Makarfi (j) Kwoi (k) Soba (l) Saminaka (m) Gwantu and (n) Manchock, all with the inmate total population of 11,050 out of which forty five (45) were drug abusers.

ii. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency which arrested three hundred and thirty five (335) suspects out of which seventy-two (72) were confirmed to be drug abusers, three were females, sixty-nine were male.

iii. Borstal institute has one hundred and sixty (160) male inmates which where involved in drugs abuse and related offences.

iv. Federal Neuron Psychiatric Hospital patients admission record showed that 238 patients were on admission; out of 85 patients were drug abusers that were made up of eleven (11) females and seventy four (74) males.

The study covered only drug abusers in the four social service centres under study. They were selected because a high concentration of

drug abusers was found there. The grand total population of the four social Service centers was 11825 out of which the total population of drug abusers is. 360. These figure form the total population of this study.

Table 3.3.1 Population of the four social service centers

Centers	Location	Number of inmates	Numbers of Drug Abusers
Prisons Service head quarters	Kaduna State command.	11050	45
Borstal Institute	Kaduna	202	160
NDLEA	Zaria	335	70
FNPH	Kaduna	238	85
Total		11825	360

Sources: (of inmates and population) for the year (2006) .

Nigerian Prisons service Kaduna state command

Borstal Institute, Kaduna

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (N.D.L.E.A), Zaria.

Federal Neuro-Psychietric Hospital, Barnawa Kaduna.

3.4 Samples and Sampling procedure

Purposive Sampling technique was used to pick the sample for the study.The total population of four social service centers was 11,825, and the population of drug abusers was 360, each of the samples were represented. This study uses random sampling

technique to select drug abusers. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) states that if a population of 360 will require a sample of 185. The sample size for the study, therefore, is 185 drawn from the four social service centers under study. (Krejcie and Morgan) table to determine sample size.

Table 3.4. Distribution of Sample Size

S/NO	Selected Social Service Centers	Target Population of Drug Abusers	Sample Size.
1.	Prisons service head quarters Kaduna state command.	45	27
2.	BorstaL Institute.	160	60
3.	N.D.L.E.A. Zaria .	70	45
4.	FNPH, Kaduna.	85	53
Total		360	185

3.5 Instrumentation:

The instrument for data collection is the questionnaire designed by the researcher, titled "Effects of drug abuse questionnaire (EDAQ)" The questionnaires has two major sections the first section was designed to obtain some information about the biodata of the respondents while section , B was made up of questions seeking the opinion of the responders on the effects of drug abuse. The responses given were either "Yes" or "No" type. The instrument has 66 items and it required the subjects to tick as it is appropriate to them. The context of the instrument has been validated by experts in

educational psychology and other educationists. The instrument was finally administered after an expert advice and the accompanying test-retest procedure.

3.6 Pilot study

Zaria prison which is not part of my sample was used in the pilot study, in order to ensure the reliability of the instrument, 45 drug abusers in Zaria prison were randomly selected to fill the questionnaire for the pilot study. The pilot study that was conducted at Zaria prison is subjected to statistical analysis.

The result of the analysis determines the reliability of the instrument. The data obtained from the exercise was used to determine the reliability of the instrument.

The test- retest was conducted after a period of two weeks of the first test. Since the total reliability is 0.8331 with a significant alpha value, it gives the researcher some level of confidence in the relevance and reliability of the instrument.

3.7a Validity of the Instrument

After the construction of the instrument the initial draft was shown to experts in educational psychology and other educationist to validate its content, in order to decide on the validity and reliability of the instrument. Content validity as used in the body tends to make sure that the scope of the measure captures the concepts in the research work. The questionnaire was approved for administration by the various psychologists whose comments and suggestions a appeared to be very useful. Kerlinger (1973) and Anikweze (2005) both hold the view that the validation of the content of the research instrument by experts is an important technique. This method was found to be favorable in research study. An effective measuring instrument should be valid and reliable.

3.7b. Reliability of the instrument.

In order to ascertain the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was conducted at Zaria Prison, a total number of 45 questionnaires were distributed to drug abusers. The data obtained from the exercise was used to determine the reliability of the instrument, using the statistical package for the social science (SPSS). However, Guttmans alpha formula was applied to assess the reliability estimate of the instrument. From the analysis, the instrument was discovered to be reliable with significant alpha value 0.8331.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher herself collected a letter of introduction from the Faculty for permission to carry out the study and to administer the questionnaires, to respondents. Before the researcher administered the questionnaires, the drug abusers were instructed on how to fill the questionnaire. The instrument was distributed with the assistant of the staff of the service centers. After the completion, the researcher collected them back for analysis

3.9 Procedure for data Analysis

The data collected are used in answering the Research questions for the study. The frequency of respondents and mean scores are reported.

Research question: 1 The effects of drug abuse on psychological behavior of drug abusers in the following areas: (I) Cognitive (ii.) Emotion (iii.) Perception.

Research question: 2 The effects of drug abuse on social behavior of drug abusers in the following areas: (i.) family related problems (ii.) social isolation (iii.) faulty life style

Research question: 3 involved the gender on the level of drug abuse .

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

This chapter present the analysis of the data collected from the respondents used in the study. The chapter includes the general discussions from the result of the analysis of the data collected. The analysis of the data focused on the objectives of the study.

1. To find out the effects of drug abuse on psychological behaviour of drug abusers.
2. To find out the effects of drug abuse on social behaviour of drug abusers
3. To determine between the gender on drug abuse.

Were carefully analyzed using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS). The results obtained from the descriptive statistic techniques was used to answer three Research questions .In the course of the analysis, common variables, especially demographic characteristics were presented, the table of frequencies and percentage for the individual items mean scores, standard deviation and standard error were used in determining the level of agreement or disagreement. The details of the analysis are interpreted in the following sections below:

Table 4.1. Demographic characteristics of the Respondents.

Tabular presentation of the frequencies of the respondents.

Table 4.1.1. Respondent Place

Place	*Frequency*	*Percentage (%)*
Prison	*27*	*14.6*
Burstal Insstitute	*60*	*32.4*
NDLEA	*45*	*24.3*
PNPH	*53*	*28.6*
Total	*185*	*100*

The first table 4:1:1 above is to determine the various places of the respondents in this study. The table reveals that Borstal institute has the highest representation with 60 (32.4%) while FNPH comes next with 53 or 28.6% respondents' representation. The next third representation is from NDLEA that has 45 respondents representing 24.3%. The rest 27 or 14.6% of the respondents are from prison.

Table 4. 1.2. Respondents Sex Status

Sex	***Frequency***	***Percentage (%)***
Male	*133*	*71.9*
Female	*52*	*28.1*
Total	*185*	*100*

An understanding of the above table on the respondents' gender status show that male accounted for 133 representing (71.9%) of the total sample, while the rest 52 or (28.1%) of the respondents are females. It shows that the males are into drug abuse related offences than the female counterparts. However even females are also involved as males.

Table 4.1.3. Respondents' Age

Age range	*Frequency*	*Percentage*
14-19	*22*	*11.9*
20-25	*70*	*37.8*
26-30	*63*	*33.5*
31 and above	*31*	*16.7*
Total	*185*	*100*

In order to determine the age of the respondents, the above table 4:1:3 reveals that age 20-25 are of the majority being represented by 70 or 37.8 respondent. Respondents between ages of 26 -30 years are next as they are represented by 62 or 33.5% while those who are 31 years or above are represented by 31 or 16.7%. These respondents who are within 14-19 years were represented by 22 or 11.9% of the total respondents. The ages 14-19 is often referred to as the turbulent teenagers age , when proper guidance is of utmost importance, if such a child is to undergo the incidence of drug abuse ,that can

permanently hinder the child's proper development and success in life. The age of 20-25 have similar but more pronounced characteristics as the teenagers.

4. 2. Summary of analysis to research questions.

Research Question 1: What are the effects of drug abuse on psychological behaviour of drug abusers in the following areas: (i)Cognitive,(ii) Emotion and (iii) perception ?

Effects of drug abuse on psychological behaviour Of drug abusers In the following areas: (i) cognitive (ii) Emotion (iii) perception .

