



Received: 22-06-2024
Accepted: 02-08-2024

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Undergraduate Students of Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria

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Abstract

Background: The incidence of drug abuse has constituted a major issue of concern in the contemporary Nigeria society. The rate at which undergraduate students are getting involved in this obnoxious deviant behaviour is posing a big threat to the future of this country.

Method: A total of 200 undergraduates were randomly selected among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba Akoko. A self-designed instrument-tagged questionnaire on causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba Akoko for obtaining information from the representatives. The instrument was validated with reliability coefficient of 0.67. The research questions were analyzed with ranking mean and hypotheses were tested using t-test and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Results: The finding of this study shows that, there were three drugs majorly abused by students and these includes, Lipton, Beer and Alcohol.

Major causes and consequences of drugs taking among the respondents include that, it would enhance their study, others stated that drugs are good for their body. The first hypothesis testing reveals that, there is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduates. The second hypothesis depicts that, there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse on the basis of socio-economic background. The third hypothesis reveals that, there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduates on the basis of Age. The last hypothesis shows that, there is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse on the basis of gender.

Conclusion: This study therefore concludes that, Government at all level; local, state and federal should consider it imperative to provide trained guidance counselors in schools for professional counseling for students.

Keywords: Causes of Drug Abuse, Consequences of Drug Abuse, Students, Nigeria

Introduction

Since the early times, herbs, leaves and plants have been used to heal and control diseases. The use of drugs in itself does not constitute any danger, because drugs if correctly administered have been a blessing. Sambo viewed that "chronic use of substances can cause serious, sometimes irreversible damage to adolescent's physical and psychological development. The use

of drugs could be beneficial or harmful depending on the mode of use. In recent times, so much has been said about drug abuse and addictions^[1].

The history of taking drugs for non-medical purposes dates back thousands of years. Man has always been adapting at discovering and utilizing mood altering drugs. *Drug abuse means indiscriminate use of drugs without regards to medical practitioners' or doctors' guideline.* A drug is also abused when it is taken for any other purpose other than that for which it is intended and in a way that could damage the user's health or ability to function. Most of the drugs are used in such large quantities which in turn produce certain dangers to the individual. During the prehistoric period, people used various substances to reduce pains and to alter their feeling in order to achieve a state of wellbeing. With the passage of time, due to the inconsistent and continued use of drugs their other characteristics were discovered. Hence, many of the drugs are now being used for other purposes rather than medicine^[2]. Many drugs are used as a means of enjoyment or used for preventing daily tiredness. People use some drugs to induce themselves to work beyond their capacity. Today, drugs are being used indiscriminately by people with the intention to enjoy, or avoid stress of everyday living, and to slow down or become excessively active. They could thus, be considered as chemical modifiers of the living tissues that could bring about physiological and behavioural changes^[3].

The dilemma posed by drug abuse has reached such an alarming state that most countries see it as being social crises. A significant number of deaths from accidents and violent crimes in different countries today have been traced to the activities of people under the influence of drugs^[4]. It is true that in our society today, drug abuse has created a lot of social problems ranging from truancy to delinquency among the youths, family disharmony and destitution^[4]. For example, these drugs dependent youths could make themselves available to be used as thugs, fraudsters and paid assassins. In the same sense, young girls under the influence of drugs are known to be parading themselves on the streets at night, in towns and cities as prostitutes thereby exposing themselves to various types of diseases and as a result of this, they drop out of schools and cannot further their education. Confirming the social implications of drug abuse, Abdulahi observed that high incidence of child delinquency is attributed to drug abuse Odejide^[5]. Though, laws have been enacted and stiff penalties marked out against the unauthorized use of drugs, people including students obtain some of these drugs illegally from patient medicine dealers and peddlers who make these drugs available for the public^[6]. Because of the illegal sources from which these drugs are obtained, undergraduates often abuse the use of the drugs in excess which does not fall in line with medical prescription. The situation is worrisome especially because it has affected students' academic performance.

Also, since these undergraduates are the would be parents and leaders of tomorrow, it is therefore pertinent to investigate the root source of the impeding danger to their lives with a view to planning adequate interventions, programmes and campaign cannot be over-stated. Drug abuse is a day to day practice and habit among the children. The misuse and abuse of drugs by teenagers and young men and women is the greatest single social ill of our contemporary society and this situation can be inimical, extremely dangerous and detrimental to the survival of the

Nation if not arrested on time. Gradually, Drug abuse possesses the youths and the need for the government to take drastic steps to control and regulate the use and forestall the pushing of drug is imperative.

