

Cultural Factors Influencing Substance Abuse among Undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education, Nigeria

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Abstract

Over the years, substance abuse has been a major challenge in Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria. Some of the reasons for substance abuse among undergraduates include family upbringing, ceremonial exposure, insecurity, anticipation, sex drive and festival usage. Substance abuse among undergraduates caused property damage within educational institution and diminishes the prospects of academic success of undergraduates. While examining the cultural factors that influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education in Ogun State, a descriptive survey research design was employed. The study utilized a simple random sampling technique to select a sample of eight hundred (800) undergraduates. The researcher used statistical tools such as frequency counts, percentages, and chi-square tests at a significance level of 0.05. The analysis resulted in the rejection of all three hypotheses. The study identified festival, ceremony and religion as significant contributors to substance abuse among Tai Solarin University of Education undergraduates. The study recommends mandatory medical tests for substance abuse at all undergraduate levels and advocates active involvement of health educators in educating students.

Keywords: Cultural Factor, Festival Factor, Religion Factor, Substance Abuse, Stimulant Substance, Undergraduates.

Introduction

Substance abuse has rapidly spread within educational institutions in Nigeria, particularly among undergraduates. It involves the indiscriminate consumption, excessive reliance on or misuse of a specific drug, whether or not there has been prior medical consultation with qualified professionals. The history of substance abuse is as ancient as the history of mankind itself. It has become an increasingly severe and persistent public health issue impacting nearly every community and family in various ways.

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2014) defined substance abuse as the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances which include alcohol and illicit drugs. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 2017), substances of abuse encompass tobacco, alcohol and both illicit and prescription drugs, detailing their common and street

names, typical methods of administration and their potential harmful health effects. Chukwu, et al (2017) argue that substance abuse is influenced by medical, social, cultural and other factors, making it more than just a medical or moral issue. Globally, substance abuse is a widespread and growing concern (Ani 2014; Al-Alawi & Shaikh 2018). This issue is particularly worrisome for educational stakeholders, medical professionals, sociologists, religious leaders, counselors and parents (AbduRaheem 2013). Adekeye et al., (2019) offered additional insights into the factors associated with substance abuse among undergraduates. He suggested that undergraduates who see adults drinking and smoking may be inclined to experiment themselves to experience what it feels like. Furthermore, he believes that the natural developmental tendencies of adolescents, such as sensation seeking and risk-taking can lead to substance abuse and this is becoming increasingly prevalent on university campuses. Gebreslassie et al. (2018) also observed that students with a family history of substance abuse are more likely to engage in substance abuse themselves. Tulu and Keskis, (2015) observed that drug abuse among undergraduates has negative impact on academic performance. Beyond academics, drug abuse also adversely affects their behavior and undermines their physical, social and psychological well-being. Social vices such as thuggery, theft/armed robbery and rape are particularly prevalent among drug users. Additionally, undergraduates who abuse drugs often face financial difficulties as the limited funds they have are increasingly spent on purchasing more drugs, rather than on other essential needs.

Statement of the Problem

Substance abuse is a prevalent issue among undergraduates in Nigeria, with the broader society contributing to the alarming rate of drug abuse among tertiary school students. This study examined the influence of cultural factors such as festival, ceremonies and religion on substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED) Ogun State. The significant impact of these issues highlights the urgent need for scholarly and policy interventions to prevent the escalation of this problem within university settings. This research work filled the gap by investigated the prevalence and extent of substance abuse and its consequences within the TASUED community.

Objective of the Study

This study investigated cultural factors influencing substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED) in Ogun State.

Research Questions

The study finds answers to the following questions:

- i. Will festival be a cultural factor influencing substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education in Ogun State?
- ii. Will ceremony be a cultural factor influencing substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education in Ogun State?

- iii. Will religion be a cultural factor influencing substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education in Ogun State?

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses which guided the study were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₀₁: Festival will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education, Ogun State.

H₀₂: Ceremony will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education, Ogun State.

H₀₃: Religion will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education, Ogun State.

Limitation of the Study

The limitations encountered during this investigation included the inconsistent completion of questionnaires and the outright refusal of some respondents to fill out the forms. Additionally, some respondents were hesitant to provide sufficient information relevant to the research, while some were unwilling to participate or cooperate due to the sensitive nature of the study. Despite these challenges, the researchers remained determined and reassured respondents that their responses would be kept confidential. Only the questionnaires that were properly completed were used in the study.

