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Abstract - This export facto study was carried out to determine the impact of sex, curriculum outcomes, personality trait, gender rolestereotype and common business on the running of fake drug stops by tertiary institution graduates in the event of economic recession. 361 tertiary institution graduates were used for the study multiple regression analysis, and t-test showed their activities to have been influenced by common business practices and personality traits; and the sample members differed as males and females only in the influence of extrovert personality trait which only skewed towards the males. Five questionnaires were used for the study and it findings provided support that informal business practices and education strategies present value employment opportunities that help economic recession victims engage in fake drug sales.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drug is any substance, which by its chemical nature and physiological process is expected when taken into the body to affect the structure and function of body (Agbator, 2005). The World Health Organization (WHO) sees it as any substance, or product that is used or is intended to be used to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states of the body for the benefit of the individual (World Health Organization, 1995).

According to the 1993 NAFDAC provisions of Decree No.15 of the Federal Government of Nigeria a drug could take the forms of a vegetable or mineral either prepared, mixed or manufactured and sold or advertised for use in (i) the diagnosis, treatment, integration, and prevention of any diseases, disorder, abnormal physical state and symptoms thereof in a man or animal; (ii) restoration, correction or modification of organic functions in a man or animal; and (iii) disinfection or control of vermin, insects or pest, or contraceptive (pg 203). It functions as therapeutic chemical interventions and communications resulting in inter rated repairs and reinforcements among billions of separated cells.

However, for any drug to produce beneficial effects it is expected its packaging shows evidences of ethical preparations, availability only with presumptions, free over-the-counter purchase and sales, and its reaching of its target site in adequate concentration. Otherwise such a drugs would become evident as fake, counterfeit, substandard or in secured. (World Health Organization 1990). Its registration is not in accordance with the provisions of the 1993 food, drugs, and related products Decree No. 19 of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as amended by Decree No. 25 of 1999 (FRN,1999b:1114). Its production is not genuine; it is deliberately and fraudulently mislabeled; its ingredients are incorrect, wrong inactive, and insufficient (All African News, 2008).

According to Agbato (2005) these illicit drugs greatly flooded the Nigerian market and business world from the beginning of the 20th century. There was world wide economic recession, continuous devaluation of the naira, and large scale unemployment or retrenchment of already employed labour. These situations created a vacuum whose result was the sprout of a number of drug companies, whose owners were callous, unscrupulous and generally unskilled; and their products fake and substandard imported drugs (WHO 1988b). Victims of the recession suffered an unanticipated social role strain. Despite their age, status, positions in their respective families and communities and time and money invested in education, they unexpectedly become socially unproductive. The great expectation of monetary reward and relief from poverty which goes with investment in education were lost. Their worth, sense of belongingness and the financial power of self expression among age mates or peers, were lost to the family or community. So, they came under the social challenge of struggling to find alternative means of earning an income that would help them get back their lost positions and states in their families and the larger society. They engaged in wage-oriented hobbies like drugs peddling; or transfer their learning to cottage drug stores, small scale pharmacies, small scale buying and selling of drugs and other individualized drug marketing projects (Nwachuku, 1994).

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7

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The activities above assumed an alarming range in 1986. Import licenses were issued, permitting most victims of the economic recession to import pharmaceutical products into the country. This, of course, was without regard to the laws governing the importation of such products to the country (Agbato, 2005). The Nigerian drug market became flooded with varieties of the same product. Some of these imitated the label and design of popular generic products; wear deceitful labels like made in Germany, while they are made in Nigeria; wore the logo and trade mark of popular companies; wore fictitious expiring dates which told a lie about their safety and shelf life; had no full name and address of manufacturer, were certified and registered with NAFDAC; etc (FRN, 1999b; Agbator, 2005; Erhun, Babalola, and Erhun, 2001).

Nigeria consequently, became the country with the highest incidence of fake and counterfeit drugs. According to FRN (1990b), Adenike (1992) about 40.1% of the drugs sold in Nigeria are either fake, substandard, or adulterated. Between 1989 and 2006 The Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) arrest over 2,500 persons who engage in the peddle of fake drugs; prosecuted over 15,000 of such persons; made drug seizures amounting to thousands of kilogrammes; and destroyed Indian hemp covering several hectares of land (Ohanyere, 2008).