Table 4.2.1. Cognitive Behaviour

S/N	**Cognitive**	Category of response				Mean	S.D	S.E
		YES Freq	%	NO Freq	%			
1	The abuser of depressant drug (alcohol) experience loss of memory.		83.2	31	16.8	1.8950	0.0065	0.00150
2	Stimulant drug reduced memory of drug abusers.	135	73.0	50	27.0	1.6510	0.0188	0.00501
3	When intoxicated drug abuser may be talkative.	145	78.4	40	21.6	1.7545	0.06525	0.00405
4	Excessive intake of drug can result to aggression	138	74.6	47	25.4	1.6490	0.07040	0.00561
5	When drug abuser is heavily intoxicated can attack family members.	92	49.2	93	50.3	1.2441	0.6552	0.00651
6	Stimulant drug cause unconsciousness to the abuser.	115	62.2	70	37.8	1.4005	0.8501	0.00750
7	There is an inner urge always pushing me to smoke.	116	62.7	69	37.3	1.4525	0.86111	0.00111

8	I smoke to relive anxiety	82	44.3	103	55.7	1.2460	0.21021	0.00011
9	Smoking hemp gives me extreme joy	131	70.8	54	29.2	1.4956	0.31112	0.00501

Above on the effects of drug abuse on cognitive behaviour of drug abusers, it was obvious that abusers of depressant drugs alcohol experience loss of memory they believe that when intoxicated drug abusers may become talkative, to the fact that excessive intake of drugs can result into aggression with the highest percentage at 145 (78.4%),the mean score 006525, standard deviation 0.06525, with the standard error 0.00405. The effects *on* cognitive behaviour mostly felt in the brain, it injures brain cells; it interferes with the supply of oxygen to these cells. It also impairs cognitive functioning.

Table 4.2.1.2. Perceptual behaviour

	Perceptual	Category of response				Mean	S.D	S.E
		YES Freq	%	NO Freq	%			
10	The abuser of amphetamine feels a sense of superiority.	141	76.2	44	23.8	1.6559	0.5651	0.05001
11	Stimulant drugs makes the abuser feels alert after taken	129	69.7	56	30.3	1.4945	0.6521	0.0651
12	It make the abuser to become a criminal when the behavior changes.	138	74.6	47	25.4	1.6491	0.71121	0.05011
13	Drug abuse can lead to violence.	131	70.8	54	29.2	1.4955	0.4115	0.07011
14	Drug abuse perceive different things as a result of by slowing the message from the brain	121	65.4	64	34.6	1.3592	0.5065	0.02006
15	Immediate effects of	117	63.2	68	36.8	1.4528	0.21090	0.011201

	taking drug produce a state of euphoria in subjects.							
16	Frustration enhances youth participation in drug abuse.	164	88.6	21	14.4	1.9250	0.4121	0.00501
17	Careless and playful students are easily lured in drug abuse.	155	83.8	30	16.2	1.9121		0.00120
18	The increasing waves of ethnics, religious and political violence in the society help drug abuse to grow.	185	1oo.0	0	O	1.9451	0.811	0.00122
19	Drug abuse often intimidate and disturb the non drug abuse persons in the society	180	97.3	5	2.7	1.9324	0.08211	0.00130

The effects of drug abuse on perception, was obvious that drug abuser perceived different things, also drug abuse often intimidate and disturbed the non drug abuse person in the society 185 respondents at (27.3%) , moreover the mean score was 1.9451, and the standard deviation of 0.08110 with the standard error of 0.00122 of the respondents in the study.

Table 4.2.3. Emotional behaviour of drug abusers.

20	**Emotion**	Category of response				Mean	S.D	S.E
		YES Freq	%	NO Freq	%			
	The use of marijuana leads to sleepiness days and night	114	61.6	71	38.4	1.4003	0.5007	0.01128
21	Regular abuse may exhibit restlessness and sleep disturbances.	106	57.3	79	42.7	1.1512	0.8651	0.04121
22	Immediate effects of stimulant drug bring about a state of euphoria.	117	63.2	68	36.8	1.4527	0.5051	0.00512

23	The abuser continues to drink to feel emotionally alright.	108	54.8	77	41.6	1.2411	0.0095	0.00216
24	Absenteeism will lead to anxiety followed by development of delirium tremens.	128	69.2	57	30.8	1.4940	0.5721	0.00521
25	The abuser of depressant drug may show impulsive action during experience.	121	65.4	64	34.6	1.3592	0.6521	0.00611
26	Smoking is great it raises my emotional awareness extremely.	89	48.4	96	51.9	1.1510	0.6011	0.05421
28	I smoke most when I am afraid of a situation.	124	33.0	61	67.0	1.4850	0.8112	0.02112
29	Drug abusers reduces the ability of the parent to cater for their children	130	70.3	55	29.7	1.4954	.031112	.00500

Looking at the responses on the emotional behaviour of drug abusers, drug abuse motivates the abuser to play in gangs, and to feel emotionally alright. the responses on the emotional behaviour of drug abusers show that 128 , at (69.2%) of the respondents with the mean score of 1.4940,the S.D 0.5721 and standard error, 0.00521,mention that Absenteeism will leads to anxiety , the respondents said they smoke most when they are afraid of a situation. The abuser continues to smoke to feel more esteem.

Research Question 2: What are the effects of drug abuse on social behaviour of drug abusers in the following areas: (i)faulty life style, (ii)social isolation and (iii) family related problems of drug abusers?

4.2.2 The effects of drug abuse on social behaviour of drug abusers: **(i)Family** related problems,(ii) Social isolation and (iii)Faulty life style.

Effects of drug abuse on social behavior : most drug abusers, indulge in all kinds of **degrading** activities such as law breaking , prostitution , illegal means of acquiring money to finance their addiction and violence in the society .

4.2.2.1. Family related problems:

S/No	**Family related problems**	Category of response						
		Yes Freq	%	No Freq	%	Mean	S.D	S.E
30	Some children whose parents are drug abusers may end up as delinquent.	122	65.9	63	34.1	1.3592	0.05001	0.02006
31	Drug abuse may end up poor performance at work.	136	73.5	49	26.5	1.6516	0.0186	0.00501
32	The wife of the abuser may divorce him due to his uncaring attitude and apparent impotence.	134	72.4	51	27.6	1.6509	.00179	0.00501
33	Drug abuse lead to neglect of family responsibilities.	136	73.5	49	26.5	1.6515	.00502	.002001
34	The behavior of drug abuser may become unpredictable.	130	70.3	55	29.7	1.4955	.03012	.00507
35	My father dictates the type of friend I move with.	124	67.0	61	33.0	104851	0.08113	0.05011

36	My parent does not correct me when I go wrong.	77	41.6	108	58.4	1.0506	0.9501	0.09532
37	My parent does not interfere in my personal life.	135	73.0	50	27.0	1.6513	0.0188	.00521
38	I discuss my personal problems freely with my parents	33	17.8	152	82.2	0.5905	1.0652	0.09521
39	My parents treat all the children in the house equally.	136	73.5	49	26.5	1.6610	0.0188	0.06501
40	My parent does not tolerate laziness and bullying in my home.	108	58.4	77	41.6	1.1525	0.8452	.001225
41	When I do something right my parent doesn't praise me.	134	72.4	51	27.6	1.6508	0.0289	.00602
42	My movement in the society was monitored by my parent.	100	54.1	85	45.9	1.1501	0.8757	0.04125
43	My parent does not encourage me to work hard	102	55.1	83	44.9	1.1509	0.8653	0.05124
44	My needs are not provided by my parents	109	58.9	76	41.1	1.2516	.0088	.00310

Looking at the above table on family related problems shows that drug abuse can result to loss of motivation and unhappy family relationship. 130 of the respondents at (70.3%) stated that drug abuse reduces the ability of the parents to cater for the family with the mean score5.9005,SD 6521,S.Err .00501.moreover the wife of the abuser may divorce him due to uncaring attitude and apparent impotence.

Table 4.2.2. (ii) Social isolation

	Social Isolation	YES Freq	%	NO Freq	%	Mean	S.D	S.E
45	Drug abuser may persistently be absent him self from work or studies.	126	68.1	59	31.9	1.6610	0.8181	.011950
46	I Smoke most when I quarrel with my wife/husband or girl/boyfriend.	131	70.8	54	29.2	1.1524	.0289	0.7651
47	Drug abusers may steal to get money for drugs.	148	80.0	37	20.0	1.6509	.0245	107007
48	Drug abusers may sell their belongings to meet their demand	136	73.5	49	26.5	1.1509	.0916	.00656
49	Drug abusers have no respect for constituted authorities.	123	66.5	62	33.5	1.2516	0.2092	.00191
50	Drug abusers have less concern for school.	134	72.4	51	27.6	1.1451	0.4112	.00525

The table above on the effects of drug abuse on social isolation of drug abusers,It shows that drug abuse produces psychosis and possible HIV Aids infection, looking at the social isolation 136 respondents at (73.5%) that drug abusers may sell their belongings to meets their demands and to steal to get money for drugs, 148

respondents at (80%)with the .Mean 1.6509 SD 0245, S.Err .07007 More over drug abusers have less concern for schools and end of poor performance at work.