Concepts of Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is characterised by the continued use of substances despite awareness of the related health and interpersonal issues. It involves the harmful or risky consumption of drugs, including both prescription and over the counter medications, even when faced with negative outcomes the commonly abused substances around the world include alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine, opioids, inhalants and prescription drugs (World Health Organization, 2023).

Types of Substance Abuse

Substance abused fall into three categories:

1. Depressants (e.g., alcohol, heroine, barbiturates)
2. Stimulants (e.g., cocaine, cigarette, tobacco, amphetamine)
3. Hallucinogens (e.g., marijuana) are ingested, inhaled or smoked.

Depressants are sedatives which act on the nervous system. Artificial relaxation and relief from anxiety and mental stress tend to produce psychological dependence and withdrawal from heavy use is severe. Barbiturates are used by adolescents with suicidal tendencies rather than for addictive purpose (Abudu, 2008).

Alcohol is a substance that man has learned to ingest in order to get special bodily sensation over many centuries ago and is deeply embedded in diverse cultures of the world. It is used in almost all parts of the world yet many people are not even aware that it is a drug.

Nigerians do not regard alcohol as a very potent drug due to the fact that it is readily available and its use is socially accepted by the society. In some societies other than Nigeria today, drinking behavior is considered important for the whole social order and so drinking is defined and limited in accordance with fundamental motifs of the culture (Egbochuku, et al, 2009). In Nigeria alcohol has contributed immensely to various road accidents and crimes. Coleman (2010) pointed that alcohol used to be the preserve of adult males, but alcohol is now abused by the young ones and also the females. It is in the composition of many beverages and varies greatly in their nature and strength. Some have from 3 - 20 percent while some contain up to 50 percent alcohol.

Stimulants are agents that activate, enhance or increase neural activity. They include amphetamines and synthetic appetite suppressants. They can give rise to symptoms suggestive of intoxication, including tachycardia, pupillary dilation, elevated blood pressure, nausea or vomiting and abnormal behaviour such as fighting, agitation and impaired judgment. Stimulant use and abuse appear with increasing frequency in the nation. The reasons individuals, including students often give as a reason for stimulant usage include the need to belong, expectancy, mental set, sex, certain drives, integrative use, ceremonial use, hedonistic use, utilitarian use and disintegrative use (Egbochuku, et al, 2009). Oshodi, et al (2010) also confirmed that students use drugs for relief of stress and for self-medication at night in order to study.

Cocaine paste is a crude extract that contain 40 – 80 percent cocaine sulphate and other impurities. There are various modes of use, this substance produces more intense and long-lasting cocaine like effects. Smoking freebase volatilised cocaine because of the lower boiling point acts in seconds and results in an intense high lasting several minutes. The intensity of the reaction is related to the marked lipids solubility of the freebase forms and produces by far the most severe medical and psychiatric symptoms (Egbochuku, et al, 2009).

Hallucinogens are chemically diverse group which produce profound mental changes such as euphoria, anxiety, sensory distortion and depression (UNODC, 2011). Perkinson (2002) explained that alcohol is basically a central nervous system depressant and dulls the brain making learning a difficult task. When undergraduates get to the behaviour of abusing alcohol their reasoning get impaired and education becomes of less priority in the undergraduate's life. Cannabis (marijuana) appears to be the most commonly abused drug by the adolescents (UNODC, 2011). Drugs are everywhere in our cities in Nigeria, motor parks, Street corners, joints on campuses, uncompleted buildings etc. (Abudu 2008; Oshodi, et al, 2010).

Marijuana is derived from the *Cannabis sativa* plant. Marijuana is generally classified as a hallucinogen because it can produce perceptual distortions or mild hallucinations, especially in high doses or when used by susceptible individuals.

Cultural Factors Have Significant Influence on Substance Abuse

Culture encompasses shared values, beliefs, norms, traditions, customs, art, history and institutions within a group of people. According to Kasundu et al., (2012), cultural factors play a major role in shaping individual behavior. For example, certain cultures endorse the use of stimulants, depressants and hallucinogens like beer, liquor, wine, tobacco and *cannabis sativa* during cultural events. Specific alcoholic beverages or drugs may be culturally certified for use during these cultural ceremonies or celebrations, individuals are grouped according to age circles and provided with these substances.