Reasons adduced by the students for using drugs indiscriminately are varied and many also enjoy drugs as fun, some for relieving pain while some abuse drugs to keep them awake during examinations. Also some take drugs for medical alertness and other take drugs for relaxation. The issue of drug abuse among Adekunle Ajasin University is indeed a reality, embracing gender, all classes, all religions and all ages, but the youth of all genders, all religions and all social classes are at high risk. The adolescent stage is a controversial period, characterized by the series of ups and downs, confusion, purported rejection by adult world and so on. Hence, these days, you often see undergraduates armed with a stick of cigarette or wrap of Indian hemp in one hand and a large bottle of beer in the in public parties and get together. Besides, through the mass media including radio advertisement, video tapes and television programmes, undergraduates are familiar with the latest drugs in the market and this invariably influences them to abuse drugs. The television presentation is always so glamorous that the undergraduates are most likely to try them and eventually go on using them.

At this stage, it is important to ask, to what extent are Adekunle Ajasin University students involved in drug abuse? The researcher therefore hopes that the finding of this study will provide an insight into the level and extent of drug abuse among Adekunle Ajasin University students and suggest basis for eliminating the problems among youths, acquaint the public with awareness on the causes and consequences of drug abuse.

There is an alarming rate of drug abuse in the society today, adolescents are not in exemption to this pathetic situation based on their involvement in the abuse of drugs^[7], notable in the society is increasing rate of criminal cases relatively to drug abuse. Youths tend to be victims of delinquency, hooliganism and the likes. It is worthwhile to also note that dropout rate has increased within the University. Other causes and consequences of drug abuse include the exhibition of maladjusted behavior such as psychosis and neurosis which tend to disrupt the individual normal functioning. Efforts should also be made to make the public realize that as a result of drug abuse among undergraduates, many of them have tended to be influenced into some anti-social acts such as cultism. This notwithstanding is bringing about set-backs in student educational pursuits. This can be traced to various incessant unrest caused by these cultists in school and armed robbery in the society.

The infection of disease through smoking and administration of some hard drugs such as cocaine, heroin and Indian hemp etc. should not be left out. This is leading to untimely death between the female and male students. Incidence of rape and suicide are not left out as being propagated by adolescent on the course if abusing drugs. It is worthy of note that base on all aforementioned causes and consequences, there is a need for this study.

Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of type of family.

- There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of socio-economic background.
- There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of age.
- There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of sex.

Substances commonly abused among undergraduates in the university will be put under consideration.

Definition of Terms

Drug: Any chemical agent that affects a person's behaviour by modifying thought processes, emotional state or state of consciousness, it may induce sleep or stupor and they include coffee, alcohol and cigarettes.

Drug Abuse: Indiscriminate or unguided use, application of drug with or without medical prescription or illicit drug use that results in social, economic, psychological or legal problems for the user.

Drug Awareness: Knowledge of the proper application effects and dosage of drugs.

Drug Addiction: Formation of habit of taking a particular drug without which the addiction or victim does not feel comfortable.

Method

Research Design

The researcher adopted a descriptive survey design for this study. The justification for adopting survey research is that it enhances easy means of obtaining useful information from representative sample of a target population.

Population

The target population is made up of all Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba Students.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The research sample consisted of 200 students that were randomly selected from Adekunle Ajasin University. These include male and female students within age limit 16- 30 or above from high and low socio-economic background and in the various faculties in the university.

Instrument

The researcher made use of questionnaire which was designed to examine the causes and consequences of drug abuse among Adekunle Ajasin University students. The questionnaire contains sections A, B, C. section A deals with the personal data of the respondents and information about the socio-economic background, the age and gender of the students. Section B contains the list of drugs in which the respondents are to indicate by ticking (✓) the type they have taken before. Section C are the composition of literate rating scale and the items through which the respondents would choose the options that suit their interest by ticking (✓) in front of their chosen option(s).

Validity of the Instrument

To ensure the appropriateness of the language and expressions to the respondents in the questionnaire, a copy

of the questionnaire was given to the project supervisor in order to ensure the face and content validity of the questionnaire. There were restructuring and authentication of the items and then they were rated according to their suitability. The corrections that were made by the supervisor were strictly adhered to and properly effected.

Reliability of the Instrument

A test retest reliability was carried out to ascertain the usability of the instrument. Ten (10) questionnaires were distributed to Adekunle Ajasin University Students. The data were processed and analyzed using SPSS 17th Edition. A reliability coefficient of 0.67 was obtained; this implies that the instrument is reliable.

