



**EFFECT OF DRUG ABUSE ON STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SOME
SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DAMATURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
OF YOBE STATE**

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Abstract

This study was carried out to investigate the effects of drug abuse on the academic performance of students in some selected secondary schools in Damaturu Local Government area of Yobe State. The objectives of the study were to determine the concept of drug abuse, drugs classification and types of drugs, causes of drug abuse among student in Damaturu local government. The instrument used in collection of data for the study was structured questionnaire, which enable the researcher to collect the data for analysis. The data collected from the respondent was tabulated and analyzed using frequency and percentage. Based on the finding the researcher identified some, inadequate parental care can lead students into taking drugs. The study will assist tremendously to enlighten the general public on the effect of drug abuse among students, especially secondary schools. It will serve as source of information to other researchers who may be interested in further investigation. It will also serve as a reference to sources teaching service board and parents to where best to start talking the drug abuse in secondary school in Damaturu local government area Yobe State. The study will enable curriculum expert, Administrators, state and local government to decide on how best to reduce the rate of drug abuse on secondary school students before completing their studies.

Keywords: *Drugs, Drug abuse, Tolerance, Drug dependence.*

INTRODUCTION

A drug is any substance that, when inhaled, injected, smoked, **consumed**, absorbed via a patch on the skin, or dissolved under the tongue causes a physiological change in the body.

Drug is also any substance or chemicals that produces a therapeutic and non-therapeutic effect in the body (Charlict Border et-al 2007) many prescribed drug that produced therapeutic effects, may also cause non therapeutic effects, it taken in the excess and or without a specific prescription.

Furthermore drug is a substance used to treat an illness, relieve a symptom or modify a chemical process in the body for a specific purpose.

Drug abuse; a pattern of repeated drug or alcohol use that often interferes with health, work or social relationship

Drug abuse is a serious public health problem that affects almost every community and family in some way, each year drug abuse causes millions of serious illnesses or injuries.

Drug abuse or substance abuse refers to the use of certain chemicals for the purpose of creating pleasurable effect on the brain. The society at the manner or reasons of usage that is not prescribed for usual medical reason, which are treatment, prevention of disease process, control or improvement od any psychological condition in man, and condition in man and animals. The abuse of drugs and physiotherapic substance (mind altering drug) is a global problem facing humanity today, especially youth in secondary schools. The problem of drug abuse among youths has existed for decades.

Drug abuse is the excessive maladaptive or addictive use of drugs for non medical purposes. It is also defined as a polygenic disorder were several contribute to some extent and currently association between polymorphism of CYP2D6 and CYP2B6 with metabolism of several drugs that are also abused have been documented from: Alcohol Drugs, Gens and the Clinical laboratory, 2017. Drug abuse gives rise to dependence both physical and psychological.

The effect of drug abuse on the individual therefore forms the basis for its commutative effect of the society. This is the major danger of drug abuse.

Here are some common types of drug abuse use by the students several types of drugs are susceptible to abuse by youth,

These are the most common and less expensive and more deadly, such as cocaine and heroin.

1. Cigarette: A Cigarette is a narrow cylinder containing psychoactive material; usually Tabacco that is rolled into thin paper for smoking Tabbaco smoke is both toxic and addictive. It has a physical and psychological effect on the body. Cigarette is addictive and they cause lungs disorders such as cancer.

2. Caffeine: This is usually abuse through excessive chewing of cola-nut or concentrated coffee. It is the active ingredient of coffee, tea and some bottle beverages.
3. Alcohol: Beer, wine, brandy and sprites are in drug category mainly because of their chemical contents and potential for addiction alcohol has toxic and sedative effect on the body and is available without prescription. It is a central nervous system depressant and consumption can cause a number of market changes in the behavior.
4. Heroin: Heroin was the first synthesis from morphine with better test; heroin is an illegal commonly abused drug which is extremely harmful to the user and to society.
5. Marijuana: also popularly known as Indian hemp, it is a drug that contains tetrahydrocannabinol, (T.H.C) it is a psychoactive stimulant, and is usually produced locally; many people are unaware of its harmful effects. Marijuana abuse can lead to distorted perception, as well as difficulty with thinking solving, learning and with memory.