Festival

Moore and Matias (2018) observed that during festivals, individuals involved in drug use within the nightlife scene are typically part of a socially integrated youth culture. These events often see an increase in drug and alcohol consumption along with associated risky behaviors. During festival periods, the recommended dosages and intended purposes of drugs are frequently ignored or misused. Drugs are increasingly used in social settings and parties to enhance pleasurable experiences. Festivals which are celebrated across different cultures according to unique customs, serve as a means of bringing communities together and fostering unity. They are also ways of placing the people at the heart of their culture and social environment. Sudhinaras et al., (2016) viewed that alcohol consumption is deeply embedded in social and cultural customs from an early age and often used as a maturity rite during festivals. Also, about 28 percent of Nigerian undergraduates reported having their first drink before age fifteen (Adekeye et al., 2019).

Ceremony

Many Nigerian ethnic groups employ coming of age ceremonies and rites of passage rituals to induct adolescents into adulthood (Ezenweke, 2016; Ofuebe et al., 2022). Li et al., (2020) showed that over 60% of Nigerian undergraduates partake in alcohol during ceremonies marking puberty rites, marriage eligibility or title attainment. In many cultures across Nigeria, the sharing of food, drinks and substances is an integral part of hospitality, bonding and celebration during festivities and rituals (Mase & Alan-Ajonye, 2013). Similarly, masquerade festivals featuring costumed dancing last until dawn with local brews widely available (Widjaja, 2022). Kola nuts and libations poured during lifecycle events like naming ceremonies, weddings and funerals often contain alcohol (Ezeifeke & Chinyeaka, 2019). While these practices are culturally important, they also normalize substance use from a young age and increase accessibility (Treatment, 2014). During traditional wedding or naming ceremonies, ceremonial pipes or shots of locally brewed gin are routinely passed around for all guests, including minors to symbolize unity (Kpone-Tonwe, 2008).

Religion

All religions have specific attitudes toward the acceptability of substances used for intoxication, whether for spiritual, pleasurable or medicinal purposes. In many Nigerian

communities, certain substances like cannabis, kola nut and alcohol are believed to have spiritual significance and are regularly incorporated into traditional healing and religious ceremonies. In certain regions involve communal consumption of "ritual drinks" containing marijuana to communicate with deity (Ghiabi et al., 2018).

Effects of Drug Abuse among Undergraduates

The following are some of the effects of drug abuse among university undergraduates:

Truancy and Absenteeism. Truancy, as defined by Osarenren (2002), occurs when undergraduates regularly stay away from school or academic activities without permission. Absenteeism, on the other hand, refers to a high rate of absence from school or academic activities when regular attendance is required. These issues are often indicators of rebellion, self-assertion, perceived poor academic achievement, or maladjustment, all of which can be linked to substance abuse (Falaye & Gesinde, 2003).

Cultism. University undergraduates involved in substance abuse often seek membership in secret societies, which are prevalent on university campuses and many cult members are into substance use (Atere, 2003).

Armed Robbery and Organized Crimes. Substance abuse gives undergraduates a false sense of security and self-confidence. Consequently, these students may turn to various types of criminal activities, including kidnapping, rape and armed robbery (UNODC, 2020).

Prostitution and High-Risk Sexual Behaviour. Substance abuse among female undergraduates may lead to engagement in prostitution as a means of acquiring easy money to maintain a lifestyle beyond their economic means. Male undergraduates who abuse substances may become gigolos or engage in relationships with older, wealthy men, while females may have multiple sexual partners, engaging in unprotected sex and lesbian relationships. Substance-abusing undergraduates often desire expensive and fashionable clothing, perfumes and cars, but lack the means to afford them. Prostitution and other high-risk sexual behaviors thus offer a means of obtaining quick money to satisfy these desires.

Hostility. Hostility is a common outcome of drug abuse, as individuals often experience emotional instability. Consequently, they may exhibit hostile behavior towards family, friends, colleagues, lecturers and other authority figures, as well as those around them.

