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EDITORIAL

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IMPACT OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION ON DRUG ABUSE FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

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Abstract

This research work was carried out on impact of community education on drug abuse for sustainable community development in Ilorin South Local Government Area among the selected advance learning centers in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. Descriptive survey research design was adopted and the population of the study was all the Advance learning center in Ilorin South Local Government Area. Simple random sampling techniques was used to select 100 respondents. Data was collected through a researcher designed questionnaire titled Community Education on Drug Abuse as Determinant for Sustainable Community Development (CEDADSCD). It was fashioned on four likert rating scale of Strong Agree [SA], Agree[A], Disagree[D], and Strongly Disagree[SD]. Four research questions were formulated to guide the study and analyzed through the use of frequency counts and percentage. The findings revealed that broken homes, parental negligence, peer group

*and lack of proper education among youth and adult are the cause of drug **abuse** in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.*

Keywords: Community education, drug, drug abuse and sustainable community development

Introduction

Drugs are commonly used by both young and old in the community. Drugs are not only useful for human beings but they are also useful for animals for good health. Human beings give drugs to their animals when they discovered that they are not healthy. Drug is an effective substance in the life of any living thing to cure sickness and to make life healthy. It is true that drugs are used for beneficent therapeutic purposes, effective substance for good health, but they are being abused by people in the community. Drugs are used illegally and unlawfully thus it becomes harmful to the body. Drugs can be broadly defined as substances that change the way the brain and body function. One of the key messages that the community learn during this research is that some drugs are legal, while others are not. Legal drugs include medications when they are prescribed to you by a medical professional, caffeine nicotine, and alcohol. Even though legal for adults, tobacco (which contains nicotine) and alcohol are illegal for children. Drugs that are illegal for everyone, all the time, include marijuana and cocaine. As this list shows, legal drugs can be helpful, but certain legal drugs, such as alcohol, can cause tremendous damage. All drugs can affect the brain and body, and people should only take medications that are given to them by a trusted medical practitioner.

Drug abuse is a major public health problem all over the world (UNODC, 2005). The use and abuse of drugs by people in a community have become one of the most disturbing health related phenomena in Nigeria and other parts of the world. Both adults and school going adolescents experience mental health problems, either temporarily or for a long period of time. Some become insane, maladjusted to school situations and eventually drop out of school. NAFDAC, (2004) as cited by Haladu (2003) explained the term drug abuse as excessive a

persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to the medically or culturally accepted patterns. It could also be viewed as the use of a drug to the extent that it interferes with the health and social function of an individual. Odejide, (2000) warned that drug abusers who exhibit symptoms of stress, anxiety, depression, behavior changes, fatigue and loss or increase in appetite should be treated by medical experts and counselors to save them from deadly diseases.

Drug abuse is defined as the use of a substance for a purpose not consistent with legal or medical guidelines (WHO, 2006).

Drug abuse is the uses of drugs for purposes different from medical reasons, thus affecting the individual in a negative way socially, cognitively or physically. Social effects may be reflected in an individual's enhanced tendency to engage in convicts with friends, teachers, and school authorities. Cognitive effects relate to the individual's lack of concentration on academic work and memory loss. Drug is a substance that due to its chemical nature affects physical, mental and emotional functioning. It can enter the body through chewing, inhaling, smoking, drinking, rubbing on the skin or injection. Drug abuse inflicts immeasurable harm on public health and safety around the world each year, and threatens the peaceful development and smooth functioning of many societies. An understanding of the economic costs of drug abuse is necessary to develop policies that reduce such costs. Attempts to calculate the global monetary burden of drug abuse, however, are mired in data limitations in the many areas that must be taken into account to arrive at even a rough estimate of the total global cost of drug abuse. Analysis of the economic consequences of drug abuse must account for expenditure associated with policy choices and take into consideration any gains and externalities.

