



UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE IN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

Ngwu, Lilian Chidinma¹, Eze, Jennifer Chidera² & Okafor Ikechukwu Giveson³

^{1,2,3}Department of Social Science Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

*Corresponding Author email: okafornelson98@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated Undergraduate students' perception of the prevalence of drug abuse in University of Nigeria Nsukka, with respect to causes and consequences. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The sample comprised 320 respondents selected from undergraduate students of different faculties of the institution. The instrument for data collection was a structured Questionnaire vetted by experts and tested for reliability using trial testing method. The overall reliability coefficient index of 0.76 was obtained which showed that the instrument was reliable. Mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The findings among others showed prevalence of drug abuse among undergraduate students in the university of Nigeria Nsukka with common abused drugs such as alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, codeine and tramadol. The findings also showed that common causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students in the institution include unemployment anxiety, depression, peer pressure, lack of parental guidance, sleeping problems, family history of addictions, financial challenges, chronic pain and loss of loved ones. Based on the findings of the study, the consequences of the prevalence of drug abuse among undergraduate students in the institution, include declining grades in academic work, absenteeism from lectures, increased potentials for dropping out of school, reduction in brain activities, mental health problems, personality disorder and suicidal thoughts, etc. It was recommended among others that Universities should implement programs on drug education to enlighten students on the danger of drug abuse and related risks as well as offer support services for those struggling with challenges of substance abuse. Similarly, lecturers should emphasize substance abuse education in relevant subjects, through open discussions about drug abuse. This will create a safe environment for students to ask questions and share relevant experiences. on drugs and other substance abuses.

Keywords: Causes, Consequences, Drug, Abuse, Undergraduates

Introduction

The use of hard drugs by undergraduate students in Nigerian tertiary institutions has become a major concern to parents, school authorities, Government and the society at large. The constant abuse of drugs among university student constitute psycho-social problems for students who are seen as the future leaders of tomorrow in the society. The United Nation division of narcotic drugs reported that never before have there been so many young people, even children, involved in abuse of drugs and related hazards. (United Nations, 2016)

Historically, herbs, leaves and plants are forms of drugs that are used to heal and control diseases. Plants have been utilized as medicines since creation. The specific plants to be used and the methods of application for particular ailments were passed down through oral history from one generation to the other (Khalid, Zaidi & Ahmad, 2014). Marijuana was used as medicine in China then later in the 19th century, active substances used in production of drugs like cocaine and morphine were extracted and freely prescribed by physicians for various ailments and even sold over the counter (Magidson & Jessica, 2016).

Drug is referred to as a substance that could bring about a change in biological function through its chemical actions (Chebukaka, 2017). It is also considered as a substance that modifies perceptions, cognition, mood, behaviour and general body functions (Balogun, 2016). This could thus be considered as chemical modifiers of the living tissues that could bring about psychological and behavioural changes (Nnachi, 2017). The use of drugs on itself own does not constitute any

danger, because drugs correctly administered provide curative solutions to numerous medical situations. Unfortunately, in contemporary times certain drugs that initially produced effects such as ecstasy, sense of feeling good, serenity and power have grown into a problem of dependency and abuse (Ekpenyong, 2012). Drugs such as tobacco, cocaine, marijuana, alcohol among others tend to stimulate the nervous system of an individual to behave in abnormal and extra ordinary manner, leading such individual to lose his/her sense of being. This is referred to as drug abuse and it can cause serious irreversible damages to an individual's physical and psychological development. As Manbe (2018) pointed out, common incidents of social vices and crimes today such as rape, armed robbery, prostitution, etc can be attributed to drug abuse. This challenge if not properly confronted, could lead to psychological and other health problems among youths in the society. The drugs that are beneficial to humanity may also be the same drugs that are detrimental to mankind. It is of no argument that drugs are created to cure diseases and to alleviate deteriorating human health conditions. However, people may misuse over-the-counter drugs and this is called drug abuse. It has become a social problem because it has afflicted the family, the economy and the community. Thus, drugs and substance abuse by teenagers or the youthful population has become a major public health issue in Nigeria today (Balogun, 2016).

