

# Effect of Drug Abuse among Youths in Ozuaha Community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State

Christopher I. Ogunka<sup>1</sup>, Prisca Adanma Onyeri<sup>2</sup>, Collins Ebubedike Onyeri<sup>3</sup>, Ugboaja Ikechukwu Michael<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Enugu State College of Education, Enugu, Nigeria*

<sup>2</sup>*Medical Laboratory Scientist University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Nigeria*

<sup>3</sup>*Environmentalist, Ebony State University, Nigeria*

<sup>4</sup>*Mathematics Department Ema Dominion International Schools, Port Harcourt, Nigeria*

**Abstract:** This is the report of a study which investigated the effect of drug abuse on ozuaha youths in ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area, Rivers state. Three questions and three null hypotheses were formulated. The population of the study consisted of ozuaha youths from the age of 15years to 30years that abuse drug. The total population was 3,200 youths from where a sample size of 360 youths was gotten using taro yamame's formular. This sample size was selected from the population by random sampling technique. A descriptive survey design method was adopted and questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by the research supervisor and the reliability of the instrument was tested using Pearson Production Movement Correlation (PPMC) test method which gave a coefficient (r) of 0.89. The research questions were answered with percentage, mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 (5%) significant level using z-test statistical tool. The major findings were: (1) drug abuse has adverse effect on health; such as psychiatric illnesses and mental disorders. (2) drug abuse has adverse effects on educational performance; such as poor academic performance, lateness to school, absenteeism and truancy and even dropping-out of school. (3) drug abuse has adverse effect on social behaviour; such as aggression, withdrawal from peers, loss of interest in hobbies, sudden mood swing, drug addiction (4) drug abuse can lead to increase in crime wave; such as, increase n rapping rate, armed robbery, kidnapping, stealing and outright-killing or murder. The implications of the findings were highlighted and appropriate recommendations made.

**Keywords:** Drug abuse, Ozuaha community, marijuana, cocaine, Ikwerre Local Government Area, health, social behavior and educational performance

## I. INTRODUCTION

In spite of the numerous benefits of the use of drugs, humans, particularly the youths have decided to abuse drug based on their selfish interest. A good number of them have the perception that they derive a lot of benefits from drug abuse or addiction ranging from making them feel elated, giving them a sense of happiness, inspiring them to write, sing, dance or do many other things [1], drug abuse is the non-medical use of a drug that interferes with a healthy and productive life of an individual. In a similar vein, [2] viewed drug abuse as the use

of drugs to the extent that they interfere with the health and social function of an individual.

According to NAFADC, [3] cited in [4], the term drug abuse can be seen as the excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to the medically or culturally accepted patterns.

[1]reports that teenagers and youths between the ages of 15 and 30 years constitute the high risk of drug abuse with females also getting involved.

The effects or consequences of drug abuse on ozuaha youths cannot be over emphasized.[5], opined that drug abuse may result to serious psychiatric problems such as hallucination, confusion, depression, restlessness sudden mood swing and sometimes outright madness. Mgbana, [6] noted that drug abuse may lead to brain, heart, liver, lungs and other vital organ damage. Mba[7], noted that drug abuse may lead to poor performance in school, which may ultimately result in school dropout. Abdulahi [2], pointed out that drug abuse can give rise to poverty and anti-social behavior.

Clinard [9], pointed out that the effect of drug abuse mostly narcotics on increase in crime wave in the society. Such crimes as kidnapping, rapping, armed-robbery and outright killing of innocent soul. Based on an oral interview carried out by the researcher on ozuaha youths at ozuaha community, it was found that stimulants like marijuana and cocaine are the most commonly abused drugs by ozuaha youths in the ozuaha community Research Survey [10]. Marijuana and cocaine, like other hard drugs that are commonly abused have deleterious effects or consequences on humans in various areas- such as on health, educational performance, social behaviour, and increase in crime wave as reported by many researchers as shown above. The persistent hue and cry in recent years against the alarming increase in the number of ozuaha youths suffering from psychiatric illness, poor performance in school, including dropping out of school, disorderly behaviour and crime oriented life such as armed robbery, kidnapping, rapping, killing and cultism in ozuaha community may be attributed to either drug abuse which is rampant amongst ozuaha youths or high level of poverty. It is not certain

whether it is the rampant drug abuse amongst youths in this community that causes the alarming increase in the number of youths suffering from the above mentioned problems. It is on this background that this study is aimed at finding out the effect of drug abuse on ozuaha youths in ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State.

### 1.1 Aim of Study

This research is aimed at evaluating the effect of drugs abuse among youths in Ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State.

### Objective of the Study

The Objective of this study is to:

1. Determine the effect of marijuana (indianhamp) and cocaine as the two commonly abused drugs in ozuaha community, have on the health of the ozuaha youths that abuse them in ozuaha community.
2. Determine the effect of marijuana (Indian hemp) and cocaine as the two commonly abuse drugs in ozuaha community, have on the educational performance of the ozuaha youths that abuse them in ozuaha community.
3. Determine the effect of marijuana and cocaine as the two commonly abused drugs have on the social behavior of the ozuaha youths that abuse them in ozuaha community.
4. Determine the effect of marijuana and cocaine as the two commonly abused drugs have on increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths that abuse them in ozuaha community.