Administration of the Instrument

The instrument was administered to the undergraduates of the Adekunle Ajasin University, which included male and female, low socio-economic background and high social economic background. The questionnaires were administered one on one to the students by the researcher; the questionnaires were completed on the spot and given back to the researcher. This was done in order to ensure high percentage return of the questionnaires, and to ensure that actual individual for whom the questionnaire is meant is indeed the one who completes it. And to avoid the questionnaires getting lost or misplaced.

Scoring

The researcher used four point likert-type rating scale method that is: Strongly agree, agree, strongly disagree, disagree. The rating keys follows:

Key	Point
Strongly agree	4
Agree	3
Strongly disagree	2
Disagree	1

Key	Point
Several	4
Thrice	3
Twice	2
Once	1

Data Analysis

Inferential statistics methods were used to analyze the data, these include, the use of percentage, means and standard deviations to analyze the data collected. While t-test was adopted in analyzing the hypotheses.

Results

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Faculty

Faculty	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	21	10.5
Arts	28	14.0
Education	66	33.0
Law	13	6.5
Science	35	17.5
Social and Management	37	18.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 1 above presents the distribution of respondents by faculty, 10.5% of the respondents are from Agricultural Science, 14% are from Arts, Education constituted 33% of the respondents, Law constituted 6.5% of the respondents, science constituted 17.5% and the remaining 18.5% are from social science faculty.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Level

Level	Frequency	Percent (%)
100	54	27.0
200	36	18.0
300	23	11.5
400	87	43.5
Total	200	100.0

The Table 2 above presents the frequency distribution of respondents by level, 27% of the respondents represent 100 levels, 18% represents 200level, 11.5% represents 300levels and the remaining 43.5% represents 400level students. This attributed the majority to the 400 level students.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by gender

x	Frequency	Percent
Male	88	44.0
Female	112	56.0
Total	200	100.0

The distribution according to gender, indicated that 56% of the respondents were females, while 44% were males, attributing to the majority counts on female respondents. This attributes the majority to females.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent(%)
16-20 years	69	34.5
16-25years	93	46.5
26-30 years	38	19.0
31 years and above	0	0.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 4 above presents the results of respondents by age, 16-20 years constitutes 34.5 %, 21-25 years constitute 46.5 % and 26-30 years constitutes 19%. There was no respondent at 31 years or above. This attributes the majority to respondents with 21-25 years of Age.

Table 5: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Family type

Family type	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	138	69.0
Extended	62	31.0
Total	200	100.0

The Table 5 above presents the results of respondents by Family type, 69% of the respondent came from nuclear families and 31% came from extended families. This attributes the majority to those from nuclear family.

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Type of House live

Family type	Frequency	Percent
Single room	186	93.0
Self contain	21	10.5
Flat	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

The Table 6 above presents the results of type of house live by the respondents, those occupying single room constitutes 93%, those occupying self contain constitute 5.5% and respondents living in flats constitutes 1.5%. this attributes the majority to respondents living in single rooms.

Table 7: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by parent’s occupation

Family type	Frequency	Percent
Paid job	84	42.5
Self employed	104	52.5
Farming	12	6.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 7 above shows the results of respondents by parents occupation. 42.5 % of their parents are into paid jobs, 52.5 % are self employed and 6 % are into Farming. This attributes the majority to the self employed.

Table 8: Mean and Rank order of drugs commonly abused by the Adekunle Ajasin University students

S. No	Items	Mean	Rank
1.	Cigarette	2.15	13 th
2.	Alcohol	2.53	6 th
3.	Nescafe	2.38	1 st
4.	Marijuana	1.03	10 th
5.	Heroin	.94	11 th
6	Lipton	2.83	2 nd
7	Beer	2.64	3 rd
8	Cocaine	.87	
9	Cola nut	2.28	4 th
10	Indian hemp	1.36	8 th
11	Nicotine	1.52	7 th
12	Tobacco	1.62	5 th
13	Hallucinogens	1.31	9 th
14	Inhalant	1.86	12 th

Table 8 indicates the items by items analysis of rank orders on the drugs commonly abused by the Adekunle Ajasin University Students. According to the respondents, Item 6 has the highest means score of 2.83 and it is lipton, item 7 is ranked 2nd with mean score 2.64 and it is beer, item 2 is ranked 3rd with mean score 2.53 and it is alcohol, item 3 is ranked 4th with mean score 2.38 and it is Nescafe. Item 9 is ranked 5th with mean score 2.28 and it is cola nut, item 1 is ranked 6th with mean score 2.15 and it is cigarette. All other items are not significant. The above analysis shows that there are three major drug commonly used by the respondents and these are Lipton, Beer and Alcohol.

