

**The Effects of Drug and Substance Abuse among Youth on Community Security in Kano
and Sokoto States, Nigeria**

By

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this is an original thesis done by Sokoto, Mohammed Malami. This thesis has been read, accepted and approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Ph.D. Peace and Development Studies of the University of Ilorin, Nigeria.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the glory of God Almighty, and to humanity especially victims of drug and substance abuse and drug-related crimes in Nigeria and the world in general.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
ADR	Annual Drug Report
ALE	Average Life Expectancy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMA	America Medical Association
ATS	Amphetamine Type Drugs
BAC	Blood Alcohol Concentration
BBC	British Broadcasting Cooperation
CASA	Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse

CBCRT	Community Based Counseling Rehab and Treatment
CODACC	Community Drug Abuse Control Committee
CNT	Center for Network Therapy
CNS	Central Nervous System
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DUI	Driving Under Influence
EU	European Union
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolutionarias de Colombia
FDI	Foreign Direct investment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corp
FTO	Foreign Terror Organization
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IDI	Indepth Interview
IDU	Injecting Drug Use
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KII	Key Informant Interview
LFN	Laws of the Federation of Nigeria
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LGA	Local Government Area
LSD	Lysergic-acid-Diethylamide
MNCH	Maternal Newborn Child and Health Programme
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food Drug Administration and Control
NCADD	National Center on Addiction and Drug Dependence
NDCMP	National Drug Control Master Plan

NDCS	National Drug Control Strategy
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGWF	Northern Governors Wives Forum
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NPC	National Population Commission
NPD	Nigeria Population and Development
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTC	On the Counter Drugs
PCP	Phencyclidine
RSA	Rapid situation Assessment
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration
SAPS	South African police Service
SLT	Social Learning Theory
THC	Tetra-Hydro Cannabinol
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crimes
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
US	United States
WDR	World Drug Report
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Drug and psychoactive substance abuse among youth portends an alarming human security conundrum in Nigeria. The aim of the study was to examine the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. The objectives of the study were to: (i) identify the causes and nature of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states; (ii) establish the correlation between drug abuse and its effects on the individual users in Kano and Sokoto states; (iii) examine the effects of drug abuse on community security in Kano and Sokoto states; (iv) make a comparative analysis of the effects of drug abuse on community security in both states; (v) assess the level of community involvement in the control of drug abuse in Kano and Sokoto states; and (vi) appraise counter-drug abuse strategies in the two states.

Quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used for the study. A total of 800 Questionnaires were distributed to respondents in both states. A total of 770 questionnaires were retrieved and analyzed using the quantitative method from the tools of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). Key Informant Interview (KII), In-depth Interview (IDI) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were employed to obtain qualitative data. Pilot studies were carried out to determine the reliability of the instruments, through the Cronbach's Alpha Numeric Inter-instrument Consistency Model.

The findings of the study were that:

- (i) the major causes of drug abuse among youth were: self-medication, 74.3% for Kano and 73.6% for Sokoto state; experimentation, 90.2% for Kano and 80.5% for Sokoto state; peer influence, 85.8% for Kano and 69.7% for Sokoto; and indolence, 74.8% for Kano, 39.4% for Sokoto state;
- (ii) there was a strong correlation between drug abuse and its effects on individual users in both Kano and Sokoto states, at an average of $r=0.05$ and $P \text{ value}=0.01 < \alpha\text{-level}=0.05$ correlation;
- (iii) the effects of drug abuse on community security were: insanity 80.7% for Kano and 73.9% for Sokoto state; increased criminality 68.2% for Kano and 57.3% for Sokoto; broken family 54.1% for Kano and 77.6% for Sokoto state, Deaths, 65.6% for Kano and 31.3% for Sokoto state, and drug-induced diseases, 92.0% for Kano and 51.3% for Sokoto state;
- (iv) there was low level community involvement in the control of drug abuse; 16.9% for Kano and 2.8% for Sokoto state;
- (v) trends and patterns of drug abuse were similar in both states, although their negative impact was more devastating in Kano state; and
- (vi) the ineffective counter-drug abuse strategies were due to weak funding of drug control agencies, and inadequate community involvement in drug control strategies in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study concluded that the effects of drug abuse have adverse implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto states. The study recommended for improved funding of drug control agencies, and community inclusivity, to effectively mitigate the effects of drug abuse on community security in Kano and Sokoto states, Nigeria. Word Count: (489)

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Since the beginning of human history people have sought ways to alter their moods and levels of consciousness through misuse and abuse of various drugs and psychoactive substances for various reasons. Thus, herbs, plants, roots, mushrooms and fungi were eaten, drunk, rubbed or inhaled to alleviate aches, pains and for stimulation among warriors during wars (Dombeck, 2013). Overtime, people have isolated the psychoactive chemicals in plants and animal products and abused these substances to get 'better and higher'. Thus, "as drugs have been abused for hundreds of years, all over the world, their effects have been felt for just as long" (Patterson, 2011)

Drug and psychoactive substance abuse is the maladaptive pattern of drug or substance use resulting in physical, social, legal harm or continuous use in spite of such negative consequences WHO, 2001 Drug or substance abuse transcends all ages, religion, race, creed or culture, colour, gender, and social, economic, or educational status. Consequently, there is no nation, all over the world, big or small, strong or weak, developed, or under-developed, that is immune to the potential devastation of the negative consequences of drug and substance abuse.

Drug and substance abuse has long been a source of public health, security and criminal justice concern for global community. Drug and substance abuse portends physical psychological and social consequences, for the individual user the immediate family, the community and the society at large, often with adverse implications for the overall community security of any nation. Thomas et al, 2013 observed some of the physical and psychological effects of drug and substance abuse on individual users; that several drugs such as marijuana are smoked and this method of administration puts abusers at increased risk of chronic cough, bronchitis, lungs and upper airway cancers. Even the long-term effect of cigarette smoking, reduces life expectancy by an average of ten years Doll, R. et al 2004 in Thomas et al, 2013. Excessive abuse of marijuana, could lead to depression, anxiety, and in some individuals with predisposing vulnerabilities, could lead to schizophrenic form disorders.

Drugs taken intravenously such as heroin and cocaine affect the route of delivery veins. These include thrombosed veins, bacterial endocarditis, abscesses and liver diseases, hepatitis, and HIV

through the sharing of hypodermic syringes among injecting drug users. Chronic cocaine abuse also increases the risk of developing rare diseases such as; vasculitis, goodpasture's disease, Stevens Johnson Syndrome, hemorrhagic and ischemic strokes as well as increased risk of myocardial infarctions. Trozak D. J. et al, 1984 in Thomas P.F 2013

Shelly 2010 observes that drug and substance abuse undermines the rule of law, subverts state legitimacy, instigates political instability, exacerbates social and political tension, entrenches institutional corruption, generates pervasive drug dependence, and threatens the security and corporate existence of communities across the world.

The World Drug Report WDR 2017 estimated that globally, there are 211,000 drug-related mortalities, annually, with younger people facing a particularly high risk. In addition, the estimates indicate that there are 14 million injecting drug users worldwide. Out of this number, 1.6 million are living with HIV, 7.2 million are living with hepatitis C, and 1.2 million are living with hepatitis B. Out of 43 risk factors, drug use was nineteenth in the ranking of the top global killers alcohol was third and tobacco was second. For people aged 15-49 years, drug use was the sixth most common reason for death.

Beyond drug-related mortality and morbidity, one of the greatest social effects of drug and substance abuse on community security is its relationship with crimes, insecurity and vagrancy. In addition to social pathologies of drug and substance abuse on community security, it also attracts enormous economic and social cost in treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons. For instance, Cidiambi I. 2017 chief executive officer, of the Center for Network Therapy C.N.T in the USA, observed that the real social and economic costs of drug and substance abuse in the US have been grossly underestimated, as he posited that Taking into account the staggering costs associated with criminal justice, treatment and loss of productivity, we estimated that the real cost of America's drug epidemic exceeds one trillion dollars annually.

In addition to economic and social costs, drug and substance abuse has potential devastating effects on environmental security. For instance, precursor chemicals used for the illicit production of methamphetamines, such as pseudoephedrine, hydrochloric acid and red phosphorous are often disposed into sewages, from where they enter sediment, ground and surface water and the tissues of vegetation and aquatic organisms. Consequently, wildlife and humans can be potentially

exposed to the harmful effects of the precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of the drugs.

Illicit cultivation of coca bush, opium poppy and cannabis has often resulted in the clearance of forests and bush burning, which adversely affect biodiversity and the entire environmental ecosystem leading to loss, degradation and fragmentation of the forests, and the loss of economic trees and areas where food could be grown, this affects optimum food production and the overall food and nutrition security greatly.

In Africa, the physical, psychological, social and economic effects of drug and substance abuse on community security is even more devastating and complex, as the required response to the effects is lacking WDR, 2007 Africa has for several decades, been turned into a repackaging and transit hub for cocaine and heroin from Latin America and Asia to European markets as final destination. However the phenomena increased exponentially in the year 2000. Vulliamy, 2008 This led the UNODC to state, that the crisis of drug abuse and trafficking ... is gaining attention, alarm bells are ringing ...Africa has become a major hub for drug trafficking. This is more than a drug problem. It is a serious security threat UNODC 2011.

In South Africa for example, Jordan 2013 observed that drug and substance abuse was associated with both violent and income generating crimes among youth. Gangs, prostitution and growing number of youth homicides are among the social and criminal justice problems often linked to substance abuse. According to the police Commissioner Riah Phlyga, about 1.8 million drug-related crimes were reported to the South African Police Service SAPS between 2013 and 2014. Jordan 2013 further added that in 1995, it was reported that there were 120 drug syndicates in South Africa, now 2013 there are well over 500.

Unfortunately, the youth, are the most vulnerable group to drug and substance abuse all over the world, as Nevadomsky 1981; cited in Shittu 2003, observes that the formative age and normative behaviour of youth make them vulnerable to higher risks without recourse to the implications of their actions on themselves, the family and their immediate communities. Some 48 percent of the world population is under the age of twenty four 24, while 86 percent 10 - 24 years old live in less developed countries. Young men aged fifteen to twenty four 15-24 are both the main victims and the main perpetrators of armed violence in most countries. The youth, whenever faced with

few options for legitimate empowerment, can fall prey to drug criminal gangs, and terrorist groups Mc Lean, 2008.

Nigeria has a pyramidal age structure with 62 per cent of its population younger than 25 years of age Abeshi 2015, this explains the implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Nigeria. According to Dankani 2012 11% of youth are involved in various forms of drug and substance abuse in Nigeria. The first ever National Drug Survey in Nigeria 2018 found that over 17 million Nigerians abused drugs in 2018 alone, with 10.6 million abusing cannabis, 4.6 million abusing Opioids, 2.4 million abusing cough syrups and 92,000 abusing cocaine in 2018 alone. Prevalence of drug and substance abuse in Nigeria is 14.4% 14.3 million people as against the global prevalence of drug abuse use which is 5.6%. 1 in 7 persons in Nigeria between the ages of 15 and 64 years abused at least one psychoactive substance other than alcohol and tobacco as against the global average of 1 in 20. 1 in 5 persons who use drugs in Nigeria are suffering from drug use disorders. This is higher than the global average of 1 in 11 persons. 1 in every 4 drug users in Nigeria is a woman.

For cough syrup containing codeine, more women 2.5% than men 2.3% were involved. This portends grave danger for expectant drug abusing mothers on the unborn babies at prenatal and neonatal stages. 1 of 5 high risk drug users in Nigeria injects drugs, using hypodermic needle and syringe. The most common drugs injected in Nigeria are pharmaceutical opioids Tramadol, tranquilizers and methamphetamines Nigerias population is about 3% of the world population, but 6% of all cannabis abusers in the world, are in Nigeria. Also, 4% of all abusers of pharmaceutical opioids in the world are in Nigeria, making the country one of the countries in the world with the highest population of people who misuse tramadol and codeine cough syrup.

Drug and substance abuse therefore, has significant adverse effects on all the 9 domains of human security; personal security, human health security, national security, social security economic security, political security, food security, environmental security and community security.

Unfortunately, despite the adverse indicators of the physical and psychological effects of drugs as well as its relationship with crime and vagrancy on community security in Kano and Sokoto states, the desired community involvement in drug control appears to be lacking. Hence, the need for this study to examine the effects of drug and psychoactive substance abuse among youth

with a view to providing workable recommendations to mitigate their negative impact and improve community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Drug and substance abuse among youth, has long been a critical topical issue of discourse and a public health and security concern in Nigeria, especially in the wake of current security situation that bedeviled the hitherto peaceful communities in Kano and Sokoto states.

Social crimes and vices such as theft, burglary, rape, armed robbery, kidnapping, prostitution, drop out of school and broken families are common security threats in Kano and Sokoto states. Unfortunately, these crimes are believed to be possibly facilitated under the effects of drugs. Records of arrest of criminals such as kidnapping and armed robbery suspects by the law enforcement officers, with large quantities of drugs, suggest possible linkage between drug abuse and heinous crimes in Kano and Sokoto states.

The pattern and trend of drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states appears to be changing dramatically over the years. Apart from the traditional drugs such as Indian hemp, cannabis sativa, roots and herbs, abuse of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) such as codeine based cough syrups, shisha and controlled drugs; tramadol, exol, rohypnol, pemoline, diazepam among others, has become a common practice among youth in the states in recent years (Muhammad 2014). These obnoxious practices according to Abasiubong (2014) might have led to the numerous psychological problems in Kano and Sokoto states.

The prevalence of drug abuse and criminal behaviour in the two states has increased exponentially over the years. The emerging trend and pattern of drug and substance abuse has now taken a new dimension with a teeming proportion of married young women deeply involved in the abuse of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) more than any time in the history of Kano and Sokoto states. Nowadays, cough syrup with codeine - a psychoactive pharmaceutical drug used to suppress cough, is abused indiscriminately especially by young people in the two states.

Cough syrups have now replaced soft drink bottles during ceremonial occasions among some young women in Kano and Sokoto states.

This disturbing trend was underscored by the emir of Kano, Alhaji Lamido Sanusi when he lamented in April 2018, that over 3 million bottles of cough syrups were abused between Kano and Jigawa states alone, on daily basis.

Visit to detention facilities of the NDLEA, the Police and the Prisons in Kano and Sokoto states, indicates a colossal loss of human capital to drug abuse and drug-related crimes, while the rehabilitation centers, mental asylums and psychiatric hospitals in both states paint a gory picture of drug-induced psychiatric disorders among many drug victims mostly, youth. For instance a large number of inmates in Dorayi Rehabilitation Center in Kano in 2018 were those with drug – related cases, drug addiction, psychiatric disorders and depression. While many others convalescing at the Neuro Psychiatric hospital Kware, in Sokoto State, suffer from drug-induced psychiatric disorders. There were also multitudes of drug users numbering over 211 counseled for drug and substance abuse while 17 under rehabilitated in the NDLEA rehabilitation center in Kano state command in 2018 alone. There were equally 115 drug counseling cases between 2017 and 2018 while 31 drug dependent persons were under rehabilitation within the period in the NDLEA multi-million naira drug rehabilitation complex in Sokoto.

All of these have greater implications for community security in both states, as treatment of drug induced diseases comes with heavy economic and social costs, for both the family and the community or the government responsible for ensuring health care services, especially, as large part of health care budget is always involved.

Apart from social and economic cost to the society, drug and substance abuse has the potential to disintegrate social and economic lives in the communities, especially, its connection with general insecurity, crimes, criminality and fatal road traffic accidents, among others.

Since the establishment of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency NDLEA in 1990, as an authority vested with the supply control and demand reduction, there have been significant arrests of drug traffickers, and seizures of assorted illicit drugs in Kano and Sokoto states.

There are gangs such as *yan daba*, and *area boys* spread all over Kano and Sokoto states respectively that are highly presumed to be associated with abuse of various forms drugs and criminal behaviours. Members of these gangs mostly youth, unleash terror on innocent members of the communities in the states.

There are estimated 150 drug joints and one million five hundred drug abusers in Kano state Hamza 2015 and 80 drug flashpoints and estimated four hundred and fifty drug abusers in Sokoto state Musbahu 2015. In all these communities, drug dependent youth like urchins, under the influence of drugs, desperate and despondent are often dreaded by other members of the community. These drug users have been linked to various social vices such as theft, burglary, inflicting harm on passer byes, snatching of personal belongings such as bags, picking pockets and dangerous driving leading to traffic accidents.

Adekunle 2016 quoting Ipimisho,2015 as saying that if you take an estimate of 10 young people in Kano 7 will be on drugs. Although, this is an estimate, it depicts a serious drug problem confronting the state. It is therefore, obvious that the problems of drug abuse in Kano and Sokoto states is serious with adverse social, economic and cultural implications and requires nationwide response to mitigate the menace.

In spite of the negative impact of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security, there is inadequate community inclusivity in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states. Unfortunately, little has been done by scholars and researchers on drug abuse, to highlight the noxious problem of drug- related effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states and the role of community involvement in drug control strategy. The study examined these phenomena and recommended implementable drug control strategies for sustainable community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study was to examine the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. Other objectives were to;

- i. identify the causes and nature of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states;
- ii. establish the correlation between drug abuse and its physical and psychological effects on the individual users in Kano and Sokoto states;
- iii. examine the effects of drug and substance abuse on community security in Kano and Sokoto states;

- iv. make a comparative analysis of the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto States;
- v. assess the level of community involvement in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states; and
- vi. appraise the counter- drug strategies in the control of drug and substance abuse and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the causes of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states?
- ii. What is the correlation between drug and substance abuse and its effects among youth in Kano and Sokoto states?
- iii. What are the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states?
- iv. What are the similarities and differences of the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states?
- v. What is the level of community involvement in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states?
- vi. What are the counter-drug strategies in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states?

1.5 Research Hypotheses The Null and Alternative Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

H₀ There is no association between drug abuse and physical/psychological effect on individual users in Kano and Sokoto states.

H₁ There is an association between drug abuse and physical/psychological effect on individual users in Kano and Sokoto states.

Hypothesis 2

H_0 There is no significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and criminal behaviour/insecurity in Kano and Sokoto States.

H_1 There is significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and criminal behaviour/insecurity in Kano and Sokoto States.

Hypothesis 3

H_0 There is no significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and community security in Kano and Sokoto States.

H_1 There is significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and community security in Kano and Sokoto States.

Hypothesis 4

H_0 There is no significant relationship between the causal factors of drug abuse and drug abuse prevalence among youth in Kano and Sokoto States.

H_1 There is significant relationship between the causal factors of drug abuse and drug abuse prevalence among youth in Kano and Sokoto States.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study espoused the extent of drug abuse among youth and its potential effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto States. It also established the nexus between drug abuse and its effects such as drug-induced psychological problems, drug-related crimes and drug-motivated road traffic accidents and their implications for community security in the two states under study.

The study was intended to assist policy makers in designing policy framework for government agencies such as the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency NDLEA, Nigeria Police Force, Federal Road Safety Corps FRSC and National Agency for Food Administration and Control NAFDAC for effective drug control measures in Nigerian communities.

It could also serve as a policy direction for policy makers and drug control authorities in Nigeria with a view to having a comprehensive and comprehensible data of drug related crimes and their implications on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. The study will contribute to knowledge and body of literature on the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. It was also envisaged that the study will serve as a reference material for further researches on drug abuse and related crimes among the youth and their implications for community security of nations.

It is expected that the study will snowball into similar studies in other states of Nigeria, with a view to having a holistic overview of the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on national security. It is expected that the result of the study will attract governmental and non-governmental responses in the effective control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states in order to attract foreign direct investment FDI for the sustained growth of the socio-economic well-being of the states in particular and Nigeria at large.

The study was also intended to gravitate towards the actualization of the goal 3. Target 3.5 of the sustainable development goals, which is strengthening the prevention and treatment of drug and substance abuse in Nigeria by the year 2030.

The study leveraged theoretically on the Anomie theory of Emile Durkheim which provides for law and punishment for deviant behavior it is envisaged that government of Nigeria will strengthen law and punishment for drug-related crimes in Kano and Sokoto states. While the Social Learning Theory was employed in the study to understand the causal factors of drug abuse with a view to strengthening, prevention and treatment of drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states, by the control agencies. Functionalism theory was used to understand the importance of community cohesion and fusion for effective community security in the prevention, management and control of drug and substance abuse as well as its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study therefore recommended for a balanced approach of law enforcement and drug demand reduction through counseling, enlightenment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons and for collective conscience of community leaders, NGOs, law enforcement, criminal justice

system, teachers, parents, community and youth leaders in engendering effective community security against the threats of and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study of drug abuse among youth and their implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto states, covers the period of 8 eight calendar years between 2010 and 2018.

The choice of the period 2010-2018 coincides with the decade 2010-2020 of global response to drug-related and organized crimes under the European Union EU and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes UNODC. The period also coincides with the Nigerias nascent democratic experience, characterized by political violence of drug-related nature.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

The major challenges encountered in the study was traveling to cover the vast distance between the study areas; Kano and Sokoto states, to distribute and collect questionnaire and organize FGDs in the two study areas. However with the assistance of two research assistants in both states, the challenges were surmounted.

The other challenge was the inability of the researcher to interview as many ex-drug addicts as projected. This was largely because most ex-drug addicts were usually introverts and would conceal crimes they have committed in the past to avoid implications and stigmatization. However, the 20 twenty drug abusers and ex-addicts interviewed were sufficient enough to make evidence-based deductions from the study.

The other challenge was the inability of the researcher to retrieve all the questionnaire and some of the retrieved questionnaire were invalidated due to response errors. However, 97.5% of the total questionnaire were returned from Kano State while 95% were returned from Sokoto State and analyzed successfully.

1.9 Conceptual Clarifications

The following variables of the topic of the research are defined and conceptualized; Drug, Drug Abuse, Drug Effect, Youth and Community Security.

1.9.1 Drug

The concept of drug is rather vague as it means different thing to different people. Broadly speaking, is any chemical substance, which when taken, intravenously intra-muscularly, orally or nasally, into the body of a living organism, alters normal body function. There are different meanings in medicine, government regulations, and colloquial usage Lawal 2015. Drug is defined as any substance that modifies the human body, drug can produce more than one response depending on a living organism.

These responses depend upon such factors as level of dosage, age of the individual, tolerance level, past experience, general state of health of the individual, interaction with other drugs, allergy and mode of administration. Closely associated with drug is the term substance; Drug can be prohibited; such as cocaine, heroin and cannabis, Methamphetamines, controlled; such as tramadol, ephedrine, phencyclidines, and benzodiazepines. On the Counter Drugs OTC cough syrups, analgesics, anti- malarial antibiotics among others. Socially accepted drugs; alcohol, cigarettes, among others. Drugs can be classified according to their actions on the central nervous system; Narcotics, Stimulants, Depressants, Hallucinogens NDLEA 2009.

However one thing is common about drug and that is, it is generally believed that it is a chemical substance; it is a combination of two or more compounds. It could be in various forms in capsules caplets substances, herbs, plant or animal product.

It is also generally believed that drug is used to cure, prevent or ameliorate pain in a living organism Garba 2003. It is also referred to any substance which when taken into the body alters the mood, perception, or consciousness and result could be detrimental not only to the individual user but also to the society in which he/she lives Farnsworth 1978.

Drug is seen in medicine not beyond its medicinal functions. However, the definition of drug can be conceptualized in accordance with the purpose for which the drug is used. Example, Drugs that are legally used are referred to as licit drugs. Those that are not legally used are referred to as illicit drugs UNODC 2015. Licit drugs are the pharmaceutical, prescription, or OTC drugs, such as painkillers tranquilizers, cough syrups, antibiotics, anti-Inflammatory, antihistamine and anti-malarial drugs among others. These types of drugs are the most common drugs of abuse because of their availability, accessibility, affordability and lack of effective control in the

distribution chain. While illicit drugs, are those that are either restricted or controlled and prohibited by law, such as controlled drugs and Marijuana, hashish, heroin, cocaine, respectively.

However licit drug could by its usage, become illicit if it is used for an unlawful purpose. For instance, certain drugs that are licit and allowed by law and under international control could be illicit if handled and dispensed by an unauthorized person. Such drugs are benzodiazepines; Librium, Valium, Diazepam or D5, Rohypnol, Ephedrine, Codeine, Tramadol, pemoline, among others. This class of drugs could only be handled or prescribed by a qualified pharmacist and are not on the counter or prescription drugs OTC.

Drugs are generally classified according to the effects they produce on the central nervous system CNS. Some are used to supply chemicals that the body needs but cannot make for itself. Others attack harmful microbes that have invaded the body. Other drugs change the speed at which cells and tissues of the body work Farnsworth 1978 quoted in Garba 2003. There are stimulant drugs such Caffeine, Cocaine Cannabis these are drugs that stimulate the CNS and increase the activities of the cells and tissues of the body metabolism Mitchell 2003. There are depressants that decrease and slow down the activities of the body system, such as Diazepam D5 Rohypnol popularly called Roch and codeine among others. NDLEA 2015

There are performance enhancing drugs, used for increasing body performance especially among athletes such drugs as anabolic steroid human growth hormone diuretics etc.

There are the hallucinogens types drugs, they are referred to as psychedelic drugs. These drugs alter how a person sees or hears and can produce false vision or image such as Lysergic Acid Diethylamide LSD Ecstasy, and phencyclidine PCP NDLEA 2017

There are sedative or hypnotic drugs. These are drugs that reduce anxiety and produce numbness of the body and sleep such as Diazepam, Nitrazepam, cough syrups etc. The concept of drug abuse has wide range of usage, according to the American Medical Association AMA it is referred to as drug misuse, harmful use WHO, 2013 and use NDLEA 2015 muscularly, intravenously, orally or through inhalation, acts directly on the CNS brain and modifies the behavior of the body. This includes alcohol, licit, illicit, controlled and prohibited drugs. For the purpose of this study drug is conceptualized as any chemical substance which when taken into the body organism alters the mood and perception of the body. Drug refers any substance which

includes not only tablets, but all such substances as; alcohol, caffeine, nicotine, cigarette, snuff and tobacco. Nampon 2014

Some drugs are classified as psychotropic substances Psychotropic substances include drugs and chemicals that affect the central nervous system, altering psychological processes e.g., mood, thoughts, perception, emotions, behavior. Some psychotropic drugs are most often taken recreationally while others are used for their psychotropic properties as medications in clinical settings e.g., antipsychotics, antidepressants, anxiolytics. For example amphetamine was initially used medically to treat Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ADHD in children. Psychotropic substances are sometimes referred to as psychoactive or psychodynamic substances/drugs because of the increasing number of new substances being taken for the same purposes. Psychotropic substances are often highly addictive and include narcotic drugs for example cannabis, cocaine, methadone and heroin as well as amphetamine-type stimulants ATS such as amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA ecstasy and New Psychoactive Substances NPS Elliot S & Juliet E 2014.

NPS have been known by terms such as designer drugs, legal highs, herbal highs, bath salts, research chemicals and laboratory reagents. They are substances of abuse either in pure form or a preparation that are not controlled under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic substances but which may pose a public health threat.

The term new does not necessarily refer to new inventions but to substances that have been recently available. Some examples of New Psychoactive Substances include

Synthetic cannabinoids spice, K2, Kronik and cathinones Mandrax Solvents like petrol, rubber solution, and nail polish cleaner. Plant substances Khat, Kratom, *Zakami Datura metel*, Gadagi a substance resembling tea leaves Lizard dung. UNODC Drug Manual 2014

Prescription medicines such as Pentazocine injection and codeine in cough syrup and Phencyclidine-type substances such as Ketamine Tramadol is a narcotic-like pain reliever that is used for moderate to severe pain for example orthopedic pain and toothaches⁷.

In 2013, Tramadol was placed under national control requiring a permit to import into Nigeria. This was due to the emerging widespread abuse and linkage to violent crimes UNODC Drug Manual 2014

However, for the purpose of this study, drug is conceptualized as any chemical substance which if taken into the body cavity of a living organism, either orally, nasally, intra-muscularly, intravenously affects the central nervous system and modifies the body function and behavior. Such drugs include conventional drugs alcohol and its derivatives, prohibited drugs, on the counter drugs and controlled drugs. Unconventional substances, such as; plants, herbs, roots, lizard dung, solvents, and chemicals.

1.9.2 Substance The WHO 2012; National Institute on Drug Abuse NIDA 2012 define substance as any chemical compound that can alter a persons mood or cognition. Substances can range from caffeine, alcohol tobacco and non conventional substances such as inhalant to cocaine and heroin. **Substances and drugs** are used interchangeably in various literature. For instance Lawal 2015 Nampon 2014 Zwall 2014 and other researchers on drug and substance abuse. However, Martins 2012 differs in his categorization of the two concepts, as he refers to legally or socially acceptable substances such as alcohol, caffeine and cigarette as substances. The National Institute on drug abuse NIDA, 2012 included other drugs of powdery nature such as cocaine and heroin as substances.

However, the study conceptionalizes substances as legally and socially accepted drugs in a community. Thus, alcohol, caffeine, kolanut, snuff, tobacco, adhesive solution, glue, tipex, premium motor spirit PMS or fuel among others as substances of abuse. The WHO refers to drug and substance abuse as harmful use. NDLEA, 2015.

1.9.3 Use and abuse

There is a thin line between the two concepts although people use the two interchangeably. Use refers to taking of prescription drugs for purpose that is not consistent with legal provision or medical prescription. It is also closely related to the concept of substance misuse. **Substance misuse** is referred to as taking of substance or drug for a purpose that is not consistent with legal or medical guidelines NIDA 2012 the WHO 2015 refers to this as harmful use. For instance,

overdose or under dose of prescription drugs. In other words drug or substance abuse could be in form of either drug use, or drug misuse.

1.9.4 Drug Abuse

The concept of drug abuse has always been a topical issue as drug abuse has been rapidly growing all over the world Lanhanpal P. & Agnihotri 2007. According to Fawa, 2003 Drug or Substance abuse is an excessive and persistent maladaptive practice of drug and substance use with or without medical advice or prescription.

Kester defines drug abuse as the excessive and persistent self-administration of drug without recourse to the medically or culturally accepted pattern Kester 1980. The WHO 2001 defined drug abuse as maladaptive pattern of use resulting in physical social, legal harm or continued use in spite of such negative consequences. The term abuse is gradually fading from current literature and is now referred to as drug/substance use disorder. The concept of drug abuse is viewed from multi- sectorial approaches.

According to; Faroe 2012; Garba 2003; Abudu 2008; Giade 2012 drug abuse is viewed as the arbitrary overdependence on drugs, with or without prior medical prescription from a qualified medical practitioner. However drug abuse has been conceptualized as a spiritual intervention process. Patterson 2013 observed that as a spiritual tool some cultures and religious beliefs have historically found the importance of abuse of mind altering drugs and substances as a way to commune with the gods in spiritual realm of intoxication.

Closely associated with the term, drug abuse are some terms such as; drug use, drug misuse, harmful use, and dependence. Drug Use is also synonymous with drug abuse hence drug use is used interchangeably with drug abuse. UNODC 2012.

Obijuru 2010; Ohanyere 2013; Garba 2003; Kester 2010; and Fawa 2003 define drug abuse variously. From the above understanding of the concept of drug abuse, one thing is common in all the definitions, mal-adaptive, misuse, and unacceptable practice without medical prescription. However, the study will adopt and conceptualize drug abuse as abuse of drugs in any of the three 3 forms;

- i. When the usage of drug is not medically necessary; i.e. overdose, under dose, and self prescription.
- ii. When drug usage is prohibited by law e.g. Cocaine, Cannabis sativa.
- iii. When drug usage, is in excess, in the case of socially acceptable drugs, e.g. Alcohol, Cigarette, coffee.

1.9.5 Youth

This is an ambiguous term and is defined variously; legally, socially, and culturally. In most parts of sub-Saharan Africa, the term is associated with young men between the ages of 15 and 30 years. Many African girls experience youthful age as a brief interlude between the outset of puberty, marriage and motherhood Furlong A, 2013. The gender construction of the notion of youth of Latin America and South East Asia differs from that of sub-Saharan Africa. In Vietnam, the notion of youth is based on socio-political construction for both sexes between the ages of 15 and 35, while in Brazil from 15 or 18 and 35 years old Thomas A, 2003.

However, without prejudice to other notions of youth by member states, the UN sees the term youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The UN also recognizes the definition of the term Youth Habitat and the African Youth Charter under the ages of 15 to 35 years. According to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO 2013 Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence and awareness of our interdependence as members of a community. Youth is a more fluid category than a fixed age group. However, according to the African Youth Charter, youth, is any person between the ages of 18 and 35. UNESCO 2013.

Dantata 2003 defined youth as late adolescence and observed that adolescence period is a very crucial stage when intense physical, emotional and psychological changes accompanied by series of developmental tasks, take place within the individual. The period has been divided into three distinct stages of which each is characterized by distinct dispositions thus early adolescent 12-14 years middle adolescence 15-17 years and late adolescence 17-19 years.

However for the purpose of this, research, the concept of youth by the African Youth Charter will be adopted and conceptualized as any person between the ages of 18 and 35 this is because

the Nigerian constitution of 1999 as amended takes any person under the age of 17 and below as minor and could be protected under the Child Rights Act.

1.9.6 Drug-related effect

The concept of drug-related effect has been perceived from various scholars and from a variety of perspectives; psycho pharmacologists, sociologists, psychologists, and physicians alike. However, the concept of drug related effects has been discussed in variety of literature under the following categories; drug-induced effects, drug motivated effect, drug toxic effect, harmful and hazardous effects. The concept is further discussed broadly under; physical, psychological and social effects economic, environmental, legal and crime-related effects.

1.9.7 Physical induced effects refer to the physiological taking of drugs and due to its interaction with the brain receptors create a pathological condition. For example, Thomas et al 2013 observed that repeated smoking of cannabis puts abuser at increased risk of chronic cough, bronchitis, lungs and upper airways cancers. Cocaine and heroin, taken intravenously, affect the route of delivery veins. These include such diseases as thrombosed veins, bacterial endocarditis, liver disease, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS through the sharing of hypodermic syringes.

Chronic cocaine use increases the risk of developing rare diseases such as vasculitis good pasture disease, Stevens Johnson syndrome, haemorrhagic and ischemic strokes as well as increased risk of myocardial infarctions Trozak D. J et al, 2014. Drug addiction and dependence are common physical effects of drug abuse NDLEA, 2013.

1.9.8 Harmful and hazardous effects refer to patterns of substance use that increases the risk of harmful consequences for the user. Some would limit the consequences to physical and mental health as in harmful use; some would also include social consequences. In contrast to harmful use, hazardous use refers to patterns of use that are of public health significance despite the absence of any current disorder in the individual user. The term is used currently by WHO. NDLEA 2014

1.9.9 Psychological effects of drugs, refers to drug-induced psychiatric disorders, psychizophrenia, depression and anxiety. Others are attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and loss of coordination, restlessness, anxiety, hallucination, among others. NDLEA, 2014.

1.9. 10 Social effects of drugs refers to consequences of drug use leading to social problems such as loss of job, dropping out of school, poor academic performance, cultism, gangs, prostitution and destitution, road traffic accidents, social exclusion and unemployment. Others include; social pathologies such as broken homes, indebtedness, stigmatization, and homelessness, among others.

1.9.11 Economic effects of drug abuse include huge economic cost of treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons, loss of productivity in work place, unable to generate economic income for family and involvement in income generating crimes. Thomas et,al, 2013.

Environmental effect, refers to the effects of illicit cultivation of drugs such as opium poppy, coca leaves and marijuana on biodiversity. For example chemicals used in the processing of cultivation of these drugs leads to fragmentation of the forest leading to soil toxicity and loss of areas where food and cash crops could be grown.

1.9.12 Drug- related criminal effect or drug-related crime is controversial as it is conceived from multi-disciplinary perspectives; Simpson 2013 posits that there is not any drug that can act on receptors in the brain and in doing so cause an act of crime However Dr. Simpson believes that narcotics might induce larceny in the same sense that alcohol induces assault. Simpson 2013 in his research supported other crime studies that have concluded that persons who commit acts of crimes are highly likely to be drug abusers. Persons who abuse drugs are highly likely to have abused more than one illicit substance; when a person commits an act of crime under the influence of drug, the substance most likely to be involved is alcohol, when a person commits an act of crime under the influence of drug other than alcohol, it must likely be narcotic drug heroin.

However, Goldstein J.P 1985 has explained the concept of drug-crime nexus in his tripartite conceptual framework of drug-crime nexus, that there are three different ways drugs relate to crimes; **Psychopharmacological related crimes** These are crimes that result from individuals who commit crimes under the influence of drugs as a result of the effect of drugs on their thought processes and behaviours. **Economic-Related Crimes** These are crimes where an individual commits a crime in-order to fund a drug habit, such as theft and prostitution. **System-Related Crime** These are crimes that result from the structure of the drug system. These include production, transportation and trafficking of drugs, as well as violence among drug lords and kingpins over Skewed drug deals Turf war. There are other ways drug abuse relates to crimes;

Drugs have direct and indirect relationship with crime such as terrorism or as Evans 2017 UNODC 2011 put it as narco-terrorism. UNODC WDR 2017 and Evans 2017 further observe that there are two ways terrorist group benefit from drug trafficking. First some terrorist organizations tax the drug traffickers and farmers directly.

Terrorists that control region where illicit drugs are grown place a tariff on drug traffickers. The terrorist benefit by receiving cash and weaken their enemies with addictive drugs. On the other hand, the drug traffickers enjoy protection from the terrorists. Secondly, like the FARC, terrorist groups are drug traffickers themselves. Their main objective is to overthrow the established order in Colombia and replace it with socialist dictatorship. In its attempt to destabilize legitimate authority, the FARC uses terrorist method such as bombings, assassinations, selective killings, extortion, kidnapping, gun-running and armed confrontation with the Colombian police and military forces. In order to finance their political agenda FARC uses proceeds of drug trafficking profits as their principal source of funding. Evans 2017

Another form of drug-related crime is the use of drugs among terrorist for stimulation to keep long in the war. After Iraqi forces reclaimed the city of Mosul, US army Col. Ryan Dillian 2017 said there was evidence of amphetamine use among ISIS soldiers who were captured.

Other ways drugs relate to crime also includes; People who supply illegal drugs to users for economic gains, drug dealing and trafficking is a drug related offence and punishable by life imprisonment in Nigeria, while in countries such as Saudi Arabia such offence is punishable by death penalty; Stock piling of arms by drug lords and kingpins in protecting their drug

businesses resulting in proliferation of arms and dangerous weapons, this threatens the security of a nation and Institutional corruption – compromise by law enforcement officers to protect drug dealers. Simpson 2003 believes that the psychopharmacological model of Goldstein is insufficient to explain why most drug users do not commit crimes of violent nature. Thus the reason for crime goes beyond the use of drugs alone.

Thus the concept of drug related crime is complex and based on professional backgrounds. However, from which ever angle drug-related crime is conceptualized, it is underpinned by threats to peace, safety and security of lives and property and the overall community security.

Drug related crime is therefore conceptualized in this study, from the Goldstein 1985 tripartite model of drug-related crime. i psychopharmacological relationship; which explains drug-related crimes based on scientific proofs of drug interaction on human brain and could induce criminal behaviour, ii economic compulsive crime relationship; which explains the compulsion of drug addicts to commit crimes such as theft, burglary, among other crimes, to obtain money to satisfy their burning desire to take drugs and iii system crime relationship; which are drug offences such as drug trafficking, manufacture, and cultivation and other criminal activities associated with it such as clashes among drug traffickers, drug dealers, and with law enforcement agencies and unleashing terror on innocent citizens who are opposed to their activities.