S/N	**Faulty life style**	YES Freq	%	NO Freq	%	Mean	S.D	S.E
51	The abuser may become careless and neglect self and relations.	135	73.0	50	27.0	106513	0.0184	0.00403
52	Abusers when under the influence of drug absence themselves from work	126	68.1	59	31.9	1.4935	0.5823	.00425
53	Drug abusers during the period of experience can result to attacking collogues in the office	112	60.5	73	39.5	1.3955	0.5505	0.01112
54	As for drivers, they become less careful and drive dangerously when under the influence of the drug.	135	73.0	50	27.0	1.6511	0.0183	.00521
55	The influence of drug does not allow the abuser to maintain a predictable behaviour.	127	68.6	58	31.4	1.4939	0.5622	00528
56	Drug abuser does not maintain cordial relationship with member of their society.	127	68.6	58	31.4	1.4938	0.5621	00527
57	I listen more to my friends than my parents	131	70.8	54	29.2	1.4955	3102	0.00502
58	Once I am in the mist of my friends who take drugs I am influence to take.	121	65.4	64	34.6	1.3591	0.5066	0.2016
59	My daily routine is usually interrupted by the use of drugs.	129	69.7	56	30.3	1.4946	0.65211	0.651
60	I take drugs when ever there is a social gathering in my community.	111	60.0	74	40.0	1.3912	0.5006	01127
61	I came to know about these drugs and their uses through my friends.	122	65.9	63	34.1	1.3692	0.6521	0.00621
62	I started taking drugs through friends influence.	123	66.5	62	33.5	1.3698	0.6625	0.00651
63	I abuse drugs only when I am in gangs with my peers	112	60.5	73	39.5	1.3932	0.5002	0.4126
64	Alcohol consumption symbolizes unity among the peer group.	89	48.1	96	51.9	1.2395	0.6453	0.00624

65	My friends encourage me to take more drugs than others in the group.	108	58.4	77	41.6	1.2411	0.09095	00216
66	My friends highly interfere in my personal life	99	53.5	86	46.5	1.1500	0.0801	0.00217

Table .4.2.2.3.Faulty life style

Effects of drug abuse on faulty life style, looking at the table, it shows that drug abuse led to marital conflicts and lose of prestige .135 of the respondents at (73%) mentioned that the abuser may become careless and neglect self and relation, as for drivers, they become less careful and drive dangerously, when under the influence of drugs at the Mean score 8.1050, the standard deviation was.9509 and Standard error respectively.

Research Question 3: Does gender have any relationship with drug abuse?

Outcome of the test between gender and drug abuse showed that gender status do not have any relationship in the involvement in drug abuse. In other words both male and female are involved in drug abuse.

4.4. Summary of findings

Research question 1. The result shows that drug abuse affects the psychological behaviour of drug abusers, due to the influence of dug abuse it leads to behaviour disorder in the following areas: Cognitive (ii) Emotion (iii)Perception of drug abusers.

Research question 2. Shows that drug abuse affects the social behaviour of drug abusers which resulted to Faulty life style, Social isolation and Family related problems.

Research question 3. Revealed that drug abuse affect both gender since they were all involved in the incidence of drug abuse.

4.5 Discussion of the Results

For the purpose of realizing the objective of this study all the 185 respondents were drawn from the four social service centers in the prison service, Borstal Institute, NDLEA, and PNPH ,so that their views on the entire question in this research can be relied upon

Research quesion1: revealed that drug abuse affects the psychological behaviour of drug abusers, in the following areas: cognitive, perception and emotion. Cognitively stimulant drug causes un-consciousness, attack family members during intoxication. Young (2000) states that drug abuse affects the brain and the body directly, high potent drug affects the entire body from blood pressure to heart rate.

Perceptually, the abuser of amphetamine feels a sense of curiosity, feels negatively alert after drug abuse, it motivate the abuser to participate in criminal tendencies and violence. drug abuse produces a state of euphoria in subjects and slows down messages going to brain. Moreover, majority of drug abusers are in the habit of eating more than others. This is because most drugs like cigarettes, marijuana contributes to the rapid metabolic process of the consumer and consequently increase need to or want to eat more food at short intervals. There are however poor children who eat only once in a day and still indulge in drug abuse. This can be clinically disastrous for such drug abuses as this corrodes the intestinal walls of their digestive tract leading into duodenal ulcers and easy contraction of lung cancer disease.

Emotionally, the excessive use of drugs leads to sleeplessness, restlessness and delirium tremens to the abuser, some depressant drugs show impulsive action to the abuser during experience, most victims lack basic knowledge about the effects of the actions. They do

not know the serious health hazard of over indulgence in drug abuse, some dug abusers started from home, instead of learning the disadvantages or negative effects of drug abuse from their parents still they indulge and rely on peer groups and friends who misdirect them. For instance an illiterate youth from village or town whose parents are also illiterate will not know that smoking destroys the lungs nor will he know that alcohol destroys the liver or kidney. Instead, they are misled into believing that when they take these drugs in excess they gather enough energy to do farm work and other activities society.

Drug abuse affect emotional maturity of the abuser, learning process is interrupted, including emotional and psychological behaviour. Hence the drug begins to dictate the emotional state of the abuser. Those respondents who are above 31 years are also represented in these ages. One can turn them as young adult whose indulgence in drug abuse sometimes become very hard to stop often resulting in being sent to psychiatric hospital or remand homes due to the involvement in drug abuse, Wiki answers (2009), Najavits (2002) states that emotional maturity is stunted when an individual begins to use drugs since the drug are used as a coping device for dealing with emotions such as anger, sadness, or disappointment. This is why often 35 year old chemically dependent people behave like teenagers.

In fact, some drug abusers have argued that they start indulging in the drug abuse due to frustration and poverty. The respondents reveal that misuse of drugs ranked highest among the youth as perceived cause of material disorders. They argue that when they take drugs, they forget their problems even though temporarily. Other group argues contrarily to this position. This group of people says that children from wealthy parents

indulge in various drug abuses such as smoking cigarette, marijuana, and alcohol consumption etc.

Research question 2: revealed that drug abuse affects the social behaviour of drug abusers in the following areas;(i) faulty life style(ii) social isolation and (iii) family related problems. Drug abuse leads to family problems such as inability to cater for the family, marital problems and dismissal from work place; it can also disrupt family life and create destructive patterns of co-decency or whole family out of love or fear of consequences. The influence of the child can either be negative or positive depending on the training and the type of environment the child was brought up. Same children from this type of family background can also indulge in drug abuse as either of the parent or both may be too involved in their daily work having little or no time to look after their children lifestyle.

Drug abuse lead to social isolation, such as absent from work, or school. Socially, drug abuse also leads to faulty life style such as being careless during fighting at home or in school. If a child is exposed to negative or bad parenting style such will influence the child to be involve in drug abuse since parenting style are in different ways responsible for being the cause of drug abuse. If a father dictates the type of friend his child will move with, it will certainly reduce the involvement of such child to drug abuse.

However, all of the respondents say parents should correct their children when they go wrong as this will reduce the incidence of drug abuse .Other variable of family related problems that will reduce the incidence of drug abuse include parent treating all children equally, parent should not tolerate or encourage laziness and bullying at home The

parenting styles that will cause more of drug abuse include parents not praising or encouraging their children even when they do very well morally or academically.

Ujorha (1993) mentioned that, unlike now because of a desire to get rich quickly, both parents will be at work, leaving the children at the mercy of other children who are called maids or house boys. In many instances, their house helps are not better in behavior or personal hygiene than the children under their care In the homes of the rich today, such children use the period to watch Blue films and to have experiment on drugs which are much more readily available now in the societies. In other words the parenting style includes deviant parenting, such as abusive or neglectful homes. Their children are often left in the care of house helps who do not care about the children, they do not correct the children if even if they go wrong or indulge in drug abuse for fear of being reprimanded by the children's parents who employ them so that they don't lose their jobs. Hence the concerned is only about how to provide food for their children without considering their lifestyle.

Peer group influence seems to be the most important dominating factor that has significant effect on drug abuse. This is in confirmation of the popular adage that says "tell *me your friend and I will tell you who you are*", "*bad company corrupts good manner*", In this research, the responses on drug abuse show that when children listen more to their friends than their parents, the outcome will be negative.

In most places, peer groups discuss many intimate things such as alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking. It is not surprising that more than half of the respondents in this study were between 14 to 25 years. This is a very delicate age range of children, the young adult needs to be properly guided, educated, corrected and if

possible recommended indirectly. This is to prevent them from going out of hand. Also, respondents between the ages 26-30 were also conspicuously represented in this research. Most people within this age range are just out from tertiary school and some of them due to one reason or the other indulge in the consumption of drugs, to calm them from frustrations, tension or other problems of life. In a study conducted by Kabiru (2004) stated that the most commonly perceived symptoms are aggression, destructiveness, being excessively talkative or behaving egocentrically. They fail to understand that the consumption of all these drugs only and offer just temporary apparent relief.

Studies have shown that youths who live with determination to a great extents their lifestyles including involvement in drug abuse and other evils in the societies occur due to the influence of drug abuse. Sarason & Hary in Rimfat (1991), found that adolescents seeking thrills and feeling of intoxication to escape from boredom and problems at home can always resort to drugs.

Among this group are youths that want to experiment many things especially in their teenage years. They are deceived and encouraged by their peer group and friend in schools and in the neighbor hood into taking drugs. 53 At very tender ages the menace of drug abuse which include health hazard and criminal penalty among the youth 0ccur. This is because peer group influence leads to drug abuse among our youth in our university or colleges of education or polytechnics.