In 2006, National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) had sued drug dealers for using romesay syrup powder to produce fake Barbicillin Ampicillin Syrup and Rampicillin to revalidate expired can coca-cola drinks (Ojulawa and Mmuta, 2006).

The engagement of victims of the 20th century economic recession in the sale of fake drugs remained triggard by the following:

- (i) Their emotional feelings and reactions to other people, situations, incidents and ideas which constitute their social environment and relations;
- (ii) Their likes, dislikes or avoids;
- (iii) The extent to which they could happily avoid harmoniously fit into the environment they find themselves;
- (iv) The normal, jovial, moody active, inactive, carefree, and restrictive emotional state, mood, and energy of their person;
- (v) Their personal behaviour as expressed in terms of social values or conducts that are right or wrong (Anwana, 2001);

Their involvement in the sale of fake drugs to avert the negative effects of the economic recession won a developmental change stimulated by the want of self-realization or the harness of talented potentials. It drew from their ability to successfully overcome the life obstacles by the unhealthy economics situation (Ukpong, 2009). It was the result of psychological and

physical attributes, whose presence or absence either mode them succeed or fail in their venture. Such attributes included self confidence, perseverance, adaptability to change, leadership spirit; attitude towards childhood, family and past jobs; physique, planning, organizational ability, empathy, general mental ability, general attitude towards people, human relations and avoidance of hunger and penury (Tawo and Nanna, 2000). To Aggrawal (2007) they must remain evident as good physical appearance, emotional stability, high intellectual ability, high degree of social adjustment, high moral character, cool temperament, good directedness, high adjustability, tremendous common sense, and drive and pragmatic thinking. These ideas are also shared by Ejue (2002). To this end Stalling and Wasden (1992) see their success or failure in the unanticipated job to have emanated from an internal ideas of control evident in their

- (i) more commitment to work,
- (ii) more work oriented behaviour;
- (iii) more concentration and attentiveness;
- (iv) more creativity in artistic arrangement and illustration;
- (v) less overt anxiety and potential behaviour;
- (vi) more capability to master and cope with situations;
- (vii) more assumptions of personal responsibility evident in volunteering for extra tasks, support for others, great dependence on external reinforcement, strict obedience to self concept, etc.

All knowledge they used in setting up the drugs stores arouse from information they acquired through the senses. Their minds on the drug stores were of their birth like tabula Rasa, which became filled through experience, the relative influence of maturation, specific acquired training, the period of time and life they find themselves, happiness arising from successful efforts, and teachable moments emanating from the ripeness of the body and requirement of the society that the individual be ready to achieve a certain task (Anwana, 2001).

Another source of their success was their age. They were within and above age 21; the ages the Pharmacists; Council of Nigeria and the Federal Government of Nigeria consider appropriate for the practicing of patient medicine in Nigeria (Egbor, 1984; PC.N, 2003b, 2004). And according to United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) young men are given genuine information services and support that suits a particular age can always adopt safe behaviours and make responsible decisions about wealth. They equally as well often help to educate and motivate others to make similar decisions. There is the application of the sense of rationalism or rationalization, empathy, spirit of patriotism, and nationalism.

Their establishment of fake drugs stores involved their choosing a drugs filed, deciding how they want its professional practice to develop, and selecting the educational opportunities that will advance its professional practice. Most of them attended career courses and clubs or associations which helped them learn about patient medicine trade. Others took to interactive career guidance, which provided them information drugs choice, skills, preparation, abilities, interests, values and goals (Brown, 2001, Fitzpatrick, 2001), work habits, verbal and numerical skills (FRN,2004).

II. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

One of the theories behind their action Piaget's theory of Cognitive development. By this theory individuals growth always goes with acquisition of concepts and the development of the ability to reason. Their involvement in drugs peddling was thus a function of the interaction between their maturity level and the environment. Maturity was a significant factor in their peddle of drugs. At each stage their peddle of drugs entailed both intellectual and impulsive learning. These gave off intellectual development, mastery of developmental tasks at each stage of drugs peddling and successful achievement of latter drugs peddling tasks. Therefore, their success in drugs peddling passed through five stages of cognitive development not minding their adult ages. These stages were the sensori-motor, the pre-conceptual, the pre-operational intuitive, the concrete operational and the formal operational stage. The reason being that they have no previous professional or academic training in the drug trade; and so were just like new born babies in the trade.

Another theory behind their action is Freud's psychoanalytic personality development theory. By this theory their peddle of drugs is stimulated by constant interaction of three forces. These forces are the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is the unconscious and biological aspect of their personality. This advanced self, gratification and pleasure as bases for which they, despite their lack of academic and professional training, must engage in drug peddling. The ego is the partially conscious and psychological aspect of their personality they are justified by the peddle of drugs with the principle of reality. The superego is the moral aspect of their personality which attributed the drug peddle to the sense of what is right or wrong vis-à-vis incumbent social developments.

Their venture into estranged trade drew from their primitive personality associated solely with libidinal urges or psychic energy. Their venture had or was of conscience, moral value, but immediate gratification of job security or creation through impulses. As the trade grew, the urges that produced it came into direct conflict

with reality. The trade produced gratification only where the urges that produced it were of acceptable circumstances. The trade became entrenched in a conflict between the unconscious mind and the environment, which exposed its development to the principles of reality, or conscious and psychological aspects of personality. Such personality rationalized it and allowed gratification in it only in acceptable manner of the self and pleasure. Implicitly, the drug illicit trade thrived on a social environment which provided it practitioners with moral behaviours of learning and acquiring experiences for the trade.

The third theory is the trait theory. By this theory which was developed by Allport, Cattell, and Eysenck (1891-1967) their engagement in drug peddling was better measured relative to their personality trait. Their engagement in the peddle of drugs was traceable either to dynamic organisms, or psychological systems, which warranted their unique adjustment to its practice.

There was also the floppock composite vocational choice theory. Their peddle into the drug trade was by this theory a reflection of their personality traits and relative strength of their needs, which were psychological, social and economic needs. They went into it because they believe it would best meet their most important needs; and perceived it to be more attractive than others.

Another was that by Ginzberg, the vocational choice development theory. The theory associates their choice of drug peddle, in the heat of economic recession and unemployment with a developmental process, comprising different phases of life, which are irreversible. Their choice therefore found explanation in developmental, economic, emotional and environmental factors.

The final of these theories was the Donald Super's Vocational development theory. The theory associated their involvement in the drug peddle with differential psychology. It identified their choice of the drug trade with series of life stages, each of which corresponded with phases in the development of their self concept. Their degree of career development from the time of early fantasy or childhood to the time of retirement from work tended to inform their choice of drug peddle as an alternative to economic recession, unemployment and retirement. The pleasure and job satisfaction they derived from the illicit trade on drugs were attributable to their personality trait, abilities and values, which fit squarely with the prescribed functions and activities of drug peddling.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study's major concern, therefore, was to predict the difference (if any) in the extent to which curriculum outcomes, sex, personality trait, gender role stereotype and common business practices

may have influenced the running of fake drug stores by male and female tertiary institution graduates in South-South, Nigeria. The choice of male and female tertiary institution graduates was based on the empirical evidence that these cohorts have since between 1980 and 1985 taken to such none nationally patriotic trade. This has been owing to poverty emanating from poor access to employment opportunities and assistance for those living at their margin and those victimized by labour market deregulation and retrenchment (National Millennium Report, 2004). Secondly, their ages fall within super's establishment stage (25-45 years) during which conscious and practical attempts are made of them to find an appropriate, or suitable work field and earn a permanent palce in it (Makinde and Alao, 1987). They also fall within piaget's formal operations stage, during which there is gradual increase in the ability to master formal operations through logical deductions and consideration of hypotheses and consequences (Durojaiye, 1981).

