

ISSN: 2141-3827

# **CENTREPOINT JOURNAL**

Humanities Edition



Volume 18    Number 1    June 2015

**A JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL INTEREST**

*Centrepoint Journal (Humanities Edition)*

VOL.18, NO.1, pp.1-163

ISSN: 2141-3827

# CENTREPOINT JOURNAL

(Humanities Edition)

Published by the  
University of Ilorin Library and Publications  
Committee

<http://www.unilorin.edu.ng/ejournals/index.php/cp>

Funded by

 **TETFund**  
TERTIARY EDUCATION TRUST FUND

Volume 18

No.1

June 2015

### EDITORIAL BOARD

#### Chairman Editorial Board

Y.A. Quadri, University of Ilorin

Email: [yaquadri@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:yaquadri@yahoo.co.uk), [yaquadri@unilorin.edu.ng](mailto:yaquadri@unilorin.edu.ng)

#### Editor-in-Chief

Amadu Seany, University of Ilorin

Email: [seanyamadu@gmail.com](mailto:seanyamadu@gmail.com)

#### Associate Editor-in-Chief

Charles Bodunde, University of Ilorin

Email: [charlesbodunde@yahoo.com](mailto:charlesbodunde@yahoo.com)

#### Managing Editor

L.O. Aina, University of Ilorin

Email: [ainalo2000@yahoo.com](mailto:ainalo2000@yahoo.com)

#### Business Manager

Noah Bisi Oyedeji, University of Ilorin,

E-mail: [oyedejinb@gmail.com](mailto:oyedejinb@gmail.com)

#### Secretary

Mr. Kunle G.I. Akogun, University of Ilorin, Ilorin,

Email: [kunle.akogun@gmail.com](mailto:kunle.akogun@gmail.com)

#### Editors

J.F. Olorunfemi,

Wahab O. Egbewole,

Niyi Gbadegesin,

R. A. Dunmoye,

E.M. Uka

Frederick Ocansey,

Kembo Sure,

Steven L. Drierer,

P. T. Sibaya,

University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

University of Calabar, Nigeria

University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana

Moi University, Kenya

University of Missouri – Kansas City, USA

University of Zululand, South Africa

#### Consulting Editors

Penn State University, USA

Penn State University, USA

University of Missouri- Kansas City, USA

University of Western Cape, Cape Town, SA

University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria

University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

Moi University, Kenya

University of Zululand, South Africa

Iyunolu F. Osagie,

Anthony A. Olorunisola,

P. G. Olson,

Olaniyi Bojuwoye,

M. Opare,

S. I. Oladeji,

O. J. Ehindero,

E. A. Akinade,

Omololu Soyombo,

P. B. Ikulayo,

Sunba Okayo Amuka,

Denni Ocholla,

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

The *Centrepoin Journal – (Humanities Edition)* invites original articles, review articles, book reviews, commentaries, case analyses and reports, in the area of Arts, Education, Law, and Social Sciences. Specifically, manuscripts should:

- Employ quantitative and/or qualitative data,
- Adopt a systematic qualitative or ethnographic approach,
- Use creative methodological approach,
- Address important and sometimes overlooked topics, and
- Present new theoretical, positional or conceptual ideas.

Also, all papers must show an awareness of the cultural context of the research questions asked, the measures used, and the results obtained. The papers should be practical, based on local, national, and international experience, and applicable to crucial development effort in key areas of the Humanities.

#### **Editorial policy**

Submission of a manuscript implies that the material has not previously been published, nor is it being considered for publication elsewhere. Contributions are accepted on the understanding that the authors have the authority for publication. The *Centrepoin Journal* has a newly reconstituted Editorial Board/Consulting Editors with Members from different parts of the world. The Journal has a policy of anonymous peer review. Papers will be scrutinized and commented on by at least two independent expert referees or consulting editors as well as by an editor in the area addressed by the paper. The editor reserves the right to revise the final draft of the manuscript to conform to editorial requirements.

#### **Manuscripts**

Manuscripts should be submitted in English. They should be typewritten and double-spaced, with wide margins, using one side of the page only. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief, *Centrepoin Journal – (Humanities Edition)*, Professor Amadu Sesay, Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria. Email: [centrepoinhuman@unilorin.edu.ng](mailto:centrepoinhuman@unilorin.edu.ng), [sesaymadu@gmail.com](mailto:sesaymadu@gmail.com). We strongly encourage authors to submit manuscripts via e-mail, in MS Word, but we also require two hard copies of any e-mail submission. Manuscripts should conform as much as possible to the publication guidelines of the latest edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) publication manual of instructions for authors.

#### **Manuscript format**

All pages must be numbered consecutively, including those containing the references, tables and figures. The typescript of manuscripts should be arranged as follows:

**Title:** This should be brief, sufficiently informative for retrieval by automatic searching techniques and should contain important key-words.

**Author(s) and Address(es) of author(s):** The corresponding author must be indicated. The author's receptive addresses where the work was done must be indicated. An e-mail address, telephone number and fax number for the corresponding author must be provided.

**Abstract:** Articles and abstracts must be in English. For data-based contributions, the abstract should be structured as follows: *Objective* – the primary purpose of the paper, method – data source, subjects, design, measurements, data analysis, *Results* – key findings, and *Conclusions* – implications, future directions. For all other contributions (except editorials, letters and book reviews) the abstract must be a concise statement of the content of the paper. Abstracts must not exceed 120 words. It should summarize the information presented in the paper but should not include references.

**Referencing:** Referencing style should follow APA manual of instructions for authors.

**References in text:** References in running text should be quoted as follows: (Adegoke & Salami, 2004), or (Petersen, 2004), or (Petersen, 2000, 2004a, 2004b), or (Lawal & Olorundare, 2004), or (Oloyede, 2003; Caldwell & Jacobs, 2004). All surnames should be cited the first time the references occur, subsequent citations should use *et al.*, e.g. Aina *et al.* (2004) or (Louw *et al.*, 2004). Manuscripts accepted but not yet published can be included as references followed by *in press*.

#### Reference list

Full references should be given at the end of the article in alphabetical order, using double spacing. References to journals should include the author's surnames and initials, the full title of the paper, the full name of the journal, the year of publication, the volume number, and inclusive page numbers. Titles of journals must not be abbreviated. References to books should include the author's surnames and initials, the year of publication, the full title of the book, the place of publication, and the publisher's name. References should be cited as per the examples below (please note the absence of punctuation):

- Yamoah, A. (1995). *The effects of parental attitudes, beliefs and values on the nutritional status of their children in two communities in Ghana*. Unpublished masters dissertation, University of Trondheim, Norway.
- Johnson, K. (2001). Factors at follow-up associated with adherence with directly observed therapy (DOT) for tuberculosis patients in South Africa. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, 11, 165 – 185.

Sternberg, R. J. (2001, June). *Cultural approaches to intellectual and social competencies*. Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Society, Toronto, Canada.

Omotosho, D. A., & Williams, C. Y. (2000). *Psychotherapy with members of the African American churches and spiritual traditions*. In P. S. Richards & A. E. Bergin (Eds.), *Handbook of psychotherapy and religiosity diversity* (pp. 369-396). Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

**Tables:** Tables should be either included at the end of the manuscript or as a separate file. Indicate the correct placement by indicating the insertion point in brackets.

**Figures/Graphs/Photos:** Figures, graphs and photos should be provided in graphic format (either JPG or TIF) with a separate file for each figure, graph or photo. Indicate the correct placement by indicating the insertion point in brackets. Figures must not repeat data presented in the text or tables. Graphs and histograms should preferably be two-dimensional with scale marks provided. All lines should be black but not too heavy or thick (including boxes). Colour only in photos or colour sensitive graphic illustrations.