Statement of the Problem

The main problem of this study is to investigate the effect of drug among students of secondary school in Damaturu Local Government Area of Yobe State, The prevalence of drugs consumption among post primary school students are on the increase in our environment, it is reported in studies that the effect of these menace is responsible for deviant behavior, Juvenile delinquency, abscondment from school, drug abuse is noticed to be rampant among students in secondary school. Disrespect and irrational behaviors are the most relevant among drug abusers rendering them to poor academically and other psychologically problems. When they are taking overdose it may affect their mental health which lead the adolescents in quarrelling and fighting, irresponsible behavior which destroy their lives and properties e.t.c some students often resort to drugs for the purpose of their enhancing mental ability and subsequent academic achievement. These and other related problems therefore motivated researchers to become keenly interested in the topic. This study will therefore investigate the causes of drug abuse among student in secondary, the effect on their academic performance in school in the study area.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are determined:

1. The kind of drugs commonly abused by secondary school students

2. The sources of obtaining drugs commonly abused by secondary schools.
3. The effect of drugs abuse among secondary school students.

Research Questions

The study has attempted to answer the following questions;

1. What are the types of drugs commonly abused by secondary school students?
2. What are the sources of drug abused?
3. What are the effects of drugs on students in Yobe State secondary school?

Significance of the Study

The importance of carrying out this study is that, it could serve as a reading text to many who want to gain deeper knowledge about cause, effects and control of drug abuse, the research when successfully completed will be significance by the following reasons.

1. The study was aimed throw more light on the importance and awareness of drug abuse by secondary school students.
2. The study will assist tremendously to enlighten the general public on the effects of drug abuse by secondary school students
3. It will serve as a source of information to other researchers who may be interested in furthering investigation into the effect of drug abuse among students in secondary schools.
4. The study will enable curriculum expert, Administrators in state, and local government to decide on how best to reduce the rate of drug abuse in secondary school students before completing their studies.

Above all, this piece of work will offer very useful suggestion on the impaction of drug abuse and the role family and teacher play to prevent drug abuse.

Scope and Limitation

This research has been conducted in selected secondary school in Damaturu Local Government Area of Yobe State, these schools include

- Government Girls Secondary School Damaturu
- Government Day Secondary School Damaturu

Conceptual Framework

According to Silver man (1978) drug is any substance used as medicine or used to cloud or reduce perception in an attempt to blot out reality or escape from

disturbing stimulation. In every case, the individual drugs usage intends to attired experience of the body or environment that is too favorable. National Drugs Law.

Enforcement Agency (1998) define drugs as natural and synthetic chemical substance which affect the body and its processes as well as behaviour and feeling.

Ray and Ksir (2006) define drug as any substance, natural or artificial other than food, that by 4 chemical native or artificial natures after the structure or function in liver of an organism, drug abuse can be seen as the excessive use of drugs to the points that interferes with the individuals' social adjustment or his or her health. Any use of drugs or legally prohibited drugs without medical prescription amounts to drug abuse

Capsari, (1976) although the issue of adolescent and is a worldwide problems today, we must acknowledge that drugs abuse amount adolescents has deep root in Nigeria, Nigeria are no doubt lightened by the ever increase tends and intensity of adolescent drugs usage. This is evident in the newspaper, radios, television and though daily occurrence in the society.

Frustrated by discriminatory treatment and other advice, their reaction manifest in form of protest and other collective violence.

Theoretical Frame Work

Adolescents value drugs and experiment with them. Engaging in drugs give the adolescents a sense of independence from parent and at same time win popularity with an approval from peers. Others use drugs for relaxation and extra bravery. Powell cited in Adebayo (2006) experience and lack of affection from their parent and teachers.

Odederian (2002) express that the careless use of reality available medicine as cures for routine disease is another form of indiscipline among youths in Nigeria. Odediran lamented that in recent times, drug abuse among adolescents has extended beyond the use of hard drugs by adolescent as well as the use of it for enhancing performance for truck and field events.

Studies (1968 - 1976) shown that parental warmth support and interest relate significantly to adolescent drug use (James 1950, Enckson, 1968 and Caspri 1976)

Capri (1975) expressed that the less close an adolescent feels toward family members the more likely to involvement of such adolescent with friends who use drugs; this has been supported by the study of Krumboitz and Krumbult (1972) which revealed that drug abusing adolescent left rejected at homes, that their

parent did not trust them or genuinely care about them. Ogunlade (1973) further reported that the clash between the expectation of adolescents to achieve and except tasks they see as important, class sharply with their own opinion about themselves and their ability to achieve these goals, often load many adolescent to taking drugs.

Furthermore, adolescent behavior might explain by frustration and aggression theory (Capers 1976 and Akinboye I. 1987). This theory suggests that adolescent participation in riot and other forms of collective behavior stems from frustration. This is when adolescents get barbiturates, phenothiazines, amphetamine, benzodiazepine, phencyclidine analysis (PCP).