The various consequences of the drug abuse or drug addictions are so devastating and very shameful to the image and to the detriment of the national development, to the extent that both the national and international organizations all over the world are also worried about the spread of this scourge among Nigeria youths, These consequences include: Social violence among youths, armed robbery, mental disorder,

419, syndrome, social miscreants (area boys and girls), lawlessness, lack of respect for elders, rape, many more of the social evils (Emmanuel, 2014). Drug abuse while it emits hard drugs, also means the taking of drugs without prescription. This study therefore reflects societal troubles as drugs, in its different forms, is slowing down our search for development. Youths are dropping out of school, they are in mental institutions, they are in rehabilitation centres, all boils down to the fact that the mass media is "trying" to perform one of its roles of entertaining. The mass media is the watchdog of the society. The public relies on the media for information, for education and for entertainment. Given the power of the media in determining what the public thinks about, given the power the media has in framing media content in a particular way, given the audience role as absorbers of media content, amongst others, it is not a surprise that the media has a large part to play in the promotion of drug abuse. Discussion on the role of mass media in drug abuse prevention must reflect, to some extent, the history of drug education in general. Early approaches to drug education were based on moral objections to use of drugs or alcohol and advocated temperance. The belief that education can solve social problems has been longstanding despite a lack of supportive evidence. This belief is based on the assumptions that social problems are caused by the maladaptive behaviour of individuals, and that such behaviour can be influenced by education. Mass communication holds substantial promise as a tool for reaching and persuading people to adopt new and healthier lifestyles. This has long been recognized by those interested in prevention of drug abuse and in other unhealthy behaviours.

Community education on drug abuse is way of preventing drug abuse in the community. This education measures should start early, take a long-term approach and avoid flashy spectacle. They should focus on family, community and developing life skills in the individual. There should be a shift from the school-only focus in drug abuse education. Risk and protective factors should be taken into account. Community education on drug abuse is the planned provision of information, resources, and skills relevant to living in a community where psychoactive drugs are widely available and commonly used for a variety

of both medical and non-medical purposes, some of which may lead to harms such as overdose, injury, infectious disease, or addiction. Planning includes developing strategies for helping children and young people engage with relevant drug-related issues during opportunistic and brief contacts with them as well as during more structured sessions. Community education on drug abuse enables children, youth and adults to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes to appreciate the benefits of living healthily (which may or may not include the use of psychoactive substances), promote responsibility towards the use of drugs and relate these to their own actions and those of others, both now and in their future lives. It also provides opportunities for people to reflect on their own and others' attitudes to various psychoactive substances, their use and the people who use them.

The concept of sustainable development is based on the concept of development (socio-economic development in line with ecological constraints), the concept of needs (redistribution of resources to ensure the quality of life for all) and the concept of future generations (the possibility of long-term usage of resources to ensure the necessary quality of life for future generations). The essence of the concept of sustainable development derives from the Triple bottom line concept, which implies the balance between three pillars of sustainability - environmental sustainability focused on maintaining the quality of the environment which is necessary for conducting the economic activities and quality of life of people; social sustainability which strives to ensure human rights and equality, preservation of cultural identity, respect for cultural diversity, race and religion; and economic sustainability necessary to maintain the natural, social and human capital required for income and living standards.

Farou (2012), asserts that the major emphasis of the theories is that people have their individual reasons for depending on one type of the drug or the other. Such reasons are explained in the following theories by Farou(2012)as:

(a) Personality Theory of Drug abuse: The main emphasis of this theory is that there are certain traits or characteristics in the individuals that abuse drugs. Such personality characteristics, according to Eze and Omeje are inability to delay gratification, low tolerance from frustration, poor impulse control, and high emotional dependence on other people, poor coping ability and low esteem. Individuals with these personality characteristics find it difficult to abstain from drug abuse.

(b) Learning Theory of Drug Abuse: It maintains that dependence or abuse of drugs occurs as a result of learning. The learning could be by means of conditioning, instrumental learning or social learning.

(c) Biological Theory of Drug Abuse: The theory maintains that drug abuse is determined by the individual's biological or genetic factors which make them vulnerable to drug addiction.

(d) Social-cultural Theories of drug Dependence/Abuse: The theories maintain that abuse is determined by socio-cultural values of the people. For instance, while certain cultures permit the consumption of alcohol and marijuana, other cultures do not. Among the Urhobo, Ijaw, Ibibio, Edo, Igbo, Yoruba and Itsekiri, alcohol i.e. Oogoro is used in cultural activities. In Northern Nigeria alcohol is forbidden due to Sharia law.