Based on the stated problem, the investigator sought to provide answers to three research question.

IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the composite effect of curriculum outcomes, sex, personality trait, gender rolestereotype and common business practices on the running of fake drug stores by male and female tertiary institution graduates?
2. What is the relative effect of each of the independent variables on the running of fake drug stores by male and female tertiary institutions graduates?
3. Which of the independent variables would predict the running of fake drug stores by male and female tertiary institution graduate?

a) Research Design

The ex post facto research design was adopted for the study. The variables under consideration have already occurred in the sample and situation under study.

b) Population and Selection of Sample

The population of the study consisted of all male and female University, Colleges of Education, Colleges of Agriculture, Polytechnic or Colleges of Technology and Theological Seminary graduates in South-South Nigeria. Out of these, three hundred and sixty-one (361) male and female graduates were purposively selected for the study. Their denominations were 213 (59%) males and 148 (41%) females. Of these, 79 (220%) were male university graduates and 58 (16.195) female university graduates; 19(5.26%) male college of Agriculture graduates and 14 (3.9%) female college of Agriculture graduates; 44(12.20%) male Polytechnic graduates and 16(44%) female polytechnic

graduates; 36 (9.97%) male college of education graduates; 50 (14%) female college of education graduates; and 35(10%) male Theoretical seminary graduates and 10 (2.8%) female Theological Seminary graduates.

c) Research Instruments

Five research instruments were used in the study. These were a self Employment Characteristics Rating Questionnaire (SECRO); a common sole proprietor Business Practice Questionnaire (CPBPQ); Personality Job Creation Trait Inventory (PJCTI); Gender Rolestereotype Job Creation Inventory (COJBI). These instruments were 20-itemed and were adaptations of those developed by the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) (1989); Hitch in (1996); Akinboye (2001) and Alexander (1996). Each of these instruments was revalidated using chrombach Alpha. They yielded reliability coefficients of 0.83; 0.81; 0.91; 0.92; and 0.93 respectively. These instruments have been used in previous studies by the investigator.

V. PROCEDURE

The investigator visited the Cross River State Ministry of Commerce and Industry; the National Directorate of employment (NDE); homes, Full Gospel Businessmen Fellowship; Graduate Fellowship; Secondary Schools, and Business Premises in south-south Nigeria. He discussed the purpose of the study with their leaders. Purpose sampling here after employed to select individuals to constitute the sample.

Members of the sample were then adequately briefed on the response role they were to play as individuals of the administration of the instruments on them. Thereafter, the investigator and his twelve (12) research assistants administered the five instruments all at once on the sample. No assistance was given to participants except with reading and understanding instructions to the instruments. This exercise lasted for three months. The investigator employed the services of an assistant to score the responses and the data arising from them were computer analyzed. The maximum mark to be obtained on each item was 5 and the least 1.

VI. RESULTS

A multiple stepwise regression analysis procedures was used to test the research questions. Findings from the descriptive statistics and the correlation coefficients are discussed first, followed by reports of the results of answer to the questions.

a) Means and Standard Deviations

The means and standard deviations for the males and females on the one dependent variable and the nine independent variables are shown in Table 1. The means for the males and the females on all the variables are the result of summing scores on all the

items comprising the SECRQ, CPBPQ, PJCTI, GRJCI AND COJBI factors. To place the sample on Likert's continuum, the summed values were divided by the number of items in all the five instruments. The results are 77.77 for the 213 males, and 73.88 for the 148 females. Since the conceptual mean of the continuum is 2.35 for the males and 3.38 for the females, all the subscales leaned towards the participative end of the continuum. The males and females are described by responses to the variables under study as being highly enterprising with their predicted values approaching the participative.

Table 1 : Means and Standard Deviation for Males and Females on all of the Variables

Sex	N	Means	Standard Deviation
Selected			
Male	213	77.77	4.81
Female	148	73.88	7.05
Unselected			
Male	148	76.40	6.03
Female	213	75.57	5.79

Response were reversed.

This result is, of course, when members of the sample are selected; when not selected the means are 76.40 for males and 75.57 for females.