Pharmaceutical Classifications of Drugs

- i. Opiate: these are types of drugs that are chemically related to opium and have pharmacological properties. The drugs come from dried juice of opium poppy. Opium, the purest of the juice, cocaine and morphine are derived from opium and are described as naturally occurring. Heroin is a semi-synthetic derivative while parthidine and methadone are fully synthetic, opiates are highly controlled because of their high potential for tolerance and dependence.
- ii. Sedative hypnotic: sedative hypnotic these drugs include barbiturates, benzodiazepine (e.g. valium) barbiturate methoqualone (mandrax) alcohol (ethanol) among the most commonly used sedative hypnotic barbiturate and the minor tranquilizers such as Librium. They are used to treat tension, anxiety and insomnia that are high potential for barbiturates withdrawal symptoms for barbiturates include nervousness, trembling, hallucinations, unconsciousness and likely to be cause death.

Central nervous system stimulants

- i. Amphetamines e.g. dexamphetamines (Dexedrine) cocaine, crack cocaine, khat, cola nut, caffeine
- ii. Hallucinogens
- iii. Phencyclidine (PCP)

Cannabis: various preparations of cannabis sativa include following

- i- Marijuana: from the dried leaves and flowering top of the plant which is tobacco

- ii- Hashes: C Chars I Cannabis) these rising from the flowering top and leave of the female plant, it is in the form of stick down cakes which is usually smoke,
- iii- Hashes Oil: is an extracting product resin it is very thick liquid in to which tobacco is dipped before smoking
- iv- Ganja: from small leaves and flowing tops of uncultivated plant which are infused and drunk
- v- Anesthetic agent and volatine solvents.
- vi- Anesthetic agent: include rather, halothane in trilline e.t.e while a wide range oomestic and commercial product such as guienail varnish removals, lighter, fuel are volatine solvents. They are also fluorinated hydrocarbons such as propellants in aerosols.

Classification of Drugs

Jeanne Segal et-al (2005) classified drugs in to the following:

- i. Social classification
 - ii. Legal classification
 - iii. Chemical classification
 - iv. Pharmacological classification
 - 1. Social classification: Hard drugs e.g. heroin, cocaine lysergic acid and diethyl amide (L S D)
 - 2. Legal classification: legal or illegal drugs are controlled nationally and internationally,
- a) International control: two major treaties on the control of psychoactive substance
- 1) Single convention on narcotic drugs (1995) i.e centrally acting. The drugs controlled include morphine, heroin, cocaine and cannabis.
 - 2) convection on psychoactive substance 1996 drug listed under this convection includes amphetamines and its derivative, cothinane, cathine, barbiturates, mathaquen, benzandias pine, phencyclidine, hallucinogen.
- b) National control: most countries have laws such as control drug act which regulate the manufacture, distribution, strange, sale and use of certain drugs. The drugs include narcotic drugs and psychoatrophic substance.
3. Chemical classification:- this classification is based on the chemical structure of the drugs.

Stages of Drug Abuse

1. Experimentation Stage

This is defined as the voluntary use of drugs without experiencing any negative, social or legal consequences. For many experimenting may occur once or several times as a way to "have fun" or even help the individual cope with the problem without any desire to continue using the drug for others it can start to become a problem when it moves into next stage of addiction

2. Regular State

Some people will be able to enter regular use stage without developing a dependence or addiction. These people will be able to stop the drug use on their own the problem with regular use is that the risk of substance abuse greatly increases during this stage. It also increases during this stage. Risky behaviours such as driving under the influence, unexplained violence, and symptoms of depression and anxiety.

3. Risky Stage

The line between the regular use and the risky used abuse is very thin one but is usually defined as continued use of drugs in spite of severe social and legal consequences. What might have begun as temporary form of escape can quickly lead to more serious problems. This is the stage where the warning sign of addiction will begin to appear. Craving, preoccupation with the drugs, and symptoms of depression irritability and fatigue if the drug is not used.

4. Drug Addiction Dependency Stage

Physical dependency on a drug is often intertwined with addiction. Characteristics of drug addiction include withdrawal symptoms and compulsive use of the drug despite severe negative consequences to his or her relationship physical, mental, personal, job security, and criminal record.