1.9.13 Community Security CS

According to the United Nations development Programme UNDP 2000

Community Security is a concept that seeks to operationalize human security, human development and State-building paradigm at the local level. The contemporary concept of community security includes both groups and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are free from fear, harm or danger. In a broader contemporary definition, it promotes multi-stakeholder approach that is driven by an analysis of local needs in the community. UNDP, 2000

Community security is conceptualized from different angles; OSCE 2011; Linda & Karen 2007 conceive it as community policing which is a philosophy and an organizational strategy that allows the police and community members work together to solve a common social problem. Ulosoy 2014 refers to community security as collective security approach, where states come together as group of states to ward off threats among themselves. He sees community security beyond a local community based to a state-centric approach.

Karl Deutsch 1957 quoted in Ulosoy 2014 asserts that those states that dwell in security community had created not simply a stable order but, in fact, a stable peace. The argument here is that rather than looking at community security at the level of local community security of stakeholders collaborating with security agencies, civil society groups, to solve a common problem, it is rather seen as security community of states coming together to avoid threats from one another.

However, Bennett 2014 asserts that Saferworld a community security initiative based in the UK, looks at community security in five different dimensions; 1 Community security is a people-centered approach to tackle issues of insecurity, whether they emerge from peace, security or development. 2 It aims to improve the relationships between behaviours of communities, authorities and institutions by providing opportunities for actors to identify the security concerns, plans, and complement collective response. 4 It is context-specific and value driven, placing importance on full community inclusivity and participation in peoples actual needs, and 5 it empowers communities to hold to account those who should be delivering their safety and security.

However, the concept of community security can be conceptualized in the research, as freedom of community members from threats of fear of harm, danger or injury from drug related crimes. Community does not just refer to the community members but also all actors, groups and Institutions within a geographical space, the civil society groups, the NGO, traditional institutions, the courts, the family, the teachers, the law enforcement agencies, and local authorities responsible for providing security.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, relevant literature was reviewed according to each objective of the study. Theoretical framework was used to anchor the study, while a critical appraisal of literature was discussed.

2.1.1 Causes and nature of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto States.

There are varieties of literature as to the causes, nature and scope of drug abuse leading to criminal behaviour or drug-related crimes among youth with attendant social, economic, political and cultural implications for the communities of Kano and Sokoto states.

Causes of drug abuse among youth include Faroe 2012; Ignorance of the effects of illicit drugs on the individual user, the family and his/her immediate community, imitations, low self esteem, and peer influence. However, Roche 2009, observed that experimentation leads to regular use of drugs and consequently addiction and dependence. Accordingly, Haladu 1998; supported by Garba 2003; and Bullock 1999 added other factors such as availability of drugs, environmental influence and social status as some of the major causes of drug abuse and consequently, criminal behaviour.

Adeyeye 2018 found other social factors leading to drug abuse such as; decline of family value system, parents not playing their roles, lack of proper parental guidance, social media influence and advertisement. Other causes include corruption, diversion of legitimate drugs, lack of control in distribution chain of pharmaceutical drugs, among others. Lawal 2012 supported the argument and cited other reasons students and youth generally abuse drugs to include success in examination, curiosity, boldness, friends-do-it, merry making, academic pursuit, depression, sound sleep, and performance in sports.

Martins 2012 observed other social factors; adolescents socialization process, which is usually filled with adventure, excitement and new thrills. These according to the researcher, expose adolescents to curiosity and trials with drugs. He further argues that socially accepted drugs such as cigarette tobacco and alcohol lead to abuse of other dangerous drugs and substances. Hamisu

2014; supported the argument that cigarette smoking is a risk factor in abusing other illicit drugs. This argument appears to be an exaggeration as it is only in isolated cases, since many cigarette smokers never abused other illicit drugs afterwards. Inuwa 2012 and Zwall 2014 added other factors such as self-medication, low self-esteem and erosion of social values. Josephine 2014 also supported the argument, but observed that imitation by adolescent is also a major cause of drug abuse.

Uba A. 2014 opines that frustration among youth is a strong factor leading to abuse of drugs as indicated in a confession of a drug addict

I was having challenges with my first love. I was sad and thought life no longer has meaning. On the day my friends offered me a joint I was glad to oblige them. I went further to experiment with other drugs like alcohol, hallucinogens, crystal myth, Rohypnol and crack cocaine. If I could not take ganja there would be no appetite for food so sometimes I take joints all days and nights. In March, 2002 after attempting suicide, I had my first psychiatrist case at the Federal Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Kaduna. I spent 3 months on admission. Moment after I was discharged I attempted another suicide again. I had really wanted to end my life as the only way to end my miserable despair and hopelessness. Gilbert 2014

Other factors responsible for drug abuse and related-crimes are theoretically based. The main emphasis of the drug abuse theories is that individuals have different reasons they abuse illicit drugs. Such reasons according to Eze and Omeje 1999 in Oluremi 2012, are explained in the following theories;

Socio- cultural Theory of drug abuse The theory maintains that drug abuse is determined by the soci-cultural values of the people. For example, certain cultures permit the consumption of alcohol and marijuana while others do not. In many Nigerian communities for instance, *Edo*, *Ijaws*, *Urhobos*, *Itshekiri*, *Ibibio*, *Efik*, *Igbo*, *Yoruba*, *Kwale*, *Tiv*, *Idoma*., *jukun*., *Berom*, *Angas* and the *Jarawa* communities among others, permit the use of alcohol for socio-cultural activities. However in the northern part of the country, particularly among the *Hausa* and *Fulani* communities, illicit drugs such as alcohol and its derivatives are prohibited.

Personality Theory of Drug Abuse The theory emphasizes that there are certain qualities of characteristics in the individuals that abuse drugs. Such personality characteristics are in the ability to delay satisfaction, low tolerance for frustration, poor coping skill and low esteem, poor impulse control and high emotional dependence on other people. People with these personality traits are often vulnerable to abuse drugs.

Biological Theory of Drug Abuse The theory maintains that drug abuse is determined by the individuals biological and genetic factors which make them difficult to resist abuse of illicit drugs. **Learning theory of Drug Abuse** It maintains that usage of or dependence on drugs, occurs as a result of learning. The learning process could be by means of instrumental learning, conditional learning or social learning.

However, these theories in themselves are not sacrosanct, as no single theory can adequately explain the causes of drug abuse among youth. Drug abuse depends on many factors such as age, social background and gender. What causes drug abuse in one part of the world may not be the same with the other. Wright & Jacques 2017

Unfortunately, youth and adolescents are the most vulnerable groups to drug abuse and criminal behavior. Ubah 2004; Obiamaka 2004; Okorodudu and Okorodudu, 2004; Martins 2012 Oluremi 2001 Garba 2003 Sagir 2003 supported this assertion in their respective research works, in which they identified adolescents and youth as the most vulnerable groups involved in drug abuse and criminal behaviour, in Kano and Sokoto states.

Research studies on drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth carried out in Kano and Sokoto states identified some of the causes of drug abuse and criminal behavior among youth in the two states; Abasiubong et al 2014 in their study on pattern of psychoactive substances use in Kano, identified parental neglect, and traditional attachment to some social drugs during ceremonies such as kolanut, alcohol and palmwine. Garba 2003 added other factors such as; to relieve stress, and enhance performance and man-hour jobs; Siro 2014 cited other factors as peer influence, poverty and unemployment. This was supported by Mahfuz 2015 and Rugayya 2002 in their studies of drug abuse among adolescents and youth in Kano state.

Magaji 2014 in his study on substance abuse among university students in Sokoto state, observed the need for enhancement of sex performance and euphoria as some of the major causes of drug

abuse among youth. This was supported by Nasiru 2014 in his study on perception of youth on substance abuse in Sokoto state.

Thus, there are varieties of reasons people abuse drugs, however, these reasons largely depend on social, economic, and geographical factors as the reviewed literature indicates.

2.1.2 Correlation between drug abuse and its physical and psychological effects on individual users in Kano and Sokoto states.

The effects of drug and psychoactive substance abuse on the individual user are multi dimensional. It affects the individual user, the family, the immediate community and the society at large, often with greater negative consequences. The physical consequences of drugs on the individual user, include but not limited to brain damage, lungs cancer, liver cirrhosis, heart diseases, bronchitis and sudden death UNODC, 2012.

Individuals with chronic drug abuse habit especially mood/behavior changing drugs may lead to psychological problems. These include psychiatric disorders and severe mental illnesses. For instance 60% of inmates in Dorayi Rehabilitation Center in Kano in 2018 were those with drug – related cases, drug addiction, psychiatric disorders and depression. Aminu 2018 While 32% of inmates of the Neuro Psychiatric hospital Kware, in Sokoto State, had drug-related cases. This has greater implications for community security in both states. These physical consequences effect the family greatly as treatment of drug induced diseases comes with heavy economic and social costs, for both the family and the community or the government responsible for ensuring health care services, as large part of health care budget is always involved Thomas et al, 2015

Apart from social and economic cost to the society, drug-induced crimes have the potential to disintegrate social and economic lives in the community. Especially, its connection with general insecurity, crimes, criminality and fatal road traffic accidents, among others.

Repeated abuse of drugs affects not only the individual user but also the family. The children and dependants of drug abuse parents are also adversely affected. For instance, prenatal cocaine abuse has short and long-term health effects on the unborn child, such as increased risk of miscarriage and preterm labour. Cocaine exposed babies are more likely to be born prematurely

and exposed to various diseases at neonatal period such as learning difficulties, attention and behavioural disorders.

Apart from the physical and psychological effects of drugs on the individual user, the effects of drug and substance abuse plays a significant role in deterioration of social roles among drug abusers. Abusers of drugs such as cannabis, tramadol, byneline cough syrups, heroin and cocaine seldom attain to their civic responsibilities such as active participation in elections, voting or being voted for. Drug abusers are most times preoccupied under the influence of drugs and care less in contributing to the economic social and political development of their communities. Most drug addicts are rather used by politicians for various forms of electoral violence. Aujara, 2001 in addition, they are always at increased risks of arrests and prosecution by law enforcement officers.

Abuse of drugs and substances has negative consequences on the values, norms, culture and tradition of many societies around the world.

The effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states is multi-faceted and require effective community response to counter the problem. Mba 2008 quoted in Faroe 2012 identified the negative consequences of drug abuse among users as follows;

1. Alcohol-related problems includes;
 - a. Physical problems e.g. liver cirrhosis, pancreatic problem, peptic ulcer, tuberculosis, hypertension, neurological disorder.
 - b. Mental retardation for the fetus in the womb, growth, deficiency, delayed development.
 - c. Craniofacial abnormalities, limbs abnormalities and cardiac defects for the unborn baby in case of at alcohol abuse in pregnant women
 - d. Psychiatric disorder e.g. pathological drunkenness, suicidal behavior.
 - e. Socially-broken homes, increased crime rate, sexual offences and sexually transmitted diseases.
2. **Tobacco** causes over stimulation of heart, narrowing of the blood vessels causing hypertension, headache, loss of appetite, nausea and delayed growth of the fetus, in women tobacco abusers. It also aggravates cases of sinusitis, bronchitis, cancer, stroke and heart attack.

3. **Stimulants** causes lethargy, irritability, exaggerated self confidence, sleeplessness and anxiety.
4. **Inhalants** causes anemia, kidney damage and stomach bleeding
5. **Narcotics** causes poor perception, constipation, cough, suppression, vomiting, drowsiness, unconsciousness and death.

The Drug Education Prevention Manual of Drug Prevention Resources DPR 2003 summaries the toxic effects of the following drugs and substances on the user; **Inhalants** a broad range of inhalants, each capable of producing a deliriant high, are found in common products such as airplane glue, **model cement**, varnish, varnish remover, cigarette lighter fluid, charcoal lighter, transmission fluid, **gasoline**, paint, enamel, lacquer, **paint thinner**, hair spray, hair mousse, deodorant, window cleaner, spot remover, dry-cleaning agents, glass chillers, fingernail polish remover, spray-on cooking lubricants, **correction fluid**, **amyl nitrite poppers**, and **butyl nitrite rush or locker room**.

Sniffing or huffing fumes from these or related substances produces effects similar to those caused by alcohol, as well as hallucinations, when ingested in high doses. Effects can include euphoria, numbness, restlessness, confusion, excitement, disorientation, and loss of coordination. Repeated inhalation may cause giddiness, dizziness, distortion of space and time, alterations in color perception and feelings of omnipotence or great strength. If overdone, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, fatigue, muscular weakness, stomach pain, weight loss, tremor, ataxia, itching, fear, loneliness, guilt, neuritis, peripheral and cranial nerve paralysis, delirium, and coma may follow.

Inhalants sometimes speed the heart rate to a point where it cannot handle extreme physical stress. Running, playing, and engaging in other strenuous activities after deeply inhaling solvents or aerosols have resulted in heart failure and death.

Long range usage results in organic brain syndrome, characterized by loss of muscular coordination, irritability, confusion, disorientation, nerve injury, liver and kidney diseases.

Amphetamines Types Stimulants ATSC Common names Include A, beanies, Benz, benzie, black beauties, blackbirds, bombido, bombita, bottle, browns, bumblebees, businessmen's trip, cartwheels, chalk, chicken powder, coast-to-coasts, co-polots, cranks, crystal, crossroads, double-cross, eye-opener, fives, footballs, forwards, greenies, hearts, jellybabies, jellybeans, jug, L.A. turn-rounds, lidpoppers, lightening, meth, minibeensies, nuggets, oranges, peaches, pep pills, pink and green amps, rhythms, roses, skyrocket, sparkle plenties, speckled birds, speed, splash, sweets, tens, thrusters, truck drivers, turnabouts, uppers, ups, Vivarin, wake-ups, water, west-coast turnarounds, whites.

Amphetamines are quickly assimilated into the bloodstream. The roller-coaster ride begins with a tremendous rush accompanied by feelings of elation and confidence. Unlimited power seems to be at the speeder's fingertips. The pupils dilate, the heart pumps frantically, breathing is rapid and the mucous membranes get dry. Speech may become like gibberish. The user may focus on one thing to the exclusion of everything else. This initial flash of brilliance is succeeded by euphoria and elevated mood as the body continues to release stored energy from its reserves. Physically, as well as mentally charged up, he feels capable of super-human feats. Life is a cartoon and the speeder is the road runner.

Crystal/Crank Crystal is a very popular drug of abuse. It is methamphetamine and usually comes in powder form. The powder is usually white, but can be found in different colors depending on the way it is manufactured. Most crystal is manufactured in clandestine labs.

Also called **crank** and **go-fast**, crystal can be snorted, but is usually injected. It causes a very intense rush for about the first 30 minutes, but the user will then stay awake for anywhere from 3 hours to 24 hours. During this time, most users can neither sleep nor eat. Most regular users also become very paranoid, creating even more problems.

Other effects because of the cumulative effects of stimulants, chronic users tend to take UPPERS in the morning to get them going and downers in the evening to help them relax and sleep. This can interfere with the normal body processes and can lead to physical and mental illness. Body tolerance develops rapidly and it takes larger doses to achieve the euphoric and appetite suppressant effects, therefore creating DRUG DEPENDENCE among users.

Cocain has been called the one hit and you're hooked drug. The best defense is accurate, honest information about the drug and its disastrous effects on people. Information ahead of the problem is a major part of prevention.

Cocaine is usually seen as a white fluffy powder extracted from leaves of the coca plant which grows in South America. Chemically, it is both a **stimulant** affecting the central nervous system and an anesthetic used in minor surgeries. People, for centuries have used and abused cocaine. Street names include coke, toot, blow, snow, candy, leaf, C, nose candy, flake, happy dust, white girl, and gold dust.

There is no reasonable, personal use for cocaine today apart from getting high. Most often, cocaine is snorted. Lines of cocaine are measured out and then sniffed into a nostril with the aid of a makeshift straw. It is also smoked in either **Crack** or **Freebase** form. Intravenous use and injection are much more addictive.

Due to the variance in individual body chemistry, every person reacts to certain drugs differently. What may be a safe dose for one may be the deadly dose for another. Also, pushers mix or cut the cocaine with a variety of substances to make it go farther. The result is that no one knows exactly what they are taking. Many of the cocaine deaths were not from abnormal doses but reaction to the drug.

Crack or rock are the names given to what may possibly be one of the most dangerous drugs on the street of the U.S today. It is not uncommon to find it among all ages and classes of people. This purified form of cocaine is readily available and extremely potent.

Crack is the product of a chemical exchange in which cocaine is changed from a salt to a freebase crystalline alkaloid. This forms into a hard paste that is cut into chips or rocks that

resemble small chunks of gravel. The cost is relatively inexpensive. Low cost and high power mean big trouble for users.

The high of crack is triggered quickly as it is smoked. This euphoria lasts only 3-5 minutes and leads to another dose of the powerful drug. The dangers of crack are the same as cocaine yet highly intensified.

Freebasing Since 1979 freebasing smoking cocaine has increased alarmingly. It is called freebasing because cocaine bought on the street is put through a process that separates the active drug from its salt base. This is done by mixing dissolved cocaine with either sodium hydroxide, or baking powder. The salt base dissolves, leaving granules of pure cocaine. Approximately a half gram of freebase is derived from a gram of street bought cocaine.

The granules are then smoked in a pipe, usually glass, filled with water or rum. The bowl is lined with several layers of fine steel mesh, so that none of the pure cocaine escapes. Steady applied heat to the bowl vaporizes the freebase. Matches, lighters and even butane torches are used for heating.

The vapor is inhaled, going straight to the lungs. A dramatic and immediate high occurs. The high is short-lived approximately 10 minutes and another hit must be acquired to maintain the sensation. Heavy usage can lead to extreme paranoia and can cause severe mental problems. Freebasing can become so important to an addicts life that it excludes everything else. The habit is also very expensive, because the user begins smoking more and more frequently.

The other risk involved with freebasing is fire. Users have been severely burned when the open flame has been set too close to either the ether or rum and has ignited.

Cannabis/marijuana Street names a stick, Acapulco Gold, ashes, bhang, bomber, boo, broccoli, Buddha sticks, bush, butter flower, colombo, Columbian, Columbian Red, dope, dry high, funny stuff, gage, gainesville Green, gengou, giggles-smoke, gold, God Columbian, good butt, grass, griefo, griffo, hash, Hawaiian, hay, hemp, herb, hooch, Indian hay, J, jive, joint, Juanita weed,

kaif, kauii, kif, locoweed, love weed, mach, mariguana, Mary, Mary jane, Mary Werner, Mauii, Mex, Mexican, mezz mohasky, mota, mu, muggle, mutah, panama Red, pid, pot, red reefer, **roach**, rope, sativa, skinny, smoke, snop, splim, stick, stinkweed, straw, sinsemilla, spiliff, stuff, sweet Lucy, sweet lunch, tea, Texas tea, Thai sticks, twists, vipers weed, weed, wheat, igbo, wiwi, daga, taba.

Marijuana is believed to contain over 1500 chemicals. Although over 500 chemicals have been identified in cannabis, the THC, a unique chemical known nowhere else in nature, is thought to be the principal psychoactive substance. THC can stay in the body fat and brain tissue for up to a month. If a person smokes only one joint weekly, he is never free of the THC. Also, deep inhaling cause known damage to the lungs. It is estimated that five joints per week is equal to 16 regular cigarettes daily. Marijuana contains 50% more tar than tobacco creating more damage in the forms of sinusitis, bronchitis, and emphysema.

In addition to those areas directly touched by the marijuana smoke, many other dangers exist. Heart rate increases by 50%, brain damage can occur because it injures the fine, of the brain cell membrane which communicates with the other brain cells. Daily use for over long periods of time may cause irreversible brain damage. Immunity to disease is greatly reduced as well. A great number of personality and character changes are also prevalent with marijuana smoking. Heavy users develop a paranoid way of thinking, work productivity lessens, school grades drop, driving skills decrease.

Marijuana also affects the reproductive system causing genetic damage and mutation. In males testosterone levels drop by 44%. In females damage occurs in the reproductive cell. Able to cross the placenta barrier, the drug is passed on to the unborn child and can cause addiction, retardation, spontaneous abortion, stillbirth and pre-term labour. The child is also exposed to the risk of behavioural and psychological problems such as attention deficit hyper activity disorder ADHD.

Hallucinogens drugs, both natural and synthetic, are substances that distort the perception of objective reality. They induce a state of excitation of the central nervous system, manifested by alterations of mood, usually euphoric, but sometimes severely depressive. Under the influence of

hallucinogens, the pupils dilate, and body temperature and blood pressure rise. The senses of direction, distance, and time become disoriented. A user may speak of seeing sounds and hearing colours. If taken in a large enough dose, the drug produces delusions and visual impairment. Occasionally, depersonalization and depression are so severe that suicide is possible, but the most common danger is impaired judgment, leading to rash decisions and accidents. Persons in hallucinogenic states should, therefore, be closely supervised and upset as little as possible to keep them from harming themselves and others. acute anxiety, restlessness, and sleeplessness are common until the drug wears off.

Long after hallucinogens are eliminated from the body, users may experience flashbacks – fragmentary recurrences of psychedelic effects – such as the intensification of a perceived color, the apparent motion of a fixed object, or the mistaking of one object for another. Recurrent use produces tolerance, which tends to encourage resorting to greater amounts. Although no evidence of physical dependence is detectable when the drugs are withdrawn, recurrent use tends to produce psychi dependence, varying according to the drug, the dose, and the individual user. It should be stressed that the hallucinogens are unpredictable in their effects each time they are used.

Narcotics, in the medical meaning, refer to opium and opium derivatives or synthetic substances. Narcotics are the most effective agents known for the relief of intense pain and are indispensable in medical practice for this purpose. Some narcotics are used as antidiarrheal; others for respiratory problems. Narcotics act on the central and parasympathetic nervous system to slow down body systems, reduce sensitivity to pain, and induce sleep. Infrequent use or low doses produce fatigue, euphoria and a quenching of normal drives for food, sex, and other activity. Side effects for lower doses include itching, nausea, and constipation. Overdosage of narcotics can cause respiratory failure. Narcotic use generates a physical dependence, addiction, and increased tolerance.

Addicts risk hepatitis, AIDS and other infections from using contaminated needles. Since purity is difficult to determine, potency is unpredictable. For this reason overdoses resulting in death

are common. Physical dependence on narcotics necessitates the need to have a continuous presence of the drug in the body to prevent the withdrawal symptoms. Repeated use of narcotics results in increasing tolerance, therefore requiring larger amounts to achieve the desired effect. DRUG DEPENDENCE most likely will occur.

Morphine, common names Cobies, cube, dope, emsel, first line, goods, hard stuff, hocus, junk, m, Miss Emma, morf, morphie, morpho, morphy, mud, sister, stuff, unkie, and whitestuff.

Morphine morphine sulfate, is one of the most effective painkillers ever discovered. It is the ingredient responsible for opiums psychological bliss. Like every opiate narcotic, morphine is powerful and addictive.

Morphine is derived from crude opium grown in Mexico and the Middle, Near, and Far East. It reaches the pharmacy as tablets, capsules, or an injectable solution that is easily shot into a muscle or popped under the skin. In pure, white, crystal or odorless light-brown or white powder form, the drug can also be smoked – although morphine smokers are a rarity since the drug is most effective when injected in solution.

When prescribed medically, morphine reduces severe pain as well as its associated anxiety and sends the patient into blissful sleep. The addict soon passes on to a second stage where, shortly after taking his dose, he merely feels normal. After 3-4 hours pass, he becomes sweaty, irritable and his body begins to demand its next fix. Denied morphine, the body experiences withdrawal with chills, hot and cold flashes, nausea, cramps, profuse sweating, fever, tremors, restlessness, and anxiety. High doses or toxic reactions can constrict the pupils of the eye and cause low blood pressure; cold, moist, bluish skin; shock, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and even death.

Heroin, common names Big H, **black tar**, blanks, boy, brother, brown, brown sugar, caballo, ca-ca, Chinese red, chine, cobies, crap, doojee, dope, flea powder, goods, H, hardstuff, Harry,

horse, joy powder, inkk, ka-ka, **Mexican mud**, poison, scag, scar, schmeck, skag, smack, smeck, snow, stuff, tecaba, thing, white stuff.

Heroin is the King of narcotics and the drug of choice with Americas drug addicts. Heroin is a white or brown, crystal-like, odourless, bitter-tasting soluble powder. The color depends on its origin. Mexican heroin is brown to gray. Middle Eastern and Asian junk is white. The Asian, being the whitest and purest form, is most expensive.

Heroin is a semi-synthetic derivative of morphine, but is up to three times as potent as morphine and much more addictive. The street heroin has a multiple step manufacturing process which results in a white powder combined with sugar, talcum powder now found to settle behind the eye, causing blindness, epsom salts, mannite or mannibol a weak laxative, soap powder, quinine, or strychnine.

Codeine – methylmorphine, known to man, since before recorded history, codeine is the least expensive, most effective cough sup-pressant and minor pain reliever available.

Although the drug is an opiate narcotic, only excessive, prolonged use can be addicting. Withdrawal is less traumatic than from heroin or morphine.

Codeine is extracted from the milk juice of the poppy plant. Unlike its big brothers, heroin and morphine, codeine is effective when ingested orally in cough syrup or tablet form.

Codeine is an ingredient in hundreds of medical compounds and depresses the central nervous system CNS. The action not only relieves coughs and minor pains, but also constricts the bowels, causing constipation. A less common effect is nausea. The general effects are milder than those of morphine but provide more pain relief than aspirin. The non-abuser may use it up to two or three weeks for a cough or pain safely and without fear.

Paregoric, common name Goric, in the world of narcotics, paregoric is merely kids stuff. The drug is so mild it can be safely recommended as an effective remedy not only for adults, but for infant and childhood diarrhea.

Paregoric is an opiate narcotic made from opium, camphor, benzoic acid, and anise oil. Opium causes a constriction of the bowels that relieves diarrhea, while anise is responsible for its strong licorice-like taste.

The drug is usually taken by mouth, swallowed straight or diluted with water. Recommended dose is usually one teaspoon every 4-5 hours. Addicts drink it by the bottle to simulate a mildly narcotic, sedative state. Less frequently abusers inject resin scrapings from paregoric bottles. Some have been known to dip a cigarette or marijuana joint in paregoric before smoking to provide an extra lift.

Designer drugs Common names Adam, Eve, Ecstasy, XTC, China White, Essence, MPTP, MPPP, TPC, PCPY. Designer drugs were first encountered in 1979 in California when two heroin addicts were found dead. Near them were found packets of a heroin-like powder. Thirteen more deaths occurred before the DEA could identify this substance. They concluded that it was a designer version of an anesthetic called fentanyl, which is widely used in surgery. Designer drugs are mainly being used as a heroin substitute, but they are much more powerful and long acting.

The designer drugs are made in clandestine labs. Inexpensive to make, they are very potent to the user. The chemists in these clandestine labs alter the molecular structure of both legal and illegal drugs to create a drug that is not explicitly banned by federal law. The danger is that the slightest change in the chemical makeup can turn a high into a tragic death.

In the case of fentanyl, seven analogues variants have been developed so far. Some are as much as 50 to 3,000 times stronger than heroin. Government bans are going into effect as rapidly as possible. But even quicker than that, users are learning of the high risk of designer drugs and

they are fading from the scene. While this may not help the over 100 who die from these kitchen chemist creations, it should be fair warning to all others.

Another variant, MPTP, has produced symptoms of Parkinsons Disease in many users. These individuals between twenty and forty years old, are rigid and immobile, like statues, and chances of recovery are slim.

Steroids are synthetic compounds that produce muscle by imitating the male hormone testosterone. Because steroids can enhance muscle development, increase blood flow to the muscles tissues, speed the healing process and increase a persons tolerance for pain, steroids are beneficial in the treatment of malnutrition, anemia and injuries.

Steroids are only legally obtained through a doctors prescription. However, because of their ability to increase the size of muscles, a black market for steroids has surfaced. The heaviest steroid abusers are male athletes – football players, weightlifters, bodybuklders and track and field athletes such as discus, shotput and javelin throwers who need body massto excel in their sports. While initially a professional sports problem, the signs of steroid abuse are now showing up as low as the grade school levels.

The effects of steroid abuse are many. Male abusers have increased risk of liver and prostate cancer, heart disease and heart attack, clogging of the arteries, chest pains, high blood pressure, sterility, aggressive behabior, hypertension, water retention, reduced sex drive, reduction in size of testicles, accelerated hair loss, development of female characteristics such as breast growth, acne and depression.

Female abusers risk cardiovascular problems, lung and breast cancer, facial and body hair growth, menstrual irregularities, enlarged genitals, decreased breast size, accelerated hair loss, deepening of voice, aggressive behaviour and acne.

Other effects of drugs on abusers include constant problem with law enforcement, incarceration and conviction.

Adamu 2003 added that abused substances include such agents as anabolic steroids, which are used by some athletes to accelerate muscular development and increase strength and which can cause heart disease, liver damage, and other physical problems; and psychotropic agents, substances that affect the users mental state and are used to produce changes in mood feeling, and perception.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse NIDA, drugs are chemicals and when they go into the brain either by smoking, inhaling, injecting or eating they tap into the brains communication system and temper with the way nerve cells normally send, receive and process information to the brain in either of the two ways; Imitating the brains natural messages Over flooding and stimulating the reward circuit of the brain.

Some drugs like marijuana and heroin have chemical structures that imitate that of a neurotransmitter dopamine that naturally occurs in the brain. The drugs take on the receptors lock on to them and activate the nerve cells. Cocaine and Methamphetamines cause brain cells to release too much dopamine a natural neurotransmitter or prevent normal circulation of dopamine. This leads to exaggerated message in the brain causing anger and depression that could lead to inter personal crimes of violent nature.

Most drugs of abuse such as nicotine, cocaine and marijuana, affect the brain reward circuit, which is part of the limbic system. Normally, the reward system responds to the feeling of pleasure by releasing the neurotransmitters dopamine. Drug takes control of this system causing large amount of chemically based dopamine to the already naturally existing dopamine to flood the system. This flooding of dopamine is what causes the high or intense excitement, happiness and feeling of well-being euphoria which leads an individual to take more of the drugs at any cost including criminal acts such as; theft, shoplifting, armed robbery and prostitution among others . NIDA, 2006

Dependence varies from drug to drug in its extent and effect; it can be physical or psychological or both. Physical dependence becomes apparent only when the drug intake is decreased or stopped and an involuntary illness called the withdrawal or abstinence syndrome occurs. Drugs known to produce physical dependence are the opiates i.e., opium and its derivatives and central-

nervous-system depressants such as barbiturates and alcohol. Psychological dependence is indicated when the user relies on a drug to produce a feeling of well-being.

This type of dependence varies widely with both substance and user. In its most intense form the user becomes obsessed with the drug and focuses virtually all his interest and activity on obtaining and using it. Other hazards of drug abuse include general risks, such as the danger of infection by the AIDS virus and other diseases that can be communicated by use of non-sterile needles or syringes when drugs are taken by injection. Some hazards are associated with the specific effects of the particular drug-paranoia with high doses of stimulants, for example. In addition, adverse social effects stemming from drug abuse are numerous.

The use of certain drugs such as cannabis, tramadol, cocaine, heroin and solvents may cause sociopath, which is a condition in which the adult personality traits deteriorate, it is a type of personality disorder which is characterized by lack of concern for social obligations or roles, lack of feelings for others empathy and tendencies that gravitate towards violence. The issue of public safety and security has a direct link with the development of the society, once they are lost the societal progress stands at risk Rugayya, 2001. The general effects of drug and substance abuse are enormous on the individual user, the immediate family and the society at large thereby threatening the fabric of community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

Heavy marijuana use has been shown to affect working, learning, and information processing functions that are necessary for academic performance. Crean, Crane & meson 2011¹⁰ in Arria et al 2015. A recent study Homel et al 2014 on trajectories of marijuana use from ages 15 – 25 found that relative to non users, occasional marijuana users were more likely to drop out of college. Furthermore, users were more likely to skip classes and obtain lower grades compared to non-users of marijuana, in post secondary schools Arria et al, 2013. Thus, drug abuse leads to a set of cognitive, behavioural, psychological, physical and social consequences Mah Monir et; al 2014

Odivwri 2014 argues that the effect of drug abuse goes beyond political violence to fatal road traffic accidents. In his study of substance abuse among commercial tricycle riders in Kanometropolis, identified road traffic accidents as one of the consequences of drug abuse among tricycle riders popularly called yan Achabe. Cases of road traffic accidents among drug

users leading to serious injuries and death were many especially before the eventual ban on commercial motorcycle riding in the State. This had serious threat for the communities in kano State.

Ibrahim H. A. et, al 2016 in their study of effects of drugs among youth in Kano argued that the impact of drugs in Kano goes beyond physical and psychological problems to learning among school age groups. They argued that learning among student drug abusers is impaired leading to poor educational performance. This coincides with Dankani 2012 who observed that drug abuse leads to poor academic performance and dropout from schools.

This supports the argument Amina 2011 in which she observed that drug and substance abuse affects the psycho-social behavior of the drug abusers and lead to problem behavior and personality disorder. She argued that this has adverse consequences on learning and education, thereby threatening educational development in a society.

Studies indicate direct relationship between drug abuse and brain function. Memory impairment from marijuana use occurs because THC alters low the hippocampus, a brain area responsible for memory formation, processing of information. Most of the evidences come from animal studies. For example rats exposed to marijuana in their parents wombs, soon after birth and during adolescent show notable problems with specific learning memory tasks later in life. Moreover cognitive impairment was noticeable mostly in their adolescence. As people age they loose neurons in the brains which decrease their abilities to carry out memory tasks.

For example, chronic marijuana use hastens age-related loss of neurons more when compared to non-users National Institute on Drug Abuse 2018.

2.1.3 History of drug and substance abuse and its effects on youth in Kano state

Kano state is located in the north western Nigeria, created on the 27th of May, 1967. Kano state borders Katsina state to the North West, Jigawa to the North East, Bauchi to the south east, and Kaduna state to the south west. The state consists of 44 local government areas. It is the center of commerce for not only the northern part of Nigeria but also the West African sub region. With a population of over 16 million people, Kano state is the most populous state in Nigeria. National Population Commission of Nigeria NPC 2012.

Drug -related crimes have grown exponentially over the years in Kano State. Many drug- related crimes are perpetrated by the youth in the states. Such drug related crimes as theft, domestic violence, rape, trafficking in drugs, political violence, prostitution and violation of traffic regulations leading fatal accidents or serious injuries, among others. Hamza U. Idris M. 2015

Although Kano state is cosmopolitan; its main inhabitants are the Hausa/ Fulani ethnic group. The Igbo and the Lebanese communities live in *Sabongari* area outskirts of the city of Kano, since the 18th and 19th centuries respectively.

The history of drug related crimes dates back to the history of drug abuse in Kano state. According to Akyeampong 2005 trafficking of heroin was introduced through Kano as early as 1952 by the Lebanese syndicate from Beirut to New York via Kano and Accra. With the introduction of cannabis by Nigerian war veterans on peace keeping mission in India and Burma into Nigeria, in the 40s. The abuse of cannabis and its associated crimes became rampant necessitating the Indian Hemp Act of 1966 to counter the problems.

However, in the early 1960s, drug users popularly called *Yandaba* were involved in various forms of drug related crimes in the state. For instance, rape of newly wedded brides referred to as *DaukanAmarya*, literally meaning; abduction of bride was popular in Kano among the group. The *Yandaba* were believed to be under the influence of drugs and were dreaded by the members of the community. In 1980s a new dimension of drug related crimes emerged; drug trafficking to Saudi Arabia through the Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport.

Young girls were also recruited as sex workers to Saudi Arabia for sex labour, the prostitutes referred to as Kano-Jeddah use all sorts of drugs to maintain their sexual prowess, traditional herbs such as *Makale Mata*, *Mannau*, *HakinMaye*, *BitaZoizoi*, among others. Hamza U. Idris M. 2015

In the mid- 1980s, new pattern of substance abuse emerged such as *Gadagi*, *Hankufa waltheria Americana*, and *Zakami Hairly thorn apple*. *Gadagi* is a local brew, a mixture of different leaves such as *hankufa*, *goronmakiyaya*, garlic, ginger, eucalyptus leaves, *naanaa* mint and *Aragaiya*, a brand tea of Chinese origin. Mainingi M, 1988 *Gadagi* has been widely the drug of choice for many youth who engage in hard labour but most popular among *Achabariders* commercial motorcycle riders. Abusers of *Gadagi* often use a lot of man hour to carry out their daily

activities. Over dose of this substance stimulates the central nervous system and results in over speeding and violation of traffic rules, leading to avoidable accidents resulting into serious injuries and deaths.

The early 90s witnessed a dynamics in the trend and pattern of drug abuse in Kano state. The rampant use of pharmaceutical products such as cough syrups benelyne with codeine, Totoline, expectorant etc and controlled drugs such as Tramadol, Rohypnol or Roch, Butazol, Pemoline Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, valium, D5, Lexotan, etc led to their abuse without proportion. These lead to various forms of drug related crimes in the state.

In 1994, the researcher being a law enforcement officer, made a single seizure of 8 million tablets of pemoline a stimulant drug at the Inland Container Terminals in Kano. Kano state has the record of the highest number of drug related crimes in Nigeria second only to Katsina state NDLEA Annual Drug Report 2012, 2013, 2014. The large number of *Yandaba* a youth gang, in the state has been involved in many drug related crimes ranging from drug trafficking, theft, armed robbery, rape, to other forms of social unrest and violence.

There are several cases of inter-gang violence resulting to criminal acts of stabbings, maiming and killing of members of rival groups which has given rise to stockpiling of dangerous weapons among group members. According to a police report 2001 confrontations between drug dealers with law enforcement leading to their death was recorded in kano since the early 1990s.

Although cannabis, cough syrups and other controlled drugs are in every nook and cranny of the city, cocaine and heroin and alcohol are exclusively sold in *SabonGari* area. Areas in *SabonGari* where these hard drugs can be found include; *New Road, Wheatherhead, Festing, Abedi* roads among others. Other non- indigenes in the state reside at the outskirts of the city and live in areas like *Naibawa, Brigade, UnguwaUku*, among others. In all these areas, large quantities of drugs, particularly cannabis from the south western Nigeria transit into Kano city, before it is distributed to other parts of the state. The statistics of youth involvement in drug related crimes indicates that in 2013, 567 youth were arrested, in 2014, 503 were arrested while in 2015, 515 youth were arrested for drug related offences by the NDLEA in Kano state command of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. Hamza U. Idris M. 2015.

Omolaoye 2018 observes that some hours after the release of a fifty two minutes documentary on cough syrup with codeine by the BBC African Eye titled Sweet sweet codeine and how it destroys the lives of Nigerian youths the Nigerian government banned the importation of codeine as an active ingredient for cough mixture

Omolaoye 2018 observes that

hours after the release of a fifty-two minutes documentary by BBC Africa eye titled Sweet sweet Codeine and how it destroyed the lives of Nigerian youth, The Federal Government placed a ban on importation of Codeine into the Country Although this is good measure taken by government, it was unnecessarily belated. Omolaoye 2018 further argues that sometime last year 2017 a Senator from Borno State, Bashir Farba raised a motion to ban Codeine in this country due to the danger it poses as our youth, but nothing was done to the effect.