Personality Disorders. Substance abuse can also lead to the development of personality disorders. Makinde (2004) defines a personality disorder as deviant behavior. Common personality disorders among substance abusers include: paranoid (secretive, stubborn, rigid); schizoid (socially withdrawn, poor social skills); narcissistic (self-centered, lacks empathy); histrionic (flirts about, attention seeking); borderline (unable to maintain

intimacy, unstable moods); and self-defeating (depressed, lonely, resists social contact, feels hopeless).

Examination Misconduct. Substance use among university undergraduates often leads to various personality disorders, as outlined previously. Consequently, their engagement in cult-related activities, truancy, absenteeism, inadequate study skills and poor memory contribute to cheating during examinations (Ogunyemi, 2003; Olatoye and Afuwape, 2003).

Physiological Effects of Substance Abuse among Undergraduates

Drug and alcohol use disrupts normal anatomical and biological processes, it increases health risks like respiratory infections and liver damage (Spengler et al., 2012). Heavy drinking is associated with higher chance of accidents, injuries and violence among youths (Chikritzhs & Livingston, 2021). Opioid abuse raises risks of lethal overdose 3-fold in students compared to adults due to altering developing brain chemistry and respiratory function (Volkow, & Blanco, 2021). Long-term substance dependence takes a toll on overall physical fitness later in life too (Brellenthin & Lee, 2018).

Strategies for Curbing Cultural Influences of Substance Abuse among Undergraduates

The Nigerian government had made efforts to curb, eliminate or discourage the use, sale, trafficking and recycling of illegal substances by implementing various decrees. One of the prominent measures is the Anti-narcotic Decree, which led to the establishment of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in 1989. The Federal Military Government Enacted Decree 48 of the law of the federation, which formally established the NDLEA. The Agency is tasked with the dual responsibility of reducing both the supply and demand for drugs. The Federal Government of Nigeria acknowledges that supply reduction efforts alone cannot effectively address the drug problem. Therefore, there is a strong emphasis on demand reduction. The Drug Reduction Directorate is responsible for reducing the demand for illicit drugs.

1. Family enlightenment on consequences of substance abuse can go a long way in addressing the issue. Educating families on harms of substance use and how exposure during culturally-celebrated events can negatively impact adolescent health and development is important (Ojonuba et al., 2023). When families understand short and long-term physical, mental, social consequences of use, they can create family rules setting clear boundaries around youth participation or access during events involving substance use (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2020). Providing alternative activities for youth allows healthy celebration of cultural traditions without pressure or norming of substance misuse risk behaviors (Bonyani et al., 2018).
2. Community and religious leaders can be very useful in curbing substance abuse. They play an influential role in Nigerian culture and can help address substance use norms (Nwagu et al., 2020). Engaging these stakeholders to promote alternative rites of

passage ceremonies without drugs or alcohol is a promising strategy. Leaders could work with elders to revise traditional coming-of-age rituals that predominantly feature substance induction, given neurodevelopmental risks for youth. Non-drug focused replacements honoring cultural heritage, like mentorship camps or skills-building workshops, could be established (O'Keefe et al., 2021). Religious figures advocating for changes via sermons and guidance in tandem with community heads may increase acceptance of healthier options (Soni et al., 2023). Such coordinated efforts respect local values while protecting adolescents from normative substance exposure. Over time, modified rites of passage ceremonies led by respected elders could shift social mores supporting reduced pediatric substance use initiation.