Table 9: Mean and Rank order of drugs commonly abused by the Adekunle Ajasin University students

S. No	Items	Mean	Rank
1	I take Nescafe to enhance my effective study habit	2.78	1 st
2	I smoke cigarette because it is as good as food	2.36	4 th
3	Loss of my loved one led me into taking of cocaine	1.97	5 th
4	I take heroine to increase my mental alertness	1.86	6 th
5	I can take marijuana in other to gain self confidence	1.97	5 th
6	I can inhale cocaine for my desire to feel along with my peers	1.22	11 th
7	I am usually influence to take heroin by my peers	1.22	11 th
8	I smoke cigarette each time I am neglected by my parents	1.80	7 th

9	I take beer because it is good for my body	2.62	2 nd
10	I was influence into smoking because of my shyness	2.36	4 th
11	Ineffectiveness got me into the taking of hallucinogen	1.66	9 th
12	I can start taking tobacco if I loss my possession(properties)	1.38	10 th
13	Cola nut makes me alert mentally	2.46	3 rd
14	I take marijuana to gain boldness to face crowd	1.73	8 th
15	I take Indian hemp for the need to be recognized	1.73	8 th
16	Taking marijuana can make me go mad	1.22	11 th

Table 9 indicates the items by items analysis of rank orders on causes and consequences of drug abuse among the Adekunle Ajasin University students. According to the respondents. Item 1 has the highest mean score of 2.78 and it states that “I take Nescafe to enhance my effective study habit”. Item 9 is ranked 2nd with mean score of 2.62 and it states that “I take beer because it is good for my body”. Item 13 is ranked 3rd with a mean score of 2.46 and it states “Cola nut makes me alert mentally”. Item 2 and 10 are ranked 4th with a mean score of 2.36 each and they states that “I smoke cigarette because it is as good as food and I was influence into smoking because of my shyness”. Item 3 and 5 are ranked 5th with a mean score of 1.97 each and they state that “Loss of my loved one led me into taking of cocaine and I can take marijuana in other to gain self confidence”, item 4 is ranked 6th with a mean score of 1.86 and it states that, I take heroine to increase my mental alertness. Other items prove insignificant in their ranking as seen in the table nine above.

As illustrated above the major causes and consequences of drug taking among the respondents are because they would like to enhance their study and because they feel some of the drugs are good for their body. However, a very substantial number among the respondents also feel taking drug makes them mentally alert, good as food and because of shyness.

Hypotheses Testing

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of type of family.

Table 10: t-test analysis showing difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of type of family

Family type	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. t-val	Critical t- val
Nuclear	138	34.24	10.338	198	1.074*	3.340
Extended	62	31.21	10.083			

Table above shows that the calculated t-value of 0.375 is lesser to the critical value of 3.340 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This implies that the null hypothesis is sustained. Therefore, There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of type of family.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of socio-economic background.

Table 11: Summary of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of different on the perception of Undergraduate Students towards family planning on the basis of Age

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square MS	Cal. F ratio	Critical F-ratio
Between Groups	1695.555	6	282.593	36.179	2.10
Within Groups	1507.495	193	7.811		
Total	3203.050	199			

From the Table 11, the calculated F-value of 36.179 is greater than the F-critical value of 2.10 at 0.05 level of significance. This implies that, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative is accepted. Therefore there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of socio-economic background

H₀₃: There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of age.

Table 12: Summary of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of difference on the perception of Undergraduate Students towards family planning on the basis of Age

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square MS	Cal. F ratio	Critical F-ratio
Between Groups	1299.480	6	216.580	25.616	2.10
Within Groups	1631.754	193	8.455		
Total	2931.234	199			

From the Table 12, the calculated F-value of 25.616 is greater than the F-critical value of 2.10 at 0.05 level of significance. This implies that, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative is accepted. Therefore there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of Age.

H₀₄: There is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of gender.

Table 13: t. test analysis showing difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of gender

Family type	N	Mean	SD	Df	Cal. t-val	Critical t- val
Male	138	33.20	8.954	198	1.763*	1.960
Female	62	29.52	9.969			

Table 13 shows that the calculated t-value of 1.763 is lesser to the critical value of 1.960 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This implies that the null hypothesis is sustained. Therefore, there is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of gender.

Discussion

The results in tables above reflected various findings in conformity to each hypothesis stated.

