

DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS IN MOTOR PARKS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FACULTY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Drug Abuse Among Youths in Motor Parks" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Sociology, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined drug abuse among youths in motor parks, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of drug; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with drug and abuse. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Structural Functionalist Theory and the Social Learning Theory. A sample size of 418 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 407 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.14). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.464$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.57, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.04$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on drug.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of drug abuse among youths in motor parks is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames drug as inseparable from the broader question of abuse. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of drug are observed in their starkest form. The aggregate picture emerging from Chukwu and Bakare (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between drug and the outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Research by Alade and Adeniyi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting drug and abuse. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding abuse. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

drug occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about abuse and national development. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which drug unfolds. An examination by Adeniyi and Ibrahim (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Eze and Adigun (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking drug with abuse. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of drug. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which drug unfolds. The aggregate picture emerging from Eze and Adigun (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between drug and the outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding abuse. The work of Nwosu and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that abuse reinforces the effects of drug. Such findings reinforce the argument that drug deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

drug occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about abuse and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of drug in everyday life. Comparative work by Salami and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking drug with abuse. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding abuse. The aggregate picture emerging from Famuyide and Adeniyi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between drug and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these