



Emergence of Campus Cult in Nigeria

The emergence of campus confraternity/cult activities in Nigerian tertiary institutions started at The University College, Ibadan, in 1952. It was formed by Nigeria's Nobel Laureate, Professor Wole Soyinka and his six friends known as the 'Magnificent Seven' who founded the Pyrates Confraternity.

The other six are Olumuyiwa Awe, Ralph Opara, Tunji Tubi, Aig Imokhuede, Pius Olegbe and Olu Agunloye. Their main objectives included the abolition of convention; the revival of the age of chivalry and to end tribalism, to elevate the social life of the university campus where orderliness and discipline could be planted in the mind of students/youths who were expected to be future leaders in Nigeria and to abolish elitism.

It was formed with the aim of producing future Nigeria leaders who should be very proud of their own Africa heritage. The symbols of the pirate's confraternity are skull and cross bones as their and members adopted confraternity names as 'Capon' Blood' and 'Long John Silver'.

The emergence of campus cult as they are known in Nigeria today began with a split of pirate's confraternity in early 1970s



Laws/Acts Regulating Examination Malpractice in Nigeria and FUTA

- ❖ It is the pervasive practice of examination malpractice that led the federal government to promulgate the examination malpractice decree 20 section 3 (27) c. The provision states in part that:
 - ❖ Any person who fraudulently or with intent cheat or secure any unfair advantage to himself or any other person or in abuse of his office, produces, sells or buys or otherwise deals with any question papers intended for the examination of persons at any examination or commits the offences specified in section 3(27) c of this Decree, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction be sentenced to 24 years imprisonment.
 - ❖ However, examination malpractice Act 33 of 1999 revised a fine of #50,000 or #100,000 and imprisonment for a term of 3 years with or without option of fine. The amendment as supposed was to ensure an enforcement of the Decree, despite these laws, examination malpractice has been on the increase.
 - ❖ The Federal University of Technology, Akure, in her Compendium of Senate Decision (2011) outlined the common types of examination and penalty ranging from suspension to carrying over the course and even expulsion depending on the severity of the act committed (please check out for this).



Types of Drug Abuse

4. **Hallucinogens:** These set of chemical substances consistently produce changes in thought, perception, and mood. Under the influence of hallucinogens, the senses of direction, distance and time are distorted. Examples include: lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline and phencyclidine (PCP). It affects the brain leading to thinking disorder, poor perception of distance, anxiety, illusion, euphoria and hallucination. health.

5. **Narcotics:** These set of drugs were used clinically to relieve pains and induce sleep but have become highly abused because of their addictive nature. Narcotics have strong analgesic properties. They are found in heroin, codeine, opium etc.

6. **Sedatives:** These drugs are among the most widely used and abused. This is largely due to the belief that they relieve stress and anxiety, and some of them induce sleep, ease tension, cause relaxation or help users to forget their problems. They are sourced from valium, activan, diazepam, Librium, promethazine and chloroform.



The Effects of Drug Abuse

2. **Tobacco:** Causes stimulation of heart and narrowing of blood vessels, headache, loss of appetite, nausea and delayed growth of the foetus. It also aggravates or causes sinusitis, bronchitis, cancer, strokes, hypertension, and heart attack.
3. **Stimulants:** Lethargy, irritability, exaggerated self-confidence, damage nose linings, sleeplessness, and psychiatric complications.
4. **Inhalants:** Causes anaemia, damage kidney and stomach bleeding.
5. **Narcotics:** Causes poor perception, constipation, cough, suppression, vomiting, drowsiness and sleep, unconsciousness and death.