The responses to variables described the sample as having positive enterprising characteristics.

b) Answering of Research Questions

Multiple stepwise regression analysis was used to answer the research questions. In contrast to the preceding residuals statistics, multiple regression is a way to analyse the collective and relative contributions

of the independent variables to the variation in the dependent variable vis-à-vis the sexes under consideration.

i. Research Question 1

The results of statistical provision of answers to the first question are shown in table 2. The composite effect of the nine independent variables on the dependent variable vis-à-vis the sexes under consideration was revealed, for the male block the effect was significant,

$F(213) = 5.273$; $\text{adj } R^2 = 0.154$ with all nine variables obtaining significance, $R = 0.435$ where the males were selected and 0.511 where the males were not selected. The variables also account for 18.9% of variance in the dependent variable, $R^2 = 0.189$. The remaining 81.1% remain attributable to residuals error and other factors not investigated in this study. For the female block the effect was significant $F(147) = 7.661$; $\text{adj } R^2 = 0.290$ with all the nine variables remaining significant, $R = 0.577$ where the females were selected, but 0.349 where not selected. Equally the variable together account for 33.3% of variance in the dependent variable, $R^2 = 0.333$. 66.7% of the remaining variance goes to the residuals, error and other factors not considered in the study. However, both sexes together, the effect was not significant $F(360) = 0.913$; $\text{Adj } R^2 = -0.002$ with the nine variables showing a none significant effect on the constant, $R = 0.0151$. The variables contribute to 02.3% of variance in the dependent variable, $R^2 = 0.023$. The remaining variance goes to residuals, error and other factors not investigated in this study. Although not significant, their effect was sex-wise greater among the females than the males. The first two regression equations.

Table 2 : Composite effect of the Independent Variables on the dependent variable by sex (N=361)

Category sex	R	R ²	S.E	F-Ration	Sig F
First Analysis Suppressors included					
Selected Male	0.435	0.189	10.16	5.273	0.000
N/selected	0.511				
Second Analysis with male sex substituted with female					
Selected female	0.577	0.333	0.290	10.30	7.661
N/selected	0.349				
Third Analysis with both sexes combined					
Both Sexes					
(not selected)	0.151	0.023	-0.002	1.16	0.913.
0.86					
p<0.05					

Associated with this table contained a classical statistical problem; the male and female independent

variables respectively acted as suppressors. Their correlation coefficient were opposite in value to one

another; and this was not the expectation of the researcher. To avoid this complication, the analysis was completed again without sexually separating members of the sample; but the variable yielded no significant effect.

ii. Research Question 2

To determine which of the variable in either of the sexes functions as suppressor, the nine variables were thrice regrouped under the two sexes. Under the males, significantly positive beta weights retrogressively became those of common business practices ($\beta=0.234$; $P<0.05$), extrovert personality trait ($\beta=0.148$; $P<0.05$) introvert personality trait ($\beta=0.174$; $P<0.05$), and affective curriculum outcomes ($\beta= -0.155$; $P<0.05$). Those of psychomotor curriculum outcomes ($\beta= 0.112$; $p>0.05$), feminine gender rolestereotype ($\beta=-0.032$; $P>0.05$), cognitive curriculum outcome ($\beta=-0.052$; $P<0.05$), field experience curriculum outcomes ($\beta=-0.032$; $P>0.05$) and masculine gender rolestereotype ($\beta=-0.028$; $P>0.05$), rather become negative (see the Rank column in table 3).

Under the females, however, significantly positive beta weights or contributions became associated retrogressively only with common business practices ($\beta= 0.355$; $p<0.05$), introvert personality trait ($\beta=0.253$; $P<0.05$), and cognitive curriculum outcome ($\beta= 0.168$, $P<0.05$). Those for affective curriculum

outcomes ($\beta= 0.123$; $p>0.05$), field experience curriculum outcomes ($\beta= 0.0123$; $p>0.05$), psychomotor curriculum outcomes ($\beta=0.124$; $P>0.05$), feminine gender rolestereotype ($\beta=-0.037$; $P>0.05$), masculine gender rolestereotype ($\beta=0.021$; $P>0.05$), and extrovert personality trait ($\beta=0.013$; $P>0.05$). They were native. (See the Rank column in table 3).