Sign and Symptoms of Drug Abuse

The following are the factors which point to drug use (Jaelin Jaieeta) 2005

- a) There is definite change in general behavior of the child to presence of drug paraphernalia in the room (cigarette, wrapped matches, e.t.c) and the apparent use of drug slogans.
- b) The child isolate himself from his siblings; he prepares to be in his own all the time
- c) Pay little attention on his personal hygiene, example
 - i. One may perceive odour of the drug e.g. alcohol, Indian hemp, on the adolescent youth.
 - ii. They use strange cover up perfumes or mask the pungent smell of the drug consumed.
 - iii. Black lips and fingers from smoking of drugs

- iv. The adolescent becomes quite secretive, tells a lot of lies and steal money to procure drugs,
- v. Poor attention span and diminished ability to hold a reasonable loss consciousness
- vi. Some quarrel, argumentative, verbally and physical aggressive, vii. Has poor appetite, may be anemic with poor immunity.

Consequences of Drugs Abuse

According to Igun, U. A (1985) it is the fact that substance abuse has been shown to have implications on adolescent which may adversely affect their health status, especially reproductive and sexual health. In Nigeria typically, adolescents have been crammed in to detention for reason of hem smoking and liquor drinking.

The drug especially when they take overdose affect their mental balance into quarrelling, fight, hurling of abuse and destroying live and property even at least of provocation. Common symptom of drug abuse among adolescents include change in indiscipline, school attendance, association of known drug abusers, usual flares ups or outbreaks of temper poor physical appearance, association of known drug abusers. Wearing of some glasses at inappropriate time to hide dilate pupil, stealing small items from schools and appearing in add places most of the time such as toilets, stores.

Ray and Kasi, (2004) maintained that drug abuse consist of the use of a substance or substance used in an amount or situations such that the drug used cause problems or greatly increase problems. The problems may be social (including legal), occasional, psychological or physical. The use of drugs is an increase in secondary schools by youth and educational administrators. Drug use or abuse gives rise to physical and mental defects which may cause accidents, crimes, and fetal consequences among youth.

Drug Abuse and Related Problems in Nigeria

Evidence including nationwide study, Rapid situation assessment carried out by National Drugs Law Enforcements Agency (2005) in collaboration with the united nations international drug control program, (2005) indicate more pronounced in the drug abuse related problems have become more pronounced in the country in the last decade as observed by Oimage (2005). Serious anti-social and criminal behaviours associated with the abuse of alcohol and other drugs appear to be on the increase among youths and the general population, pain drugs of concern are

a. Alcohol

- b. Cannabis
- c. Sedative
- d. Stimulants including the amphetamine, cocaine
- e. Penotone, cigarette smoking
- f. Tramadol
- g. Caffeine
- h. Glue

Drug abuse may lead to addiction. Repeated use of drugs that affect mood may produce important changes in the brain function to the extent drugs and persist on its uses becomes addicted to drugs persistence use of drugs adversely effects all aspects of users life

Drug Addiction

Drug addiction involves compulsive seeking lo use an addictive substance regardless of potentially negative social, psychological and progressive primary chronic disease characterized by

1. Compulsive behaviours
2. Loss of control, drug induced behavior (in appropriate behaviour) how much drug to use, when use the drug, ability to stop using the drug (cannot control, cut down or cut out)
3. Continuity use, despite adverse consequences of family problems financial problems.
4. Distribute thinking, the most common being denied that there is drug problems that is severe, that help is needed.

Solution to Drug Abuse among Students in Secondary School

A drug has continued to constitute a threat to the survival and effective function of the Nigerian society. It has been observed that lives and property are lost daily as a consequence of drug abuse for examples a significance number of death from road accidents, armed robbery, violence crimes, hired killers have been associated with drug abuse by adolescents. Drug abuse is now a common problem in all the strata of Nigerian society. It has become a disease of many people in Nigeria beyond the extend of usual characteristic profile of the drug. Drug abuse among youth is becoming disturbing over the year. This is because it has gone far into homes, places of works, an educational instruction effecting student at all level of education. Studies have shown that secondary school and tertiary adolescents constitute the highest risk group for drug abuse in Nigeria.

To reduce the menace of drug abuse among adolescent this should start early from the family which is the first social environment of child. Parents are in the best position to influence their children, for example parent should be good model to their children offering by exhibiting desirable behavior before their words.

Proper moral education of the adolescents should be include in the school curriculum, with adequate information, the moral upspring and resultant social III being experience by the adolescent will be reduce to the barest minimum, teachers and parent should watch out for common symptoms of drugs abuse among adolescents.

Government should educate members of the public on the inherent dangers of drugs alcohol dependency radio jingles, television programmes, workshop counseling programs in the school where adolescent will be educated on the principles of healthy personality development. There should be increase in awareness in all adult and government agencies in charge of adolescents about the need to understand why adolescent resort to taking drug; This will assist in understanding how they get involved in drug free life.