### 1.2 Significance of the Study

There is great need for this study as it entails what the result for the findings would be used for. The result of this finding will be of benefit to the drug abusers, their parents, government and the society at large. The findings of the study are expected to create awareness on the effect of drug abuse on health, educational performance, social behavior on the youths that abuse drug with a view to stopping it.

### 1.3 Scope of the Study

The research work will be limited to ozuaha youths between the ages of 15 to 30years in ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State, and the effect of drug abuse amongst these youths with respect to health, educational performance, social and disciplinary behaviours and the increase in crime wave. The study also examines the conceptual meaning of drug abuse.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Design of the Study

The study adopted a survey design, mainly the public opinion survey. The design was intended to determine the effect of drug abuse amongst youth in ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State.

### 2.2 Area of the Study

This study was conducted in ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. Ozuaha community is made of twelve villages comprising forty-nine families. It is bounded at the east by Ubima community, at the west by Omunwa-community the south by Omudeme community and at the north by Omagwa community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. Traditionally, ozuaha people are farmers and they are Christians by religion.

### 2.3 Population of the Study

Since one cannot now rely on the headcount of 2006 National Census to determine the near-real population of ozuaha community due to changes that had occurred, the researcher decided to employ questionnaire to get the head count of the ozuaha youths through each family head. The population of this study is made up of youths drawn from the twelve villages of ozuaha community, namely; Omuogboro, Omuosi, Omuata, Omuakwuru, Omuonua, Omuwonjor, Omuyakpu, Omuota, Omuobua, Omunkwo, Imekpesu and Omuekpe. Each village has a quite number of families ranging from three to eight families. It is from these families that the population of the youths-male and female was drawn by head-count via the family heads. The total head-count of all the ozuaha youths between the age of 15 and 30years from all the families gave a youth population of 3,200 from the field survey.

### 2.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample size was determined by the use of Taroyamen's Formula, which gave a sample size of 360 youths. A random sampling technique was employed to select this sample size from the youths' population of 3,200. In the random sampling technique, the researcher made use of random number tables, and balloting, prepared by computers. The sample is selected from the population by just assigning numbers to the subjects. From the random sampling technique, the researcher had 300 male and 60 female that made the 360.

Table 1: Selected Sample For The Study

S/No	Names and no of villages in ozuaha community	No. of families in each village	No. of youths (M/F) in the family.
1)	Omuogboro	8	360
2.	Omuosi	5	260
3.	Omuata	3	240
4.	Omuakwuru	4	235
5.	Omuonua	8	370
6.	Omuwonjor	5	280
7.	Omuyakpu	4	255
8.	Omuota	6	290
9.	Omuobua	7	320
10.	Omunkwo	7	310
11.	Imekpesu	5	260
12.	Omuekpe	3	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,200</b>

Source: Filed survey, 2019.

### 2.5 Instrument for Data Collection

Only primary source of data was used in this study, no secondary source. The primary source was from field survey using questionnaires, which was supplemented by oral interview. Two sets of questionnaire were administered, One is the unstructured questionnaire which was administered to ozuaha community chief and the family heads of each village; and the other is the structured questionnaire which was administered to the sample group - the youths. The first set of questionnaire was administered to the village chiefs and family heads of each village, while the second set of questionnaire which is structured was administered to the sample group-the youths. The questionnaire was designed with four response options,- (i) Strongly Agreed (SA), (ii) Agreed (A), (iii) Disagreed (D) and (iv) strongly Disagreed (SD). The respondents were expected to choose only one option for each item in the questionnaire.

### 2.6 Validity of the Instrument

This describes the procedures adopted in ensuring that the instrument used measured exactly what it was designed to measure. In this case, the researcher employed the content validity test. Thus, the questionnaire to be administered to the community chief, family heads of each village and the sample groups-the youths were first of all presented to the researcher's supervisor for scrutiny; and every corrections effected, ensuring that the instrument measured exactly what it was designed to measure without bias.

### 2.7 Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument was obtained through a test-retest method. By this method, a trial test was done using twenty (20) ozuaha youths from the population who were not part of the sample. The exercise was repeated after two (2) weeks on the same respondents. The two sets of the responses were computed statistically using Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient( $r$ ). The instrument was found to have reliability coefficient value of 0.89 which was considered high enough and adequate for the study.

### 2.8 Data Collection Procedure

The introduction letter was obtain from the HOD and sent to all the chief of the sample community. The data for the study were collected through the questionnaire designed for the study. The procedure adopted the assistance of three research assistants whose duty was to administer the questionnaire to the community chiefs, family heads of each village and the sample groups-the youths, for the retrieval of the questionnaire.

### 2.9 Method of Data Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistical tools was applied or adopted for the analysis of the data. Descriptively, data was analyzed using tables, percentages, mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard

deviation (S.D) of the raw scores to compare the effects of drug-abuse among ozuaha youths that abuse drug. The inferential statistical tool used is the z- test instead of the t-test since the sample size is greater than 30. [11] fundamentals of research methods and statistics in education and social sciences. This is to ascertain if there are effects of drug abuse on ozuaha youths that abuse drug and those that do not.