3. Culturally-sensitive public health campaigns leveraging respected community role models can help shift social norms promoting substance abuse during festivities among undergraduates. Using influential figures to celebrate traditions while endorsing sober alternatives via radio/print shows undergraduates celebratory rituals do not necessarily require drunkenness (Ugwu et al., 2021; Yeh et al., 2022).
4. Traditional healers and organizers of cultural festivals play an influential role in Nigerian communities and can help shape social norms around substance use if properly trained. These individuals are often responsible for facilitating ceremonies and events that may involve the ceremonial or communal use of intoxicating substances (Asuzu et al., 2019). However, binge consumption patterns embedded in some traditions significantly increase the risk of early addiction development (Blanco-Gandia et al., 2021). By educating healers and organizers on responsible alcohol and drug service policies, such as avoiding peer pressure behaviors and setting clear limits on quantity and frequency of use, they can revise traditional practices to be lower-risk (Gale MS, 2017).
5. Restricting the liberal availability and promotion of intoxicating substances near cultural festivals and venues can help curb norms of misuse among impressionable youth. Locations like these tend to have relaxed regulation of alcohol sales and advertising targeting minors that capitalize on traditional practices seen as endorsing reckless consumption (Bonnie, 2014). Implementing age limits at points-of-sale, restricting marketing featuring youth subcultures and enacting public drinking policies in these areas can weaken cultural justifications fueling self-destructive patterns of abuse from an early age according to community norms (Day et al., 2018).
6. Research is conducted to examine the trends, patterns, and prevalence of drug abuse issues among various target groups. These studies encompass school surveys, hospital surveys, trafficking surveys and other methodologies. Data is gathered from suspected traffickers held in NDLEA pre-trial cells and from drug abusers undergoing treatment in centers across the country. The collected data is analyzed and compiled into an annual research report on drug abuse and trafficking. These reports are disseminated to pertinent governmental and non-governmental organizations, international agencies, corporate entities, and individuals engaged in efforts to

prevent drug abuse and trafficking in Nigeria (National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, 2013).

Methods and Materials

The study utilized a descriptive survey research design, as advocated by Kothari (2011), which is suitable for investigating large populations using data from a sample without manipulating variables. The population under study consists of undergraduates at Tai Solarin University of Education in Ijagun, Ogun State. The sample comprised a total of 800 undergraduates selected through simple random sampling, with 40 students chosen from each department (20 males and 20 females) for the study. The university was divided into five colleges: the College of Science and Information Technology (COSIT), the College of Social and Management Science (COSMAS), the College of Humanities (COHUM), the College of Vocational Technology Education (COVTED), and the College of Specialized Professional Education (COSPED).

The research instrument utilized was a researcher-designed modified Likert-type questionnaire, consisting of response options ranging from "strongly agreed" to "strongly disagreed." The instrument underwent validation by experts, who deemed it suitable for data collection purposes. Additionally, a test-retest method employing Pearson's Moment Correlation Coefficient (PMCC) was utilized to assess the internal consistency of the instrument, yielding a reliability coefficient of 0.78 with a two-week interval between tests. The questionnaire forms were administered by the researcher to all five colleges, encompassing four departments in each college at Tai Solarin University of Education in Ijagun, Ogun State. Data analysis involved descriptive statistics, including frequency counts and percentages, as well as inferential statistics using Chi-Square analysis at a significance level of 0.05.

Results

The results were presented in Table 1-3 in line with the hypotheses tested.

Hypothesis 1

Festival will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun Ogun State.

Statement 1: Substance used during Agemo festival can influence undergraduate to substance abuse, if present during the festival.

Table 1a: Chi-square analysis of responses on substance used during Agemo Festival.

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	X ² Cal.Value
SA	504	63	3	7.82	704.16
A	204	25.5			
SD	24	3			
D	68	8.5			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 1a shows that five hundred and four (504) respondents which represent 63% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that Substance used during Agemo festival can influence undergraduate to substance abuse, if present during the festival, while two hundred and four (204) respondents which represent 25.5% agreed with the statement. Twenty-four (24) respondents which represent 3% strongly disagreed with the statement while sixty (64) respondents which represent 8.5% of the total sample disagreed with the statement.

Applying the Chi-square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 704.16. The data is significant at $\chi^2=704.16$, $df=3$, $p < 0.05$.

Statement 2: Substance used during Ojude-Oba festival can initiate undergraduate into substance abuse.

Table 1b: Chi-square analysis of responses on substance used during Ojude-Oba festival if present.

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	X ² Cal.Value
SA	468	58.5	3	7.82	606.88
A	236	29.5			
SD	16	2			
D	80	10			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 1b shows that four hundred and sixty-eight (468) respondents which represent 58.5% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that substance used during Ojude-Oba festival can initiate undergraduate into substance abuse while two hundred and thirty-six (236) respondents which represent 29.5% agreed with the statement. Sixteen (16) respondents which represent 2% strongly disagreed with the statement while eighty (80) respondents which represent 10% of the total sample disagreed with the statement.

Applying the Chi- square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 606.88. The data is significant at $\chi^2 = 606.88$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.05$.