Drug abuse has been found to bring different kinds of hazards to both the individual and the community as a result of an increased intake. Nigerian adolescents are being offered cigarettes through promotions and musical concerts. Some teens experiment and stop, or continue to use occasionally without significant problems. While others develop addiction, moving on to more dangerous and hard drugs and causing considerable harm to themselves and the society at large. Despite the effort of many concerned individuals and organizations to curb this menace, many individuals still present these drugs as though they are harmless. They give them slogans such as "for greatness" "for brighter life". The predominant dwellers in the study area indulge in drug consumption as a social cultural whereby drug sellers sell the products to

both youths and adults also in youthful parties, drugs are being given to the guest as refreshment. The younger ones emulate this and grow up to become drug abusers. The study therefore, assess the impact of community education on drug abuse as a determinant for sustainable community development in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.

Purpose of the Study

The objective of the study is to examine the impact of community education on drug abuse as determinant for sustainable community development in Ilorin South Local Government Area. The study also seeks to:

1. determine the causes of drug abuse among the community people in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.
2. find out the effect of drug abuse on both youths and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.
3. examine how effective are the government responding to fight against drug abuse among the community people in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?
4. identify the relevance of community education on drug abuse for sustainable development in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.

Research Questions

1. What are the causes of drug abuse among the community people in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?
2. What are the effects of drug abuse on both youths and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?
3. How effective is the government responding to fight against drug abuse among the community people of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?
4. What are the relevance of community education on drug abuse for sustainable development of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?

Hypothesis

HO1: There is no significant impact of community education on drug abuse as determinant of sustainable community development.

Methodology

The research design adopted for this study is the survey research design because the study intends to find out the impacts of community education on drug abuse for sustainable community development in Ilorin South Local Government Area. The population of the study comprises of young adult learners and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. These groups of people are mostly common among adult learners in the advanced learning centres. In Ilorin South Local Government Area, there are 40 advanced learning centers. The study employed simple random sampling techniques to select 20 learners each in 5 advanced learning centers in Ilorin South Local Government Area making a total of 100 adult learners.

The instrument that was used for this study is a 17 items researcher designed questionnaire to collect data from the respondents. The questionnaire consists of two sections: section A and B. Section A was used to elicit information about the respondents while section B consists of closed ended questions that was used to draw information on impact of community education on drug abuse for sustainable community development. Respondents are expected to tick created boxes of columns where they strongly agree; agree; disagree and strongly disagree to the given statements.

For the purpose of this study, face and content validity was established by giving out the researcher designed questionnaire to the researcher supervisor and two experts in the field of measurement and evaluation. Corrections and suggestions made were used to prepare final draft of the questionnaire before administration. A pilot study was done to ensure reliability of the data gathering instrument. The researcher pilot tested the instrument with 20 learners in 2 Advanced Learning Centers who are not part of the respondents of the study.

Answering of research questions

Research Question One: What is the perception level of the causes of

drug abuse among the people of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?

Table 1:Frequency of Causes of Drug Abuse among the People of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State

Items	SA F(%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F(%)
Broken home has led to an increase in drug abuse among youths and adults	82 (82)	17 (17)	1 (1)	0(0)
Parental negligence and bad parenting skills has increased drug abuse	64 (64)	36 (36)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Peer group influence is a maor cause of drug abuse	81 (81)	17 (17)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Illiteracy/lack of proper education increase drug abuse among youths in the community	70 (70)	30 (30)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Table 1 shows that all the respondents strongly agreed that drug abuse can be caused by broken homes, parental negligence, peer group influence and lack of proper education among youths and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara state, this was measure with the following percentages 82%, 64%, 81%, 70% respectively, and no respondent respondents strongly disagreed to these items

Research Question Two: What is the level of effect of drug abuse on oth youths and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara state?

Table 2:Frequency of Effects of Drug Abuse on Both Youths and Adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State

Items	SA F(%)	A F(%)	D F (%)	SD F
Drug abuse tends to deteriorate the Health status of its victims	59 (59)	40 (40)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Drug abuse has led to mental/emotional malfunctioning among people of the community	76 (76)	24 (24)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Drug abuse has contributed immensely to school dropout rate	77 (77)	23(23)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Drug abuse has led youth and adult to illegal and immoral activities	76 (76)	24 (24)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Drug users become hoodlums that vandalize public property that tends to promote community development	79 (79)	21(21)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Table 2 indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that drug abuse: deteriorates health status of its victims, led to mental/emotional malfunctioning among people of the community,contributed to the rate of school dropout leading to illegal and immoral activities of youths and adults who eventually become hoodlums that vandalize public properties.

