



Drug Abuse Peer Group Pressure and Deviant Behaviour of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This research investigated drug abuse, peer group pressure and deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Nigeria using Akwa Ibom State as a case study. Survey method were used to collect data from the population of ten government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State which was estimated as 194,071 by NUC and NBTE as of 2018 and 2023 respectively. With a mean criterion of 3.0, the statistical tools of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) were used to analyse the study. Reviewing how drug abuse, peer group pressure, home and society base factors contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions are: truancy, armed robbery, criminality, gangsterism, violet secret cult, divorce, parental arrogant, marital conflict and poor parent-child relationship. The study also shows that bad company of friends, wrong advice from friends and quest to belong to a particular class etc. are the extent to which peer group pressure contribute to drug abuse. The study concluded that students are the product of the home and society, the home family and society need to put in more effort in order to imbibe the right values and attitude to their child wards by been a good role model to them for the good of the home family and society as a whole. The study gave some relevant recommendations to parents, institutions, government and the entire society of Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

Education is also one of the tools for the transformation of individuals and the society as a whole. It is one of the most powerful tools of social change and plays an important role in nation building. Idowu and Esere (2007) argue that education helps people develop their skills and abilities. School is a place where students acquire the skills needed for many jobs. According to Freeman et al. (2017), more than 1.53 million inmates are incarcerated in U.S. prisons for drug offences; the majority of these are male, and about half of those convicted under drug laws are for crimes. Most inmates may have "poor physical and mental health needs, unstable or unstable relationships, and substance abuse problems." Some existing health problems are urgent; "some occur after continued use, some after taking too much." Lung disease, cancer, HIV/AIDS, and liver disease. Illicit drug use also exposes users to psychological problems such as neurosis and psychosis. The report also found that 625 of the 1,977 inmates interviewed were predominantly marijuana smokers (equal to 31.6%), 387 were alcohol users (equal to 19.6%), and 373 were other drug users (equal to 18.9%), 29. Thus, the prevalence of drug addiction among these inmates showed that 74% had psychological problems and this was due to drug abusers, while 56% used drugs but did not have any mental illness. Section (2014) which recognized that drug addiction is a chronic problem that poses a threat to the health, economy and well-being of individuals, families, nations and the entire world. The authors said that drug abuse continues to lead to illegal and unlawful activities, riots and violence, the spread of deadly diseases and illnesses such as hepatitis B and hepatitis C and the spread of HIV/AIDS. It also emphasizes the premature use of cigarettes and tobacco among the youth and adolescents in schools and the general public in Nigeria. These drug habits make students and youth vulnerable to diseases that can lead to premature death such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD), lung cancer, tuberculosis and psychosomatic diseases. He accused the Nigerian government of allowing tobacco companies to influence Nigerian youth through advertising and promotions. Many studies have shown that the influence of peer groups has caused many students and youth to engage in behaviours such as drug use. The interactions of adolescents have a greater impact on their behaviour because time is spent interacting with bad friends who use drugs to earn a living for them or others, whether at home, at school, in parks, etc., especially when parents fail to fulfil their traditional obligations towards their children (Udama, 2013). Dankani (2012) found that more than half (57%) of the respondents in the north-western part of Nigeria learned about the use of illicit drugs through peer interactions. Studies show that codeine-based expectorants are common in Jigawa State. Simons-Morton and Tilda conducted a study in 2010 that examined the effects of other drug use on friends and smoking. This finding reveals many similarities in the prevalence of smoking and drug use among young people. In short, young people with friends who smoke will develop smoking habits later in life, while young people with friends who do not smoke will develop smoking habits. The vice president at the time, Vasa. Close friends appear to influence each other's use of tobacco and other substances. Al-Haqwi

(2010) reported that a significant number of participants (62%) used drugs due to the influence of their friends. Another study conducted in the United States showed that popular students were more likely to smoke than their less popular peers (Alexander 2016). Additionally, students in their final year of high school and college often drink to expand their friend lists and show their maturity. Young people are disconnected from their families and try out different roles and situations to learn who they are and how to fit into society. They spend more time with their friends and less time with their families. This is a normal, healthy developmental stage, but the distance between parents, children, and significant others can become discordant and frustrating within the family. The desire to be accepted and included is one of the most powerful forces in youth. This will cause them to do things they know are wrong, dangerous, or risky. On the other hand, the pressure to be with friends can motivate them to achieve goals they would not be able to achieve on their own. In other words, young people prefer to be with other young people who support each other rather than with their parents, whom they perceive as responsible. Perhaps this is why the topic of peer pressure has attracted the attention of psychological and cultural research. Sociological theory explains that peer group influence, lack of parental care, and support for consumer needs are associated with delinquency in any race.