**Lead authors will receive a complimentary issue of the journal issue in which their article appears.** Reprints in PDF format can be purchased from the Business Manager. The journal does not place restriction on manuscript length but authors are advised not to make the manuscripts too long.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

|                   |                          |                 |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Nigeria:          | Individual Subscribers - | ₦750 per copy   |
|                   | (Excluding Postage)      |                 |
|                   | Institution or Library - | ₦1,500 per copy |
|                   | (Excluding Postage)      |                 |
| Africa:           | (Including Postage) -    | \$25 per copy   |
| Europe:           | (Including Postage) -    | \$25 per copy   |
| North America:    | (Including Postage) -    | \$30 per copy   |
| Other Continents: | (Including Postage) -    | \$30 per copy   |

*All correspondence should be addressed to:*

**Editor-in-Chief**

Amadu Sesay

Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies,

University of Ilorin

Email: [sesaymadu@gmail.com](mailto:sesaymadu@gmail.com)

**Or**

**Managing Editor**

L.O. Aina,

Department of Library and Information Science,

University of Ilorin

Email: [ainalo2000@yahoo.com](mailto:ainalo2000@yahoo.com)

**Or**

**Associate Editor-in-Chief**

Charles Bodunde,

Department of English, University of Ilorin

Email: [charlesbodunde@yahoo.com](mailto:charlesbodunde@yahoo.com)

**Or**

**Business Manager**

Noah Bisi Oyediji

University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria.

E-mail: [oyedejinb@gmail.com](mailto:oyedejinb@gmail.com)

**Or**

**Chairman Editorial Board**

Y.A. Quadri,

Department of Religions,

University of Ilorin

Email: [yaquadri@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:yaquadri@yahoo.co.uk), [yaquadri@unilorin.edu.ng](mailto:yaquadri@unilorin.edu.ng)

## Contents

|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| EDITORIAL BOARD.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | ii      |
| INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS.....                                                                                                                                                                             | iii     |
| SUBSCRIPTION RATES.....                                                                                                                                                                                       | vi      |
| Contents.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | vii     |
|  Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in<br>Ilorin Metropolis<br><b>Isiaka Monsurat &amp; Issah Moshood</b> | 1-24    |
| Analysis of Ecotourists' Profiles, Trip Characteristics, and<br>Motivations in Nigeria National Parks<br><b>Adekunle Anthony Ogunjinmi</b>                                                                    | 25-48   |
| Urban Violence and the Challenges of Nigeria's Foreign Policy<br>under Jonathan's Administration<br><b>Aliu Fatima</b>                                                                                        | 49-64   |
| Colonial Marginalisation of Children and the Denial of<br>Children's Rights: The Ghanaian Experience<br><b>Edmund Ato Kwaw</b>                                                                                | 65-98   |
| Special Needs Education: Focus on Nigeria and Ghana<br><b>Bolanle Olabisi Olawuyi &amp; Ivy Kesewa Nkrumah</b>                                                                                                | 99-112  |
| Women and their Role in the Economy of Pre-Colonial Ilorin,<br>North Central Nigeria<br><b>A.O.Y Raji, A.O. Olumoh and S.T. Abejide</b>                                                                       | 113-126 |
| A Comparative Analysis of Self-Efficacy, Anxiety and Attitude<br>towards Research of Undergraduates Enrolled in the Research<br>Methodology Course<br><b>Tella, Adeyinka</b>                                  | 127-150 |
| Problem-solving Strategies and Negotiation Styles Employed by<br>Married Adults in Kwara State, Nigeria<br><b>Mary Ogechi Esere &amp; Fasasi Lukman</b>                                                       | 151-165 |

**Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in Ilorin Metropolis**

**Isiaka Monsurat**

Department of Criminology and Security Studies  
University of Ilorin, Nigeria  
[mansuratisiaka@gmail.com](mailto:mansuratisiaka@gmail.com)

**&**

**Issah Moshood**

Department of Sociology  
University of Ilorin, Nigeria  
[issahmoshood80@gmail.com](mailto:issahmoshood80@gmail.com)

**Abstract**

This study was conducted to examine the prevalent rate of drug abuse and its impact on violent or aggressive behaviour among the youths in Ilorin metropolis. Drug abuse is a social problem of serious consequences to the individual and the society at large. Different illicit drugs have been abused at different levels in all states of the nation. Most users of these drugs overindulge in dependence resulting from the withdrawal consequences thereby becoming "drug addict". To achieve this, survey research design was adopted. Six hundred respondents were purposively selected from five local government areas that constitute Ilorin metropolis. Questionnaire and in-depth interview techniques were used for data collection; while descriptive statistical techniques were employed to analyze the data that were generated through questionnaire. Also, content analysis technique was used to analyze the qualitative data obtained. The results of the analysis clearly show that, the prevalent rate of drug abuse was excessively high; and there was a link between drug abuse and violent acts in Ilorin metropolis. Hence, this paper recommends drug addict rehabilitations (psychotherapy of the addicts) and Youth's Empowerment Act that would aim at youth's empowerment through job creation

**Keywords:** *Drug, Drug abuse, Addiction, Illicit, Violence.*

**Introduction**

The use of different types of drugs by the youths has become a common phenomenon in our contemporary societies. Though, several features of a normal life actively promote drug use. Most people recognize a close connection between drugs and physical well-being. For instance, if you have body pain, take energetic tablet like paracetamol. However, the misuse of drug among the youths has become an extrinsic component of our social reality. Drug abuse is a fact of daily life for most Nigerian youth in which taking drugs of various kinds has completely pervaded the behavioural patterns of the people. Accordingly, Musa (1993) argued that one of the

reasons that prompt youngsters to resort to drug abuse is that Nigeria is a drug oriented society where youngsters observed their parents use drugs, they see advertisement that glamorizes smoking, drinking and pill taking and they rather naturally want to participate in this adult-like behaviour.

Furthermore, Dambazau (2007, pp.79-80) pointed out the categories of abused drugs in Nigeria. These are alcohol, beer, wine, brandy, Nigerian brewed *burukutu* and *kinkana* (*kaikoi*), and other spirits. Alcohol has similar sedative and toxic effects as other drugs, particularly in the central nervous system, where it acts as a depressant (Zango, 2006). In Nigeria, drug abusers also inhale gas and petrol, rubber solutions, and thinners. Other local drugs found include *zokumi*, mainly grown in the north, and marijuana. Though, legal drugs are also abused in which Abdullahi (2006, pp.22) adds that, the abuse of legal drug is also common that virtually no one recognizes the activity as part of society's relationship with drugs, for example 'many people wake up in the morning with a drug in their mind; they start everyday with a dose of coffee, hoping that its caffeine will impart energetic feelings'.

There is no gain-saying the fact that Nigerian youths constitute a significant portion of the overall drug abusers in the country; and at the same time, youths are always at the vanguard of violent or aggressive behaviour in Nigerian societies. Thus, it seems there is a connection between drug abuse and youth violence in our societies. Igbo (2007) asserts that many studies have shown that 18-30 year age group accounts for most violence in almost all societies, while Ilorin metropolis is not an exception to this. Ilorin metropolis is gradually becoming an abode of social miscreants who perpetrate several forms of violence. Violence has increasingly become a recurrent occurrence in the metropolis. According to Mohammed (2006), these violent acts have taken the forms of murder and attempted murder of politicians and young people; shooting and maiming, robbery, theft, assassination, religious disturbances and secret cultism. This category of violence is also referred to as index crime or part one crimes which are serious offences punishable by the criminal law.

The youths in Ilorin today exhibit different kinds of index crimes (violent and aggressive behavior). These behaviours include street fighting, drug abuse, drug distribution, car theft, gang activity, rape, and assault among others. Furthermore, some neighborhoods in Ilorin have been identified for a particular youth groups called gangs or thugs otherwise known as "good boys" by the politicians in the state and are being controlled by these gangs' leaders. Among the neighborhoods designated for different youth gangs in Ilorin include *Sango* and *Oke-Andi* area controlled by *Afobaje* and *One love*, *Opomalu-Emirs* road, and *Oke-suna* (*Apase* boys domain), *Oloje* (*Tatase* boys domain), *Anifowose* (*Authority*) *Idiape* (*Ariyo* boys domain), *Isale Oja* (*Oluomo* and *Adua* boys domain), *Agaka*, (*Bayero* and *Owo* boys domain) *Adabata*, *Baboko*, *Kuntu*, *Gambari* and *Ita-Ajia* (*Fifa 11* domain) *Okelele* (*Go-slow*). Each of these mentioned violent youth gangs have in these locations their hideouts popularly called "*Abete*" or "*Cabal*" within which security operatives find it difficult to make arrest. Therefore most of these designated areas

are usually protected by the gang members, thus any attempt from rival gangs of other areas to trespass into their territory often lead to serious violence between the home gangs and the visiting gangs. Consequently, violence breaks out in some of these neighbourhoods and people become virtual prisoners in their homes whenever there is an outbreak of violence in the areas. Innocent people are at risk because some rival gangs and police pursue their targets with no concern for innocent bystanders. It is against this backdrop that this paper examined the linkage between the use of illicit drugs (substances) and violent behaviours among youths in Ilorin metropolis.

