

PAUCITY OF THE YOUTH: IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT (A CASE STUDY)
IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AREA
KADUNA STATE

BY

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TITTLE PAGE

**DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS: IMPLICATIONS
CONSEQUENCES AND CONTROL: (A CASE STUDY) OF SUMAILA
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA KANO STATE)**

BY

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APPROVAL SHEET

This project has been entirely but subjectively read certified an approved as meeting the requirement of the Higher National Diploma in Public Administration of Kano State Polytechnic Dutse.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty (Allah) and his prophet Muhd. (SAW.) Who has given enough guidance and wisdom for the successful completion of our course (HND) programme.

This is also dedicated to the entire member of our family especially my lovely ounces; for the all our lectures and members of our department in general.

Thanks you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises be to Allah. Lord creator, sustainer and the controller of the heaven and the earth and whatever their in peace and blessing of Allah be upon his holy prophet Muhammad (SAW) and peace be upon those who follow his teaching up to last day.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Drugs is a substance use as a medicine, Drugs could also be an illegal substance that some people inject, smoke or take to give them pleasant or exciting feeling (Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary) Also Okechuku (1998:75) Defined a drug as, any substance rather than food which by its chemical nature effect the structure or function of living organism.

Drugs Abuse means using drugs without a doctor prescription other word, drugs Abuse among the youth called attention to Psychological maladjustment as well as environmental and cultural factors. The use of drugs is old as the history of mankind himself long drugs have involved from druid natural herbs to more sophisticated synthetic the chemicalism use today.

Drugs abuse is include psycho-active drugs use and alcoholism now it has become global issue the unprecedented rise in countries' road traffic accident. Decreases in efficiency of labour force consequent adverse effect on economics of various nations are result of these problems. Also added to these are

increases in government expenditure to cater for the resulting debilitating and psychiatric complication these among other things necessitate the need for effective control of not at most especially this problem of youth great cause for worry numerous work done have shown that drugs addiction and alcoholism are essentially of early onset Probably latent in early youthful life but manifest with its complication later adult life.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The problem of drugs abuse and misuses among the youth in Nigeria as been on increase since the mid I 940s, Service reason has been advanced for the increase and the spread drugs abuse among the youth in Nigeria.

To observation has attracted a lot of research work in the area drugs abuse among the youth in Nigeria.

However, drugs abuse among youth in Sumaila local Government area of Kano state is commonly identifiable over time it have been not that various life situation of drugs abuse among the youth in most society. However, the type of drugs been abuse differ from one society to another depending upon the desire of the people and their life aspiration in the society. Varies some will be describe keeping soul and body moving but some other people talk

at it on the country, while other finds themselves in drug abuse because of inadequate or absence of parental care.

Therefore, because of its hazards nature and its social implications an analysis on the consequence and control would made so as to enlighten is youth about the implication and consequence of drugs abuse in order build a good healthy society for brighter future forth coming generation.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Drug abuse has generated a lot of common among individuals group and various government of this country (Nigeria) the evil effects drugs abuse stir me in the face whenever one turns in Nigeria. In our society, the increase rate of drugs abuse is too due to the fact that the personal n the body concern like federal ministry of health security agent and other non-governmental organization (NGOS) that are responsible of education or alleviation thus problem or alleviation this problem are also involve in to such immoral activities which lead to ineffectiveness of laws against drugs sellers. Also lack of funds (money) contribute to the inability of the all agencies set up to put effort toward minimize the problem; this found would assist the security agents to get facilities at available to check every nook and corners

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where the sellers and abusers hide. The salary of the drug personals and their families this poor salary condition give rooms for the security to collect bribe from these involve in such activities.

Hence drugs abuse among the youth in Sumaila become a common phenomenon

1:3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aims and objective of the research work include the following:

- To identify the effects, implications and consequences associated with drug abuse among the youth.
- To enlight to youth and general public in the society on how to comfort these problems and the proper solution to the problem.
- The study will equally provide possible suggestion that will help in curbing this menace of social vice in the society.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1- What effort does society doing to minimize or do away with problems?

2- What measure does government introduce to minimize drugs abuse among youth?