According to Light and Keller (1979), deviant behaviour is defined as any behaviour that violates social norms and social or organizational expectations (Light and Keller, 1979). Every social organization has a culture or a system of traditions that governs the behaviour of its inhabitants. Certain types of behaviour must conform or comply with the requirements of the rules, which are usually rules. Wright and Keller also stated that a person's failure to meet the requirements of the standard is called deviant behaviour. Asuka (2001) adds that for any person in society to be considered deviant, his behaviour must be evaluated according to the rules and regulations, also called culture. Therefore, Okujagu (1993) observed that we live and witness a world of rapid development and change. In the past decade, there have been changes in science, technology, society, politics and business. The effect of wrong use of drug among teens and youths in Nigerian is currently a serious or damaging moral problem. The rate of involvement of in-school students in drug abuse and deviant behaviour is of great concern to stakeholders. Dunapo (2002) stated that at these period adolescent children go through a lot of challenges as they engage in behavioural experimentation and deviant behaviours. Students' unruly behaviour has continued to disrupt school academic programmes to the extent that teachers are unable to cover the contents of the school curriculum. This has often resulted into turning out half-baked graduates (Jimoh, 1990). Omotosho (2009) notes that indiscipline in schools has reached an alarming rate; this could be traced to the home, society and the attitude of students towards schooling. These in turn have contributed to poor academic performance of many in-school adolescents. In order for these students to perform well in external examinations, they resort to examination malpractices which most of their parents are the ones financing it in the name of

“examination signing fee/money”. As the number of admitted students in federal and state higher institutions in Akwa Ibom State keep increasing on a yearly basis, various kinds of people with different types of behaviour, culture and believe system are admitted into the various state and federal institutions of the state in pursuit of their career, on their dealing with other students of the state, they either influence them in negative or positive way thereby promoting or destroying the morals and standards of the various communities, clan, local government areas they reside in the state as this serve as one of the causes of deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Uzoeshi and Wali (2005) identified three categories of factors responsible for delinquent behaviours among secondary school students are; home base, school base, and society base factors. Home base factors include divorce, polygamy and poor parental care; the school base factors include administrative incompetence and company of bad friends or peers and lack of commitment on the part of teachers; society base factors include drug abuse, corruption, political indiscipline and moral decadence. Gbadamosi (2003) states that the high incidence of deviant behaviour among secondary school students in Kwara State and Nigeria as a whole have become public concern and despite government intervention, they are yet to resolve the problem. Base on this premise, this study shall investigate drug abuse, peer group pressure and deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Nigeria a case study of Akwa Ibom State.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Social Control Theory

According to the social control theory, what causes drug use, like most or all deviant behaviour, is the absence of social controls that encourage conformity to social norms. The theory posits that most people do not engage in deviant or criminal acts because they have strong bonds with or ties to conventional, mainstream persons, beliefs, activities, and social institutions. Deviation from normal, accepted behaviours surfaces when these bonds are weak or broken. According to this theory, drug users are attracted to drugs because of the absence of ties to the conforming, mainstream sectors of society. It is the absence of these bonds that explains illicit, recreational drug use. The theory further expresses that the more stakes or investment someone holds in the society with respect to time, emotion, energy, and money, the more conventional such a person’s behaviour is likely to be. A “stake” could be anything of value, such as a loving relationship, good relations with parents, a family, children, an education, a satisfying job, and/or a career. Someone who has “invested” in these positively valued, reward-laden enterprises are less likely to engage in behaviour such as drug abuse that threatens or undermines them than is someone who has no such investments. The theory also holds that the more attachment, commitment, involvement or belief people have in the norms of conventional institutions such as family, school, religion and occupation, the less likely they are to break society’s rules and use drugs. Drug

use is “contained” by bonds with or adherence to conventional people, institutions, activities, and beliefs. If they are strong, recreational drug use is unlikely. Most students of tertiary institutions who use drugs have links to either peer pressure influence, ailing family relationships or dwindling academic fortunes. Their involvement in drug use can thus be explained in the light of this theory; as arising from the absence of societal ties or stakes can restrain them from deviant behaviour such as the use of drugs.

Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977)

Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977) is being tested in the real world in 1961 and 1963, Albert Bandura conducted several experiments to determine whether social behaviour (violence) could be accepted through counselling and practice. The educational process of having children watch inflatable dolls aims to help children practice their behaviour by observing others. These experiments were called Bobo Doll Experiments. Inspired by the findings of the Bobo doll experiment, Bandura proposed the principles of education in 1977. This principle was later developed in 1986 into the Social Cognition Principle, which recognizes that learning is social, a constant exchange and interaction between people, the environment, and behaviour. As Bandura and Walters noted in 1963, the principle evolved into praxeology in nature; however, over the years Bandura took a broader perspective and made a major revision to the law in 1977. Instead, it is a way of experiencing closeness in a relationship. Learning can occur by observing behaviour and by observing the consequences of behaviour (vicarious reinforcement). Learning feedback requires inferring facts from observations and making choices about the quality of behaviour (learning observation or modelling). Thus, learning can occur without any change in behaviour. Motivation plays a role in learning but is not responsible for learning. Students are not recipients of facts. Information, environment, and behaviour interact (parallel decision making). The theory believes that people learn through observation and direct experience with their environment.

Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory of Cognitive Development

Lev Vygotsky (1896-1934) was a Russian therapist and teacher who developed concepts about how social interactions influence our cognitive development. This is Lev Vygotsky's culture theory of cognitive development. Vygotsky developed his theory as Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget's theories of cognitive development developed, but they changed at almost every point. Some of Vygotsky's paintings are still translated from Russian. This concept recognizes that infants' cognitive development and ability to acquire knowledge can be guided and modified through social interaction. His idea (also known as Vygotsky's sociocultural concept) is that acquiring knowledge is an important part of social life rather than an adventure of discovery. He expanded on this by saying that infants' knowledge is greatly benefited by the guidance of more experienced members, including figures or teachers. This concept also suggests that children interact with and analyse the ideas and behaviours they see in their environment. It is suggested that subcultures play

an important role in the development of skills for success to occur across cultures. Vygotsky also emphasizes the importance of language as the foundation of all learning.

Empirical Literature Review

Amuda Kannike M. Omotayo and Chibuzor Chika (2023) examined the impact of drug addiction on the education of secondary school students in Obio-Akpor LGA, Rivers State. This study investigated the impact of drug addiction on the education of secondary school students in Obio-Akpor LGA, Rivers State. This study adopted social science. Our research questions and hypotheses guided this study. The population included (16500) high school students from 10 public colleges in Obio-Akpor LGA. Stratified sampling method was used to select (391) participants and the sample size was determined by Yamane Taro method. A self-administered instrument named "Impact of Drug Abuse (IDA) and Education of Business Students (APSE)" was used to collect data. The instrument was validated by two guidance and counselling experts and one measurement and evaluation expert from the Department of Educational and Instructional Psychology, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education. The reliability of the scale was determined using Cronbach's Alpha and the reliability for (APSE) and (IDA) was found to be 0.79 and 0.83 respectively. Regression analysis was used to answer the research questions and test the null hypothesis (significance level of 0.05). The research results show that alcohol, marijuana, and illegal drugs have a significant effect on the academic performance of high school students. Based on these findings, the following recommendations were made: An awareness program should be developed on the dangers and consequences of drug abuse on students' health and studies. Parents and guardians should do everything to protect their children and the church should do everything to prevent them from using drugs. The government should prevent the cultivation/sale of illegal drugs, marijuana, and other drugs that promote drug use among students.