### Literature Review

#### Meaning of Drugs

The term drug has been explained from legal, medical, cultural and psychological perspective depending on one's orientation. Adamu (1980) defines drug as any foreign biological active substance that is deliberately introduced to the body to alter or effect its functioning. However, drug can simply be defined as any substance or chemical agent other than food, which when taken by the living organism, affects or modifies its functions. Similarly, the World Health Organisation 1960 defines drug as "....any substances when taken (into the living organism) may modify or explore physiological system or pathological state for the benefit of the recipient" Furthermore, Abdullahi (2006) views drug from a broader perspective to include not only chemo or oral therapy but also marijuana, alcohol as well as traditional alcoholic drinks that are prepared and consumed in Nigeria. He defined drug as any chemical substance (including what people ingest, inject, inhale or absorb) which is capable of altering both the physiological and biological functions of an organism.

#### Drug Abuse

Drug abuse could be defined as the excessive and persistent self administration of a drug without recourse to the medically or socially accepted pattern. Kester (1990) opines that drug abuse is an excessive use of socially acceptable drugs. According to Abdullahi (1991) drug abuse is when an individual or group of individuals uses drugs in a quantity capable of devastating or causing hazard to his own health, his community and the society at large, through illicit channels and sources and taking it on one's initiative rather than on professional recommendations. Idris (2006) defines drug abuse as the repeated misuse of drugs without doctor's prescription. In essence, drug abuse can be conceptualized as the use of a drug to the extent that it interferes with the health and social functioning of an individual. Furthermore, Idris (2006) provides a general premises or situation when drug is abused. These are; when drug is not prescribed by a health worker; when its use is not medically necessary; when the law forbids its use or it is socially unacceptable; when it is used excessively regardless of its acceptance. Drug abuse is harmful to the individual consumer with devastating effects and on the society at

large with high social and economic cost effects required at the rehabilitation or treatment level. If the abuse of drug persist, then the user becomes addicted which can also lead to a stage called 'dependency'. When abuse reaches this stage, then discontinuer of the drug results in physical withdrawal symptoms and gradually to the stage of tolerance.

#### **Illicit drugs commonly abuse in Nigeria**

Today a wide variety of drugs are commonly abused in Nigeria with its attendant consequences. It is established that drug abuse blocks meaningful use of time, energy and creative thinking. It destroys one's ambition to become great, thereby making such person unproductive and a liability to the society. Reports have confirmed that youths in both urban and rural areas, and of different socio-economic background unfortunately, indulge in the abuse of unprescribed drugs both licit and illicit. The illicit drugs that are commonly abused in Nigeria are classified under the following:

1. **Narcotic:** This category of drugs is opium and its derivatives. Its potency when not abused is the power it possesses to stop pain and induce sleep. It is substance that is smoked, sniffed or injected. The substances in this category include Heroine, morphine, methadone codeine and pethedine used among the youth both male and female
2. **Stimulants:** These are drugs that increase one's activity or alertness. Drug like nicotine in cigarettes, caffeine in coffee and kola nuts fall under this category. Though they posses less active ingredient, but are widely abused in both urban and rural areas of the state. The most notorious form of stimulant is cocaine, abused by sniffing, smoking, inhaling or injecting.
3. **Depressants/Sedatives:** These groups induce sleep and relieve tension or anxiety. They include drugs like Valium, Librium, Lexaton, madrax and magdon. These drugs may be widely abused in both urban and rural areas. They are used in different ways and method. Some take as many as 50 tablet of D.5 and some grind it and sniffed. Some combine the Amphetamine, a stimulant and D.5 a depressant to alter their mode. Valium is the most commonly and widely abused drug in this group.
4. **Cannabis sativa:** This is also known as marijuana, Indian hemp, wee-wee, *ganye* in hausa language or igbo in Yoruba language etc. it is a greenish tobacco like substance derived from the cannabis plant which has both stimulating and depressing effect. Marijuana is also today, a psychoactive substance which if taken can stay in the body fat and brain tissue for up to one month. This is reported by NDLA in 2006 to be very common in both cities and villages and to be highly abused among the youths of age between 12-24 years.
5. **Inhalants:** these are substances (solvents) that have no medical value but people use them to alter their mood. These include petrol, kerosene, glue,

rubber solution, correction fluid, nail polish remover etc. It is inhaled or sniffed. The effect is that the sniffer or user escapes reality, experiences mental disorder, liver, kidney, throat and lung damage. It also leads to violence and untimely death.

6. **Tobacco:** nicotine is the drug available in tobacco leaves and smokes as cigarette. It is identified as a public health hazard to the world yet is been abused by both young and old, male and female in both rural and urban areas of Nigeria.
7. **Alcohol:** is a drug present in beer, its also abused by both young and old, male and female in both rural and urban areas of Nigeria. Other substance which are being abused in Nigeria include the lizard dung, inhaling the fume from pit latrine, gutter, mosquito coil, matches, robin blue, omo, battery cell water, cockroach, spirit, millet root, insecticide-Rambo, Mobil and sheltax etc. Generally, it is believed that, the use of these substances is associated directly with crimes, violence, injuries, accidents, death and general insecurity. Their consumption imposed a lot of distress and grief on human. It also involves loss of human capital and productivity that could not be estimated.

### **Drug Addiction**

Addiction refers to physical dependence, "an adaptive state of the body that is manifested by physical disturbances when drug use stops" (Milby 1981, pp. 3). Drug addiction is a situation where drug becomes a part of the user's life. The user becomes obsessed with drugs, obtaining same at all cost without care for food, job, possession and family etc. Drug dependence is a problem to the individual, his family and the society at large. According to W.H.O (1969) cited in Abdullhi (1995), drug dependence is a stage of both psychic and physical situation resulting from the individual consumption of drug characterized by behavioral and other responses that always include, compulsion to take drug continuously in order to experience its effect and to avoid the discomfort of its absence.

Addiction often develops progressively from preliminary and experiential stages to a stable habit to termination of the addiction. People learn opiate addiction just as they learn any other behavior, primarily via association and communication with people who have reference to addiction. A chain reaction process "nurtures addiction in a sordid and tragic pyramid chain" in which one addict introduces several friends into the habit, often as a means of paying for his or her own supply. Drug sellers sometimes introduce the drug at parties, offering the first "shots" free of charge (chein, Gerard, Lee and Rosenfilld, 1964, p.6). Friends, family members, or acquaintances most often introduce the behavior in this manner (first "shots" free), in particular, women from association with a man (especially a sexual partner) who uses heroin daily (Hser, Amglin and Mc Glothin, 1987; Lindesmith and Alfred, 1975; Mohammed, 2006 Idris, 2006)

Waldorf (1983) interviewed over 200 former addicts to inquire about the process through which they became addicted and subsequently abstained. As a result, he identified the following phases of an addiction career.

