

DRUG ABUSE AS THE SPRINGER OF AN INDISCIPLINE ACTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN OYO METROPOLIS

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Abstract

This research examine drug abuse as the springer of indiscipline acts of Secondary School Students in Oyo Metropolis. The research adopted descriptive research design. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select the respondents, at stage one, purposive sampling technique was used to select 8 secondary schools in Oyo metropolis because they have similar characteristics, at stage 2, simple random sampling technique was used to select 50 secondary school students from each of these schools i.e. 25 students from senior secondary schools one and two respectively which makes it a total of 400 students because they possesses similar characteristics. A self developed instrument on the drug abuse as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students (DASISSS) was administered on the respondents with the use of test retest form of reliability within an interval of two weeks. After which the two results were correlated with the use pearson product moment correlation coefficient and the result yielded 0.76 which was confirmed reliable. Two hypotheses were formulated to guide the conduct of the study i.e. There is no significant difference between drug abuse and class levels as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students. The two hypotheses were not retained, there was significant difference between drug abuse and class level as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students (t -cal. =2.52, t crit.=1.96,df=398, $p>0.05$) . Based on the outcome of the findings, recommendations were made i.e, Government should fully restore religious studies back to school so as to educate students on the drug abuse and its' effect on them, The school authority should organize programmes for the parents of secondary school students on the reasons why they should devoid themselves in taking psychoactive or hard drugs in the presence of their children among others.

Keywords: Drug, abuse, behaviour, springer, indiscipline, discipline.

Introduction

The abnormal behavioural manifestation of secondary school students in the country is becoming uncontrollable which indicates that it is going beyond the control of the stakeholders that are directly in charge of controlling the abnormal acts of secondary school students. This indiscipline acts emanated from the drug abuse indulgence of the secondary school students. Zubaida (2009) opined that indiscipline is the absence of discipline which is not limited to unwillingness to conform to the accepted standards of social behavior but more also the orientation in the ways of not satisfying behaviours by individuals and cliques. Zubaida (2009) identified various forms of indiscipline among secondary school students such as truancy, lateness to school, cultism, drug abuse, insulting and assaulting, stealing, rioting and many other social devices. Ahawo (2009) observed that in the modern society, family or parental influence played a very important

role in the academic life of students. Otuala (2007) also observed that effective learning involves partnership of students, teachers and parents.

The first level of indiscipline is the incidents of disruptive nature whose disturbance affects the good classroom functioning, the incidents that might be framed in the second and third levels are conflicts among peers and conflicts within teachers-student relationship which might be taken on proportions of violence and even delinquency, the later presents a minor frequency than the former Kounin,(2008) and Zubaida (2009) listed a number of these acts of indiscipline were directed against constituted authorities and established rules. Although Truners (2002) opined that if student cultivate the habit of discipline in schools, there will be smooth running in the school system. In secondary schools, drug use may make students to have poor concentration in class, high rate of absenteeism and failure in examination leading to poor academic performance. Yaroson (2004) opined that indiscipline are more pronounced that among senior secondary school students because at the stage most students would have started observing changes in their body and when they notice certain biological changes signaling maturity in the course of their growth and development, they tend to misbehave by faulting school rules and regulations. World Drug Report (2005) noted that the use of illicit drugs has increased in recent years. The report further states that a major world trend is the increasing availability of many kinds of drugs. Drug abuse is the taking of drugs or a deliberate use of drugs for purposes other than its' intended purpose without the supervision of a physician or a medical practitioner. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2005) reported that almost 20 million people or 5 percent of the world's population age between 15 and 65 years have used drugs at least once in the last 12 months. World Drug (2005) reported that, the use of illicit drugs in all has increased in recent years. The report goes on to note that the increasing availability of a variety of drugs of an ever widening socio-economic spectrum of consumers is disconcerting although the main problem at the global level continues to be opiates (notably heroine) followed by cocaine.