For either of the sexes, however, two variables displayed on significantly positive beta weights or contributions. These were common business practices and introvert personality traits; through with a 0.121, and 0.079 reproductive difference in favour of the females. Those of extrovert personality trait, and affective curriculum outcomes were exclusively positive under the males and so were those of cognitive curriculum outcomes for the females outside common business practices and introvert personality traits, the findings are under the sexes, opposite to one another, even when the questions were revised sex-wise. The sexes put together, common business practices, extrovert personality traits and introvert personality traits lost the positive beta weights gained whole exclusively under the males for the non significance of other independent variables in their group. So, did common business practices and introvert personality trait also lose those gained under the females for non significance of their counterparts. (See the Rank column in table 3).

Table 3 : Relative contribution of the Independent variables to the Dependent variables by sex (N0.361)

Independent variables beta		Rank	df	P
First Analysis				
1.	masculine gender rolestereotype	0.028 9 th	12,03	>0.05
2.	Feminine gender rolestereotype	0.069 6 th	1,202	>0.05
3.	Common business practices	0.234 1 st	1,202	<0.05
4.	Extrovert personality trait	0.148 2 nd	1,200	<0.05
5.	Introvert personality trait	0.178 3 rd	1,199	<0.05
6.	Field experience curriculum Outcomes	-0.032 8 th	1,198	>0.05
7.	Psychomotor curriculum outcomes	0.112 5 th	1,197	>0.05
8.	Affective curriculum Outcomes	-0.155 4 th	1,196	>0.05
9.	Cognitive curriculum outcomes	-0.052 7 th	1,195	>0.05
Second Analysis with male sex substituted with female				
1.	Masculine gender Role stereotype	-0.037 8 th	1,137	>0.05

2.	Feminine business Practice	0.037	7 th	1,137	>0.05
3.	Common business Practice	0.0355	1 st	1,136	<0.05
4.	Extrovert personality Trait	0.013	9 th	1,135	>0.05
5.	Introvert personality Trait	0.0253	2 nd	1,134	<0.05
6.	Field experience Curriculum outcomes	-0.015	5 th	1,133	>0.05
7.	psycho-motor curriculum Outcomes	0.124	6 th	1,132	>0.05
8.	Affective curriculum Outcomes	0.123	4 th	1,131	>0.05
9.	Cognitive curriculum Outcomes	0.168	3 rd	1,130	<0.05
Third analysis with					
1.	Masculine gender role stereotype	0.007	9 th	1, 138	70.08
2.	Feminine gender role stereotype	0.091	1 st	1,137	70.05
This findings answer question 2.					

iii. Research question 3

From table 4, only common business practices, extrovert personality trait, and introvert personality trait could under the males predict the dependent variable or tertiary institution graduates running of fake drug shops. They alone have partial correlation coefficients (β) whose t-values are statistically significant ($\beta = 0.200$; $t=2.780$; $p<0.05$; $\beta=0.128$; $t=2.220$; $p<0.05$; $\beta=0.149$; $t=2.140$; $p<0.05$ respectively). Under the females two only common business practices ($\beta = 0.285$; $t=4.693$; $P<0.05$) and introvert personality trait ($B= 0.164$; $t=2.621$; $P<0.05$); and not extrovert personality trait (β

$=9.791$; $t=0.160$; $P>0.05$) out cognitive curriculum outcomes (9.465 ; $t=1.933$; $P<0.05$) which was not listed among the males ($\beta = 3.061$, $t=0.652$; $P>0.05$), could. They alone had partial correlation coefficients, whose t-values are statistically significant. So, in either sex, these independent variables whose partial correlation coefficients (β) have significant t-values are to be entered into the prediction equation. All other independent variables have partial correlation coefficients (β), whose t-value's probability exceed 0.05. They can not be entered into the prediction equation.