Through the help of ministry of social development, Muslim students Society of Nigeria (MSSN), followers of Christian students of Nigeria (FCN), voluntary organization like boys court, boys brigade, Red Cross society Rotary clubs, etc.

Community based organization (CBOs) and other nongovernmental originations organization (NGOs) can assist in campaign against adolescents' drug abuse which the adolescents can engage in whenever they are bored and lonely. This can be carried out throughout the use of hand bills, posters, television drama and radios at home and school. Skills acquisition programs should be encourage taking part during holidays. This will help channel their though to build constructive ideas. Recreational centers that can provide awareness for adolescents to engage in worthwhile activities and spend their time wisely. It should be established all over the country. These activities may include sport, youth club activities, theatre group shown and other responsible hobbies that will enable them to divert themselves and make themselves acceptable by their mind and energy to be possible activities that would be of the benefit at large.

Counseling drug abusers enable them to see alternative means of improving self-confidence other than drug use. Proper counseling encourages them to make use of available opportunities to develop social, physical and emotional skills problem needed to solve problems the same time, adolescent can be helped through counseling to acceptable by others without necessary engaging in anti-

social behaviours like smoking, excessive drinking, sexual promiscuity and other voices.

This could not be achieved by providing varied recreational, vocational social and activities both in school and the communities that can constructively engage the adolescents according to their interest and abilities by authority figures and the school counselors.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This is the survey research covering two secondary schools in Damaturu Local Government Area, Government Girls Secondary School, with a view to find answer to the research question stated earlier. Survey research encompasses any measurement procedures that involve asking questions of respondents.

Survey Research is a field of applied statistics of human research surveys, individual unit from a population and associated techniques of survey data collection such as questionnaire construction and methods for improving the number and accuracy of responses to surveys.

Survey research according to Bichi (2004) is concern with present and attempts to determine the current status of the phenomena under investigation.

Its main objective is to discover the relative incidence distribution and interrelation.

Population and Sample

Population sample is the process of taking, is the representative of the entire population. The sample must have sufficient size to warrant statistical analysis. According to Mai Wada (2009) population is the naturally existing, collecting of entity such as groups of human beings or non-human objects. Therefore the population of the study is that from which the sample were generated. In this case, refers to some portion of effects of drug abuse among youth in secondary schools.

The sample in statistics, quality assurance and survey methodology, sampling is the selection of a subset of individuals from written a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. Statiscian attempt for the sample to represent the population in questions using the survey method for the researcher, the sampling to be used is random technique which gives all individuals in the study equal chance of been selected.

The total population of the subject is three hundred (300) the sample for this study consist of 120 students randomly selected each of the two secondary school.

Research Instrument

The instrument to be used for this study is a set of questionnaire develop by researcher (15) item drawn from the reviews of literature on the effect of drug abuse on youth in selected secondary school Damaturu Local Government area, Yobe State.

The list of questionnaire answered by the responded to be ticked by the respondent.

Procedure for Data Collection

A letter of introduction was collected from the head of the department of Education Yobe State University to various schools. The questionnaire consist of the twelve (12) items, some copies of questionnaire were distributed to sample schools and administered to affected students it is expected to be returned in the same way as distributed.

The data collected will be presented in the tabular forms using tables for each questionnaire items. The data collected from the respondents could be analyzed base on the number of responses. The table will be discussed analytically.

Method of Data Analysis

The instrument was administered to the subjects by the researcher. The subjects were required to tick the appropriate options. This mainly concern with the methods used in the process of data collection by the researcher for the study, these were analyzed using percentage, frequency distribution and table for easy presentation, interpretation and dissuasion.

RESULTS

The data were analyzed using simple percentage as presented in the tables below:

Data Presentation

Research question 1: what are the type of drugs commonly abused by secondary school students?

Items a - f of question 1 in section A of the questionnaire answered research question one.

