Drug Abuse And Prostitution Tendency Among Female Undergraduate Students In Three Universities In South-South Nigeria

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Abstract: Drug abuse and other deviant behaviours by female undergraduate students can lead to their prostitution tendency. This study was carried out among the total population of 42,905 students comprising of 22,976 males and 20,829 females in three universities. The study was on female students, using a stratified random sampling technique after the method of Ibu 2010. The research instrument used was female students opinion questionnaire (FSOQ) of Ibu 2010, as used by Ibu and Asuquo 2017a and 2017b. The research instrument had four parts Likert –type scale measuring 1,2,3,4. Two hypotheses (the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis) were proposed and tested for drug abuse and prostitution tendency among female undergraduate students. Results were analysed using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with SPSS statistical Package. A post hoc comparison of multiple groups data was carried out using Fisher's test of least significant difference (LSD) multiple comparison analysis. Differences were accepted as significant when P < 0.05. The results showed that drug abuse significantly affects prostitution tendency in female undergraduate students in Nigerian Universities studied.

Keywords: Drug abuse, Prostitution tendency.

I. INTRODUCTION

Social vices such as drug abuse are common in the campuses of Nigerian Universities. It is rampant among the female undergraduate students in the universities studied in this research. Some of these social vices such as prostitution tendency, sexual immorality, drug abuse and indecent dressing have even gone down to many secondary school in Nigeria (Terhile and Pinga 2017). Ibu (2010), Ibu and Asuquo (2017) recommended some measures to curb these social malaises. Some recommendations were made on students categorized according to the social status of their parents (Ibu and Asuquo (2017b). Parental influence is very important, Kayode and Adeyinka (2009). While Olowu (2013) recommended punishment as corrective measure for deviant behavior with respect to drug abuse, some other authors recommend guidance and counseling as a corrective measure (Ibu and

Asuquo, 2017a, 2017b). It is now known that deviant behavior can affect negatively students' academic performance (Terhile and Pinga 2017). Other researchers have identified drug abuse as one of the problems of undergraduate students in Nigeria (Terzungwe et al 2017).

II. METHODOLOGY

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research method of Denga and Ali (1998) was adopted in this study. It is a method useful in collecting data from large and small populations. This study was also adopted by Isangedighi et al (2004). It is a non-experimental design in which the study employed questionnaire for

collection of imperial data rather than laboratory experimental design.

B. AREA OF STUDY AND POPULATION SAMPLED

The area covered by this study is Cross River and Akwa Ibom States in the South-South geopolitical region of Nigeria.

The population sampled was from three universities based in this region. The sampled population comprised of female undergraduates in the three universities as follows:

University A = 9,863 samples
University B = 8,668 samples
University C = 2,298 samples

The total in the three universities was 20,829 (twenty thousand, eight hundred and twenty nine) female students.

C. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

From a target population of 20,829 female undergraduate students as stated above, 1,040 students were sampled using stratified random sampling techniques. Out of the 1,040 students, 433 students were from University A, 493 students from University B and 115 from University C (as representing 5% of female population in each of the universities). The numbers from each university was subdivided into eight faculties used for the study. These were the faculties common to the three universities. At the faculty level, the population was further divided into departments using simple random sampling techniques. This process was adopted to ensure adequate representative sample was obtained from each department of study.

D. SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size of 1,040 undergraduate female students was employed as stated in section 3 above.

E. INSTRUMENTATION

The research instrument used in this study was developed by Ibu (2010). The research instrument used was guided by experts in Educational Test and Measurement unit of the Department of Guidance and Counselling, Faculty of Education, University of Calabar, Nigeria. The instrument was the female students Opinion Questionnaire (FSOQ), (Ibu 2010). The independent variables were;

✓ Drug taking by students whose both patients are married and hiring together (MLT) in relation to prostitution tendency.
✓ Drug taking by students whose parents are separated or divorced (S/D) in relation to prostitution tendency.
✓ Drug taking by students whose parents are deceased (PD) in relation to prostitution tendency.