1. Experimentation or initiation stage. This stage is the commencement period for taking drugs. Here, an individual tries drugs to satisfy curiosity which is influenced by the peer group. Some users after the experimentation may never use it again due to the unpleasant experiences while some continue.
2. Escalation: A pattern of frequent use develops over a number of months, leading to a daily use physical addiction, and increased tolerance; some "chippers" continue using drugs infrequently without developing physical dependency at this stage.
3. Maintaining or "Taking care of Business" Relatively stable drug use still allows the addict to "get high" psychologically; the addict maintains confidence about keeping up with job duties and other responsibilities, despite the unquestioned addiction.
4. Dysfunction or "Going through change" the addict may experience jail or treatment program for the first time and other negative effects of the habit may become evident, as well, the addict may try to quit the habit. Either in combination with other or alone, but fail.
5. Recovery or "Getting out of the life" the recovered addict develops a successful attitude to quit drugs, either within or outside a formal treatment program; this progression involves major life changes.
6. Ex-Addict. The user acquires a new social identity as an ex-addict. Successfully treated addicts adopt this role through their work in treatment programs, untreated ex-addicts rarely adopt such as role

Addiction is widely used as a stigmatizing label to slam those who have the habit and justify the need to do something about it. While addiction is a negative label, it is also taken to mean that the person is suffering from an illness caused by the chemical action of the drug on the physiological processes of the body. That is, addiction is often viewed as a property of the drug taken which renders the user powerless, or nearly so when the drug is stop voluntarily. The connection between drug abuse and violence has been established by some research findings. A survey of those convicted of various crimes, such as drugs offences, burglary, robbery, assault and homicide, and incarcerated in jails and prisons, was carried out in the US between 1989 and 1991 respectively. The findings reveals that:

...49 percent of all State prison inmates reported that they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol or both at the time they committed the offence for which they were currently sentenced; 17percent were under the influence of drugs only; and 14percent were under the influence of drugs and alcohol (Moore, Trojanowicz and Kelling, 1992; Cited in Dambazau, 2007, p.82)

### The Relationship between Drug Abuse and Violent/Aggressive Behaviour

The relationship between drug addiction and violence is a well known issue. Researchers such as Blumstein and Wellman (2001); LaFree (2000); Hagan (1998); Parker, Plechner and Anderson-Facile (2000); Parker and Cartmill (1998) have argued that there is a correlation between drug abuse and violent behaviour among the youths. Collins (1981) reviews a number of studies in which drug use and violence were associated among individuals. Experimental studies have also shown a consistent relationship at the individual level between drug use and aggressive behaviour, especially in the presence of social cues that would normally elicit an aggressive response; the use of drug increases the aggressiveness of this response (Taylor, 1983; Gantner and Taylor, 1992; Phil, 1993). Goldstein's (1986) Tripartite Conceptual Framework shows that psychopharmacological inducements to commit violent act were evidently attributed to drug use and other illicit drug usage. Spunt and Goldstein (1994); and Sommers and Baskin (1999) conclude that the drug distribution markets is deemed as just another domain of community life that is troubled with violence, where violence is the general culture. Interview studies with homicide offenders as well as toxicological studies of homicide victims consistently report that approximately half of the homicide offenders are intoxicated on drugs or alcohol at the time of the crime. Similar percentages of homicide victims test positive for substance use as well (Abel, 1987; Spunt et al., 1995; Goldstein et al., 1992; Langevin et al. 1982; Ray and Simons, 1987; Tardiff et al., 1995; Kratcoski, 1990; Wettee and Abel, 1989; Garriott, 1993).

The person's drug use increases his involvement in aggressive activities (Bennett, 1998 and 2000). This view is supported by Inciardi, Horowitz and Pottieger (1993), Baron (1999) and Karofi (2012), who argued that the relationship between drug and conflict is interactive. Drug abuse initiates violence; while violence on the other hand attracts drug use and abuse. The empirical result of Roncek and Maier (1991); Leonard and Taylor (1993) shows that blocks with one or more bar or liquor store had significantly higher rates of violence even after controlling for socio-economic and population compositional factors. Bushman (1996, p.811) aptly described the relationship between drug abuse and violence thus:

The association between drugs and violence in the public mind is so strong, that a recent psychological experiment showed the word drug tightly linked to such words as choke, knife, fight, and wound in participants' associative memory networks

**Table 1: Summary of the relationship between Drug Abuse and Violent/Aggressive Behaviour**

| Drugs/Violence Relationship | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Example                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Drug-defined offences       | Violations of laws prohibiting or regulating the possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of illegal drugs                                                                                                        | Drug possession or use. Marijuana cultivation, Methamphetamine production. Cocaine, heroin or marijuana sales                                                                                                             |
| Drug-related offences       | Offences to which a drug's pharmacologic effects contribute; offences motivated by the user's need for money to support continued use; and offences connected to drug distribution itself.                             | Violent behaviour resulting from drug effects. Stealing to get money to buy drugs. Violence against rival drug dealers                                                                                                    |
| Drug-using lifestyle        | A lifestyle in which the likelihood and frequency of involvement in illegal activity are increased because drug users may not participate in the legitimate economy and are exposed to situations that encourage crime | A life orientation with an emphasis on short-term goals supported by illegal activities. Opportunities to offend resulting from contacts with offenders and illegal markets. Criminal skills learned from other offenders |

Source: Fact Sheet, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), US, March 2000, cited in Dambazau (2007, p.83).

### **Theoretical Orientations on Drug Abuse and Violence**

For a frame of reference, this study was guided by two theories which are: Demoralization and Stimulation or Licensing Theories. These theories were used because they see drug users as being in the wrong side of the law via involvement in

violent behaviour by taking substances to stimulate violent behavior without fear or favour.

#### **Demoralization Theory**

According to the theory of demoralization, drug use and abuse gradually, but persistently, demoralizes people by putting them in the wrong side of the law, bringing them into contact with criminals, and gradually weakening their commitment to the obligations of a civil society. This view seems to be more appropriate for those who become deeply involved with drugs over a long period of time. Apparently, individuals, who use or abuse drugs, are more likely to mingle with social miscreants and hardened non-conformists through the processes of social learning and are more likely to become hardened non-conformists themselves. Consistent relationships or interactions between inexperienced drug abusers and experienced drug abusers, has an inherent capacity to demoralize the inexperienced drug abusers, thereby turning them into incorrigible drug users and abusers, which make them highly susceptible to violent and aggressive acts, as well as the perpetrators of violent acts.

#### **Stimulation or Licensing Theory**

The theory states that physiological effects stimulate or license a person to exhibit violent or aggressive behaviours. The stimulation or licensing theory may be appropriate to virtually all forms of drugs that the youths commonly abused in our contemporary societies. Drugs have inherent capacity to alter behaviours which may predispose an individual to violent acts. According to Okoye (2001), drugs could bring about a change in the biological function through its chemical actions; thereby making abusers of drugs to be aggressive and violent. In the same line of thought, Balogun (2006) asserted that drugs modify perceptions, cognition, mood, behaviour and general body functions. This implies that an individual, who is under the influence of drugs, has lost his/her senses of reasoning and he/she is incapable of engaging in any rational act. To Nachi (2007), drugs could be seen as a chemical modifier of the living tissues that could bring about physiological and behavioural changes.

Animashaun and Animashaun(2014) conceived drug abuse as overindulgence in and dependence on a stimulant, depressant, chemical substance, herb (plant) or fungus leading to effects that are detrimental to the individual's physical health or mental health or the welfare of other. From these submissions, it can be argued that substance is anything that alters the behaviour of an individual who takes it. This underscores the connection between drug abuse/addiction and violent/aggressive acts. The theory of licensing or stimulation appears appropriate in the case of alcohol in which the release of inhibitions is the mechanism that permits violent acts to occur. The most widely reported pharmacological effect of cocaine in users is feelings of paranoia (Goode, 1993; Miller, *et.al.*, 1991). At least one group of

### *Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in Ilorin Metropolis*

researchers suggests that cocaine-associated violence may in part be a defensive reaction to irrational fear (Miller *et al.*, 1991: 1084). Sustained periods of heavy use or extremely high acute doses can induce what has variously been called toxic psychosis or amphetamine psychosis, a reaction that is virtually indistinguishable from schizophrenia (Ellinwood, 1971; Fukushima, 1994).

#### **Methodology**

The survey research design was adopted for the study. The population comprised of entire youths (ages 18-36), who have in one time or the other used or abused drugs, in Ilorin metropolis. Ilorin metropolis has five local government areas (Ilorin West; Ilorin East; Ilorin South; Asa; and Moro). For representativeness, one hundred and twenty respondents were purposively selected from each local government that constitute Ilorin metropolis. The sample size of six hundred ( $n=600$ ) was drawn from the entire population of males. This is because the population of female drug abusers in the metropolis is quite insignificant that in every twenty male drug users in the metropolis, only one female is more likely to be a drug abuser. This accounted for the complete dominance of male as the main respondents.