Statement 3: Substance used during "oro" festival can influence undergraduate to substance abuse, if present during the festival.

Table 1c: Chi-square analysis of responses on substance used during "oro" festival if present

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	χ^2 Cal. Value
SA	476	59.5	3	7.82	639.52
A	240	30			
SD	32	4			
D	52	6.5			
Total	800	100			

Significant of 0.05

Table 1c: shows that four hundred and seventy-six (476) respondents which represent 59.5% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that substance used during "oro" festival can influence undergraduate to substance abuse, if present during the festival while two hundred and forty (240) respondents which represent 30% agreed with the statement. Thirty-two (32) respondents which represent 4% strongly disagreed with the statement while Fifty-two (52) respondents which represent 6.5% of the total sample disagreed with the statement.

Applying the Chi- square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 639.52. The data is significant at $\chi^2 = 639.52$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.05$.

Hypothesis 2

Ceremony will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun Ogun State.

Statement 4: Substance used during Burial Ceremony can influence undergraduate to substance abuse

Table 2a: Chi-square analysis of responses on Burial Ceremony

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	χ^2 Cal. Value
SA	501	62.6	3	7.82	727.84
A	228	28.5			
SD	41	5.1			
D	30	3.8			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 2a: shows that five hundred and one (501) respondents which represent 62.6% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that substance used during burial ceremony can influence undergraduate to substance abuse while two hundred and twenty-eight (228) respondents which represent 28.5% agreed with the statement. Forty-one (41) respondents which represent 5.1% strongly disagreed with the statement while thirty (30) respondents which represent 3.8% of the total sample disagreed with the statement. Applying the Chi- square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 727.84. The data is significant at $\chi^2=727.84$, $df=3$, $p < 0.05$.

Statement 5: Substance used during naming ceremony can influence undergraduate to substance abuse.

Table 2b: Chi-square analysis of responses on Naming Ceremony

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	X ² Cal.Value
SA	511	63.9	3	7.82	767.78
A	224	28			
SD	24	3			
D	41	5.1			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 2b: shows that five hundred and eleven (511) respondents which represent 63.9% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that substance used during naming ceremony can influence undergraduate to substance abuse while two hundred and twenty-four (224) respondents which represent 28% agreed with the statement. Twenty-four (24) respondents which represent 3% strongly disagreed with the statement while forty-one (41) respondents which represent 5.1% of the total sample disagreed with the statement. Applying the Chi- square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 767.78. The data is significant at $\chi^2=767.78$, $df=3$, $p < 0.05$.

Statement 6: Substance used during Marriage Ceremony can influence undergraduate to substance abuse.

Table 2c: Chi-square analysis of responses on Marriage Ceremony.

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	X ² Cal.Value
SA	484	60.5	3	7.82	726.88
A	264	33			
SD	20	2.5			
D	32	4			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 2c: shows that four hundred and eighty-four (484) respondents which represent 60.5% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that substance used during marriage ceremony can influence undergraduate to substance abuse while two hundred and sixty-four (264) respondents which represent 33% agreed with the statement. Twenty (20) respondents which represent 2.5% strongly disagreed with the statement while thirty-two (32) respondents which represent 4% of the total sample disagreed with the statement. Applying the Chi- square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 726.88. The data is significant at $\chi^2 = 726.88$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.05$.

Hypothesis 3

Religion will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun, Ogun State.

Statement 7: Christian religion does not encourage substance use.

Table 3a: Chi-square analysis of responses on Christian religion and substance use

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	X ² Cal.Value
SA	436	54.5	3	7.82	553.28
A	276	34.5			
SD	28	3.5			
D	60	7.5			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 3a: shows that four hundred and thirty-six (436) respondents which represent 54.5% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that Christian religion does not encourage substance Use while two hundred and seventy-six (276) respondents which represent 34.5% agreed with the statement. Twenty-eight (28) respondents which represent 3.5% strongly disagreed with the statement while sixty (60) respondents which represent 7.5% of the total sample disagreed with the statement.

Applying the Chi-square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 553.28. The data is significant at $\chi^2=553.28$, $df=3$, $p < 0.05$.

Statement 8: Islamic religion does not encourage substance use in any Islamic function.

