
Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University



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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of Maranao freshman college students at Mindanao State University (MSU) regarding drug abuse. It examined selected factors related to drug abuse, which serve as the baseline for formulating a training model for the guidance program. The study also explored the relationship between drug abuse and specific factors as perceived by the students. The study sought to answer the following questions: 1. What is the profile distribution of respondents in terms of sex, age, and civil status, knowledge of someone who is a drug user, number of drug users known, and their relation to the user? 2. What is the profile distribution of first-year college students regarding their perceptions of factors affecting drug abuse in terms of relief from problems, sense of security, curiosity, and "pakikisama"? or peer pressure. 3. What are the most common drugs used by drug abusers as perceived by the respondents? 4. Is there a significant relationship between drug abuse and the factors in terms of relief from problems, curiosity, "pakikisama" or sense of security, peer group influence, and pleasure? 5. What training model for a guidance program can be formulated from the findings of the study? The Maranao respondents were college freshmen students of Mindanao State University selected through random sampling. To gather the necessary data, a questionnaire was distributed, and the responses were analyzed using frequency and percentage computations.

KEYWORDS: Drug Abuse, Meranao, Guidance Program, Baseline, Perception

INTRODUCTION:

Drug abuse and drug addictions are widely affecting multi-sectoral levels of the society at present. The most precious resources of the country, the Filipino youth, is highly affected by the drug menace. This drug menace can unsuspectingly creep anywhere and anytime. The last people to know that their children are already "hooked on drugs" are the parents and the guardians. In fact, drug abuse has been a matter of growing national concern. According to the record of the Dangerous Drugs Board (1972) and the assessment of drug abuse among high school and college students, there is reason to believe that the present programs on demand reduction are not enough. The other indicators of the growing seriousness of the drug abuse problem are the number of those admitted to the rehabilitation centers, public health reports, and records of drug-related arrests. This concern can be interpreted in terms of early death, violent accidents, hospitalization, rehabilitation, and absenteeism.

But how are drug abusers identified? In the first phase, a drug abuser will do everything possible to conceal his habit. Of course, there are outward signs and symptoms. It must be realized that the drug problem is so complex that even experts sometimes have difficulty making accurate diagnoses. Therefore, it is important not to act on one's assumption for it could lead to falsely accusing an innocent person. Some say that if one carries a syringe and needle or has tablets or capsules in his pockets, and has sniffles and running eyes, he is already an addict. But that individual might be diabetic or have a sickness or an allergy. Unusual or odd behavior may not be connected in any way with drug abuse.

However, right here in the campus of the Mindanao State University (MSU), these confusing symptoms or signs are all observable in some students. There are some who sniffle and have red eyes, some with a syringe, and many are bringing with them tablets and pills. But then, no accusing finger could pinpoint them that they are addicts. Other signs of drug abuse which are manifested among MSU students and which pose a big question mark whether they are drug addicts or not are the irregularity in their attendance in classes in school; change in their school habits, academic achievement; poor physical appearance, inattention to dress and personal hygiene; wearing sunglasses constantly at inappropriate times; stealing items which can be readily sold for cash; and those who are depressed or become elated and euphoric. All these signs are manifestations of a drug addict.

Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

But then, no evidence or proof can lead the authorities, especially the Division of Student Affairs (DSA), that these kinds of students are drug abusers. To be sure if drug abuse is rampant in the campus, the researcher, being an employee at the DSA, deems it necessary to investigate this issue through the Maranao freshmen students' perceptions since drug abusers will never say yes if asked directly. Only other students who are their friends, classmates, or related to them can tell the truth, thus, this study.

Theoretical Lens:

This study theorizes that drug abuse is influenced by some factors like peer group pressure, insecurity and boredom, family and pleasure. The above presumption is supported by Olson's theory (1949) as cited by Caballas (1995), which states that the socio-economic environment and socio-economic group of which a child is a member are important determiners of many aspects of his behavior. A child born in a family of low economic status may have feelings of insecurity due to some deprivation that he faces. Such hazards as unsanitary and crowded living quarters, poor opportunities, may affect a child's personality. A child learns early in his peer relationships that status symbols influence one's social acceptance.