Steinburg (1991) states that are friends the most important source of first supply of drugs. Peer group can be supervised by parents children should not be given unnecessary freedom or leverage. These children indulge in drug abuse and other criminal tendencies even though they are much aware of the effects of their actions. There are some of these

children who in indulge in drugs abuse at school because they want to stay sleepless at night, being able to relate with the opposite sex in classes and around compound or being able to feel belong in the midst of their peers.

Family related problems also contributes a major role to enhance drug abuse .Jorgensan in Rimfat (1991) mentions that one of the root causes of husband or wife indulging in drug abuse is family conflict. The conflict itself may evolve from several root causes, childlessness, incompatibility, differences in value, lack of sexual gratification on the part of the partners, parental involvement infidelity, poverty and insufficiency. Some of the respondents believed that their fathers dictated the type of friend they should move with. They agree that their freedom was curtailed and when they were on school campuses, out of their parent's presence, they made their own impromptu friendship which influenced them to use drugs. Some of them also said their parents didn't use to correct them when they go wrong especially on drugs abuse. These children usually come from very rich and careless family or parents who over pamper them. Some of the respondents also maintained that they were not allowed at home to discuss their personal problems freely with their parents, forcing them to confide in someone else who may lead them to be drug abusers. Sometimes parents do not treat all children equally at home. They have favorite child among their own biological children who they spoil to the point of allowing such child do anything he/she likes including drug abuse. While some parents do not tolerate laziness and bullying in the house, others do, to the extent that they allow the bigger children free access to bully the younger ones even to force them to drug abuse.

Again, some of the respondents said their parents do not encourage them to work hard both in school and at home. They don't influence their children to work hard; they don't care to look at their children's academic performance. Most significantly, family related problems arise to parent's ability or inability to provide for the needs of their children. Parents who adequately provide all the moral, material, and academic needs of their children will command more respect in their children's lives. But parents who fail to provide the needs of their children will allow such children going into wrong hands for one thing or the other and eventually into negative activities including drug abuse.

Faulty life style was also found to contribute significant effect in drug abuse incidences. Of course charity begins at home. The up bringing of a child to a large extent has significant relationship with his later life activities, including drug abuse. For instance children, whose parents guide them in the type of companies they keep, treat all children equally; discuss their children problem freely with them will certainly become positively more behaved than children who do not enjoy such relationships. However, there are some parents who do not care to correct their children even when they go wrong including taking of drugs. Some parents do not praise their children even when such children do very well, thereby indirectly discouraging such children whose parent do not see anything good in whatever they do. Some parents do not encourage their children to work hard by refusing to pay their school fees, monitor their academic progress e.tc. Such children get discouraged and frustrated.

Therefore, in order to be free those type of children they mistakenly rely on drug abuse, which only offers temporary relieve or solution and have to depend on the consumption of these drugs for their temporal solution which is entirely misleading.

When a family fails to provide all the needs of the child, such child will be left with no other option than to seek financial assistance from elsewhere. Sometimes the parents may have many of children who they cannot conveniently cater for, or sometimes are simply irresponsible and do not want to provide for the needs of their children.

Peer group influence cannot be eradicated. How else will one live in societies without friends, colleagues, school mates, birth day mates and neighbors. This explains why the influence of peer group is of significant effect on the drug abusers. Majority of the respondents in the study maintain the important of peer group influence on drug abuse. It was revealed that majority of the respondents maintained that they listen more to their friends than their parents, who can sway them to do anything including drug abuse. That was why they said that even if they do not want to take drugs their friends forced them to do so especially during social gathering like clubs, parties e.t.c.

It was pertinent to know that almost all the respondents agree that they came to learn about the existence of the drugs and their uses though their friends and maintained that taking drugs like Marijuana and alcohol usually symbolized unity among friends. They want to feel belonged and reckoned with as true friends. They do almost everything in secret, including drug abuse. . This is in confirmation of the popular adage that says “tell me your friend and I will tell you who you are”, “bad

company corrupts good manner", e.t.c. In this research, the responses on drug abuse shows that when children listen more to their friends than to their parents, the outcome is going to be negative .

In most places, peer groups discuss many intimate things such as alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking. Interference from friends personal life in some one's is very strong .Majority of the respondents agreed that they first knew about drug abuse through their friends at school, homes, and neighborhood. Among peer groups, drinking, smoking, and other drug abuse activities usually signifies "unity" "brotherhood" and "high level maturity". It is not uncommon to see a group peer group members usually of the same age range encouraging each other on the apparent advantages of taking drug.

The type of parenting style a child is exposed to determine the extent of his behaviour in other activities including his involvement in drug abuse. If a child is exposed to negative or bad parenting style such will cause the child to involve him/her in drug abuse. If a father dictates the type of friend his child will move with, it will certainly reduce the involvement of such child to drug abuse However, all of the respondents agree that say parents should correct their children when they go wrong as this will reduce the incidence of drug abuse. Other variables of parenting style that will reduce the incidence of drug abuse include parent treating all children equally, parent should not tolerate or encourage laziness and bullying at home the parenting styles that can influence more of drug abuse include parents not praising or encouraging their children even when they do very well morally or academically.

This explained why some of the respondents agreed that they used to take drugs only when they are in the gangs of their peers.

It is noteworthy that both male and female are represented in this research. In fact over one-quarter are females. This shows that females are also involved in this issue of drug abuse just like their male counterparts. It is common to see females in hotels drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes and other intoxicants just like their male counterparts. This is obvious as males participation in drug abuse can also be noticed in our educational compose.

This study show that males and females are equally involved in this menace of drug abuse Ujorha(1993) states that it has taken a toll in the number of young people who have been school drop outs and patients suffering from drug induced psychosis who have been admitted into psychiatric hospitals and clinics. A good number of them are to be found in our prisons because of armed rubbery or homicide, both committed under the influence or effect of drug abuse.

Research question 3 : Does gender involve in drug abuse?

The study showed that males and females are equally involved in this menace of drug abuse. Asurvey conducted by Odejide in Obot (1995) on 691 civil servants, shows that 37.3 % of the males and 46.8 % of the females used valium without prescription. This point confirms the fact that the males and females were equally aware of the menace of drug abuse. Both sexes who are engaged in drug abuse are significantly affected by cognitive effect, perceptual effects, emotional effects,. Even though they might be slight differences in opinions between males and females in how some of the social effects family related problems, social isolation and faulty life style are related to drug abuse,

these opinion between the two sexes are not significant and therefore are expressed in the same views by both males and females as regards to drug abuse.

Effects of drug abuse as portrayed in the course of analysis of the data for this research, shows that drug abuse have an effects on both psychological and social behaviour of drug abusers , youths of nowadays are eager to listen to their friends more than they do to their own biological parents. Their peer groups teach and inculcate in that negative ideas including drug abuse. In consequence, their daily routine such as going to school, reading and helping their parents at home is usually interrupted by the daily use of these drugs.

Peer group engage in one form of social gathering or another. These include party, wake keeping e.t.c, where they take drugs with their peers. It is not surprising that majority of them said they came to know about these drugs and their use through their friends and subsequently encouraged to use them through these friends. In fact, many of the respondents said they only take drugs when they are with their friends. They made it clear that taking drugs like cigarettes and alcohol symbolizes unity among peer group. Some of the respondents agree that their friends have highly interfered and reshaped their personal life style. Peer groups are mostly noticed among children from the same age range, the same class, the same socio economic status, and religious background.

All the factors enumerated and discussed above, have an effect on the psycho-social behaviour of drug abusers. But Parents who monitor closely and supervise all the activities of their children thereby less likely to have children as drug abusers.

4.6. Implications for youth education

Young people who persistently abuse substances often experienced on array of problems, including academic difficulties health related problems,(including mental health) poor

peer –relationships, and involvement with the juvenile justice system. Additionally, there are consequences for family members, the community and the entire society. Declining grade, absenteeism from school and other activities, and increased potentials for dropping out of school are problems associated with adolescent's substance abuse. Also a low level of commitments to education and higher truancy rate appear to be related to substance use among adolescents. Cognitive and behavioral problems experienced by alcohol, in addition drug using youth may interfere with academic performances and also present obstacles to learning for their class mates. Observations have revealed that these students have varying development needs and problems to contend with prominent among these problems are academic, vocational, personal-social and those psychological in nature. Indeed student's academic problems include poor learning method having unrealistic idea of the amount of study necessary to pass examinations, teachers in abilities to understand student's individual differences while teaching e.t.c.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary

This study focused on effects of drug abuse on psycho-social behaviour of drug abusers; implications for youth education. Drug abuse is a common social problem among youth in Nigeria today. The most commonly used and abused substances is cannabis and alcohol which is becoming more and more public health concern. It is therefore important for teachers parents and other members in the society to take part in the war against drug abuse. This would help to reduce the abuse and intake of drugs by the youth. The study dealt with the presentation of demographic characteristics of the respondents, tabular presentation of the frequencies of the respondents and interpretation of data analysis, summary of analyses to research questions.