The youths in Nigeria like many other countries of the world are getting addicted to psychoactive substances. In 2012, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) collected drugs and abuse data from schools, records of patients admitted at mental health institutions for drug related problems and interview of persons arrested for drug offences. The result showed that youths constitute the high risk group for drug trafficking and abuse. Friends and school mates account for about 90% of the source of influence of the use and abuse of various psychoactive substances. In Nigeria, alcohol and cigarette are legal but these substances have also said to be gateway drugs" to other more potent drugs like heroine and cocaine (Attah, Baba, & Audu, 2016). Drug abuse/addiction has gone a long way to create several health problems and dangers in our societies, such health problems includes: mental illness, cancer of the lungs, school drop-outs and juvenile delinquency.

Odejide (2000) established that male are prone to drug abuse more than their female counterparts because they always clamour for an undue recognitions in the schools. One of the most common consequences of drug abuse is keeping up with academic responsibilities. It was observed that the reasons advanced by the students for taking drugs are: to feel on top like adults, to feel good, to get excited, to be like friends and to be like stars. Classifications of drug abuse are Narcostics, Cannabis, Hallucinogenics, Barbiturates, Sedatives, Heroine, Cocaine among others. These drugs makes secondary

school students to become stubborn or obstinate and also abuse their parents. They become unruly and recalcitrant as they grow in the society (Odejide, 2000).

National Institute on Alcohol and Alcoholism (2005) in United State of America opined that about 25% of students experience difficulty in academics due to drug use. Such difficulties include, missing classes and earning low grades in tests and examinations. Paul (2009) asserted that schools are complex, formal organization, that as such include behaviours of diverse actors, organized and interconnected by a structure of authority and a network of relationships that allows partial and unfinished information, resources and products pass from one group to another.

Many secondary school students engages in drug abuse to perpetrate devilish or indiscipline acts such as rape, examination malpractice, truancy, riot, confronting the teachers and school authorities amongst others (Okorodudu & Okorodudu, 2004).

Based on this premise, nothing much has been done on drug abuse as the springer of an indiscipline acts of secondary schools students in Oyo metropolis, thus makes the researcher to look into this problem and how to ameliorate the menace.

Statement of the Problem

Drug abuse has become endemic in our society to the extents that the secondary school students have also indulged themselves in it because of some stemming factors such as peer group influence, imitation of parents and other significant others. Secondary school students engages in many nefarious activities in schools, homes and societies, for instance, many of them fails to obey the school authority being stubborn to the teachers and other relevant personnels in the school.

Oloyede and Adesina (2013) stated that some characteristics of the family have impact on the secondary school students in school such as ; child neglect and abuse by family members, exposure of the child to parental criminal activities and behavior and acts of violence, the availability and use of dangerous weapons and drugs at home, divorce or remarriage of either parent, parental educational background are some of the family situations that negatively impact on the indiscipline acts of students. The male students engages in indiscipline acts more than their female counterparts because male involved in indiscipline acts such as boycotting of lessons, violence, alcohol, confronting and stabbing teachers, vandalism, rioting amongst others. Cultism is very rampant among the secondary school students nowadays because they want to behave like adults and also to be recognized in the society. All these are indiscipline acts manifested by the secondary school students as stated above. Therefore this study looks into drug abuse the springer of indiscipline acts among secondary school students and how to curb the menace.

Null Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide this study:

- H0₁:** There is no significant difference between drug abuse and class levels as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students.
- H0₂:** There is no significant difference between drug abuse and parental educational background as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students.

Methodology

The research design adopted for this study was descriptive survey design. It is a type of research which described a given state of affairs that exists at a given time and allows for direct contact with the individual whose characteristics, behaviour or attitude is being investigated (Araoye, 2004). The target population for this study comprised of all secondary school students in Oyo Metropolis. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted for this study. At stage one, purposive sampling technique was used to select eight secondary schools in Oyo metropolis, at stage two, simple random sampling technique was used to select fifty secondary school students which comprised of senior secondary schools one and two because they have similar characteristics from each of these schools making a total of four hundred students. The instrument used for collecting data for this study was a questionnaire tagged (DASIASSS). The questionnaire was developed by the researcher. It consists of two sections. Section A contain the Bio-data of the respondents while section B contains twenty (15) items which were meant to know the drug abuse as the springer of an indiscipline acts of secondary school students in Oyo metropolis. The four point rating scale was adopted for use in section B, thus; strongly Agree 4 points, Agree-3 points, Disagree- 2 points, Strongly Disagree – 1 point. The instrument used in this study was given to experts in the field of measurement and evaluation to critically scrutinize and they ensured the content and face validity of the instrument which makes it valid for use. The reliability of this instrument was determined using the coefficient of stability in the form of test-retest on sample of 50 subjects within an interval of four weeks. The Pearson Product Moment correlation formula was used to correlate the two scores and it yielded 0.74. This was confirmed high enough as a reliability of an instrument of this nature.