3- How to disseminate factual Information the consequence of drugs abuse and suggestion possible solution to the problems.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is very important in the sense that it is another. Way for intensifying the research topic it will also provide lawmakers with necessary data in making policy toward the eradication of the problem of the drug abuse. It is however important in enlightening the implication and consequence of taking illegal drugs without doctor's prescription

Also finally the research will also bring awareness among. The general public to show their concern on doing abuse and its implication to the society, based on these the study is justifiable of conduct in Sumaila local Government Area of Kano State in Nigeria.

1:6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Since this research project is very significant it is equally important to identity areas to be covered in the course of study. The scope of this project is only

limited to implications consequence as well as control of drug abuse among the youth in Sumaila Local Government Area.

However, as usual in any type of research work, some limitation are bound to occurs such as:- finally constraint due to unpredictable daily wise in the cost of materials such as papers, Binding and printing etc.

Moreover, there is fear of lack of co-operation on the pain of respondents especially these who are engaged in drugs abuse

1:7 DEFINATIONS OF TERMS

Drugs: Drugs are commonly defined as chemical substance capable of altering the physical and psychological function of the body.

Drugs are further classified in to three groups and this is according to their nature of action in the body; they are:

Narcotic: these are chemical substances which are capable of inducing sleep, it increase the action the action of central nervous system e.g Cocaine, morphine Cocaine ,heroin, Indian hemp e.t.c.

STIMULATE: this can be any substance that elicits response emotionally of physical also acts on nervous system e.g kola nut, coffee e.t.c.

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STIMULATE: this can be any substance that elicits response emotionally of physical also acts on nervous system e.g kola nut, coffee e.t.c.

DEPRESSANT: these drugs are use in of drugs in a way that is not accordance with the recommended medical use of the drug this means that any drugs can be abused even paracetamol however the drugs that give of concern are the drugs which effect the brain and mind of depressing stimulating or disorganizing it some of these drugs are commonly used by almost everyone e.g. Kola nut, Coffee, Alcohol, while others are usually referred to as hard drugs. e.g. marijuana, cocaine etc

DRUG ADDICTION: is the excessive intake of drugs to the extent that one is psychologically and physiologically dependent on it.

ABUSE: Means to make bad or excessive use of something e.g. Drugs.

YOUTH: the time when a person is young especially the time before a child becomes an adult.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Basically this chapter is going to look at different researchers and studies carried out by various scholars on the problem of drugs abuse.

However, the chapter will look at others substances of abuse identified by other scholars

Substances of abuse identified by other scholars and research, and also this chapter will look at historical development of drugs abuse.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

According to Agwubike (1998) drugs are known to be chemical agents that affect living cells they are used in modern medicine, in the treatment of illness and disease.

Drug abuse has severe health implication. The incidence severity of problems associated with the non-medical use of the drugs is incalculable; alcoholism for instance is one of the most common types of under nutrition in the adult.

Excessive alcohol consumption is the primary factor related to the development of cirrhosis of the liver which according to Caliendo (1976) the ninth leading killer disease of the United States population.

Villabi et al (1991) report; Spain ranks second to France in international comparison of alcohol consumption, 52% of adults drink daily, and mortality due to liver cirrhosis ranks as the sixth cause of death both in terms of death rates and potential years of life lost.

In addition to the liver problem and the nutritional, Caliendo (1976) has this to say; a "alcohol" related deaths may reach as many as 205,000 annually in the U.S it has also been known to cause several health problems like congestion heart failure, high blood pressure, loss of appetite, inflammation of the stomach/pancreas, intestines which lead to nutrient malabsorption.

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Another severe consequence of alcoholism worthy of mention is the effect it has on the offspring of a pregnant drinker. It is said in Britain alone that more than 44% of children born to alcoholic mothers had to below so, as will as significantly higher rates of hearty and joint abnormalities.

Economically, it cost the government billions of petrodollars if quantified in term of non-hour lost as a result of drug associated problems. This affects our out-put by reducing productivity.

According to Agwubike (1998) a drug has damaging consequences to the body organ and systems e.g same central nervous system. In certain instances death may central nervous system. In certain instances death may result. It also state his book that users of drugs spend a lot of money in reproducing drugs to the themselves.