Nabofa O.E. This study aims to uncover the type of drug abuse among students in the country between 2010 and 2020. 17 research articles were identified that contained information on the type of addictive drug use among Nigerian secondary school students. It was empirically established that 18 different drugs were abused by secondary school students in nine different states in Nigeria. The sample shows that alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes and tobacco are the most abused drugs while the least abused drugs are cocaine, caffeine, glue, heroin, alcohol, miraa, rohypnol and tramadol. It was concluded that studies on drug use among secondary school students in Nigeria are not sufficient to detect drugs currently being abused.

Gbenemene kpae and Tokunegiye R. Adokiye (2019) Study on peer group influence and criminal behaviour in Rivers State. This study examined the social impact of juvenile delinquency in Rivers State. The study surveyed 1,268 employed, unemployed and students (school and university) youth. These youths were also selected by random sampling method, gender, male and female. The selected sample was analysed using descriptive and inferential

statistical methods. Five-point Likert scale was used as rating scale and chi-square statistic was used for statistical analysis. The analysis results show that there is a strong relationship between friends and various social crimes in River State and that peer groups have an impact on crime in River State. In addition, it was also revealed that most of the respondents believe that peer groups have an impact on the behaviour of youths in Rivers State because the mean score as the mean model is higher and finally the study shows that peer group pressure is the reason why youth commit crimes. in Rivers State. Based on the findings, the study suggests that the management of youth (secondary school students) requires the collaboration of parents, teachers, administrators in schools and communities at large.

Esiri (2016) investigated the effects of peer pressure on negative behaviours of youth in Nigeria. Specific research examines the relationship between youth and how it affects or creates power for non-compliance with rules and regulations. Using the foundations of social studies and social management, the study found that the basic characteristics of the social system are strong groups, negativity of peer subcultures, recognition of bad behaviour and punishment of bad behaviour including mocking, ridiculing and teasing. In some cases, it can even cause harm or assault. Furthermore, research shows that acceptance and rejection are important factors that determine whether youth are negatively affected by different behaviours and actions. Finally, he concluded that peer pressure exists in toxic subcultures.

Uzoeshi K. C and Kingdom U. Goodluck (2008) A study on factors influencing the behaviour of youths in Rivers State: Implications for counselling. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of misconduct among students in Ahoda West Local Government Area of Rivers State. It covers the influence of class (form), gender, age, health, family size and other factors on the different behaviours of secondary school students. Five hypotheses were put forward to guide this study. A total of 300 students from a student population of approximately 15,000 attend five of the 10 secondary schools. The design of the study is observational and random sampling technique is used to select the students. A survey instrument called "Deviant Behaviour Scale" (DBS) was developed using Likert scale and used to obtain responses from the participants. It is verified by testing and evaluation by experts. The reliability coefficient value obtained from the test-retest method is 0.78. The collected data were analysed using independent t-test statistics for five negative hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance. The results show that hypotheses one, two and three are significant at the 0.05 level of significance and therefore rejected. The fourth and fifth hypotheses are not significant at the 0.05 level and therefore rejected. Therefore, the implications of the findings and recommendations are also discussed.

Uzoeshi K. C and Wali (2005) An investigation into factors influencing delinquency among secondary school students in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria: Implications for conversation. This study examines the factors leading to illegal students in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. The study selected 120 teachers and 120 students