The World Health Organization defined drug abuse as a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to the society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic) (WHO, 2016). Although drug abuse affects the general population, the youths are much more vulnerable than other age groups (Njeru & Ngesu, 2014). Undergraduate students also fall in this category. Undergraduate students are referred to as current students of higher institution of learning. Patterns of drug abuse among undergraduate students include the kind of drug being used, where it is used, who is misusing it and the circumstances leading to its misuse. Drugs enter into the body through different ways such as by chewing, inhaling, smoking, drinking, application and injection (Tuwei, 2014). According to World Health Organization the drugs commonly abused include cannabis sativa, (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine, heroin, alcohol, among others. The sale and consumption of these drugs have caused a lot of problems in the Nigerian society and in the international community. Alcohol belongs to the category of psychoactive drugs that depress and at the same time stimulate the functions of the central nervous system. Indeed, the issue of alcohol use and abuse among undergraduates in Nigeria Universities and institutions of higher learning has been a great concern to all and sundry. It involves drinking to an extent which exceeds the norms of the society and which adversely affects the drinkers' health, relationship with others and economic functioning. In other words, the victim finds himself/herself drinking when he/she intends not to drink or drinking more than planned. It is the position of WHO that alcohol though legal in many countries can even constitute bigger threat to life and well-being of individuals just like cannabis, cocaine and heroin. (WHO, 2016)

The major causes of drug abuse among undergraduates as opined by Okafor (2020) include the need to cope with academic challenges, ignorance about dangers inherent in drug abuse, societal acceptance of some drugs such as alcohol, experience of parents' drug use and abuse, as well as peer group influence. The causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students may also be sociological, psychological, out of inquisitiveness, boredom, to ease fear, develop sexual and physical pleasures, or as a result of family background among other things (Ngesu, 2018) There are also consequences of drug abuse among youths which includes the Undergraduates. These according to Okafor (2020) include low self-esteem, destabilized future ambition, social isolation, poor relationship with others, vulnerability to crimes, poor health (depression and psychological disorder) violence, disruption of academic or school work and unstable mindsets.

Drug abuse could cause some areas of the brain not to develop properly leading to learning disabilities. Persistent abuse of drugs could further lead to loss of memory and judgment. Many



undergraduate students who engage in drug abuse may tend to be forgetful and can hardly focus particularly in their studies. (Balogun, 2016). Drug abuse may weaken memory by slowing down the co-ordination materials and may decrease student's ability to remember such materials that were learned prior to using the drugs (Magidson & Jessica, 2016). In a similar vein, undergraduate students who are involved with drug abuse are often times academically and socially less developed as they are not respected and recognized to make reasonable contributions (Okafor, 2020). This is because drug abuse does not only adversely affect the academic performance of students, but also impedes the moral, physical and general build-up of students (Dankano & Garba, 2020). Thus, undergraduate students who are perceived as the leaders of tomorrow and are being trained in various tertiary institutions in diverse fields of study need to avoid the act of abusing drugs, (Staff, 2012).

In Nigeria, several studies have reported drug and substance abuses among different populations within the country (Adeyemo, Ohaeri, Pat & Ogodo, 2016). There are evidences to show that youths in Nigerian tertiary institutions and secondary schools also abuse various kinds of drugs and substances (Adeyemo et al., 2016). Abuse of drugs by students has been shown to affect academic performance. In addition to this, drug abuse affects the behaviour of students negatively and destroys their physical, social and psychological stability (Okafor, 2020). Some studies have shown that thuggery, stealing/armed robbery, rape and other social vices seem to be very predominant among drug users (Njeru & Ngesu, 2014). Students involved in abuse of drugs and substances also tend to experience financial difficulties as the little money that could be used for other important things are channeled towards purchase of more and more drugs (Tulu & Keski, 2015). Drug use also exposes the user to the risk of indiscriminate and illicit sexual relationship leading to high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Against the above background, this study investigated the prevalence of drug abuse among undergraduate students of University of Nigeria Nsukka by identifying the:

1. common drugs that undergraduate students abuse in the University.
2. causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students.
3. consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students. .