The result clearly shows that it consists of 185 respondents from four social services centers. Three research questions were constructed and analyzed using descriptive statistic technique.

It was found out that drug abuse affects the psycho-social behavior of drug abusers, Both male and female were involve in drug abuse.

General discussions from the result of the analysis of the data collected was shown respectively, it was suggested that currently since drug abuse have expanded to\include the youth that this menace is on the increase, most people affected are the young and strong who can contribute effectively to the economy of the country. Increasing youth involvement in drug abuse is a major treat to national development, such as Education,

family stability and social security. Drug abusers need to be protected especially the youth through improvement in their educational status, moral training in order to reduce or eradicate the menace of drug abuse. It was suggested that there is the need to introduce drug abuse education in schools and as-hoc basis to increase awareness about the dangers and effect of drug abuse.

5.2. Conclusion

The study revealed that Drug abuse have been found to affect the abusers both physiological (Cognitive, perceptual, emotional) and social behavior (family related problems, social isolation and faulty life style). It was also shown that both males and females respondents were involve on drug abuse. These effects have an implication on youth education, where society rely on the youth for economic and social growth, which further explains the need for continual youth supervision, training and education. Further more recommendations were given to make the youth and adolescence free from the danger of drug abuse. There was fair representation of respondents in their sex status and age.

5.3. Recommendations

Having discussed the outcome of the study, the following suggestions and recommendations are hereby offered;

Since the role of education in shaping the lives of people cannot be over emphasized.

I. Education serve as the bedrock of any development it teaches both moral and academic development of the youth. There is need for parents or guardian to inculcate discipline in the affairs of his/her child. He will know the effects and disadvantages of these children indulging in drug abuse. .

II. Equitable and moral education should be given to both male and female with the view of preventing them access to the danger of drugs.

III. There should be a strong emphasis of parents-Teachers Association as a forum where problems and solutions to drug menace of youth are discussed.

IV. The use of physiological therapy of drug abusers. This would help to reduce the emotional tension and crises of drug abusers.

V. Social service centers (Prisons, Borstal institute, NDLEA and Federal Neuropsychiatric hospitals) authorities should provide scholarship to inmates to read courses in universities that highlight the dangers and the effects of drug abuse such as medicine, pharmacy, biochemistry, pathology and so forth.

VI. Professional doctors, psychologist and other specialist should be invited to give lectures to inmates on the dangers of drug abuse.

5.4. Limitations

One of the limitations of this study was the in ability of most inmates to read and understand the questionnaire, which more was translated to them. There was also financial constraints which constituted in slowing the face of the work. Also there were buruecatic and protocol problems, where psychiatric hospital insisted that the researcher\ most apply directly permission through them.

REFERENCES

Abalaka. A (1999) The impact of Dug abuse on the Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products in Nigeria.a Case study of Roche (Nig) Limited Department of Business Admin.A.B.U. Zaria. M. Ed. Thesis Unpublished.

Abdulkadir,Y.(2011) Court jails seven for Smoking Indian hemp. Daily Trust News paper of Tuesday April 12.

Abubakar. M. (2006) The Impacts of Home and school environment towards the Empowerment of Adolescents for National Reconstruction, a Journal of association of Nigeria Educators Zaria Educators volume 2 No 1 .

Abubakar M.(2009) NDLEA nabs blind man smoking hemp .Daily Trust News paper of Friday, July 17.

Abubakar.S.(2009) Nigerian teens involved in drugs-NDLEA. Daily Trust News paper of Thursday june 18.

Abubakar.S. (2009) Nigerian must not be a dump for illicit drugs – Yar'adua. Weekly Trust of Sunday June 27.

Adegoke A.A.(2003) Adolescents in Africa Revealing the problems of teenagers in a contemporary African Society published by sinapress limited.

Adeniyi E.F. (2001) Parental influence on children's psychological development: challenges for guidance journal of counseling and human development. 1, pp. 202-209.

Adeniyi. E.F. (2005) Analysis of cases of Abuse among secondary school students in Zaria. JEMP Journal of Educational Management and Planning, Vol. 2 No.1, 174-181.

Adeniyi,(2002).Social life and classroom interactions in Nigerian schools;
Implications for learning.The learning environment of the Nigerian child. A publication of the Nigerian society for Educational Psychologists (NISEP).Ed .

Adesina,S.(1975) The use of Indian hemp and drugs among secondary school students in Lagos. Lagos:University press.

Agwogie M.O. (2001). An investigation into the Nature and Predisposing factors related

to drug abuse in Nigerian. Department of Education A.B.U. Zaria. M.Ed Thesis Unpublished

Ahmed M.H (1984) Drug Abuse. Department of Psychology ABUTH Mimeograph research paper unpublished.

Akpan. I .(2008) NDLEA Arrest Two Drug Suspects At MMIA of Leadership News paper of Friday sep 26.

Akinboye J.O (1984) introduction to clinical behaviour therapy in African Contexts.

Akinola.f.A.(2008). Nigeria among top drug-producing Countries. Sunday Trust News Paper of March 9th .

Akindele,M.O and Odejide,A.O (1978) use and abuse of sleep inducing drugs in Ibadan.African journal of psychiatry, 4, 91.

Akpodovhan .J. (2008).Son Axes Mother To Death. Saturday Tribune News Paper of March 22nd .

Alan,.C.. and Cornwell,V. (1993) drugs alcohol and mental health. Published Cambridge University press.

Alcohol and drug abuse (2000) Coping with substance abuse on psychiatry com. Web site

A2lli.A and Oshikoya K.A .(2006) Perception of drug abuse amongst Nigeria undergraduates. Pharmacology and Therapeutics Department, Lagos States University college of medicine. World journal of medical sciences 1 (2):133-139.

Aliyu and Zubair,M. (2004) Perception and Beliefs about mental illness among adult in Karfi village,northern Niggeria International health and human right.

Amphetamines.(2005) http;// www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article001945.htm

Anikweze. C. (2005) Test & measurement for teacher education. Published by sinapress limited

.

Anthony J.C.(1990). The epidemiologic study of Drug addiction and Dependence in N.S miller(Ed.) Hand book of Drug and Alcohol addiction. New York: Marcel Dekker.

Barber.B.K.(1996) Parental psychological control ;Revisiting a neglected construct. Child Development,67(6),3296-3319.

Bartley,S.H., Brande,A.I.,Briggs,G.M., Delaria,g.a.,Deutsch,J.A..F, et al (1972).Life and Health. In United States of American communications.Research machines,Inc.pp117-207.

Bandy G. (1972) Dealing with drug abuse. A report to the forth foundation Published in the USA by Praegar Publisher

Baumrind D. (1991) The influence of parenting style on adolescent competence and substance use. Journal of early adolescent, II (1) 56-95.

Baumrind D.(1989)Rearind competent children. In W. Damon(Ed). Child development today and tomorrow (pp 349-378).san Francisco; Jossey-Bass.

Benjamin E& Atika B.(2009) Aondoakaa wants erring NDLEA officials sacked.Daily trust News paper of Friday, july 17.

Bio-Psycho-Social model(2005) http;/web 4 health. Info/en/ answers/Psy-biopsycho-Social.htm.

Boulin , B. (1979) Children & Drugs (DOSSIER) International year of the child . United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs .

Burger. A. . (1988) drugs and people, medication, their history and origins and the way they act.Nigerian publisher.

Burns, R. (1982) Self-concept Development and education. East Bourne Britain: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. publisher

Chauhan , S (1978).Advanced educational psychology. New Delhi Vikas publishing House India .

Cheto,S. (1997) Drug abuse: The medical concept and Implications. Paper for staff and students of Govt.Coll.Pankshin May 13th .

Chidi,D.E(1988) Prevalence of Drug and Acohol Dependance related psychological Disorders in Sokoto University Teaching Hospital.. Paper presented at the National workshop on Drugs(and other Substance Abuse). Held at Rima Hall, College of Education,Sokoto, 28th-30th March,1989 .

Child .D. (1986); Psychology and the Teacher "Holt Richard and Winnston Ltd.

Cornwell, .E. & Cornwell .C. (1993) Drug and the Society. London Cambridge University Press.

Cynthia`G. Tudor ,David M. (1980).An examination of the relationship between peer and parental influences and adolescent drug use: Adolescent Vol .XV No. 60.Libra publishers Inc.

Dada.G. Drug -addicted Nigerian athletes. Daily Sun Sport Paper of Friday,April2nd,2010

Danbazau B.A(1995) politics of Drug War and the rule of law in Nigeria. Nigeria Defence Academy.

Darling.N.&Steinberg.L.(1993)Parenting style as context; An integrative model Psychological Bulletin, 113 (3). 467-496.

Dashe V. (2007) The use of substance in sports: A psychological perspective. Journal of Research in health and sports science, 105. Vol. 7 Number 1.