from six secondary schools in the area through stratified random sampling. The sample strata were urban, semi-urban and rural. The population included all teachers and high school students in the local government. In order to provide a solution to this study, three research questions were formulated and questions were developed for middle school teachers and high school students. Data were analysed using percentages, medians and standard deviations. Based on data analysis, the research identified three groups of factors that lead to illegal behaviour among middle school students. These are; family foundation, school foundation and social foundation. Family factors include divorce and poor parental care, school factors include poor management and peer or peer relationships, and social problems including corruption and other corrupt practices. Based on these findings, appropriate recommendations were made to reduce crime among secondary school students in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. The recommendations include better supervision of children by parents, maintenance of school discipline and sending counsellors to all secondary schools. Given the above evidence, many researchers have focused on the impact of drug abuse on secondary school students, the impact of peer groups on student learning or differences in behaviour among secondary school students. None of the students studied in any university in Akwa Ibom State and there is no study that has examined drug abuse, peer group and behavioural differences among students in the state in a single subject. Based on these contradictions, this study aims to fill the gaps in the identification of drugs, peer group pressure and behaviour among students at the federal level in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. More specifically, the study aims to investigate the impact of drug abuse on the negative behaviours of students in tertiary institutions of learning in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria and to examine the extent to which peer group support behaviours exist among university students in the Government of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria Antisocial behaviours of university students. To determine the prevalence of peer group violence among students in public universities in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, to examine what factors at home may contribute to the behavioural attitudes of university students in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria and finally to investigate what social factors influence the attitudes of university students in their own university in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a research study designed to investigate drug abuse, peer group pressure and deviant behaviour of students in public tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The study utilized both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was obtained from the respondents and secondary data was collected from all students in Akwa Ibom State/Federal tertiary institutions [University of Uyo (128,314), Federal University of Science and Technology Ikot Abasi (479), Akwa Ibom State University (15,000), National Open University Uyo Learning Centre (21,339), Federal Polytechnic Ukana (3,300), Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Ikot Osurua (12,000), Federal College of Education Ididop (453), Akwa Ibom State College of Education,

Afaha Nsit (9,000), Akwa Ibom State College of Health Sciences (2,324) and Maritime College Oron (1,862)]. Akwa Ibom State has 10 state/federal tertiary institutions. According to NUC and NBTE statistics, the total population as of 2018 and 2023 is 194,071 persons respectively. The population size was reduced to 400 people by Taro Yamane application. 35 final year students and 5 senior lecturers from the departments of Psychology, Nursing and Maritime Transport from 10 selected institutions in Akwa Ibom State received the questionnaire. It allows researchers to access important information for the research. Data is presented using descriptive tools such as words, percentages and means. On the other hand, five research questions were analysed using 5 Likert means and standard deviation numbers in Social Science Statistical Software (SPSS). The research questions were analysed using an average score of 3.0; Total scores below 3.0 indicate that the participant does not agree with the research question, while total scores above 3.0 indicate that the participant agrees with the research question. The objective research method was used in the study. To be clear, the research instrument used in this study is a self-administered questionnaire called peer group pressure and deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions (D.A.P.G.P.D.B.S.G.T.I). It allows the researcher to access important information for the study. The questionnaire was designed to obtain information from the participants and to meet the needs and objectives of the study. The questionnaire was prepared in (6) sections. The first section looks at demographic data of the respondents such as; age, department, level and distribution of questionnaire. The second section analysed research question one which is centered on the extent to which drug abuse contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria; the third section investigate the extent to which peer group pressure contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria; the fourth section ascertain the extent to which peer group pressure contribute to drug abuse of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria; the fifth examine the extent to which home base factor contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria and finally, the sixth section investigate the extent to which society base factor contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The questionnaire adopts a 5-point Likert scale of Strongly agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Undecided (U), Strongly Disagreed (SD), and Disagreed (D). The instrument is made up of a total of 25 items. Purposive sampling was chosen for use in this study because it provides a nonprobability sample selected based on characteristics present in specific populations and across study practices. It can also help researchers identify common misconceptions within each group.

Data presentation

Data analysis is based on the research objectives. Primary and secondary data were reviewed. Participants were identified based on certain characteristics in the main analyses. Age, gender and all other demographic

variables are calculated as percentages. The researcher used mean and standard deviation for descriptive statistics in secondary analysis.