Villabi at all [1991] report; spain ranks second to France in international comparison of alcohol consumption 52% of adults drinks daily, and mortality due to liver cirrhosis rank as the sixth causes of death both in terms of death rates and potential years of life lost.

According to Onaolapo [1992] there cannot be abuse without misuse, Abuse to make bad or excessive use of while misuse is in appropriate use of a substance. In appropriate use be bad or excessive and vice versa.

According to world health organization [WHO] [1985] Defined Drug as any substance that when taken in to the body of living organizing may modify one or more of its function.

For instance Caliendo [1996] report estimated 9 – 3 – 10 – 3 million as adult or 70% of the adult population are alcoholics or problems drinkers among teens a youth age 14 -17 years old .this represent 19% of American youth.

According to Agwubike [1998] a drug has damaging consequences to the body organ and systems e.g some drugs damage the liver, kidney at adversely affect the central nervous system in certain instances death may result.

According to Caliendo (1976) alcohol abuse in the United States cost almost & 43 billion in 1975.

A drug is, in the broadest sense of the term, is a chemical substance that has known biological effects on human or other animals. In pharmacology, a drug is "a chemical substance used in the treatment, cure, prevention, or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-

being" on the other hand, drug abuse implies a particular application of a drug more destructive than constructive for society, or the individual. Robins (1972) posit that Drug abuse implies the use of a given drug in excessive dose levels, over an unjustified long period of time, or outside therapeutic indications. Amina (2016) argued that there are different kinds of drug including the hard drugs it becomes drug abuse. When we talk of drug abuse, it could be the hard drugs in including cocaine, weed among others and even when talk about prescribed drugs we mean codeine even though its meant for medication some people use it for something else.

2.3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF DRUGS ABUSE

Drug abuse is an international problem facing all countries of the world, Nigerian inclusive. The problem can be traced to as far back as the mid 1940's when ex-service men return from Second World War (Willoughby, 1988). Since then the problem has assumed an alarming rate that has defined all proposed remedy, the missuses of carrabis sativa (India help) for example, grew in the right clubs of big cites and had spread like fire among the entertainers teenagers youth, student and ephedrine, barbiturates stimulants alcohol and many others jomed the list (Onaolapo, 1998).

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2:4 IMPERICAL STUDIES ON DRUGS ABUSE

The incident and causes of drugs among youth are very common and Sinuous in Nigeria. This observation has attracted a lot of research work in the area of drugs abuse in different part of the country. For example Adesina (1975) carried out research on prevalence of drugs abuse among students in Lagos state. His findings show that "many students were involved in drugs abuse" (in Jahun I.A 1999:45)

In another study conducted in Kaduna by Aliyu (1961) Found out that students in Kaduna states were abusing various types of drugs. Kaur (1975). Carried out a study on prevalence at drugs abuse among students of University of Nigeria Nsukka and found out that "Many students were involved in drugs abuse".

A study conducted by NDLEA in (1987) indicates that "8:2 percent of hospital admission in Nigeria was caused by drugs." (In Jahun I.A. 1999:45) James (1992) explained that in 1987 1988, 450 mental cases of drugs abuse were said to have gone mad due to drugs abuse. Were report at Yaba psychiatric in Lagos." In Jahurt I.A. 1999:45). Asuni (1998) carried out same of which are:

1. Unemployment
2. Inadequate education system leading to light rate of drops-Out
3. Ineffective guidance and cancelling in schools.
4. Lack of parental care and supervision drugs during the teenage and early youth years.
5. Peer group effect.
6. in ability to cape with problems.
7. Unrestricted availability of drugs.
8. Urbanization and development.
9. Rapid growth of light technology.

10. Lack of recreation facilities for youth.
- ii. Inadequate health care delivery system.
12. Curiosity.
13. Family problems
14. Lack of social sport.
15. Lack of Motivation. (In onaolapo 1998:32).

Some of the causes of drugs abuse identified by Orabu (1983)

Alhamdu (1995) Okecheikwu (1998) and Adeloye (2000) include the following

1. Poor Self image
2. Feelings of non-achievement. The economically, socially and even politically.
3. Poor coping ability.
4. Curiosity to find what is in drugs, how it feels tasted etc.
5. Searching for a feeling of belonging especially among peer groups.