Questionnaire and the in-depth interview techniques were used in gathering data. The rationale behind the use of in-depth interview was that some of the respondents were not literate. Thus, questionnaire would not work for them; and they must be included in the study of this nature. Hence, in-depth interview was devised to take care of such kind of respondents. Specifically, eight respondents were purposefully selected for the interview. The questionnaire adopted in this study has two principal sections: section A and B. Section A contained socio-demographic information of the respondents; while section B dealt with the prevalent rate of drug abuse and the link between drug abuse and violent/aggressive acts in Ilorin metropolis.

Questionnaires were administered on the remaining five hundred and ninety-two respondents. To ease the administration of the questionnaires, five research assistants were employed from each local government in the metropolis. The researchers make sure that those employed were from, and relatively permanent residents of the neighbourhoods that were to cover, because they would have an understanding of the neighbourhoods and know the kind of people to administer questionnaire on. The study recorded response rate of 97.07%. This implies that five hundred and sixty three questionnaires were recovered which was an indication that the respondents' response to the instruments were quite impressive. The descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the two principal sections of the questionnaire; while content analysis technique was used to analyze the qualitative data derived through in-depth interview.

# Results, Findings and Discussion

## Socio-Demographic Information of the Respondents

Table 2: Socio-Demographic Information

| Variables                             | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>1. Sex</b>                         |           |            |
| Male                                  | 563       | 100.00     |
| Female                                | 0         | 0          |
| Total                                 | 563       | 100.00     |
| <b>2. Tribe</b>                       |           |            |
| Yoruba                                | 498       | 88.45      |
| Igbo                                  | 13        | 2.31       |
| Hausa                                 | 12        | 2.13       |
| Others                                | 40        | 7.10       |
| Total                                 | 563       | 100.00     |
| <b>3. Age</b>                         |           |            |
| 19-24                                 | 312       | 55.42      |
| 25-30                                 | 132       | 23.45      |
| 31-36                                 | 119       | 21.14      |
| Total                                 | 563       | 100.00     |
| <b>4. Religion</b>                    |           |            |
| Islam                                 | 498       | 88.45      |
| Christianity                          | 65        | 11.55      |
| African Traditional Religion (ATR)    | 0         | 0          |
| Total                                 | 563       | 100.00     |
| <b>5. Marital Status</b>              |           |            |
| Single                                | 488       | 86.68      |
| Married                               | 69        | 12.26      |
| Divorce                               | 6         | 1.07       |
| Widow                                 | 0         | 0          |
| Total                                 | 563       | 100.00     |
| <b>3. Dwelling Unit</b>               |           |            |
| Single room/room and parlour          | 524       | 93.07      |
| Self-contained apartment              | 08        | 1.42       |
| Flat/duplex                           | 03        | 0.53       |
| Others                                | 28        | 4.97       |
| Total                                 | 563       | 100.00     |
| <b>5. Mother's Level of Education</b> |           |            |
| No formal education                   | 156       | 27.71      |
| Primary education                     | 175       | 31.08      |
| Secondary education                   | 147       | 26.11      |

*Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in Ilorin Metropolis*

|                                       |     |        |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| NCE/OND                               | 33  | 5.86   |
| B.Sc./HND                             | 17  | 3.02   |
| Master                                | 02  | 0.36   |
| Ph.D                                  | 0   | 0      |
| Others                                | 33  | 5.86   |
| Total                                 | 563 | 100.00 |
| <b>6. Father's Level of Education</b> |     |        |
| No formal education                   | 134 | 23.80  |
| Primary education                     | 112 | 19.89  |
| Secondary education                   | 161 | 28.60  |
| NCE/OND                               | 76  | 13.50  |
| B.Sc./HND                             | 51  | 9.06   |
| Master                                | 10  | 1.78   |
| Ph.D                                  | 03  | 0.53   |
| Others                                | 16  | 2.84   |
| Total                                 | 563 | 100.00 |
| <b>7. Mother's Occupation</b>         |     |        |
| Self-employed                         | 455 | 80.82  |
| Unemployed                            | 54  | 9.59   |
| Civil Servant                         | 32  | 5.68   |
| Others                                | 22  | 3.91   |
| Total                                 | 563 | 100.00 |
| <b>8. Father's Occupation</b>         |     |        |
| Self-employed                         | 409 | 72.65  |
| Unemployed                            | 57  | 10.12  |
| Civil Servant                         | 85  | 15.10  |
| Others                                | 12  | 2.13   |
| Total                                 | 563 | 100.00 |

Source: Researchers' fieldwork (2014)

Table 2 shows the socio-demographic distribution of the respondents. All the respondents were males. This is because the numbers of females who use drugs in Ilorin metropolis were insignificant. 88.45% of the respondents were Yoruba speaking people. The dominance of the Yoruba language in the research setting may have accounted for this result. On the age distribution of the respondents, 55.43% of the respondents were between 19 and 24 years of age; 23.45% of the respondents were between 25 and 30 years of age; while 21.14% of the respondents were between 31-36 years of age. This implies that the majority of the respondents were between 19 and 30 years of age. Almost all the respondents were Muslims. The explanation for this could be due to the fact that the study area is largely dominated by the Muslims. In order words, Islam is the major religion of Ilorin metropolis. Data on the

respondents' marital status shows that 86.68% of the respondents were not married. This large proportion of the unmarried respondents is expected, given the fact that the average age for marriage is between 22-25 years for females and 25-30 years for males (Issah, 2014). On the patterns of dwelling, about 93% of the respondents were living in single room or room and parlour apartment. This dwelling arrangement signifies respondents' socio-economic status. Also, the socio-economic status of the respondents' parents were assessed in order to know the respondents' positions on the social ladder. The results clearly show that, overwhelming majority of the respondents belong to low socio-economic category, as could be vividly seen in the parents' levels of education and occupations.

**Table 3: Prevalent Rate of Drug Abuse and Addiction in Ilorin Metropolis**

| Drug Item   | Yes       |              |              | No  |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----|
|             | Still Use | Once a While | Have Stopped |     |
| Valium      | 0         | 0            | 0            | 563 |
| Mogadon     | 0         | 0            | 0            | 563 |
| Lexotan     | 24        | 67           | 15           | 457 |
| Librium     | 0         | 0            | 0            | 563 |
| Indian Hemp | 467       | 96           | 0            | 0   |
| Cocaine     | 34        | 105          | 10           | 414 |
| Heroin      | 11        | 19           | 37           | 496 |
| Alcohol     | 521       | 33           | 09           | 0   |
| Coffee      | 441       | 57           | 19           | 46  |
| Cigarette   | 499       | 58           | 06           | 0   |

Source: Researchers' Fieldwork (2014)

Table 3 shows the prevalence of drug use and abuse among the youths in the Ilorin metropolis. None of the respondents reported to have ever used drugs such as Valium, Librium and Mogadon. This may be because the drugs are not easily accessible to the youths in the metropolis and partly because they do not have the knowledge of their intoxicating qualities. However, concerning Lexotan, 18.83% of the respondents reported to have used it in one occasion or the other. On the prevalence of cocaine and heroin in the metropolis, 26.47% and 11.90% of the respondents reported to have used cocaine and heroin respectively. These results imply that the youths in the Metropolis were totally disposed to cocaine or heroin. The explanation for these research findings could be due to the scarcity and the expensiveness of these two kinds of drug in the Ilorin metropolis. On the usage or abuse of Indian hemp, Alcohol, Cigarette, and Coffee, the prevalent rate is excessively high in the metropolis. All the respondents reported to have used Indian hemp, Alcohol, and Cigarette; while 78.33% of the respondents reported to have used Coffee. This implies that the most commonly abused drugs in the Ilorin metropolis

*Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in Ilorin Metropolis*

are Indian hemp, Alcohol, Cigarette, and Coffee. This finding is supported by the finding of Anumonye (1996); Adelekan *et al* (2002); Nnaji (2001); Aina and Onajole (2010); Omaye and Omaye (2009); Oshodin (2004); and Adeyemo (2007). According to their findings, the commonly used and abused drugs in Nigeria were Indian hemp, alcohol, cigarette, and coffee.