Table 4.1: types of drug abused

S/N	Statement	Response	Percentage
A	Marijuana	30	30%
B	Tramol	25	25%
C	Alcohol	15	15%
D	Cadence	5	5%
E	Tabacco	10	10%
F	Others	15	15%
	Total	100	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

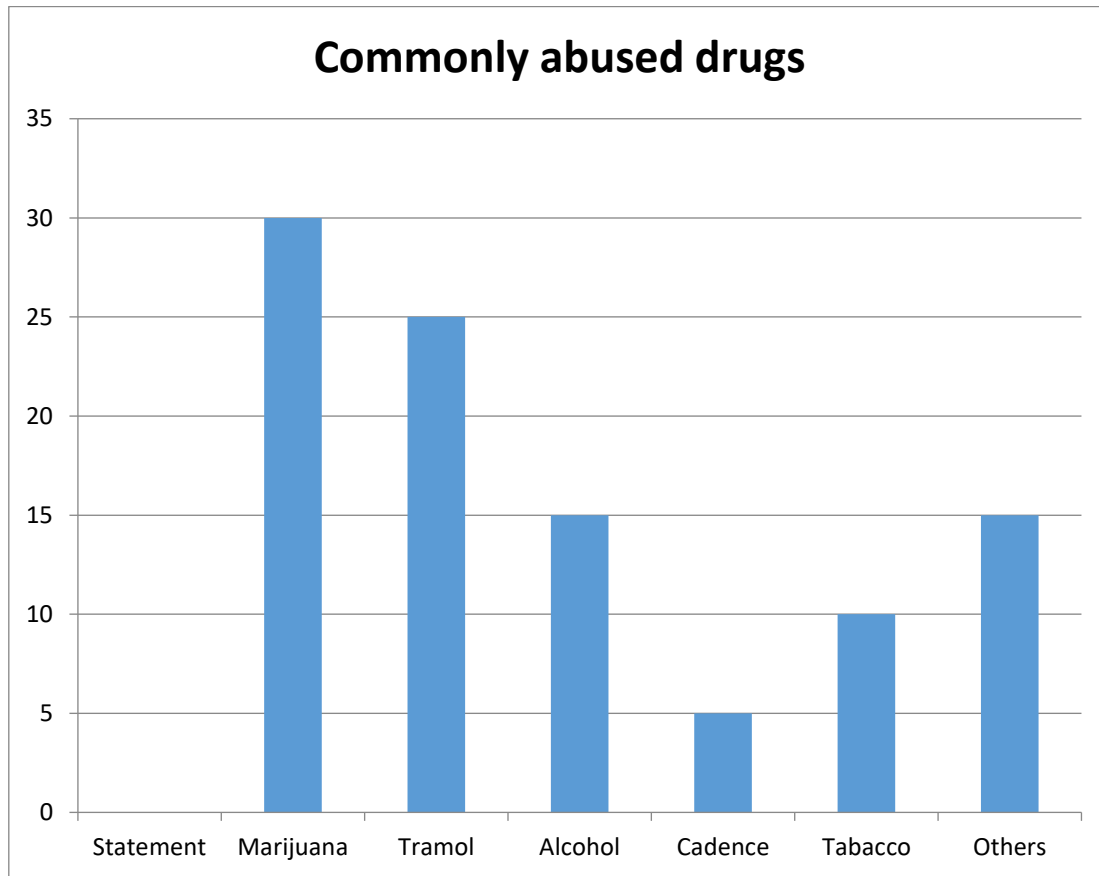


Fig. 1: Commonly abused drugs

From the above shows that out of 100 respondents that response to the questionnaire on the question, the most common drug abuse use in government

day secondary school. 30 respondents (30%) ticked the statement Marijuana, 225 respondents (25%) ticked the statements tramol, 15 respondents ticked alcohol, 5 respondents (5%) tick the statement codeine, 10 respondents (10%) ticked the statement Tabacco and 10 respondents (10%) ticked the statement others. The analysis shows that 330% responding Marijuana is the highest among the data.

Table 4.3: Effect of drug abused

S/N	STATEMENT	AG	%%	DG	%	UD	%%
1.	Drug abuse affects the rate of academic performance.	50	50%	25	25%	25	25%
2.	Drug affects the intelligence of the students.	80	80%	19	19%	19	19%
3.	Drug may lead the students to pay little attention on their personal hygiene.	1	1%	90	90%	90	90%
4.	Drug increase the students' academic performance.	1	1%	90	90%	9	9%
5.	Students who take drugs do not think properly.	90	90%	5	5%	5	5%
6.	Drug abuse lead students to involve in stealing of answer and any form of stealing.	60	60%	10	10%	30	30%
7.	Some students go to school with marijuana.	30	30%	15	15%	55	55%
8.	Tramadol affects the individual behaviour.	80	80%	15	15%	5	5%
9.	There is a definite change in the behaviour of students present in drug abuse.	95	95%	1	1%	2	2%
10.	Cigarette smoking is dangerous to the health of an individual.	88	88%	10	10%	2	2%

Source: *Field survey, 2019*

Research question 2: what are the source of drug abused? Item c of qu« section A of the questionnaire answered research question **two**.