6. poor socialization agencies. Such as broken homes, Indi spline school environment and community at large.

Also Oshodi in his paper delivered at annual conference of the association of psychiatrist held at Benin city July 1973, forwarded that reasons that are responsible for drugs addiction by our youths to includes: -

1. To satisfy curiosity.
2. To achieve sense of belonging and acceptance to others.
3. To express independence and sometimes hostility and for relaxation.
4. As a method to escape from problems.
5. Decrease in secondary social controls such as weakening of the community's law customs, moves by rapid socio-cultural change migration to big town and war. (in Jahun and Turaki 2003:42) Jasini, (1990), said that "several factors are responsible for the risk developing drugs addiction."
 1. The existents in situation of large availability of drugs.
 2. Ignorance of the danger inherence in use.
 3. Curiosity.

4. Peer group pressure.
5. Unemployment.
6. Psychological emotional problems.
7. Immaturity.
8. Dissatisfaction
9. Poor home background. (In Jahun and Turaki 2003:45).

2.5 EARLY HISTORY OF DRUG ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Opium and alcohol were both used to dull the pain during certain surgical and medical procedures, the history of drug addiction tells us. Before the civil war, the effects of drugs and alcohol and their addictive qualities were not entirely understood. This was an issue since many soldiers of the civil war were given drugs for pain and become addicted often. In the 1800s, morphine, and cocaine were developed and unregulated. The wide availability of these newer developed drugs made it easy for many people to say, and become addicted.

2.6 DRUGS TO TREAT OTHER DRUGS

Drugs kicking out other drugs? Further along in the history of drug addiction around the 1950s and 1960s doctors believed that using drugs like 250 could treat alcoholism and other addictions. As the use of some medication experience today, the use of lalycinogenic drugs seems not at all helpful.

2.7 DRUG ABUSE AND HIV LEARN

Drugs abuse and HIV the link campaign educates young people about the connection between substance use and HIV infection. Spanish translation also available.

2.8 NATIONAL DRUG AND ALCAHOL FACTS WEEK

(NDAFW) a health observance week at the end of January connects teens with experts to shatter the myths about drugs national drug and alcohol chat day, held during NDAFW, provides an online opportunity for students from around the country to ask questions about drug and to have then answered by top NIDA scientist via a web chart.

2.9 DRUG BRAIN AND BEHAVIOR

Sciences of addictions is a plain language backlet that discusses the reasons that people take drugs, why some people become addicted while others do

not low drugs work in the brain, and low addiction can be prevented and treated.

2.10 HOW DO DRUGS WORK IN THE BRAIN TO PRODUCE PLEASURE

Nearly all addictive drugs directly or indirectly target the brain's reward system by flooding the circuit with dopamine, a neurotransmitter present in regions of the brain that regulate movement, emotion, cognition, motivation and feelings of pleasure.

2.11 HOW MANY PEOPLE DIE FROM DRUG USE?

The center for disease control and prevention (CDC) report that there were more than 40,000 unintentional drug overdose deaths in the United States in 2011, a 118 – percent increase since 1999. More than 22,000 people die every year from prescription drug abuse, 6 more than heroin and cocaine combined.

CONCLUSION

Drug abuse is a disorder that is characterized by a self – destructive pattern of using a substance that leads to significant problems and distress. Looking at the information gathered from various literatures, one can observed that drug abuse is not caused by a single factor alone as expressed by many writers.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3:0 INTRODUCTIONS

This is chapter describe the method and techniques use in collection the data, that it is the methodology used in studying the subject matter in the area of study.

3:1 POPULATION OF STUDY

Sumaila local government Area has a very large area and population. It has a population of about 133,379 people according to 2006 National census, but according to recent estimating the population is over 200000 people in the area. But population within the research concerns only the age group of skilled and unskilled labour force, literate and those who are illiterate etc.