Methodology

This study adopted descriptive survey research design. Descriptive survey design aims at explaining the characteristics of a given population. According to Nworgu (2015), descriptive survey research design is a purposed-based category of survey research that aims at collecting data and describing in a sequential and systematic manner, the attributes of a specific population. This design is appropriate because it could be useful in describing undergraduate students' perception of the prevalence of drug abuse with respect to commonly abused drugs, causes and consequences of drug abuse in the area of Study. The population of the study comprised 15,698 undergraduate students from University of Nigeria Nsukka. The sample size was 320 students drawn from faculties of Education, Agriculture, Biological Sciences and the Social Sciences. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 80 undergraduate students from each faculty to make up a total of 320 respondents.

The instrument for data collection was a structured Questionnaire titled "Questionnaire on Undergraduate Students' Perception of the prevalence of drug abuse in the university of Nigeria Nsukka: Causes and Consequences" The instrument consists of three clusters namely A, B, C respectively. Cluster A elicited information on the common drugs that undergraduate students abuse while Cluster B and C addressed the common causes of drug abuse as well as the consequences among undergraduate students.

All clusters had a 4-point likert scale type of strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD). To make sure that the items of the instrument were valid, it was subjected to face validation by three experts from Departments of Social Science Education and, Science Education (Measurement and Evaluation Unit). The validation was done based on clarity, word simplicity and relevance of the items to the general purpose of the study. The suggestions of the validators were appropriately effected and articulated in the final version of the instrument used for data collection. The reliability of the instrument was ascertained through trial-testing to determine the internal consistency of the items. The reliability analysis was done using Cronbach Alpha and the coefficients obtained for clusters A, B and C were 0.71, 0.82 and 0.84 respectively. The overall coefficient of 0.76 was obtained and this was considered reliable for the purpose of this study. Data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using mean and standard deviation. Mean of 2.50 was used as the criterion level or benchmark for accepting or rejecting the mean responses Thus, mean responses of 2.50 and above were accepted while 2.49 and below were rejected.

Results

Research Question 1: What are the common drugs that undergraduate students abuse in University of Nigeria, Nsukka?

Table 1: Mean ratings and standard deviation on the common drugs that undergraduate students' abuse in university of Nigeria, Nsukka

S/N	Item Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
1	Alcohol	2.98	0.73	Agree
2	Tobacco	1.95	0.56	Disagree
3	Cannabis/marijuana	2.86	0.62	Agree
4.	Cocaine	2.92	0.98	Agree
5	Codeine	3.46	0.58	Agree
6.	Sleep Medicines	2.09	0.61	Disagree
7.	Amphetamines	2.05	0.80	Disagree
8.	Heroin	2.39	0.75	Disagree
9.	Tramadol	2.97	0.87	Agree
	Cluster Mean	2.63	0.72	Agree

Source: Field Survey (2023)

Table 1 shows the responses of respondents on the common drugs that undergraduate students' abuse in university of Nigeria, Nsukka. The common drugs include alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, codeine and tramadol, etc.

Research Question 2: What are the perception of students on the common causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students in university of Nigeria, Nsukka?

Table 2: Mean rating and standard deviation on the perception of students on the common causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students in university of Nigeria, Nsukka

S/N	Item Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
10	Unemployment	2.95	0.56	Agree
11.	Depression	2.86	0.62	Agree
12.	Peer Pressure	2.92	0.98	Agree
13.	Lack of parental guidance	3.46	0.58	Agree
14.	Sleeping problems	2.55	0.80	Agree
15.	Family history of addiction	2.89	0.75	Agree
16.	Financial difficulties	2.57	0.86	Agree
17.	Chronic pain	2.99	0.87	Agree
18.	Loss of loved ones	2.67	0.62	Agree
	Cluster Mean	2.87	0.73	Agree

Source: Field Survey (2023)



Table 2 shows the perceived common causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students in university of Nigeria, Nsukka. These are unemployment anxiety, depression, peer pressure, lack of parental guidance, sleeping problems, family history of addictions, financial difficulties, chronic pain and loss of loved ones.