Dauda. U. (1999) Drug Abuse, Alcolism: A Case Study of Zaria Local Government, Social Development Centre Zaria. Diploma Thesis Unpublished:

Dike.N. (2004) prevalence of Drug abuse and its health consequences among the youth in Nigeria. Zaria Journal of educational studies, 121.volume 6 number 122

Drug abuse Medline plus Medical Encyclopedia; Drug abuse http;//www.nlm.nih.gov/medline plus/ency/article/001945.htm.

Duru (2008) Daily Independent News paper of Tuesday july 8th.

Ebimomi.V.&Odueme.S.(2008) Culture of hard drugs at Lagos Bus stop.Daily Independent News paper 8th July. Ebie, J.C&Pela,O.A(1981).Some socio cultural aspects of the problem of drug abuse in Nigeria.Drug and Alcohol Dependance,8, 301-306.

Editorial, (2000) Curbing drug addiction. The Punch july, P.8

Ejike and Bala (2009) Daily Trust News Paper of Friday July 17.

Ekhoragbon.V. (2008) NDLEA Impounds 200kg of indian Hemp in Gombe. Leadership News Paper Monday March, 17.

Ezanwa .O. (1995) Comprehensive text on health and safety in the tropics; Lagos. Safety science

Falco. M. (1988) preventing abuse of drugs Alcohol and tobacco by adolescents. Carnegie council on adolescent development working papers.

Folade (1995).Alcohol & its effect on Nation building (unpublished work).N.B.T.E. Kaduna.

Ghodse. H.& Maxwell (1990) Substance abuse and Dependence. An introduction for the caring professions. The Macriulan press, printed in Grear Britain by Antony Rowe Limited Chippenham & Reading.

Good,G. (1973).The drug phenomenon, social aspects of taking drugs. Indianapolis Babba merits company.

Haruna ,N . (2005) Drug abuse in the society. Seminar paper presented at a work shop organized by the Kaduna State drug abuse control committee

Hilgard E.R et al (1971) Introduction to Pyschology" Har court Bruce Jovanovish Inc. USA.

http;/wwwdmhmrsas,viginia.gov/documents/OSAS-REGenderspecipic SATX.doc.(2009)

Involving both social and psychological behaviour.Science education.nih (2005).

International council on Alcohol and Addictions –ICAA(1988): Report of a Research project on substance Abuse in some urban and Rural Areas of Nigeria. Founded by United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse control (UNFDAC).

Obot, S. I.(1996) Drugs and the Nigerian Society. Department of Psychology University of Jos, published by compiled Jos.

Idowu, A. .(1987) Prevalence of smoking and drug use among students in Illorin metropolis: implications for conselling. Ilorin journal of education. 7, 85-92.

Ja'afar (2008) Suspect admit taking poisoned cannabis before killing three persons. Daily Trust Newspaper of August, Thursday, 28th.

Jersild, A.T.(1963),The psychology of Adolescence. The Macmillan company, New York.John,E. and Onu,c.(19720 Sports andDrugs.Ibadan, Heinemann Education Book series.

Kandel. B. (1978) Longitudinal Research on drug use Woshington,D.C. Flemisphere Publishing corporation .

Kerlinger. F. (1973) foundation of behavioral research U.S.A holt, rinchet and unwin press.

Kouffman,S E,Slverp, and Poulin J.(1997) Gender differences in attitudes towords alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Social Work,42,3,pp.231-241.

Krejcie, R.V and Morgans, D.W (1970) Determining samples size for Research Activities Educational and Psychological measurement.

Lawal.M.S. (2007) Man bags 30 days for smoking hemp. Daily Trust News Paper July 11th 2007.

Lefrancis. G. R (1977) The Developmental theory of psychosocial: An introduction to child development U.S.A., Wadworth publishing company, belment, California.

Levy,R.M., Dignan,M. and Shirreffs,J.H (1984). Life and Health (4th ed) United States of America. Random house, inc.87-186.

Lewins ,D.James , M.(1995) clinical pharmacology and therapeutics. Third edition great Britain London :Hodder Amold .

Living Stone .C. (1987) pocket medical Dictionary fourteen edition publish association with the royal society of medicine

Maccoby E.E & Martin J.A (1983) socialization in the context of the family: parent child interaction. In PH Mussen (Ed) hand book of child psychology; Vol.4 socialization, personality, and social development (4th ed.pp1-101). New York.

Manhal-baugus,m.(1998) The self-in-relation theory and women for sobriety:female-specific theory and mutual help group for chemically dependent women,journal of addiction and Offender Councelling,18,2,pp.78-85.

Maikasa. J.L. (1999): Alcohol consumption in Kaduna state implications for socio-Economic development Thesis Unpublished M.Ed.

Maiwada .D. (2002) The problems of self-medication and drug-abuse in Sabon-gari local government area of Kaduna state. Unpublished PGDE Thesis.

Melgosa J. (2005) New Life Style to adolescents and parents. Seventh print in English Language of the Spanish edition, Spain Poligono Industrial Lamina.s

Miller .N. B. Cowan ,p. A, Cowan, .c. p. &Hethrington,E.M.(1985).Externalizing in preschoolers and early adolescents; Across -Study replication of a family model Developmental psychology, 29 (1),3-18.

Murkherjee A. (1978) Educational Psychology for Teachers, Students and Parent: K.P Basu publishing company Indian.

Mohammad A. (2004) psycho-social problems of feeding and shelter among almajarai pupils in traditional Qur'anic school system (a case study of almajurai in Northern Nigeria). Reading in applied psychology, 49 volume 1 Number 1.

Mohammed .A. (2004) causes of maladjusted behaviour in school children reading in applied psychology, 1. Volume 1. Number. 1.

Ndagi .O. (1999) Essentials of research methodology for educators published by university press pls.

NDLEA (1996) Sign, Stages and effect of drung abuse-Lagos.

NDLEA\UNDCP(1999)Nigeriacountry profile://http://www. Unodc:org\Nigeria\en\Abuse.html.

Nelson-ziupko,L,Kouffman Eand Dore M.M.(1995)Gender differences in drug addiction and treatment implications for social work intervention with substance-abusing women,social work,40,1,pp45-54.

.

Nevadomsky , J.J.(1981):patterns of self-reported drug use among secondary schools students in Bendel state. Bulletin on Narcotics, 33,1, 9-19.

Nnamdi A. (1991) research methodology in the behavioral sciences. National library of Nigeria cataloging in publication data Lagos.

Nwafor .U.(2007) NDLEA Destroys 67kg of Drugs in Bayelsa .New Nigerian, News paper Monday, january 29.

N.D.L.E.A (1993) public Drug education campaign and altitude of people towards drug misuse and abuse unpublished project work.

NDLEA(1996).Manual and annual report of the drug Reduction Directorate, Lagos,

N.D.L.E.A (1998) drug salvation. 1st quarter Vol 2 published.

NDLEA (2005), National clearinghouse for alcohol and drug information.

NDLEA (1992), National Drug low enforcement Agency. Drug data collection Division. Drug demand reduction unit. Lagos.

NDLEA 1991 drug data collection by drug abuse data division counselling unit national drug law enforcement agency 34B town planning way ilupeju ,lLagos

Obiageri C.O. (2001) Every Youth Alphabet Nig. Publishers, 61 Mbaise road P.O. Box 859 Oweri, Nig.

Obot.S.I. (1995) Licit and Illicit Drugs.Essentials of substance abuse. Malthouse press ltd.Jos.

Obot S.I (2000) Perspectives on Drugs & Society. Vol. I, Published by Crisa Centre for Research and Information on Substance abuse Jos Nigeria.

Odejide, A.O (1991) Drug Alcohol and Tobacco making, the science and policy connections. A paper presented at the international conference on drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco, at the University of London. UK.

Odejide , A.O (1982):patterns of psychotropic drug use :Asurvey of civil servants in Ibadan, Nigeria. Proceedings of the 3rd international congress on Alcoholism and drug Dependence, Algiers, morocco.

Odejide,A.O,Ohaeri, J .U,Adelekan ,M.L.and Ikuesan , B.A.(1987) : Drinking Behaviour and social charge among youths in Nigeria –study of two cities .Drug and Alcohol Dependence ,20,227-233.

Odejide.A.O. (1982) Pattern of psychotropic drug use; Asurvey of civil service workers in Ibadan, Nigeria. In report of the working group on the use and abuse of psychotropic substancesinDevelopingcountrieswithspecialReferenceto Benzodiazepines.Tangiers,morocco;ICAA Publication.

Ogunmola.T. NDLEA Arrests 85 Suspects. Leadership News Paper 9th may 2008.

Okatahi .A. (2004) development of moral character. Reading in applied psychology, 85. Volume 1. Number 1

Okon E.S (1988).The Teenagers in Nigerian Secondary School Understanding and guiding their development.

Okon.S.E. (1988)The teenagers in Nigerian secondary school understanding and guiding their development

Olayinka A. (1998) "Youth and Drug Abuse" Sunday Monitor August.

Omunu.H.(2007) Nigeria seeks funds for drug control in Africa. Weekly Trust News Paper Saturday, October 13.