3:2 POPULATION SAMPLING

Sampling simply means a small portion of population select to represent the accessible population for analysis. It is also a method of finding out information about people of over in a particular area. Such information includes causes effects; however, on the course of this research, 150 respondents were used as the sample size which was determined using Yaro yamane's sample size determination formula. Out of which 100 questionnaire were retrieved from the 150 administered and 50 questionnaire were not retrieved back as the respondents did not returned them.

respondents were used as the sample size which was determined using Yaro yamane's sample size determination formula. Out of which 100 questionnaire were retrieved from the 150 administered.

As the research observed that Sumaila has large area and with the large number of population which is too large for someone to go about researching for information, because it will cause a lot of difficulties and also time consuming.

As such the researcher will interview one hundred people using random sampling method. The respondents will include literate and illiterate people.

Literate people include psychiatric workers, social workers, NDLEA, student and police. While the illiterate include Bus drivers and motor park touts. The researchers select some place to visit in order to meet this people in such of information. These places include social welfare department psychiatric hospitals Motor Park, NDLEA offices and police stations.

3:3 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

For the purpose of undertake genuine and valid research, the researcher used questionnaire personal interview and an observation to collect information of the study.

3:3.1 QUESTIONNAIRES

The researcher designed questionnaire to fill by the literate people of the population the questionnaire will help the researcher to collect response of desired factual information from the respondents.

3:3.2 INTERVIEWS

The researcher will visit the remaining mentioned places to interview the illiterate people through the use of questionnaire which will be translate in to their own language for the response.

3:3.3 OBSERVATIONS

The researcher will use observation method to collect personal information in the riverside where drugs addition hide, to observer their behavior after taking the drugs. Also the researcher will visit Sumaila psychiatric hospital to

observe the behavior of some patient whose cases were as a result of drugs addiction.

3:4 PROCEDURE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data generated from the questionnaire and interview would be analyzed by computing the data in to percentage the response given would be considered in to relation to the sum total respondents and this is converted in percent and drawn from such responses.

3:5 SUMMARIES

In carrying out this research different method would be applied in the processing of data collection SO as to gather relevant information concerning the study in the population of the area, which have been studied that it has over 200,000 people from all age group and strata.

However, the researcher sampled one hundred people to be interviewed using random sampling method, which include literate and illiterate people and different workforce.

Furthermore, the researcher employed three different procedures in order to have suitable and accurate research. The instruments include Questionnaire.

Also the data generated from the questionnaire would be analyzed by the use of percentage of the responses in relation to sum total of the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4:0 INTRODUCTIONS

This chapter concerned with data presentation and analysis of the information gathered from the respondents. Therefore an analysis would be made base on the view of the respondents as expressed in the returned questionnaire and interview.

As earlier mentioned the questionnaire and interview where administration and distributed to one hundred people (100) who falls within the age group of skilled and unskilled labour force, literate and illiterate.

Therefore the various responses to the items in the questionnaire and interview are follows

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION RESPONDENTS BY SEX

SEX	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Male	80	80%
Female	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of their sex which indicated 80 male respondents representing 80%, while 20 female respondents represent 20%. However, judging from the above the male respondents are more than number of female.

TABLE 2 MARITAL STATUSES OF THE RESPONDENTS

STATUS	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Status	55	55%
Married	45	45%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows the marital status of the respondents which shows that 55 respondents are not married representing 55% while 45 respondents are married representing 44%

TABLE 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS.

AGE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
20-30 Years	45	45%
31-40	35	3%
41-above	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The table above indicated the age distribution of the respondents. 45 represents fall between the age of 20-30 years representing 45% also 35 respondents falls between the age of 31-40 years representing 35% while 20 respondents falls within the age of 41 to above representing 20%.

TABLE 4: OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

AGE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Psychiatric workers	20	20%
Social	25	25%
Police	15	15%
NDLEA Staff	10	10%
Student	15	15%

Drivers	8	8%
Motor park touts	7	7%
Total	100	100%

This table shows the occupation distribution of the respondent. Psychiatric workers has 20 respondents representing 20%, social workers has 25 respondents representing 25%, police has 5 presenting 15%, NDLEA Staff has 10 respondents representing 10%, Student has 15 representing 15%, drivers has 8 respondents representing 8%, last motor park tours has 7 respondents representing 7%.