**Table 4: The Accessibility of Drugs in Ilorin Metropolis**

| Access                    | Yes          | No           |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pharmacy/Drug Store       | 34 (6.04%)   | 529 (93.96%) |
| Hospital                  | 2 (0.36%)    | 561 (99.64%) |
| Multipurpose Shop         | 43 (7.64%)   | 520 (92.36%) |
| Friends                   | 456 (80.99%) | 107 (19.01%) |
| Drinking Bars/Restaurants | 478 (84.90%) | 85 (15.10%)  |
| Hideouts                  | 505 (89.70%) | 58 (10.30%)  |
| Home                      | 09 (1.60%)   | 554 (98.40%) |
| Stolen                    | 07 (1.24%)   | 556 (98.76%) |

Source: Researchers' Fieldwork (2014)

Table 4 shows that drinking bars/restaurants, hideouts and friends were the most common modes of access to drugs for the youths in the Ilorin metropolis. Specifically, 89.70% of the respondents reported that they got drugs from their joints (hideouts); 84.90% of the respondents reported that they got drugs from drinking bars/restaurants; while, 80.99% of the respondents got drugs from their peers in the neighbourhoods.

**Table 5: Respondents' Predisposition to Drug Abuse in Ilorin Metropolis**

| Predisposition                                                           | SA              | A               | D               | SD             | UNDECI<br>DED   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| One can be asked to take drugs against one's desire                      | 211<br>(37.48%) | 317<br>(56.31%) | 23<br>(4.09%)   | 10<br>(1.78%)  | 02<br>(0.36%)   |
| It is possible to refuse drugs from closest friends                      | 96<br>(17.05%)  | 103<br>(18.29%) | 117<br>(20.78%) | 59<br>(10.48%) | 188<br>(33.39%) |
| One can be abused or laughed at if one refused to take drugs among peers | 211<br>(37.48%) | 310<br>(55.06%) | 29<br>(5.15%)   | 11<br>(1.95%)  | 02<br>(0.36%)   |
| Taking drugs will make one look mature                                   | 237<br>(42.10%) | 288<br>(51.15%) | 10<br>(1.78%)   | 07<br>(1.24%)  | 21<br>(3.73%)   |
| Taking drug will make one get along with friends                         | 199<br>(35.35%) | 309<br>(54.88%) | 15<br>(2.66%)   | 06<br>(1.07%)  | 34<br>(6.04%)   |

Source: Researchers' Fieldwork (2014)

From the table above, about 90% of the respondents agreed that one can be asked to take drugs against one's desire. In addition to this, 93.08% of the respondents strongly agreed that one can be easily mock at if one refused to take drugs among peers. This indicates that, the significant proportion of youths acknowledged the strong influence of peer groups on the decision to take and use drugs. This means that, peer influence is one of the fundamental determinants of drug use and abuse among the youths in the Ilorin metropolis. This is supported by the finding of Adeyemo (2007). The compelling need of the youth to fit into and belong to a group of friends may be a motivating factor in drug use and abuse. According to the research findings of Crawford and Novak (2008), the youths who still adhered to drug use have defined the substance as desirable and acceptable through interaction with their peers. Friends are presumed to exert a substantial influence in adolescents and youths drug use (Kemppainen, et.al, 2008). The finding of Percy (2008) also indicated that adolescents and youths use drugs in order to attain peer approval or increased social status in their neighbourhoods.

On the issue of maturity, 42.10% of the respondents strongly agreed that taking drugs would make one look mature and more daring; while 51.15% of the respondents agreed that taking drug would make one look stronger and daring. This shows that substantial proportion of the respondents reported that using drugs would make them stronger, daring and mature. This indicates that there is a linkage between drug use and incidence of violence in the metropolis. This is plausible with the empirical findings of Blakemore and Choudhury (2008); Posner and Rothbart (2000); and Wiers et.al (2007). These researchers found a positive relationship between drug use and violent behaviour among adolescents and youths. According to Benthim, et.al (1993); Anderson (1999); Fischhoff et.al (1999), youths who have the attribute of shyness are more likely to use drugs in order to be bold.

**Table 6: Perceived Implications of Substance Use and Abuse**

| Perceived Implication                                             | Yes          | No           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Drug Abuse leads to Assault/Violence                              | 534 (94.85%) | 29 (5.15%)   |
| Drug Abuse leads to Poor Physical Health                          | 234 (41.56%) | 329 (58.44%) |
| Drug Abuse leads to Unprotected and Aggressive Sexual Intercourse | 413 (73.36%) | 150 (26.64%) |
| Drug Abuse leads to Cognitive Impairment                          | 142 (25.22%) | 421 (74.78%) |
| Drug Abuse leads to Brain Damage                                  | 197 (34.99%) | 366 (65.01%) |
| Drug Abuse leads to Poor Finance Management                       | 58 (10.31%)  | 505 (89.69%) |

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2014)

Table 6 presents the perceived implications of the drug use and abuse among the youths in Ilorin metropolis. From the Table, 94.85% of the respondents reported that drug use and abuse leads to assault and violence. The respondents perceived drug

### *Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in Ilorin Metropolis*

use and abuse as the major determinant of violence, particularly between one clique and the other. In addition to the above data, were the data generated from interview conducted with some members of youth gangs in the metropolis on the link between drug use and incidence of violence, they argued:

Drug represents the emblem or symbol of our clique. If you do not take it, they would call you names. In fact, not taking it is an offense as far as my clique is concerned, particularly if we have a fight with another clique either within or outside the neighbourhood. The rationale behind the necessity is that, it makes us to be more ferocious and bold while troubles are on.

Another member of the gang also narrated how he became a smoker of both cigarette and marijuana; and when he normally takes them:

I started with cigarette; then I was in JSS 3. What really aroused my interest in smoking, then, was the way people fiddle with the cigarettes; you would see smoke whirling in the air which I always take pleasure watching this kind of things. Consequently, when I was in JSS 3, I experimented cigarette and I found it highly interesting and fascinating. Afterwards, I became a hardened cigarette smoker. Whenever, I was going to school, I would steal some money from my parents or anywhere to buy a packet of St-Moritz cigarette; and always kept it inside my bag. During the break hour or closing period, I would find a hidden place to enjoy myself with my cigarette. When I graduated, I met some friends, who introduced marijuana to me. So, that is how I started taking it. I normally take it whenever I want to have sexual intercourse with any of my girlfriends; because it makes one to be more energetic and bold.

Furthermore, another respondent from a different gang exerts that:

In our clique, it is compulsory for every member to take cigarette, alcohol, marijuana and other intoxicants. It is customary; because it represents our uniting factor. One needs to be very high because trouble may come at anytime; and if you are not drunk, you may not likely to withstand the trouble head-long. That is the more reason, it is mandated on every member of our clique to take drugs regularly.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

From the foregoing, drug use and abuse constitute a menace to the society and have devastating effects on the addicts. Since we know drug abuse and addiction is a problem not only to the individuals, but to the society at large, this study concludes that the prevalent rate of drug abuse is excessively high in Ilorin metropolis; and that there is a strong linkage between drug addiction and violent or aggressive acts in the metropolis. As a result, this paper recommends drug addict rehabilitations and the enactment of Youth's Empowerment Act that would aim at youth's empowerment through job creation in order to reduce the scandalous involvement of idle youths in gangs and violent activities that would imprint national

Isiaka Mo

developm  
NDLEA  
worksho  
taken dr  
drug ed  
negative  
importa  
hospital  
patients  
psychol

development. The available drug addict rehabilitation centers in Nigeria including the NDLEA should be charged with organizing seminars, drug education programs, workshops etc at all levels of educational system so as to discourage youths from taken drugs. The media houses, electronics and prints, should be made to enhance the drug education programs where experts would be encouraged to talk about the negative effects of drug use and abuse. Also parents and religious institutions have important role to play in the area of preventive and curative measures. Similarly, hospitals psychiatric centers and traditional healers must modernize their treatment of patients to include provision of guidance and counseling services as well as psychological comfort and encouragement.