## III. RESULTS

### 3.1: Presentation and Analysis of Data

The data collected are presented in tables and were analyzed as follows:

3.1: Distribution and Retrieval of Questionnaire

S/No	Name of Villages in Ozuaha Community	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	No. Retrieved	Percentage Retrieval
1	Omuogboro	40	33	82.5
2	Omuosi	30	26	86.7
3.	Omuata	30	25	83.3
4.	Omuakwuru	33	31	93.9
5.	Omuonua	45	43	95.6
6.	Omuwonjor	28	25	89.3
7.	Omuyakpu	31	30	96.8
8.	Omuota	32	30	93.8
9.	Omuobua	38	33	86.8
10.	Omunkwo	38	34	89.5
11.	Imekpesu	30	28	93.3
12.	Omuekpe	25	22	88.0
13.	12	400	360	90.0

From the table above, four hundred (400) copies of questionnaire were distributed to the twelve villages that made up the ozuaha community in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. Out of the four hundred copies distributed, only three hundred and sixty (360) copies were retrieved. This indicates a ninety percent (90%) return rate; which is very adequate for the study. Each village distribution and its correspondent percentage retrieval was also shown in the table.

*3.1.1: Research Question: What effects have marijuana and cocaine when abused, on the health of ozuaha youths in ozuaha community in Ikwerre L.G.A?*

Table 3.2: Response options, frequency and percentage-frequency of the effect of marijuana and cocaine when abused; on the health of the ozuaha youths in ozuaha community in Ikerre Local Government Area.

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on the health of ozuaha youths	Response Option/Rate				Total No. of Sample
	SA (f)	A (f)	D (f)	SD (f)	
(i) Psychiatric illness and mental disorder	18(25%)	36(50%)	10(13.9%)	8(11.1%)	72(100%)
(ii) brain, heart, liver, kidney and lung damage	16 (22.2%)	38(52.8%)	6(8.3%)	12(16.7%)	72(100%)
(iii) hepatitis and liver failure	24(33.3%)	30(41.7%)	8(11.1%)	10(13.9%)	72(100%)
(iv) tuber culosis	20(27.8%)	34(47.2%)	14(19.4%)	4(5.6%)	72(100%)
(v) any other organ infection	15(20.8%)	39(54.2%)	16(22.26)	2(2.8%)	72(100%)
<b>Total</b>	93(25.8%)	177(49.2%)	54(15%)	36(10%)	72(100%)

Source: Field survey (2019)

Table 3.2 showed the response rate on the five various attribute-effects of drug abuse on health. In summation, 93 youths representing 25.8% that abuse drug, strongly agreed to the five attribute effects on health; 177 youths representing 49.2% agreed to the effects; while, 54 youths representing only 15%, disagreed to the effects and 36 youths representing only 10%, strongly disagreed to the effects. The table also shows the percentage-frequencies of each variable with respect to responses.

Collapsing strongly-agreed (SA) into Agreed (A), it can be seen from the table that the total number of youths that “Agreed” is equal to 270 representing 75%. In the same vein, collapsing strongly- Disagreed (SD) into “Disagreed” (D), the total number of youths that “Disagreed” to the effects is equal to 90 representing only 25%.

**NOTE:** The percentage-frequencies are in parentheses.

Table 3.3: Mean(x) and standard deviation (SD) analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on the health of ozuaha youths that abuse the drugs in ozuaha community

(Key: Strongly Agreed (SA) = 4, Agreed (A) = 3, Disagreed (d) =2 and Strongly Disagreed (SD) =1).

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on the health of ozuaha youths	YOUTHS RESPONSE				Mean (X)	Std. Dev.(SD)	Total no. of Sample youths
	4	3	2	1			
(i) Psychiatric illness and mental disorder	18	36	10	8	2.9	0.37	72
(ii) brain, heart, liver, kidney and lung damage	16	38	6	12	2.8	0.33	72
(iii) hepatitis and liver failure	24	30	8	10	2.9	0.34	72
(iv) tuber culosis	20	34	14	4	3.0	0.23	72
(v) any other organ infection	15	39	16	2	2.9	0.41	72
<b>Total</b>	93	177	54	36	14.5	1.68	360

Standard reference mean ((x) = 2.5 for 4 points likert scale. G.I. Wali, (2010)

Table 3.3 shows the mean and standard deviation analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on the health of ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs in ozuaha community.

From the table, it can be seen that all the mean ratings obtained for the various attributes measured were greater than the standard reference mean of 2.5. This indicates that the majority of the youths who smoke marijuana and sniff cocaine or abuse drug agreed to the above effects they have on health. That is, 2.9 agreed to have experienced psychiatric illness and mental disorder; 2.8 agreed to have experienced brain, heart, liver, kidney and lung damage, 2.9 agreed to have experienced hepatitis and liver failure; 3.0 agreed to have experienced tuberculosis infection and 2.9 agreed to have experienced other organ infections . The small values of std.

deviations obtained in all the attributes measured, clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response.

### 3.1.2: Research Questions 2

*What effects have marijuana and cocaine when abused, on the educational performance of ozuaha youths?*

To answer the above research question, the data obtained from the responses of the respondents (sample-youths) were analyzed using percentage (%), mean (x) and standard deviation (SD).

