

impression that they are guilty before they prove their innocence (Roan 3). Random drug testing is not only counterproductive, but also costly. Individuals might think that they're being targeted, so they lose trust in educators. "... forces individuals to prove their innocence absent any suspicion of guilt..." (Boyd 2). Not only does this slacken the trust, but also pushes the students that do need help further away. Along with being costly and counterproductive, random drug testing is ineffective. Not only does it destroy the trust between students and educators, but also isn't ready to help positive resulted students (Roan 2). Random drug testing has not been studied enough and more research needs to be conducted until there is proof of efficiency. As for students who are already taking drugs, random drug testing may lead them to alternatives.

When schools conduct random drug tests, students who don't want a positive score may turn to different, undetectable drugs. If students switch drugs, they may switch to drugs they 'think' won't be detected. Since marijuana has up to a month's worth of detect ability, students might change to other drugs (Mur 1). These different drugs that students 'think' aren't detectable could be inhalants or possibly ecstasy. Also, since alcohol isn't detected in drug tests, drinking is another alternative for students. "... since marijuana can be detected up to a month after use, students may turn to more-harmful drugs that are less detectable, or to binge-drinking" (Boyd 2). A majority of injuries or deaths that are substance-related are alcohol based. Although drug free students should have no fear of drug tests, drug users have something to fear. Drug tests create the fear of getting caught when an individual is tested (Roan 1). This fear can cause students to switch over to drugs that are harder to find in a drug test, yet can be destructive to a body.

### Would individuals enjoy being robbed of their privacy at school randomly?

Schools that randomly test for drugs target all or most students. Random testing causes a disturbance in a student's judgment. Drug testing may also lead to even more dire consequences. Although random drug testing gives students another reason to say no, random drug testing should not be allowed because it violates basic American rights, it erodes trust between students and educators, and it may cause students to turn to less detectable but more harmful drugs, or binge drinking.

Random drug testing is a violation to basic American rights. Drug testing in schools come with several consequences. For example, a student's privacy is invaded when randomly tested for drugs (Mur 1). As an American value, personal privacy is a given, but is violated when tested for drugs. Schools target all or most students when testing for drugs, even if most have clean results. Random drug testing forces students to provide evidence that proves them innocent, regardless of provoking suspicions or not (Boyd 1). In the end, while most students have clean results, drug tests prove to be counterproductive. Along with privacy, Americans expect to be innocent before there is provision of their guilt. "Students are taught that under the U.S. Constitution, people are presumed innocent until proven guilty and that they have a reasonable expectation of privacy" (Mur 2). Also, in the Bill of Rights, Amendment IV states that people are secured from unreasonable searched and seizures, ensuring personal privacy. Another consequence of drug testing is the damaging of an important element, trust.

A side effect of random drug testing can be the reduction of trust between students and educators. Since schools target all or most students when they're drug testing, students may feel uncomfortable. Drug testing in schools can give students the

Although drug testing may be a negative to drug users, it can be a positive to drug free students.

Random drug testing can help individuals who are drug free to avoid drugs more easily. Some students don't want to try or do drugs due to the knowledge of their side effects. "For students who don't really want to do drugs but feel pressured to try them, random testing gives them an iron-dad excuse for saying no." This allows students to avoid drugs before they try and create an addiction. Also, because of this additional help of saying no, more individuals can stay away from drugs when pressured to try. From the year 2002 to 2007, there has been a 23% decrease in teenage drug use. With the help of school drug testing, students gain the advantage against peer pressure. Drug testing in schools gives students a supportive impression that advises them not to take drugs. School based random drug testing is meant to provide discouragement about doing drugs (Walters 1). If a student is pressured to do drugs, drug testing discourages the individual from taking it, with the possibility of getting caught. Even though drug testing is ineffective in several ways, it provides students with another reason to say no.

Although random drug testing gives students another reason to say no, random drug testing should not be allowed because it violates basic American rights, it erodes trust between students and educators, and it may cause students to turn to less detectable but more harmful drugs, or binge drinking. Drug testing disintegrates the trust that students have for educators. Along with unintended consequences, random drug testing proves to be ineffective and counterproductive. No individual would enjoy having their privacy at school invaded because it is against American values.

#### Works Cited

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