# References

- Abdullahi, S. (1995) "The Dawanau De-Dependency Process": Rehabilitation or Chemical Enslavement *Interdisciplinary Journal of Humanity and Social Sciences B.U.K* 2(1), 1-7
- Abdullahi, S. (2006) Community Oriented Preventive Strategies for Youth Drug Abuse: Essay on Local Government Administration Fostering Better Service Delivery, Record Keeping Accountability and Empowerment at the Local Government. Published by Katsina State Local Government Service Commission.
- Abdullahi, S. (1997) *A Comparative Study of Drug Dependence and Rehabilitation in Dawanau and Sabon Gida Kahar, Northern Nigeria* (Unpublished Ph.D thesis submitted to the Postgraduate School, Bayero University Kano)
- Abdullahi, S. and Haruna M. (1991) Poverty and Drug Abuse: A study of Dawanau Rehabilitation Center Kano State' *Kano Studies Special Edition* pp. 23-40
- Abel, E. L. (1987). Drugs and Homicide in Erie County, New York. *International Journal of Addictions* 22(2):195-200
- Adam, A. (1989) *Some Issues on Drug Abuse*; A paper presented at National Workshop on Drug and other Substances, Sokoto
- Adelekan, M.L., & Ndom, R.J.E.(2002). "Prevalence and Consequences of Substance Abuse among Secondary School Students in Ilorin, Nigeria". *West African Journal of Medicine*, 24(3), 97-117.
- Adeyemo, D. A (2007) "Interpersonal Factors as Correlates of Alcohol Use among Secondary School Adolescents in Oyo State, Nigeria". *Anthropologist*, 9(4) 321-326.
- Ajibulu, E. (2011). Eradicating Drug Abuse in Nigeria; *How Feasible?* Retrieved may24, 2012from <http://www.modernghana.com/news/13375201//eradicating-drug-abuse-in-nigeriahow-feasible.html>
- Akers, R (1992) *Drugs, Alcohol, and Society: Social Structures, Process and Policy*. Florida: University of Florida Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Anderson, N.L.R. (1999). "Perception About Substance Use Among Male Adolescents in Juvenile Detention". *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 21(50), 652-672. Retrieved April29, 2009 from <http://wjn.Sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/21/5/652>.
- Animasahun, R.A., and Animasahun, V.O. (2014). "Predisposing Influence of Home Factors, Negative Self-Component and Peer Orientation on Substance Abuse among Okada Riders in Ibadan". *British Journal of Applied Science and technology*, 4(9), 1320- 1333.
- Anumonye, A. (1996). Drug Use Among Young People In Lagos. *UNODC – Bulletin on Narcotics*.

- Balogun, S.K. (2006). "Chronic Intake of Separate and Combined Alcohol and Nicotine on Body Maintenance among Albinorats" *Journal of Human Ecology*, 19(1), 21-24.
- Baron, S. N. (1999). *Street Youth and Substance Abuse: Youth and Society*, 3(1):3-24, New York: Free Press.
- Becker, H.S (1963) *Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance*. New York: Free Press.
- Bennett, T. (1998). *Drugs and Crime: The Results of Research on Drug Testing and Interviewing Arrestees. Home Office Study 183*, London Home Office.
- Bennett, T. (2000). *Drugs and Crime: The Results of the Second Development of the New- ADAM Programs. Home Office Study 205*, London Home Office.
- Brady, K.T. (1993). "Gender Differences in Substances Use Disorders": *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 150(11), 1701-1711.
- Bushman, B.J. (1996). Individual Differences in the Extent and Development of Aggressive Cognitive associative Networks. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 22: 811-8.
- Chein, G., & Lee, R. (1964). *The Road to Dependency*. New York Basic Books
- Collins, J. J. Jr. (1981). Alcohol Use and Criminal Behavior: An Empirical, Theoretical, Methodological Overview. In J. J. Collins Jr, (ed), *Drinking and Crime: Perspectives on the Relationship between Alcohol Consumption and Criminal Behavior*, ed. pp. 288. 316. New York: Guilford
- Dambazau, A.B. (1997). "A Review of the Effectiveness of the Laws on Drug Abuse in Nigeria" *Criminological Series Studies in Law, Crime and Justice*, 1(3), 4
- Dambazau, A.B. (2007). *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Lagos Spectrum Books Limited.
- Davids, S.D. & Stanley, S. (1990). *Understanding Abnormal Behaviour* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Boston, Mifflin Company.
- Dworkin, J. (2006). Teen Decision Making about Risky Behaviour: Research Background for Facilitators. Retrieved May 28, 2009 from [http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/family\\_development/cpmponents/8210\\_background.pdf](http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/family_development/cpmponents/8210_background.pdf)
- Ellinwood, E. H. Jr. (1971). Assault and Homicide Associated with Amphetamine Abuse. *American Journal Psychiatry* 127:1170-75.
- Fagan, J. (1990). Intoxication and Aggression in Drugs and Crime. In M. Tonry., & J. Q. Wilson. (eds), *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research* 13:241-320. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press
- Fagan, J., & Wilkinson, D. L. (1998). The Functions of Adolescent Violence in D. S., Elliott, K.R., Williams., & B. Hamburg, (eds), *Violence in American Schools*. Cambridge University Press.
- Fatoye, F.O., & Morakinyo, O. (2002). Substance Use among Secondary School Student in Rural and Urban Communities in South Western Nigeria. *East African Medical Journal*, 76(6), 299-305

*Incidence of Drug Abuse and Violence among the Youths in Ilorin Metropolis*

- Fukushima, A. (1994). Criminal Responsibility in Amphetamine Psychosis: *Journal of Psychiatry and Neurology*, 48(Suppl.):1-4.
- Gantner, A. B., & Taylor, S. P. (1992). Human Physical Aggression as a Function of Alcohol and Threat of Harm. *Aggressive Behaviour* 18 (1) 29-36.
- Garrison, J. C. (1993). Drug Use among Homicide Victims: Changing Patterns. *American Journal of Forensic Medical Pathology* 14(3):234-37.
- Goldstein, P. (1985). The Drug/Violence Nexus: A tripartite conceptual framework. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 14: 493-506.
- Goldstein, J., Rosonis, E. S., & Heald, E. P. (1992). A Comparison of Inner City and Upper- middle Class Youths' Exposure to Violence. *Journal of Adolescent*, 13: 275-280.
- Goode, E. (1993). *Drugs in American Society*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 4th Ed.
- Hser, A., & Glothin, M.C. (1987) "Addict Careers: Initiation of use". *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 13(1), 33-57.
- Hser, Y., Anglin, M. D., & Chous, C. P. (1992). Narcotics Use and Crime among Addicted Women: Longitudinal Patterns and Effects of Social Interventions. In *Drug, Crime and Social Policy*. (Mieczkowski, T. ed.), London: Ally and Bacon.
- Idris, M.M (2006) *Illicit Drug Abuse in Katsina and Environs: Essay on Local Government Administration Fostering Better Service Delivery, Record Keeping Accountability and Empowerment at the Local Government*. Published by Katsina State Local Government Service Commission.
- Inciardi, J. A., Horowitz, R., & Pottieger, A. E. (1993). *Street Kids, Street drugs, Street Crimes*. Belmont, CA: Wads Worth.
- Issah, M. (2014). *Family Factors and Adolescents' Substance abuse: A Study of Adolescent Substance Abusers in Ilorin West Local Government Area of Kwara State*. A Seminar Paper Submitted to the Department of Sociology, University of Ilorin.
- Kempainen, U., Tossavainen, K., Vartanen, E., Jokela, V., Puska, P., Pantelejev, V., and Uhanov, M. (2008). Environmental Factors as Predictors of Alcohol use among Ninth-Grade Adolescents in Pitka ranta (Russian Karelia) and in Eastern Finland". *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 36(1), 769-777. Retrieved April 26, 2001 from <http://sjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/36/7/769>.
- Kester, T. (1990) "Drug Education: An Effective Measure to the Prevention of Drug Abuse". *Adult Education Journal*, 6(5), 457-481.
- Kratcoski, P. C. (1990). Circumstances Surrounding Homicides by Older Offenders. *Criminal Justice Behaviour*, 17(4):420-30.
- LaFree, G. (2000). Social Institutions and the Crime Bust of the 1995. M. Barbagli (ed.) *Perche e Diminuita la Criminalita Negli Stati Uniti (Why is crime diminishing in the United States?)*. Bologna, Italy: il Mulino.
- Langevin, R., Paitich, D., Orchard, B., Handy, L., & Russon, A. (1982). The Role of Alcohol, Drugs, Suicide Attempts, Situational Strains in Homicide

*Isaka Monsurat &*

Committee  
of Scandi

Leonard, K. E.,

Non-per

Emotion

Lindemith and

Lindemith and

Lindes

149-15

Marshall, M.