Table 1. Demography and Distributions of the Questionnaires

Names of Selected Institutions	Names of Department Selected	Age/Level of Students	Academic Rank of Selected Lecturers	No. of Questionnaire Distributed/Returned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Uyo • Federal University of Sc. and Tech. Ikot Abasi • Akwa Ibom State University • National Open University Uyo • Federal Polytechnic Ukana • Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic • Federal College of Education Ididep • Akwa Ibom State College of Education Afaha Nsit • Akwa Ibom State College of Health Science • Maritime Academy Oron 	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/37	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/35	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/32	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/27	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/31	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/37	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/30	
	Psychology	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/33	
	Nursing	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/32	
	Marine Transport	20-30/400L	Senior Lecturer	40/34	
			20-30/300L	Senior Lecturer	
			20-30/200L	Senior Lecturer	

Source: Author's Compilation (2024)

From table 1 above shows the demography and distributions of questionnaires, it is seen that the questionnaire was distributed evenly among the various state/federal tertiary institution in in Akwa Ibom State of which respondents from University of Uyo and Akwa Ibom State University have the highest retrieved questionnaire (37) while National Open University Uyo study centre have the lowest respondents of 27.

Research Question One

To what extent does drug abuse contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?

Table 2. Respondents' Perceptions on the Extent Drug Abuse Contribute to Deviant Behaviour of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

S/N	Factors	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision
1	Drug abuse lead to truancy of students.	3.91	3.62	Agreed
2	Violence.	4.14	3.70	Agreed
3	Criminality.	4.11	3.74	Agreed
4	Drug abuse brings about rape.	4.31	3.90	Agreed
5	It cause internal and physical injuries to student.	4.55	4.08	Agreed
6	Drug abuse lead to examination malpractice.	4.10	3.61	Agreed
7	Stealing among students.	4.45	4.11	Agreed
8	Assault.	3.90	3.62	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	4.18	3.81	Agreed

Source: Authors Survey, 2024

From table 2 above, it could be visible that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed that truancy of studens, violence, criminality, rape, internal and external injuries, examination malpractice, stealing and assault are the extent to which drug abuse had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The mean criterion is 4.18 that's above the mean criterion of 3.0 and the standard deviation is 3.81 that's above the mean deviation criterion of 3.0 indicating that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed to the items in table 2.

Research Question Two

To what extent does peer group pressure contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?

Table 3. Respondents' Perceptions on the Extent Peer Group Pressure Contribute to Deviant Behaviour of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

S/N	Factors	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision
1	Bad company of friends lead to criminality.	3.71	3.82	Agreed
2	Alcoholism.	4.15	3.71	Agreed
3	Gangsterism.	4.15	3.73	Agreed
4	Company of bad friends lead to robbery.	3.14	3.11	Agreed
5	Violent secret court.	3.53	3.57	Agreed
6	It lead to dating in other to feel belong.	4.18	3.80	Agreed
7	Unwanted pregnancy as a result of dating.	4.12	3.76	Agreed
8	Rape.	4.12	3.86	Agreed
9	Truancy.	4.34	3.97	Agreed
10	Smoking.	3.37	3.23	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	3.58	3.66	Agreed

Source: Authors Survey, 2024

From table 3 above, it could be seen that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed that bad company of friends lead to criminality, alcoholism, gangsterism, robbery, cultism, dating, unwanted pregnancy, rape, truancy and smoking are the extent to which peer group pressure had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The mean criterion is 3.58 that's above the mean criterion of 3.0 and the standard deviation is 3.66 that's above the mean deviation criterion of 3.0 indicating that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed to the items in table 3.

Research Question Three

To what extent does peer group pressure contribute to drug abuse of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?

Table 4. Respondents' Perceptions on the Extent to Which Peer Group Pressure Contribute to Drug Abuse of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

S/N	Factors	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision
1	The company of drug addict contribute to drug abuse.	4.41	3.94	Agreed
2	Bad advice from peer group that illicit drugs bring about mental alertness contribute to drug abuse.	4.27	3.91	Agreed
3	Negative influence from peer group contribute to the intake of hard drugs so as to communicate boldly.	4.21	3.76	Agreed
4	Curiosity to belong to a particular class of friends contribute to drug abuse.	4.12	3.76	Agreed

5	Wrong information about certain drugs from peer group lead to drug abuse.	4.55	4.08	Agreed
6	Most peer group especially the bad one's lieu the innocent ones/novices to take certain drugs for the purpose of relaxation thereby introducing them to drug abuse.	4.18	3.80	Agreed
7	Peer group pressure from senior colleague who are drug addict/cultist is one of the factors that contribute to drug abuse as they forcefully introduce newly admitted students to hard drugs.	3.53	3.37	Agreed
8	Sharing or living in same apartment with drug addict contribute to drug abuse.	4.55	4.08	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	4.23	3.84	Agreed