2.1.4 History of drug and substance abuse and its effects on youth in Sokoto State

Sokoto state is a state in the extreme north western part of Nigeria. Being the seat of the historical Sokoto caliphate, the city is predominantly Muslim, where Islamic culture reigns supreme. The Sultan, who heads the caliphate, is the spiritual leader of all Muslims in the country. The state was created in 1976, from the former north western region. It shares an international boundary with Niger republic through Illela town. It has presently 23 local government areas and a population of 3,696,000. NPC 2012

Drug related crimes amongst youth in Sokoto state are not new, and have continued to have adverse social, economic, cultural and political implications. The state, regarded as the citadel of Islamic culture is fast overtaken by other sub-cultures as a result of inter-relationship with other cultures of other ethnic groups in various communities of Sokoto state.

Drug related crimes such as petty theft, due to compulsion to procure drug of addiction, rape, robbery, drug trafficking, inter-gang violent crimes leading to death of members of rival gangs, turf war and other drug induced health problems, such as psychiatric disorder HIV/AIDS, injecting Drug Users IDUs to mention a few, have adverse implications on the community security of the State. Zungeru 2015

Statistics of drug-related crimes in Sokoto state according to Idris 2015, indicates that from January 2012 - December 2016, 2,213 drug-related cases were recorded. A visit to the neuro-psychiatric hospital in Kware, Sokoto state indicates the magnitude of the drug-related psychiatric cases in the state. Statistics indicates that out of 516 patients between 2012-2016, 312 or 62 percent were drug-induced cases. It is also indicated that 70 percent of the patients were under the ages of 19 to 35 years.

However against the backdrop of the implications of drug related crimes on community security in Nigeria, Edeh1990 observes that there are five ways by which drug related crimes can pose negative social impact in the community; Being labeled as drug addict becomes a difficult social hurdle to cross due to stigmatization by members of the community. Disclosure of the habit may lead to strained relationships and alienation from the community since they look at the individual as potential criminal. Finding money to maintain the drug habit often leads to petty theft, indebtedness and prostitution. Increased mortality risk as drug abusers are prone to and at high risk of suicide. Loss of property, through burglary and shoplifting by victims of drug abuse Edeh 1990

UNODC in conjunction with European Union EU, has commenced a project- Response to Drugs and Related Organized crimes in Nigeria. The main aim is to develop the capacities of law enforcement agents in addressing drug related organized crimes in Nigeria. Various measures to mitigate the scourge have been put in place by the government of Nigeria to minimize the problem of drug related crimes in the country and in Kano and Sokoto states in particular. Thus, Nigerias drug legislation revolves around the United Nations International Conventions on Drugs as well as specific responses to local problems. Unfortunately, Nigeria lacks reliable and comprehensive data on the prevalence of drug related crimes in the country as obtained in the US, Latin American countries and South Africa to mention a few countries. There was also no national drug crime survey in the country. However, in 1998 there was a Rapid Situation Assessment RSA by the United Nations Drug Control Programme UNDCP in Nigeria. That was the first comprehensive study on the drug situation in the country. The following year in 1999, the NDLEA carried out a similar study, to validate and update the findings of RSA. Both assessments were not holistic as only four geopolitical zones, in the first study, and 22 states out of 36 states in the second were assessed respectively.NDCMP 2012.

Other challenges include the lack of sufficient sensitization and awareness programmes on the effects of drug abuse and drug-related crimes as they affect community and national security of Nigeria Ohanyere 2015. Most Nigerian communities Kano and Sokoto states inclusive, have formed the misguided impression of community security being the sole responsibility of government agencies. However, according to Bennette 2014, the lack of multi-stakeholder community approach, militates against community security of many community members. The lack of adequate number of community based organizations in both Kano and Sokoto states is a great challenge in mitigating the problem of drug related crimes and its implications on community security of both states.

Current studies on drug abuse and criminal behavior among youth in Kano and Sokoto states indicate the scope and nature of the phenomena. Abasiubong 2014 in his study of abuse of psychoactive substances in Kano found that abuse of illicit drugs can lead to many social pathologies loss of job, unemployment parental care deprivation, emotional and psychological pressure, psychiatric disorders and depression leading to suicide. Martins 2012 supported this argument and added other social vices such as property offences, domestic violence, cultism in schools road traffic accidents, psychological and behavioural problems, and infectious diseases.

Fayomibo and Aremu in 2002, in Oluremi 2001, in their research on the effects of drug abuse on the educational performance of some students drug abusers found that the abuse of marijuana has reached an epidemic in secondary schools in Nigeria and could lead to reduced academic performance or even halt students academic pursuit. In a similar study in Kano Ruqayya 2002 in her study of academic performances of adolescent drug abusers in Kano state, found that cannabis smoking among school children resulted in educational retardation of their cognitive abilities in some selected subjects. This was supported by Nnamdi 2016 in his study of drug abuse among Adolescents in Kano metropolis in which he found other consequences of drug abuse to include theft, burglary and assault among others. Meya 2018 in his study of drug and substance abuse among students in Sokoto states also observed, that drug abuse was responsible for the rise in petty crimes, and school dropouts in Sokoto state.

Siro 2014 in his study of drug abuse and political thuggery in Kano metropolis, found that drug abuse among youth has been responsible for political violence, disruption of electoral processes, violent clashes among political groups and procurement of drugs for criminal political

gangs usually, youth. Mainingi 2003 in a separate study in Sokoto state, supported the argument and found that youth under the influence of drugs get involved in theft, burglary, robbery, indebtedness, cheat in competitive sporting activities, get involved in political violence and confrontations with law enforcement agents to protect their drug businesses, leading to loss of lives or serious injuries.

2.1.5 Effects of drug and substance abuse on community security in Kano and Sokoto state.

The effects of drug and psychoactive substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states are multi dimensional. It affects the individual user, the family, the immediate community and the society at large, often with greater negative physical, psychological and social consequences.

These physical consequences affect the family greatly as treatment of drug induced diseases comes with heavy economic and social costs, for both the family and the community or the government responsible for ensuring health care services, as large part of health care budget is always involved Thomas et al, 2015

This coincides with Namadi 2016 in his assessment of drug and substance abuse among adolescents in Kano metropolis. He identified physical effects of drugs on individual users, the family and the community generally. He argued that youth that are not under parental control are more vulnerable to drug and substance abuse and consequently problematic to members of the community.

To support the argument of drug crime nexus the Federal Road Safety Corps FRSC 2013 indicates that driving under influence DUI of alcohol or other drugs affects your vision, judgment, reduces coordination and slows down reaction timing. Maximum blood alcohol level for drivers is 0.5 grams per litre or 0.05% of Blood Alcohol Concentration BAC. It further indicates behavior changes from alcohol consumption- consumption of one bottle of larger beer 3-6% alcohol content results in slight relaxation, 3 bottle exaggerated emotion and behavior and starring gloomily. 4 bottle dizziness, unsteadiness when standing and uncoordinated movement while walking, 5 bottle gross intoxication. All of these can lead to fatal accidents and terminal injuries.

It is against the backdrop of the effects of drug and substance abuse on community security of nations that the United Nations Security Council in its 2012 presidential statement, urged the Secretary General of the United Nations to consider mainstreaming drug abuse and trafficking into; conflict prevention strategies; conflict analysis; integrated mission assessment; planning and peace building. Consequently, the dynamics of drug and substance abuse on the global community requires a system-wide United Nations global response UNODC 2012

Political actors in the communities also take advantage of the gangs under the pretext of political supporters to intimidate opponents, snatch ballot boxes during elections to disrupt any political processes. Members of the communities are increasingly under constant fear of intimidation from the drug abusers. This exacerbates social and political tension within the communities.

This argument coincides with Siros 2014 observation in his study of drug abuse and political thuggery among youth in Kano State. He argued that youth under the influence of drugs were ready tools for political thuggery, political violence and predatory crimes. These adversely affect community security in the state.

The connection of drug with the commission of crime or drug- related crime affects community security of both Kano and Sokoto states even greatly. However, drug crime relationship is complex as it is difficult to explain why many other people who abuse drugs do not resort to violence. However, researchers on drug-crime nexus have established in their respective studies that there is a strong linkage between drug abuse and criminal behaviour; Shanks 1993; Davidson 1995; Cornwell and Cornwell 1997; OMalley 1999; Gatter 1982; Goldstein 1985; Simpson 2001; Obianu 2006; Wright & Jacques 2017 among others.

However, Goldstein 1985 tripartite model explained the relationship of drug abuse with criminal behaviour in three basic ways; Psychopharmacological model of violence; which refers to the physiological process of taking a psychoactive drug usually referred to as mood changing drug, and due to its effect on the brains reward circuit, leads to a volatile, unrestrained condition that precipitates aggression and violent act. For example, drug abuse was a key factor in criminal behaviour among drug users in the United Kingdom UK. In a drug-related crime survey for England and Wales, Lader 2016 observed that 1 in every 5 people arrested by the police in the

UK, tested positive for drug abuse. Alcohol was a factor for over 60 per cent of homicides, 75 per cent of knife stabbing, 70 per cent of beatings and 50 per cent of fighting and domestic assault.

Economic compulsive model this occurs when drug users engage in predatory crimes such as burglary, theft, armed robbery, sex labour among others, in order to obtain money to maintain an expensive drug habit. Expensive drugs such as cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, MDMA, and other controlled drugs may therefore lead to compulsion to engage in such crimes. For example, in the United States, for example, 17 per cent of state prisoners and 18 per cent of federal inmates said they had committed the offence for which they were currently serving a sentence to obtain money for drugs. In the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, it is estimated that economic-compulsive crime costs approximately \$20 billion a year, the vast majority of those costs resulting from burglary, fraud and robbery.

The Systemic model of drug /crime relationship suggests that individuals can engage in violence during illegal sales, distribution and trafficking of drugs. It also refers to possession of illegal drugs which is a crime, violent clashes among drug criminal gangs, armed confrontations with law enforcement agents and involvement in other forms of Transnational Organized Crimes such as money laundering, trafficking in small arms and light weapons, arms proliferation, and terrorism financing among others, with grave consequences for effective community security of nation states. For example, in Latin America over the past 10 years, especially in countries such as Columbia, Guatemala and Mexico, but it is also seen in the streets of every continent throughout the world.

The Buk Today magazine, 2018 supports the above argument of scholars, in its investigation into drug abuse in Kano found that violence and formation of gangs, are some of the adverse implication of drug abuse among mostly youth in the State. Meya 2018 supports this argument that drug and substance abuse among youth has been responsible for petty crimes and school

dropouts in Sokoto State. He further observed that youth under the ages of 13-30 years are the most vulnerable to drug abuse and its consequences on the community.

This supports the argument of Nasiru 2015 in his study the perception of youth in substance abuse in Sokoto State. He argues that substance abuse among youth in the State leads to criminal behaviours, indiscipline and disrespect to parents.

This coincides with the UNODC drug use survey 2018 in Sokoto State which observed physical, psychological and social effects as consequences of drug and substance abuse among mostly youth. These threaten safety and security of communities in Sokoto State.

Martins 2011 sees the implications of drug abuse in workplace, He further identified factors such as absenteeism, industrial accident at work place or lack of productivity, presence of violence at workplace and financial mismanagement.

This supports the study on drug-related crime on community security. Martins 2011 therefore sees the implications of drug abuse not for community security but financial and economic security which to a large extent is also an integral part of human security which is the main domain of community security as well.

Drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Nigeria, Kano and Sokoto states in particular, can be traced to both home and school environment. According to Essen 1979, Nigerian Secondary school adolescents under the influence of Indian hemp shed all inhibitions and produce behavior that is inconsistent with school discipline.

He further observed that the increasing incidence of drug abuse amongst the students of Secondary schools in Nigeria is a contributory factor for the ugly confrontations between the students and school authorities. Adamu 2003 further supports the above assertions that the major problem that arises from the consumption of drugs is dependence, the compulsion to use the drug despite any deterioration in health, work, or social activities.

Martins 2011 further identifies other predisposing factors to drug abuse to culture, gender and personality. However on the contrary the gender facts remain controversial among scholars. Zwal 2014 reasons that drug abuse transcend all age creed or gender. It is difficult to explain empirically why male are predisposed to drug abuse or drug related crimes than their female counter part. Nanpon 2015 attributes drug abuse to unemployment and poverty.

This argument is very weak as drug abuse in workplaces exists with drug related consequences such as Martins 2011 financial mismanagement, low turnover, industrial accident and loss of job at workplace. Haupt 1984 abuse of performance enhancing drugs among sportsmen and women has both physical and social consequences. Physical effects include, cardiac arrest, stroke and sudden death, among other. Social effects include ban to participate in further competition, imposition of fine and confiscation of honours achieved through sporting activities.

Athletes mostly youth in Kano and Sokoto states abuse such drugs as stimulants, narcotics, anabolic steroids diuretics and peptide hormones analogues. Abuse of these drugs comes with various health hazards, such as respiratory depression as well as physical and psychological effects and liver damage. In female, effects include enlargement of the clitoris, decreased libido suppression of the ovarian function and menstrual cycle in-balance.

In male, it includes atrophy of the testicles and reduced spermatozoa. Abusers of anabolic steroids generally run the risks of liver damage and cardio-vascular diseases.

According to Edeh 1990 there are six ways by which drug related- crimes can pose negative social impact in the community; Being labeled a drug criminal becomes a social hurdle to cross due to stigmatization Finding money to maintain the drug habit often leads to petty theft, indebtedness and prostitution. Increased mortality risk as drug abusers are prone to and at high risk of suicide. Loss of property, through burglary and shoplifting by victims Edeh 1990

Generally the implications of drug abuse and drug- related crimes for communities across the world have negative socials, economic and political consequences on the individual, the family, the community and the nation at large.

2.1.6 Level of community involvement in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

The complex and multi-dimensional nature of drug-related crimes and their implications for community security require community based solutions and approaches to address the problems. The UNDP 2008 adopts community security strategy as an evidence-based response in addressing the multiple drivers of insecurity in the communities across the world. Against this background, the UNDP intends to help practitioners and policy makers enhance their understanding of the issues and design appropriate responses to better support communities in their quest for community security UNDP 2008.

Hills 2012 stresses the imperative of partnership and collective efforts in achieving effective community security. It is essential and can only be achieved if community members, and stakeholders are directly involved in solving a common social problem such as drug-related crimes in the communities.

According to UNDP independent consultant on community security, MC Lean 2008, the dynamics of violent conflicts are changing across the world. Levels of violence are now higher in a number of non-conflict countries than in countries at war and communities are facing increasing threats to their security and social cohesion. Perhaps this could be seen from the point of view of the activities of Saferworld in a number of non-conflict countries, where community security programme was encouraged in Nepal, Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, Kenya, and South Sudan. According to Saferworld 2013, in all these countries where the community security programme was held, drug/alcohol abuse, often led to domestic violence, theft, and gambling as the direct results.

According to the findings of the Saferworld 2013, community members felt that the police did not always take strong action against the local drug criminals and the drug trade is often protected by the members of the local elite as politicians who profit from their activities. The intervention of Saferworld as encouraged community security approach in these countries and the result is strengthening the links between formal and informal system, non-state actors and state actors of security and consequently, resilience to violence.

Effective community security is obviously one of the best approaches in overcoming the threats of drug abuse and related crimes in communities all over the world. For instance, the Kibbutz system in Israel, is a community based approach towards social economic and political

development of its members. It is a perfect example of collective responsibility. The communal system provides support services, rehabilitation and treatment of drug dependent persons, and re-integrate them into the mainstream of the society.

The system also liaises with the security agencies in the control and prevention of drug abuse and drug-related crimes. Rabbi Eitan 2013 founder of the world-renowned Retorno Intentional Jewish Center, remarked that prevention and treatment of addiction is a community based approach among the Israeli communities and has remained a major catalyst to peace and security in the country.

Siro2016, Hills2012, in their separate studies on community policing in urban Kano, argue that community policing is a new approach in the global security system that can potentially engender effective community security in Kano state. Polycarp 2018 reported the sultan of Sokoto stressing the need for community efforts in engendering peace and security in Sokoto state. However to support this argument, Shittu, 2001 observes that in order to achieve effective community security in addressing drug abuse and related crimes in Nigerian Communities, the Community based approach must be anchored on four 4 essential elements Community Education CE Establishment of Community Based Drug Abuse Control Committees CODACC Community Based Monitoring CBM Community Based Counseling Rehabilitation and Treatment CBCRT.

Shittu 2001 further observes that communities in Kano State are increasingly becoming complex and heterogeneous mainly due its pedigree as the commercial center of Nigeria. People of diverse cultures, custom and ethnic background, are found in various communities in the state.

Despite these community based threats, there are no enough conscious efforts by members of the community to pull resources together for community based solutions in ensuring community security in Kano and Sokoto States Thus, MC Lean 2008 opines that such complex challenges can no longer be addressed through separate, sectorial intervention. Thus, the importance of adopting a dynamic and multi-faceted approach needs to be underscored. In the light of these threats, the need to balance institutional support with strengthening community abilities to entrench community security, becomes rather indispensable.

Community security can only be emplaced and effective, with uncommon community self help, unfortunately, the required community response is lacking in sokoto state. Mahmud 2018 in his study of community policing as a strategy for preventing violent extremism in Sokoto state observed low level involvement of community in crime control in the state.

Siro 2016 believes that Security is no longer the sole responsibility of government as it was erroneously thought to be in the past among the people of Kano and Sokoto states. Security is now seen as a collective responsibility of both the government and the governed. It is a shared responsibility of the communities and government alike.

This act of collective conscience and response to drug abuse and related crimes serves as prospect in addressing the growing menace of drug-related crimes in both states. In determining the level of community security in Kano, the following are some community based initiatives to ensure community security in Kano state;

- i. Youth Anti- Drug Abuse Forum
- ii. Youth against Drug Abuse and Crimes.
- iii. Youth Awareness on Drug Addiction and other Related Crimes
- iv. Kwandala Foundation
- v. Society for Women Development and Empowerment
- vi. Adolescents Health and Information Project NDLEA KANO, 2014

These non-governmental non-profit making organizations, mostly with prominent members of the community liaise effectively with government authorities NDLEA in stemming drug related crimes in Kano state. However, Hamza 2015 observes lack of coordination among the various community based organizations in the state, as a great challenge. Siro 2018 Polycarp 2018 observes the lack of synergy with law enforcement agencies and among other community based organizations as a major setback in galvanizing community efforts since Fleming 2009 community security is about partnership and building trust in communities.

To ensure effective community security, informal social control use sanctions such as shame, condemnation, corporal punishment, social exclusion which are not specified by law to prevent or punish criminals within the community. Benson 1989 in Manaliyo 2013

In Sokoto State, there is an insignificant level of community based approach to the drug abuse and related crimes. Although there are few of such community efforts such as; NYSC Drug Free Clubs vigilante groups, youth against substance abuse, and some Drug Free Clubs in some Secondary schools, they do not provide effective community security against the complex nature of drug-related crimes in the communities.

The imperative of community security according to Bennett 2014 are among others; to provide adequate security of lives and property of the community members, engender social cohesion through shared responsibility, encourage self-help and neighborhood watch, improve coordination between security actors, improving trust between communities, and state security actors. It is characterized by reactive, ad hoc and informal method of crime control. A group of committed people at micro-community level is established to ensure community security of the community from anti-social vices such as drug-related crimes.

In many regions in Nigeria, parallel local organizations and vigilante groups have proved far more effective in combating crimes. When a community has an effective informal social control, crime rates are often low, because the informal social control act as informal mediator between neighborhoods residents and criminals to engender effective community security in a community. Silvera Miller 2004 in Manaliyo 2013

Although community security in both Kano and Sokoto states assist in anti- drug campaigns and law enforcement, they are yet to work towards rehabilitation and treatment of drug dependent persons which is NDLEA 2013 one of the strategic pillars in the prevention and control of drug-related crimes for sustainable community security.

2.1.7 Counter-drug strategies in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto States.

Drug trafficking like terrorism and arms smuggling represent a growing threat to global peace and security hence measures put in place by government of Nigeria in Kano and Sokoto states to mitigate the scourge become a prospect.

Ibemere E. 2014 asserts the European Union is funding a large scale project tagged response to drugs and related organized crimes in Nigeria coordinated by the UNODC to develop capacities of law enforcement officers towards proactive and intelligence-led counter narcotic activities and to interdict drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Nigerian government has put in place various measures to mitigate the drug problems. Notable International Instruments that shaped Nigerias responses include;

- i. The International Opium Convention, 1912
- ii. The 1st Geneva Convention, 1931
- iii. The Convention for the suppression of illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, 1936.
- iv. The single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961• The Convention on psychotropic Substances 1971.
- v. The protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1972.
- vi. The convention against illicit Traffic in Narcotics and psychotropic substances, 1988 1988 Vienna Convention This gave birth to the NDLEA Decree 1989.
- vii. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, 2000.
- viii. The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency 1989 CAP N30 LFN 2004.
- ix. The NDLEA Amendment Decree NO 33 of 1990
- x. The NDLEA Amendment Decree No. 15 of 1992 The money Laundering miscellaneous offences Decree 3 1995.
- xi. The money Laundering prohibition Act No 7 of 2004 NDCMP 2014.

Nigeria has thus ratified all UN drug and crime conventions and is supporting and participating in all major international and regional anti-drug and anti- crime initiatives, strategies and programmes NDCMP, 2014. Nigeria has also enacted several anti-drugs legislation, and established several specialized national agencies to enhance the effectiveness and coordination of drug and organized crime control policies.

Drug abuse and drug- related crimes erode communities, endanger families, provide illegal drug proceeds such as criminal wealth to drug traffickers. This in turn, fuels corruption, crime and violence. These adversely threaten the corporate existence of communities in Nigeria and Kano and Sokoto states in particular. Despite government measures, drug-related crimes continues unabated. This is not unconnected with the challenges militating against drug crime control measures in Nigeria;

Recent measures taken by government of Nigeria, to convert drug abuse and drug-related crimes include, Polycarp 2018 senate round table in Kano in January 2018. The plans according to a statement from the media office of the president of the senate, include formulating, developing and implementing national policies, strategies programmes and regulations relating to mental health and substance abuse aimed at arresting the rising incidence. The intervention also comprises a complex legislative framework for operations of law enforcement and other agencies towards reduction in the supply of illicit psychoactive substances by passing mental health and substance abuse bill.

Unfortunately since January 2017 none of these measures were seen to be implemented giving the impression that such statements are only political and not practical Giade, 2017.

Agbakwuru J. 2018 remarked that a presidential advisory committee on the elimination of drug abuse was established on the 11th December 2018 under the chairmanship of the head of service of the federation. Abubakar 2018 reported that Hadiza the chairperson of Northern governors wives Forum NGWF in Sokoto state stressed the need for collaboration with stakeholders to tackle increasing cases of drug abuse by youths in the north.

Yakubu 2017 observed that the northern governors have appealed to federal government to declare State of emergency on drug abuse in the country.

Although these and many other measures put in place by government of Nigeria to address the drug scourge in Kano and Sokoto states they remain ineffective as they do not go beyond politics and mere rhetorics. Hamza 2018 commander Kano state of the NDLEA asserts that no commitment in terms of resources are made to competent drug control authorities by the two fora to address the drug menace in Kano and Sokoto States.

Giade 2017 further observed that lack of political will to fight the drug menace by successive governments in the country; lack of adequate funding for the NDLEA to confront the challenges of drug related crimes in Nigeria. According to Giade, former Chairman of the NDLEA with the envelope system and zero budget the NDLEA is to say the least, grossly under-funded Giade 2015. The lack of development of capacities of the NDLEA personnel and its manpower need, is perhaps some of the greatest challenges of the agency as an Institution of government with drug control responsibility in Nigeria.

Mitchel 2014, supports the argument of Giade, when he remarked that with little above 5,000 Officers and men, the staff disposition of the NDLEA is not adequate in policing a country with an estimated population of 180 million people. This translates to 136,000 or one NDLEA officer to the ratio of 36,000 people. These problems are by no means enormous and militate grossly against optimum performance of the drug control agency in suppressing demand and supply of narcotic drugs in Kano and Sokoto states.

2.3.0 Theoretical Framework

The study was anchored on Social Learning Theory SLT, the Gateway Theory of drug Abuse, Anomie Theory, cause and effect theory and Functionalism theory.

2.3.1The Social Learning Theory S.L.T developed by Albert Bandura & Walters 1963 asserts that we can observe and learn by watching others. Our behaviors and emotional reactions could be influenced and developed from our observations of people around us..

The theory describes how we learn from direct experiences with people and our immediate environment. People learn through social interaction with others. The social interaction with greatest influence is with the people who matter to us as we grow up. May be we notice our parents, siblings and friends, only ever relaxed and coped with stress by smoking cigarettes, taking drugs or drinking alcohol, we will be more likely to believe and try out these behaviors as positive values. People have powerful need for social interaction, thus it is common for alcoholics and drug users to buy drinks or drugs for one another. As abuse of these drugs and substances progresses, there are fewer opportunities for the addicted persons to interact with other healthy non-addicted persons. It becomes important therefore, to consider the compelling social nature of drug abuse and addiction.

The import of this theory in this study is to identify the causal factors responsible for drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

2.3.2The gateway theory of drug abuse was first used by Robert Dupont in the 1980s, though the theory has already been discussed since 1930s through other phrases such as stepping-stone theory, escalation hypothesis, or progression hypothesis. The theory was popularized through the series of longitudinal studies in 1975 by Denise Kandel.

The central idea of the gateway theory of drug abuse alternatively, the stepping-stone theory or escalation hypothesis, is that the abuse of one psychoactive drugs may lead to abuse of one or more different types of psychoactive drugs. A cigarette smoker may have higher probability of abusing cannabis than a non smoker of cigarette. An alcohol user may likely abuse more intoxicating alcohol brands than a non-user. An abuser of tramadol may have higher probability of abusing cocaine and heroin. The import of both the gateway theory of drug abuse and the social learning theory help us to understand the causal factors of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

2.3.3The theory of cause and effect

The theory of cause and effect or causation emerged in pre-Socratic philosophy. However it was Plato who first stated in his principle of cause and effects that for every cause there must be an effect and every effect a cause. Aristotle was however, the first philosopher to give an extensive account of causes. Aristotles theory of causation is discussed extensively in his posterior analytics, his physics, and his metaphysics. The context always concerns being and the conditions of knowledge of that being.

This theory does not wholly support this study. However, Adams Scinski the founder of IQ Matrix stated in the universal law of cause and effect that for every effect there is a definite cause and for every cause a definite effect.

Ralph Waldo Emerson one of the founders of the law of cause and effect referred to it as the law of laws. He believes that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Every human thought, word and action is a cause that produces specific effect.

Salkind 2010 refers to cause and effect as a relationship between two phenomena in which one phenomenon is the reason behind the other. Example, smoking causes lung cancer. A lot of observational researches carried out have established this relationship.

The relevance of this theory in the study is that it helps us to understand that drug and substance abuse among youth has the potentials for physical, psychological, social and legal consequences, for the individual user, the immediate family, the community and the society at large.

2.3.4The Anomie theory The term anomie has been widely used for the past several centuries to describe societal conditions. It relates to the consequences of rapid social change and the intersection of culture and social structure. Anomie theory was popularized by the classic works of Emile Durkheim 1997 and Robert Merton. It was also central to the works of Steven Messner and Richard Rosen fields contemporary explanations for the substantial variation observed in the rates of serious crimes across nations. Durkheim believes that crime and deviance should be meted with punishment and repercussions.

He asserts that since man is a product of his social environment, he is bound to commit crimes against the society, thus Durkheim believes that law and punishment for deviant behaviours must be considered to better the society the law is a concrete and objective indicator of morality ... the law is restitution in itself and not repressive Smith, 2008. From this comes the conclusion that law is a product of the collective society, a myriads of beliefs of societies and its values, the concept of collective conscience.

The import of this theory in the study is to underscore the importance of law enforcement and criminal justice system in drug supply control drug trafficking, illicit production and cultivation to mitigate the negative impact of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

2.3.5Functionalism TheoryIt has its origin in the works of Emile Durkheim, who was so interested in how social order was possible and how societies and communities around the world, remain stable. The theory interprets each part of a community in terms of how it contributes to the overall security and stability of the society. Like the synergism theory, which emphasizes that, the whole is more important than the sum of its parts working independently. In other words, the parts of the communities are more important if they function collectively in

addressing societal problems, than if they work independently. Thus, the import of this theory in this study is to encourage collective conscience and community fusion among communities, governmental and non-governmental treatment and rehabilitation centers, civil society organizations, parents, teachers, traditional institutions and religious leaders, law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system, must all work collectively in addressing the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth and its implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study adopted the five theories as they helped in underscoring the five objectives of the study.

2.4.0 Critical Appraisal of Literature

The phenomenon of drug and substance abuse is as long as the history of man in search of medicine to alleviate pain and cure diseases. Drug and substance abuse has the devastating potential to create physical, psychological and social effects on the individual user, the family and the society at large. Thus, drug abuse has been a topical issue of public health and criminal justice discourse in Nigeria, and the global community as whole.

From the various literature reviewed in the study, there were various views and positions of researchers and scholars on the topic of the study.

The concepts of drug and substances abuse have been viewed differently. Some research writers Nampon 2014 WHO 2012 NDLEA 2014 the National Institute on Drug Abuse NIDA 2012 Zwall 2014 among others, use the concepts interchangeably. Martins 2014; NDLEA Drug Manual 2014 and NDLEA Annual Drug Report 2010 differed on the concepts of drugs and substances. They argue that drug refers to any chemical substance which when taking into the body affects the body functions, such drugs as mood and behaviour altering drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine among others. While they refer to substances as legally or socially accepted drugs such as alcohol, caffeine, tobacco, kola nut, and non conventional substances such as; Dunlop solution and other inhalants.

However, the contradiction with this conceptualization is in the definition of the concept of drug as any chemical substance which when taking into the body alters the function of the body

system. In other words the definition suggests that drug is a substance. Therefore the difference between drug and substance is rather vague. The second ambiguity is in the abuse of substances such as alcohol which also shares similar effects of drug which alters the body function just as does any drug such as cannabis, cocaine or heroin. Thus, distinction between drug and substance is rather blurred.

From the various literature reviewed there were various positions of scholars and research writers on the concept of drug use and drug abuse. It is discovered that there is a thin line between the two concepts although people use the two interchangeably. Use according to WHO 2012 and NIDA2012 refers to taking of prescription drugs for purpose that is not consistent with legal provision or medical prescription. It is also closely related to the concept of substance misuse. **Substance misuse** is referred to as taking of substance or drug for a purpose that is not consistent with legal or medical guidelines. The WHO 2015 refers to this as harmful use. For instance, overdose or under dose of prescription drugs. In other words drug or substance abuse could be in form of either drug use, or drug misuse.

Various literature reviewed in the study identified the youth group as the most vulnerable to drug and substance abuse all over the world, as Nevadomsky 1981; cited in Shittu 2003, posits normative behaviour of youth makes them vulnerable to higher risks without recourse to the implications of their actions on themselves, the family and their immediate communities. Some 48 percent of the world population is under the age of twenty four 24, while 86 percent 10 - 24 years old live in less developed countries. Young men aged fifteen to twenty four 15-24 are both the main victims and the main perpetrators of armed violence in most countries. The youth, whenever faced with few options for legitimate empowerment, can fall prey to drug criminal gangs, and terrorist groups Mc Lean, 2008.

The phenomenon of drug and substance abuse among youth and its potential devastating effects on community security is not limited to geographical boundaries Atkison et al, 2011 Drug and substance abuse is a multi-dimensional problem that requires multi-sector approaches UNODC 2012. The concept of youth as reviewed in the literature is rather vague as some scholars defined it variously; legally, socially, and culturally. In most parts of sub-Saharan Africa, the term is associated with young men between the ages of 15 and 30 years. The UN sees the term youth as

persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The UN also recognizes the definition of the term Youth Habitat and the African Youth Charter under the ages of 15 to 35 years. According to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO 2013 Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence and awareness of our interdependence as members of a community. Youth is a more fluid category than a fixed age group. However, according to the African Youth Charter, youth, is any person between the ages of 18 and 35.UNESCO 2013.

Dantata 2003 defined youth as late adolescence and observed that adolescence period is a very crucial stage when intense physical, emotional and psychological changes accompanied by series of developmental tasks, take place within the individual. The period has been divided into three distinct stages of which each is characterized by distinct dispositions thus early adolescent 12-14 years middle adolescence 15-17 years and late adolescence 17-19 years.While Siro 2014 views 15 years as youthful age, Yusuf 2012 also refers to 18 years as youthful age in his study of drug abuse among youth in Nigeria.

Scholarly works and researches reviewed in the study varied in their respective findings on the causes, nature and prevalence of drug and substance abuse among youth from various perspectives. Roche 2009, Martins 2013 identified the causes of drug abuse among youth to include; experimentation with drugs, self-medication, low self-esteem, and peer group pressure.

However, research works on drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states differed perhaps, due to the peculiarities of their study areas; Garba 2003, Siro 2014, National Drug Use survey 2018; Magaji 2014; Nasiru 2015; attributed the cause of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states to availability of drugs, poverty, lack of parental control, family disintegration due to divorce, prostitution among young women and indolence such as unemployment or lack of scholarship.

From the above literature, factors responsible for drug abuse among youth appear to be universal except with some differences based on peculiarities of geographical areas, rapid socio-economic development and globalization. Atkison, 2011.Abasiubong 2014 in his study of pattern of psychoactive substance use among youth in Kano state, Nigeria, added other critical causal factors as; traditional importance attached to some social drugs alcohol and palm wine. He

stressed that such drugs are used during traditional ceremonies which leads to their abuse. This argument is only valid to an extent; since alcohol and palm wine are not generally used among the majority Muslim community in Kano state, during any traditional ceremony by Kano people due to religious prohibition. The use or abuse of drugs is strictly prohibited by the sharia laws in both Kano and Sokoto states. Hamza 2015.

There is also an over generalization of some researchers, Siro 2014; Favour 2012 Nanpom 2014 who observed that gateway drugs such as cigarette smoking, kolanut chewing could lead to abuse of other dangerous drugs. Abuse of drugs does not largely depend on smoking of cigarettes as there are no social or empirical evidence to prove that all smokers of cigarettes eventually abused other drugs.

The nexus between drug abuse and criminal behaviour has been established in many reviewed literature; Simpson 2011; Goldstein 1985; UNODC 2012; NIDA 2014 among others.

From the literature reviewed in the study, various scholars support the view of the Golstein 1985 tripartite model of drug crime relationship which he believes occurs in one of the three ways;

- (i) Psychopharmacological crime which takes place when a person commits any act of infraction such as assault or get involved in road traffic accident under the unrestrained influence of drugs. This supported by Omalley 1995 in his study driving and drinking among US high school students.
- (ii) Economic compulsive crime, which refers to entrepreneurial crimes such as theft, burglary, armed robbery or sex labour in order to obtain money to buy drugs. This is supported by Gatter 1985 Drug use survey 2018 American Add C. 2018.
- (iii) System model, which refers to criminal behaviours of drug criminal gangs during the manufacture, processing or distribution and trafficking of drugs to maintain competitive advantage. This is supported by UNODC 2012 and World Drug Report 2012.

Although Simpson 2011 differs on Goldsteins 1985 models of relationship, as he believes that establishing the nexus between drug abuse and crime is complex. He believes that individual

differences should be considered as many people would take drugs without causing harm to others or getting involved in any form of crimes.

Although Simpsons argument is valid, but this study, also takes into consideration intra-personal crime or self-inflicted harm as criminal behaviour against oneself. Thus, even if a person under drugs does not harm another person, the biochemical effects of the drug may cause personal harm or injury to him such as physical or psychological damage.

The relationship between drug abuse and criminal behaviour is dynamic and complex as the reviewed literature suggest. However there is a strong association between the two and the relationship appear to be consistent across most of the empirical literature reviewed in this study.

From the reviewed literature of studies carried out in Kano and Sokoto states; Siro 2014, Faroe 2012, Meya 2016, Garba 2003, Aliyu 2014, Bawa 2016 identified some of the common drug-related effects in the two states. These were interpersonal crimes, property crimes, political clashes, assault, theft, burglary, formation of gangs yandaba and area boys dropping out of school, road traffic accidents and health problems, psychiatric disorders and spread of infectious diseases HIV/AIDS among others.

From the various literature reviewed, it was observed that sustainable community security may be achieved with active community involvement in the control of drug abuse and among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. In their studies, Shittu 2001, Siro 2016, Mahmud 2018 observed that community involvement in the fight against crimes was very low in both Kano and Sokoto states, and underscored the imperative of effective community participation in the control of crimes such as drug abuse, drug trafficking, armed robbery and political violence among others. This will engender sustainable community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

Theories of drug abuse such as Banduras 1963 social learning theory, biological and social theories of drug abuse, have their shortcomings in their attempt to explain the cause of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth. There is no one single theory that suffices in underlying the cause and effect of any crime Lombroso 1909. Drug abuse is a social behaviour that differs in terms of culture, religion, custom, value system, environmental or socio- economic factors, sex, age and gender. For instance, what is legal and acceptable in one community may be

illegal and unacceptable in another. For instance it is permissible to drink alcohol, palm wine during traditional ceremonies in the Southern part of Nigeria, Abasiubong, 2014 but it is unlawful among Muslim communities in Kano and Sokoto states in Nigeria Hamza,2015

The gateway theory of drug abuse which emphasizes that abuse of one psychoactive drug leads to abuse of other types of drugs is also deficient as it attempts to over simplify causation process in drug abuse. There are many smokers of cigarettes who never gravitate towards taking other drugs, or alcoholics who never take more dangerous drugs.

Gaps identified in the reviewed literature include over-generalization of problem of drug abuse among youth without consideration to environmental and socio-economic factors. Most of the studies carried out in Kano and Sokoto states were based on self substance use survey, which restricted their investigation directly on drug abusers. It is thus, difficult to rely on data generated from drug addicts who might be under the influence of drugs in the process of providing data through either the quantitative or qualitative methods.

However, the study has to some extent added to the body of literature in filling the wide gap through a mixed method of perception survey from the fabric of the community who are largely the victims of drug-related social effects and self substance survey involving a captive population of drug addicts under rehabilitation centers who are the immediate victims of the physical and psychological effect of drugs, for unbiased responses.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed the methodology used in the study; the sources of data, research design, method of data collection, study population, sampling technique, sampling procedure, tools of analysis and limitation of study.

3.0. Research Design

The research design used in the study was cross-sectional survey design this was because the nature of the study is a social research that focused on obtaining data from a study population or population based survey that cuts across sections of the communities in Kano and Sokoto States. This is to evaluate a study population based on their demographics; age, gender, geographical location and social background, among others. Data were generated from respondents from a cross section of the communities; law enforcement officers, civil society groups, community leaders, parents, teachers and other members of the society. Self substance use survey involving a captive population of drug addicts, abusers and people with substance use disorders confined under treatment and rehabilitation centers, was also used to generate data from the direct victims of physical, psychological and legal effects of drug and substance abuse.

Due to the descriptive nature of the study, quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis were used as part of multi-strategy method to facilitate collection and collation of data presentation and interpretation for evidence-based analyses and results. Consequently, quantitative method of analysis was used to generate, interpret and analyze data contained in the statistical package of social sciences SPSS through statistical presentations of percentages, frequencies on charts, tables and graphs.