Table 4.2: source of drug abused.

S/N	Statement	Reponses	Percentage
A	Peer group	70	70%
B	Some of their teachers	10	10%
C	Others	20	20%
	Total	100	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

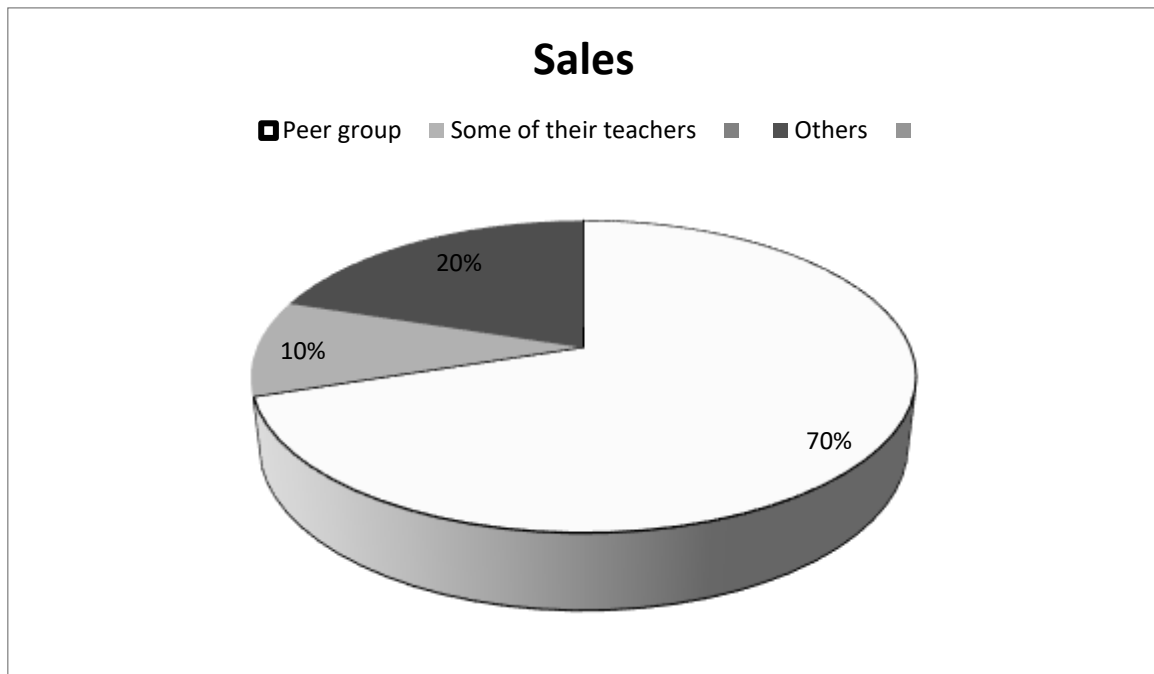


Fig. 2 source of drug abused

From the table above shows that out of 100 responses that field the questionnaire on the question: the students use to obtain their drugs from; 60 respondents (70%) ticked peer group, 10 respondents (10%) ticked the statement teachers, and 20 respondents (20%) ticked the statement others. The analysis shows that the peer group has the highest percentage of 70%.

Research question 3: what are the effects of drugs on students in Yobe State Secondary Schools?

Items 3-12 of questionnaire in section B answered the research question 3.

From the tables above shows that:

Five (5) out of 100 respondents that response to the question, 50 ticked agreed on the question, (25%) ticked disagreed on the questionnaire items respondents (25%) ticked undecided.

Four (4) out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, drug affect the intelligence of the students 80 respondents (80%) agreed on the question 19 respondents (70%) ticked disagreed and 1 respondent (1%) were undecided.

Again, five (5) out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, drug may lead the students to pay little attention on their personal hygiene 70 respondents (70%) ticked agreed on the question, 10 respondents (10%) disagreed on the question while 20 respondents (20%) were undecided.

Also, six (6) out of 100 respondents that responds on the question drugs increase the students' academic performance 1 respondents (1%) ticked agreed on the question 90 respondents (90%) ticket disagreed while 9 respondents (9%) ticked undecided,

Seven (7) out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, students who take drugs do not think properly 90 respondents (90%) ticked agreed on the question, 5 respondents (5%) ticked disagreed while 5 respondents (5%) ticked undecided.

Eight out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, drug abuse lead students 10 involve in stealing of answers and any forms of stealing 60 respondents (60%) ticked agreed on the question 10 respondents (10%) ticked disagreed while 10 respondents (30%) ticked undecided.