Method of Data Analysis

The t-test statistical tool was used to test the null hypotheses stated at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Null Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between drug abuse and class levels as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students.

Table 1: showing the t-test result of drug abuse and class levels as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students.

	Class levels	N	Mean	SD	df	t-cal	t-cri
Drug Abuse	S.S.S 1	160	45.53	18.72	398	2.52	1.96
	S.S.S 2	240	61.37	68.74			

$P > 0.05$

The result from Table 1 revealed that the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between drug abuse and class levels as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students was not retained because the calculated t-value of 2.52 was greater than the critical t-value of 1.96 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This indicates that the class levels plays significant roles on the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students as a result of drug abuse.

Null Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between drug abuse and parental educational background as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students.

Table 4: showing the t-test result of drug abuse and parental educational background as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students.

	Parental Educational Background	N	Mean	SD	df	t-cal	t-crit-
Drug Abuse	Literates	190	71.52	22.73	398	3.47	1.96
	illiterates	210	87.31	54.61			

$P > 0.05$

The result from Table 2 depicts that the null hypothesis which state that there is no significant difference between drug abuse and parental educational background as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students was not retained because the calculated t-value of 3.47 was greater than the critical t-value of 1.96 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This indicates that parental educational background plays tremendous role on the drug abuse as the springer of the indiscipline acts of secondary school students.

Discussion of Findings

The outcome of this findings revealed that the hypothesis one which states that there is no significant difference between drug abuse and class levels as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students was not accepted because the calculated t-value of 2.52 was greater than the critical t-value of 1.96 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This is in line with Muritala, Godwin, Anyio, Muhammed and Ajiboye (2015) who expressed that the class levels of secondary school students enhances their involvement in drug abuse because the older they stay in the school the more their exposure to drugs. The hypothesis two which stated that there is no significant difference between drug abuse and parental educational background as the springer of indiscipline acts of secondary school students was not accepted which implies that parental educational background plays tremendous roles on the indiscipline acts of secondary school students. This is corroborated by Attah, Baba & Audu (2016) who opined that students from enlightened, wealthy or literate homes tend to command the highest number involved in drug abuse due to access to financial allowance given to them by their parents.

Conclusion

It was deduced from this research that drug abuse contributed immensely to the indiscipline acts of Secondary school students by manifesting an unacceptable behaviours at home, school and society. For instance, it was deduced that many of the secondary school students involves in cultist acts by perpetrating evils such as raping, killing, examination malpractices among others. The outcome of this study also affirmed that the secondary school students who were in senior secondary school classes involved in the intake of hard drugs more the junior classes students. Also, secondary school students from literate homes where they have access to fund, electronic gadgets, mobile phones among

others engages in drug abuse which culminated into an indiscipline acts more than their counterparts who hailed from illiterate parents.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to ameliorate this abnormal act of drug abuse that resulted into indiscipline acts of secondary school students:

1. The parents should be counseled to reduce the affluent life style that they exposed their children to.
2. The school authority should be counseled to discipline any act of indiscipline acts manifested by their students.
3. The students should be counseled to be enlightened on the hazards of drug abuse on their health.
4. The educational sectors in the three tiers of government should be organizing seminars and workshops on the adverse effect of drug abuse on the livelihood of secondary school students.
5. The school should involves in constant checking of their students so as to ascertain those that involves in drug abuse.
6. The educational sectors in the three tiers of government should restores religious studies fully back to school so as to educate these students on the aberration drug abuse and its' effect on them.
7. The school authority should be organizing programmes for the parents of these secondary school students on the reasons why they should devoid themselves in taking drug in the presence of their children.

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