Research Question 3: What are the perception of students on the consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students in university of Nigeria, Nsukka?

Table 3: Mean rating and standard deviation on the perception of students on the consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students in university of Nigeria, Nsukka

S/N	Item Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
19	Declining grades	3.11	0.62	Agree
20	Absenteeism from school/college	2.57	0.86	Agree
21.	Increased potential for dropping out of school/college	3.44	1.03	Agree
22.	Complication in central nervous system	3.17	0.79	Agree
23.	Reduction in brain activities	2.80	0.68	Agree
24.	Mental health problems	2.71	0.56	Agree
25.	Personality disorders	3.14	0.72	Agree
26.	Suicidal thoughts	2.57	0.66	Agree
27.	Stigmatization by peers	2.94	0.83	Agree
28.	Depriving peers of positive contributions	2.77	0.79	Agree
29.	Drain of family's financial and emotional resources	2.78	0.65	Agree
30.	Delinquent behavior	2.61	0.59	Agree
31	Loss of jobs	3.04	0.71	Agree
Cluster Mean		2.94	0.75	Agree

Source: Field Survey (2023)

Table 3 shows the perceived consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students of University of Nigeria, Nsukka. These include declining academic grades, absenteeism from school/college, increased potentials for dropping out of school, complication in central nervous system, reduction in brain activities, mental health problems, personality disorders, suicidal thoughts, stigmatization by peers, depriving peers and communities of positive contributions, drain of family financial and emotional resources, delinquent behavior and loss of jobs.

Discussion of the findings

The findings of the study with respect to research question 1 showed that the common drugs that undergraduate students abuse in University of Nigeria, Nsukka include alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, codeine and tramadol. These substances are often readily available and accessible, with alcohol being a socially accepted substance in many academic settings. Marijuana and codeine are also widely used and abused in Nigeria, with codeine-based cough syrups being particularly popular. The abuse of tramadol, a prescription opioid, may be linked to its availability and perceived medicinal value, as well as its potentials for recreational use. Cocaine, being a powerful stimulant, may be abused by students seeking to enhance their academic performance or stay awake for extended periods. Additionally, the university setting and students' lifestyle may contribute to substance abuse, with factors like academic pressure, peer influence, and stress potentially driving students to seek coping mechanisms in substance use. The findings highlight the need for targeted interventions and awareness programs to address substance abuse among undergraduate students. This finding is in line with that of Ejodamen and Ogini (2021) which found that the most abused drugs by the students surveyed are Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana

(Indian hemp). The findings of Ogoloma (2022) also established that Tramadol is the most prevalent hard drug abused by consumers especially the youths. Olanrewaju et al (2022) also found that codeine containing syrup and tramadol topped the list of drugs, ranking higher than cannabis. In contrast, Jatau et al. (2021) found that marijuana was among the least drugs abused by students.

Results of the study with respect to research question 2 revealed that the common causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students in University of Nigeria, Nsukka include unemployment, anxiety, depression, peer pressure, lack of parental guidance, sleeping problems, family history of addictions, financial difficulties, chronic pain and loss of loved ones. Unemployment and financial difficulties may lead to stress, anxiety, and feelings of hopelessness, prompting students to seek escape or coping mechanisms through substance use. Depression, sleeping problems, chronic pain, and loss of loved ones can also contribute to emotional vulnerability, making students more susceptible to substance abuse as a way to self-medicate or “numb” their emotions. Peer pressure is a significant factor, as students may feel compelled to fit into desired social circle by experimenting with substances or drugs to enhance their social experience. Lack of parental guidance and family history of addictions can also increase the risk of substance abuse, as students may not have adequate support systems or role models to discourage such behavior. In line with this findings, Abikwi and Okafor (2022) established that causes of drug abuse among undergraduate students are psychological, social and biological in nature. These have effects on students’ academic performance. Similarly, Aryal (2021) found that the major causes of drug abuse have been identified as parental conflict, peer influence and convenient access to drugs in communities. In support, Okafor (2020) found that the major cause of drug abuse among undergraduates at the University of Ilorin was the need to cope with academic challenges