Qualitative method was used to generate primary data through Key Informant Interview KII, In-depth Interview IDI and Focus Group Discussion FGD to obtain relevant information directly from respondents. The in-depth interview was conducted for drug users, addicts and clients under rehabilitation. Key Informant Interview was conducted on relevant stake holders, community leaders, law enforcement officers, NGOs working on drug and substance abuse, health workers, parent, teachers and students among others. The three instruments; IDI, KII and FGD were recorded, interpreted, transcribed and analyzed. Content analysis tool was used to analyze information generated from naturally occurring talks and recorded texts. This is essentially based on the effectiveness of content analysis tool in a non-participant observation type of study as this. Content analysis was also used due to its validity in the analysis of non-numeric information such as interview, transcripts, notes, video, audio and text documents. Two FGD sessions were held in the geographical study areas; Kano and Sokoto states. Discussions were carefully analyzed taking into account context of each case and different experiences of the respondents on both the dependent and independent variables of the study. The quantitative data

were categorized classified, summarized and tabulated in the study. While a cross tabulation of the data was carried out to generate findings of the study for comparative analysis of the two study areas; Kano and Sokoto states.

Pearsons chi-square test and correlation analyses were used to prove the hypothesis; that drug and substance abuse adversely affects community security in Kano and Sokoto states. Pilot studies were carried out to determine the reliability of the instruments, through the Cronbachs Alpha Numeric Inter-instrument Consistency Model. there was a strong correlation between drug abuse and its effects on community security in both Kano and Sokoto states, at an average of $\alpha=0.05$ and P value=0.01 α -level=0.05 correlation;

3.1 Study Population

The study population was from Kano and Sokoto states. The population of the study area of Kano State from the last population census in Nigeria was 9,401,288 NPC 2006 however, the current estimated population of Kano state is 13.4 million people, according to the statistics released by the Maternal Newborn Child and Health Programme MNCHP 2017 . Sokoto state has a population of 3,702,626 NPC 2006, although, current estimated population of the people of the state stands at 5.4 million, according to the Nigeria Population and Development NPD, 2017 Fact Sheet.

The study population of 800 respondents from the two states was used in the study, 400 questionnaires were distributed to 400 respondents in each of the states.

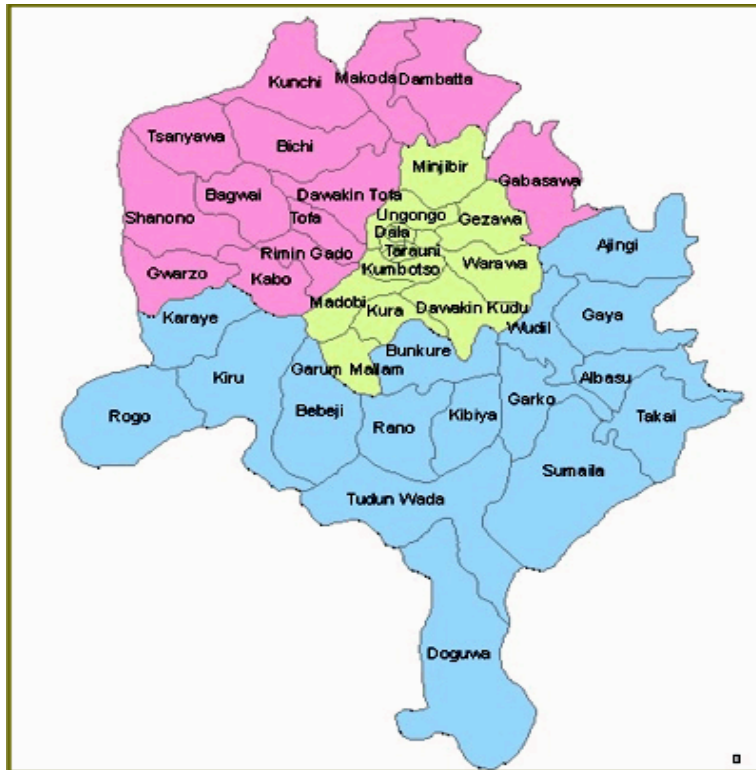
Kano state is located in the north western Nigeria and was created on the 27th of May 1967. Kano state has 44 LGAs and borders Katsina state to the North West, Jigawa to the North East, Bauchi to the South East and Kaduna to the South West. Kano state is the center of commerce for West African sub-region and Nigeria. It is the most populous state in northern Nigeria and second most populated state in Nigeria NPC 2006.

The following reasons abound as justification for the choice of Kano state for the study; It is based on its cosmopolitan nature, density population, culture, and socio-economic development. Kano ranks number one in terms of drug abuse in Nigeria and the highest in drug-related crimes in northern Nigeria. Abdallah 2018 Hamza 2015 and Ahmed 2006.

Although predominantly Hausa Fulani, Kano state has a healthy cross fertilization of cultures and ethnic groupings; the Igbos, the Yorubas, the Sudanese Arabs and a large Lebanese community. Kano state is also a gateway to other countries of the world; the middle-east, and Europe through the Mallam Aminu Kano International airport with recorded cases of drug trafficking to and from Saudi Arabia and other parts of the world. The state has porous land borders with Niger republic, with records of and potentials to attract and facilitate transnational and cross border crimes such as drug-related crimes through Niger Republic, Sudan and Libya to Spain.

The state has a dry inland container terminal port where containerized goods are imported directly from around the world with destination in Kano through Tin can and Apapa Ports in Lagos. In 1994, 8 eight million tablets of psychotropic substances-Pemoline, were seized by a team of national drug law enforcement officers attached to Inland Container Terminals ICNL led by the researcher of this study.

Figure 3.1.1 Geographical map of Kano state



Source Google 2018

Figure 1.6.1 shows the geographical map of Kano state indicating the 44 local government areas. The 8 eight local governments under study are indicated in pink and green colours in the map.

3.1.2 Sokoto state

Sokoto state is located in the extreme north western part of Nigeria near to the confluence of Sokoto river and Rima river.

The state is predominantly populated by the Hausa Fulanis and was created in 1976. Sokoto state borders Niger Republic to the north, Zamfara state to the East, Kebbi state to the South East and Benin Republic to the West. There are also large majority of Igbo and Yoruba communities and Niger republics nationals among other ethnic groups. Although the state has 23 LGAs, four LGAs were selected to make an inductive study of the population size.

The state was chosen for the study based on its historical background of Islamic culture. The state is a custodian of Islamic culture and the seat of the historical Sokoto caliphate. Sokoto state also shares two international borders with Niger Republic and Benin Republic. There are lots of

porous albeit un-policed footpaths along the borders that are easily exploited by drug traffickers and trans-border criminals.

Consequently, Sokoto state offers a lot of prospects in understanding the interplay between Islamic culture and drug-related crimes in the study area.

Figure 3.1.3 Geographical map of Sokoto state



Source Google 2018

Figure 1.6.2 shows the map of Sokoto state and the 23 local government areas of the state. The 4 local government areas can be located in the pink and yellow colours in the map.

3.2 Sampling Population

The study was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in Kano metropolis and four local government areas of Sokoto state. Kano metropolis comprises of 8 local government areas and

has a population of 2,828,000 NPC 2006, its area covers 499 km². Although Kano State has 44 Local Governments Areas, the sample size was predicated within the eight 8 Local Government Areas in Kano State. Sample population was drawn from 4 four out of 23 local government areas of Sokoto state. The four local government areas cover a cumulative area of 2,800km² and 884,260 inhabitants NPC 2006.

This was done in order to make a deductive judgment from the sample size. Four hundred 400 questionnaires were distributed to respondents each in Kano and Sokoto states.

3.2.1 Sampling procedure

The study employed a multistage sampling design. First stage involved the selection of 8 local governments from the 44 local government areas of Kano state and 4 local government areas of the 23 local government areas of Sokoto state. The second stage involved the selection of two wards from each of the 8 eight and 4 four local government areas in Kano and Sokoto states, respectively. This ward selection constituted the primary sampling units. The third stage involved the selection of captive population from drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in the selected wards, this constituted the secondary sampling units. In each of the primary and secondary sampling units, from the 8 and 4 local government areas of Kano and Sokoto states, both random and purposive sampling techniques were employed to obtain responses from respondents in both states, while snowball sampling technique was used specifically to obtain qualitative data.

The choice of the 8 Local Government Areas was based on the geographical location of all the 8 Local Government Areas within the state capital city of Kano. The scope and impact of drug abuse on community security is more prevalent within the 8 Local Government Areas than all the remaining 36 Local Government Areas put together. This is evident in the statistics of drug related crimes from the eight local government areas by NDLEA Kano State command, between 2010 and 2017.

The eight local governments were; Kano municipal, Gwale, Nassarawa, Kumbutso, Ungoggo, Tarauni, Dala and Fagge Local Government Areas.

Table 3.2.2 Distribution of Questionnaire in Kano State

S/NO.	LGA	Frequency	Percentage
1.	DALA	40	10
2.	FAGGE	100	25
3.	GWALE	100	25
4.	KANO MUMICIPAL	30	7.5
5.	KUMBUTSO	40	10
6.	NASSARAWA	30	7.5
7.	TARAUNI	40	10
8.	UNGOGGO	20	5
TOTAL	8	400	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 3.2.2 shows the distribution of questionnaire to the respondents in the eight local government areas of Kano state. The disparity in the distribution was based on the presence of drug correctional, treatment and rehabilitation centers in Fagge and Gwale local government areas. Thus, Gwale and Fagge local government areas had 100 or 25%each, of the total 400 questionnaire. Nassarawa local government area had 30 or 7.5% , while Dala, Kumbotso and Tarauni LGAs had 40}or 10% each and Ungoggo had 20 or 5%of the total questionnaire.

Table 3.2.3 Distribution of Respondents Questionnaire in Kano State

Respondents	Frequency Percentage	
Drug Addicts under rehab	100	25

Law Enforcement Officers	57	14.2
Community Leaders	15	3.7
Teachers	65	16.2
Social workers/NGO	7	1.7
Drug abusers under counseling	100	25
Students	32	8
Health workers	9	2.2
Traditional rulers	15	3.7
Total	400	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 3.2.3 shows the distribution of the 50% of the total 400 questionnaire to drug abusers and drug clients under rehabilitation in various treatment and rehab centers with 100 or 25% of the total questionnaire each. This was done to generate quantitative data from mostly the captive population drug abusers addict and clients under treatment and rehabilitation and the first line victims of drug and substance abuse. Others were stakeholders, law enforcement officers, 57 14.2% community leaders, 15 3.7%, teachers, 65 16.2%, social workers/NGOs 7 1.7%, students 32 8%, health workers 9 2.2% and traditional rulers 15 3.7% in Kano state. The disparity in the distribution was based on the responsibilities of stakeholders in the control and prevention of drug and substance abuse and its impact on community security in Kano state.

Table 3.2.4 Distribution of Questionnaire to Drug Users under Treatment/rehab Center in Kano State

Treatment/Rehab Center	Frequency	Percentage

Dorayi rehab Center Kano	50	25
NDLEA Rehab Center Kano	100	50
Goron Dutse Mental Assylum	50	25
Total	200	100

Source Field survey 2018

Table 3.2.4 is the distribution of questionnaire to drug users under treatment, rehabilitation and counseling for substance use disorder, drug dependence and abuse. Majority 50% of the questionnaire was administered to drug users under rehabilitation and counseling at the NDLEA rehabilitation center in Kano state command. While 25% each was administered to Dorayi Rehab center and Goron Dutse Mental Assylum, Kano state.

Table 3.2.5 Distribution of Key Interviewees in Kano State

Interviewee	No of Interviewees
Parents	3
Community leaders	4

Drug Addicts	20
NGO working on Substance abuse	2
Psychiatrists	1
Law Enforcement Officers	3
Total	33

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 3.2.5 shows the distribution of key informant interviewees in Kano state. Twenty drug addicts were interviewed to elicit first hand information on the implications of drug abuse for community security in Kano state. Three law enforcement officers were also interviewed to obtain information on their experiences with drug-related crimes in the state. Other key informants such as community leaders/youth leaders, NGOs working on substance abuse, psychiatrist and parents were also interviewed to generate qualitative data on the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano state.

Table 3.2.6 List of Focus Group Discussants in Kano State

S/N	NAMES	AGE	OCCUPATION
1.	Alh. Kabiru	47	CEO /Ultimate Group Kano

	Kakale		
2.	Alh. Musa Kabara	64	Retired Civil Servant
3.	Alh. Nasiru Ali	47	Director Dala LGA Kano State
4.	Da Jazuli Bichi	53	Lecturer B. U. K.
5.	Mr Haruna Danlani	33	Youth leader Gwale LGA Kano state
6.	Mr Ibrahim Coach	50	Athletics Coach Kano state
7.	Alh. Salisu Sabo	32	Parent/ Law enforcement officer

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 3.2.6 shows the list of discussants in the Focus Group Discussion FGD organized in Kano state in 2018. The robust discussions on drug-related effects and their implications for community security in Kano state were recorded and relevant information to the study were transcribed and analyzed. The discussants as shown on the table are drawn from multi-disciplinary backgrounds; community leaders, parents, teachers, law enforcement officers and youth leaders.

3.3 Sokoto State

Although the population size of Sokoto State is 3, 702,626 NPC 2006 and 23 local government areas, the study population used was 300 respondents drawn from the four most populated local government areas in the State. The local governments were; Sokoto North, Sokoto South, Isa, and Tambuwal Local Government Areas. The 4 local government areas were chosen based on density population and perceived level of drug-related crimes in the LGAs.

Table 3.3.1Distribution of Questionnaire in Sokoto State

LGA	Frequency	Percentage

Sokoto North	150	37.5
Sokoto South	150	37.5
Gada	50	12.5
Tambuwal	50	12.5
Total	400	100

Source Field survey 2018

Table 3.3.1 shows that distribution of questionnaire to respondents in four local government areas in Sokoto State; Sokoto North, Sokoto South, Gada and Tambuwal local government areas. The distribution was based on the population of the Local Government Areas and intensity of drug-related effects on community security in the areas. Thus, Sokoto North and South 150 or 37.5% each of the questionnaire, Gada and Tambuwal had 50 or 12.5% of the questionnaire.

Table 3.3.2 Distribution of Questionnaire to Respondents in Sokoto State

Respondents	Frequency Percentage	
Drug Addicts under rehab	100	25
Law Enforcement Officers	57	14.2
Community Leaders	15	3.7
Teachers	65	16.2
Social workers/NGO	7	1.7
Drug abusers under counseling	100	25
Students	32	8
Health workers	9	2.2
Traditional rulers	15	3.7
Total	400	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 3.3.2 shows the distribution of the 50% of the total 400 questionnaire to drug abusers and drug clients under rehabilitation in various treatment and rehab centers with 100 or 25% of the

total questionnaire each. This was done to generate quantitative data from mostly the captive population drug abusers addict and clients under treatment and rehabilitation and the first line victims of drug and substance abuse. Others were stakeholders, law enforcement officers, 57 14.2% community leaders, 15 3.7%, teachers, 65 16.2%, social workers/NGOs 7 1.7%, students 32 8%, health workers 9 2.2% and traditional rulers 15 3.7% in Sokoto state. The disparity in the distribution was based on the responsibilities of stakeholders in the control and prevention of drug and substance abuse and its impact on community security in Sokoto state.

Table 3.3.3 Distribution of Questionnaire to Drug Users Under Treatment/rehab Center in Sokoto State

Treatment/Rehab Center	Frequency	Percentage
Federal Neuropsychiatric hospital Kware	15	7.5
NDLEA Rehab Center Sokoto state command	150	75
Goron Dutse Mental Assylum	35	17.5
Total	200	100

Source Field survey 2018

Table 3.3.3 represents the distribution of questionnaire to drug users under treatment, rehabilitation and counseling for substance use disorder, drug dependence and abuse.

Majority 75% of the questionnaire was administered to drug users under rehabilitation and counseling at the NDLEA rehabilitation center in Sokoto state command.

Table 3.3.4 List of Key Informant Interviewees in Sokoto state.

Interviewee	Frequency
Law Enforcement Officers	3
Community Leaders	5
Teachers	3
drug Addicts	20
Psychiatrists	1
Parents	3
Total	33

Table 3.3.4 shows the distribution of key informant interviewees in Sokoto state. Twenty drug addicts were interviewed to elicit first hand information on the implications of drug-related effects on community security in Sokoto state. Three law enforcement officers were also interviewed to obtain information on their experiences with drug-related crimes in the state. Other key informants such as community leaders/youth leaders, teachers, psychiatrists and parents were also interviewed to generate qualitative data on drug abuse and its effects on community security in Sokoto state.

Table 3.3.5 Dispositions of Focus Group Discussants in Sokoto state April 2018

S/N	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
1	Alh. Abdulahi Muhammad	54	Director Ministry of Housing

			and Environment Sokoto State
2	Alh. Muhammad Yanruwa	48	Account, National Population Commission Sokoto State
3	Mal. Halidu Buhari	47	Teacher/parent
4	Mal. Armiyau Abdullahi	61	Islamic Scholar
5	Mal. Saidu S/Gobir	45	Traditional Title Holder Sarkin Naya
6	Mal. Bashir Dan Dadda	30	Youth Leader
7	Mal. Isah Tailor	31	Parent/tailor

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 3.3.5 shows the list of discussants in the Focus Group Discussion FGD organized in Sokoto state in April 2018. The robust discussions on drug-related crimes and their implications for community security in Sokoto state were recorded and relevant information to the study were transcribed and analyzed. The discussants as shown on the table are drawn from multi-disciplinary backgrounds; community leaders, parents, teachers, law enforcement officers and youth leaders.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

The study adopted a non-probability sampling technique to avoid sampling bias in the study, this was to obtain evidence-based data from the respondents from the sample sizes of the study areas; Kano and Sokoto States. Thus, two variables of the non-probability sampling techniques were used; purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Multistage sampling was used essentially to select a proportion of population based on sample units in stages; selection of local governments in each state, selection of wards in each local government, selection of units within each ward and finally selection of key informants.

Thus, the research topic –The effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto States targeted young people under the youth age grade of 18 – 35 as defined by the Africa Charter on youth 2015. Qualitative data in the form of interview was largely centered on the youth who abuse drugs and ex-drug edicts. While purposive sampling

was used to generate data from groups of respondents made up of Law Enforcement Officers, civil society groups, health workers, parents, teachers, community and youths leaders.

Snowball sampling was used to generate qualitative data due to the resourcefulness of the technique. Since snowball sampling offers an opportunity for a researcher to leverage on information based on advice from one key informant to the other, the technique was used to obtain a lot of data from many respondents based on recommendation from other respondents as one piece of information led to another. This was to allow for an in-depth understanding and analysis of data generated from each stratum of the study population based on the demographic dispositions sex, age, social class and position in the community. Data were generated from a non-participant observer standpoint.

3.5 Sources of Data Collection

Data were obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources availed the researcher firsthand information on the nature, extent and scope of drug abuse and drug-related crimes among the youth and their implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto states of Nigeria. The sources exploited were key informants and In-depth interviews, elicitations, and focus Group Discussion FGD, eye witness accounts, audio/video recordings, speeches, communication on internet, e-mails, face book, twitters, blogs, short message service SMS and telephone conversations.

Secondary sources were also largely resourceful to the research. The sources included books, articles, newspapers, scholarly journals, popular magazines, government publications, website internet materials, movie reviews, government organizations archival materials, unpublished research works were assessed, discussed, evaluated, interpreted analyzed and summarized in the study.

3.6 Method of Data Collection

The methods of data collection used were qualitative and quantitative methods, through purposive, snowball sampling, and multistage sampling techniques. The quantitative method involved distribution of questionnaire to 800 respondents in Kano and Sokoto state. The

questionnaire used a structured and open question to elicit the information from the respondents without many prevarications. A total of eight hundred 800 questionnaires were distributed; Four hundred 400 in Kano state and four hundred 400 in Sokoto state.

The questionnaires were distributed to eight 8 Local Government Areas that made up the capital city of Kano, and four most populous LGAs of Sokoto state. A total of 390 and 380 questionnaire were returned from Kano and Sokoto states, respectively.

Key informants and in-depth interviews were held while confidentiality of the respondents was strictly observed in the two states under study. A total of sixty six interviews and FGD narratives were recorded, transcribed and analyzed from Kano state and Sokoto states.

Focus Group Discussions were held in two sessions, one in Kano and the other in Sokoto states. Each of the FGD had seven 7 participants and the researcher moderated the proceedings. Sessions were recorded and transcribed, notes were also taken and the discussions were subjected to discourse analysis to sieve out irrelevant information.

The study employed a mixed method of perception survey and self substance use survey. The perception survey was used to generate data from the fabric of the community who are largely the victims of drug-related social effects, while the self substance use survey involved a captive population of drug addicts and clients under rehabilitation centers who are the immediate victims of the physical and psychological effect and legal consequences of drug and substance abuse. These were drug abusers under counseling, drug addicts receiving treatment, drug clients and drug dependent persons under rehabilitation at Dawanau psychiatric hospital, Goron Dutse mental asylum, Dorayi rehabilitation center and NDLEA drug rehabilitation center in Kano state. Other Institutions were Neuro-psychiatric hospital Kware, Sokoto Remand Home and Correctional Institution and NDLEA rehabilitation center in Sokoto state. Over 50% of questionnaires were distributed to this captive population while 65% of In-depth interviews were conducted for the captive respondents to generate quantitative and qualitative data respectively. This was necessary for the study in order to obtain first line information from direct victims of drug and substance abuse, the vulnerable group, youth.

3.7 Instrumentation

Three forms of Survey Instruments were used in the study; Questionnaire, Key Informant Interviews, in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion; the instrument of questionnaire was used using both closed ended and open ended question formats. This was to obtain relevant responses from respondents for accurate analysis. It was also an instrument that did not require names of the respondents for the purpose of confidentiality which gave respondents an open mind to make their responses. This instrument was used essentially to generate quantitative data from opinions of the respondents in Kano and Sokoto States.

The instrument of interview was also used in the study. This was done to generate qualitative data from Key Informant Interview KII. The instrument was also used to elicit information from experts and professionals concerned with drug-related effects or working on drug and substance abuse. Such key informants as Law Enforcement Officers, health personnel, community leaders, teachers, traditional rulers and civil society groups working on drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states. While in-depth interview IDI was conducted for drug addicts and clients in drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in Kano and Sokoto states.

The interview was administered in a structured and semi – structured formats to avoid bias and irrelevant information. The other instrument used was Focus Group Discussion FGD comprising of seven 7 discussants moderated by the researcher. Two sessions were conducted in each of the study areas; Kano and Sokoto states. The FGD was used to elicit information from multi-disciplinary approaches from respondents in different communities, religious and socio-economic backgrounds in order to have multi-dimensional approaches to the multi-dimensional problem of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

3.8 Tools of Analyses

Various tools were used from the Statistical Package of Social Science SPSS in analyzing data obtained through the instruments derived from the sources of data collection. Taking into account, the descriptive nature of the study, the quantitative and qualitative method of data

collection, the research design, sampling techniques and instrument used in the study, the following tools were used for interpretation, analyses and summary of findings in the study;

Tools of content analysis discourse and narrative analyses were used in the study. Discourse analysis was employed to analyze qualitative data of transcribed interview while narrative analysis was utilized to analyze and interpret transcribed narratives generated from Focus Group Discussions FGD, Excel format was used to calculate frequencies ratios and percentages generated from quantitative data and presented through tables, pictures, graphs, pie-charts, bar charts and maps. Pearson Chi-Square Test, correlation and regression analyses were used to prove the hypotheses in the study to establish the negative impact of drug abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto States.

Statistical measures of dispersion mean, mode, median were employed to enable for cross tabulation of data to obtain mean ages of drug abusers and persons convicted for drug-related crimes in Kano and Sokoto states.

Validity and Reliability test Analysis Re-test using the Cronbachs Alpha Value 0.821 was used in the study, to provide a reliable and credible basis for the instruments used in the study. Although there are many forms of reliability test analysis approaches, the researcher used the internal consistency reliability approach. This was to provide evidence-based analyses, interpretations and findings.

3.9 Limitation of the Study

The major challenges encountered in the study was traveling to cover the vast distance between the study areas; Kano and Sokoto states, to distribute and collect questionnaire and organize FGDs in the two study areas. However with the assistance of two research assistants in both states, the challenges were surmounted.

The other challenge was the inability of the researcher to interview as many ex-drug addicts as projected. This was largely because most ex-drug addicts were usually introverts and would conceal crimes they have committed in the past to avoid implications and stigmatization. However, the 40 forty drug abusers and ex-addicts interviewed, were sufficient enough to make evidence-based deductions from the study.

The other challenge was the inability of the researcher to retrieve all the questionnaire and some of the retrieved questionnaire were invalidated due to response errors. However, 97.5% of the total questionnaire were returned from Kano State while 95% were returned from Sokoto State and analyzed successfully.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATIONAND ANALYSES

In this chapter, the data generated from the respondents on the research topic were presented, analyzed and discussed. The relevance of such presentations, analyses and discussions in the study was vital to the study.

The objectives of this chapter therefore, were to present and analyze the data collected during the research survey and to show the findings resulting from the data collected. The data were tabulated and juxtaposed to find the relationship and differences among the items in the table and were tested while their validity proven.

A total of 800 questionnaires were distributed to respondents of the study areas; Kano and Sokoto States. 400 questionnaires were distributed to respondents in Kano and 400 to Sokoto state. 200 questionnaires were distributed to captive population of drug abusers in Kano state and 200 questionnaires in Sokoto state as well, for self substance use survey. While a total of sixty six 66 key informant interviews In-depth interview and Focus Group Discussions were recorded and transcribed from the target population in the study.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1.Age distributions of respondents in Kano and Sokoto states

	Frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Age 18- 35 yrs	235	60.2	219	57.6
36- 49 yrs	115	29.4	147	38.6
50 yrs and above	40	10.2	14	3.6
Total	390	100	380	100

Source Field survey, 2018

The table 4.1 has shown that 235 60.2% of the age range of respondents from Kano state were between 18 and 35 years, 115 29.4% were 36- 49 years, 90 10.2 % were respondents under the age of 50 and above of the total 390 respondents from Kano state, while the age ranges of respondents from Sokoto state were 18-35 years, 219 57.6%, 36-49 years 147 38.6%, while 50 years and above were 14 3.6%. This implies that majority of the respondents were of the age range of 18- 35 and 36- 49 years. This further signifies that the youth group participated actively in the survey.

Table 4.2 Gender distributions of respondents in Kano and Sokoto states

Sex	Male	351	90	359	94.4
	Female	39	10	21	5.6
	Total	390	100	380	100

Source Field survey, 2018

Table 4.2 indicated the gender disposition of the respondents from Kano and Sokoto states. The male gender varied significantly from the female. While the male respondents were 351 90.0% and female 39 10% in Kano state, the male respondents were 359 94.4% and female 21 5.6% from Sokoto state. This implies that there were more males than females that participated in the survey in both states. In comparison however, Sokoto state had more male respondents 94.4% than Kano state 90% and Kano had more female respondents 10% than Sokoto state 5.6%.

Table 4.3 Educational distributions of respondents in Kano and Sokoto states

		Kano			Sokoto	
Education	primary	-	-	-	-	
	Drop out	32 8.2		11	2.82	
	SSCE	112 28.7	17		45	
	OND/Equivalent	101	25.8		143	37
	BSC/Equivalent	120	30.7	50		13.1
	Master	23	5.8	4		1.0
	PhD	2	0.5	1		0.2
	Total	390	100	380	100	

Source Field survey, 2018

Table 4.3 highlighted the educational dispositions of the respondents from Kano and Sokoto states. The educational qualification of respondents from Kano state shows 0.0% were primary certificate holders, drop out were 32 8.2% SSCE were 112 28.7% OND/Equivalent 101 25.8% B.sc / Equivalent were 120 30.7% masters holders 23 5.8% and 2 0.4% were Ph.D. holders of the total 390 respondents from Kano state. While in Sokoto state, the disposition of the educational qualifications of the respondents shows that 0 0.0% with a primary certificate holders, 11 2.8% were drop out, 17 45% were SSCE holders.

While OND/ equivalent were 143 37% masters holders were 4 1.0% and 1 0.3% were Ph.D. holders of the total 380 respondents from the state. This implies that most respondents from Kano state and Sokoto states were SSCE holders. While Sokoto state had more of the respondents with SSCE 45% than Kano 28.7% Kano state had more of the Bsc/ equivalent 30% than Sokoto state 13.1%. There were also more drop out respondents in Kano state 8.2% than 2.8% in Sokoto state. The analysis further shows the various occupations of respondents from Kano and Sokoto states.

Table 4.4 Occupational distributions of respondents in Kano and Sokoto states

Occupation		Kano		Sokoto	
Psychiatrist		-	-	1	0.2
Civil Servants	4	1.0	-	-	
Teachers	78	20	65	17.1	
Social worker NGO	7	1.7	17	4.4	
Unemployed	79	20.2	91	23.9	
Community leaders	15	3.8	13	3.4	
Student	80	20.5	69	18.1	
Health worker	9	2.3	12	3.1	
Law Enfor. Officers	53	13.5	64	16.8	
Traditional Rulers	12	3.7	9	2.3	
Others	53	13.5	39	10.2	
Total		390	100	380	100

Source Field survey 2018

Table 4.4 showed the occupational distributions of the respondents from Kano and Sokoto states. It indicated that in Kano state, there were 00.0% of psychiatrists 41.0% of civil servants 78 20% were teachers, 7 1.7% were social workers / NGO, 79 20.2% were unemployed 20 5.1%, 153.8% were community leaders 80 20.5% were students, 9 2.3% were health workers, 53 13.5% were law enforcement officers, 12 3.7% were traditional rulers and 53 15.5% were others comprising up farmers, businessmen, politicians and outreach workers among others. The total respondents were 390 from Kano state.

While in Sokoto state, Psychiatrists were 1 0.2% teachers were 65 17.1% social workers were 174.4% unemployed 91 23.9% community leaders 133.4% students 69 18.1% health workers 12

3.1% law enforcement officers 64 16.8% traditional rulers 9 2.3% and others 39 10.2%. These included farmers, business men, politicians, artisans, among others.

This implies that most of the respondents from Kano state were students 20.5% followed very closely by a number of unemployed respondents while the unemployed group formed the bulk of respondents 23.9% in Sokoto state. This was possible due to the large number of respondents who were drug abusers and addicts under rehabilitation. There were no 00% psychiatrist and outreach workers as respondents in Sokoto state while no psychiatrists 0% as respondents from Kano state. There were also more students as respondents from Kano state 20.5% than from Sokoto state 18.1% but more health workers in Sokoto 3.1% than from Kano state 2.3%. There were more law enforcement officers as respondents, 18.% in Sokoto state than 13.5% in Kano state. There were more respondents as others in Kano 13.5% than in Sokoto state 10.2%.

Table 4.5 Distribution of respondents opinions on the causes of drug abuse among youth in Kano State

Causal factors	Common cause		Rarely		Not at all		Dont know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Experimenta tion	352	90.2	24	6.1	10	2.6	4	1.0	390	100
Peer pressure	335	85.8	20	5.1	20	5.1	15	3.8	390	100

Lack of parental care	277	71.0	73	18.7	35	8.9	5	1.2	390	100
Intention to commit crimes	260	66.6	55	14.1	70	17.9	5	1.2	390	100
Frustration	182	46.1	49	12.5	159	40.7	2	0.5	390	100
Indolence	292	74.8	73	18.7	19	4.8	6	1.5	390	100
Poverty	130	33.3	18	4.6	194	51.0	48	12.3	390	100
Availability of drugs	190	48.7	107	27.4	78	20	15	3.8	390	100
Self-medication	290	74.3	59	15.1	20	5.1	21	5.3	390	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 4.5 indicates respondents opinions on the causal factors for drug abuse among youth in Kano state. Majority 352 90.2% of the 390 respondents from Kano state were of the opinion that experimentation was one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth and 246.1% were of the opinion that it was rarely a cause of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. While, only 10 2.6% opined that it was not a possible cause of drug abuse among youth in their communities in the state, while 4 1.0 % claimed not to know. Majority of respondents 335 85.8% from Kano state as well, were of the opinion that peer group pressure was a common cause of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. Few 205.1% felt it was rarely a cause and 15 3.8% did not know if peer pressure could be a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. Lack of parental control was considered as one of the commonest causes of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano state according to majority 227 71.0% of respondents 390 in from the state, 73 18.7% felt it was rarely a cause, 35 8.9% said it was not a cause and 5 1.2% claimed not to know if it was a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. The table further shows that majority 260 66.6% of the total 390 respondents from Kano state

were of the opinion that intention to commit crime was one of the most common causes of drug abuse among youth, while 55 14.1% believed it was rarely a cause and 70 17.9% considered it was not at all a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. Frustration is another causal factor for drug abuse among youth in Kano state. Few 18 214.1% of the respondents in Kano state believed that frustration was a common cause 49 12.5% felt it was rarely a cause while 15 940.7% said it was not a cause. Majority 292 74.8% of the respondents from Kano state claimed that indolence was one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth, while 73 18.7% were of the view that it was rarely a cause and 6 1.5% did not know. Majority 19 451.0% believed that poverty was not a common cause of drug abuse among youth in Kano state, while only 13 33.3% believed it was a common cause, 18 4.6% felt it was a rare cause and 48 12.3% did not know. In Kano state, more of the respondents 190 48.7% opined that availability of drugs was one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth, 107 27.4% felt it was rarely a cause, 78 20% said it was rarely a cause and 15 3.9% did not know. The table further shows that 290 74.3% of the respondents from Kano state were of the view that self-medication was one of the most common causes of drug abuse among youth against other views of the respondents; 80 20.5% who claimed that it was rarely a cause and 20 5.1% not at all. This implies that self-medication, experimentation with drugs, peer pressure, indolence, lack of parental control and intent to commit crime were the common causes of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kanostate, while poverty was not regarded by majority of the respondents from the state as a major cause of drug abuse among youth in the state.

Table 4.6 Distributions of respondents opinions on the causes of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto State.

Causal Factors	Common cause		Rarely		Not at all		Dont know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Experimentation	306	80.5	59	15.5	10	3.5	15	3.9	380	100
Peer pressure	270	71.0	30	7.8	35	9.2	45	11.8	380	100
Lack of parental	260	66.6	52	13.6	63	16.5	5	1.3	380	100

care							
Intention to commit crimes	255	67.1	84	22.1	20	5.2	21 5.5 380 100
Frustration	135	35.5	22	5.7	126	33.1	2 0.4 380 100
Indolence	150	39.4	120	31.5	100	26.3	10 2.6 380 100
Poverty	127	33.4	102	26.8	89	23.4	62 16.3 380 100
Availability of drugs	190	50	55	14.4	120	31.5	15 3.9 380 100
Self-medication	280	71.7	39	10	10	2.6	51 13.0 380 100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of respondents opinions on the major causes of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. Majority, 306 80.5% were of the opinion that experimentation with drug was one of the most common causes of drug abuse among youth in the state, while 59 15.5% of the respondents believed it was a rare cause, 10 3.5% said it was not a major cause of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. The table further shows that Peer group pressure was regarded by a large number 270 71.0% of the 380 respondents in the state as one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth 30 7.8% opined that it is rarely a cause, 35 9.2% claimed it was not a common cause while 45 11.8% did not know if it was a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. This implies that experimentation and peer pressure are some of the most common causes of drug abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states. Lack of parental control was regarded as one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth by majority 260 66.6% of respondents in Sokoto state. while 52 13.6% opined that it was a rare cause, 63 16.5% said it was not a cause in their communities in the state and 5 1.3% did not know. This implies that both respondents from Kano and Sokoto states were of the opinion that lack of parental control was one of the most common causes of drug abuse among the youth in both states. The table further shows that in Sokoto state, majority as well, 255 67.1% were of the opinion that intention to commit crime was one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth in the

state, while 84 22.1% believed that it was rarely a cause and 205.2% felt it was not at all a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. This implies that there was a high number of respondents from both Kano and Sokoto states that felt that intention to commit crime was one of the commonest causes of drug abuse among youth, in the two states. From the table it could be seen that frustration was considered a major cause of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state, as opined by 135 35.5% of respondents from the state. While 22 5.7% said it was rarely a cause, 126 33.1% felt it was not a cause and 2 0.4 claimed not to know if it was a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. The table further shows that 150 39.4 of the respondents from Sokoto state were of the opinion that indolence was a common cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. While 120 31.5% felt it was rarely a cause, 100 26.3 said it was not a common cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. Poverty was regarded as a common cause of drug abuse among youth by few 127 33.4% respondents in Sokoto state. While 102 26.8% felt it was rarely a cause of drug abuse, 89 23.4% opined that it was not a cause and 62 16.3% did not know. This implies that while more than half 51.0% of the respondents from Kano state opined that poverty was not at all, a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state, only 23.4% of respondents in Sokoto state opined that it was not a cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. This further implies that poverty was considered a cause of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state unlike in Kano state. Availability of drugs in an environment was regarded as a major cause of drug abuse from the analysis on the table, by 190 50% of respondents from Sokoto state. While 55 14.4% were of the opinion that it was only a rare cause of drug abuse, 120 31.5% of the respondents felt it was not a cause at all and 15 3.9% did not know. Self-medication or taking drugs without prescription especially among the general public, was considered one of the commonest causes of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state, as opined by majority 280 71.7% of respondents from the state. While 39 10% believed it was rarely a cause, 10 2.6% felt it was not a cause of drug abuse at all and 51 13.0% claimed not to know if it was a common cause of drug abuse among youth in the state. This implies further that the commonest causes of drug abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states were experimentation with drugs 90.2% in Kano and 80.5% in Sokoto state; peer pressure 85.5% in Kano and 71.0% in Sokoto state; self-medication 74.3% in Kano and 71.7% in Sokoto state, although indolence was considered one of commonest causal factors of drug abuse in Kano state 74.8%.

In an interview with some drug abusers in Kano and Sokoto states, they highlighted some the causal factors of drug abuse among youth

You see many people have different reasons why they take drugs. As for me I was introduced in to drug abuse by friends. I have resisted them several times but they would always keep coming and I couldnt do away with them. I started following them and smoking marijuana and sholi Dunlopsolution and tramadol. Gradually, I began to take cannabis in form of tea, now I take all sorts of codeine, shisha, and heroin occasionally.

K.I.I drug abuser, Kano, 2018

In another interview with a drug addict under rehabilitation in Kano on the causes of drug abuse, he remarked

As for me I got hooked to drugs as a result of experimentation with drugs. I heard that when somebody takes drugs he does away with his worries. My parents are poor I did not go to school and had nothing doing. I was always getting angry at any body and anything. So whenever I took drugs I felt happy and relieved, but as soon as I was out of drugs, I got even more angry. So I want always under drugs, until I got hooked. I am getting better now in the rehabilitation center.

K.II drug addict, Kano, February, 2018

Another drug user remarked on the causes of drug abuse from his personal experience

The causes of drug abuse I think differ from person to person. My personal experience with drugs started right at home. My father smoked and used to smoke the butt of cigarettes left by my father. Gradually, I started smoking cigarettes, so it was easier for me to

smoke marijuananathan most kids because I started as early 13 years.I have stopped taking marijuana now I only take tramadol and smoke cigarette.

K.1.1 drug user Kano, February, 2018.

