

Adolescence-Drug Abuse as a Correlates of Academic Performance on Agricultural Science in Ibadan North Local Government Area

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Abstract: *This study evaluated adolescence-drug abuse as a correlates of academic performance on agricultural science in Ibadan North Local Government Area. Multistage sampling procedure was employed for sampling of respondents for the study. Primary data were obtained from 150 respondents. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC). These were analyzed to determine the relationship between independent variables (socioeconomic and adolescence-drug abuse of the respondents) and the dependent variables (student performance in agricultural science).*

Mean age of the respondents was 15 years, 56.7% were females while 43.3% were males. The results of student performance revealed that, the mean score was 58.61% for agricultural science. The coefficient is also positive. The coefficient of drunkards status of the respondents (ALCOHOL) is positive and correlate with student performance in agricultural science: while the coefficient of frequency of drinking alcohol monthly (ALCOHOL_M) is negative and correlate with student performance in agricultural science. All stakeholders in the educational sector and parents/guardian should discourage illicit smoking and drinking alcoholic drinks among adolescence.

Keywords: *Adolescence, alcohol, cigarette, PPMC.*

I. Introduction

Agriculture has played a very significant role in man's civilization. Products such as foods, fibers, fuels, raw materials for drugs and many assortments of products came from agriculture. The economy of most developing countries depends on agriculture. For instance, Nigeria in the early 1960's before the 'oil boom' depended on agriculture for her economic sustenance. The importance of agriculture to the nation prompt our educationists and government to make provisions in the National Policy on Education for Practical Agriculture in the curriculum of the junior secondary school and Agricultural Science in the senior secondary school curriculum as core subjects (FGN, 1990). Despite efforts to promote agriculture in this wise, its impact is yet to be felt.

Nigeria's adolescents has been defined as the age group between the ages of 10 and 24 years: this spans from the inception of puberty and ends in adulthood (FMOH and WHO, 1999; National Population Commission, 2003; Weyman, Watson, and Wetzel, 2004; Tripovic, 2004). This stage in human development has been recognized as having a unique bio-psychosocial impact on the individual (Formans and Emans, 2000; FMOH and WHO, 1999; National Population Commission, 2003; Weynan *et al.*, 2004; Inem, Ayankogbe, Obazee, Ladipo, Udonwa and Odusote, 2004). The adolescent population is increasing worldwide and presently constitutes one-fifth (1.2 billion) of the world population (FMOH and WHO, 1999). In Nigeria, adolescents constitute about 30% of the total population, according to estimates made in 2006 (National Population Commission, 2006).

Tobacco and Alcohol. Tobacco is used almost universally by people throughout the world. Tobacco is rewarding for their manufacturing concerns and to the government because it brings in huge financial benefits. However, because of the danger associated with cigarette smoking, such as cancer of the lung, coronary heart diseases which leads to premature death, the Federal Government made it compulsory that every advertisement on any branch of cigarette must carry warning e.g. "cigarette is dangerous to health and smokers are liable to die young". Therefore general avoidance of cigarettes smoking would greatly reduce the number of premature death. Obot (1992) reported that the rates of smoking among the teenagers especially students are high and seem to be increasing. He further pointed out that cigarette smoking and alcohol are responsible for more death and sickness than illicit drug use. Alcohol is a substance that man has learned to ingest in order to get special bodily sensation many centuries ago and is deeply embedded in diverse cultures of the world. It is used in almost all parts of the world yet many people are not even aware that it is a drug. In Nigeria alcohol has contributed immensely to various road accidents, crimes and poor academic performance (Odejide, 1989). Obot (1992)

reported that many users of these substances are professionals in their 20's and 30's while others are nouveau riche businessmen or the adolescent.

The objectives of this study are to:

- (i) examine adolescence-sexual behaviour of the respondents in the study area
- (ii) describe academic performance in agricultural science and in other selected subject offered by the adolescence in the study area
- (iii) analyze the correlate between adolescence-drug abuse and their academic performance in agricultural science in the study area

Hypothesis of the Study:

H₀₁: Adolescence-drug abuse of the respondents, do not have any significant effect on their academic performance in agricultural science.