Oshodin ,G.O(1981) ;Alcohol Abuse-A case study of secondary schools students in a rural area of Benin districts ,Nigeria. Drug and alcohol dependence, 8,207-213.

Oyenike, S. (1988, june,26). Involvement of secondry school student in drug abuse control. Sunday Times, pp. 19-20

Patterson,G.Reid,j.&Dishion,T. (1992).Antisocial Boys:Eugens,OR:Castalia.

Psychosocial. Beyond psoriasis. Com/glossary. Jip.

Sijuawale,I. (1993) National concord News paper of June .

Sergei,T.(1989)Historyof religion.Progress publishers,Moscow.SundayGuardian Newspaper,,7th July,1995.

Shuaibu, L.(2007) Man bags 30 days for smoking hemp. Daily Trust paper of Wednesday july 11.

Ramsey,J. (1993) Volatile substance abuse in Britain. Paper presented at technical Review on Epidemiology ofInhalant Abuse: An International perspective. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Rockville,MD, 21-22 July

.

Rathod,N.H.(1988).Individual factors associated with drug dependence.In J.C Ebie and E.J.Tongue(Eds.),Hand book of the African Training courses on Drug Dpendance.Lausanne:International council on Alcohol and Addictions.

Rimfat.D.Z (.1999) Psychosocial Threat to Educational Institutions and Society. First Published by Zimek communications.4 Rwangpam street Jos Nigeria.

Rockill .M.D.(2000). Gender Difference in Drug Abuse Risk and Treatment. Rockvill, MD: U.S Department of health and human services, National institutes of health, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Rockyill ..M.. D.(2003). Treatment Methods for Women. U.S. Department of Health Services, National Institutes of Health, Institution on Drug Abuse

Sanusi M.(2004) Handy tabs on Drugs. Printed by Ahmadu Bello University press limited, P.M.B. 1094, Samaru, Zaria.

Sanusi,M.(1994) A Survey of current status of drug Education and Use Among Secondary school students in Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State.Unpublished M.Ed.Thesis.Faculty of Education,University of Ibadan.

Smith B.D (1988) Psychology Science and Understanding, McGraw Hill Companies Inc.

Sambo .S. (1991) Drug abuse among the students in selected secondary schools in Kaduna state. Implication for educational guidance unpublished P.hd dissertation.

Samenuk, D; Link , M.S ; Homoud ,M.K(2002). Adverse cardiovascular events temporally associated with ma huang , an herbal source of ephedrine . Mayo CIL in pdrosc . 77:12-6.

Sharp,C.W.(1992).Introductiontoinhalantabuse.InC.W.Sharp,F.Beavais&R.Spence(Eds.), Inhalat Abuse:AvolatileResearchAgenda(NIDAResearchmonograph 129).Rockville,MD:National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Substance abuse Alcohol/Cigarette Use/Marijuana/Hallucinogens (B8)http ;//www. usc.edu / student-affairs/Health Center/adolhealth/content/b8subs.2.html2005

Substance abuse-stimulants/inhalants/opioids/AnabolicSteroids/Designer andclub Drugs (B8) tp;//www.usc.edu/student-affairs/Health center/adolhealth/content/b8subs3.html.

Schwars.J.c. Barton-Henry.m.L.,& Pruzinsky,T.(1985).Assessing child-rearing behaviours;A Comparison of ratings made by mother,father, Child and sibling on the CRPBI.Child Development,56(2), 462-479.

Sutherland (1979)Self-Medication benefits precautions and dangers Hong kong, Macmillan press ltd.

Tahir.A.A.(2008). NDLEA Arrest 63 drug suspects in nasarawa.Daily Trust News Paper March 18th

Tukur, H. (2000). Parental perception of adolescent's needs and Adjustment. Department of Education (Psychology), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Med Thesis Unpublished.

Turaki.Y (1993). The British colonial legacy in Nigeria Challenge press Jos

Umaru .M. & Suleiman .M. (2007) Drug taking behavior among residents of Sabon Gari local government area, Kaduna State Journal of research in health and sports science-37 volume 7 Number 1.

Ujorha. J. M. (1993) Drug abuse A Global Crisis. The Nigerian Experience.

Venkates Warlu ,K. and Dashe ,v.(2000) .causes and control of drug abuse by athlete. In: perspectives on Drugs and society edited by Obot, S.S and ibanga, A.vol..1pp. 110-112.

Victor& Odueme (2008) Daily Independent News Paper of Tuesday July 8th.

Winick C. (2005) free substance abuse treatment. Substances abuse resources. crème-de-la web.com.

Winker.M.(2004) first version; Bio-psycho-social model http;//web -biopsycho-social.htm.

Winki answers (2009). How does drug use affects emotional maturity. Http// wiki answers;com

Whitney C.(2000) Drug /drug abuse. Public affairs section United State America Embassy, young information resource centre, Lagos.

Wayo, N. (2005). Psychological and psychiatric implication of drug abuse a paper presented at a training/workshop on prevention of drug abuse and alcoholism organized by drug abuse committee, Kaduna state.

Waziri J.M.L. (1995) Burukutu and its socio-economic implications to consumers in Kaduna state (an article submitted to Social studies department, ABU Zaria. 20th October 1995).

APPENDIX I

Department of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.

DEAR RESPONDENTS

QUESTIONNAIRE

This is a research questionnaire designed to find out the causes of drug abuse and its effects on psychosocial behaviour of drug abusers. Therefore you are required to respond by ticking the most appropriate response (using the keys below) and write where you are required to do so, kindly respond to the questions properly, information provided would be treated with all confidentiality required.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours Faithfully,

Amina Dauda
M.Ed/Educ/40511/2004/05

EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE QUESTIONAIRE (E.D.A.Q)

SECTION A: Bio-Data

Please indicate by ticking the appropriate column.

Prisons service ( ) Borstal institute ( ) NDLEA ( ) FNPH ( )

Sex male ( ) female ( )

Age:- 14-19 ( )

20-25 ( )

26-30 ( )

30 and above ( )

SECTION B: The following columns are provided YES OR NO.

Effects of drug abuse on the Psychological behavior of drug abusers

S/N	Cognitive	Yes	No
1	The abuser of depressant drug (alcohol) experience loss of memory.		
2	Stimulant drug reduced memory of drug abusers.		
3	When intoxicated drug abuser may be talkative.		
4	Excessive intake of drug can result to aggression		
5	When drug abuser is heavily intoxicated can attack family members.		
6	Stimulant drug cause unconsciousness to the abuser.		
7	There is an inner urge always pushing me to smoke.		

8	I smoke to relive anxiety		
9	Smoking hemp gives me extreme joy		
10	**Perceptual** The abuser of amphetamine feels a sense of superiority.		
11	Stimulant drugs makes the abuser feels alert after taken		
12	It can make the abuser to become a criminal when the behavior changes.		
13	Drug abuse can lead to violence.		
14	Drug abuse perceive different things as a result of by slowing the message from the brain		
15	Immediate effects of taking drug produce a state of euphoria in subjects.		
16	Frustration enhances youth participation in drug abuse.		
17	Careless and playful students are easily lured in drug abuse.		
18	The increasing waves of ethnics, religious and political violence in the society help drug abuse to grow.		
19	Drug abuse often intimidate and disturb the non drug abuse persons in the society		
20	**Emotion** The use of marijuana leads to sleepiness days and night.		
21	Regular abuse may exhibit restlessness and sleep		

	disturbances.		
22	Immediate effects of stimulant drug bring about a state of euphoria.		
23	The abuser continues to drink to feel emotionally alright.		
24	Absenteeism will lead to anxiety followed by development of delirium tremens.		
25	The abuser of depressant drug may show impulsive action during experience.		
26	Smoking is great it raises my emotional awareness extremely.		
28	I smoke most when I am afraid of a situation		
28	I smoke most when I am afraid of a situation.		
29	Drug abusers reduces the ability of the parent to cater for their children		

Effects of drug abuse on social behaviour of drug abusers

	Family Related Problems	**Yes**	**No**
30	Some children whose parents are drug abusers may end up as delinquent.		
31	Drug abuse may end up poor performance at work.		

32	The wife of the abuser may divorce him due to his uncaring attitude and apparent impotence.		
33	Drug abuse lead to neglect of family responsibilities.		
34	The behavior of drug abuser may become unpredictable.		
35	My father dictates the type of friend I move with.		
36	My parent does not correct me when I go wrong.		
37	My parent does not interfere in my personal life.		
38	I discuss my personal problems freely with my parents		
39	My parents treat all the children in the house equally.		
40	My parent does not tolerate laziness and bullying in my home.		
41	When I do something right my parent doesn't praise me.		
42	My movement in the society was monitored by my parent.		
43	My parent does not encourage me to work hard		
44	My needs are not provided by my parents.		
45	**Social Isolation** Drug abuser may persistently be absent him self from work or studies.		
46	I Smoke most when I quarrel with my wife/husband or girl/boyfriend.		