A counselor in a secondary school, in Sokoto state remarked

Some of the causes of drug abuse among young people in Sokoto state include; peer group influence, friends do it and need for sense of belonging. The causes differ from one individual to the other, however, I believe that those kids out of school are more vulnerable to abused drugs than those in schools.

K.I.I Counselor, Sokoto, April, 2018

A drug addict in sokoto state remarked on the causes of drug abuse among young people in Sokoto state

Unemployment and lack of any gainful business led me into drug abuse. Since I completed my secondary school education I had no job no business opportunity, I started selling fuel and later Kabukabu motorcycle riding. The work is laborious so I needed to always take some drugs to keep me going. I started with Alabukun combined with Panadol extra then later tramadol. Although I no longer take any of these drugs now.

K.1.1 drug user, Sokoto, April, 2018

**Table 4.7 Distributions of respondents opinions on commonly abused drugs/
substances among youth in Kano State**

Substance/Drugs	Commonly Abused		Rarely Abused		Not at all		Dont know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cannabis/Marijuana	370	94.8	10	2.6	-	-	10	2.6	390	100
Cough syrup with Codeine	326	83.5	35	8.9	5	1.2	24	6.1	390	100
Cocaine	97	24.8	25	6.4	178	56.7	90	23.7	390	100

Heroin	56	14.3	50	12.8	274	70.2	10	2.5	390	100
Alcohol	301	71.1	40	10.2	27	6.9	22	5.6	390	100
New psychoactive substances	304	77.9	28	7.1	51	13.0	7	1.7	390	100
Controlled Drugs Tramadol, Diazapham	267	70.2	62	16.3	51	13.4	-	-	390	100
Non-conventional substances Lizard dung, pit vapour, Robin blue powder	181	46.4	44	11.2	111	28.4	54	13	390	100
Sex performance enhancing drugs; Viagra type drugs, herbs.	176	45.1	157	40.2	45	11.3	12	3.0	390	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Tables 4.7 shows the opinions of respondents on the types of drugs commonly abused amongst youth in Kano state. Majority of the respondents 370 94.8% were of the opinion that cannabis sativa was the commonly abused among youth. Few respondents 102.6% were of the opinion that cannabis was rarely abused among youth. Abuse of cough syrup with codeine among youth in Kano was considered very high according to majority 326 83.5% of the respondents in the state. Few 35 8.9% felt it was rarely abused and 24 6.1% claimed not to know. The table further shows that class A type drugs cocaine and heroin were not commonly abused. Majority 178 56.7% of the respondents in Kano were of the opinion that cocaine was not commonly abused among youth in Kano, although a sizable number 97 24.8% opined that the drug was commonly abused, 25 6.4% said it was rarely abused and 90 23.7% did not know. Heroin was opined to be least commonly abused among youth in Kano state as opined by majority 274 70.2% of the respondents from Kano state, 150 12.8% felt it was rarely abused while 56 14.3% said it was

commonly abused and 10 2.5% did not know if heroin was commonly abused among youth in the state. The table further illustrates that alcohol was one of the commonly abused substance among youth in Kano state as opined by most 301 71.1% of respondents from the state; 40 10.2% felt it was rarely abused, 27 6.9% said it was not commonly abused and 22 5.6% did not know if alcohol was a common substance of abuse among youth in Kano state. The table further shows that New Psychoactive Substance NPS was opined by many 304 77.9% of the respondents in Kano state to be commonly abused among youth in the state, while 28 7.1% felt they were rarely abused, 51 13.0% said they were not commonly abused and 7 1.7% did not know. The table further shows that controlled drugs such as tramadol, diazepam, pemoline were considered by majority 267 70.2% of the respondents from Kano state to be commonly abused among youth in the state, while 62 16.3% said they were rarely abused and 51 13.4% opined that they were not noticed to be abused at all among youth in Kano state. The table further shows that abuse of non-conventional substances such as lizard dung, pit latrine vapour, robin blue powder and snuff were not commonly abused among youth as less than half of the respondents 181 46.4% opined that they were abused among youth in Kano state; while 44 11.2% felt they were rarely abused, 111 28.4% said they were not commonly abused and 54 13.0% claimed not to know if such substances were abused among youth in state. Sex performance enhancing drugs such as Viagra type drugs and local herbs were significantly abused among youth in Kano state as opined by 176 45.1% and 157 40.2% of respondents from Kano state, only 45 11.3% claimed that such drugs were not abused and 12 3.0% did not know if the drugs were abused among youth in the state. This implies that drugs or substances that were considered most commonly abused among youth in Kano state from the opinions of most respondents were; cannabis 94.8%, NPS 77.9% and alcohol 71.1%.

Table 4.8 Distributions of respondents opinions on commonly abused drugs/substances among youth in Sokoto State.

Substance/Drugs	Commonly Abused		Rarely Abused		Not at all		Dont know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cannabis/Marijuana	366	96.3	9	2.3	5	1.3	-		380	100

Cough syrup with Codeine	280	73.6	49	12.8	31	8.1	20	5.2	380	100
Cocaine	29	7.6	92	24.2	220	57.8	39	10.2	380	100
Heroin	7	1.8	18	4.7	290	76.3	65	17.1	380	100
Alcohol	250	65.7	56	14.7	15	3.9	59	15.5	380	100
New psychoactive substances, such as prescription drugs	260	68.4	56	14.7	22	5.7	42	11.0	380	100
Controlled Drugs Tramadol, Diazapham	267	70.2	62	16.3	51	13.4	-	-	380	100
Non-conventional substances Lizard dung, Robin blue powder, latrine vapour	191	50.2	26	6.8	123	32.3	50	13.1	380	100
Sex performance enhancing drugs; Viagra type drugs, herbs	180	47.3	80	21.0	105	27.6	15	3.9	380	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 4.8 illustrates respondents opinions on drugs and substances commonly abused among youth in Sokoto state. From the opinion of majority of respondents 366 96.3% cannabis or marijuana was the most common drug of abuse among youth in the state. Only 5 1.3% opined that it was not abused. Cough syrup with codeine was also considered by majority 280 73.6% of respondents from the state, while 49 12.8% felt it was only rarely abused, 31 8.1% said it was not abused and 20 5.2% did not know if cough syrup with codeine was abused among youth in the state.

Like in Kano state, majority 220 57.8% of respondents from Sokoto state were of the view that class A type drugs such as cocaine was not commonly abused among youth in the state, even as 29 7.6% opined that it was abused among youth, 20 5.4% did not know if cocaine was abused among youth in the state. Like cocaine, heroin was considered by majority 290 76.3% of

respondents from Sokoto state not be commonly abused among youth in the state, while only 7 1.8 opined that heroin was commonly abused, 18 4.7% said it was rarely abused 65 17.1% did not know if heroin was abused among youth in the state. Alcohol abuse was considered by most 250 65.7% respondents from Sokoto state as one of the commonly abused substances among youth in the state, while 56 14.7% said it was rarely abused, 15 3.9 opined that it was not abused and 59 15.5% did not know if it was abused among youth in the state or not.

The table further indicates that new psychoactive substances such as codeine and prescription drugs were commonly abused among youth as opined by majority 260 68.4% of the respondents from Sokoto state. While 56 14.7% were of the view that such substances were rarely abused, 22 5.7% said they were not commonly abused and 42 11.0% claimed not to know if such substances were abused among youth of Sokoto state. Abuse of control drugs such as tramadol, diazepam from the opinion of respondents in Sokoto state, was one of the commonest practices among youth in the state as opined by a large number 267 70.2% of respondents 380 from the state. Although 62 16.3% of the respondents felt such drugs were only rarely abused, 51 13.4% opined that they were not abused at all among youth in the state. Abuse of non-conventional substances such as; lizard dung, robin blue powder, latrine vapour was common among youth in Sokoto state. The table shows that a large number 191 50.2% of the respondents opined such drugs were commonly abused among youth in the state. While 26 6.8% felt they were only rarely abused, 123 32.3% said such drugs were not abused among youth and 50 13.1% did not know if such drugs were abused among youth in Sokoto state. Sex performance enhancing drugs such as Viagra type drugs and herbs were commonly abused among youth as opined by a large number 180 47.3% of 380 respondents from Sokoto state. Although 80 21.0% claimed they were rarely abused, 105 27.6% opined that such drugs were not abused at all among youth and 15 3.9% said they did not know if such drugs and substances were abused among youth in Sokoto state. This analysis implies that drugs or substances that were considered most commonly abused among youth in Sokoto state include; cannabis or marijuana 96.3%; cough syrup with codeine 73.6% and controlled drugs 70.2% and NPS 68.4%. This implies that youth in both Kano and Sokoto states abuse cannabis, cough syrup with codeine, controlled drugs and new psychoactive substances NPS most from the opinion of majority of respondents from both states. Class A type drugs such as cocaine and heroin were not commonly abused in both states from the opinion of

57.8% respondents on cocaine abuse in Sokoto and 56.7 in Kano state. Heroin was commonly abused in both Kano and Sokoto state; 70.2% and 76.3% in Kano and Sokoto states respectively.

The table further illustrates significant differences in the nature and type of drugs commonly abused among youth in Kano and Sokoto states. For instance, cross data analysis indicates that cannabis sativa was more abused in Sokoto state 96.3 percent than in Kano 94.8 percent. Respondents opinions on abuse of cough syrup with codeine varied. The analysis further indicates that there was a perceived higher rate of abuse of cough syrup with codeine in Kano state 83.5% than in Sokoto state 73.6 %. cocaine was opined by respondents not to be popularly abused among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states, although, it was abused more in Kano state 24.8% than in Sokoto state 7.6%. Heroin like cocaine was not commonly abused among youth in both states, although, it was more abused in Kano 14.3% than in Sokoto state 1.8%. The table further implies that alcohol was also a common drug of abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states, although it was opined to be more commonly abused in Kano 77.1% than in Sokoto state 65.7%.

4.9 Respondents opinions on Drug abuse in Kano and Sokoto state by gender

Cannabis	Kano	percent	Sokoto	
Male	305	78.2	370	97.3
Female	85	21.7	10	2.6
Total	390	100	380	100

Cocaine/Heroin	Kano	percent	Sokoto	
Male	379	97.1	377	99.2

Female	11	2.8	3	0.7
Total	390	100	380	100

Cough syrup with codeine				
Male	139	35.6	361	95
Female	251	64.3	19	5
Total	390	100	285	100

Sex Performance drugs				
Male	175	44.8	119	31.3
Female	215	55.1	261	68.6
Total	390	100	285	100

Tramadol				
Male	369	94.6	370	97.3
Female	21	5.3	10	2.6
Total	390	100	380	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of respondents opinions on the vulnerabilities of youth to drug and substance abuse by gender. The analysis shows that majority 305 78.2% of the respondents from Kano state opined that cannabis was mostly abused by young men 85 22.3% than women in

the state. While in Sokoto state, most 370 97.3% respondents were of the view that young men are more predisposed to cannabis abuse than their women counterparts, 2.6%. This implies that females in Kano state were more vulnerable to cannabis abuse 22.3% than in Sokoto state 3.5%. Young men in Sokoto state were more vulnerable to cannabis abuse 97.3% than males in Kano state 78.2%. The analysis further shows that class A type drugs; cocaine, only 24.8% of the respondents from Kano state was of the opinion that it was commonly abused. In Sokoto state very few of the respondents 7.6% believed that cocaine was commonly abused in the state. The analysis implies that cocaine was not popularly abused among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states, although it was considered to be more abused in Kano than in Sokoto state. Abuse of heroin among youth varied in both states; 14.3% of the respondents in Kano state believed that heroin was commonly abused, However, 77.3% felt that heroin was not abused in their communities. In Sokoto state 1.8 % were of the opinion that heroin was abuse. This implies that heroin like cocaine was not popularly abused among youth in both states. Although, heroin, was more abused in Kano than in Sokoto state. The table further indicates that abuse of sex performance enhancing drugs among young men was lesser 175 44.8% than in women 215 55.1% in Kano state. In Sokoto state, majority 261 68.6% believed that young women abused sex performance enhancing drugs more than their men counterparts 119 31.3%. The table further shows the distributions of respondents perceptions on abuse of cough syrup with codeine by gender in Kano and Sokoto states.

While 139 35.6% respondents from Kano believed that young men were more vulnerable to cough syrup with codeine abuse, majority 251 64.3% were of the view that young women abused cough syrup with codeine most in Kano state. In Sokoto state majority 361 95% of the respondents were of the opinion that young men were more vulnerable to codeine cough syrup abuse than their female 19 5% counterparts. This implies that while young women abused cough syrups with codeine much more than their male counterparts in Kano state, young men abused cough syrups with codeine much more than their female counterparts in Sokoto state.

To buttress the nature and scope of drug abuse among youth in Kano state, the state commander, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency NDLEA Kano state command in an interview in Kano, on the 15th February 2018, opined

Nowadays young people in their early ages of 12-25 years take assorted types of drugs such cannabis, tramadol, cough syrups and diazepam. Whenever you see two to three or more young people in a hidden place in Kano you are most likely to find that they are abusing drugs. The abuse of these drugs is pervasive. In the month of January 2018, we arrested 45 suspected drug users mostly on cannabis and cough syrup, These drugs are very much available in most places in town; such as motor parks, market places and hide outs. I believe that the availability of these drugs almost in any part of the town make it accessible to the people

K.I.I state commander, NDLEA KAN February, 2018.

In another interview with a community leader in Kano, he decried the extent of drug abuse in his community as disheartening

It is disheartening to see how drugs especially cannabis, wiwi, tramadol are being abused by all sections of the society. The aged, young women, men and young girls and boys in this community.

Here behind Gidan Murtala just adjacent to the stagnant pond, it has since become a beehive of drug abuse where young boys and girls converge to smoke cannabis and consume cough syrup. You could see people mostly youth tramping to buy cannabis to smoke. I saw with my eye even beggars, cripples and the blind go to the area and smoke cannabis and go back to their business of begging. It is that bad.

k.1.1 community leader, Kano February, 2018

In an interview with the state commander of NDLEA Sokoto state, on the 30th march 2018, he described the prevalence of drug abuse among the youth in Sokoto State as worrisome

I think the drug abuse situation in Sokoto State can be said to be in the increase due to changes in pattern of drug abuse among the youth. However the commonest drug of abuse in Sokoto state is no longer cannabis and tramadol alone as it was, but cough syrup abuse, which is very rampant. Cough syrups of different brands are abused by married and unmarried young women. If you see a woman hawking wares, if you search them you will be shocked to find bottles of benyline with codeine cough Syrup hidden underneath for sale. Some of these hawkers camouflage as hawkers of wares to sell drugs to married women at home. I can tell you that many young girls are victims of syrup abuse nowadays, despite efforts by the NDLEA

K.I.I State commander, Sokoto, April, 2018

In a related interview with Wamban Sokoto, he described the nature and scope of drug abuse in Sokoto as pathetic.

Here in Sokoto there is hardly any area that does not have a drug joint. From Alkammawa area to Mabera, Minanata area, up to Arkilla, Nassarawa, to Meniyo, Majema, Marina, Binanci, Kanwuri, Iraqi, Sokoto cinema, to Ahmadu Bello Emir Yahaya, there is no area you don't find pockets of places whereurchins mostly young people smoking drugs and some places even in their Residential homes abusing cough syrups, cannabis and other drugs such as benyline, otoline and tramadol are sold freely in some of these area as if there is no law and order. Children

of 14years, young men and women of 18-25 years could be seen smoking cannibals and drinking benyline cough syrup are now very problematic in Sokoto. Even married women take this cough syrup to be in a state of pleasurable high. Many marriages got broken due to these incidents of drug abuse in sokoto. These days there are many no go areas in sokoto because of the presence of areas boys who abuse all sort of drugs, commit all sorts of crimes in the communities. It is disheartening to note that even very close to sultans palace there are two notorious drug flash pointswhere area boys and girls freely take drugs, assault any body and destroy peoples property. K.I. I community leader, SOK, April, 2017

A community leader was interviewed on the causes of drug abuse in his community in Sokoto state

I believe that availability of drugs is one of the factors responsible for drug abuse in Sokoto state. If you go to the suburb areas of the capital city you will see Indian hemp being sold displayed on a tray like groundnuts. In fact all sorts of drugs, tramadol, cough syrup, Indian hemp you name it, and they are available, affordable and accessible to anybody. It is there just for the asking, so how do you expect our children not be involved in drug abuse. Sometimes one wonders if there is a law in this country. These bad children have been constituting serious security problems, burglary, theft, rape among others.

K.I.I community leader, April, SOK 2018.

A motorcyclist who abuse drugs was interviewed in Sokoto and remarked

I actually used to take drugs such as Gadagi and tramadol in order to carry out my job as motorcycle rider. To be candid anybody you see in this business requires one form of drugs or the other to keep going. It is not easy to ride motorcycle from 6am to 10pm every day. It is not easy, one must rely on drugs. Even though I know the effects of this drugs to my health.

K.I.I motorcyclist, SOK April, 2018.

A suspected area boy gangster and a drug user in Sokoto state was interviewed on drug abuse and political violence.

It is true, politicians used to assist us financially especially during elections. Some of us are just political supporters like me as you see me, I do take drugs but I dont take up dangerous weapons. But some supporters among us take all sorts of drugs and carry dangerous weapons to protect our political leaders. As for me I dont take up weapons, I dont attack anybody. Yes we also snatch ballot boxes if we realize that we are being cheated. We will need drugs to do that because you cant do that in your senses because of pity.

K.I.I drug addict, SOK April, 2018

A young woman drug addict, between 21 and 25 years was interviewed in Kano state why she abused cough syrup drug.

I started taking cough syrup during a particular ceremony, through a friend. I was married once and I had two children with my former husband. Actually we separated because I was always taking cough syrup. I got hooked and

I could not stop. My parents are seriously annoyed with me but I am trying to stop because I know it is not good for my health K.I.I drug addict, Kano May, 2018

One of the drug abusers interviewed in Kano on the effects of drug abuse on him also remarked

You know the effects of drugs depend on individuals brain. Some people have small brain and it affects them most. Like me if I take Indian hemp in combination with tramadol I work for the whole day without getting tired and I don't feel anything until after I retire to bed I begin to see things upside down, sometimes I see images that I know are not there, I hear buzzing noise and heart beats faster, but once I take it again I feel normal. So to me taking it is even better.

K. I. I. drug addict, Kano, May, 2018

One of the drug abusers interviewed in Sokoto on the effect of drug abuse on him remarked

Well to be candid I started abusing drugs since ten years ago. I started with Indian hemp now I take tramadol syrup and roche rohypnol. When I take syrup cough syrup with cannabis I can confront anybody, assault anybody. Even my only mother cannot talk to me under that condition. I completed my secondary education but nobody is willing to give me work. My mother bought motorcycle for me but I actually sold it and bought drugs with the money. I started selling the drugs for six months before I was arrested. Even the money was seized. I settled the case and I was released, but now I have nothing Sir. I promise to stop if government

can help me with work or any trade like commercial tricycle driving.

K. I. I. drug addict, SOK, April, 2018

One of the drug addicts was interviewed to find out if drug abuse can facilitate criminal behaviour. He remarked

It is true some of us steal from our parents, snatch handsets and sell them to obtain drugs. If I tell you lies I will not lie before God. As for me I dont do any of these. I used to remove some items from our community transformer to sell. I used the money to feed myself and part of it to enter network to buy drugs.

K. I. I. drug addict, SOK, April, 2018

In an attempt to find out the relationship between drug abuse and criminal behaviour, an alcohol dependent person remarked

My brother when I am on network drunk I can confront anybody; I feel on top of the world, nobody crosses my path and gets away with it. I can take like ten 10 - 15 fifteen bottles of stout beer without any problem now. In the past if I take three bottles only I used to stagger and fall. Gradually I got to the level of taking ten to fifteen bottles in a day without problem.

KII alcoholic, SOK April, 2018

When asked further if he was married he remarked

My brother that is another story altogether My wife ran away with my two kids. She told her parents that I was always drunk and beat her mercilessly. But she was lying, because I love my wife so can you beat the person you love so dearly. I have stopped taking alcohol because God forbids it.

K. I. I. alcoholic, Kano, May, 2018

In an interview with a parent in Gwadabawa L. G. A. of Sokoto state, he decried parental neglect as a critical causal factor for drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state

One of the biggest problem we have in our society today is that parents do have children they cannot cater for. People give birth to children regardless of their capacities to take care of them. These children have basic needs, food, shelter, clothing and education. If they dont get these needs they become easy target for drug joints for boys and prostitution for girls. So it is this group of children that will grow up and become criminals, armed robbers, kidnappers and terrorizing our communities.

K. I. I parent, Sokoto, April, 2018

A teacher in Sokoto state was interviewed about the performances of students who abuse drugs in schools. He had this to say

Well here in our school we have very few of them. However, the few that we have are frequently absent from school, they dont have time for their class works and home works. They always miss their test and examinations. How can a student perform well under this condition? So they are always repeating classes. At some point these types of students would disappear for several weeks and months

*then eventually drop out on their own.*K.I.I teacher,
SOK, April, 2018

When asked the teacher if they have counseling department in the school, he answered in the affirmative, but remarked

Yes we do but these boys drug users dont listen with their minds. They hear with their ears. They believe their situation is helpless. There is also little we can do since you can only advise, when they go home it is a different environment , different peers; so I will advise that parents, teachers and government must work together to bring these children on the right track. K.I.I teacher, SOK, April, 2018

A single parent was interviewed in Kano, if single parenting could be a factor in drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youths. She said

*It all depends, if you have just one or two girls, they are easy to control. However, if you have even one boy it is really difficult to exercise control. You see girls are always at home with you. If they go out you monitor them, but the boy also goes with the outside world freely. He believes he is to provide for the family so in attempt to make ends meet, he falls prey of many kinds of bad people, drug abusers especially, he then goes beyond parental control easily. He gradually starts taking drugs, getting involved in cheating, lying, and petty theft to a notorious criminal. As a women single parent, it is always difficult. It is really very difficult, very few are saved.*K.I.I parent KAN, May 2018

A commercial sex worker who abuses drugs was interviewed in Sokoto North L. G. A. whether drugs can lead to prostitution and she remarked

Well, it is not always the case Alhaji. As for me I had never taken any illicit drugs before I came here commercial sex house but something brought me here not drugs. I was forcefully married so I ran back home severally but my parents were adamant. So I came here. It is this place that I started taking cough syrup and tramadol because they make me feel balanced. If I dont take it for one hour I feel sickly and highly depressed, but if I take it I feel confirmed better. I get my money through my customers of course; I even prefer syrup from my customers instead of money. I know it is not good but my parents put me in this mess.

Now I am hooked, I cant even marry anyone again. Do you want to know my type of men? It is the men that must make syrup part of our daily menu.

K. I. I. sex worker SOKApril 2018

A group of drug addicts was interviewed in Kano and few of them were tipsy and what they said were incomprehensible, however, one of them sensibly remarked

Oga, we are tired of this life too. Dont think we are happy being here. Nobody is anybodys child from wealthy family we dont have work to do, no trade; our parents cant afford to take us to school. So what do you expect us to do? You want us to go and die? Tell government to give us work or trade; dont tell us to stop drugs, my friend.

Please just leave here, just leave here please. God and tell drugs NDLEA let them come to arrest us, we are ready for them. K. I. I. drug addict, Kano May, 2018.

Table 4.10 Respondents opinions on the nexus between drug abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states

Kano			Sokoto	
Drug- criminal behaviour	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	360	92.3	340	89.4
No	11	2.8	30	7.8
Dont know	19	4.8	10	2.6
Total	390	100	380	100

Drug facilitates criminal behaviour				
Yes	365	93.5	345	90.7
No	13	3.3	25	6.5

Dont know	12	3.0	10	2.6
Total	390	100	380	100

Crime leads to drug abuse				
Yes	360	92.3	352	92.6
No	18	4.6	13	3.4
Dont know	12	3.0	15	3.9
Total	390	100	285	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 4.10 shows respondents views on the relationship of drug abuse with criminal behaviour. Majority of the respondents 360 92.2% from Kano state were of the opinion that there was a nexus between drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. While 11 2.8% were of the contrary view. In Sokoto state, majority of the respondents 340 89.4% were of the opinion that there was a relationship between drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state. While 30 7.8% were of the contrary opinion and 10 2.6% did not know if there was any relationship. This implies that majority were of the opinion that there was a nexus between drug abuse and criminal behaviour. The table further shows that most of the respondents 365 93.5% from Kano state were of the view that drug abuse facilitates criminal behaviour among the youth in Kano state while 13 3.3% were of the contrary view. In Sokoto state 345 90.7% were of the opinion that drug abuse facilitates criminal behaviour 25 6.5% were of the contrary view. This implies that respondents from both Kano and Sokoto states were of the opinion that drug abuse facilitates criminal behaviour among the youth in Kano and Sokoto states. Majority of the respondents 360 93.8% from Kano state were the opinion that crime can also lead to drug abuse among youth, while 18 4.6% had contrary view and 12 3.0% did not know. In Sokoto state most respondents 352 92.6% were of the opinion that criminal behaviour can lead to drug abuse. While 13 3.4% were of the contrary opinion and 15 3.9% did not know. This implies that respondents from both Kano and Sokoto states were of the opinion that criminal behavior has the potentials to lead to drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

4.10 Analysis of Null and Alternative Hypotheses oneeffects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states

Hypothesis 1

H₀ There is no association between drug abuse and physical/psychological effect on individual users in Kano and Sokoto states.

H₁ There is an association between drug abuse and physical/psychological effect on individual users in Kano and Sokoto states.

Decision rule Reject H₀ if P-Value > α , otherwise do not reject H₀.

Table 4.10.1 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. 2-sided
Pearson Chi-Square	3928.978 ^a	1734	.001
Likelihood Ratio	1930.629	1734	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	34.299	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	770		

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.894	.001
N of Valid Cases	770	

$$\Pr > \chi^2 = 0.001$$

Decision rule Reject H_0 if P-Value α , otherwise do not reject H_0 .

Decision Since p-value = 0.002 $> \alpha$ -level = 0.05, we reject H_0 .

Decision rule Reject H_0 if P-Value α , otherwise do not reject H_0 .

Decision Since p-value = 0.002 $> \alpha$ -level = 0.05, we reject H_0 .

Conclusion Since the null hypothesis H_0 has been rejected in favor of alternative hypothesis H_1 we then conclude that there is significant association between drug and substance abuse and drug-related physical and psychological effects on individual abusers in Kano and Sokoto States.

Hypothesis 2

H_0 There is no significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and criminal behaviour/ insecurity in Kano and Sokoto States.

H_1 There is significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and criminal behaviour/ insecurity in Kano and Sokoto States.

Table 4.10.2

VARIABLES		DRUG ABUSE	INSECURITY
DRUG ABUSE	Pearson	1	.010
	Correlation		
	Sig. 2-tailed		
	N	798	798
CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	Pearson	.010	1
	Correlation		
	Sig. 2-tailed		

Level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$

Decision rule Reject H_0 if P-Value α , otherwise do not reject H_0 .

Decision Since p-value = 0.01 α -level = 0.05, we reject H_0 .

Conclusion The correlation coefficient indicates a strong positive relationship between drug and psychoactive substance abuse among youth and insecurity/ criminal behaviour in Kano and Sokoto States with an average score of 88.1% correlation. The P-value was found to be statistically significant at 1% level of significant with the P-value 0.05. There is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis H_0 and accept the alternative hypothesis H_1 . Therefore, we then conclude that there is a significant relationship between the extent of drug abuse and the level of criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto States.

Hypothesis 3

H_0 There is no significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and community security in Kano and Sokoto States.

H_1 There is significant relationship between drug abuse among youth and community security in Kano and Sokoto States.

Table 4.10.3 Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Constant	34.082	.726		46.951	.001
	Youth in Kano and Sokoto States	.444	.363	.056	1.223	.002

The table above shows a major challenge in the study. Although, this effect is positive as indicated by the regression coefficient $B = 0.444$. **Level of significance** $\alpha = 0.05$

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.356 ^a	.003	.632	6.90531

Results

The model summary table shows that the correlation coefficient r_1 0.356 indicates a linear relationship exists between drug related crimes and its implications for community security in kano and sokoto states. The coefficient of determination r_2 0.632 indicates that more than half of the variation that exists in the dependent variable community security in Kano and Sokoto states is adversely affected by the independent variable drug and substance abuse among youth.

Hypothesis 4

H_0 There is no significant relationship between the causal factors of drug abuse and drug abuse prevalence among youth in Kano and Sokoto States.

H_1 There is significant relationship between the causal factors of drug abuse and drug abuse prevalence among youth in Kano and Sokoto States.

Level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 4.10.4

VARIABLES		
COMMON CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH IN KANO STATE		
COMMOM CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE		
Pearson	1	0.041
Correlation		
Sig.2tailed		0.619
N		479
YOUTHS IN KANO AND SOKOTO STATES		
Pearson Correlation	0.041	1
Sig. 2tailed	0.619	
N	479	480

Decision rule Reject H_0 if P-Value α , otherwise do not reject H_0 .

Decision Since p-value = 0.041 α -level = 0.05, we reject H_0 .

Conclusion The correlation coefficient indicates a strong linear relationship between common causes of drug abuse and drug abuse prevalence among youth in Kano and Sokoto states, with 61.9% correlation. The P-value was found to be statistically significant at 1% level of significance with the P-value 0.05. There is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis H_0 and accept the alternative hypothesis H_1 .

Therefore, we conclude that there is a relationship between common causes of drug abuse and prevalence of drug abuse among group of youth in both states.

4.11 Validity Test

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	799	99.8
	Excluded ^a	1	.2
	Total	770	100.0

Table 4.12 Reliability Statistics

Cronbachs Alpha	N of Items
.821	24

The Cronbachs Alpha value 0.821 shows that the instrument i.e questionnaire used are reliable and valid since cronbachs Alpha value is more than 0.7.

This implied that there was a correlation between the effects of drug abuse among youth and community security in Kano and Sokoto states. The instrument of data collection as used in the study, such as; questionnaire and semi structured interview were tested and found to be reliable.

To further buttress the linkage between the effect of drug abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states, the following key and informant and in-depth interviews were conducted in Kano and Sokoto states. Most of the key informants highlighted the linkage from their practical experiences.

In an interview with the Medical Director Federal Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Kware Sokoto State, he highlighted the nexus of drug abuse problems with mental illnesses

Here at the Federal Neuro-psychiatric Hospital, we have both treatment hospital for schizophrenic form disorders and mental illnesses and a drug rehabilitation center. Presently we have 45 forty five patients and clients. Out of this number we have drug-related psychiatric disorders. Other cases are as a result of depression, hereditary, as some were born with the problem. While other cases -were as a result of accident due to brain injuries. Most of the patients are between the ages of 19 and 35 years although there are older patients as well. We have noticed that abuse of the drugs is one of the major causes of mental illness in this part of the world. So there is need for vigorous sensitization campaign among the public on the effects of drug abuse and its consequences on human health.

KII psychiatrist, April, SOK 2018

The nexus of drug abuse with criminal behaviour was further explained in an interview with an ex drug addict at the treatment center in Sokoto state, based on his personal experience. Some of these criminal behaviours include mustering courage to commit crime or resist pain of punishment while under the influence of drugs. He asserted

In a day I used to take 20 tubes of Sholiadhesive Dunlop solution. I take it because when I steal some property and if I am unluckily caught even if I am beaten I dont feel it, no matter the pain of the beating. It is much later that I begin to experience pain. So the drugs help me a lot. Any time I want to burgle or steal I take the drugs to give me courage since I can sustain any punishment

KII drug addict SOK April, 2018.

In a confession of an armed robber he corroborated the nexus between drug abuse and criminal behaviour

Anytime we were going on operation we made sure we took drugs such as Cannabis and cocaine because if you mix these two together and smoke the action is great! You dont have any fear to confront anybody. Pity and fear of God will be wiped out from your mind, you dont empathize, you dont show mercy even to a new born baby. I can tell you there is no armed robber that does not take drugs before operation, because you will be forced to take it or else the operation will not succeed. Albert U 2013

To further establish the linkage between drug abuse and criminal behaviour Robert 2015 reviews the confessional interview of an armed robber; Jacob Ali.

My name is Jacob Ali. I am arrested for armed robbery. I used drugs for most of my operation. 20 twenty seeds of alligator pepper in my bowel, a pinch of crackcocaine in my brain. I am done for any operation and there will be no fear, no favour. Jacob A 2015

Robert 2015 further reports a confession of a super rich armed robber Princewill Eze after hypnotizing his victims with drugs.

I specialize in robbery in Bureau de Change around airport. I use drugs to hypnotize my victims. Immediately the operator enters the car to exchange dollars he is suffocated with drugs hypnotic drugs dissolved in a white handkerchief and disposes him of his money. He will immediately go to sleep and may not wake up until after a long hours when the drugs finishes its action by then we would have been far away. Eze P 2015

Abuse of certain drugs can lead to criminal behavior among young women especially prostitution. In an interview conducted with a female drug user in Kano, she asserts

Abuse of benelyn cough syrup is very rampant among women more than among men in Kano for so many reasons. You see when we women take it we target our problems especially those of us who are in their late twenties and early thirties and are yet to get married. When we take it we get a lot of libido and urge for sex. Since you dont have husband the only way out to satisfy the desire is either you start lesbianism or have illegal sex with men to have money to buy cough syrup, because you cant do without it. The men too enjoy girls who take cough syrup more than any normal young girl who does not take it. Sometimes if you dont have money you sell some of your property and even steal any money just to buy cough syrup. Now a bottle of beneyline with codeine costs N1,200 but it used to sell 1 for N200 before and I started with taking one bottle a day, now I take three in the morning, three in the afternoon and three before I go to bed. K.I.I drug addict, KANMay, 2018

To further buttress the linkage of drug consumption with criminal behaviour among youth in Kano, a community leader in Rijiyar Zaki community, on the 27th September, 2018 asserted

Sometimes in 2014, Some people reported to me a case of a young lady ganged rape by some youth. She complained that her boyfriend invited her to a hotel in Nassarawa area in Kano unknown to her he adulterated a bottle of Maltina with some drugs called Rochi i.e. rohypnol. As soon as she drank the maltina she felt a kind of dizziness in less than 15 minutes, she was looking for where to put her head and sleep because of intense headache, drowsiness and dizziness. From then on she never knew where she was and what was happening to her. She slept for over 6 hours from 5pm to 11pm. When she woke up she realized she was sexually abused by obviously many men. She was bleeding and was experiencing excruciating pain. I therefore directed them to the DPO in RijiyarZaki Police Station. The situation is very bad we must continue to pray for Gods intervention.

K.I.I community leader, KAN 2018

A parent in Kano commented on the dynamics of drug related crimes in Kano. He observed that criminal behaviour of the drug abuser is taking a new dimension.

Nowadays you see drug abusers lurking around the major streets of Kano where there are traffic lights. As soon as vehicles stop they rob the occupants of their handsets and valuables. If they resist them, they use cutlasses to break their windscreens and sometimes inflict injuries on the motorist. It is that bad. They would then sell all the valuables at a very meagre amount of money just to procure drugs and take. I strongly believe that the parents need to do a lot in taking care of their children. There are a lot of youths migrating from the villages to the cities doing nothing thereby making themselves vulnerable as recruits for political thuggery, drug addiction and drug-related crimes. The members of the community ought not to wait for government alone to provide security. It must be a collective responsibility. I am a member of a vigilante community group against drug abuse and other crimes in my community. So I know the importance of community involvement in protecting themselves. K.I.I parent, Kano, April, 2018

Drug abuse in sporting activities is very prevalent among athletes in Kano as a Coach of Bayero University Kano observed

It is common to see an athlete taking drugs to enhance their performances. It is a criminal offence to use drugs in order to gain competitive advantage in sports. I am aware that a particular athlete from Ondo State during the National Sports Festival in 2014 was sanctioned for taking drugs in

an athletic competition. So I always advise my athletes to shun the use of any drugs. I believe it is very detrimental to ones health and also diminishes ones performance at the earliest stage of his/her career. Such athletes dont fare long in the sports.

KII athletics coach, Kano, April, 2018.

Table 4. 11 Respondents opinions on the nature of drug abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano State.

Nature of Criminal behaviour	Commonly committed		Rarely committed		Not committed		Dont know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Assault	358	91.7	11	2.7	12	3.0	9	2.3	390/100	
Theft/Burglary	305	78.2	33	8.4	50	12.8	2	0.5	390/100	
Rape	184	47.1	105	26.9	55	14.1	46	11.7	390/100	
Cultism	290	74.3	69	17.6	26	6.6	5	1.2	390/100	
Armed Robbery	211	54.1	109	27.9	38	9.7	32	8.2	390/100	
Drug trafficking	349	89.4	22	5.6	11	2.8	8	2.0	390/100	

Source Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.11 highlights respondents opinions on the nature of drug abuse and criminal behavior among youth in Kano state; Majority 35891.7% of respondents were of the opinion that assault

was commonly committed among youth in the state, 11 2.7% said it was rarely committed while 92.3% did not know. Majority 305 78.2% of the respondents 390 from Kano state also believed that theft/burglary was commonly committed in the state among youth drug abusers. While 33 8.4% felt it was not common and only 2 0.5% did not know.

Rape among drug abusers in Kano was believed to be common by a sizable number 47.1% of respondents in Kano state. While 105 26.9% felt it was rarely committed, 55 14.1% said it was not committed in the state. The table further shows that cultism was believed to be commonly committed among drug abusers in Kano state by majority 74.3% of the respondents. While 105 26.9% felt it was rarely committed and 5 1.2% did not know. Majority of the respondents 211 54.1% felt armed robbery was commonly committed among drug abusers in Kano state. 109 27.9% opined that it was rarely committed and 32 8.2% said did not know. Drug trafficking was believed by majority 349 89.4% as commonly committed among drug users, in Kano state, while 82.0% said they did not know. This implies that most commonly committed crimes among youth who abuse drugs according to majority of respondents in Kano state were; assault 91.7%, drug trafficking 89.4% and theft/burglary 78.2%.

Table 4. 12 Respondents opinions on the nature of drug abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Sokoto State.

Nature of Criminal behaviour	Commonly committed		Rarely committed		Not committed		Dont know		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. %
Assault	345	90.7	10	2.6	25	6.5	-	-	380/100
Theft/Burglary	299	78.6	11	2.8	45	11.8	25	6.5	380/100
Rape	98	25.8	182	47.8	67	17.6	33	8.6	380/100
Cultism	280	73.6	61	16.0	29	7.6	10	2.6	380/100
Armed Robbery	195	51.3	114	30.0	59	15.5	12	3.1	380/100
Drug trafficking	301	79.2	30	7.8	40	10.5	9	2.3	380/100

Source Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.12 highlights respondents opinions on the nature of criminal behaviour among drug abusers in Sokoto state. Majority of the respondents 345 90.7% were of the opinion that assault was commonly committed among drug users in the state. While 10 2.6% felt it was a rare occurrence, 25 6.5% believed it was not commonly committed among drug abusers in the state. The table further shows that theft and burglary were commonly committed among youth in Sokoto state according to majority 299 78.6% of respondents from the state, while 45 11.8% felt they were not committed, 25 6.5% did not know if they were commonly committed among drug abusers in the state. Rape was also believed to be commonly committed among drug abusers in the state by few 98 25.8% of respondents, although majority 182 47.8% were of the view that it was rarely committed while 33 8.6% claimed not to know.