Nine (9) out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, some students go to school with marijuana, 30 respondents (30%) ticked agreed on the question, 15 respondents (15%) ticked disagreed while 55 respondents (55%) ticked undecided,

Ten (10) 10 out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, Tramol affect the individual behavior 80 respondents (80%) ticked agreed on the question 15 respondents (15%) ticked disagreed while 5 respondents (5%) ticked undecided,

Eleven (11) out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, there is definite changes in the behavior of the students present in drug abuse 95 respondents (95%) ticked Agreed on the question 1 respondents (1%) ticked disagreed while 2 respondents (2%) ticked undecided.

Twelve (12) out of 100 respondents that respond on the question, Tabacco smoking is dangerous to the health of an individual 88 respondents (88%) ticked

agreed on the question, 10 respondents (10%) ticked disagreed while 2 respondents (2%) ticked undecided.

Discussion of Findings

This study investigated effect of Drug Abuse on secondary school students performance in some selected secondary school in Damaturu local government area, that is government day secondary school and government girls secondary school.

The result of the analysis in respect of table seven (7), research question three (3) shows that drugs affect the rate of academic performance of the students.

The findings tallies with Jatous (1995), who found out that academic performance of the student suffer set back as a result of drug abuse which lead to decline in their attention and motivation for learning. This implies that drug abuse has a great effect to academic pursuit as it can temper with students' concentration and impair memory.

The result of analysis in respect to table (12) reveal that smoking is dangerous to the health of an individual, example cancer of the lungs. Ngozi in the year (2004) reveals that the effect of drug abuse include personality change, students' mood change, irritability, irresponsibility behavior, low self-esteem, poor judgment, depression and general look of judgment.

One of the effect of drugs especially cigarette cause offensive body and mouth odor, difficulty in breathing and affect body limbs. Smoking Tabacco lead to dental problems as well as cancer of lungs, mouth and throat.

Summary

The research paper observe critically the background of the study, statement of the study, scope of the study. Research questions were also used to guide the study.

Also, some literatures were reviewed, which consist of the meaning of drug abuse, different forms of drugs commonly abused student main reason why students engage in drug abuse, its effect on academically, socially, physically, mentally and psychologically it also examined the measured that will be use to reduce the habits of drug abuse among students and finally study of literature review and uniqueness of the study was discussed.

On the part of methodology, the paper adopted the survey method of research and questionnaire was used as an instrument for gathering data. The data were analyzed on three (3) different tables each with agree of government, responses and percentage. Some of the research used in this part include a look at how

smoking lead to diseases example cancer, Drug affect the intelligence of the students

The drugs most common abused in secondary schools are: Tramol, codeine, marijuana, tabacco students used to obtain drugs from peer group.

Conclusion

According to the research findings, drug can mental breakdown. Apart from stigma attached to mental illness, the status of one as a student could be jeopardized. Then academic studies are disturbed as a result of short or long term effects of drug abuse.

Overall performance of the student is also adversely affected and performance in examination may be poor, eventually, one may be forced to drop out school.

It was found that drug abuse increases serious injury and suicide, MB conduct and discipline problems, loss of control, violence and crimes in every school. It also causes a lot of damages to the family; it is the forum for laying the foundation of a nation

Since drug abuse results into out of students, it leads to the adage which says that: an idle is the devil workshop". The jay bird eventually graduate to harden criminal who may get sentence by the law to death instead of graduating from any schools based on excellent academic work and good character.

Recommendation

Based on the result of this study, the following recommendations were made;

1. Government should moral and religious teaching in schools.
2. Parents and school authorities should always be at the alert for sudden change in behavior by students or children in school and community
3. Proper counseling by parents and school authorities and public health workers should be encourage
4. Students are also advised not to associate with friends that seems to be involved in drug abuse and other related attitude among the youth
5. Drugs are poisonous and most be only used only on prescription of a pharmacist of physician
6. Students whose engage in drug abuse should be giving necessary counseling on the danger or effect of drug abuse on both their academic, social and moral behavior.

7. Government should organized sensitization workshop and seminars for youths on the effect of drugs abuse on the nation
8. There should be counseling units for the students in order to great awareness that learning is a part of life and so enjoyable not cause of stress that make student to sue drugs for tension reduction,
9. Government should introduce guidance and counseling in schools so that they will guide and counsel the students on the damages of drug abuse.
10. Parents and public health workers should check cases of indulgence in drug abuse among the youth.

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