

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> <p>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<p>Yes, The manuscript is important.</p> <p>The title of the article needs to be finetuned. I propose the following title to be considered. A STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION AMONG IN-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTHS IN THE ETI OSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF THE LAGOS METROPOLIS</p> <p>The abstract of the article is not suitably comprehensive. Therefore, it needs to be edited. I have suggested to consider the abstract that i have written below for this article.</p> <p>This study quantifies the prevalence of substance use among youth in the Eti-Osa Local Government Area of the Lagos Metropolitan Region. This research examines both in- and out-of-school youths in a cross-sectional manner. 400 respondents were chosen as the sample population from the Eti-Osa LGA population using a multi-stage sampling method. Data were gathered using a quantitative, then analyzed using SPSS. The study indicated that the group under observation had a high knowledge of problematic substance use (93.5%) and that substance use was common and most prevalent in male youth. Indian Hemp and Tramadol were the two hardest substances most frequently consumed. Nonetheless, codeine was more frequently ingested by the individuals under study. These drugs are quite widely available and reasonably priced. Friends (88% of users were inspired by them), followed by social media (41%), movies and entertainment (48%), and other sources (48%). The use of drugs is increasing and could soon become out of control. The government must step in to provide the youths with proper management and control by providing education, campaigns, and counseling.</p> <p>Yes, they are appropriate.</p> <p>No, It needs to be modified as suggested and pointed out by the reviewers.</p> <p>The following citation is not found the reference section. Kindly include them as they are mentioned inside the manuscript. (Ogunyemi and Musa, 2008), (Oguntibeju and colleagues, 2017), (Okoye, 2001), (Sussman and Ames, 2008), (Ebie, 1988), (Rathus, 2006), (Adeyemo, 2007), (Ogunyemi and Musa, 2008),(Fayombo, 1998), (Ojedokun, 2004), (Oshodi, Aina and Onajole, 2010), (Ogunyemi and Musa, 2008), (Buelga and Musitu, 2004), (Marchie and Nnandi, 2003), Onohwosafe, 2013), (Dinnah and Gire, 2005), (Singh and Das, 2011), (Abraham and Kumar, 1999), (Li et al., 2001), (Madhavika, 2010), (Israel, 1982), (Singh and Das, 2011), (Johnston, O'Malley, and Bachman, 2001), (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, and Schulenberg, 2006), (Epstein, 2002), (Gilvarry, 2000), (Ammerman, Ott, Tarter, and Blackson, 1999; Gilvarry, 2000; Sloboda, 2002), (Angold, 1999; Armstrong & Costello, 2002; Kandel, 1997), (Brook, 2001; Su,1997), (Barnes, 2002; Stewart, 2002), (Bailey and Hubbard, 1991; Curran, 1997; Wills, 2001). (Kirkpatrick et al., 2000; Lanz, 1995), (Bronfenbrenner, 1989, 2002; Bronfenbrenner and Evans, 2000; Evans, 2004).</p> <p>Moreover, the other references are simply found in the reference sections which are pointed out inside the manuscript in the literature review. Kindly remove those references.</p> <p>In the interpretation of data analysis, if a researcher is mentioning percentage (%) within bracket,</p>	

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	<p>no need to write in words. Rather, it needs to be mentioned as % symbol. For Example (93.5%) but not as (93.5 per cent). Therefore the researcher has to change this in all places.</p> <p>Discussion of the findings is not written well. The points discussed in the manuscript does not bring adequate relevance. The researcher has to bring in more studies of such nature and it is necessary to mention in the discussion either to validate the research findings or give a new directions for the policy making and also bring to the attention of the government for taking further actions.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments		
1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?	Language is good and understandable for the readers.	
Optional/General comments		

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>	

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