The dependent variable is prostitution tendency among female undergraduate students. The result were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS Statistical Package. Group means and standard deviation (SD) as well as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were deployed. Group differences were compared using Fisher's Least significant difference (LSD).

The differences were accepted as significant when the probability test was $P<0.05$.

III. RESULTS

The results were presented to test the null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis.

A. NULL HYPOTHESIS

Drug abuse does not significantly influence prostitution tendency among female undergraduate students.

B. ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS

Drug abuse significantly affect prostitution tendency among female graduate students.

Data collected from the Academic Planning Director's office of each of the three universities studied showed the student population in each of the three universities total population are shown in figure 1.
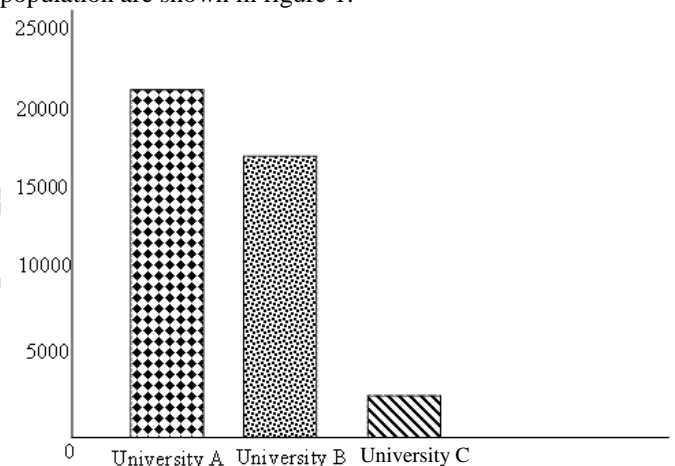

Figure 1: Total student population in the three universities (A, B, & C) studied

Student population (both male and female) was 42,905. Out of this the males were 22, 076 as against female 20,829 presented from the same source of data. The male and female student distribution is shown here in figure 2.
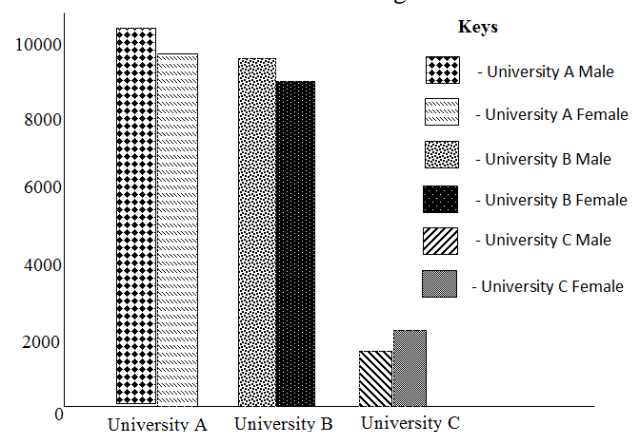

Figure 2: Distribution of students population by gender (male and female)

S/N	Institutions	Female Population	5% of Population
1	University A	9,863	433
2	University B	8,668	493
3	University C	2,298	115
	Total	20,829	1041

Table 1: Shows the female student population sampled (5%) in this study by universities A, B, and C (433, 493, and 115 respectively) out of female population of 9,863, 8,668 and respectively

Table 1 sampled (5%) of female student sampled.