The table further shows that majority of respondents 280 73.6% believed that cultism was a common feature among drug abusers in the state, 61 16.0% felt it was rarely committed and 10

2.6% did not know. Armed robbery was opined to be commonly committed among drug abusers in the state by majority 51.3% respondents in the state. While 11430.0% were of the opinion that it happened rarely among drug abusers and 12 3.1% claimed not to know if it happened under the influence of drugs. Also majority 301 79.2% of the 380 respondents from Sokoto state were of the opinion that drug trafficking was commonly committed among drug abusers in the state. 30 7.8 felt it was rarely committed among drug users, 4010.5% said it was not committed among drug users, while 92.3% did not know. This implies that most commonly committed crimes among youth who abuse drugs according to majority of respondents in Sokoto state were; assault 90.7%; drug trafficking 79.2% and theft/burglary 78.6%.

This implies that assault, theft/burglary and drug trafficking were the most committed criminal behaviours among youth under the influence of drugs in both Kano and Sokoto states, with adverse implications for community security in the two states.

The nature and extent of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano state has reached an alarming crescendo. In an Interview with a law enforcement officer in Kano State Command in February 2018, he asserted

The rate of crime has increased over the years. Most of our prisons are highly congested. Most of the crimes are property offences, theft, burglary and drug trafficking. From statistics between 2017 and 2018 60 per cent of convicts are either drug cases directly or drug- related in nature or both. Most of the convicts are within the age range of 18 – 35 years.

K.I.I.law enf. Officer, KAN, April, 2018

In an interview with a teacher in Bayero University Kano, in February 2018, she lamented the extent of drug – related crimes in the campus

Drug abuse here in Campus is pervasive among students. Some of them take drugs according to them to study but end up getting into many psychological problems. You will see somebody behaving abnormally, dressing haggardly and gets provoked easily. They fall into the trap of cultists in campus. If you take a look at the campus dustbin you will discover several empty bottles of benyline with codeine cough syrups. The drugs are consumed by our students both male and female, so many of these students hardly graduate because of drug abuse. The situation in the campus is very bad indeed.

K.I.I teacher, April,.2018

In another interview with a key informant a parent in Sokoto State in April 2018 and president Youth Against Drug Abuse an NGO, he opined that

Youth in Sokoto State abuse all sorts of drugs. Especially, benyline with codein syrup and cannabis. The problem we have in Sokoto is drug – related crime at its worst. There are lots of complainants from people over burglary theft and attack on innocent citizens. There are also clashes among rival drug joints. Unfortunately politicians are taking undue advantage of the youth to intimidate political opponents in the state. The communities are no longer safe with the increase in drug abuse and crimes in Sokoto States.

K.I.I teacher, SOK, April, 2018

To buttress this assertion the director of Sokoto State Ministry of Housing and Environment in a Focus Group Discussion in April 2018 in Sokoto, lamented the drug situation

If you go round Sokoto town you will find a lot of joints where drugs are sold and consumed with impunity as if there is no law and order, despite what the NDLEA and the Police are doing in arresting the miscreants. Many quarters that are not well

populated are constantly under attack from these drug addicts. Theft of property vandalism of government equipment and assault, clashes and destruction of public property are very common these days in Sokoto. All these crimes are linked to no other but these drug users. We are talking to members of the public to set up community based security measures, such as vigilante groups, neighbourhood watch to address the problem of insecurity in their communities. KII director, SOKApril, 2018

The mai Unguwa of Rijiyar Zaki, community in Kano, observed

The situation of drug abuse and criminal behavior is alarming and calls for spiritual intervention in addition to efforts of government. Last two months I received a complaint of a young girl 17 years of age who was gang raped by some youth. She complained that her boyfriend invited her to a hotel in Nassarawa Area in kano State unknown to her he adulterated a bottle of maltina with some drugs called Rochi l.erohypnol. As soon as she drank the maltina and she felt a kind of dizziness in less than 15 minutes. She was looking for where to put her head and sleep because of intense headache drowsiness and dizziness. From then on she never knew where she was and what was happening to her, she slept for over six6 hours from 5pm to 11pm. When she up she realized she was sexually abused by obviously many men. She was bleeding and was experiencing excruciating pain. I therefore directed them to the IPO in RijiyarZaki police station. The situation is very bad we must continue to pray for Gods intervention. K.I.I community leader, KAN 2018

In an interview with a parent and a cartographer with the National Population Commission in Sokoto State, he believes that community effort and self help must be encouraged in order to engender community security in Sokoto State

The issue of drug-related crimes in Sokoto is a great source of concern to any peace-loving person in Sokoto. Theft, rape, destruction of property, political thuggery are common place in the state. These are all done to widespread abuse of assorted kinds of drugs, especially among young people. The situation is appalling. I believe if members of the community can come together to help and protect themselves; it will be better. The government can provide adequate security for everybody. It is important for the members of all communities to synergize with law enforcement officers to fight drug abuse and drug-related crimes in their communities. This will ensure affective community security in Sokoto State. K.I.I civil servant, SOK, April, 2018

To buttress the extent of drug related crimes in Kano state a doctor in Orthopedic hospital Dala Kano, in an interview with the researcher lamented the spate of drug related deaths and injuries involving commercial motorcycle riders and vehicle drivers in Kano state

The rate of death and terminal injuries involving motorcycle riders and luxurious buses is alarming. Most of the accidents brought to the hospital are drug related. Hardly had a day passes by without bringing five to six motorcycle riders involved in an accident. They are usually interviewed and they would tell us they were into drugs especially cannabis saliva mixed with this thin common additive herbal tea called Gadagia these commercial riders used to unbelievably ride their motorcycle right under a slow moving trailer to avoid traffic jam. Some, then would take tramadol to keep them stimulated and agile to carry out the business. When they get high on these drugs, everything to them is normal they dont perceive any danger until they eventually get into it. Even the luxurious buses drivers are involved in a lot of drug abuse especially Tramadol, Alabukun and alcohol among other drugs. They would take their drugs to keep them awake but they gradually develop tolerance to these drugs and may no longer be effective to keep them awake rather the dugs would work in opposite

reaction and induce sleep while they are driving. Most of these luxurious buses drivers fly at night so when they sleep off, the result is disasters. The slogan of if you drink dont drive should be preached to these drivers in garages in Kano and in Nigeria generally to reduce these avoidable accidents death and injuries

KII medical doctor, KAN, April, 2018

In an interview with a community leader in Kano he observed that there is a new dimension to drug-related offences in Kano state.

Now, criminals converge and take all sorts of drugs at Dan Dalama area Taluduarea and in many uncompleted buildings in Kano. They would take all sorts of drugs and get themselves armed -with cutlasses and enter into peoples houses in broad day light to attack the In habitants of the houses, and rob them of their valuables Last week alone, three 3 houses were attacked. They would come in numbering twelve and five would enter the house the remaining would give them cover. They carted away handset and Jewelries of the victims. We are highly disturbed An these hoodlums used to observe if they see any open house knowing truly well that their spouses. Now people in this Community are more vulnerable than at any other time. KI1 community leader, April, 2018

In a similar interview with a commercial motorcycle rider, in Sokoto he recounted his experience

You see to be sincere, I use to take cannabis saliva and Alabukun sometimes I also take tramadol. When you combine hemp with alabukun. I mean if you boil hemp and mix it with alabukun, you can work for two days non-stop. I used to take tramadol alone but when I had accident I stopped taking it because when I took it, I started seeing images on the road when I was riding. I used to see as though

there was a vehicle on the road when there is nothing. My passengers were always surprised seeing me dodging objects and persons that were never there. So one day, I had an accident with a passenger and fell into a big drainage system that resulted in fractures for both myself and my passenger. Since then I stopped taking any form of drugs now and I used to advise motorcycle riders using myself as an example to them.

KII motorcycle rider/ drug abuser, SOK, May, 2018

In a Focus Group Discussion in Sokoto State in April 2018 a parent remarked;

Youth in Sokoto State abuse all sorts of drugs. Especially benyline with codeine syrup and cannabis. The problem we have in Sokoto is drug - related crime at its worst. There are lots of complainants from people over burglary theft and attack on innocent citizens. There are also clashes among rival drug joints. Unfortunately politicians are taking undue advantage of the youth to intimidate political opponents in the state, the communities are no longer safe with the increase in drug abuse and crimes in South States. FGD parent, SOK, April 2018

To buttress this assertion an Islamic cleric in Sokoto State in a Focus Group Discussion in April 2018 in Sokoto, laments the drug situation

If you go round Sokoto town you will find a lot of joints where drugs are sold and consumed with impunity as if there is no law and order, despite what the NDLEA and the Police are doing in arresting the miscreants. Many quarters that are not well populated are constantly under attack from these drug addicts. Theft of property vandalism of government equipment and snatching of handsets are very common these days in Sokoto. All these crimes are linked to no other but these drug users. We are talking to members of the public to set up community based security

measures, such as vigilante groups, neighbourhood watch to address the problem of insecurity in their communities. FGD, cleric, SOK, April, 2018

In an interview with a traditional title holder in Sokoto he observed that community effort and self help must be encouraged in order to engender community security in Sokoto State

The issue of drug-related crimes in Sokoto is a great source of concern to any peace-loving person in Sokoto. Theft, rape, destruction of property, political thuggery are common place in the state. These are all done to widespread abuse of assorted kinds of drugs, especially among young people. The situation is appalling. I believe if members of the community can come together to help and protect themselves; it will be better. The government can provide adequate security for everybody. It is important for the members of all communities to synergize with law enforcement officers to fight drug abuse and drug-related crimes in their communities. This will ensure affective community security in Sokoto State .KII community leader, SOK, April, 2018

Abuse of certain drugs can lead to criminal behavior among young women especially prostitution. In an interview conducted with a female Key Informant in Kano in August 2018, she asserts

Abuse of benelyn cough syrup is very rampant among young women in Kano more than among men in Kano for so many reasons. You see when we women take it we target our problems especially those of us who are in their late twenties and early thirties and are yet to get married. When we take it we get a lot of libido and urge for sex. Since you dont have husband the only way out to satisfy the desire is either you start lesbianism or have illegal sex with men to have money to buy cough syrup, because you cant do without it. The men too admire girls who take cough syrup more than any normal young girl who does not take it. So

now married women are taking cough syrup to keep their spouses away from us. Sometimes if you dont have money you sell some of your property and even steal any money just to buy cough syrup. Now a bottle of benyline with codeine costs N 1,200 but it used to sell 1 for N200 before and I started with taking one bottle a day, now I take three in the morning, three in the afternoon and three before I go to bed. KII sex worker, KAN, April, 2018.

Table 4.13 Respondents opinion on the level of drug abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states

Level		Kano		Sokoto	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very Low	Very High	298	76.4	213	56.0
	Moderate	41	10.5	89	23.4
	29	7.4	27	7.1	
	Low	12	3.0	13	3.4
	Dont know	10	2.5	38	10
Total		390	100	380	100

Source Field Survey 2018

Table 4.13 shows the respondents views on the level of drug abuse and its effects on community security such as criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states. 29876.4% of the respondents from Kano state were of the view that the level of drug-related crimes in Kano state was very high, 4110.5% felt it was moderate, 297.4% said it was very low, 102.5% did not know. While 21356.0% of respondents from Sokoto state were of the opinion that the level of

drug-related crimes in the state was very high, 8923.4% felt it was moderate, and 3810% did not know. This implies that the level of drug-related crimes is very high in both Kano and Sokoto states.

In an interview with another young lady commercial sex worker in Kano but who preferred utmost anonymity, she recounted her harrowing experience with drugs

I started taking drugs -with smoking cigarettes when I was fourteen. I lost my parent when I was ten. So I started working as a house help to a cook vendor, here in Kano. She used to send me to buy cigarette and cough syrup. So one day I tried the remaining cough syrup she left over in the room and I slept throughout the day, but I really enjoyed my sleep and forgot my predicament at the time. So I stopped cooking and started syrup. She realized I was stealing her money to buy codeine so she sacked me. Since I have no any source of income I started following men to get money in order to get my cough syrup which is very expensive these days.

Any time I decided to stop for a week I got serious headache and high fever but as soon as I take it my pains go. I sold all my valuables but I don't steal from anywhere I only sell my body and get money to buy syrup. Food is not a problem once I have syrup beside me. Because my relations have since severed all ties with me. KII sex worker, KAN, April 2018

To further understand the linkage between drug abuse and its effect on the society, in-depth Interview with some patients at the Dorayi Rehabilitation Center in Kano in February 2018 and NDLEA rehabilitation center in Sokoto state in April, 2018 they preferred anonymity and recounted their experiences with drugs and drug-related crimes, a patient in Kano remarked

You see I started taking Cannabis alone when I was 18 years now I take tramadol, cough syrup, Dunlop solution and cannabis. I take these drugs for different purposes. If I want to relax I take syrup, If I need money and I want to burgle a house or pick pockets I take

Cannabis and tramadol with 10 tubes of Dunlop solution. Then I can do anything without fear or favour. This is not my first time in rehab center this is my third or fourth time I come I spent not less than three month, once I leave here there will be no job for me to engage me. So I got back to square one. I want to stop it because it is not profitable, I was arrested by the police I was arrested by the NDLEA for selling drugs. I served 6 months jail term I know what I went through in prison custody IDI drug client, KAN, Feb., 2018

Another patient who appeared to be completely out of drugs, remarked

I grew up in a family of cigarette smokers. My father smokes and my mother chew tobacco, my elder brother smokes cigarette as well So I started smoking when I was 10 year old. Gradually I started smoking hemp then after I started with crack cocaine and heroin. Now I take beryline with codeine and tramadol. Whenever I take beryline and tramadol, the feeling is indescribable. I used to have a joint where young boys and girls smoke. I also used to sell wraps of Cannabis to drug users. I am now a better person and when I leave the rehab center I hope to be engaged so that I will be a better person. It is a fact that I have been used by many politicians to intimidate other political opponents and their supporters. The politicians would give me money to buy a bag of joint and bottles of syrups for my boys then we would enter a vehicle for campaign. If we see posters of our political opponents we tear it up and we confront our opponents. Sometimes we used to have violent clashes with supporters of the other parties leading to loss of lives and destruction of property on both sides. We only did these things to get paid so we can buy more drugs to take IDI drug client, KAN, Feb., 2018

Another patient under rehabilitation in Kano, remarked on his experience

I am 22 years old and I started taking cough syrup when I got divorced by my husband who accused me of sleeping with another man. He said the pregnancy I had was not his own. My parents too supported him and drove me away. I became frustrated and gave birth to the child with the help of a girlfriend of mine. My girlfriend was into the abuse of cough syrup. So she introduced me into it. Any time I took the syrup I had a sound sleep and forgot my worries. Gradually I began to take many bottles, five in a day. The syrup is expensive and I had to get money from men to obtain my syrup. I hope to get married again when I leave the center, so that I can stop taking syrup completely. Whenever I take enough syrup I could sustain many men when having sex. I am tired of this life. Sometimes I feel very very bad as if I should take my life, but if I take the syrup again I forget about the frustration again.

.IDI drug client, KAN, Feb., 2018

A 25 year old client in Sokoto state also remarked on his experience with drug abuse and its related consequences

I am 25 years old. I started smoking hemp at the age of fourteen 14 years. I live with my mum because my father died when I was ten years. I went to primary school but I could not continue so I dropped out in class five. I started by smoking Killers butts of hemp smoked by older boys in a joint. In that joint they sold hemp just as groundnuts are sold on trays. So it was very available. Sometimes I smoked hemp and take tramadol. I don't take cough syrup because it would not allow me to work, because I am commercial motor cycle rider. Whenever I took cannabis and tramadol and some gadagi an herbal tea, I could work for the whole day and night non-stop. I could not see any danger and I drove recklessly. I had accident about three to four times. None of my passengers died but they sustained fractures and other serious injuries. When motor cycles were banned because of many accidents, I sold my motor cycles and used all the money

gradually to buy to buy drugs. I bought five bags of hemp to sell, but I was arrested and detained. After I was released, I had nothing to do and I needed to take my hemp because I was getting unstable without it. so I began to take hemp in addition to cough syrup. Since I had no means of getting any money I was involved in burglary at Arkilla Quarters. I was not successful, I was arrested again. When I left the police station after many months of detention, I was brought to this center for rehabilitation.

IDI drug client, SOK, April, 2018

To further buttress the level of drug- related crime in Kano state, in an interview with the president of Youth Survival without Drugs an NGO in Kano; he narrated his encounter with drug addicts and drugs-related crimes in Kano state

Drug abuse and drug related crimes are common place in Kano almost every area you go to there is a secluded place where urchins mostly youth in their numbers abusing all sorts of drugs. That is why you hear cases of attacks by these grouped of youth in broad day light. Cases of burger snatching of handsets and other personal belongings are rampant, especially within Kano metropolis. The situation of drugs abuse in Kano is so widespread that you see youth boys and girls involved in taking Shisha a kind of smoke taken in the Arabian peninsula. It has a long tube connected to a larger transparent bottle where the drug is stored. The youth use their mouth to drive the smoke Shisha smoking is very common in Kano metropolis. Our youth who are the leaders of tomorrow are now passionately engrossed in this new substance abuse. This has serious implication to the youth and the society at large.

KII NGO, KAN April, 2018

To buttress this argument, a member of the community said in an FGD in Kano

Other youth now are making themselves useless wasting their lives on abuse of different kinds of drugs they have made themselves vulnerable to politicians who use them to snatch ballot boxes and disrupt any election process that does not favour them. They are also used as political vanguards to intimidate any opponent sometimes resulting in clashes among rival political vanguards. These clashes most time lead to several scores of death and injuries among the warring factions. Politicians do not only buy drugs but also arm these youth with danger as weapons usually said to protect themselves and the political patrons. Here in Kano the situation is always bloody with these Yandaba who are always in company of drugs. You cant even fit into their cycle if you dont do drugs. Once you see them with blood-shot red eye, you know they are already high on drugs and they can attach any body including attaching law enforcement agents. FGD community leader, KAN, March, 2018

In a related interview with MalamMamman Mai Mari a traditional expert in drug rehabilitation in Kano, lamented the precarious situation of the society as a result of the level of drug abuse and its effect on the communities

I use to have two hundred but now I have five hundred young man both youth and adolescents boys and girls. Most of the cases we rehabilitate are drug related cases. Young people who take drugs first and foremost rebel against their parents and teachers. They would abscond from their homes and pitch tent with drug users in drug joints. These are the boys you see on the streets near traffic lights as same as vehicles are stopped they dip their hands into peoples vehiclesstruggling with the occupant to stretch their valuables. Some of them graduate to become very dangerous

criminals, some get mentally derailed and become menace to the society. In this institution we rehabilitate them provide Islamic and western education teach them morals and coping skills when they live the institute. Some are given financial incentives to establish small scale businesses; others are taken by their parents. We get clients from all over Nigeria and neighboring Niger republic.

KII counselor, KAN, April, 2018

In a similar interview with another Islamic scholar in Sokoto state, .he narrated his ordeal as one of the victims of drug- related crimes in his community This interview further justifies the fragile community Security as a result of drug-related effects, in some communities in Sokoto state

The drug situation in sokoto is very serious, the so called Area Boys are danger to themselves, and to all of us. In January, this year, 2018 There was a clash between Binanci area boys and iraqi Area Boys with cutlasses and long knives injuring many of them and killing one person. They attacked us, as well, but when we ran away they destroyed any property on sight. You can see our vehicles all smashed five in number.

It was in the night after isha prayer 9 pm. You see the danger of these boys is that they easily recruit our children. Personally my own child was influenced by his peers to join them. He took all sorts of drugs despite enteritis by his parents and other family members to abstain from such criminal behavior. Unfortunately, as fate would have it he died last year 2017 at a drug joint. So you can see the problems of drug abuse in this community is very pervasive and has adverse consequence for our children and other innocent members of the community. Sometimes, I wonder what the police, and the NDLEA are doing about this.

KII cleric, SOK, April, 2018

Interview with head Drug Demand Reduction DDR in Kano indicates the nature, scope and extent of the drug-related crime in Kano state stated

The level of drug-related crimes is very high in Kano. This is especially so going by statistics of the number of drug abusers I administer counselling and clients rehabilitated here in our NDLEA facilities here in Kano state command. We counsel an average of 30 drug dependent persons a month, we have 15 – 20 clients or more in our rehab facility at all times. Recorded cases of drug –related offences are at an average of 45 suspects monthly. Most of the clients under rehab are cough syrup abusers or other drug in combination with cough syrups. We also noticed that women are more involved in cough syrup abuse than men. This is so because cough syrup is licit drug to suppress cough that is available every nook and cranny of Kano. Most women drug abusers dont smoke cannabis or cigarette or take controlled drugs. This is regarded as anti-cultural and social behaviour in Kano. So it is easy for young women to take cough syrups secretly at home. The situation is alarming as benyline cough syrup with codeine that used to sell at N350 before now sells at between N800 – N1000. Now you see young women both married and single patronizing benelyne vendors to buy syrup to get high. I can assure you that with adequate resources the command can arrest 300 drug abusers monthly. KII, counselor, KAN, April,2018

In a similar interview with the State Commander NDLEA Sokoto State Command in Sokoto on the 17th April 2018, he observed the level of drug-related crimes and drug abuse generally as high. He notes

I would say the level of drug-related crimes in Sokoto is high and on the rise compared to the last few years. From statistics of arrests and drug seizures, counselling and rehabilitation it could be concluded that there is an increase on the level of drug abuse and drug-related crimes in the state. We arrest and counsel an average of 20-35 suspects every month. Due to the high incident of drug abuse among mostly youth aged between 18 – 35 and the level of political classes among these area boys in the state, the former governor of Sokoto State Alhaji, Aluyu Magetekarda Wamakko built a multimillion naira rehabilitation center in Sokoto to cater for the teeming youth involved in drug addiction and to arrest the spate of restiveness and wanton destruction of lives and property in the state by Area Boys who are involved in abuse of all sorts of drugs ; marijuana, tramadol, cough syrups, solvents, and controlled drugs.

KIIcommander, NDLEA, SOK, April, 2018

In another interview with a Divisional Police Officer DPO, in Sokoto, on the 2017 at his office in Sokoto, he observed that

The narrative of drug abuse and related crimes has changed overtime in Sokoto; Drug abuse and crimes in Sokoto have changed overtime. In the past, people hide to smoke and take drugs in hideouts within the communities. The average Sokoto man is

religious and an introvert. However with the passage of time , people were getting more disturbed as their children were becoming easy recruits for drug dealers in many parts of the state. Nowadays, there are a lot of youth involved in drugs than at any other time. I believe that youth unemployment and politics are some of the factors among many others that lead the youth into drug abuse. Now you even see young girls in Sokoto taking cough syrups and all sorts of drugs. The police in Sokoto state are working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and the NDLEA to address the situation.

KII police DPO, SOK, April, 2018

Responding to the question on the level of drug –related crimes in Sokoto State, a 50year old parent in an FGD observed

The level of drug-related crimes in Sokoto is to say the least very high and increasing at alarming propensity. Our children who never saw us smoking cigarettes are now recruited in the dreaded Area Boys group. Politicians are taking undue advantage of these rip-rats to cause mayhem and intimidate other political opponents. Could you imagine a political aspirant in the state buying a vehicle and motorcycles for Area Boys in the disguise of political supporters? These boys have gone wayward, smoke and take any drugs including cocaine and heroin- drugs that are common in this part of the world. It was in my presence when I saw these boys in violent confrontation with a rival area group from another area in Sokoto. You can imagine the level of carnage of property around these boys; vehicles,

*motor cycles of passer byes were not left. They were all armed with dangerous weapons; long knives and cutlasses. So many people were wounded before the police came and made some arrests and seizures of drugs and weapons. Unfortunately, those arrested did not spend the night at the police station as their political godfathers bailed their so called political supporters out. Now the 2019 elections is around the corner, the situation is definitely going to be worse, except drastic measures are put in place to pre-empt the menace.*FGD parent, SOK, May,2018

Table 4.14.13 Age distributions of respondents drug addicts in rehabilitation centers in Sokoto state command January-December 2017. Mean Age

31	33	27	33	19	17	33	34	23	27	30	38
30	30	21	19	30	30	23	57	42	25	25	25

22	21	20	19	32	42	22	22	30	24	25	18
18	35	26	27	30	23	26	25	27	19	19	24
23	28	17	30	17	35	23	28	19	26	65	34
29	32	31	48	72	39	49	42	35	28	30	35
34	23	46	20	48	34	48	29	28	35	18	26
23	32	22	20	27	28	25	19	34	33	30	26
37	9	35	25	30	58	22	22	23	30	23	22
19	23	18	18	18	17	21	28	16	22	23	30
24	35	38	35	78	39	18	31	32	24	16	22
33	32	21	18	42	15	29	32	29	31	26	19
17	32	19	16	41	22	25	17	22	18	41	39
19	23	29	19	21	21	31	37	22	29	25	19
19	33	29	27	32	19	21	28	18	22	27	17
37	26	33	41	19	33	21	27	27	24	22	21
30	28	33	30	29	18	22	19	22	32	17	41
22	38	34	22	32	23	18	21				

Source Field Survey 2018 Frequency = 200Sum = 5887Mean Age=29.4 Years

Above table 4.14.13 shows the age distributions of drug addicts in treatment and rehabilitation centers in Sokoto state from 2010-2018.

Age grade level of 200 respondents under treatment and rehabilitation from treatment and rehabilitation centers in Sokoto state were cross tabulated to find the mean age of drug abusers in

Sokoto state at 29.4 years. This implies that the youth age grade level is the most vulnerable group for drug-related crimes in Sokoto state.

Table 4.14.14Age distributions of respondents drug addicts in treatment and rehabilitation centers in Kano state Mean Age

31	33	27	33	19	17	33	34	23	27	30	38
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30	30	21	19	30	30	23	57	42	25	25	25
22	21	20	19	32	42	22	22	30	24	25	18
18	35	26	27	30	23	26	25	27	19	19	24
23	28	17	30	17	35	23	28	19	26	65	34
29	32	31	48	72	39	49	42	35	28	30	35
34	23	46	20	48	34	48	29	28	35	18	26
23	32	22	20	27	28	25	19	34	33	30	26
37	9	35	25	30	58	22	22	23	30	23	22
19	23	18	18	18	17	21	28	16	22	23	30
24	35	38	35	78	39	18	31	32	24	16	22
22	38	34	22	19	23	22	28	29	32	28	45
35	25	32	23	31	17	23	18	17	23	32	21
17	33	22	19	33	23	21	21	34	19	18	33
21	34	29	21	17	33	30	20	19	22	18	41
19	42	21	22	39	30	31	18	15	18	32	17
19	16	17	45	30	29	38	24				

Source Field Survey 2018, Frequency= 200S= Sum 5,561, M=Mean Age = 27.8

Table 4.14.14 shows the age distributions and the Mean Age of 200respondents drug abusers from treatment and rehabilitation centers in Kano state. The result indicated that the mean age of drug abusers in Kano state is 27.8 years. This implies that the youth are the most vulnerable to abuse drugs in Kano state.

Table 4.15 Respondents opinions on the effects of drug abuse on community security in Kano State.

Implications/ Effects	Mostly Experienced		Rarely Experienced		Not Experienced		Dont Know		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Brain disorder	315	80.7	55	14.1	12	3.0	8	2.0	390/100
Attack on others Political violence	301	77.1	22	5.6	57	14.6	10	2.5	390/100
Criminality, insecurity	266	68.2	99	25.3	9	2.3	16	4.1	390/100
Deaths, suicide, murder	256	65.6	80	20.5	46	4.7	28	7.1	390/100
Drug-induced diseasesAddiction, HIV, hepatitis	309	92.0	20	5.1	-	-	11	2.8	390/100
Broken homes/families	211	54.1	98	25.1	64	16.4	57	14.6	390/100

Source Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.15 shows respondents opinions on the implications or effects of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano state. Majority 315 80.7% of the 390 respondents in Kano state were of the opinion that brain disorders or insanity was mostly experienced among drug abusers in the state while 55 14.1% felt it was rarely experienced and 8 2.0% did not know. Attack on

innocent others especially political violence, domestic violence were mostly experienced among drug abusers, according to majority 301 77.1% of respondents from Kano state. While 22 5.6% felt it was rarely experienced among drug abusers in the state. Majority 266 68.2% of respondents from Kano state were of the opinion that increased criminality or insecurity was one of the most experienced effects of drug abuse among users. The table further shows that majority 256 65.6% of the respondents were of the opinion that death, suicide and murder occurred as an effect of drug abuse and criminal behaviour in Kano state. 80 20.5% said it was not experienced in the state and 28 7.1% did not know. Drug-induced diseases such as HIV/AIDS, liver diseases among others were believed to be experienced among drug abusers in Kano state as effects of drug abuse. The table further shows that most of the respondents 191 48.9% in Kano were of the view that broken homes/ families was mostly experienced as an effects of drug abuse among drug abusers in the state. This implies that the major effects or implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano state from the opinions of majority of respondents were; drug-induced diseases 92.0%, insanity 76.6%, attack on others 77.1% and increased criminality 68.2%.

Table 4.16 Respondents opinions on the effects of drug abuse on community security in Sokoto State.

Implication	Mostly	Rarely	Not	Dont	Total
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Effects	experienced		experienced		experience		know		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Brain disorders	281	73.9	60	15.7	20	5.2	19	5.0	380/100
Attacks on others Political violence	291	76.5	65	17.5	13	3.4	11	2.8	380/100
Increased criminality, insecurity	218	57.3	58	15.2	79	20.7	25	6.5	380/100
Deaths, suicide, murder	119	31.3	58	15.2	186	48.9	17	4.4	380/100
Drug-induced diseases, Addiction, HIV/AIDS	195	51.3	160	42.1	6	1.5	119	31	380/100
Broken homes/families	295	77.6	49	12.8	22	3.7	14	3.6	380/100

Source Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.16 shows respondents opinions on the effects or implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state. Majority 281 73.9% were of the opinion that brain disorders, or insanity were mostly experienced among drug abusers in the state. While 60 15.7% opined that it was rarely experienced among abusers in the state, 19 5.0% claimed not to know if such effects of drug abuse occurred among youth in the state. According to majority of respondents 291 76.5% from Sokoto state, were of the opinion that attack on innocent others especially political violence and thuggery were mostly experienced as an effect of drug abuse

and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. 65 17.5% were of the view that it was a rare occurrence in the state, while 11 2.8% claimed not to know if such effects of drug abuse existed in the state. Death suicide and murder mostly occurred as effects of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. This was the opinion of few 119 31.3% of the respondents from the State, while 58 15.2% felt it rarely occurred among drug abusers in the State, majority 186 48.9% said it did not occur, 5 1.3% did not know. Drug induced physical effects such as HIV/AIDS and liver diseases among drug abusers in the State, was mostly experienced according to opinions of most 295 77.6% of respondents from the state while 19 5.0% did not know. Majority 295 77.6% of respondents opined that broken homes were mostly experienced on the effects of drug abuse and criminal behaviour in the state while 49 12.8% opined that it rarely occurred and 14 3.6% did not know.

This implies that the major effects or implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state from the opinions of majority of respondents were; brain disorders/insanity 79.2%, broken homes 77.6% and increased criminality 81.8%. Thus there was high prevalence of drug-related crimes in both Kano and Sokoto states with adverse implications for the overall peace, safety and security of the communities in both states.

To buttress this argument, an academic scholar opined in a Focus Group Discussion FGD in Kano in march 2018, remarked

Our youth now are making themselves useless wasting their lives on abuse of different kinds of drugs they have made themselves vulnerable to politicians who use them to snatch ballot boxes and disrupt any election process that does not favour them. They are also used as political vanguards to intimidate any opponent sometimes resulting in clashes among rival political vanguards. These clashes most time lead to several scores of death and injuries among the warring factions. Politicians do not only buy drugs but also arm these youth with danger as weapons usually said to protect themselves and the political patrons. Here in Kano the situation is always bloody with these Yandaba who are always in company of drugs. You cant even fit into their cycle if you dont do drugs. Once

*you see them with blood-shot red eye, you know they are already high on drugs and they can attach any body including attaching law enforcement agents.*FGD University lecturer, KAN, March, 2018

To further identify the implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour for our communities a parent and a retired civil servant in a Focus Group Discussion held in Kano in February 2018 asserted

*The implications of drug- related crimes for our communities are enormous. I can testify to that because my own child is a victim. We never knew he was into drugs until we noticed losses of monies and valuables from the house, which we later discovered it was him. Apart from that, recently there were a lot of outcries from the community over burglary of houses, attack on the people and vandalism of transformers belonging to the community. I strongly believe that these drug addicts are behind all these crimes. It is commonplace to see addicts snatching ladies handsets and valuables. They are also involved in raping young girls and at night having carnal knowledge with animals such as goats and sheep. Recently,we organized ourselves in the community to be going out at night to protect ourselves. We arrested many of these urchins and handed them to the police.*K.I.I KAN 2018

A director with Kiru LGA in Kano state in the same Focus Group Discussion in February, 2018 in Kano attributed the causes of drug- related crimes to negligence of parents in the Northern part of Nigeria. He asserts

Most parents in Kano and North generally, dont take adequate care of their children. Most people in the North believe having many

children is a blessing. They marry four wives or three and bear many children that their income cannot sustain. The result is that these children turn to be at the mercy of criminal elements. Some get into drug abuse while some sell and smoke drugs to make ends meet. The result is criminality within the communities. The society always bears the consequences of their negligence. I am happy the Emir of Kano Sanusi Lamido Sanusi always admonish people over polygamous lives and production of many children people cannot adequately cater for. FGD director, Kiru LGA, KAN, March, 2018

Drug related problems, such as psychiatric disorder, drug addiction, and dependence have adverse implications for community security in Kano state. In an interview with the officer in charge Dorayi Rehab Center in Kano State in June, 2018, asserts

In this center we treat drug addiction and psychiatric cases as a result of drug abuse or natural cause or depression or visitation of spirits. We also rehabilitate drug addicts that have not degenerated into psychiatric cases. The center presently has 103 inmates out of which 66 are drug related cases. We admit not less than three 3 drug abuse cases daily. Most of the drug cases are abusers of benyline with codeine cough syrup, tramadol and cannabis. We used to have many women in the center with the case of benyline with codeine. The basic challenge we have is the issue of relapse or recidivism. Many treated and rehabilitated drug cases and addicts respectively are not engaged. Therefore they easily go back to their old habits since part of the causes of their drug abuse which are indolence and unemployment are not always addressed. Most of these patients are between 18 and 35 years. Any society which productive sector is bedeviled by drugs such a society is doomed. KII head, Dorayi rehabilitation Center, Kano, June, 2018

In an interview with the DPO on the 17th June, 2018, at Unguwar Rogo Police Station in Sokoto, Sokoto state he recounted the implication of drug-related effects for the members of the communities in Sokoto.

Drug- related crimes and other associated problems such as psychiatric disorders, destitution and other health hazards such as liver chirosis, hepatitis, and HIV/AIDS among others have adverse socio-economic consequences. If you take time off to visit the Psychiatric hospital in Kware, Sokoto state, you will see a lot of victims of drug abuse in the hospitals. There are lots of lunatics roaming the streets of Sokoto town. Most of them are drug victims. This has a lot of implications for the society. There are so many young men that have been forced out of school due to drug abuse. Re-increase in the crimes especially in the state capital is as a result of the increase in drug consumption among the youth under the ages of 17 – 25 years. People dont sleep with their two eyes closed these days because of insecurity. Nowadays even if your child is in school you are not sure of his safety as he could be influenced by bad peers in school. The emergence of new pattern of drug abuse, which is cough syrup consumption by mostly young women, is worrisome to the entire society. The main problem is that most people who are involved in drugs and drug related crimes and associated problems and health hazards are young people between the ages of 17 – 30, the youth. Unfortunately the youth population in Sokoto State is estimated to 70 – 30 ratio. This therefore has adverse social, economic, political and cultural implications for the entire society community.

KII DPO, SOK, Aug, 2018

In a similar interview with a mother of seven and a member of a non-governmental organization in Kano, she remarked

Drug abuse has rendered our children subversive to their parents, their teachers and elders in the communities. They are absolutely beyond control of anybody in the society. They don't have regard or respect for anybody. They are involved in a number of crimes ranging from theft, burglary, snatching of phones and bags of female passer bys and rape. These crimes are very much drug-related and have greater implications for the communities in Kano state. The youth who form the larger population of the entire state are mortgaged their future to drug abuse and wasting their lives as well. If you go to psychiatric hospital you will find most of them are youths both men and women. If you go to prisons youth are also larger in number. The greater numbers of people getting involved in accidents through vehicle due to drug abuse are the youth. The future of this country is in the hands of the youth. If the baulks of the youths are addicted to drugs then certainly the future of the state is doomed to perdition.

KII parent/NGO, May, 2018

Table 4.17 Respondents opinions on the level of community involvement in the control of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto States

Community effort		Kano	Sokoto	
				174

Exist effective	66	16.9	11	2.8
Exist less effective	121	31.0	45	11.8
Non-existent	177	45.3	214	56.3
Dont Know	26	6.6	10	2.6
Total	390	100	380	100

The above table 4.8.0 shows respondents opinions on the level of community security in Kano and Sokoto State. Most of the respondent 17745.2% were of the opinion that community efforts in the control of drug-related crimes werenon –existent in Kano State, 121 31.0 said it existed but less effective, 6616.9% said it existed and effective while 26 6.6 did not know whether it existed or not.

This implies that community based efforts at controlling drug-related crimes are insufficient in Kano State. While in Sokoto State, more than half the respondents 21456.3% opined that community based efforts in the control of drug-related crimes in Sokoto State were non-existent, 4511.8% felt it existed but ineffective, while few 112.8% felt it existed and effective and 102.8% did not know. This implies that community based efforts are inadequate in both Kano and Sokoto states although such effort existed more in Kano than in Sokoto state. The inadequacy of community based efforts in the control of drug-related crimes in Kano and Sokoto states portends adverse implications for effective and sustainable community security in both states.

Table 4.18 Respondents opinions on the counter-drug strategies in Kano state

Strategies	Effective		Less Effective		Dont Know		Total	
	No.	%	No.		No.	%	No.	%

			%				
Law Enforcement Arrests & seizures	57	14.6	290	74.3	43	11.0	390 100
Counseling	60	15.3	237	60.7	93	23.8	390 100
NGO &Drug Free clubs activities	49	12.5	218	55.8	123	31.5	390 100
Penal sanctions	130	33.3	162	41.5	98	25.1	390 100
Treatment/Rehabilitation	89	22.8	220	56.4	50	12.8	390 100
Drug education	189	48.4	130	33.3	71	18.2	390 100

Source Field Survey , 2018

Table 4.18 shows respondents' opinions on the effectiveness of counter-drug strategies in Kano state. Very few of the 390 respondents (57, 14.6%) felt that law enforcement strategy was effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behavior among youth in the state. While majority (290, 74.3%) opined that law enforcement was not effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal

behavior among youth in the state, and 43 11.0% claimed not to know. Counseling and enlightenment strategy was considered effective only by a few number 60 15.3% of respondents, while majority 237 60.7% opined that the strategy was not effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behavior among youth in the state, and 93 23.8% did not know. Activities of NGO and drug-free clubs were considered less effective by majority 237 74.3% of respondents in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano state. Only 49 12.5% believed they were effective as 123 31.5% did not know. The table further illustrates that penal sanction was believed to be effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour by 130 33.3% of respondents from Kano state while majority 162 41.5% felt it was less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. Treatment and rehabilitation was considered less effective by majority 220 56.4% of respondents, while 89 22.8% opined that it was effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. Drug education curriculum in Schools was believed by majority of respondents 189 48.4% to be effective as opposed to 130 33.3% who claimed it was less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. This implies that the measures put in place by government in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour in Kano state were less effective, although drug education in Schools was considered an effective strategy in drug control and criminal behaviour among youth in the state.