Table 4 : Relative Production of the Dependent Variables by the Independent

Independent Variable	B	SEB	df	t	P
First Analysis involving only males					
1. Common Business practice	0.200	0.072	1,203	2.780	<0.05
2. Extrovert personality trait	0.128	0.057	1,202	2.220	<0.05
3. Introvert personality trait	0.149	0.070	1,201	2.140	<0.05
4. Affective curriculum Outcomes	-8.797	0.053	1,200	-1.657	>0.05

5. psycho-motor curriculum outcomes	5.851	0.052	1,200	-1.657	>0.05
6. Feminine gender Rolestereotype	4.113	0.048	1,198	1.115	>0.05
7. Cognitive curriculum outcomes	3.061	0.067	1,197	0.652	>0.05
8. Field experience curriculum outcomes	-1.764	0.052	1,196	-0.338	>0.05
9. Masculine gender reloestereotype	-2.075	0.067	1,195	-0.309	>0.05
Constant	47.328	5.38	5.028	1,194	9.244

Second analysis substituting males with females

1. Common Business Practice	0.285	0.061	1,138	4.639	p<0.05
2. Introvert personality trait	0.164	0.062	1,137	2.621	p<0.05
3. Cognitive curriculum outcomes	0.149	0.070	1,201	2.140	p<0.05
4. Affective curriculum outcomes	7.585	0.066	1,135	-1.148	p>0.05
5. Field experience curriculum outcomes	-9.054	0.062	1,134	-0.147	p>0.05
6. psycho-motor curriculum outcomes	-6.879	0.063	1,133	-0.086	p>0.05
7. Feminine Gender rolesterorotype	-2.890	0.079	1,132	0.308	p>0.05
8. Masculine Gender reloestereotype	1.632	0.079	1,131	-0.207	p>0.05
9. Extrovert personality traits	9.791	0.061	1,130	-0.160	p>0.05
Constant	38.751	5.087	9,129	7.618	p<0.05

The prediction equations for either sex are as follows:

1) Males = $Y^1 = 47.382 + 0.200x + 0.128x + 0.149x$

Where Y^1 = fake drug shops ran by unemployed males tertiary institution graduates and x = common business practice, extrovert personality trait and introvert personality trait which underlie their run.

2) Females: $Y^1 = 38.751 + 0.285x + 0.164x$

Where Y^1 = fake drug shops ran by unemployed female tertiary institution graduates and x = common business practices and introvert personality trait harnessed to their run.

VII. DISCUSSION

Several statistically significant relationships were found, through their magnitude varied according to sex. The overall or composite equation statistics for the

step-wise regression procedure, provided a substantial support for the three questions per sex and sex mix.

Its results revealed that, for the males, the nine independent variables taken together do produce a relationship a little close enough to stimulate the dependent variable, or fake drug shops ran by tertiary institution graduates. Their absolute value is a little large enough to give that impression. It is 0.44. But the observed F-ration remains significant at 0.05 level, indicating that, under the males, a combination of the nine independent variables to predict the dependent variables, or tertiary institution graduates' running of fake drug shops could not have occurred by chance. It rather has arisen as a result of 18.9% linear combination of the nine independent variables; the magnitude of their combination with the dependent variable being 0.154.

For the females, however, its results show that the nine independent variables together produce a

relationship moderately close enough to promote the dependent variable, or fake drug shops ran by tertiary institution graduates. The observed F-ratio is significant at 0.05, indicating that the combination of the nine independent variables to predict the dependent variable, or tertiary institution graduates' running of fake drug shops is not by chance. It is the result of 33.3% linear combination of the nine independent variable, 0.290.

However, through the explained variables are a little relatively high, individual variable statistics provide mixed support for the posited relationships. Among the males, only three of the nine independent variables (common business practices, extrovert personality trait, and introvert personality trait) entered the prediction equation. For the females only two did, common business practices and introvert personality trait. Across the sexes and their mix, only five of possible 27 beta weights were significant at or beyond 0.05 alpha level.