Results of the study with respect to research question 3 revealed that the consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students in University of Nigeria, Nsukka are declining academic grades, absenteeism from lectures, increased potentials for dropping out of the university, complication in central nervous system, reduction in brain activities, mental health problems, personality disorders, suicidal thoughts, stigmatization by peers, depriving peers and communities of positive contributions, drain of family's financial and emotional resources, delinquent behavior and loss of jobs. The decline in academic performance, absenteeism, and increased potential for dropping out of school are likely consequences of the cognitive impairment and lack of motivation associated with drug abuse. The complications in the central nervous system, reduction in brain activities, and mental health problems can be attributed to the toxic effects of substances on the brain and nervous system. Personality disorders, suicidal thoughts, and delinquent behavior may also arise from the complex interplay between substance abuse, mental health, and environmental factors. The social consequences of drug abuse, including stigmatization by peers and loss of positive contributions to the community, can further exacerbate the problem. The drain on family's financial and emotional resources can also have some ripple effects, impacting not only the individual but also their loved ones. In line with this finding, Aryal (2021) found that the consequences of drug abuse include physiological, psychological and social consequences. In line with this finding, Akanbi et al. (2015) found significant differences between the academic performance of students who abuse drugs and those who do not in favor of those who rarely abused.

Conclusion

The study investigated students’ perception of the prevalence of drug abuse among undergraduate students of University of Nigeria Nsukka with respect to commonly abused drugs and causes as well as consequences of drug abuse in the institution. Based on the findings, the study concluded that there is the prevalence of substance abuse among students, with common



drugs such as alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, codeine, and tramadol. The study also identified a range of causes of drug abuse such as unemployment, depression, peer pressure, and family history of addictions. The consequences of drug abuse among undergraduate students include far-reaching social, economic and health devastations affecting not only academic performance but also physical and mental well-being of the individuals.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and discussions, the following recommendations were made:

1. Universities should implement drug abuse prevention education programs that can enlighten students about drugs and the associated risks as well as offer support services to students struggling with substance abuse.
2. Lecturers should emphasize substance abuse education in relevant subjects, through open discussions about drugs in order to create safe environment for students to ask questions and share experiences.
3. Universities should provide easy access to counseling services, support groups, and helplines, which can assist students struggling with substance abuse and help prevent possible escalation.
4. University should conduct workshops or seminars dedicated to educating parents on the specific substances that youths are usually very vulnerable and how to address drug-related issues appropriately at home.

References

- Abikwi M. & Okafor, C. (2022). Effect of drug abuse on the academic performance of undergraduate students in Edo State. *International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research* 13(04):660-674 DOI: 10.14299/ijser.2022.04.02
- Adeyemo, F. O., Ohaeri, B., Pat U. O. & Ogodo, O. (2016). Prevalence of Drug abuse amongst University students in Benin City, Nigeria. *Public Health Research*, 6(2): 31-37.
- Akanbi, M. I., Augustina, G., Theophilus, A. B., Muritala, M. & Ajiboye, A. S. (2015). Impact of Substance Abuse on Academic Performance among Adolescent Students of Colleges of Education in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice* www.iiste.org ISSN 2222-1735 (Paper) ISSN 2222-288X (Online) Vol.6, No.28,
- Aryal, S. (2021). Causes and consequences of drug abuse. A published Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Sociology and Rural Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology
- Balogun, S. K. (2016). Chronic intake of separate and combined alcohol and nicotine on body maintenance among albinorats. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 19(1), 21-24.
- Chebukaka, R. N. (2017). Drug Abuse among Students in Public Secondary Schools in Kenya, The Case of Vihiga County. *International Journal of Social Science & Education*. 2(3), 45-61.
- Dankano, E., & Garba, M.J. (2020). Drug Abuse and its Effects on Academic Performance of Secondary School Student in Bali Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. *Taraba State University Journal of Sociology*, 2(2), 117-126.
- Ejodamen, P. U. & Ogini, N. O. (2021). Students' perceptions on drug abuse and academic performance in computer science and allied subjects. *Nigerian Journal of Technology* Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 63–69.