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on Educational performance of ozuaha youths	RESPONSE OPTION / RATE				Total no. of sample youths
	SA (f)	A (f)	D (f)	SD (f)	
(i) Absenteeism/Truancy	24(33.3%)	30(41.7%)	12(8.3%)	6(8.3%)	72(100%)
(ii) Lateness to school	30(41.7%)	28(38.9%)	10(13.9%)	4(5.6%)	72(100%)
(iii) Failure to do class work/Assignment	36(50%)	32(44.4%)	2(2.8%)	2(2.8%)	72(100%)
(iv) Poor academic performance	30(41.7%)	38(52.8%)	3(4.2%)	1(1.4%)	72(100%)
(v) Drop-out of school	25(34.7%)	40(55.6%)	5(6.9%)	2(2.8%)	72(100%)
<b>Total</b>	145(40.3%)	168(46.7%)	32(8.9%)	15(4.1%)	3602(100%)

(Percentage –Frequencies are in Parentheses)

Table 3.4 shows the percentage response rate on the five various attribute effects of drugs (marijuana and cocaine) abuse on educational performance of ozuaha youths that abuse them in ozuaha community.

In summation, 145 youths representing 40.3% that abuse drug, strongly agreed to the five various attribute-effects measured on educational performance; 168 youths representing 46.7% agreed to the effects; while, 32 youths representing only 8.9% disagreed to the effects and 15 youths representing only 4.1%

strongly disagreed to the effects. The table also shows the percentage-frequencies of each attribute effects measured.

Collapsing strongly-Agreed (SA) into Agreed (A). It can be seen from the table that the total number of youths that “Agreed” to the various attribute-effects measured equal to 313 representing 87%. In the same vein, collapsing Strongly Disagreed (SD) into Disagreed (D), the total number of youths that Disagreed to the various attribute –effects are equal to 47, representing 13.0% of the sample size.

Table 3.5: The mean(x) and standard deviation (SD) analysis of effect of marijuana and cocaine on the educational performance of ozuaha youths that abuse drug in ozuaha community

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on the health of ozuaha youths	YOUTHS RESPONSE				Mean (X)	Std. Dev.(SD)	Total no. of Sample youths
	4	3	2	1			
(i) Absenteeism/Truancy	24	30	12	6	3.0	0.36	72
(ii) Lateness to school	30	28	10	4	3.2	0.42	72
(iii) Failure to do class work/Assignment	36	32	2	2	3.4	0.53	72
(iv) Poor academic performance	30	38	3	1	3.3	0.53	72
(v) Drop-out of school	25	40	5	2	3.2	0.50	72
<b>Total</b>	145	168	32	15	16.1	2.34	360
<b>Grand mean/std.dev. or AV. Mean/std. dev.</b>				3.22	0.47		

Table 3.5 shows the mean and standard deviation analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance of ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs in ozuaha community.

From the table, it can be observed that all the mean rating obtained from the various attributes measured were greater than the standard reference mean of 2.5. This indicate that the majority of the ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs-marijuana and cocaine in ozuaha community agreed to the above effects they have on educational performance. This is in line with the overall 8.7% agreement as against the overall 13% disagreement from the percentage –frequency rate table-(table 3.4). that is, 3.0, agreed to have experienced absenteeism and truancy from school, 3.2, lateness to school, 3.4, failure to do

classwork and assignment, 3.3, poor academic performance, 3.2 dropped-out of school.

The small values of standard deviations obtained in all the various attributes measured, clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response.

*Research question 3:*

*3.1.3 What effects have marijuana and cocaine when abused on the social behavior of ozuaha youths in ozuaha community?*

To answer the above research question, the data obtained from the responses of the respondents (sample-youths) were analyzed using percentage (%), mean (x) and standard deviation (SD).



Table 3.6: Response options, frequency and percentage-frequency of the effect of marijuana and cocaine when abused; on the social behavior of the ozuaha youths in ozuaha community.

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on Educational performance of ozuaha youths	RESPONSE OPTION/RATE				Total no. of sample youths
	SD (f)	A (f)	D (f)	SD (f)	
(i) Aggression	26(36.1%)	35(48.6%)	7(9.7%)	4(5.6%)	72(100%)
(ii) Withdrawal from peers	28(38.9%)	36(50%)	4(5.6%)	4(5.6%)	72(100%)
(iii) Drug addiction	25(34.7%)	30(41.7%)	10(13.9%)	7(9.7%)	72(100%)
(iv) Sudden mood swing	30(41.7%)	32(44.4%)	5(6.9%)	5(6.9%)	72(100%)
(v) Loss of interest in hobbies	24(33.3%)	34(47.2%)	8(11.1%)	6(8.3%)	72(100%)
<b>Total</b>	133(36.9%)	167(46.4%)	34(9.4%)	34(9.4%)	360(100%)

Percentage-frequencies are in parentheses) f =frequency.