On the same line of thought, Bram (1965), as cited by Bacarat (1987), espoused that adolescent upbringing has something to do with his behavior. Bram further maintained that these behaviors are traceable to the parents' behavior, so he theoretically categorized four types of causes of parents' behavior. First is the ability factors which refer to parents' intelligence, general health, physical disabilities and level of energy; second the psychological determinants that include the unconscious factors that parents may be aware of as influencing the adolescents' behavior; third are the cultural values which are the internalized norms which are held desirable by the society where they live; and the last is the interpersonal and social control which are group pressure from relatives and friends of the parents to make certain that the values prescribed for his parental role are sought and the appropriate means utilized.

The preceding paragraph is reinforced by Sears, Macoby and Levin (1957) when they opined that there are two sources of influence to the adolescents, namely; parents' values and parents' previous experience and parental beliefs as the parents' own exposure to various communication sources of influences. This is evidenced by Harts' (1957) as cited by Singer (1973) study which showed that authoritarian mothers were inclined to select more non-love oriented discipline and fewer love-oriented discipline than non-authoritarian mothers. So, aggression and independence are manifested in non-love oriented discipline.

The same conclusion was given by Roff and Bald (1972) as cited by Bacarat (1987) on the effect of parents' attitudes and behavior on the children's total development. According to them, the most favorable home environment is one where the parents are affectionate, understanding, sympathetic and encourage children to explore and experiment with many suggestions and criticisms, and steer a middle road of judicious permissiveness between over-restrictiveness and indulgence.

The reality is that by the time adolescents finish high school, 97% of them will have tried drugs or alcohol. Among Christian teenagers, the figure is only slightly lower at 85%. As parents, they cannot afford to overlook the facts. Where drugs are concerned, ignorance is definitely not bliss.

Why adolescents experiment with drugs and alcohol is no great mystery. The exposures these adolescents have in any media like television, movies, betamax, and others influence them greatly. So, by the time they reach the age of 18, the commercials they have seen on television, such as smoking, drinking hard liquors, and others, are instilled in their minds. In the US, Nicholas Johnson, former head of the Federal Communications Commission, remarked that on television, people are shown drinking beer 120 times more often than milk! Alcohol is associated with glamour, love, athletic prowess, and fun. And the marketing is terribly effective. It may be that the typical elementary student can name more brands of beer than presidents of the country (Health and Home, 1994).

Peer pressure may often be more subtle. Many times, it is not a matter of an adolescent going to a party and having a friend beg him or her to try drugs. More likely, a teenager goes to a party feeling like an outcast, alienated from peers, and wanting desperately to belong. "If I drink or take drugs," he or she reasons, "I will be a part of this group." Peer pressure will often win out unless the parents are setting an example of abstinence and holding up a lofty standard.

Most adolescents try alcohol or drugs. There are six key factors associated with continuing use: biological disposition, peer pressure, parental attitudes, life crises, depression, and parenting style. Underneath it all, adolescents become regular drug or alcohol users because they are in pain. They are hurting. Many are children of broken marriages. They want relief. So they self-medicate with drugs or alcohol. Drugs are quick and available, and they give adolescents an illusion of belonging. Until someone cares enough to provide them with a way of resolving their pain other than through drug usage, they will continue to use them.

The example set by the parent is the highest predictor for what a child is going to do in relation to alcohol and drugs. Even USA Today published an article from a secular point of view saying that it is best for all parents to abstain from alcohol and drugs if they want to make an impact on their children (Arterburn & Thompson, 1994).

Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This study has two variables. First are the selected factors influencing drug abuse which is the independent variable and the dependent variable which is the drug abuse. Whatever findings this study may come up will serve as basis for a training model in guidance program.

According to Kalman and Waughtield (1993), there are reasons why students took drugs. First is the relief from problems. Problems are classified as personal problem, family problem, school problem and work problem.

The second factor is feeling of security. Students who do not feel loved by members of the family resort to various types of behavior designed to satisfy those needs. With this, thousands of insecure young persons have resorted to drugs since in drugs they have self-confidence.

The third factor is curiosity. Curiosity is the main culprit behind the introduction of many youths into drugs. The use of drugs thrives among adolescents who have nothing to do. Therefore the curiosity of the students must be channelled to productive purposeful living as early as possible. If not, this curiosity can find its way to the artificial, dangerous and often fatal attractions of drug use.

The latest studies made by the Dangerous Drugs Board (1995) point to curiosity as the main culprit of drug abuse. Due to misinformation and assurance from friends who claim to have enjoyed the experience of drugs, some are curious to have the same experience.