Table 3b: Chi-square analysis of responses on Islamic religion and substance use

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	χ^2 Cal.Value
SA	406	50.8	3	7.82	601.48
A	336	42			
SD	8	1			
D	50	6.2			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 3b: shows that four hundred and six (406) respondents which represent 50.8% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that Islamic religion does not encourage substance use in any Islamic function while three hundred and thirty-six (336) respondents which represent 42% agreed with the statement. Eight (8) respondents which represent 1% strongly disagreed with the statement while fifty (50) respondents which represent 6.2% of the total sample disagreed with the statement.

Applying the Chi-square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 601.48. The data is significant at $\chi^2= 601.48$, $df=3$, $p < 0.05$.

Statement 9: Tradition religion encourage substance use.

Table 3c: Chi-square analysis of responses on Tradition religion and substance use

Alternatives	Respondents	%	Df	Table Value	χ^2 Cal.Value
SA	484	60.5	3	7.82	668.32
A	236	29.5			
SD	24	3			
D	56	7			
Total	800	100			

Significant at 0.05

Table 3c: shows that four hundred and eighty-four (484) respondents which represent 60.5% of the total sample strongly agreed with the statement that Tradition religion encourage substance use while two hundred and thirty-six (236) respondents which represent 29.5% agreed with the statement. Twenty-four (24) respondents which represent

3% strongly disagreed with the statement while fifty-six (56) respondents which represent 7% of the total sample disagreed with the statement.

Applying the Chi- square (χ^2) test, the table shows that the critical value at 0.05 is 7.82 while the calculated value is 668.32. The data is significant at $\chi^2=668.32$, $df=3$, $p < 0.05$

Discussion

The first hypothesis, which proposed that Festival will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun Ogun State, was rejected. This suggested that festival indeed influenced substance abuse among undergraduates in Ogun State. This finding aligns with the report Moore and Matias (2018), people who use drugs at festivals and in nightlife scene generally form part of the socially integrated youth culture and the drug became more commonly used in social situations parties to enhance the pleasurable experiences.

Similarly, the second hypothesis, positing that the Ceremony will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun Ogun State, was rejected. This implies that Ceremony influenced substance abuse among undergraduates in Ogun State. This outcome is consistent with the findings of Mase and Alan-Ajonye, (2013) reported that in many cultures across Nigeria, the sharing of food, drinks and substances is an integral part of hospitality, bonding and celebration during festivities and rituals.

The final hypothesis, which originally proposed that Religion will not significantly influence substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun Ogun State, was rejected. This indicated that religion influenced substance abuse among undergraduates in Ogun State. This finding is consistent with the assertion made Ghiabi et al., (2018) contends that substances like cannabis, kola nut and alcohol are believed to have spiritual significance and are regularly incorporated into traditional healing and religious ceremonies.

Conclusion

From the results obtained from the study, it could be deduced that undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education Ijagun were significantly influenced by substance abuse through festival. Alcohol was used to offer prayers in many cultural ceremonies and freely served in wedding occasions in the community. Alcohol and kolanuts were used during marriages and funeral ceremonies. Stimulants were used for purposes such as ceremonies, friendship and kingship in births and burials. It has been discovered that undergraduates who take stimulants may exhibits some problems such as destructive behaviour, truancy, cultism and prostitution. Therefore, ceremony is a prominent determinant that influenced substance abuse among undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education. Also, Religion played a significant role in influencing substance abuse among undergraduates at Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun. In traditional religion like obatala, Ogun,

Egungun and others encouraged the use of local alcohol such as palm wine and Burukutu among the proponents which influenced some undergraduates.

Recommendations

The discoveries and conclusions of this study have led to the following suggestions:

1. Student affairs should regularly host seminars to raise awareness among the university community about the health consequences of substance abuse, aiming to mitigate this issue within our institutions.
2. Health educators should actively engage in educating undergraduates about the health and social consequences of drug abuse, including integrating this education into the General Studies (GNS) curriculum.
3. Mandatory medical testing for substance abuse should be implemented upon entry to the university and it should be conducted regularly throughout the duration of undergraduate studies.

Suggestion for Further Studies

It is suggested that future researchers should look into other aspects of the study, such as social factors influencing substance abuse among Undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria. Also, the contribution of the mass media to the growing influence of substance abuse among Undergraduates of Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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