II. Methodology

The study was conducted in Ibadan North Local Government of Oyo State, Nigeria. It is one of the Local Government Areas (LGA) in the urban areas of Ibadan Metropolis. It was founded by the Federal Military Government of Nigeria on 27th September 1991. It lies within longitude 8°5' East of the Greenwich meridian and latitude 7°23' North of equators (Ibor, Anjorin, Ita, Out and Bassey, 2011). According to the National Population Census (2006); it has a proportion of 306,763. The male population is given as 153,039 and female population as 153,756. It is the largest local government in Ibadan with a land area of 145.58km² which is approximately 4.66% of the total land area of the city (Adenugha and Ijagbone, 2012). This area is a host to many educational centres in Nigeria. It has over 100 secondary school, more than 300 primary school, a polytechnic which is owned by Oyo State, and the University of Ibadan which is owned by Federal Government. This advantage puts Ibadan North Local Government Area ahead of other Local Government Areas in the aspect of educational facilities.

The data used were mainly primary: these were obtained through the use of a well-structured questionnaire and interview schedule. This was employed to make enquiries on socio-economic and adolescence sexual characteristics of the respondents. Multistage sampling procedure was employed for sampling of respondents for the study. The first stage involved the random sampling of three (3) secondary schools in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State. The second stage was the purposive sampling of Senior Secondary (SS) one and two classes. While, the third stage involved random sampling of students in these classes. Primary data were obtained from 150 respondents.

Descriptive statistics and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were employed. These were used as tools to analyze preferential characteristics and socioeconomic information of the individual and household selected for the survey. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC) computed the association between the independent variables [adolescence-drug abuse and socio-economic characteristics (X_n)] and dependent variable [student performance in agricultural science (Y)].

Where;

$Y = \text{Student performance in Agricultural Science}$

$X_n = \text{Explanatory variables; Adolescence and socio – economic characteristics}$

However,

For Drug Abuse;

$X_n = \text{age, gender, attendance of night parties, drinking alcohol, smoking cigarette}$

Table 1: DEFINITIONS OF ABBREVIATION USED IN THE ANALYSIS

Variables Abbreviations	Definitions
AGE	Age of respondents
GEND	Sex of respondents
NIGHT_PARTY	Status of attendance of party
ALCOHOL	Drunkards status
ALCOHOL_M	Frequency of drinking alcohol monthly
CIGA	Smokers status
CIGA_M	Frequency of smoking cigarette monthly

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

III. Results And Discussion

Table 2 revealed the personal characteristics of respondents.

Age: Sixty percent of the respondents were within the range of age 12 – 15 (years): while the minority were older and they accounted for 40% of the respondents. The mean age of respondents was 15 years. These confirms the fact that, adolescence were interviewed in the study. It also indicates that pupils starts school early.

Years Spent in School: Over 55% have 13 years schooling. This is an indication that over 55% of the respondents were still in SS (Senior Schools) 1.

Sex: Majority (56.7%) of the respondents were females: while the remaining 44.3% were males.

Religion: About 65% of the respondents were Christians: while the rest were Muslims.

Table 2: Personal Characteristics Of The Adolescence

Personal Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)		
<12	0	0.0
12 – 15	90	60
16 – 19	60	40
Mean = 15 years		
Number of Years Spent in School		
13	83	55.3
14	67	44.7
Sex		
Male	65	43.3
Female	85	56.7
Religion		
Christianity	97	64.7
Islamic	53	35.3

Source: Field survey, 2013.

Table 3 revealed the adolescence-drug abuse characteristics of respondents.

Smoking Status: About 16% of the respondents were smokers. The students smokes nicotine substances ranging from cigarette, Indian hemp, cocaine and so on. These substances are dangerous to the health of the student.

Frequency of Smoking (Monthly): Over 13% of the respondents smokes 1 to 2 times every month. These student may later increase the frequency of practicing this: the increase is hazardous to the social and healthy living of the student.

Alcoholic Status: Adolescence that were drunkards were about 41% of the respondents: while those that were non drunkards were 59.3% of the respondents. Hard drinks are dangerous to health could influence the students to join bad gangs like armed robbers.

Frequency of Alcoholic Drinking (Monthly): 12% of the respondents drinks alcohol between five (5) to eight (8) times every month. The few that imbibe in the illicit behaviour of taking hard drinks could influence others to join them.

Table 3: Adolescence-Drug Abuse Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Smoking Status		
Smokers	24	16
Non Smokers	126	84
Frequency of Smoking (Monthly)		
1 – 2	20	13.3
3 – 4	4	2.7
Non Smokers	126	84
Mean = 0.29, Maximum = 4		
Alcoholic Status		
Drunkards	61	40.7
Non Drunkards	89	59.3
Frequency of Alcoholic Drinking (Monthly)		
1 – 4	36	24
5 – 8	18	12
> 8	7	4.7
Non Drunkards	89	59.3
Mean = 2, Maximum = 10		

Source: Field survey, 2013.