Surve

Merry, A. (2

Acad

Milby and Je

Miller, N. S.

Coc

of 4

Mohamme

Lo

Ke

Pr

Moore, ?

P

I

Mueller,

Musa, Y

Nnachi,

Nnaji,

- Committed by Offenders seen for Psychiatric Assessment. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 66(3):229-42.
- Leonard, K. E., & Taylor, S. P. (1983). Exposure to Pornography, Permissive and Non-permissive Cues, Male Aggression toward Females. *Motivation Emotion* 7(3):291-99.
- Lindesmith and Alfred R. (1968) *Addiction and Opiate* Chicago: Aldine
- Lindesmith and Alfred R. (1975). "A Reply to Mc-Auliffe and Gordens 'A Test of Lindesmith's Theory of Addiction'". *American Journal of Sociology*, 81(1), 149-150.
- Marshall, M. (1979). *Beliefs, Behaviors, Alcoholic Beverages: A Cross-Cultural Survey*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Mersy, A. (2003) "Drug and Alcohol Use among School Aged Youth". *American Academic Pediatrics*, 5(2), 23-45
- Milby and Jesse B. (1981). *Addictive Behavior and it Treatment*. New York: Springer
- Miller, N. S., Gold, M. S., & Mahler, J. C. (1991). Violent Behaviors Associated with Cocaine Use: Possible Pharmacological Mechanisms. *International Journal of Addictions* 21:1077-88.
- Mohammed, S.B (2006) Issues of Drug Abuse and Addiction in Nigeria: *Essay on Local Government Administration Fostering Better Service Delivery, Record Keeping Accountability and Empowerment at the Local Government*. Published by Katsina State Local Government Service Commission.
- Moore, M.H., Trojanowicz., & Kelling, G.L. (1992). *Crime and Policing: Perspectives on Policing*. National Institute of Justice, US Justice Department.
- Mueller, M.D., & Wyman, J.R. (1997). "Study Sheds New Light on the State of Drug Abuse Treatment Nationwide". *Treatment Research*, 12(5), 345-367.
- Musa, Y.Q (1993) *Issues in Drug Use and Abuse* London: Tavistock Publication
- Nnachi, R.O. (2007). *Advanced Psychology of Learning and Scientific Enquiries*. Enugu: J.J. Classic Publishers Ltd.
- Nnaji, F.C. (2000). *Appraisal of Psychoactive Substance Use and Psychological Problems among College Students in Sokoto State, Nigeria*. Proceedings of the Year 2000 Annual Conference of the Association of Psychiatrists in Nigeria Held at Federal Neuro- Psychiatric Hospital, Calabar, Nigeria.
- Obot, I.S, Ibanga, A.J., Ojiji, O.O., & Wai, P. (2001). "Drug and Alcohol Consumption by Out-School Nigeria 'Adolescent'". *African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies*, 1(20), 98-109.
- Oladele, A.A. (2013). "Patterns of Substances Abuse among Senior Secondary School Students in South Western Nigeria City". *International Review of Social Sciences and humanities*, 4(2), 54-65
- Oluremi, D.F. (2012) "Drug abuse among Nigeria Adolescents: Strategies for Counseling". *Journal of International Social Research*, 5(20), 342-347.

- Okoye, N.N. (2001). "The Adolescents and Hard Drugs: A Psychological Concern". In R.U.N. Okonkwo & R.O. Okoye (Ed), *The Nigerian Adolescent in Perspective*. A Publication of the Nigerian Society for Education.
- Omago, E.I., & Omago, M.I. (2005). "Illicit Drugs Use and Dependency among Teenagers and Young Adults in Oredo Local Government Area, Benin City, Nigeria". *European Scientific Journal*, 8(20), 187-210.
- Oshodi, O. Y., Aina, O. F., & Onajole, A. T. (2010). "Substance Use among Secondary School Students in an Urban Setting in Nigeria: Prevalence and Associated Factors". *African Journal of Psychiatry*, 13(1), 52 - 57.
- Parker, R. N., & Rebbun, L.A. (1995). *Alcohol and Homicide: A Deadly Combination of Two American Traditions*. Albany: State University. NY Press.
- Parker, R. N. (1993). Alcohol and Theories of Homicide. In F. Adler., & W. Laufer. *Advances in Criminological Theory*, ed., 4:113-42. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.
- Parker, R. N., & Canmill, R. S. (1998). Alcohol and Homicide in the United States, 1934-199-r one reason why U.S. rates of violence is going down. *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* 88 (4): 1369-98.
- Parker, R.N., Plechner, D.M., & Anderson-Facile, D. (2000). The Relationship between Alcohol and Homicide or One Reason why U.S. Crime Rate may be declining. In M. Barbagli (ed.), *Pen'he e Oiminuita la Criminalita Negli Stati Uniti (Why is crime diminishing in the United States)*. Bologna, Italy: IL Mulino.
- Percy, A. (2008). "Moderate Adolescent Drug Use and the Development of Substance Use Self-Regulation". *International Journal of Behavioural Development*, 32(1), 451. Retrieved April 29, 2009 from <http://jbd.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/32/5/451>.
- Radda, S.I (2006) *Drug Abuse and its Consequences on Youth: Essay on Local Government Administration Fostering Better Service Delivery, Record Keeping Accountability and Empowerment at the Local Government*. Published by Katsina State Local Government Service Commission.
- Radda.S.I (1994) "A Socio Logical Analysis of Alcohol Consumption among the Youth in Katsina" an Unpublished M.sc Dissertation submitted to the Department of Sociology B.U.K
- Roncek, D. W., & Maier, P. A. (1991). Bars, Blocks, Crimes Revisited: Linking the Theory of Routine Activities to the Empiricism of Hot Spots. *Criminology* 29:725-54.
- Room, R., & Collins, G. (1983). *Alcohol and Disinhibition: Nature and Meaning of the Link*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Resource Monograph. No.2.
- Schur, E.M. (1965) *Crime without Victims*. Englewood cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall
- Sommers, I., & Baskin, D. R. (1999). Situational or Generalized Violence in Drug Dealing. *Journal of Drug Issues* 27(4)

*Isiaka Momurat & Isa*

Speckart, G., & Am  
Recent Adv  
Addictions.

Spunt, B., & Gold  
Inmates. *J*

Tariff, K., Marz  
Cocaine, *C*

*Journal of*

Taylor, S. P. (198  
Druley.

Aggressi

Waldorf, L., & E  
Psycholo

13(1), 2

Weil and Andra  
Scene.

Weite, J. W., J  
Alcohol

Zango, I. M. (1  
Local

Recent  
Public

- Speckart, G., & Anglin, M.D. (1986). "Narcotics Use and Crime: An Overview of Recent Advances, Contemporary Drug Problem". *International Journal of Addictions*, 20(6, 7), 1049- 1064.
- Spunt, B., & Goldstein, P. (1994). Alcohol and Homicide: Interview with Prison Inmates. *Journal of Drug Issues* 24(1&2).
- Tardiff, K., Marzak, P. M., Leon, A. C., Hirsch, C. S., Stajik, M., et al. (1995). Cocaine, Opiates, Ethanol in Homicides in New York City: 1990 and 1991. *Journal of Forensic Sci.* 40(3): 387-90
- Taylor, S. P. (1983). Alcohol and Human Physical Aggression. In E. Gottheil, K. A. Druley, T. E. Skoloda, & H. M. Waxman (eds), *Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Aggression*. Springfield, IL: Thomas
- Waldorf, L., & Dan, P. (1983) Natural Recovery from Opiate Addiction: Sane Social Psychological Processes of Untreated Recovery. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 13(1), 237-280
- Weil and Andrew (1996) "Why People Take Drugs" pp 3-11 in *The American Drug Scene*, James A. Inciardi and Karen McElrath. Los Angeles Roxbury
- Welte, J. W., & Abel, E. L. (1989). Homicide: Drinking by the Victim. *Journal of Alcohol* 50(3): 197-201
- Zango J. M. (2006) Characteristics of Youth with Drug Abuse Problem: *Essay on Local Government Administration Fostering Better Service Delivery, Record Keeping Accountability and Empowerment at the Local Government*. Published by Katsina State Local Government Service Commission.