The fourth factor is for the sake of "pakikisama" so as to be accepted by the peer group or the so-called "barkada." Pressure made by the peer group makes an adolescent a victim of drugs. If one wants to belong or "in" with the group he has to undergo with the puberty rite in order to be accepted by the group. The last factor is pleasure. Adolescents crave for a sense of belongingness and this is accompanied by pleasure. They use drugs for "kicks." With drugs, shyness disappears and they can indulge in any form of pleasure they want. These factors which cause drug abuse will serve as the basis in formulating the training model in guidance program.

Statement of the Problem

This study attempted to find out the relationship between drug abuse and some selected factors such as relief from problems, security feelings, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure as perceived by the Maranao freshman students.

Specifically, this study answered the following questions:

1. What is the profile distribution of respondents as to their:
 - 1.1 Sex
 - 1.2 Age
 - 1.3 Civil status
 - 1.4 Knowledge of somebody who is a drug user
 - 1.5 Number of drug users known
 - 1.6 Relation to the drug user
2. What is the profile distribution of the first-year college students regarding their perceptions on factors affecting drug abuse in terms of the following:
 - 2.1 Relief from problems
 - 2.2 Security feeling
 - 2.3 Curiosity
 - 2.4 "Pakikisama" or peer pressure
 - 2.5 Pleasure
3. What are the most common drugs used by drug abusers as perceived by the respondents?
4. Is there a significant relationship between drug abuse and the factors in terms of relief from problems, security feeling, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure?
5. What training model in guidance program can be formulated from the findings of the study?

Literature Review

Related Studies

As opined by Tejero (1994), the Dangerous Drugs Board notes that the average age of Filipino drug users these days is 25 years. Of these, 40 percent are unemployed, 26 percent are professionals and workers, and 11 percent are students. They have an average IQ and a high school education. They come from middle-income families and reside in urban areas, specifically Metro Manila. They are the eldest of three siblings, single, and predominantly male, with a ratio of nine males to one female. They are

Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

polydrug users who have been taking drugs for more than two years, with the most popular of these being methamphetamine (shabu), followed by marijuana and the cough syrup Corex D.

To know the extent of this drug use, one has only to consider the Department of Interior and Local Government report: 10 percent of Metro Manila residents are hooked on drugs, which amounts to 800,000 drug dependents from a population of eight million in Metro Manila alone.

Reports from the Philippine National Police Narcotics Command say the drug situation has "exacerbated the national crime rate by 50 percent, pervading almost all social strata, and affecting approximately one-third of the population." Many of these crimes, specifically homicide, robbery, and rape, have been committed by youths reportedly while under the influence of shabu, a regulated drug which has not yet been reclassified as a dangerous drug and is known to give the user feelings of panic or aggression and an urge to commit dangerous antisocial acts.

The fact that a few years ago the average age of drug users was 18, while these days most drug users are in their mid-20s, does not necessarily mean that more and more older people are taking to the habit. It could be that the 18-year-olds of the past have not come off it yet. Many of those dangerous drug users just carry their habits into the workplace, even when they become professionals. Before, it was thought that the jobless constituted most drug users because busier people had the least possibility of getting hooked. But with the appearance of certain kinds of drugs and many professionals turning to them, this idea now sounds naive indeed.

Leo G., a 27-year-old business management graduate of La Salle who now handles a branch of the family business, reveals that most of those in the accounting department of a big corporation in Pasig dose on shabu during their afternoon coffee break. The employees would return to the workplace only in the evening and work nonstop until dawn. The corporation is losing much money because of the high absenteeism in that department in the afternoon and, naturally, employees for the uncalled-for overtime.

"*Baliktad na ngayon*," says Leo. "It used to be that the hitters were students, teenagers, but now they are in their 20's or 30's, professionals. That is why shabu is quite popular among yuppies, especially workaholics, because it keeps up one's energy level for hours on end without food or sleep. That is why it's called a maintenance drug.

Shabu, which is a cocaine substitute, is also popular among students who want to stay awake all night studying or cramming for exams. Needless to say, it is quite popular among law students and athletes. An increase in mental alertness and motor activity and a diminished sense of fatigue may be what bookish students and competitive athletes get from this drug, but its downside effects of heart trouble and blurred vision may be too big a price to pay for their blind ambition.

Shabu is also consumed in large quantities by sexually active adolescents who like to test their runaway libido. One 17-year-old student of AMA Computer College claims that when zonked on the drug he can have as many as six orgasms in one night. A 19-year-old LaSalle student says he can go on nonstop the whole night and hold back the climax till dawn.