Table 4.19 Respondents opinions on the counter-drug strategies in Sokoto state

Strategies	Effective		Less Effective		Dont Know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

Law Enforcement	97	25.5	260	68.4	23	6.0	380	100
Counseling/ Enlightenment	110	28.9	251	66.0	19	5.0	380	100
NGO &Drug Free Clubs Activities	40	10.5	180	73.6	160	42.1	380	100
Penal sanctions	81	21.3	210	55.2	89	23.4	380	100
Treatment/ Rehabilitation	217	57.1	80	21.0	93	24.4	380	100
Drug Education	61	16.0	111	29.2	218	57.3	380	100

Source Field Survey , 2018

Table 4.19 shows respondents opinions on the effectiveness of counter-drug strategies in Sokoto states. Majority 260 68.4% of the respondents were of the opinion that law enforcement strategy was less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. Few 97 25.5% felt it was an effective strategy while 23 6.0% claimed not to know. Most of the respondents 251 66.0% believed that enlightenment campaigns as a strategy in drug control and

criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state was less effective, while 110 28.9% felt it was effective, 19 5.0% claimed not to know. NGO and drug-free clubs activities was considered less effective strategy also by majority 180 73.6% in drug control in Sokoto state. 40 10.5% of respondents opined that it was an effective strategy, a large number 160 42.1% claimed they did not know if it was effective. Majority 210 55.2% of respondents from Sokoto state opined that penal sanction was less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. While few 81 21.3% opined that it was an effective strategy in drug control in the state and 89 23.4% said they did not know. Treatment and rehabilitation was considered effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state by majority 217 57.1% of respondents from Sokoto state. While only 80 21.0% said it was less effective and 93 24.4% did not know. Drug education in Schools was considered less effective by 111 29.2% of the respondents and 61 16.0% opined that it was an effective strategy, but the majority 218 57.3% did not know if it was an effective counter drug strategy in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state. This implies that the counter-drug measures put in place by government are not effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state although treatment and rehabilitation was considered an effective counter-drug strategy in the state. This further implies that the counter-drug strategies adopted by government in both Kano and Sokoto states are less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth. Although majority of respondents believed that drug education remains the only effective counter drug strategy in the state, while treatment and rehabilitation was opined to be more effective counter-drug strategy in Sokoto state.

4.20 Discussions of Findings

From the data generated from the research instruments Questionnaire Interview and Focus Group Discussions the study found that both studied areas; Kano and Sokoto states are geographically located in the North-western part of Nigeria. Both states share common cultural, religious and

political backgrounds with same language, customs, beliefs and value systems. Both states are under same traditional historical Institution of Sokoto Caliphate. However, while Sokoto state is a citadel of Islamic culture and custodian of the famous Sokoto Caliphate, Kano state is both a custodian of Islamic culture and the commercial nerve center of northern Nigeria.

Drug has been defined as any chemical substance which when taken into the body could bring about changes in mood, feeling or perception. through its chemical actions Okoye, 2001. This definition is supported by Websters New Collegiate Dictionary 2015 which defines a drug as any substance other than food which affects the structure or function of the body of any living organism this coincides with the definition of drug by the WHO 2014 as any non-nutritive chemical substance which alters the bodys function resulting in physical, psychological or behavioural change. Kester 1990 in Garba 2003 observed that drugs can produce more than one response in living organism. These responses depend upon such factors as level of dosage, age of the individual, tolerance level, past experience with the drug, general health of the individual, interaction with other drugs and the route of administration.

Drug abuse has been defined variously however, one of the common acceptable definitions is the excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without recourse to the medically or culturally accepted pattern Kester 1990 This is reinforced by the definition of drug abuse by Adamu 2001 as the excessive maladaptive or addictive use of drugs for non medical purposes despite social, psychological and physical consequences from such use.

The major problem that arises from the abuse of psychotropic substances is dependence i.e the compulsion to use the drug despite deterioration in health, work and material resources food, money, clothing and shelter. However, whichever ways drug and drug abuse is defined, it is circumspect to observe that the common denominator about the aggregate definitions are; excessive use, unauthorized use and self use of drugs, which are all harmful to the individual user and his immediate environment.

Nigeria has a pyramidal age structure with 62 per cent of its population younger than 25 years of age Abeshi 2015, this explains the implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Nigeria. The youth group is the most sensitive, energetic, active and most productive sector of Nigerian population. The youth is also the most volatile group and yet most vulnerable

segment for drug and substance abuse and its effect Ajufu 2013. According to Dankani 2012 11% of youth are involved in various forms of drug and substance abuse in Nigeria. The pattern and trend of drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states have changed dramatically over the years. Apart from the traditional drugs such as Indian hemp, cannabis sativa, roots and herbs, abuse of New Psychoactive Substances NPS such as codeine based cough syrups, shisha and controlled drugs; tramadol, exol, rohypnol, pemoline, diazepam among others, has become a common practice among youth in the states in recent years Muhammad 2014 These obnoxious practices according to Abasiubong 2014 might have led to the numerous psychological and social problems in Kano and Sokoto states.

Iweajunwa 2015 observes that Nigeria has the highest number of persons serving jail terms abroad for drug related offences than any country in the world. The National Bureau of Statistics 2016 indicates that between 2010 and 2014, 41,260 accused persons were jailed in various Nigerian prisons for drug related crimes in Nigeria. The highest number of drug related crimes was recorded in 2013 with a total figure of 8,843 cases. The trend indicates a gory picture of drug-related crimes in Nigeria. Gangs associated with drug related crimes in Nigeria include but not limited to *Igbu Boys*, *Yandaba*, *Yankalare*, *Sara Suka*, *Ecomog*, *Area Boys*, among others. The recent seizures of 13 thirteen containers of tramadol by the Nigeria Customs Service in Tin Can Island port Apapa, Lagos Okon 2018 attests to lack of control in the distribution chain of psychoactive drugs in Nigeria.

The menace of drugs abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states surveyed in this study have reached a frightening proportion and it pervaded every sphere of the society. Analysis of results in this study which indicated the youth as most vulnerable group is not different from the reports documented by several researchers; National Drug Survey 2018, Josephine 2015 Usman and Usman 2012 as well as Siro 2014 asserted that youth were the most vulnerable and deeply involved group in drug abuse and criminal behaviour in North western Nigeria.

The study found that the demographic features of respondents from Kano and Sokoto States varied as Majority 60.2% of respondents from Kano state were youth under the age of 18 and 35 years, compared to 57.6% of respondents under the age of 18 and 35 years from Sokoto state.

This signifies that youth had actively participated more in this survey than any other age group, although, Kano state had more of the youth respondents than Sokoto state.

The gender of respondents from Kano and Sokoto states also varied. While male respondents in Kano state were 90% and 10% females, Sokoto state had 94.4% males and 5.6% females. This signifies that there were more male than female respondents from both Kano and Sokoto states, although Kano had more female and lesser male respondents than Sokoto state.

Thus the study found that respondents under the youth age group were more predisposed to drug abuse and criminal behaviour. This coincides with Siro 2014 in his research study on drug abuse and political thuggery in Kano and Nasiru 2014 in his study of the perception of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. According to Dantata2003 youth and adolescence period is very crucial when intense physical, emotional and psychological changes accompanied by series of developmental tasks, take place within the individual and these tasks make the youth vulnerable to social vices such as drug abuse.

This has further buttressed the findings of this study, as the analysis age distributions of drug dependent persons in treatment and rehabilitation centers in Kano and Sokoto states, indicated that the mean age of drug suspects and clients under treatment and rehabilitation in Sokoto state, was 29.4 years, and 27.8 years in Kano state. This implies that youth under the ages of 27 to 30 years are the most vulnerable to the effects of drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states. This differs substantially with Abasiubong 2014 who reported a mean age of 23.7 years for respondents who abuse drug/substance in Kano state.

The study also revealed that drugs such as cannabis, cough syrup benyline with codeine, alcohol, new psychoactive substances, such as shisha smoking and controlled drugs were mostly consumed by youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

This agrees with previous report of Al-Haqwi, 2010; Ekpenyong, 2012; Ahmed, 2012; Adamson *et al.*, 2010. In their studies, cannabis, benyline cough syrup with codeine and alcohol were found to be the most commonly abused substances.

The study found that opinions of respondents and pattern of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto States From the opinions of respondents from both states, cannabis sativa or Indian

Hemp was found to be the most commonly abused drug in Kano 94.8% and Sokoto state 96.3%. This coincides with the findings of the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics NBS 2018 and supported by the National Drug Use Survey in Nigeria 2018 which found cannabis to be abused by 10.6 million Nigerians out the total 17 million Nigerians abusing all types of drugs in 2018.

The study found that common causal factors of drug abuse in both Kano and Sokoto states included; experimentation with drugs, peer group pressure, lack of parental guidance, prostitution and self-medication. This finding is supported by the findings of Ahmed 2012 which reveals that 15.4% of the youth in Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, Nigeria, abuse substances due to peer pressure, experimentation and lack of parental guidance. The study though found that poverty was not a common cause of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states, as only 33.3% of respondents believed that poverty was a common cause of drug abuse among youth in Kano state and 33.4% in Sokoto state. This finding was contrary to the findings of Faroe 2012 who alluded to poverty as major causal factor in drug abuse among Nigerian youth.

The study also revealed that abuse of New Psychoactive Substances NPS, Cough syrups in particular, in Kano and Sokoto states was on the rise. Perception of respondents varied for the abuse of cough syrup with codeine among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states. In Kano state, majority 83.5% of respondents believed that cough syrup with codeine was commonly abused among youth in the state contrary to 73.6% of respondents from Sokoto State, who believed that cough syrup was commonly abused among youth in Sokoto State.

This implies that there was a significant case of abuse of cough syrup in Kano and Sokoto states. This finding is further supported by the findings of Yusuf 2016 who found that over 6 million bottles of codeine were sold on a daily basis in the North Western part of the country. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency NDLEA report of 2010 also shows that over 11% of people in the North-West zone use drugs mostly cannabis cough syrup and tramadol. The study indicates that from the perception of respondents the rate of cannabis abuse among youth was highest in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study further found that young women were getting more and more vulnerable to abuse of cough syrup with codeine than any other time before now, as there were more female abusers of

cough syrup with codeine 64.3% than their male counterparts 35.6% in Kano state. while in Sokoto state, it was perceived that young men abuse cough syrup with codeine 95.0% more than their women counterparts 5%. To support the findings of the study Hamza 2015 asserts that women were more vulnerable to abuse syrup than men in Kano state, due to some factors such as frustration, divorce, to be sexy, peer pressure, to forget worries and prostitution.

Respondents opinions on gender disparity in drug abuse in Kano and Sokoto states showed that there were more male abusers of cannabis 96.3% in Sokoto state than in Kano State 78.2% and there were more female abuser of cannabis in Kano 22.3% than in Sokoto state 2.6%. There was also a significant difference in the abuse of cocaine in Kano and Sokoto state. According to the opinions of respondents, there were more female abusers of cocaine 2.8% in Kano than 0.7% in sokoto state.

The study further found that physical effects on the individual drug user as perceived by the respondents included; brain disorder or insanity, suicide, drug induced diseases such as liver chirosis, heart and lung diseases and HIV/AIDS. However perception of respondents on the implications of drug and substance abuse and its physical, psychological and social consequences on community security in both Kano and Sokoto states, included, interpersonal attack on other citizens, increased criminality, insecurity, deaths, murders, rape, assassinations, and broken families. These findings coincidewith the findings of National Drug Survey Nigeria 2018 Magaji 2014 Ahmed 2012Yusuf 2010 Tisdell 2017, Siro 2014, Adamu 2003 Darki 2003 and Dankni 2003 in their respective studies on the implications of drug abuse on the society in Kano and Sokoto states, they emphasized significant association between drug abuse among youth and its potential to threaten the fragile community security in both states.Mohammed 2014 further supports the findings of this study and found other social effects of substance abuse to include dishonesty, bribery and corruption, forgery, gambling and prostitution. Aliyu, 2014 also supports the findings of this study according to the researcher, youth who abuse substances are involved in political violence and social unrest which always destabilize peace and harmony within the public.

The study further found significant rise in the level of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states. The drug situation only worsen in the studied areas as the study revealed that the level of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and

Sokoto states was very high 76.4 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. This coincided with the opinion of Nnamdi 2016 in his study prevalence of drug abuse among adolescents in Kano state, in which he found the level of drug abuse among adolescents and youth in Kano as high.

While pattern and trends of drug and substance abuse appeared to be similar in both states, the pattern and trends of crimes commonly committed in Kano and Sokoto states under the influence of drugs were similar as well. These included assault, theft, burglary, cultism, armed robbery, political violence and rape among others. This study is similar to the documentations made by Meya 2015 in his study of drug and substance abuse among youth in Nigeria and Usman & Usman 2012 in a study conducted in Minna, Niger State Nigeria which showed that drug abuse and political violence were correlated. It is also supported by Obijuru 2011 in her study; drug abuse and trafficking implications for democracy in Nigeria. and Obot 2012 in his study; alcohol in sub-saharan Africa.

The study further found a correlation between drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states through the statistical package of Pearsons Chi square test, correlation and regression analyses used in the study. This coincides with Nasiru 2015 in his study of youth perception of substance abuse in Sokoto state, Nigeria in which he attributed physical, psychological and social effects among drug abusers in the state. He found that impaired relationships and violence were found to be common among drug users in Sokoto state.

However, In order to establish a causal relationship between illicit drug use and violent behaviour Powell 2011 in his analysis of complexities of drug crime relationship, opined that in establishing such relationship, three 3 criteria must be met. i The relationship must be established between illicit drug use and subsequent violent outcome. ii Secondly use of illicit drug must precede the violent outcome. iii Explanations or contributors to the violent crime must be accounted for and controlled or eliminated.

White and Gorma, 2000 explain that the relationship of drug and crimes is in 3 ways; First, is that substance use, leads to crime ii Crime leads to substance use and iii The relationship is either co-incident or explained by a set of common causes. The first model agrees with Paul Goldstein 1985 of drug/crime relationship which are psychopharmacological violence, economic compulsive and systemic violence.

The second model is that crime leads to substance abuse. That is individuals who engage in criminal activities are surrounded in a subculture that encourages drug use. Lastly the common cause model suggests that drug use and crimes are not directly associated. This model cites that the drug-crime relationship share common variable such as poor social support system, difficulty in schools or being introduced to deviant groups such as gang-membership. Dembo et al 1994 in examining drug-crime association, when studying delinquent juveniles, concluded that several variables such as family emotional problems, and prior juvenile arrests were all factors in continued drug-use and delinquent offending.

However, Tisdell 2017 Wright & Wright 2017 contended that the drug-crime association is a matter of legality. In other words taking an illegal substance in itself is a criminal act. Although they believe that the drug that could be illegal in one country could be legal in another country. Thus drug-crime relationship exists but depends on other social variables as well, such as emotional state of the drug user, family problems and intent to commit crimes with or without drugs.

It is also arguable that although many people could use drugs and sleep off in the comfort of their living rooms without committing crimes, they cannot stop the physical and psychological effects of the drugs to their health and psyche. It could also be argued that using an illegal drug or substance is an illegal act, thus a drug related criminal behaviour. Thus, from whatever angle one looks at the implications of drug/substance abuse, it is either a human health issue, a criminal behaviour outcome or breach of the law or all. Thus there is a direct correlation drug-induced effect on the individual user and indirect correlation drug-related criminal behaviour while all these have adverse implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

Unfortunately, measures to curb the menace of drug abuse and criminal behaviour by the government of Nigeria, Kano and Sokoto states were considered by the majority of respondents to be less effective thus require improvement measures found to be less effective in the study include; law enforcement, counseling and rehabilitation, NGO and drug-free clubs activities and penal sanctions. The results show that the various measures put in place by the government of Nigeria in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states were not effective.

The study further found respondents' opinions on the level of community involvement in ensuring community security in Kano and Sokoto State. Majority of the respondents were of the opinion that community involvement in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour in Kano and Sokoto states, were inadequate and where it existed it was ineffective. Yet, according to Baker, 2003 neighbourhood watch and vigilantism, which are categories of non-state or self-policing, appear to be some of the best prospects in engendering effective community security of any nation.

This implies that community based efforts in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour in both Kano and Sokoto states are less effective. This finding is supported by Yaqubu & Olaniyi 2014 in their study; community vigilantes in metropolitan Kano, Siro 2016 in his study; community policing in urban Kano reasons behind its failure and Mahmud 2018 in his study; community policing as a strategy for preventing violent extremism in Sokoto state.

To further support the study, it was anchored on Social Learning Theory and the Gateway theory of Drug Abuse and supported by Functionalism theory founded by Emile Durkheim 1999 which interprets each component of the society and how it contributes to the overall security of the society. The study deemphasized the Anomie theory of Emile Durkheim which advocates for punishment for deviant behaviour such as drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth.

The study therefore recommended for a radical departure from the punishment and law enforcement regime in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth, to a balanced approach of law enforcement, drug demand reduction activates and robust community involvement and participation in drug control strategy in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study further recommended for a common platform among community leaders, NGOs, law enforcement, criminal justice system, teachers, parents and youth leaders in engendering effective community security against the threats of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

Comparative Analysis of effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on Community Security in Kano and Sokoto States

From the data generated from the research instruments Questionnaire, Interview and Focus Group Discussions the study found some areas of similarities and differences in trends, patterns and scope of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

Drug and substance abuse has recently been a subject of public health issues in Nigeria and around the world. It has far reaching negative physical, psychological and social consequences on the individual drug user, the family, the immediate community and the general society.

Unfortunately the teeming population of youth group is the most vulnerable to drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states. According to Novedemsky 1981 in Shittu 2003 the youth, due to their formative age and normative behaviour makes them vulnerable to higher risks without recourse to the implications of their actions on themselves, the family and their immediate communities. Young men aged fifteen to twenty four 15-24 are both the main victims and the main perpetrators of armed violence in most countries. The youth, whenever faced with few options for legitimate empowerment, fall prey to drug criminal gangs, and terrorist groups Mc Lean, 2008.

The National Bureau of Statistic NBS 2017 in its demographic statistics bulletin indicated that both Kano and Sokoto states have the highest proportion of youth and adolescents population on their age pyramidal structures. The study found that both Kano and Sokoto states are geographically located in the North- Western part of Nigeria. Both states share common cultural, religious and political backgrounds with same language, customs, beliefs and values systems. Both states are under same traditional historical institution of Sokoto Caliphate. However, while Sokoto state is a citadel of Islamic culture and custodian of the caliphate, Kano state is a custodian of Islamic culture and the commercial nerve center of northern Nigeria. Hence, the slogan ; for Sokoto state as the seat of the caliphate and Center of commerce for Kano state.

Kano state is more cosmopolitan and densely populated with a population of 9,401,288 NPC 2006 and the current estimated population of 13.4 million by the Maternal Newborn Child and Health Programme NMCH2 2017 While Sokoto state has a population of 3,702,626 NPC 2006

and current estimated population of 5.4 million people according to the Nigeria Population and Development NPD, 2017 Fact Sheet.

The demographic features of respondents from Kano and Sokoto states vary. Results from table 4.1 indicated that majority 68.3% of the respondents from Kano state were youth under the ages of 18- 35 years. While 76.8%, of respondents from Sokoto state were 18-35 years. This implied that the youth group participated more, actively in the survey in Sokoto than in Kano state. The gender of the respondents from Kano and Sokoto states also varied significantly. While the male respondents were 451 92.0% and female 39 7.9% in Kano state, the male respondents were 259 90.8% and female 26 9.1% from Sokoto state. This implied a significant difference between the male and female respondents from both states. In comparison however, Kano state had more male respondents 92.0% than Sokoto state 90.8% and Sokoto had more female respondents 9.1% than Kano state 7.9%.

The analysis further suggested the various occupations of respondents from Kano and Sokoto states. Table 4.3 highlighted the educational dispositions of the respondents from Kano and Sokoto states. The educational qualification of respondents from Kano state shows 0.0% were primary certificate holders, drop out were 32 8.2% SSCE were 112 28.7% OND/Equivalent 101 25.8% B.sc / Equivalent were 120 30.7% masters holders 235.8% and 2 0.4% were Ph.D. holders of the total 390 respondents from Kano state.

While in Sokoto state, the disposition of the educational qualifications of the respondents shows that 0 0.0% with a primary certificate holders, 112.8% were drop out, 17 45% were SSCE holders. While OND/ equivalent were 143 37% masters holders were 4 1.0% and 1 0.3% were Ph.D. holders of the total 380 respondents from the state. This implies that most respondents from Kano state and Sokoto states were SSCE holders. While Sokoto state had more of the respondents with SSCE 45% than Kano 28.7% Kano state had more of the Bsc/ equivalent 30% than Sokoto state 13.1%. There were also more drop outs in Kano state 8.2% than 2.8% in Sokoto state. The analysis further shows the various occupations of respondents from Kano and Sokoto states.

Table 4.4 showed the occupational distributions of the respondents from Kano and Sokoto states. It indicated that in Kano state, there were 00.0% of psychiatrists 41.0% of civil servants 78 20%

were teachers, 7 1.7% were social workers / NGO, 79 20.2% were unemployed 20 5.1%, 153.8% were community leaders 80 20.5% were students, 9 2.3% were health workers, 53 13.5% were law enforcement officers, 12 3.7% were traditional rulers and 53 15.5% were others comprising up farmers, businessmen, politicians and outreach workers among others. The total respondents were 390 from Kano state.

While in Sokoto state, Psychiatrists were 1 0.2% teachers were 65 17.1% social workers were 174.4% unemployed 91 23.9% community leaders 133.4% students 69 18.1% health workers 12 3.1% law enforcement officers 64 16.8% traditional rulers 9 2.3% and others 39 10.2%. These included farmers, business men, politicians, artisans, among others.

Most of the respondents from Kano state were students 20.5% followed very closely by a number of unemployed respondents while the unemployed group formed the bulk of respondents 23.9% in Sokoto state. This was possible due to the large number of respondents who were drug abusers and addicts under rehabilitation. There was 10.2 % psychiatrist as respondents in Sokoto state while no psychiatrist 0 0% as respondents from Kano state. There were also more students as respondents from Kano state 20.5% than from Sokoto state 18.1% but more health workers in Sokoto 3.1% than from Kano state 2.3%. There were more law enforcement officers as respondents, 18.% in Sokoto state than 13.5% in Kano state. There were more respondents as others in Kano 13.5% than in Sokoto state 10.2%.

Causes of Drug and Substance abuse among youth in Kanoand Sokoto States

The major causes of drug and substance abuse among youth as seen from the result in tables 4.5 and 4.6 were the same in both Kano and Sokoto states, except for variation in percentages. Respondents from Both Kano and Sokoto states considered the causal factors for drug and substance abuse to be ; self-medication, experimentation with drugs, peer group pressure, lack of parental control, indolence, frustration, intent to commit crimes and availability of drugs in an environment as the most common causes of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states. Poverty was not mostly regarded as a major cause of drug abuse among youth by respondents from both Kano and Sokoto states.

The results indicated that 90.2% of the respondents from Kano state were of the opinion that experimentation with drugs was a major causal factor for drug abuse among youth in the state while 80.5% of respondents in Sokoto state held similar opinion as well. Peer group pressure

85.8% of the respondents in Kano state and 71.0% from Sokoto state. Lack of parental control, in Kano state 71.0% was also a strong factor in Sokoto state 66.6%.

Intention to commit crime was considered a major causal factor for drug abuse in Kano 66% but more in Sokoto state 67.1%. In Kano state 46.1% of the respondents from Kano state were of the view that frustration was a common cause of drug abuse, against respondents views in Sokoto state 35.5%.

Majority 74.8% of the respondents from Kano state claimed that indolence was one of the common causes of drug abuse among the youth, While in Sokoto state, lower percentage of respondents 39.4% were of the opinion that indolence was a common cause of drug abuse among the youth in the state. 74.3% of respondents from Kano state were of the view that self-medication was one of the most common causes of drug abuse among youth While in Sokoto state 71.7% of the respondents were of the opinion that self-medication was the most common cause of drug abuse among the youth. This implied that self-medication is one of the common causes of drug abuse among the youth in both Kano and Sokoto states by majority of respondents from both states. Availability of drugs was considered by a large number of respondents from both states as one of the causal factors of drug and substance abuse among youth in the states; 48.7% in Kano and 50% in Sokoto state.

However, lesser number of respondents 33.3% opined that poverty was one of the causes of drug abuse among the youth in Kano state, While in Sokoto state, 33.4% of the respondents were of the opinion that poverty was a major cause of drug abuse among the youth in Sokoto state. This implied that poverty was not considered as one of the common causes of drug abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states.

This implied that self-medication, experimentation with drugs, peer pressure, lack of parental control, indolence, intent to commit crimes and availability of drugs were the most common causes of drug abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states.

From the analysis of age distributions of drug addicts in treatment, rehabilitation and counseling centers in Kano and Sokoto states, used as respondents, it was found that the mean age of drug abusers/addicts in Kano state was 27.8 years in comparison to the mean age of drug abusers in

Sokoto state which was 29.4 years. This implies that the youth age group is the most vulnerable to drug abuse and addiction in both states, although the drug abuse age was much younger in Kano than in Sokoto state.

Nature of drugs and substances mostly abused among youth in Kano and Sokoto states

The study further found some similarities in the pattern and trend of drug and substance abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states; cannabis sativa, benelyne cough syrups, alcohol. Other substances commonly abused among youth in both states, include, adhesive solution, sex-enhancing drugs local roots and herbs. Cocaine and Heroin were not commonly abused in Sokoto state as much as in Kano state.

However, there were some differences observed in drugs of choice of abusers between the two states. In Kano State, 94.8% were of the opinion that cannabis sativa was commonly abused among the youth, while in Sokoto state, majority of the respondents 96.3% per cent, believed that cannabis sativa is the most commonly abused drug among the youth in Sokoto state. Cross data analysis shows that cannabis sativa is more abused in Sokoto state 96.3 per cent than in Kano 94.8 per cent. Respondents opinions on abuse of benyline with codeine was believed by most respondents in Kano state 83.5% as one of the most commonly abused drug after cannabis sativa, while In Sokoto state, 73.6% of respondents believed that benyline was one of the most common drug of abuse among youth in the state only after cannabis as well. This implies that there was more prevalence of cough syrup abuse among youth in Kano than in Sokoto state.

For the class A type drugs; cocaine, 24.8% of the respondents from Kano were of the opinion that it was commonly abused. In Sokoto state only 7.6% believed that cocaine was commonly abused in the state. The analysis implies that cocaine was not popularly abused among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states, although it was considered to be more abused in Kano than in Sokoto state. Abuse of heroin among youth varied in both states; 14.3% of the respondents in Kano state believed that heroin was commonly abused, However, 77.3% felt that heroin was not abused in their communities. In Sokoto state 1.8 % were of the opinion that heroin was abused. This implies that heroin like cocaine was not popularly abused among youth in both states. Although, heroin, was more abused in Kano than in Sokoto state.

Alcohol abuse among youth in Kano state was pervasive as majority 71.1% of the respondents believed that alcohol was commonly abused, while in Sokoto state, 65.7% were of the opinion that alcohol was commonly abused. This implies that alcohol was also a common drug of abuse among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states, although Kano has more 71.1 per cent abusers than Sokoto state 65.7 per cent.

The analysis further shows the distribution of respondents' opinions on the vulnerabilities of youth to drug and substance abuse by gender. The analysis shows that majority 78.2% of the respondents from Kano state opined that cannabis is mostly abused by young men than young women 23.3% in Kano state. While in Sokoto state, most 97.3% respondents were of the view that young men are more predisposed to cannabis abuse than young women 2.6%. This implies that females in Kano state are more vulnerable to cannabis abuse than in Sokoto state. Conversely, males in Sokoto state were considered by most respondents to be more vulnerable to cannabis abuse than their counterparts in Kano state.

The table further shows the distributions of respondents' perceptions on abuse of benyline cough syrup with codeine by gender in Kano and Sokoto states. While 35.6% respondents from Kano believed that young men were more vulnerable to cough syrup with codeine abuse, majority 64.3% were of the view that young women abuse cough syrup with codeine most in Kano state. In Sokoto state, majority 95.0% of the respondents were of the opinion that young men were more vulnerable to codeine cough syrup abuse than their female 5.0% counterparts.

This implies that while young women abuse cough syrups with codeine much more than their male counterparts in Kano state, young men abuse cough syrups with codeine much more than their female counterparts in Sokoto state and young women are more vulnerable to syrup abuse in Kano than in Sokoto state.

The analysis further shows that sex performance enhancing drugs were abused indiscriminately among young women and men in both Kano and Sokoto states. Abuse of sex performance enhancing drugs among young men was lesser 175 44.8% than in women 215 55.1% in Kano state. In Sokoto state, majority 261 68.6% believed that young women abused sex performance

enhancing drugs more than their men counterparts 119 31.3%. In comparison, young women in Sokoto state were considered to abuse sex performance enhancing drugs more than their men counterparts.

Effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto States

The analysis on tables 4.11 and 4.12 indicated the nature of social effect of drugs on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. These were drug-related crimes commonly committed as a result of drug abuse among the youth in Kano and Sokoto states. In Kano state, 91.7% of respondents were of the opinion that assault is commonly committed as a result of drug abuse, While in Sokoto state, 90.7% were of the view that assault is one of the most commonly committed drug-related crimes under the influence of drugs. This implies that assault among drug abusers was common in both Kano and Sokoto states although it was more perceived to be more common in Kano than in Sokoto state.

The analysis further found that 78.2% of respondents from Kano state were of the view that theft/ burglary is commonly committed by drug addicts while In Sokoto state 78.6% held similar opinions. In Kano state few respondents 47.1% were of the opinion that rape is commonly committed through the use of drugs, while in Sokoto state 25.8% of the respondents believed that rape is common among drug addicts or through the use of drugs on victims.

Majority 74.3% of the respondents believed that cultism is commonly committed in Kano state by drug users, 73.6% in Sokoto state were of the opinion that cultism is commonly associated with drug abuse. 54.1% of the respondents from Kano state were of the opinion that armed robbery is commonly committed under the influence of drugs, while 51.3% of the respondents from Sokoto state were of the view that armed robbery takes place under the influence of drugs in the state. 89.4% were of the opinion that drug trafficking is commonly committed among the youth in Kano state, while 79.2% were of the view that drug trafficking is mostly committed among the youth in Sokoto state.

This implies that assault, theft/burglary, cultism, armed robbery and drug trafficking were the most committed drug-related crimes among youth in both Kano and Sokoto states, according to opinions of respondents, with adverse implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto

states. The analysis on tables 4.15 and 4.16 indicated further the comparative physical, psychological, and social effects of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states. Majority 80.7% of respondents from Kano state were of the opinion that drug induced brain disorder was common among drug users in the state. While in Sokoto state, 73.9% held similar opinion. Attack on innocent citizens was considered common among drug users by majority 77.1% of respondents in Kano state, while 76.5% held similar opinion in Sokoto state.

This implies that the major effects or implications of drug abuse among youth on community security in Kano state from the opinions of majority of respondents were; drug-induced diseases 92.0%, insanity 76.6%, attack on others 77.1% and increased criminality 68.2%.

This implies that the major effects or implications of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Sokoto state, majority of respondents opined that brain disorders, 79.2%, broken homes 77.6% and increased criminality 81.8% were the common effects of drug abuse on community security in the state. Thus the effects of drug and substance abuse on community security in both Kano and Sokoto states were considered enormous and consequently devastating, with adverse implications for the overall peace, safety and security of the communities in both states.

Level of community security in Kano and Sokoto states

Table 4.17 indicated respondents' opinions on the level of community security in Kano and Sokoto States. Most of the respondents 22145.3% were of the opinion that community effort in the control of drug-related effects on the communities in Kano state were non-existent, while 16.9% said it existed and effective, 31.0% said it existed but less effective and 6.6% did not know.

While in Sokoto State, more than half the respondents 56.3% opined that community based effort in the control of drug-related effects in Sokoto State was non-existent, while 2.8% felt it existed but ineffective, while few 11.8% felt it existed but less effective and 2.6% did not know. This implied that community based efforts at controlling drug abuse among youth and its effects on community security in both states were grossly inadequate and largely nonexistent in Kano State, although such efforts existed more in Kano than in Sokoto state. The inadequacy of community

based efforts in the control of drug-related effects in Kano and Sokoto states portends adverse implications for effective and sustainable community security in both states.

Level of Drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states

Comparative analysis of the level of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states indicated that it was considered very high in both states. Majority 76.4% of the respondents in Kano opined the drug situation was very high, while 56.0% opined that the drug situation was high in the state. This implied that although both states were considered to have a very high level of drug problems, Kano state stood out.

Counter drug strategies in Kano and Sokoto states

Tables 4.18 and 4.19 indicated respondents opinions on the effectiveness of counter-drug strategies in the control of drug and substance abuse and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. In Kano state, very few of the 390 respondents 57 14.6% felt that law enforcement strategy was effective in the control of drug abuse and its physical, psychological and social effects in the state. While majority 290 74.3% opined that law enforcement was not effective; 43 11.0% claimed not to know. This coincided with majority of respondents opinions from Sokoto state, on the effectiveness of law enforcement strategy as a counter-drug measure in the state.

Majority 260 68.4% of the respondents were of the opinion that law enforcement strategy was less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. Few 97 25.5% felt it was an effective strategy while 23 6.0% claimed not to know. Counseling and enlightenment strategy was considered effective only by a few number 60 15.3% of respondents from Kano state, while majority 237 60.7% opined that the strategy was not effective in the control of drug abuse among youth in the state. In Sokoto state majority as well, 251 66.0% believed that enlightenment campaigns as a strategy in the control of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state was less effective, while only few respondents 110 28.9% felt it was effective.

Activities of NGO and drug-free clubs were considered less effective by majority 237 74.3% of respondents in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano state, as only 49 12.5% of the 390 respondents in Kano state, believed they were effective. While in

Sokoto state as well, most of the respondents 180 73.6% opined that NGO and drug-free clubs activities was considered less effective strategy in drug control in the state.

The analysis further illustrated that penal sanction was believed to be effective in the control of drug abuse and its effects on community security by 130 33.3% of respondents from Kano state while majority 162 41.5% felt it was less effective in the state. Majority 210 55.2% of respondents from Sokoto state as well opined that penal sanction was less effective in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in the state. Treatment and rehabilitation was considered less effective in the control of drug induced psychological and physical effects, by majority 220 56.4% of respondents, from Kano state as 217 57.1% of respondents from Sokoto state. Drug education curriculum in Schools was believed by a large number of respondents 189 48.4% to be effective in the control of drug abuse among youth as opposed to 130 33.3% who claimed it was less effective in the control of drug abuse in Kano state.

Drug education in Schools was considered less effective by 111 29.2% of the respondents from Sokoto state and 61 16.0% opined that it was an effective strategy, but the majority 218 57.3% did not know if it was an effective counter drug strategy in the control of drug abuse This implies that the measures put in place by government in the control of drug abuse and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states were considered less effective, although drug education in Schools was considered an effective strategy in drug control among youth by a large proportion of respondents in Kano state.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, summary and conclusion of the study were presented. Recommendations for the effective control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among the vulnerable group youth for sustainable community security in Kano and Sokoto states were proffered. The recommendations were specific measurable, achievable realistic and time bound SMART compliant, to make it implementable for the governments of Kano and Sokoto states of Nigeria.

5.1 Summary

Drug and substance abuse among youth has assumed an alarming security conundrum with adverse physical, psychological and social consequences on the individual user, the immediate family and the overall community security in Kano and Sokoto states of Nigeria. The aim of the study was to examine the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security in Kano and Sokoto states of Nigeria. Other objectives were to; i identify the causes and nature of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states; ii establish the correlation between drug abuse and its effects on individual users in Kano and Sokoto states; iii examine the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security; iv make a comparative analysis of the effects of drug and substance abuse among youth on community security on Kano and Sokoto states; v assess the level of community involvement in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states; and vi appraise counter-drug strategies in the control of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

The research questions of the study were thoroughly discussed and hypotheses of the study were proven to establish the nexus between drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study leveraged theoretically on the Anomie theory of Emile Durkheim which provides for law and punishment for deviant behavior it is envisaged that government of Nigeria will strengthen law and punishment for drug-related crimes in Kano and Sokoto states. While the Social Learning and Gateway theories were employed in the study to understand the causal factors of drug abuse with a view to strengthening, prevention and treatment of drug and substance abuse in Kano and Sokoto states, by the control agencies. Functionalism theory was used to understand the importance of community cohesion and fusion for effective community

security in the prevention, management and control of drug and substance abuse as well as its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

The theories were adopted due to their strengths and validity to the study. The theories also guided the findings and recommendations of the study

Quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used for the study. The instruments of questionnaire, key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions were employed to obtain data from a non-participant observer stand point. A total of 800 questionnaire were distributed to 400 respondents in each state; Purposive and multistage sampling techniques were used to generate data. A large size of captive population of respondents, drug addicts and clients under rehabilitation was used to generate data. Quantitative data were analyzed using the tools from the Statistical Package of Social Sciences SPSS such as; frequencies, simple percentages and ratios. These were presented in tables, pi-charts, bar charts and maps. Pearsons product Chi-Square Test, correlation and association analyses were also used to analyze generated data.

Qualitative data were transcribed and analyzed using the content analysis tool, while Cronbachs Alpha inter-instrument consistency model was used to test the reliability and validity of the instruments. A total of sixty eight 68 interviews and FGD were recorded, transcribed analyzed using discourse analysis. The findings of the study were that; the common causal factors for drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states, from the opinions of respondents were; self-medication, peer group influence, lack of parental control and indolence. Statistical measures of dispersion mean, mode, median were employed to enable for cross tabulation of data to obtain mean ages of drug abusers and persons convicted for drug-related crimes in Kano and Sokoto states.

Cannabis was found to be the most commonly abused drug among youth; in Kano 94.8%and Sokoto states 96.3%. Abuse of cough syrup with codeine, was more prevalent among young women 64.3.6% than in men 35.6% in Kano state; while in Sokoto state there were more men perceived to be abusing cough syrup 95% than women 5% in the state. Common effects of drugsin both states from the opinions of respondents were; assault, burglary, theft, cultism in schools, political violence, armed robbery and drug trafficking; the Mean Age of drug abuserswas 27.8 and 29.4 years in Kano and Sokoto states respectively. There was a strong

relationship between drug abuse and its physical, psychological and social effects on the individual users, the family and community security in Kano and Sokoto states; at $\alpha=0.05$ and $P\text{-value}=0.01$ level $=0.05$; correlation.

The study made a comprehensive comparative analysis of drug and substance abuse among youth and its physical, psychological and social consequences on community security in Kano and Sokoto states. The analysis found similarities in pattern and trend of drug abuse among youth in both states but identified differences in the level of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on community security in both states. The level of community involvement in the control of drug abuse among youth was found to be higher in Kano state. More young women were found to be abusing codeine based cough syrup than men in Kano state. While more young women were found to abuse sex performance enhancing drugs in than their men counterparts in Sokoto state.