Table 3.6 shows the percentage response rate on the five various attribute-effects of drug (marijuana and cocaine) abuse on social behaviour of ozuaha youths that abuse than in ozuaha community. In summation, 133 youths representing 36.9% that abuse drug strongly agreed to the five various attribute-effects measured on social behavior; 167 youths representing 46.4% agreed to the effects; while, 34 youths representing only 9.4% disagreed to the effects and 26 youths representing only 7.2%, strongly disagreed to the effects. The table also shows the percentage-frequencies of each variable attribute-effects measured.

Bringing strongly agreed together with agreed as agreed, it can be seen from the table that the total number of ozuaha youths that agreed to the observed various attribute-effects measured is equal to 300, representing 83.3%. In the same vein, bringing strongly disagreed together with disagreed as disagreed, the total number of youths that disagreed to the various attribute effects is equal to 60, representing only 16.7% of the sample size.

Table 3.7: Mean (x) and standard deviation (SD) analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on the social behavior of the ozuaha youths that abuse the drugs in ozuaha community

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on the social behavior of ozuaha youths	YOUTHS RESPONSE				Mean (X)	Std. Dev.(SD)	Total no. of Sample youths
	4	3	2	1			
(I) Aggression	26	35	7	4	3.2	0.45	72
(ii) Withdrawal from peers	28	36	4	4	3.2	0.47	72
(iii) Drug addiction	25	30	10	7	3.0	0.36	72
(iv) Sudden mood swing	30	32	5	5	3.2	0.41	72
(v) Loss of interest in hobbies	24	34	8	6	3.1	0.41	72
<b>Total</b>	133	167	34	26	15.7	2.14	360
<b>Grand mean/std.dev. or AV. Mean/std. dev.</b>					3.14	0.43	

Table 3.7 shows the mean (x) and standard deviation (SD) analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on social behavior of ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs in ozuaha community.

From the table, it can be seen that all the mean rating obtained from the various attributes measured were greater than the standard reference mean of 2.5. This indicates that the majority of the ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs-marijuana and cocaine in ozuaha community agreed to the above effects they have on social behaviour of the ozuaha youths. This is in line with the overall 83.3% agreement as against the overall 16.7% disagreement from the percentage-frequency rate table – (table 3.6). That is; 3.2 agreed to have experienced

aggression, 3.2 agreed to have experienced withdrawal from peers, 3.0, drug addiction, 3.2, sudden mood swing and 3.1, loss of interest in hobbies such as reading, swimming, playing games of foot-ball, etc.

The small values of standard deviations obtained in all the various attributes measured, clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response. Therefore, the mean(x) scores obtained tend to describe the true population characteristics mostly in their opinion.

3.1.4: Research Question 4:

What effects have marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime have among ozuaha youths that abuse the drugs?

To answer this question, the data obtained from the responses of the respondents (sample-youths) were analyzed using percentage (%), mean (x) and Standard Deviation (SD)

Table 3.8: Response options, frequency and percentage-frequency of the effects of marijuana and cocaine when abused, on increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths in ozuaha community

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths	RESPONSE OPTION/RATE				Total no. of sample youths
	SD (f)	A (f)	D (f)	SD (f)	
(i) Kidnapping	33(45.8%)	35(48.6%)	2(2.8%)	2(2.8%)	72(100%)
(ii) Rapping	30(41.7%)	30(41.7%)	8(11.1%)	4(5.6%)	72(100%)
(iii) Armed robbery	28(38.9%)	32(44.4%)	7(9.7%)	5(6.9%)	72(100%)
(iv) Stealing	25(34.7%)	28(38.9%)	10(13.9%)	9(12.5%)	72(100%)
(v) Out right-killing	34(47.2%)	31(43.1%)	4(5.6%)	3(4.2%)	72(100%)
<b>Total</b>	150(41.7%)	156(43.3%)	31(8.6%)	23(6.4%)	360(100%)

(Percentage-frequencies are in parentheses)

F = Frequency; SA = Strongly Agreed; A = Agreed; D = Disagreed; SD = Strongly Disagreed

Table 3.8 shows the response rate on the five variable attribute-effects of drug (marijuana and cocaine) abuse on increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths that abuse them in ozuaha community.

In summation, 150 youths representing 41.7% that abuse drug strongly agreed to the five variable attribute-effects measured on increase in crime wave, 156 youths representing 43.3% agreed to the effects; while, 31 youths representing only 8.6% disagreed to the effects, and 23 youths representing only 6.4% strongly disagreed to the effects.

The table also shows the percentage-frequencies of each variable attribute-effects measured. Bringing strongly agreed (SA) together with agreed (A) as “Agreed” (A), it can be seen from the table that the total number of ozuahayouths that agreed to the observed variable attribute-effects measured is equal to 306, representing 85%. In the same vein, bringing strong-disagreed (SA), together with disagreed (D) as “Disagreed” (D), the total number of youths that disagreed to the variable attribute-effects is equal to 54, representing only 15% of the sample size or the total number of the youths-360 youths.