This study established that there are three most commonly abused drugs among Adekunle Ajasin Akungba Akoko and these are Lipton, beer and Alcohol. It is good to note that, there are various forms of lipton, as some companies now produce various forms of Lipton which performs different functions in the body. On the other hand beer and Alcohol have been proven by the medical experts to be dangerous to the body. This findings is in concordance with the report of Awake ^[8], who concluded that, a significant number of deaths from accidents and violent crimes in different countries today have been traced to the activities of people under the influence of drugs. Furthermore, the major causes and consequences of drug taking among the respondents anchors on the fact that, the students like to enhance their study. Another is that some students feel that, drugs is good for their body. However, a very substantial number among the respondents also feel that taking drug makes them mentally alert, good as food and because of shyness. This findings is in line with the findings of Nwoye, ^[9]. In summary, these agreed that, Some students take drugs to feel bright and intelligent, to pass examination with flying colours.

The first hypothesis testing reveals that, there is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of type of family. A plausible fact to this may be that, undergraduate are believed to be more mature in the way they handle personal issue as to not affect their academics (as the certificate Issued in Tertiary Institution Indicates that, Students graduate in Academics and in other areas to include ability to handle issue).

Another hypothesis testing shows that, there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of socio-economic background. This can be viewed from the perspective that, background contributes to the definition's of one's personality. Therefore family background is a strong predictor of students ethical and social behavior.

Another hypothesis in this study established that, there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of Age, this reflected the fact that some undergraduates are still adolescence who may not have acquired enough experience in life to sustain them in social and ethical matters. This finding is corroborated by the findings of Center for Disease Control, which opines that, Most adolescents who smoke start before they reach high school, usually between the sixth and ninth year of age.

The last hypothesis tested in this study shows that, there is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of gender. Both male and female students in the campus pass through the same academic stress and therefore, they are bound to have the same cause and consequences of drug abuse.

The unfortunate incidence of drug abuse within the rank and file of the contemporary Nigeria society is creating a social problem, hence the researcher has considered it pertinent to look into the classes of drugs commonly abused by students, stages in drug addiction, causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students, the involvement found within male and female students. The influence of socio-economic on female students among Adekunle Ajasin

University Students. Recommendations were considered in the study.

In the efforts to understand the commonly abused drugs and the degree of student's involvement, a questionnaire was designed by the researcher to elicit information based on some generated research question that:

1. What are the drugs commonly abused by the Adekunle Ajasin University students?
2. Identify factors that lead to involvement in drug abuse among students of Adekunle Ajasin University?
3. Identify major consequences of drug abuse among Adekunle Ajasin University Students?

The questionnaires were administered to Adekunle Ajasin University undergraduate students. The sample size used for the study was 200 subjects with 119 males and 81 female students. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was determined using test-retest method of determine reliability coefficient with the application of Pearson's product moment correlation formula. This was found to be 0.67 and therefore adjudged high measure of stability of the instrument. Twenty items representing the types of drugs were tested on a sample size of 200 respondents who were randomly selected from the university with 100% returns of the questionnaires.

Mean ranking order was used to answer the three research questions of the study while student's t-test and Analysis of Freedom were employed to test the hypothesis at 0.05 degree of freedom.

Conclusions

The analysis and interpretation of results show that drug administration is not adequately controlled. Quiet small number of students abuse narcotics, narcotics are drugs which are not acceptable to the medical and pharmaceutical society of Nigeria because they are considered detrimental to health, such drugs include heroine, Indian hemp, marijuana, cocaine, nandrolone, mescaline, morphine and amphetamine.

The findings also show few classes of drugs that are commonly abused by undergraduates and adult as well, beside a very large number and high percentage of students abused the use of drugs such as Caffeine, Cigarette, Beer, Kolanut, Valium. Nescafe and Lipton.

However this study concluded that, there are three most commonly abused drugs among Adekunle Ajasin Akungba Akoko and these are Lipton, beer and Alcohol. The study also concluded that, major causes and consequences of drug taking among the respondents anchors on the fact that, they would like to enhance their study and that some feel drugs is good for their body.

Furthermore, this study concluded that, there is no significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of type of family, there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of socio-economic background and there is significant difference in the causes and consequences of Drug abuse among undergraduates of Adekunle Ajasin University on the basis of Age.

Finally, this study concluded that, there is no significant differences in the causes and consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students of Adekunle Ajasin

University on the basis of gender as both male and female students on campus pass through the same academic stress and therefore, they are bound to have the same cause and consequences of drug abuse.

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