Table 4 revealed the characteristics of student performance in agricultural science and other selected subjects.

Agricultural Science: The mean score of 58.61% indicate that majority of the respondents perform above average.

Biology: The mean score of 55.61% indicate that majority of the respondents perform above average.

Mathematics: The mean score of 54.61% indicate that majority of the respondents perform above average.

Table 4: Student Performance In Agricultural Science And Other Selected Subjects

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural Science (%)		
≤40	3	2
41 - 50	40	30.7
51 - 60	44	28
61 - 70	37	23.3
71 - 80	13	8
≥81	13	8
Mean = 58.61, Maximum = 95, Minimum = 40		
Biology (%)		
≤40	8	5.3
41 - 50	42	28
51 - 60	60	4
61 - 70	20	13.4
71 - 80	16	10.6
≥81	4	2.7
Mean = 55.52, Maximum = 87.5, Minimum = 28		
Mathematics (%)		
≤40	9	6
41 - 50	60	40
51 - 60	54	36
61 - 70	15	10
≥71	12	8
Mean = 54.61, Maximum = 87.5, Minimum = 35		

Source: Field survey, 2013.

Table 5 revealed the Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) between adolescence-drug abuse and student performance in agricultural science. The coefficient of drunkards status of the respondents (ALCOHOL) is positive and correlate with student performance in agricultural science: while the coefficient of frequency of drinking alcohol monthly (ALCOHOL_M) is negative and correlate with student performance in agricultural science. They were both significant at 1% level. Students performance in agricultural science increase as they drink few alcohol but as they increase the number of times of drinking alcohol, it results into poor performance of the adolescence in agricultural science.

Table 5: Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation between Adolescence-Drug Abuse Characteristics And Student Performance In Agricultural Science

Variables	Sum of Squares	r - value	p - value	Remarks
GEND	-303.473	-0.113	0.165	NS
AGE	-148.567	-0.158	0.034	NS
NIGHT_PARTY	101.547	0.112	0.172	NS
ALCOHOL	237.007	0.254**	0.002	S
ALCOHOL_M	-1259.473	-0.223**	0.006	S
CIGA	62.560	0.090	0.275	NS
CIGA_M	-126.573	-0.084	0.309	NS

** 1% level of significance, * 5% level of significance

Source: Field survey, 2013.

Table 5 revealed the Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) between adolescence-drug abuse and student performance in agricultural science. The coefficient of drunkards status of the respondents (ALCOHOL) is positive and correlate with student performance in agricultural science: while the coefficient of frequency of drinking alcohol monthly (ALCOHOL_M) is negative and correlate with student performance in agricultural science. They were both significant at 1% level. Therefore, the hypothesis that adolescence drug abuse do not significantly affect student performance in agricultural science is hereby rejected.

IV. Conclusions

The maximum parents income was ₦ 500,000 monthly: while the minimum was ₦ 25,000. This result revealed that, there was very large gap between the poor and the rich, in the study. The results of student performance revealed that, the mean scores were 58.61%, 55.52%, 54.61% for agricultural science, biology and

mathematics respectively. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) between adolescence-drug abuse and student performance in agricultural science. The coefficient of drunkards status of the respondents (ALCOHOL) is positive and correlate with student performance in agricultural science: while the coefficient of frequency of drinking alcohol monthly (ALCOHOL_M) is negative and correlate with student performance in agricultural science. They were both significant at 1% level. Students performance in agricultural science increase as they drink few alcohol but as they increase the number of times of drinking alcohol, it results into poor performance of the adolescence in agricultural science. The coefficient of drunkards status of the respondents (ALCOHOL) is positive and correlate with student performance in agricultural science: while the coefficient of frequency of drinking alcohol monthly (ALCOHOL_M) is negative and correlate with student performance in agricultural science. They were both significant at 1% level. Therefore, the null hypothesis that adolescence characteristics do not significantly affect student performance in agricultural science was thereby rejected. Policy makers should employ counselors in all public secondary schools and mandate private secondary schools to do likewise. The counselors will be able to guard the students to abstain from drug abuse. Government should increase tax on cigarette and alcoholic drinks: this will make it too expensive to be affordable by adolescent and all other folks. Moreover, all stakeholders in the educational sector and parents/guardian should discourage illicit smoking and drinking alcoholic drinks among adolescence.

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