TABLE 5: DRUGS ABUSE IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN SUMAILALOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA?

RESPONSE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	80	80%
No	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The above table show that 80 respondent agree that youth in SumailaLocal Government Area engage in drug abuse representing 80%, while 20 respondents disagree which represents 20%.

TABLE 6: YOUTH IN SUMAILALOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ENGAGE IN DRUG ABUSE?

RESPONSE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	80	80%
No	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The above table show that 80 respondent agree that youth In SumailaLocal Government Area engage in drug abuse representing 80% while 20 respondents disagree which respondents 20%.

TABLE 7: TYPE OF DRUGS COMMONLY ABUSE IN THE AREA.

NAME OF DRUGS	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Indian hemp	20	20%
Valium	10	10%
Amphetamine	15	15%
Solution	10	10%
Alcohol	10	10%
Largectic	5	5%

Cigrate and other	20	20%
All of the above	10	10%
Total	100	100%

The above table shows the response of the respondents on the types of drugs commonly abuse in the area. 20 respondents agreed that Indian hemp is commonly abuse in the area which represent 20%. In respondents represented to valium representing 10%, 10 responded to alcohol representiff9 10% 5 respondents respond to argental representing 5%, 20 respondents response to cigrate and ether representing 20% and lastly io respondent responded to all of above representing I 0%.

TABLE 8: THE CAUSES OF DRUGS ABUSE IN THE AREA.

CAUSES OF DRUGS ABUSE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Unemployment	20	20%
Inability education system	10	10%
Inability to cope with problem	3	3%
Peer group influence	5	5%
Family problem	4	4%
To know what is in the drugs	10	10%

As a method to escape from the problem	4	4%
To express independence	10	10%
Dissatisfaction with life quality.	4	4%
To make them bold enough	10	10%
All of the above	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 20 respondents responded to unemployment as one of the causes of drugs abuse in the area which represent 20%, in respondents responded to inadequate educational system which represent 10%, 3 respondents responded inability to cope with problem represent 3%, 5 respondents responded to peer group influence represent 10 respondents responded on to know what is in the drug which represent 10%, 4 respondents response to as a method of escape from problem which represent 4%, 10 respondent response was the express of independence which represent 10%, 4 respondent response to dissatisfaction with life quality which represent 4%, 10 respondents their response was to make

them bold enough which represent 10%, lastly 20 respondents agree that all of the above are the causes of drugs abuse in the area.

TABLE 9: THE IMPLICATION OF DRUGS ABUSE

IMPLICATION OF DRUG ABUSE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Poor public image	70	70%
Economy waste	20	20%
All of the above	10	10%
Total	100	100%

The above table shows that the response of the respondent on the implications of changes abuse. 70 respondents response to poor public image which represent 70% 20 respondents response to economy waste which represent 20% while 10 respondents response to aif of the above representing 10%.

TEBLE 10: THE CONSEQUENCE OF DRUG ABUSE

CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Health problem	5	5%
Misconduct and discipline	5	5%
Problem in school and increase drop out.	10	10%
Increase risk of injuring and suicide	5	5%
High rate of violence and crime	5	5%
Mention problem	10	10%
All of the above	60	60%
Total	100	100%

The table above show the consequence of drug abuse among the youth in Kazaure, 5 respondents response to misconduct and discipline problem which represent 10 respondent response to problem in school and increase drop out which represent 10%, 5 represents response to increase rate of

injury and suicide representing 5%. 5 respondent response to high rate of violence and crime represent 5%, in respondents also response on mental problem representing 10% while other 60 respondents response to all of the above as the consequence of drug abuse which represents 60%.

4:1 PERSONAL INFORMATION

In the procedure of data collections of this research project the researchers' employed Observation techniques to collect more relevant information and the observation results:

At the riverside in the research area where abuser hide and take drugs, we went there pretend as if we are washing clothes. In the place we identified the drugs abuse by the abuser to be Indian help this is because of its strong odour and later on we observe some drugs suspected to be valium, amphetamine (kwaya) and largactil.

After taking the drugs the abuser exhibited the following behaviors Some of them remained calm and went in to deep thinking, others become over excited, singing and dancing while others become bold shouting and uttering abusive words.