However, despite the negative implications of drug and substance abuse on community security in Kano and Sokoto states, there was inadequate community inclusivity to stem the menace. The study therefore, recommended for a tripartite approach of law enforcement, aggressive sensitization on drug and substance abuse and galvanization of community stakeholders to effectively mitigate the negative implications of drug and substance abuse among youth, for sustainable community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

5.2 Findings

The findings of the study examined the extent, nature and scope of drug and substance abuse among youth, and its potential negative impact on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study found that most of the respondents 60.2 and 57.6 per cent from Kano and Sokoto states respectively, were within the age range of youth group 18-35 years. The study established direct and indirect relationship between drug abuse and its potential effects on the individual users and on the overall community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study also found that there was high prevalence of drug abuse particularly cannabis sativa, cough syrup with codeine cough syrup and controlled drugs such as tramadol, rohypnol, lexotan among other drugs, among young men and women in both Kano and Sokoto states.

Other substances found to be abused included alcohol, non-conventional substances such as lizard dung, robin blue, Dunlop solution, pit latrine, *zakami* among others.

The major causes of drug abuse among youth were self-medication, 74.3% for Kano and 73.6% for Sokoto state; experimentation, 90.2% for Kano and 80.5% for Sokoto state; peer influence, 85.8% for Kano and 69.7% for Sokoto; and indolence, 74.8% for Kano, 39.4% for Sokoto state;

There was a strong correlation between drug abuse and its effects on individual users in both Kano and Sokoto states, at an average of $r=0.05$ and $P\text{ value}=0.01$ $\alpha\text{-level}=0.05$ correlation;

The effects of drug abuse on community security were insanity 80.7 for Kano and 73.9% for Sokoto state; increased criminality 68.2 for Kano and 57.3% for Sokoto; broken family 54.1% for Kano and 77.6% for Sokoto state, Deaths, 65.6% for Kano and 31.3% for Sokoto state, and drug-induced diseases, 92.0% for Kano and 51.3% for Sokoto state;

There was low level community involvement in the control of drug abuse; 16.9% for Kano and 2.8% for Sokoto state; Trends and patterns of drug abuse were similar in both states, although their negative impact was more devastating in Kano state; and

The ineffective counter-drug abuse strategies were due to weak funding of drug control agencies, and inadequate community involvement in the control of drug abuse and its effects on the two states.

The study assessed the vulnerabilities of drug and substance abuse among youth and its effects on the individual drug abusers, their families, immediate environments and the communities at large. The study further found that there were more male than female respondents; 90% and 94% from Kano and Sokoto states respectively.

The study further observed the rate of increase in crimes in the communities of Kano and Sokoto states as a result of the increase in the rate of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study found that the level of drug-related crimes was very high 76.4%.and 56.0 % in Kano and Sokoto states respectively.

The study also revealed that the common causes of drug abuse were experimentation with drugs 90.2 and 80.5 per cent in Kano and Sokoto states respectively; peer group pressure 85.8 and 71.0 per cent in Kano and Sokoto states respectively; lack of parental guidance 71.0% in Kano state and 66.6% in Sokoto state; Intention to commit crime 66.6% in Kano state and 67.1% in Sokoto state; Frustration, 46.1 per cent in Kano state and 35.5 per cent in Sokoto state. Indolence 74.8% in Kano and 39.4% in Sokoto state. Self-medication was 74.3 per cent in Kano state and 71.7% in Sokoto state. Poverty 33.3% and 33.4% in Kano and Sokoto state respectively. Thus, experimentation with drugs, self-medication, peer pressure and lack of parental guidance were found to be the major causal factors of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth, in Kano and Sokoto states. Other common causes include lack of parental guidance, intent to commit crime, frustration and indolence.

The study further found that contrary to popular opinion poverty was not considered a major cause of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.

The study further found that contrary to claims by some people, cough syrup with codeine was not the most commonly abused drug among youth in Kano and Sokoto state, although, young women were found to abuse the substance more than their men counterparts in Kano state. Analysis in the study has shown that the rate of cannabis abuse as the highest 94.8% in Kano state and 96.3% in Sokoto state. The rate of abuse of cough syrup with codeine syrup stood at 83.5% in Kano state and 73.6% in Sokoto state respectively. This finding was supported by the first ever National Drug Use Survey 2018 in Nigeria.

From the opinions of respondents, the study also found that people under the youth age group are more predisposed to drug related crimes; The analysis of data indicated that the mean age of drug abusers and addicts in Kano state stood at 27.8 years , while the mean age of abusers in Sokoto state, was 29.4 years.

This implies that youth under the ages of 27 to 30 years are the most vulnerable to the effects drug abuse in Kano and Sokoto states. Analysis through the Pearson chi-square test, indicted the P-value = 00.001 α = 0.05 significance relationship between drug abuse and criminal behaviour.

The study further found that young women were more likely to abuse cough syrup with codeine than men in Kano state. While young men were more likely to abuse cough syrup and other drugs than women in Sokoto state. The major causes of cough syrup abuse among young women in Kano and Sokoto states were; frustration, divorce, to be sexy, peer pressure, to forget worries and prostitution.

The study further found that negative implication of drug abuse on community security were accompanied by cultism in schools, rape, armed robbery, attacks on other citizens and increased criminality. Others were, spread of infection, and theft/burglary in both Kano and Sokoto states.

The study also found that the level of community involvement to engender sustainable security was very low in Kano and Sokoto states. Most of the respondents 45.3% were of the opinion that community efforts in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour were non-existent in Kano State, 16.9% said it existed and effective while 6.6 did not know whether it existed or not. This implies that community based efforts at controlling drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth were inadequate in Kano State.

While in Sokoto State, more than half of the respondents 56.3% opined that community based efforts in the control of drug-related crimes in Sokoto state were non-existent, 11.8% felt it existed but ineffective, while few 2.8% felt it existed and effective and 2.6% did not know. This implies that community based efforts in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour were non-existent and where they existed they were considered less effective in both kano and Sokoto state.

The study found that the various measures put in place by the government of Nigeria were less effective in Kano and Sokoto states and thus require improvement. Findings of this study revealed that law enforcement, counseling, enlightenment and treatment/rehabilitation strategies have topped the list of government intervention to check/curb drug abuse and its related effects among youth in Kano and Sokoto states, but were considered less effective in drug control strategy in both states.

5.3 Conclusion

The effects of drug and substance abuse among youth are serious multi-dimensional security threats that have negative physical psychological and social effects on an individual user, the community and the general society. Drug abuse undermines the security and corporate existence of any community, with adverse political, social economic and psychological implications.

The nature, extent and scope of drug abuse among the youth in Kano and Sokoto states were at alarming proportions. The new trend and pattern of abuse in the studied states indicated pervasive abuse of New Psychoactive Substances NPS, such as codeine in cough syrups, tramadol, methamphetamines, rohypnol and cannabis sativa, with adverse implications for community security in the studied states. The abuse of these drugs and psychoactive substances has also adverse health consequences on the individual user, and socio-economic implications for the family, the community and the society at large. Drug abuse has the potentials to lead into drug-related criminal behaviour which impact negatively on the overall social, economic and political fabrics of Kano and Sokoto states in particular and Nigeria as a whole.

Despite the specter of death which drug abuse entails and the implications of drug-related crimes for humanity, the rate of drug abuse among youth keeps on increasing exponentially in both Kano and Sokoto states. However despite the alarming rate of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth, it has been observed that there was a very low level of community participation to engender community security in the control of drug and substance abuse and its related effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states.

Functionalism, Anomie, Gateway and Social Learning theories were anchored in the study to underscore the findings of the study.

5.4 Recommendations

Drug abuse has negative physical psychological and social effects on the individual user, the community and the general society. However, there are many workable, achievable and realistic recommendations to mitigate the intractable problems of drug abuse among youth and its related effects in Kano and Sokoto states.

- i. There should be synergy among security agencies governmental and non governmental organizations, civil society groups, traditional institutions, community leaders, the criminal justice system, parents, teachers and other stake holders in the communities of Kano and Sokoto states; This is to engender effective community security in Kano and Sokoto states.
- ii. The Kano and Sokoto state governments should create employment opportunities and incentivize youth groups to leverage on the business opportunities in the states to address the challenges of indolence and unemployment among the youth.
- iii. There should be sustained and vigorous sensitization programmes by the NDLEA and non-governmental organizations, to educate the youth on the effects of drug abuse on the individual users, and on the general society.
- iv. There should be greater community involvement, creation of community-based security groups to police the communities in order to control drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Kano and Sokoto states.
- v. The state governments of Kano and Sokoto states should establish more treatment and rehabilitation centers for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and their re-integration into the society as an effective strategy in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour..
- vi. There should be a workable synergy among security agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, community stake holders, traditional and religious institutions and the criminal justice system in combating drug abuse and criminal behaviour in Kano and Sokoto states.
- vii. The imperative of community security in addressing drug abuse and related crimes should be underscored; the NDLEA which is the competent authority on drug control and demand reduction should be well funded by the government to cope with the challenges of world best practices of the drug war; the NDLEA should develop the capacities of its personnel and improve in its manpower development for efficiency and effectiveness of its drug control measures.

- viii. There should be the political will on the part of the government to tackle the menace of drug-related crimes in Kano and Sokoto states.
- ix. There should be a tripartite balanced approach of law enforcement, drug demand reduction and community fusion and cohesion for effective drug control strategy in Kano and Sokoto states.
- x. The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency NDLEA the National Agency For Food and Drug Administration and Control NAFDAC the senate and house committees on drugs and narcotics should synergize and work assiduously towards mitigating the high rate of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among Nigerian youth and Kano and Sokoto states particularly. This will engender effective and sustainable community security in the studied states.
- xi. There should be effective inter-ministerial committee ministries of health, justice, women, youth and social welfare, education and information efforts in the control of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in Nigeria and Kano and Sokoto states in particular, in order to drive sustainable community security in the studied areas.

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Key Informant Interviews KII

Abdulkadir A.2018	54 years, male, Community leader on Nature of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. Interviewed at the Sultans Palace 1000hours on the 21 st April, 2018.
Alhaji A., 2018	37 years, male, Parent, causes of drug abuse among youth. Interviewed in Gwadebawa L.G.A, Sokoto state at 1730hours, 27 th April, 2018.
Alhaji H. 2018	45 yrs, male, community leader Linkage of drug abuse with crimes. Interviewed Rijiyar Zaki quarters, Ungoggo Local Government Area, Kano state, May 2018.
Aminu G. 2018	male, 31years NGO, president, youth survival without drugs. Key informant interview. Conducted at Goron Dutse, Kano at about 1900hours, 18 th April 2018.
Aminu M. K. 2018	male 45years, Head Doraji Rehabilitation Center, Kano in key informant interview on the psychological effect of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano state. Conducted at Doraji Rehabilitation Center, Kano at about 1430hours, 16 th June 2018.
Dalhatu A. 2018	47years, male, counselor, Ahmadu Bello Academy Farfaru, Sokoto Causes of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto. Interviewed at about 1200hrs at Sokoto, on the 17 th of April, 2018.
Halima H. 2018	female, 51years, Parent/NGO key informant interview on the consequences of drug abuse on the community.

Conducted at Dala L.G.A., Kano state, at about 1435hours, 5th May 2018.

- Hajiya A. 2018 45 years, female, Parent Causes of drug abuse among youth. Interviewed in Kano at 1430hours, 12th May, 2018.
- Hamza U. 2018 55 years, male, State Commander, NDLEA Nature of drug abuse among youth in Kano state. Interviewed at NDLEA office in Kano on the 24th April, 2018.
- Ibrahim M. 2018 51 years, male, Athletics Coach, linkage of substance abuse with sports. Interviewed at Bayero University Kano, at about 1500 hours on 12th April 2018.
- Kabara M. 2018 64 yrs, Parent, male, Nature of drug-related crimes among youth. Interviewed at Bayero University Kano, 12th April 2018.
- Kabir A. 2018 43 years, male, Counselor, Kuntau Science Academy, Secondary School section, Rijiyar Zaki, Ungoggo Local Government Area, Kano state. Interviewed in Kano at about 0900hours, 15th February 2018.
- Maaji W. 2018 male 43years, Divisional Police Officer DPO Arkilla Police Station, Sokoto, Sokoto state. Key informant interview on drug-related crimes in Sokoto state. Conducted at Arkilla Police Divisional Office, at about 1100hours, 2nd April 2018.
- Maiunguwa A.2018 65 years, male, Community leader, Nature and scope of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano

Interviewed at Rijiyar Zaki Ungoggo Local Government Area, Kano state at 1300hours, February 2018.

Mamman M. 2018

Male 69years, traditional drug counselor, key informant interview on drug abuse and criminal behaviour among the youth in Kano state. Conducted at Malam Mamman Mai Mari Rehabilitation Center, Tukantawa Kano, Kano state, April 2018.

Munir M. 2018

Male, 42years, head Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA, Kano State Command. Key informant interview on drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano state. Conducted at NDLEA office Kano at about 1530hours, 18th April, 2018.

Mushahu A. 2018

46years, male, Law Enforcement Officer, Sokoto state. Nature of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. Interviewed at NDLEA office Arkilla, Sokoto state at 1730hours, on the 19th April 2018.

Musbahu I. 2018

male 54years, Commander, NDLEA Sokoto state command. Key informant interview on drug abuse and crimes among youth in Sokoto state. Conducted at NDLEA office, Sokoto, at about 1200hours, 2nd April 2018.

Nasiru K., 2018

36 years, male, NGO working on substance abuse, on effects of drug abuse on learning. Interviewed in Sokoto at 1500hours, 27th April, 2018.

Shamaki H. 2018 male, 42years, Divisional Police Office DPO, Unguwar Rogo Police Division, Sokoto, Sokoto state. Key informant interview on drugs and its implications on the society. Conducted at Unguwar Rogo Police Station, Sokoto North, Sokoto state at about 1700hour, August 2018.

Shehu S. 2018 Medical Director, psychiatric hospital, Kware, Sokoto state. Correlation of drug abuse with crimes. Interviewed in Kware, Sokoto state, 10th April, 2018.

Focus Group Discussion

Abdullahi M. 2018 45 yrs, male, director Ministry of Housing and Environment, Sokoto, Focus group discussion on drug-related crimes in Sokoto state, and implications for security. Conducted at Sokoto North, Sokoto state, April 2018.

Armiyau A.2018 65 yrs, male, cleric, Focus group discussion on level of community involvement in the control of drug abuse in Sokoto state. Conducted at Sokoto North L.G.A, Sokoto state, April 2018.

Bashir DD 2018 31 years, male, youth leader, Focus Group Discussion on drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. Conducted in Sokoto North L.G.A, Sokoto state, April 2018.

Halidu B. 2018 53 years, male, teacher, Focus Group Discussion on effects of drug abuse on community security in Sokoto state conducted at Sokoto, April 2018.

Harura D., 2018	Youth leader Nature of drug abuse among youth in Kano state. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, Kano state, March 2018.
Ibrahim C. 2018	56 years, male, athlete, Focus Group Discussion on effects of drug abuse on sporting activities. Conduct in Kano, March, 2018.
Isah T. 2018	35 years, male, artisan, Focus Group Discussion on effects of drugs on the community. Conducted in Sokoto state, April 2018.
Jazuli J. 2018	54 yrs, male, lecturer, Focus group discussion on level of community participation in the control of drug abuse in Kano state. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, March 2018.
Kabara M. 2018	41yrs, Parent, Focus group discussion on the nature of drug abuse in Kano state and its implications for Community Security. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, March 2018.
Kakale S., 2018	48 yrs, Parent. Male, Focus group discussion on the nature of drug abuse among youth in Kano state. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, March 2018.
Mai Unguwa., 2018	43 yrs, male, community leader Focus group discussion on the nature of drug abuse in Kano. Conducted in Kano, March 2018.
Nasiru A. 2018	Civil servant, in focus group discussion on the solution to the identified problems of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano state. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, Kano state, March 2018.
Salisu S. 2018	Student, in focus group discussion on prevalence of substance abuse among students in Kano state and its

consequences to the society. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, Kano state, March 2018.

Saidu S G., 2018

44 yrs, male, Community leader Focus group discussion on the effects of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto. Conducted at Sokoto North L.G.A, Sokoto state, April 2018.

Yanruwa A., 2018

54 yrs, male, Civil Servant Focus group discussion on effect of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. Conducted at Sokoto North Local Government Area, Sokoto state, April 2018.

Yusuf A., 2018

35 yrs, male, medical doctor Focus group discussion on the relationship of drug abuse with crimes in Kano state. Conducted at Bayero University Kano, March 2018.

In-Depth Interviews IDI

Abubakar H. 2018

male, 29years drug client, in-depth interview on drug abuse and its effects. Interviewed at NDLEA Rehabilitation Center Sokoto, at about 1500hours, 4th April, 2018.

Aliyu J. 2018

29 years, male, driver, drug abuser under counseling at Dorayi rehabilitation center, Kano, interviewed on the effects of drug abuse on driving, May 2018.

Ado U. 2018

29 years, male, drug abuser under rehab interviewed on the causes of drug abuse among youth Interviewed in NDLEA rehabilitation center Kano state command at 1730hours, February, 2018.

Asabe U. 2018	18years, female drug abuser and commercial sex worker, indepth interview on drug abuse and prostitution among young women in Kano state. Interviewed at Sabon Gari, Kano at about 1430hours, 5 th May, 2018.
Asiya U. 2018	25 years, female drug abuser, interviewed on cough syrup abuse among women in Kano state at NDLEA counseling unit. May, 2018.
Balarabe U. 2018	21 years, male, student drop out, drug abuser under counseling at NDLEA counseling unit, Sokoto State Command. Interviewed on effects of drugs among youth in Sokoto state. April, 2018.
Bello M. 2018	31 years, male, motorcyclist drug abuser, Nature of drug abuse among youth in Sokoto state. Interviewed in Sokoto, at about 1045hours, 21 st April, 2018.
Bello N.D 2018	22 years, male, recovering drug addict, indepth interview on the effects of drug abuse on individual user. Conducted at NDLEA rehabilitation center, Kano State Command. May, 2018.
Dan Hassan B. 2018	23 years, male, student, drug abuser, interviewed on the effects of drug abuse among students youth. Conducted at NDLEA rehabilitation center in Sokoto state command. April, 2018.

Dauda G. 2018	27 years, male, drug user under rehabilitationat NDLEA rehabilitation center Kano. Interviewed on the causes of drug abuse among youth,at about 1700hours, 15 th February 2018.
Hajara B., 2018	23 years, female,commercial sex worker and drug user Effect of drug abuse on the society. Interviewed at Sokoto North, Sokoto state, 13 th April, 2018.
Hajiya H. 2018	30 years, recovering drug addict, interviewed on drug abuse among women in sokoto state. Conducted at NDLEA rehabilitation center, Sokoto state command. April, 2018.
Hajiya M. 2018	female drug user and commercial sex worker, 22years in-depth interview on drug abuse and prostitution in Kano state. Interviewed at Dorayi Rehabilitation Center, Kano state at about 1500hours, 13 th May 2018.
Hamza D., 2018	31 years, male,drug addict,causes of drug abuse among youth. Interviewed in Kano, Dorayi rehabilitation center, at 15 th May, 2018 at 1530hours.
Hassan A. 2018	31 years, male, drug addict, under rehab. Interviewed on how drugs influences criminal behaviour, at NDLEA rehab center, Kano command, at about 1730 hours,15 th February, 2018.
Hassan B. 2018	32 years, male drug addict Effect of drug and substance abuse among youth Interviewed at a drug joint in Kano on the 15 th May, 2018 at Neuro psychiatric hospital Kware, Sokoto 30 th April 2018.
Ibrahim Dankani 2018	23 years, male, drug abuser, under counseling.In-depthInterview IDI, on the causes of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano state, at NDLEA rehab facility Kano State command, at about 1715hours, 15 th February 2018.

Jinjiri M. 2018	24 years, male, drug addict, relationship of drugs with crime Interviewed at Neuro psychiatric hospital Kware, Sokoto 30 th April 2018.
Karami M. 2018	male, 26 years drug client in-depth interview on effects of drug and substance abuse among youth. Interviewed at Dorayi Rehabilitation Center, Kano at about 1030 hours, 20 th February 2018.
Ladidi A. 2018	26 years, female, drug abuser, Effects of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano Interviewed at NDLEA rehab center in Kano at about 1530 hours on the 15 th May, 2018.
Mahe D. 2018	21 years, male, drug abuser, under rehab on Effect of drug abuse on community security Interviewed at NDLEA reab center Sokoto, at 1430 hours, 22 nd April, 2018.
Maishanu 2018	male, 63 years community leader, key informant interview on the nature of drug and substance abuse among youth in Kano state. Conducted in Kano at about 1320 hours, 17 th April 2018.
Mande H. 2018	male, 27 years drug abuse and a commercial motorcycle rider, in depth interview on drug abuse and road traffic accidents in Sokoto state. Interviewed at Gada L.G.A of Sokoto state, at about 1545 hours, 30 th May 2018.
Musa H.,. 2018	22 yrs, male, drug addict How drug abuse influences criminal behaviour. Interviewed in Sokoto South on 17 th April, 2018.

Sande B. 2018	male, 19years drug client, in-depth interview on causes and effects of drug abuse among youth. Interviewed at Dorayi Rehabilitation Center at about 1055hours, 20 th February 2018.
Sanda D. 2018	31 years, male drug abuser, interviewed on effects of drugs among youth, at NDLEA rehabilitation center, Sokoto state command. April, 2018.
Ubale K. 2018	27 years, male, student, recovering drug addict interviewed on the effects of drug abuse on individual users in Dorayi rehabilitation center Kano, May, 2018.
Umar K. 2018	21 years, male, student, drug abuser under counseling at NDLEA counseling unit Sokoto State Command. Interviewed on effects of drugs among youth in Sokoto State. April, 2018.
Usman T. 2018	30 years, male, student, drug abuser interviewed at Dorayi rehabilitation center Kano, May 2018.

Appendices

Drug Addiction Treatment/Rehabilitation Centers in Nigeria

1. Treatment and Rehabilitation unit, NDLEA National Headquarters No.4, Shaw road Ikoyi, Lagos State.
2. Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Yaba, Lagos State.

3. Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta. Aro-Abeokuta, Ogun State.
4. Department of Psychiatry Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Surulere, Lagos State.
5. Department of Psychiatry Lagos State University Teaching Hospital. Ikeja, Lagos.
6. Community Psychiatric Centre, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
7. Finger of God Ministries Int., Ifako – Ijaje, Lagos State.
8. Good worker Movement International Afunleyin Close, Bashorun, Ibadan, Oyo State.
9. House of Refuge, Dabra doblin road Lekki Express Way Lagos State.
10. Ladoke Akintola, UTH Oshogbo, Osun State.
11. Department of Psychiatry Obafemi, Awolowo university teaching hospital, Ife Central, Osun State.
12. Olabi OLabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital Sagamu, Ogun State.
13. Ring Road State Hospital Ring Road, Ibadan, Oyo State.
14. Orthopedic Rehabilitation Centre, Jerico, Ibadan, Oyo State.
15. Pschiatric Hospital, Akure, Ondo State.
16. Department of Psychiatry University College Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo State.
17. Neuropsychiatric Unit Wesley Guild, OAUTH Ilesha East, Osun State.
18. Christ Against Drug Abuse CADAM, Lagos, Lagos State.
19. Lagos State University Teaching Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Lagos State.
20. Wellspring Rehabilitation Centre 5 Olumba Olumba Obu Close Off Ojodu-Berger, Lagos.
21. Treasure Life Centre, 14 Bolakey Street New Oko-Oba, Agege Lagos State.
22. Community Psychiatric Clinic, Afikpo-North L. G. A, Ebonyi State.
23. Community Psychiatric Clinic, Ebunwana Edda, Ebonyi State.
24. Community Psychiatric Clinic, Achigu L.G.A Ebonyi State.

25. Community Psychiatric Clinic, Ohaozara L.G.A Abakaliki, ebonyi State.
26. Community Psychiatric Programme, Onueke, Ezza South L.G.A. Ebonyi State.
27. Community Psychiatric programme, Ezillo, Ishielu L. G. A. Ebonyi State.
28. Community Psychiatric Base Clinic, Ngbo Court, Ngbo East L. G. A. Ebonyi State.
29. Community Psychiatric Clinic, Nkaleke L. G. A, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State.
30. Community Psyciatric Clinic, Abakaliki L. G. A, Ebonyi State.
31. Enugu Prison Mental Home of Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Enugu, Enugu State.
32. Federal Medical Centre, Umuahia, Abia State.
33. Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital Enugu, Enugu State.
34. Kalunta memorial Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Obi Agwa, Abia State.
35. Psychiatric & Nervous Diseases hospital Mgboko, Abia State.
36. Department of Psychological Medicine University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, UNTH Enugu, Enugu State.
37. Ebonyi State University Teaching Hospital, Ebonyi, Ebonyi State.
38. Central Hospital, Agbor Delta State.
39. Central Hospital, Warri, Delta State.
40. Christ Universal Spiritual Hospital, Port Harcourt, River State.
41. Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Calabar South, Cross River State.
42. Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Rumaigbo, Obi Akpor, Port Harcourt, River State.
43. Psychiatric Hospital, Uselu, Benin City, Edo State.
44. Department of Mental health, University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, Edo State.
45. General Hospital, Funtua, Katsina State Ministry of Health, Katsina State.
46. Department of Psychiatry Admadu Bello University Teaching Hospital Kaduna, Kaduna State.

47. Alh. Abdullahi Maikafi Salanke Hospital Zaria, Kaduna State.
48. Katsina Mental Asylum; Katsina L. G. A Katsina State.
49. Federal Medical Centre off Jibia Road, Katsina.
50. Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital Barnawa, Kaduna, Kaduna State.
51. Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital Kwara, Sokoto, Sokoto State.
52. General Hospital Malumfashi, Katsina State, Ministry of Health, Katsina State.
53. General Hospital Daura, Katsina State Ministry of Health, Katsina State.
54. Baba Saleh Quoranic School and Rehabilitation Centre, Kano, Kano State.
55. Rano Rehabilitation Centre, Rano L. G. A. Kano, Kano State.
56. Mal. Maman Mai Mari Doreyi Rehabilitation Centre, Kano Municipal L. G. A, Kano State.
57. State Psychiatric Hospital, Maiduguri, Borno State.
58. Specialist Hospital Jalingo, Taraba State.
59. Borno State Rehabilitation Centre, Maiduguri, Borno State.
60. Federal Medical Centre, Yola, Adamawa State.
61. Federal neuropsychiatric hospital Maiduguri, Borno State.
62. Keran Medical Centre, Yola North L. G. A. Adamawa State.
63. New Prison Annex Rehabilitation Centre, Maiduguri, Borno State.
64. Specialist Hospital Bauchi, Bauchi State.
65. Federal medical Centre, Makurdi, Benue Benue State.
66. Department of Behavioural Sciences University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Kwara State.
67. Our Lady of Victory Rehabilitation Centre, Bukuru, Jos, Plateau State.
68. Social Rehabilitation Centre, minna, Niger State.

69. Asokoro District General Hospital, FCT, Abuja.
70. Gwagwalada Specialist hospital, Gwagwalada, Abuja.

Counseling services are also available in the following 36 State Commands of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency including Abuja.

1. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Lagos State Command, NAHCO Shed, Ikeja, Lagos State.
2. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Ekiti State Command, Akinsola Street, Off Iworoko Road, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State.
3. Drug Demand Reduction Unit NDLEA Ondo State Command, 257, Alagbaka G. R. A. Akure, Ondo State.
4. Drug Demand Reduction Unit NDLEA Ogun State Command, Quarter 07, Oba Ademola Road, G.R.A. Abeokuta, Ogun State.
5. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Ogun State Command, Testing Ground, Old Ikirun Road, Former Ministry of Information premises, Osogbo, Osun State.
6. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Oyo State Command Quarter 585, Links Reservation Onireke G.R.A. Ibadan, Oyo State.
7. Drug Demand Reduction Unit NDLEA Abia State Command, Old party Secretariat, ogbo Hill, Abia State.
8. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Anambra State Command, Old party Secretariat, Nsugbe Road,, Trans Nkisi, Onitsha, Anambra State.
9. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Ebonyi State Command, No. 10, Elias Odili Street, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State.
10. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Enugu State Command, Old SDP Secretariat, Vosan Drive, Independence Layout, Enugu, Enugu State.
11. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Imo State Command Old NRC Party Office, Aba Road, Owerri, Imo State.
12. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Delta State Command, Old SDP Secretariat, Isah Road, Ogwashi – Uku, Delta State.
13. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Edo State Command, Old SDP Secretariat, Upper Sakponba Road, Benin City, Edo State.

14. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Rivers State Command, Defunct SDP Secretariat, Artillery Junction, Aba Road, Rivers State
15. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Akwa Ibom State Command, 291 Nwaniba Road, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State.
16. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Bayelsa State Command, Okutukutu, Nbiama, Yenegoa Road, Bayelsa State.
17. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Cross River State Command, Harbour Road, Calabar, Cross River State.
18. DRUG Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Sokoto State Command, fmr. Party House, Along Kalam Baina Road Arkilla, Nasarawa, Sokoto State.
19. Drug Demand Reduction Unit NDLEA Zamfara State Command, Samaru Zaria Road, Near Gusau Hotels, Gusau, Zamfara State.
20. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Jigawa State Command NIFOR Quarters, Dutse, Jigawa State.
21. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Kaduna State Command, Old SDP Building, Gwirgwogi Kaduna Road, Zaria, Kaduna State.
22. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Kano State Command No. 1, Katsina Road, Kano, Kano State.
23. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Katsina State Command, party Secretariat, Kofar Kwaya, Katsina State.
24. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Kebbi State Command, No. 25, Emir Haruna Road, Benin-Kebbi, Kebbi State.
25. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Yobe State Command, KM 7, Gujuba Road, Old Customs Office, MOPOL Base, Damaturu, Yobe State.
26. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Taraba State Command, Tukura Road, Magami, Behind Yelwa Annex Jalingo, Taraba State.
27. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Gombe State Command, OLD BASAC office, BCJ Gombe, Gombe State.
28. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Adamawa State Command, Old SDP Secretariat, No. 1, Abdullahi Bashir Street, Yola Road, Jimeta Yola, Adamawa State.

29. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Bauchi State Command, White house, Mechanic Cillage, Jos Road, Bauchi State.
30. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Borno State Command, old Party Secretariat, Gamboru Ngala Road, Maiduguri, Borno State.
31. Drug Demand Reduction unit, NDLEA Niger State Command, Defunct NRC Secretariat, Western by-Pass, Minna, Niger State.
32. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Benue State Command, Old SDP Scretariat Ankpa Road, Makurdi, Benue State.
33. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Plateau State Command, New Rikkos Layout, Jos, Plateau State.
34. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Kwara State Command, Defunct NRC party office, KM 3, Sobi Barracks Road, along Akerebiata Sobi Road Ikorin, Kwara State.
35. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Kogi State Command, New layout by Liberty Hotel, Lokoja, Kogi State.
36. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA Nassarawa State Command, Rankma House, Jos Road, Lafia, Nassarawa State.
37. Drug Demand Reduction Unit, NDLEA FCT Command, Plot 1093 CADESTAL Zone, Section D, Joseph Gomwalk Street, Gudu District FCT Abuja.



MAP OF DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTES TO NGERIA

SOURCE Google

Research Questionnaire on the Effects of Drug and Substance abuse among Youth on Community Security in Kano and Sokoto states, Nigeria

Dear Respondent,

My name is Mohammed Malami Sokoto, I am a PhD student of the Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies of the University of Ilorin, Nigeria. I am conducting a research on the Effects of Drug and Substance abuse on Community Security in Kano and Sokoto states, Nigeria, for the award of PhD in Peace and Development of the University of Ilorin. I wish to solicit for your cooperation to respond to the attached questionnaire as objective as possible please. Be assured that your confidentiality is guaranteed as your identity is not required. Your responses are strictly for academic purposes and will go along way in helping to combat the menace of drug and substance abuse, drug-related crimes and their implications for community security in Kano and Sokoto States of Nigeria.

Thanks you.

Mohammed Malami Sokoto,

Mat. No. 13/48DA/049

Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies University of Ilorin, Nigeria

SECTION A

BIO-DATA AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Age 18 -25 years ☐ 25 – 34 years ☐ 50years and above ☐

Gender Male ☐ Female ☐

Educational Qualifications

Primary Certificate ☐ Drop out ☐ SSCE ☐

OND/Equivalent ☐ B.sc/Equivalent ☐ Master ☐ PhD ☐

RESPONDENTS

OCCUPATION

☐	Psychiatrist	☐ 7	Other professional providing drug treatment service
☐	Outreach worker	☐	Health worker
☐ 3	Teacher	☐ 9	Law Enforcement officer
☐ 4	Social worker NGO	☐ 10	Traditional ruler
☐	Drug user/recovering addict	☐ 11	Other specify.
☐	Community leader		

How long have you been in this community?

.....

1. Nature of drug abuse among youth in Kano and Sokoto States

Tick the appropriate box in the following table please;

a. In this section I am interested in obtaining your views about drug abuse in your community.

Substance Name	Community used	Sometimes used	Rarely used	No use	Dont know
1. Cannabis	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
2. Benyline with codeine syrup	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
3. Cocaine	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
4. Heroin	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
5. Tranquilizers such as Bromazepam, valium.	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
6. Alcohol	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
7. Analgesics such as Tramadol, Moughine, pethidine, pentazocine	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
8. Methamphetamines meth	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
9. Controlled drugs Rohypnol, methadone, etc	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

10. LCD lysergic Acid Diethylamide	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
11. Solvents/inhalants such as Glue, tipex, fuel product, snuff, tobacco,	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
12. Sex performance drugs such as Viagra and traditional herbs.	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
13. Alcoholic beverage, Gadagi Shisha others	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
14. Others specify	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

Now I would like you to think about the types of drugs that young men abuse in your community.

b. Which of the above drugs would you say are the most commonly abused among young men 18 -25 in your community?

c. Have you taken any drugs such as cannabis Indian hemp tramadol, rohypnol, cocaine, heroin, or diazeph? Yes No.....

D Have you taken any substances such as alcohol, gadagi, Dunlop solution, tobacco, cigarette or coffee kolanuts? Yes, specify.....No.....

Record in order starting with the most common drug

Response	Type of Drug	Dont know
a) Most common drug used by youth men		

b) Second most common drug used by youth men		
c) Third most common drug used by men		

- d. What would you think are the common drugs used by young women in the following order;

Response	Type of Drug	Dont know
a) Most common drug used by women		
b) Second most common drug used by women		
c) Third most common drug used by women		

- e. Which of the drug types discussed in table I, would you say are the three drugs most commonly used by young people 18 – 25 years old in your community?

Record in order with the MOST common drugs

Response	Type of Drug	Dont know
a) Most common drug used by young men and women aged 16 – 25 years		
b) Second most common drug		
c) Third most common drug used		

Nature of drug-related effects among youth in Kano and Sokoto states

Please go through the boxes below and tick ☒ appropriately.

a. What are the crimes mostly committed by drug abusers in your community?

Types of crime	Commonly committed	sometimes	Rarely used	Not at all	Dont know
1. Assault	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
2. Theft, burgarlary	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
3. Fighting neighbor others	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
4. Political violence	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
5. Trafficking in drugs	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
6. Road traffic Accidents	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
7. Rape	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
8. Cultism	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
9. Fighting Spouse	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
10. Armed robbery	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
11. Kidnapping	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
12. Terrorism	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
13. Truancy from school	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
14. Breakings of marriage	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
15. Prostitution	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

16. Suicide	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
17. Health issues HIV/AIDs Tuberculosis Liver chivosis etc	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
18. Other specify	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

- b. What are the three crimes mostly committed by young men who abuse drugs in your community.

Response	Type of Crime	Dont know
a. Most common crime committed by young men 16-25 who abuse drugs.		
b. Second most common crime committed by young men who abuse drugs		
c. Third most common crimes committed by young men who abuse drugs		

- c. What would you say are the three most common crimes committed by young women under drugs aged between 16 and 25 years in your community?

Response	Type of Crime	Dont know
a. Most common crime committed by young women 16-25 who abuse drugs.		
b. Second most common crime committed by young women 16-25 years		

c. Third most common crimes committed by women		
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d. Now having identified some crimes committed by young people who abuse drugs, what would you say are the common causes of drug abuse in your community?

Types of criminal	Commonly committed	Sometimes	Rarely used	Not at all	Dont know
1. Self	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
2. Peer influence	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
3. Lack of parental guidance	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
4. Criminal activities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
5. Frustration failure, divorce	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
6. Indolence lack of things to do trade, school etc.	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
7. Poverty	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
8. Illiteracy	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
9. Exposure to environment where drug abused	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
10. Immigration from villages to urban cities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
11. Prostitution	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
12. Politician	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
13. Sexual activities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

14. Sporting activities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
15. Self medication	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
16. Lack of awareness of the drug abuse problem	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

2. The nexus between drug abuse and crime.

a. What would you say in your opinion is the effect of drug on drug abusers?

Please tick ☒ the appropriate box below;

Type of Crime	Mostly	sometimes	Rarely used	Not at all	Dont know
1. Road traffic accidents	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
2. Assault	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
3. Armed robbery	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
4. Kidnapping	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
5. Terrorism	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
6. Rape	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
7. Theft	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
8. Cultism	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
9. Assassination	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
10. Cultism	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
11. Political thuggery	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
12. Confrontation with	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
13. School authorities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
14. Drug dealing	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

15. Health hazards HIV/AIDS, diseases etc Liver	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
16. Others specify	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

b. Having identified drug abuse and its effects, now tick the appropriate response.

Drug abuse can lead to commission of crimes YES ☐ NO ☐

Drug abuse can facilitate crimes YES ☐ NO ☐

Community involvement in the control of drug and substance abuse and its effects on community security in Kano and Sokoto states

Do you have any community based organization in your community such as; vigilante groups, private security guards, stakeholders committees?

YES ☐

NO ☐

I dont know ☐

Are you aware if there is a community effort to provide security against drug abuse and related crimes in your community?

YES ☐

NO ☐

I dont know ☐

How effective would you think are community based efforts in the control of drug abuse and related crimes among youth in your community?

Very Effective ☐

Less Effective ☐

I dont know ☐

Could you describe in your opinions what you feel are the most serious problems faced by your community as a result of drug abuse and criminal behaviour among youth in your community? Use the list in the box provided below for guidance.

Family relationships

Increased criminality/ insecurity

Sex work or other sexual life styles

Organized crime, gangs, thugs etc

Theft, assassination, depression/suicide

Health issues/ infections like HIV, HBV, HCV

Others, specify please.

5. Effectiveness of counter-drug abuse measures adopted by government of Nigeria in Kano and Sokoto States.

The next few questions concern the effectiveness or otherwise of the counter-drug measures in your community.

On a scale of 1-3 where 1, represent I dont Know, 2, less effective 3, effective how effective would you score the following measures adopted by government of Nigeria in Kano and Sokoto states to stem drug abuse and criminal behaviour in your community? Check one number only please.

Using the above scale how effective would you score – law enforcement strategy, arrests and seizures

c.	1	2	3
	Enlightenment programmes, lectures, workshops and drug abuse		

e. 1 2 3

Others specify

Recommendations

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