Table 3.9: Mean (x) and standard deviation (SD) analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths that abuse drug in ozuaha community

Various attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on the increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths	YOUTHS RESPONSE				Mean (X)	Std. Dev.(SD)	Total no. of Sample
	4	3	2	1			
(I) Kidnapping	33	35	2	2	3.4	0.53	72
(ii) Rapping	30	30	8	4	3.2	0.44	72
(Iii) Armed Robbery	28	32	7	5	3.2	0.44	72
(iv) Stealing	25	28	10	9	3.1	0.37	72
(v) Out right-killing or murder)	34	31	4	3	3.3	0.49	72
<b>Total</b>	150	156	31	23	16.2		360
<b>Grand or AV. Mean(X)/Std.Dev. (SD)</b>					3.14	0.43	

Table 4.9 shows the mean (x) and standard deviation (SD) analysis of the effect of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave among ozuaha youths that abuse drugs in ozuaha community.

From the table, it can be seen that all the mean (x) rating obtained from the various attributes measured were greater than the standard reference mean (x) of 2.5. This indicates that the majority of the ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs-marijuana and cocaine in ozuaha community agreed to the above effects. This is in congruent with the overall 85%

agreement as against the overall 15% disagreement of the youths as seen in table 4.8.

That is, mean (x) of 3.4 agreed to marijuana and cocaine influence or effect on increase in kidnapping rate, 3.2 agreed in their cause of increase in rapping rate, another 3.2 agreed in their cause of increase in armed robbery rate, 3.1 agreed in their cause of increase in stealing and 3.3 agreed in their cause of increase in murder rate.

The small values of standard deviations obtained in all the variable attributes measured, clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response.

*Testing of the research hypothesis using Z-Test*

3.1.5 –  $H_{01}$ : There is no significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on health between the ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects; in ozuaha community.

To test this hypothesis, z-test statistical tool was used to analyze the data as presented in table 4.10 below.

Table 3.10: Z-Test analysis of difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on health between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects and those that disagreed, in ozuaha community

Group	Mean(x)	Std-Dev(SD)	N	DF	Z(cal.)	Z (table)
Agreed (A)	3	0.69	177	229	16.7	1.96
Disagreed (D)	2	0.23	54			

The Z = Critical value of 1.96 at 229 degree of freedom and at 0.05 level of significance is less than the calculated z-value of 16.7. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected. This implies that significant difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine exists between those youths that agreed to the various attribute-effects on health and those that disagreed to the effects.

Note that z-test at infinity ( $\infty$ ) and  $\alpha 0.05$  for a two –tailed test is 1.96 as usually presented in a z-table; [5].

3.1.6 –  $H_{02}$ : There is no significant difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance between the ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects, in ozuaha community.

To test this hypothesis, z-test statistical tool was used to analyze the data as presented in table 3.11 below.

Table 3.11: Z-test analysis of difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community

Group	Mean(x)	Std-Dev(SD)	N	DF	Standard error	Z(cal.)	Z (table)
Agreed (A)	3	0.66	168	198	0.09	11.1	1.96
Disagreed (D)	2	0.42	32				

From table 3.11, it can be seen that the calculated value of Z (Zcal.), is greater than the tabular or critical value (z table) , hence the null hypothesis,  $H_{02}$  is rejected. This means that there is significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance between those youths that agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community.

3.1.7- $H_{03}$ : There is no significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviours between the

ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects, in ozuaha community.

To test this hypothesis, z-test statistical tool was used to analyze the data as presented in table 4.12 below.

Table 3.12: Z-Test analysis of difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviours between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community

Group	Mean (x)	Std-Dev(SD)	N	DF	Standard error	Z(cal.)	Z (table)
Agreed (A)	3.0	0.64	167	199	0.07	14.0	1.96
Disagreed (D)	2.0	0.30	34				

From table 3.12, it can be seen that the z-calculated value is greater than the tabular or the critical value, hence, the null hypothesis ( $H_{03}$ ) is rejected. This means that there is significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviours between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community.

3.1.8 – $H_{04}$ : There is no significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave between the ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community.

To test this hypothesis, z-test statistical tool was used to analyze the data as presented in table 3.13 below.

Table 3.13: Z-test analysis of difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community.

Group	Mean(x)	Std-Dev.(SD)	N	DF	Standard error	Z(cal.)	Z (table)
Agreed (A)	2.80	0.62	156	185	0.84	9.48	1.96
Disagreed (D)	2.0	0.38	31				

From table 3.13, it can be seen that the z-calculated value is greater than the tabular or critical value, hence the null hypothesis ( $H_{04}$ ) is rejected. This means that there is significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community.

IV. DISCUSSION

The findings from the above analyzed data are discussed as follows:

Table 3.1: Is a table showing the distribution and percentage retrieval of the questionnaire. It showed that out of four hundred (400) copies of questionnaire distributed to the twelve (12) villages that made up the ozuaha community in



Ikwerre L.G.A in Rivers state, three hundred and sixty (360) copies were retrieved. This indicated a ninety percent (90%) return rate which is very adequate for the study.

The data in table 3.2 analyzed to answer research question one, showed that 270 ozuaha youths representing 75% who abused the drugs-marijuana and cocaine in ozuaha community agreed to the five various adverse attribute-effects-psychiatric illness, mental disorder, brain, heart, liver, kidney, lung damage, hepatitis, liver failure, tuberculosis and other organ infections they have an human health when abused, as against 90 youths representing only 25% who disagreed to the effects.