At the beer parlor we observed that most of the people they were busy taking alcohol and at a point they withdrawn from their normal sense. in the psychiatric hospital after the researcher introduced and expressed themselves to the staffs, the in-charge of the asylum took us to the various sites in the asylum. He disclosed that they have 45 patients with mental problems as a result of drugs abuse aged between 15-30 years. He also disclosed that 27 patients have severe and they have completely gone mad and they are always in handcuffs. While the remaining patients have mild psychoses and they are doing their best to help them out from such problem.

Moreover, we had conversation with few of them, in the process of conversation we ask them their names they correctly responded but when we continuous to know more about them they starts missing the road.

4.2 IMPLICATION OF DRUGS ABUSE

By implication we mean economic and social effect of drug abuse which includes economy waste, poor public image and deterioration of abuser's relation with community members.

Economically abuser wastes their money in buying what will have effect in their physical and mental conditions. Socially the abusers image tarnishes in

the eye of community member, also his relation with community members detonate to the extent of being stigmatized and dejected by community members.

4:3 CONSEQUENCES OF DRUGS ABUSE

The consequence of drug abuse includes the following

- i. Long term health problem which seriously affect the wellbeing of the abusers.
 2. High rate of violence and crime such as robbery, vandalism e.t.c
 3. Social malaise.
 4. Problem in school and 'increased drop-Out —rate.
 5. Mental problem such as psychosis insomnia etc.
 6. Increase risk of injury and suicide
- . it reduces the file expectancy of the abuser (youth).

4:4 CONTROL OF DRUGS ABUSE

The evil effect of drug abuse and misuse Stir us in face wherever we turn to our face in Nigeria. Family health and life, educational problems economic and productivity have been seriously affected by problem arising from drug abuse.

Moreover, the problem of drug abuse are not limited to the user alone innocent citizens often suffer. Therefore, the control of this social problem is a collective effort of movement non-governmental organization (NGO) Parent and general public.

However, the following will help to control the problem of drug abuse in our society. War against drug abuse should be introduced in all part of the country. This should not only restrict through media house or organizing seminars and conference on drug abuse. This is because those are taking part in seminars and conferences are already aware of the danger of drugs abuse. The real people who abuse. Drugs to not know anything about these seminars and conference. In order to faith a successful war again drug abuse we opine that:

It is a battle base done at the motor park markets schools and other public places.

The drug educators should go to public places and organize rallies show films and photographs of addicts to the people so that they can learn from the condition of such people. Also these problems should focus of the target groups (teenagers). Youth, adolescent's students, drivers and farmers etc.

Government should provide adequate and functional educational programs.

This can be done through improving school life, but organizing special causes such as educator in health and hygiene¹ moral or civil education, and education related to quality life, drugs education, extra-curricular activities, provision of recreational facilities to help occupying student's time.

Government should provide more employment opportunity to keep the youth busy. Government should also implement on effective way of producing and distribution of drugs of the country. All illegal drugs hawkers' unqualified health personal should be banned from the sale of drugs and its admifiSttiOR respectively Sever penalty should be imposed on any one who violates this law.

Government should rehabilitate National drugs law enforcement agency (NDLEA) by giving them adequate training financing the body to ensure no corruption exist in the body.

Government should also go round and round investigate roadside chemist. If a chemist is not set base of the law (Rule and Regulations) then it should be closed.

Government should provide enough security personal in our boarders airport and seaport that will thoroughly check imported and exported goods in order to avoid drug trafficking.

Government should stop the production of beer and the sales of it to the public. Media and non-Governmental organization (NGOS) should joined efforts to create a forum for public enlightenment aims at enlighten the youth on the consequence of drug abuse.

Also the problems should be aim at discouraging self-medication as this can lead to the drug addiction. General public should be reporting the indices of and prevalence of drug abuse in the community to the appropriate agencies such as police, NDLEAI and social workers to arrest and deal with dealers and abusers appropriately. Parent should provide a strong parental care to

their children, If there is any area where parent have failed in this nation, it is aspect. Many have left their children to television, video, and cable satellite programs alone. As good and useful as these gadgets are, they can never replace the parental guide and counseling parent most have more interest in the total development of their children.