Unfortunately, in many cases, prolonged use of the stimulant makes one lose interest in sex when one is not on the drug. "Wala akong pakialam maski nakahubad na yan d'yan sa tabi ko," says the 17-year-old of any girl during those times when he has not taken the drug. So, he has to get another intake, bigger and bigger each time, to bring back that lovin' feeling.

The fact that the percentage of students among drug users has been considerably reduced from 25 percent a few years ago to 11 percent these days does not diminish the clear and present danger, as they are the most vulnerable group. Being the youngest and presumably least mature, they tend to be easily seduced, are more curious, and therefore more prone to experiment with substances. But with their personalities still developing, they may not know how to handle altered states of consciousness.

And then again, the reduction in percentage does not necessarily reflect a growing infrequency of drug use on the campus. It may only have reflected the growing frequency of drug use in the workplace. Lawyer Teopisto Rondez, as cited by Miranda (1989), board chairman of Shalon Out-Patient Rehabilitation Center for drug dependents in Southern Luzon, said that half of the crimes committed in Baguio City are drug-related crimes usually perpetrated by drug abusers. These are theft, robbery, homicide, and infliction of physical injuries.

METHODOLOGY

This study is mainly descriptive in nature because it surveyed the perceptions of the college freshmen students of MSU regarding the factors related to drug abuse. It made use of questionnaires that were distributed to the respondents. The following statistical tools were used in this study:

For the profile of the respondents, their personal characteristics and perceptions, frequency and percentage were used. In finding the significant relationship between drug abuse and its factors, correlation, especially the Pearson product moment correlation, was used.

Formula:

$$r = \frac{\Sigma_{xy}}{\sqrt{N}(SD_1)(SD_2)}$$

Where:

- Σ_{xy} = summation of two variables
- N = number of cases
- SD_1 = standard deviation of the first variable
- SD_2 = standard deviation of the second variable

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the data gathered. All the gathered data are presented, analyzed, and interpreted based on the different problems presented. There are two parts involved in this study. The first part is on the profile of the respondents' age, sex, knowledge of any drug, civil status, and their use in the campus. The second part is about the perceptions of the respondents on some parameters such as relief from problems, security feeling, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure. Part three is the hypotheses testing to determine the relationship between drug abuse and the above-mentioned.

Age

This variable is categorized into five groups. These are freshmen whose ages range from 13-15 years old; 16-18 years old; 19-21 years old; 22-24 years old; and 25 years old and above.

Table 1. Age Profile of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
13 – 15	5	2.17
16 – 18	197	85.65
19 – 21	15	6.52
22 – 24	9	3.91
25 and above	4	1.74
Total	230	100.00

Table 1 presents the age profile of the freshmen students of MSU. As presented, five (5) or 2.17 percent of the respondents belonged to the age category of 13 to 15 years old; nineteen (19) or 85.65 percent of the freshmen students were in the age bracket of 16-18 years old; fifteen (15) or 6.52 percent of the respondents belonged to the 19-21 years old age bracket; nine (9) or 3.91 percent of the respondents belonged to the 22-24 years old age bracket; and four (4) or 1.74 percent of the respondents were 25 years old and above. The finding signifies that the majority (85.65%) of the respondents are in the age bracket of 16-18 years old.

Table 2. Factors Affecting Drug Abuse as Perceived by the Respondents

Factors	Frequency	Percentage
Relief of Problems	157	68.26
Security Feeling	48	20.87
Curiosity	16	6.96
"Pakikisama"	7	3.04
Pleasure	2	0.87
Total	230	100.00

Table 2 discloses the factors affecting drug abuse. As disclosed, 157 or 68.26 percent of respondents perceived relief of problems as the main factor why drugs were taken; 48 or 20.87 percent of the respondents perceived security feeling as the factor affecting drug abuse; sixteen (16) or 6.96 percent of the respondents perceived curiosity as their reason for indulging in drug abuse; seven (7) or 3.04 percent of the respondents believed that "pakikisama" is the factor behind the taking of drugs; and two (2) or 0.87 percent of the respondents perceived pleasure as the factor in taking drugs by the drug user.

Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

As indicated from the findings, relief from problems is the main factor why drug users took the prohibited drugs. These problems may be personal, family, school, or work problems. Security feeling is achieved when they take drugs. It gives them the feeling of self-confidence. Some respondents feel accepted by the peer group "barkada," so they have to take drugs. Others are just curious because of misinformation and assurance from friends who claim to have enjoyed the experience, and the rest take drugs because of the sense of belonging to the present generation, for pleasure.

Common Drugs Used

This presents the different drugs commonly taken by the drug users. These are marijuana, amphetamines, cough syrup, cocaine, shabu, barbiturates, and sleeping pills.

Table 3. Common Drugs Used by Drug Users as Perceived by the Respondents

Common Drugs	Frequency	Percentage
Marijuana	171	74.35
Amphetamines	5	2.17
Cough Syrup	7	3.04
Shabu	43	18.69
Barbiturates	2	0.87
Sleeping Pills	3	1.30
Total	230	100.00

Table 3 disclosed that 171 or 74.35 percent of the respondents perceived that the most common drug taken by the drug users was marijuana, followed by 43 or 18.69 percent of the respondents who perceived that shabu was commonly taken by the drug users; seven (7) or 3.04 percent of the respondents believed that cough syrup was commonly used; five (5) or 2.17 percent of the respondents perceived that amphetamines were commonly used by the drug users; three (3) or 1.30 percent of the respondents perceived that sleeping pills were commonly used by the drug users; and two (2) or 0.87 percent of the respondents perceived that barbiturates were commonly used by the drug users. In sum, the most common drug used by the drug users is marijuana. This is cheaper compared to the other drugs. Besides, it costs only twenty pesos per stick.

Table 4. Relationship Between Drug Abuse and the Factors Affecting it

Variable	r value	Analysis	Interpretation
Drug Abuse and Relief from Problems	0.72	VHC	Significant
Drug Abuse and Security Feeling	0.41	HC	Significant
Drug Abuse and Curiosity	0.38	LC	Significant
Drug Abuse and "Pakikisama" or Peer Pressure	0.40	LC	Significant
Drug Abuse and Pleasure	0.42	HC	Significant

Analysis of r

0.05 – level of significance

0.11 – table value

r from 0.00 to + - 0.20 - VLC (Very Low Correlation)

r from + - 0.21 to + - 0.40 - LC (Low Correlation)

r from + - 0.41 to + - 0.70 - HC (High Correlation)

r from + - 0.71 to + - 1.00 - VHC (Very High Correlation)

Table 4 shows the relationship between drug abuse and relief of problems. The r-value yielded a significant and very high correlation. The r-value, which is 0.72, is greater than the table value of 0.11 at the 0.05 level, therefore the hypothesis is rejected. This means that drugs are abused to relieve the user from problems. This shows that, in order for a drug user to be relieved of problems related to family, school, and other personal matters, they take drugs to enable them to forget these problems and bring themselves to a state of satisfaction and high spirits.

This finding is supported by the Oct. 16, 1989 issue of the Daily Inquirer, which stated that individuals who face more problems and inadequacies often turn to drugs to cope with life, diminish fear, escape boredom, increase self-esteem, or rebel against family or social authority. It can also be gleaned from Table 4 that an r-value of 0.41 signifies a significant and high correlation between drug abuse and feeling of security. The computed value is higher than the table value, so the

Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

hypothesis is rejected at $p = 0.05$. The finding indicates that the drug abusers need self-confidence. They wanted to be secured with their feelings. This can be done by giving importance to what they do and to themselves in the first place. Since nobody cares for them and whatever they did are not welcomed, therefore they turned to drugs.

This finding is in consonance with Rogers' (1954) theory as cited by Bacarat (1987). This theory emphasizes the need of any individual to be loved, to be regarded as worthy, and to be accepted in order to maintain congruence between what he sees, who he is, and what others see he is, to obtain the satisfaction of self-worth. When a child receives support and love from home, he is likely to have a positive self-concept.

The third factor, which is curiosity, gives a significant but low correlation. The r -value yielded 0.38, which is higher than the table value of 0.12. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected. This finding shows that curiosity slightly influences drug abuse. This is because they are still in the puberty age, so they are easily persuaded by drug pushers or friends. This is supported by Piquero (1993) when he said that drug users are curious to experience many things without considering the effects of what they are doing.

The fourth factor is "pakikisama" or peer pressure. Just to be in with friends or a group, the computed value showed a significant but low correlation with an r -value of 0.40. The result shows that there is a significant relationship between "pakikisama" and drug abuse. This finding signifies that the drug users, just to show sincerity and loyalty to their peers, have to take drugs and in return get more attention and approval from their peers.