The demographic study of the female undergraduates sampled according to their year of study was presented as table 2

Variable	Group	F
Year of study	Year 1	85
	Year 2	107
	Year 3	249
	Year 4 and above	599
	Total	1040

Table 2: frequency (F) of student population according to the year of study in the universities

The pie graph in fig 3 shows the percentage distribution of sampled female undergraduates students according to the year of study
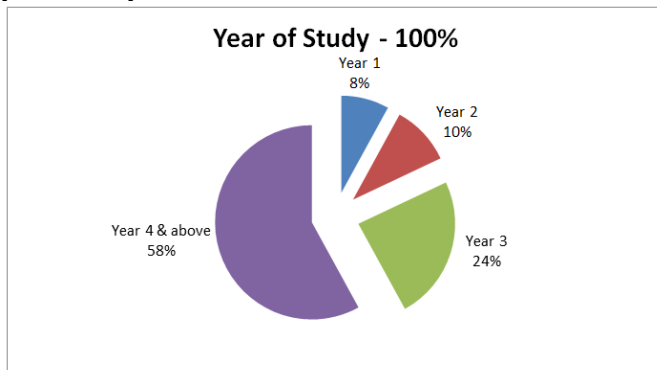

Figure 3: Pie chart showing percentage distribution by the year of study by the female student

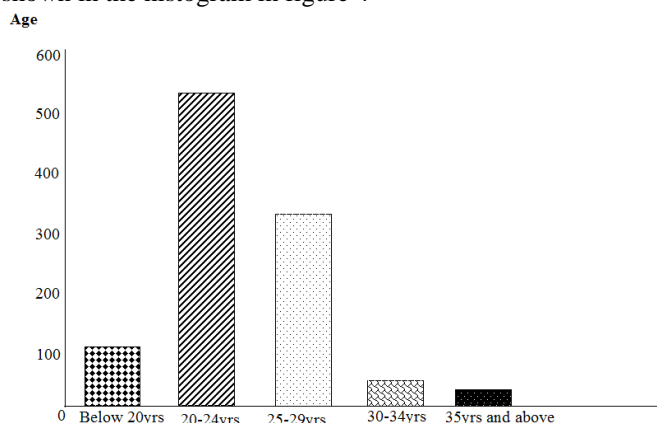The demographic study of this group by age brackets is shown in the histogram in figure 4

Figure 4: demographic study of female student by age groups

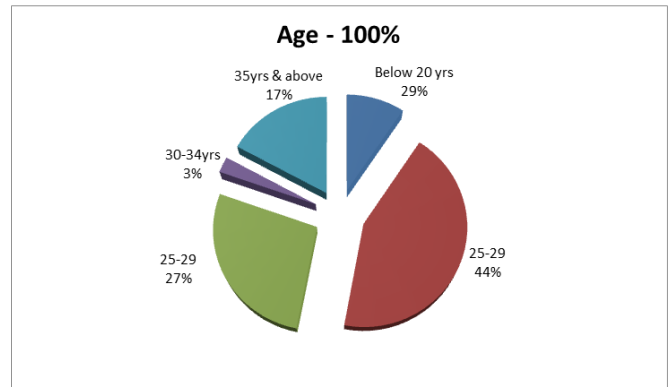The corresponding pie chart as percentage distribution by age group is shown in Figure. 5

Figure 5: pie chart showing percentage distribution by age groups

Prostitution Tendency	Group	N	Mean	SD
Taking Drugs	✓ (Married & Living together)	773	6.84	1.38
	✓ (Separated/Divorced)	111	9.70	1.99
	✓ (Parents Deceased)	156	10.27	1.70
	Total	1040	7.66	2.06
Over all Prostitution Tendency	✓ (Married & Living together)	773	34.50	4.63
	✓ (Separated/Divorced)	111	39.48	5.88
	✓ (Parents Deceased)	156	38.74	4.90
	Total	1040	35.67	5.21

Table 3: Mean scores and Standard Deviations of the Respondents on Taking drugs and overall prostitution Tendency

Prostitution Tendency	Source of Variance	Sum of Square	df	MS	F-ratio
Drug Taking	Between Groups Within Groups Total	3047.15 3382.31 3416.20	2 1037 1039	1023.58 2.26	453.09*
Overall Prostitution Tendency	Between Groups Within Groups Total	4142.20 24080.69 28222.89	2 1037 1039	2071.10 23.22	89.18*

Significant at 0.5 level; Critical $F_{2,1037}$

Table 4: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)- Taking drugs and overall prostitution Tendency

As presented in table 4, analysis of variance (ANOVA), the calculated F-value for drug taking was 453.09 and overall prostitution tendency was 89.18. Both values are greater than the critical f-value of 3.00. So the Null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that drug abuse significantly affect prostitution tendency among female undergraduate students studied in the three Nigerian Universities.