Source: Authors survey, 2024

Looking at table 4 above, it could be visible that all the respondents anonymously agreed that bad company of friends and bad advice from friends lead to drug abuse, curiosity to belong to a particular class of friends, wrong information from peer group about certain drugs, deciet from friends about certain drugs intake for relaxation purpose, pressure from senior colleague, sharing or living in same apartment with peer group that are drug addict are the extent to which peer group pressure had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The mean criterion is 4.23 that's above the mean criterion of 3.0 and the standard deviation is 3.84 that's above the mean deviation criterion of 3.0 indicating that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed to the items in table 4.

Research Question Four

To what extent does home base factor contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?

Table 5. Respondents' Perceptions on the Extent to Which Home Base Factor Contribute to Deviant Behaviour of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

S/N	Factors	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision
1	Divorce.	4.17	3.81	Agreed
2	Polygamous family.	4.41	3.94	Agreed
3	Poverty.	4.51	4.04	Agreed
4	Poor parental upbringing.	4.11	3.65	Agreed
5	Separation.	4.27	3.91	Agreed
6	Marital conflict.	4.12	3.37	Agreed
7	Poor parent-child relationship.	4.21	3.81	Agreed
8	Rejection by parents.	4.12	3.86	Agreed
9	Harsh parental punishment.	3.13	3.03	Agreed
10	Jealousy of siblings which may lead to jealousy of colleague.	4.19	3.79	Agreed
11	Frustration of needs for independence.	4.12	3.86	Agreed
12	Prevention of self-expression by parent.	4.12	3.76	Agreed
13	Parental arrogance.	4.18	3.80	Agreed
14	Nonchalant attitude of parents to the needs of their children.	3.53	3.73	Agreed

15	Over pampering by parents.	4.51	4.04	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	3.85	3.76	Agreed

Source: Authors Survey, 2024

In table 5 above, it could be visible that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed that divorce, polygamous family, poverty, poor parental upbringing, separation, marital conflict, poor parent-child relationship, rejection by parents, jealousy of siblings that lead to jealousy of colleague, frustration of needs for independent, parental arrogance, nonchalant attitude of parents to needs of their children and over pampering by parents are the extent to which home base factors had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The mean criterion is 3.85 that's above the mean criterion of 3.0 and the standard deviation is 3.76 that's above the mean deviation criterion of 3.0 indicating that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed to the items in table 5.

Research Question Five

To what extent does society base factor contribute to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria?

Table 6. Respondents' Perceptions on the Extent to Which Society Base Factor Contribute to Deviant Behaviour of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

S/N	Factors	Mean	Standard Deviation	Decision
1	Corruption among political class, civil servant and those in position of trust.	4.55	4.08	Agreed
2	Political indiscipline.	4.45	4.11	Agreed
3	Morale decadence.	3.90	3.62	Agreed
4	Bad influence from political godfathers.	3.91	3.62	Agreed
5	Bribery.	4.14	3.70	Agreed
6	Looting and embezzlement of public fund.	4.12	3.86	Agreed
7	Sexual harassment.	4.11	3.74	Agreed
8	Drug abuse.	4.19	3.79	Agreed
9	Prostitution.	3.13	3.03	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	4.10	3.73	Agreed