The last factor is pleasure. This yielded a significant and high correlation with an r -value of 0.42. This finding signifies a relationship between drug abuse and pleasure. Most adolescents are looking for pleasure. Drugs remove or diminish their inhibitions of shyness. This pleasurable feeling of psychological relief ultimately produces a dependence on drugs, as espoused by Witters (1983).

Summary

This study tried to investigate the perceptions of the MSU Maranao freshmen college students regarding drug abuse. It also looked into the selected factors of drug abuse, which serve as the baseline in formulating the training model of the guidance program. The relationship between drug abuse and some selected factors as perceived by the Maranao freshmen college students was also investigated. It answered the following questions:

1. What is the profile distribution of respondents as to their sex, age, civil status, knowledge of somebody who is a drug user, number of drug users known, relation to the drug user?
2. What is the profile distribution of the first-year college students regarding their perceptions affecting drug abuse in terms of relief from problems, security feeling, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure?
3. What are the most common drugs used by drug abusers as perceived by the respondents?
4. Is there a significant relationship between drug abuse and the factors in terms of relief of problems, security feeling, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure?
5. What training model in the guidance program can be formulated from the findings of the study?

The respondents were the college freshmen Maranao students of the Mindanao State University through random sampling. To elicit the needed data, a questionnaire was distributed, and the computation was made through frequency and percentage.

Findings

From the gathered data, the following findings were given:

1. Majority (85.65%) of the respondents belonged to the 16–18 years old age category.
2. Majority (52.17%) of the respondents are females.
3. Majority (82.61%) of the respondents are single.
4. Majority (93.48%) of the respondents have known someone who is a drug user.
5. Many (39.57%) of the drug users known by the respondents were their friends.
6. Majority (92.18%) of the respondents knew 1 to 3 drug users.
7. Majority (68.26%) of the respondents perceived that relief of problems was the main factor why drug users took drugs.
8. Majority (74.35%) of the respondents perceived that marijuana is the most common drug taken by the drug user.
9. There is a significant relationship between drug abuse and its factors affecting it, like relief from problems, security feeling, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

A typical freshman Maranao college student belongs to the 16–18 years old age category, is female, single, and knows 1 to 3 friends who are drug users.

Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

Moreover, she perceives that a drug user took drugs just to relieve their problems in life, and the most common drug taken is marijuana. Furthermore, drug abuse is related to factors like relief from problems, security feeling, curiosity, "pakikisama" or peer pressure, and pleasure.

Implications

As enumerated in the findings and conclusions, the following implications are drawn:

One of the findings of this study revealed that each respondent has known one to three drug users. This implies that MSU has already drug addicts not known to the school authority. This is a serious problem. One of the students near any other student might be a drug user, and can attack anytime and harm any student or other constituents.

Another finding is that drugs relieve them from their problems. Problems may either personal, on end studies, work or even love life. For workaholics, drugs keep up the energy level for hours without food or sleep. To students who want to stay awake all night studying or cramming for exams just to either maintain their scholarship or just a passing grade, shabu or marijuana is the answer. To them, drug gives an increase in mental alertness and motor activity and the fatigue is diminished. Too much intake of these drugs implies destruction of ones health. Effects are heart trouble and blurred vision and even suicide, murder and other crimes are committed.

In this campus, marijuana is the most common drug used by the drug users. This implies that the users are just students or users who belong to the average level since a stick of marijuana is very affordable. On the other hand, frequent use of marijuana will make the users crave for another drug, an expensive one like shabu. If this happens, It means a rise in the rate of criminality. In the first place, drug users can't afford expensive drugs, so crimes such as hold-up, carnapping, and other illegal activities will occur.

Since there is a significant relationship between drug abuse and its factors, this implies that these factors must be addressed as early as possible.

Recommendations

In light of the findings, conclusions, and implications, the following are suggested:

1. Something must be done to curb drug trafficking and addiction.
 - 1.1 The government must destroy marijuana plantations.
 - 1.2 Smuggling should be stopped through tight inspections at international airports and ports.
 - 1.3 There should be strict control over the sale of cough syrup, solvents, and other substances abused by the young and the poor.

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Factors Related to Drug Abuse as Perceived by Maranao College Freshmen Students of Mindanao State University

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