Answers to the research questions included positive predictions of the dependent variable or tertiary institution graduates' running of fake drug shops by common business practices, extrovert personality trait and introvert personality trait among males, and common business practices and introvert personality trait common among females. They, therefore, became on either sex the only independent variables qualified to be entered into the regression equation. Independent variables other than these could not because they did not predict the dependent variable, or tertiary institution graduates' running of fake drug shops. The latter disposition applied to all independent variable when considered on none sex grounds. None of them could predict the dependent variable, or tertiary institution graduates' running of fake drug shops.

Each of the nine independent variables contribute to the dependent variable or tertiary institution graduates, running of fake drug shops, but the extent differed. Among the males common business practices revealed first followed by extrovert personality trait, then introvert personality trait, affective curriculum outcomes, psychomotor curriculum outcomes, feminine gender rolestereotype, cognitive curriculum outcomes, field experience curriculum outcomes masculine gender rolestereotype, respectively. Among the females, as among the males, common business practices ranked first, but followed by introvert personality trait, then extrovert personality trait, then cognitive curriculum outcomes, affective curriculum outcomes, field experience curriculum outcomes, psycho-motor curriculum outcomes, feminine gender rolestereotype, masculine gender relesoterotype, and extrovert personality trait, retrogressively. But when the independent variables were considered irrespective of sex Feminine gender ranked first, followed by introvert personality trait, then common business practices, extrovert personality trait, cognitive curriculum outcomes, affective curriculum outcomes, field

experience curriculum outcomes, psychomotor curriculum outcomes, and masculine gender relestereotype.

The non-sex biased findings reinforce those of Hoy, Newland and Blazovsky (1977) as in Barelo and Sage (1979), centralization reduces morale, but increased formalization improves attitudes towards jobs. Shertzer's and Stone's position that personality trait helps individuals to use self-understanding and the knowledge of their abilities to develop their potentialities was confirmed; so was Parson's proposition that self-knowledge, knowledge of the world of work, and true reasoning assist in career planning and placement. (Makinde and Alao 1987). The accepted premise that males and females differ on their subjects, functions, styles, needs and use of power and relationship strategies was found to be true (Pelt, 2000:8-9).

A synthesis of this discussion provides the following generalization: tertiary institution graduates who run fake drug shops in the absence of formal sector employment are characterized by (i) common business practices, (ii) less centralized decision making structures; (iii) more formalized general rules and (iv) trait-factor activities.

This statement supports the extrovert theoretical views that subjective factors like optimistic expectations, personal liberty, private property, individual initiative, and private control of enterprise exhibit more complex and variegated effects than the government or public agencies on tertiary institutions graduates' running of fake drugs shops.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings and discussion above, it is pertinent that tertiary institution curriculae will need to offer critical competency areas their graduates will need in order to function in the private sector. These areas will need to be those that will make for: ICT competencies; business skills, attitudes and knowledge; marketing competencies; social and personal business attributes; mindset change; consultation with relevant centers or agencies; inter-disciplinary collaboration; professional development programmes; and career tracks.

IX. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to build on existing literature dealing with the running of fake drugs shops and psycho-social human characteristic to their run; while avoiding several deficiencies limiting its generalizability. This objective was achieved in many ways. Literature was reviewed with a multi-dimensional synthesis. Research questions were asked, a relatively large sample of tertiary institution graduates was selected, reliable research instruments were used, and sophisticated data analysis procedures were employed. Yet as the investigation went on a number of

shortcomings became apparent. The theoretical frameworks used here may not have been complex enough to explain the wide variation of psycho-social behaviour in none formal running of fake drug shops. Alternative theoretical framework, especially those on sex and gender may be considered to select and display the subtle relationship between and among human psycho-social characteristics and the running of fake drugs by tertiary institution graduates.

A second shortcoming is the narrowness of the research methodologies used in curriculum and the teaching of tertiary institution undergraduates. The study used ex post facto techniques and perceptual measures. However, the dependent variable may need to be considered vis-à-vis ethnographic, experimental, and longitudinal procedures.

This far, the study has made contribution to the understanding of the running of fake drug shops as a human psycho-social characteristic drive.

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