Source: Authors Survey, 2024

From table 6 above, it could be seen that all the respondents anonymously agreed that corruption among political class, civil servant and those in position of trust, political indiscipline, moral decadence, bad influence from political godfathers, bribery, looting and embezzlement of public fund, sexual harassment, drug abuse and prostitution are the extent to which society base factors had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The mean criterion is 4.10 that's above the mean criterion of 3.0 and the standard deviation is 3.73 that's above the mean deviation criterion of 3.0 indicating that every one of the respondents anonymously agreed to the items in table 6.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Responses to the research questions revealed the extent to which drug abuse, peer group pressure, home base factor and society factor have contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The study reviewed that truancy of students, violence, criminality, rape, internal and external injuries, examination malpractice, stealing and assault are the extent to which drug abuse had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria which is in line with the findings of Nabofa O.E (2021), Amuda Kannike M. Omotayo and Chibuzor Chika (2023) that criminality, rape, internal and external injuries, examination malpractice, stealing and assault lead to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Again the study find out that bad company of friends lead to criminality, alcoholism, gangsterism, robbery, cultism, dating, unwanted pregnancy, rape, truancy and smoking are the extent to which peer group pressure had contributed to deviant behaviour of students government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria which is in line with the findings of Gbenemene kpae and Tokunegiye R. Adokiye (2019), Esiri (2016) that peer group pressure lead to criminality, alcoholism, gangsterism, robbery, cultism, dating, unwanted pregnancy, rape, truancy and smoking lead to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

The study also reviewed that bad company of friends and bad advice from friends lead to drug abuse, curiosity to belong to a particular class of friends, wrong information from peer group about certain drugs, deceit from friends about certain drugs intake for relaxation purpose, pressure from senior colleague, sharing or living in same apartment with peer group that are drug addict are the extent to which peer group pressure had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria which is in line with the findings of Gbenemene kpae and Tokunegiye R. Adokiye (2019) that peer group pressure lead to drug abuse thereby causing various form of criminality.

The study went further to show that divorce, polygamous family, poverty, poor parental upbringing, separation, marital conflict, poor parent-child relationship, rejection by parents, jealousy of siblings that lead to jealousy of colleague, frustration of needs for independent, parental arrogance, nonchalant attitude of parents to needs of their children and over pampering by parents are the extent to which home base factors had contributed to deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria which is in line with the findings of Uzoeshi K. C and Kingdom U. Goodluck (2008), Uzoeshi K. C and Wali (2005) that home base factor contribute to deviant behaviour. Also findings from the study reviewed that corruption among political class, civil servant and those in position of trust, political indiscipline, moral decadence, bad influence from political godfathers, bribery, looting and embezzlement of public fund, sexual harassment, drug abuse and

prostitution are the extent to which society base factors had contributed to deviant behaviour of students government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria which is in line with the findings of Uzoeshi K. C and Kingdom U. Goodluck (2008), Uzoeshi K. C and Wali (2005) that society base factor contribute to deviant behaviour.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study investigates drug abuse, peer group pressure, and deviant behaviour of students in government tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Deviant behaviour has become a serious challenge not just to tertiary institutions nor the educational sector alone but to other sector of the economy and country as a whole. From the findings of this study, it shows that drug abuse, bad peer group pressure, home and society factors are all contributor of students' deviant behaviour. Although students are the product of the home seconded by the society, the home/family and society need to put in more effort in order to imbibe the right values and attitude to their child/wards by been a good role model to them for the good of the home/family and society as a whole.

The following recommendations are made to parents, institutions, government and the entire society of Nigeria to:

1. Serve as role models for their children to emulate.
2. Encourage students to connect with supportive and positive people.
3. Be watchful of the types of friends kept by their children.
4. Make the management of tertiary institutions including private, state and federal the collective responsibility of parents, teachers, school administrators, government and the society at large.
5. Ensure that they care and nurture their children to conform to the norms and values of the society.
6. Encourage couple to stay together in love and peace, and avoid any acts that may lead to marital strife, separation, or divorce.
7. Be hardworking and also teach their children to appreciate the value of hard work.
8. Ensure the implementation of rules and regulations of schools without fear or favour.
9. Wage war against corruption, bribery, indiscipline, drug abuse and other social vis in the society.
10. Ensure public awareness campaigns against drug abuse are functional in all institutions to enlighten the students on the dangers of drug abuse.
11. Develop and foster cordial relationships with students.
12. Avoid any form of harsh parenting, over pampering, arrogance and nonchalant attitude towards students.
13. Reward consistent students in order to discourage all kinds of truancy among students.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations so further research on this topic is still needed "Drug Abuse Peer Group Pressure and Deviant Behaviour of Students in Government Tertiary Institutions in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

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