47	Drug abusers may steal to get money for drugs.		
48	Drug abusers may sell their belongings to meet their demand		
49	Drug abusers have no respect for constituted authorities.		
50	Drug abusers have less concern for school.		
51	**Faulty life style** The abuser may become careless and neglect self and relations.		
52	Abusers when under the influence of drug absence themselves from work		
53	Drug abusers during the period of experience can result to attacking collogues in the office		
54	As for drivers, they become less careful and drive dangerously when under the influence of the drug.		
55	The influence of drug does not allow the abuser to maintain a predictable behaviour.		
56	Drug abuser does not maintain cordial relationship with member of their society.		
57	I listen more to my friends than my parents		
58	Once I am in the mist of my friends who take drugs I am influence to take.		
59	My daily routine is usually interrupted by the use of drugs.		

60	I take drugs whenever there is a social gathering in my community.		
61	I came to know about these drugs and their uses through my friends.		
62	I started taking drugs through friends influence.		
63	I abuse drugs only when I am in gangs with my peers		
64	Alcohol consumption symbolizes unity among the peer group.		
65	My friends encourage me to take more drugs than others in the group.		
66	My friends highly interfere in my personal life		

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Our Ref: DE/S.25

State Commandant
NDLEA
Kaduna State Commander

Date 14/11/08

Dear Sir,

STUDENTS' FIELD RESEARCH

The Department of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria requires each student working for a degree to complete a research Thesis/Project. Our students entering the final year of their studies will be collecting data during the year.

Most of them will need to be allowed access to certain relevant documents and some valuable information which you may have. Please give assistance as much as possible.

TOPIC OF RESEARCH: THE CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE AND ITS EFFECTS ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF DRUG ABUSERS

Thank you for your continuing cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
A. B. U. ZARIA

Research Adviser

Department of Education,
psychology section,
Ahmadu Bello University Zaria

Date 1st [illegible]

The medical director

F.N.P.H

Kaduna.

Dear Sir,

[illegible] 25/12/08

INTENT PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THIS STUDY

I wish to apply for the above subject matter in the hospital, the department of education requires each students working for a degree to complete a research thesis. [illegible] N.P.H. is one of the areas where I would collect data, I need the assistance of the [illegible] [illegible] me through the following ways:

To explain the subject matter, the causes of drug abuse and its effects on psycho social behaviour of drug abusers.

To guide the patients on how to field the questionnaire

Finally I'm ready to accept any query as a result of distributing the questionnaire to the patients, and ready to leave the questionnaire in the hospital for your assistance.

Thanks,

Yours faithfully,

Dr Ebote
Above for your consideration & action
[illegible]

FEDERAL NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, KA

BARNAWA, KADUNA, NIGERIA.

Medical Director
Dr. G.T. Suleiman
MBBS. (Zaria) FWACP

Head of Clinics Services
Dr. S. O Adeyemi
MBBS (Ife) FMC psych

Head of Administration
Alhaji Mahmud Alhassan
B.Sc., MPA, CHPM, MNIM, AHAN

OFFICE:
Opposite Shagari
P.M.B. 2187,
Barnawa Kaduna
☎: 062-230001-3,
E-mail: fnphkadun

FNPH/KD/

11th Dece

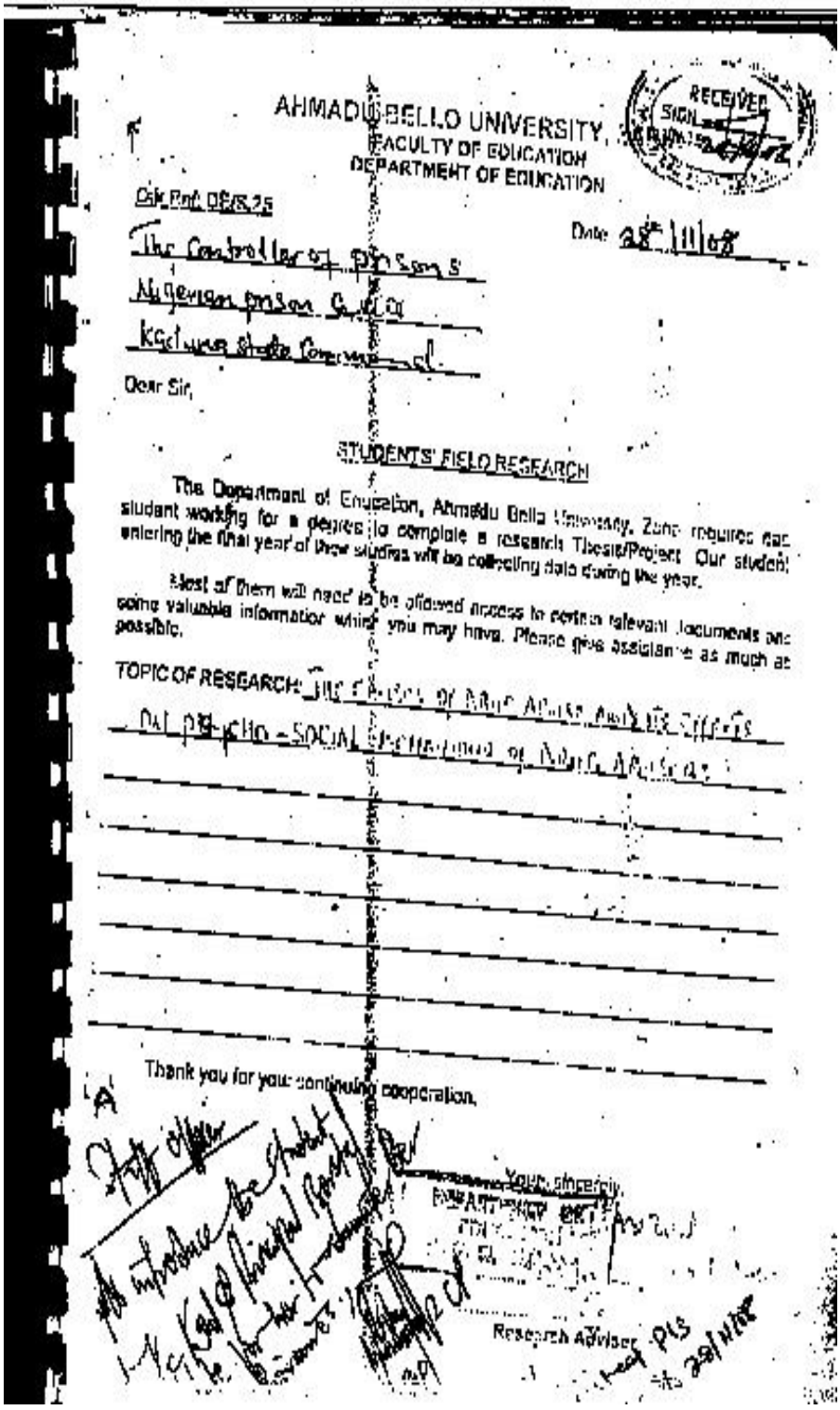
Amina Dauda,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria,
Kaduna State,
Nigeria.

RE: CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE AND IT'S EFFECTS.
ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF DRUG ABUSERS

This is to inform you that your study has met the guidelines of the and Ethical Committee of the hospital. You are hereby directed to s of Drug and Alcohol Treatment, Education and Rehabilitation Unit, for

DR. C. OJU
CHAIRMAN,
ETHICS COMMITTEE.

GURU PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
DIRECTOR OF ADMIN
KADUNA.



AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RECEIVED
SIGN

Our Ref: DE/S.25

Date: 28/11/07

The Controller of Prisons
Nigerian Prison Service
Kaduna State Command

Dear Sir,

STUDENTS' FIELD RESEARCH

The Department of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria requires each student working for a degree to complete a research Thesis/Project. Our students entering the final year of their studies will be collecting data during the year.

Most of them will need to be allowed access to certain relevant documents and some valuable information which you may have. Please give assistance as much as possible.

TOPIC OF RESEARCH: The Effect of Drug Abuse and its Effects on Psycho-Social Development of Drug Abusers

Thank you for your continuing cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Research Advisor

REF: NO. PHK. 31G/ VOL.III/576.

Nigerian Prisons Service,
State Headquaters Office,
Kaduna State Command,
Kaduna.

1ft December, 2008.

The Deputy Controller Of prisons,
Nigerian Prisons Service,
Kaduna & Borstal.

AMINA DAUDA
STUDENTS FIELD RESEARCH INTRODUCTION OF:

I am directed to introduce the above named student of t
ment of Education, Ahamdu Bello University who will be visit
prison for the purpose of administering questionaire on the
Drugs Abuse and its effects on Psycho-social Behaviours of D
es".

2. The Controller Of Prisons has granted approval to that
You are therefore requested to give her all the necessary as
she might requred.

3. Attached is the photocopy Letter from the school, for yo
nation and necessary action Please.

11/12/08

LUKA S. POGI (ACIP/STAFF,
FOR: CONTROLLER OF PRISONS,
KADUNA STATE COMMAND.