This is in agreement with the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard deviation ( $s$ ) analysis of table 3.3, which showed that all the mean( $\bar{x}$ ) rating obtained for the various attribute-effects measured on health 2.9 for psychiatric illness and mental disorder, 2.8 for brain, heart, liver, kidney and lung damage; 2.9 for hepatitis and liver failure; 3.0 for tuberculosis and 2.9 for any other organ infection were greater than the standard reference mean of 2.5. These indicate that the majority of the youths who smoke marijuana and sniff cocaine or abuse drug agreed to the above effects they have on health.

That is, 2.9 agreed to have experienced psychiatric illness and mental disorder; 2.8 agreed to have experienced brain, heart, liver, kidney and lung damage, 2.9 agreed to have experienced hepatitis and liver failure; 3.0 agreed to have experienced tuberculosis infection and 2.9 agreed to have experienced other organ infection.

The small values of Standard Deviation (S.D) obtained in all the attributes measured clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response.

These findings are in agreement with the findings of Adedeji as seen in the literature reviewed. According to Adedeji, (2003), drug abuse leads to serious health hazards for drug addicts. Drug abuse has adverse effects on brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, heart and lung, thereby making them vulnerable to infection or disease. He also said that drug abuse may result to serious psychiatric implication such as confusion, restlessness and sometimes out-right madness. The data in table 3.4 analyzed to answer research question two, showed that 313 ozuaha youths representing 87% agreed to the various adverse attribute-effects marijuana and cocaine have on educational performance when abused; as against 47 youths representing only 13% of the total sample who disagreed to have experienced such adverse effects. This is in agreement with the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard deviation (S.D) analysis of table 3.5, which showed that all the mean( $\bar{x}$ ) rating obtained for the various adverse attribute-effects were greater than the standard reference mean of 2.5. These indicate that the majority of the ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs-marijuana and cocaine agreed to the adverse effects they have on educational performance. That is, 3.0 agreed to have experienced absenteeism and truancy from school due to effects of marijuana and cocaine abuse, 3.4, agreed to failure

to do class work and assignment, 3.3, agreed to poor academic performance and 3.2, agreed to have dropped-out of school.

The small values of Standard Deviation (S.D) obtained in all the various adverse attribute-effects measured, clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response. This is in agreement with the findings of [7], as seen in the literature reviewed.

[7]identified numerous negative effects of drug abuse, such as poor academic performance in school and dropping-out of school; in addition to adverse health effects.

The data in table 3.6 analyzed to answer research question three showed that 300 ozuaha youths representing 83.32% agreed to the various adverse attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviour of humans when abused, as against 60 youths representing only 16.7% of the total sample size of 360 who disagreed to the adverse effects. This is in agreement with the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and Standard Deviation (S.D) analysis of the data in table 4.7, which showed that all the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) rating obtained for the various adverse attribute-effects of marijuana and cocaine when abused, on social behaviour were greater than the standard-reference mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.5. These indicate that the majority of the ozuaha youths who indulged in drug abuse agreed to the adverse effects they have on social behaviour. That is; 3.2 agreed to have experienced aggression, 3.2 agreed to have experiences withdrawal from peers, 3.0 agreed the drug addiction, 3.2 to sudden mood swing and 3.1 to loss of interest in hobbies.

The small values of Standard Deviation (S.D) obtained in all the various adverse attribute-effects measured clearly, indicated that they youths were homogeneous in their response.

The above findings or results are in agreement with the findings of [5] as seen in the literature reviewed. [5]submitted that abusing drugs may lead to development of aggressive behaviour, depression, reduced interest in school and hobbies and rise to sudden mood swings in addition to poor performance in school work which ultimately resulted to school dropout.

The data in table 3.8 analyzed to answer research question four, showed that 306 ozuaha youths representing 85% agreed to the various adverse effects marijuana and cocaine have on an increase in crime wave in ozuaha community, as against 54 youths representing only 15% of the sample size of 360 youths who disagreed to the observed adverse effects.

This is in agreement with the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and Standard Deviation (S.D) analysis of data of table 3.9, which showed that all the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) rating obtained for the various adverse attribute-effects were greater than the standard reference mean of 2.5. These indicate that the majority of the ozuaha youths who abuse the drugs –marijuana and cocaine agreed to the

adverse effects they have on increase in crime wave in ozuaha community.

That is, 3.4 agreed to adverse effect on increase in kidnapping rate, 3.2 agreed in their cause of increase in rapping rate, another 3.2 agreed in their cause of increase in armed-robbery rate; 3.2 agreed in their cause of increase in stealing and 3.3 agreed in their cause of increase in out-right killing or murder.

The small values of Standard Deviation (S.D) obtained in all the various adverse effects measured, clearly indicated that the youths were homogeneous in their response. The findings in this research work corroborates work of [12] as revealed in the literature, that more than half of those committing murder, robbery, kidnapping and other violent crimes do it under the influence of drugs.

Table 3.10 is a table of z-test analysis of difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on health between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community, with respect to the testing of hypothesis one (HO<sub>1</sub>).