- Ekpenyong, S. N. (2012). Drug Abuse in Nigerian Schools: A Study of Selected Secondary Institutions in Bayelsa State, South-South, Nigeria. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Education*, 5(3), 260– 268,
- Jatau, A. I., Sha'aban, A., Gulma, K. A., Shitu, Z., Khalid, G. M., Isa, A., Wada, A. S., & Mustapha, M. (2021). The Burden of Drug Abuse in Nigeria: A Scoping Review of Epidemiological Studies and Drug Laws. *Public health reviews*, 42, 1603960. <https://doi.org/10.3389/phrs.2021.1603960>
- Khalid, S., Zaidi, W. & Ahmad, F. (2014). Evaluation of the awareness and perception of professional students in medicine, business and law schools of Karachi, regarding the use of (recreational) cannabis. Evaluation.
- Magidson, G. H., & Jessica, J. L. (2016). Psychosocial correlates of alcohol and other substance use among low-income adolescents in peri-urban Johannesburg, South Africa: A focus on gender differences. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 3(2), 34-56.
- Manbe, D. A. (2018). Crime and Drug Abuse among Nigerian Youths: A Critical Examination in World Health Organization (WHO). Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, 28th Report.
- Ngesu, L.M. (2018). Drug dependence and abuse in Kenyan secondary schools: strategies for intervention. *Educational and Review*, 3(10), 304- 308.
- Njeru, A. N. & Lewis, N. (2014). Causes and effects of drug and substance abuse among secondary school students in Dagoretti Division, Nairobi West District-Kenya. *Global Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*, 3(3), 1 –4.
- Nnachi, R. O. (2017). *Advanced Psychology of Learning and Scientific Enquiries*, Enugu: J. J. Classic Publishers Ltd.
- Nworgu, B. G. (2015). *Educational Research; Basic issues and methodology*, University trust publishers, Nsukka, Enugu.
- Odinka, J. I., Urama, S. I., Nduanya, U. C., Muomah, R. C., Amadi, K. U., Ndukuba, A. C., Osika, M. U. & Odinka, P. C. (2019). Knowledge, Attitude, Perception, and Practice of Drug Abuse Among Undergraduate University Students in Enugu, Southeast Nigeria. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)* e-ISSN :2378-703X Volume-03, Issue-12, pp-60-69
- Ogoloma, S. (2022). Urban youths and drug consumption in Rivers State, Nigeria: a diametrical relationship. *International Journal of Advanced Academic Research*, 8(5), 90-106
- Okafor, I. P. (2020). Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Youth in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Canadian Journal of Family and Youth*, 12(1), 2020, pp. 147-162 ISSN 1718-9748© University of Alberta <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index/php/cjfy>
- Olanrewaju, J. A., Hamzat, E. O., Enya, J. I., Udekwu, M. O., Osuoya, Q., Bamidele, R., Feyisike Johnson, O., Johnson, B. S., Olanrewaju, I., & Owolabi, J. O. (2022). An assessment of drug and substance abuse prevalence: a cross-sectional study among undergraduates in selected southwestern universities in Nigeria. *The Journal of international medical research*, 50(10), 3000605221130039. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03000605221130039>
- Tulu, S. K. & Keskis, W. (2015). Assessment of Causes, Prevalence and Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Abuse among Mekelle University, CSSL 2nd Year Students. *American Journal of Applied Psychology*, 3(3): 47-56.
- Tuwei, P. C. (2014). Influence of drug abuse on students' academic performance in public universities. A case of Uasin Gishu County in Kenya. A Master of Arts Research Project, The University Of Nairobi. Available at 16 http://docplayer.net/storage/24/3137669/1481522155/gol3Z_LjlIS6ANkZq1p7nw/3137669.pdf.
- World Health Organization (WHO) Report (2016). Management of Substance Abuse: Alcohol. Geneva: <http://www.who.org>. Accessed March 31 2022