In order to understand the pattern of the significant influence (i.e which pairs of groups were significantly difference), a post hoc comparison was carried out using Fisher's Least significant difference (LSD) multiple comparison analysis. The analysis are presented in table 5.

Prostitution Tendency	Taking Drugs	Group 1 (N=773)	Group 2 (N=111)	Group 3 (N=156)
Taking Drugs	Group 1 (MLT)	6.84a	-2.86b	-3.43
		-18.74*c	9.70	-0.57
	Group 2	-26.00*	-3.05*	10.27

	(S/D) Group 3 (PD)			
Overall Prostitution Tendency	Group 1 (MLT) Group 2 (S/D) Group 3 (PD)	34.50a -10.10*c -10.03*	-4.98b 39.48 1.22	-4.24 0.73 38.74

a-Group means are placed along the diagonals
b-Differences between group means are placed above the diagonal
c-Fisher's t-values are placed below the diagonal
*- Significant at .05 level (critical t =1.96)

Table 5: Fisher's Post-hoc Multiple comparison analysis of significant influence of Taking Drug on Prostitution Tendency among undergraduates female students

The overall prostitution tendency of students in group 3 (parents are deceased is significantly higher than both the prostitution tendency of students in group 1 (parents are married and living together, MLT) and group 2 (parents are separated or divorced S/D) t =-26.00, p<0.05 and t = -3.05, P<0.05 respectively. Also the prostitution tendency of students in Group 2 (parents are separated or Divorced S/D) is significantly higher than that of students in Group 1 (Parents are married and living together MLT)

t=-18.74, p<010.05.

IV. DISCUSSION

This study indicated that drug abuse by undergraduate female students in three Nigerian Universities in South-South Nigeria lead to Prostitution tendency. Drug abuse is indulgence in any substance taken by a person. Drug abuse connotes misuse of medicine usually prescribed by a medical Doctor for therapeutic purposes. Other chemical substances such as alcohol, tobacco etc are substances of habituation or substances of addiction.Psychotrophic or narcortic substances like Marijuana (Indian hemp), cocaine, are some of the drugs of addiction frequently abused. Even pain killers such as tramadol, codeine or even non-pain killers like Ephedrine, Dexamphetamine are frequently abused by students because these give them a false sense of well-being-so they say they are "High" when the drugs are taken. Drug dependency and alcohol dependency or abuse are deviant behaviours which Olowu (2013) advocates punishment as remedy. But studies by Ibu (2010), Ibu and Asuquo (2017a and 2017b) differ in opinion from Oluwu's Porposition. Rather Ibu and Asuquo recommended guidance and counseling so also do (Safari 1949, Olayinka 1972, Eitizen 1980 and Makinde 1983 as a better option in any deviant behavior including drug abuse. The authors of this article also opt for guidance and counseling. This study further indicated that undergraduate students whose parents are deceased have significantly higher prostitution tendency than students whose parents are married and are living together.

Similarly, students whose parents are deceased also have a significantly higher prostitution tendency than students whose parents are even divorced or separated but are still alive. Furthermore, prostitution tendency is higher in female students with divorced or separated parents. So apart from the effect of drug abuse on prostitution, married parents living together help to reduce drug abuse and prostitution tendency in female undergraduate students.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

✓ Married parents to remain living together, this will help reduce prevalence of drug abuse and prostitution tendency by female undergraduate students.
✓ Guidance and Counselling should be offered to all undergraduate students particularly, female students.
✓ Guidance and counseling Directorate should be established in all Nigerian Universities.

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