

Should students and teachers be tested for drug use in public schools

[Education](#)



and Teachers Should Be Tested For Drug Use in Public Schools Insert Insert
Insert 11 July Topicselection

This research paper proposes a study to be made to determine whether students and teachers in public schools should be tested for drug use. The topic identified for the research is whether public schools students and teachers should be tested for drugs. Some people think that it should be done to promote education in all the public schools, while others think on the contrary, since it would violate the privacy of both students and teachers in public schools. This makes the issue of testing drugs in public schools controversial and, thus, it requires a research to be done to determine which side outweighs the other so that it can be adapted.

Description of the topic

The issue of drugs has been identified as one of the major issue affecting education in both private and public schools (Muscat, 2007). However, the public schools are more affected than the private schools. According to Samaha (2011), an assistant vice principal in a public school in the state of New Jersey found a student with marijuana and rolling papers used to smoke it. This is an indication that the student was using drugs that could affect her health and the social health of other students. This case can suggest that the use of drugs might be prevalent among students in all the public schools in the United States. There are also teachers who have been identified by the school administrators of public schools to be using drugs while teaching or before teaching.

The use of drugs by both students and teacher is greatly affecting education in the public schools. Therefore, any teacher of all public educational

establishments, regardless of whether it is high school, elementary or kindergarten, should be tested for drug use. Moreover, all the students in the public schools, especially the adolescent and young adults, should be tested for drugs. The testing of teachers and students for drug use would help to identify whom drugs affect most. This can help both the school administration and the government to decide the measure that are required to be taken to safeguard the social life of other students, as well as the quality of education.

Explanation of the topic

According to Alexander & Alexander (2011), the educational profession is heavily regulated in terms of the expected codes of conduct of the professions, as well as their responsibilities towards one another and towards students. The regulations imposed on this profession are mainly aimed at improving the safety of both the teachers and the students. The regulations are also aimed at improving the quality of education and to promote learning among students (Gay, 2010). Any person involved in the profession should be ready to abide by the regulation. One of the regulations is that all professions should not use any form of illegal drugs when undertaking their duties. Therefore, all teachers should be tested for drugs to identify the ones who have violated this regulation and appropriate measures be taken.

Education is intended to shape the future of the students and make them become responsible citizens. As clearly understood, a person cannot be responsible when he is addicted to drugs or when he is under the influence of drugs. It is also clear that different types of behaviour that a person adapts as a child become very difficult to abandon when he becomes an

adult. Therefore, if the students who are under the use of drugs are allowed to continue, they would not be able to abandon use of drugs when they become adults. Therefore, all the students, especially the adolescents and young adults, should be tested for use of drugs and measures should be taken to assist the ones found to be using drugs. These would assist such students both in their current life and in their future life as adults.

References

Alexander, K., & Alexander, M. D. (2011). *American Public School Law*.

Mason, OH: Cengage Learning.

Gay, G. (2010). *Culturally Responsive Teaching: Theory, Research, and Practice*. New York, NY: Teachers College Press.

Muscat, R. (2007). *Risk Factors in adolescent Drug Use: Evidence from School Surveys and Application in Policy, Part 794*. Strasbourg Cedex, Europe: Council of Europe Publishing.

Samaha, J. (2011). *Criminal Procedure*. Mason, OH: Cengage Learning.