Research Question Three: What is the level of the effectiveness of government's response in fighting against drug abuse among the people of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State?

Table 3: Level of Effectiveness of Government Response in Fighting against Drug Abuse among the People of Ilorin South Local Government Area of__ Kwara State

Effectiveness of government's Response	Frequency	Percentage
Low effectiveness	18	18.0
Medium effectiveness	64	64.0
High effectiveness	18	18.0
Total	100	100

Results from table 3 showed that 64% of the respondents have the opinion that there is moderate level of the effectiveness of government's response in fighting drug abuse among the people of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. This can be an indication tha government's response to fighting drug abuse among the people of th study area is moderate and can be better so that there can be responsibl people in the society

Research Question Four: To what extent does drug abuse has impac on sustainable community development in Ilorin South Loca Government Area of Kwara State?

Table 4: Extent of Impact of Drug Abuse on Sustainable Community Development in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State

Extent of impact	Frequency	Percentage
Low impact	4	4.0
Medium impact	61	61.0
High impact	35	35.0
Total	100	100

Table 4 shows that 61% of the respondents is of the opinion that dru abuse has moderate impact on sustainable community development Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. This implies th drug abuse can affect the sustainability of community development,

Discussion of findings

This study investigates the impact of community education o drug abuse for sustainable community development in Ilorin south loca government area. It is clear from the findings that drug abuse can b caused by broken homes, parental negligence, peer group influence an lack of proper education among youths and adults in Ilorin South Loca Government Area of Kwara State, since all the respondents strongl agreed to this. Ngesu, Ndiku & Masese (2008) also recorded tha

children from homes where parents take drugs tend to imitate their parents' behaviour and through modelling start using drugs. Also, according to Abdul Karim et al (2005), students may start using illegal drugs due to media influence.

The study also examines the level of the effect of drug abuse on both youths and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State and the outcome is related to view of Farou (2012), who discovered that the use/abuse of drugs by adolescents have become one of the most disturbing health related phenomenon in Nigeria and other part of the World. Several school going adolescents experience mental health problems, either temporarily or for a long period of time. Some become insane, maladjusted to school situations and eventually drop out of school. The findings revealed that all the respondents strongly agreed to the statements that drug abuse deteriorates health status of its victims, led to mental/emotional malfunctioning among people of the community and contributed to the rate of school dropout leading to illegal and immoral activities of youths and adults who eventually become hoodlums that vandalize public properties.

The findings also revealed that there is moderate level of the effectiveness of government's response in fighting drug abuse among the people of Ilorin east local government area of Kwara State since 64.0% of the respondents are of the opinion that there is moderate level of the effectiveness of government's response in fighting drug abuse. The finding also shows that 61% of the respondents is of the opinion that drug abuse has moderate impact on sustainable community development in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. This implies that drug abuse can affect the sustainability of community development.

Conclusion

This study examined the impact of community education on drug abuse for sustainable community development in Ilorin South. Related literature review made considering scholars' explanations of the subject matter. Relevant data for the study generated through **research** instruments constructed by the researcher. Therefore, based on the findings from this study, it was concluded that;

1. Broken homes, parental negligence, peer group influence and lack of proper education are the causes of drug abuse among youths and adults in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.
2. Health deterioration, mental/emotional malfunctioning, increased rate of school dropout leading to illegal and immoral activities of youths and adults who eventually become hoodlums that vandalize public properties are the effects of drug abuse among people of the community are the effects of drug abuse.
3. Governments moderately respond to the fight against drug abuse among the people of Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State.
4. Drug abuse has moderate impact on sustainable community development in Ilorin South Local Government Area of Kwara State. This implies that drug abuse can affect the sustainability of community development.

Recommendations

1. Government should improve their response towards the fight against drug abuse in Ilorin South Local Government Area.
2. Both government and families should take up the responsibility of educating every members of the society.
3. The victims of drug abuse should be taken to rehabilitation centers.
4. Parents should endeavour to know whom their children are working with.
5. Government should enact a policy that will totally frown at drug abuse, hereby punishing the abusers.

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