

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Language, Literature and Culture Studies
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJL2C_98297
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION AMONG IN-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTHS IN ETI OSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF THE LAGOS METROPOLIS
Type of the Article	

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This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript) 2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title) 3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? 4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate? 5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct? 6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form. (Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, the paper has scientific values because this paper quantitatively investigates the prevalence of substance consumption among youths in the Eti-Osa Local Government Area of the Lagos Metropolis. This is a cross-sectional study of the in-school and out-of-school youths. A sample population of 400 was selected through a multiple-stage sampling method from the Eti-Osa LGA population. Through the use of a quantitative, data were collected and analysed with the SPSS. The study found that awareness of problematic substance consumption was high (93.5%) among the studied population, and the use of substances was widespread and highest among male youth. 2. Yes, the title of the article is suitable. 3. The abstract of the paper is comprehensive 4. Yes, the subsection and structure of the paper are appropriate 5. The paper is scientifically correct 6. the reference are sufficient and recent 	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? 	<p>The English quality of the paper is suitable for scholarly communications</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>In general the paper underline that substance consumption as a status offence among youths and a social problem across the globe is increasing in terms of its prevalence. Its widespread is so alarming and dangerous that it has far more consequences for the upcoming generation. Hence, there is a need for rapid responses to the problem of substance consumption.</p> <p>Based on the study's findings regarding the prevalence of substance consumption among youth in the Eti-Osa Local Government Area, the following recommendations can be made:</p> <p>Awareness and education campaigns: There is a need for sustained awareness and education campaigns to educate youth on the risks and consequences of substance consumption. These campaigns should target both in-school and out-of-school youths, using various media channels such as social media, radio, and television.</p> <p>Parental involvement: Parents have a significant role in preventing youth substance consumption. They should be educated on recognising and addressing early warning signs of substance consumption among their children. They should also be encouraged to engage in open and honest conversations with their children about the risks and consequences of substance consumption.</p> <p>Government intervention: The government should implement policies and programs targeting youth substance consumption. This includes increasing funding for substance abuse prevention programs in schools and communities, enforcing laws against the sale of illicit substances, and increasing penalties for those who sell drugs to minors.</p> <p>Access to counselling and treatment: Youth struggling with substance consumption should have access to counselling and treatment services. The government and non-governmental organisations should provide these services in schools and communities to ensure youth access them.</p> <p>Collaboration and partnerships: Collaboration and partnerships between various stakeholders, such as the government, non-governmental organisations, parents, schools, and communities, are crucial to addressing the problem of substance consumption among youth. These partnerships can help to create a supportive and coordinated approach to prevention and intervention efforts.</p> <p>In conclusion, addressing the problem of substance consumption among youth in the Eti-Osa Local Government Area requires a multifaceted approach involving various stakeholders' active participation. By implementing these recommendations, it is possible to reduce the prevalence of substance consumption among youth and create a healthier and safer environment for them to grow and develop.</p>	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Irena Nikaj
Department, University & Country	University Fan Noli, Korça, Albania