From the table, the z-calculated value of 16.7 is greater than the critical value of 1.96 at 229 degree of freedom and at 0.05 (5%) level of significance; the null-hypothesis (HO<sub>1</sub>) is therefore rejected. This means that there is significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on health between the ozuaha youths who agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects. This confirms the high percentage and high mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) rates of ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of marijuana and cocaine on health when abused; in answer to research question one.

Table 3.11 is a table of z-test analysis of difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance, between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community, with respect to the testing of hypothesis two (HO<sub>2</sub>).

From the table, the z-calculated value of 11.10 is greater than the critical value of 1.96 at 198 degree of freedom and at 0.05 (5%) level of significance for a two tailed test; the null-hypothesis (HO<sub>2</sub>) is therefore rejected. This means that there is significant difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance between the ozuaha youths who agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects.

This confirms the high percentage and high mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) rates of ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of marijuana and cocaine on educational performance when abused; in answer to research question two.

Table 3.12 is a table of z-test analysis of difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviours between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community, with respect to the testing of hypothesis three

(HO<sub>3</sub>) is therefore rejected. This means that, there is a significant difference in effect of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviours between the ozuaha youths who agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects. This confirms the high percentage and high mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) rates of ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of marijuana and cocaine on social behaviours when abused; in an answer to research questions three.

Table 3.13 is a table of z-test analysis of difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime-wave between those ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of the drugs when abused and those that disagreed to the effects in ozuaha community, with respect to the testing of hypothesis four (HO<sub>4</sub>).

From the table, the z-calculated value of 9.48 is greater than the z-critical value of 1, 96 at 185 degree of freedom and at 0.05 (5%) level of significance for a two-tailed test; the null-hypothesis ((HO<sub>4</sub>) is therefore rejected. This means that, there is a significant difference in effects of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave between the ozuaha youths that agreed to the effects and those that disagreed to the effects.

This confirms the high percentage and high mean( $\bar{x}$ ) rates of ozuaha youths that agreed to the adverse effects of marijuana and cocaine on increase in crime wave when abused; in an answer to research question four.

## V. CONCLUSION

On the basic of the major findings in this study, the researcher concluded that:

Marijuana and cocaine were the most commonly abuses drugs marijuana and cocaine when abused have deleterious or adverse effects on: (i) **Health**: it can cause psychiatric illness and mental disorder such as hallucination, confusion, depression and outright madness. It can cause organ damage-such as heart, liver, kidney and lungs damage. It can lead to infections such as hepatitis, tuberculosis etc. (ii) **Educational performance**: It can lead to “chronic” absenteeism and truancy in school, lateness to school, failure to the class work/assignments in school, poor performance in school and the resultant drop-out of school. (iii) **Social behaviour**: It can cause aggression, withdrawal from peers, drug addiction, sudden mood swing, loss of interest in hobbies and seven suicidity. (iv) **Increase in crime wave**: It can cause increase in the rate of kidnapping, rapping, stealing, armed-robbery and outright killing or murder.

### 5.1 Recommendations

Parent and school authorities should advise the youths to refrain from indulging in drug abuse.National drug law enforcement agency should organize workshops and seminars on drug free education in various secondary schools and institution of higher learning in the country.Among community’s leaders, there should be avenue for community counseling on the dangers of drug abuse.The mass media

should play a key role in highlighting the evil effects of drug abuse.

### 5.2 Suggestion for Further Studies

A further study could be carried out to determine the influence of drug abuse among secondary school students in senior secondary schools in Ikwerre Local Government of Rivers State, since the school is a microcosm of the large society and the most vices seen in the school are due to infiltrations from the large society (a macrocosm).

### REFERENCE

- [1] Conrad, U. (1992). Stimulant Drugs and Stress' factors Influencing Individual Differences in Drug Addiction. *Social Science and Medicine*, -31(6), 699-704.
- [2] Abdulali, D. O. (2009). Poverty Drug and Anti-Social Behaviour Unpublished.
- [3] NAFDAC, (2000). Sited in Haladu K.I, (2003). The Term Drug Abuse can be conceptualized in criminal justice, 32(1),11-22
- [4] Haladu, K. I. (2003). *Consequences on Drug Abuse: Criminology and Criminal Justice*, University of Chicago Press.
- [5] Adedeji, B. J. (2003). Effects of Alcohol on Human Aggression: Validity of Proposed Explanation.
- [6] Mgbana, A. H. (2009). Report on the Issues on Drug Abuse Disorder: London.
- [7] Mba, J. (2008). Diseases Transmit on Drug Abuse: Ibadan: *African Journal of Psychiatry* vol . 4.
- [8] Bolton, W. (1992). *Learning Social Research, General Population Survey*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Publishers.
- [9] Clinard, U. I. & Abott .G. (1986). "Narcotics Used and Crime: An Overview of Recent Advances", *Contemporary Drug Problem*".
- [10] Abubaka, M.S. (2011). Drug Abuse Type and Prevalence among Youths in Umuahia North Local Government Area. B.Sc Research Project, Abia State University (Unpublished).
- [11] Obilo (2017:260). *Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistics in Education and Social Science*.
- [12] Awker, R. (1990). The Lie in Drug Use and Achievement: *Drug Salvation Force Magazine* 1 (2), 10-11.