In this regard, parents are support to form a pressure group to facilitate

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter concerned with the summary findings, conclusion and also recommendations of this research project

5.1 SUMMARY

This research focused on Drugs Abuse among the youths, its implications, consequences and its condition: A case study of Sumaila Local Government Area, Kanostate.

The procedures that are used in data collection include the use of questionnaire, interview and observation. A total number of one hundred questionnaires were administered to a simple population of one hundred people who are between the age group of skilled and unskilled labour force literate and illiterate people.

The interview conducted was by translating the contents of questionnaires to the young illiterate.

Also observation method was employed to collect more information of different places like psychiatric hospital beer parlor and River-side where the abusers hide and take drugs in the area.

The collected data were treated using the percentage for the response and also the frequencies of the data were discovered the type of drugs commonly abuse in the area includes: Indian hemp, valium, amphetamine Alcohol, solution cigrate and others.

Also in the research work, we found out that the cause of drugs abuse in the area include unemployment, inadequate Education inability to cope with problems, the influence of peer group, family problem, curiosity to know what is in drug: as a method to escape from the problem, to express independence dissatisfaction with quality of life and others.

The implication of drugs abuse discovered in the research work includes economics wasted and poor public image. And we also discovered that the consequences of drugs abuse include: - Health problem, misconduct and

discipline, problem in School and increase drop rate increased risk in injury and suicide, light rate of violence and crime. Mental problems and others.

5.2 FINDINGS

In this research project, the finding is shows that 80%of the respondents are males, while 20% were females. 60% of the populations sampled were not married and the remaining 40 were married.

The age of respondents indicated that 45% falls within the age of 20-30 years, 35% falls within the age of 41 years and above. The occupation of the respondents shows that 80% were literate, while the remaining 20%were illiterate.

Furthermore, the finding shows that 80% of the respondents believed that, the drugs abuse is a social problems in the area while 20% were not agreed.

It also indicate that 80% of the respondents believed that youth in the area engage in drugs abuse, while 20% were not agreed.

Moreover, the finding reveal that the type of drugs commonly abuse in the area include Indian hemp, valium, cigrate, alcohol, solution, amphetamine, largactil and others.

Also it revealed that the causes of drugs abuse include unemployment, inadequate education system, peer group influence, family problem. Dissatisfaction with life condition and others. Finding also shows that the implication of drugs abuse include economics waste and poor public image.

It was also discovered that the consequence of drugs abuse include health problem misconduct and indiscipline, problem in school and increase drop out sustaining injury and suicide, mental problems and high rate of violence and crime like robbery, vandalism etc.

5.3 GENERAL CONCLUSION

From the data gathered in the research project, it could be implied that youth in Sumailalocal Government are deeply involved in drugs abuse, misuse of drugs and addiction.

Moreover the research studies show that, the basis is in the drug and related to social and personal weakness. The effects include personal injury and ill health, social malaise, individuals and commercial suffering death, death and mental problems. It also negatively affect the abuser's relationship with others included his relatives.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Drugs abuse among youth is a very serious problem, which affects everybody in the society. This because youths are important for the development of any society.

Without youth the future development of any society will not be certain, it is generally that children of today are men of tomorrow.

Now if we allowed our youth men and women to be destroyed through the use of dangerous drugs, we are doing nothing than destroying ourselves.

Therefore, youth are the back bone for the development of any country especially development the third world countries. If youth are allowed to be destroyed by dangerous drugs, there will be no hope for future development.

In this regard the research recommends the following in order to prevent the incident and provenience of drugs abuse and addiction in our society so as to build healthy society for brighter future of forthcoming generation. However, the prevention of drugs abuse is a collective responsibility of government, non-government organization parent and general public.

1- Creating Awareness: A collective active action is necessary by both government and non-governmental bodies of public enlighten. Awareness about drugs abuse and misuse should be mounted through television and radio programmes. These media houses have a very great role to play; hence they most fully involved in the programme.

8- Roles of Religious leaders Religious leaders like imams, pastors, etc. should be orgafizif9 lecture and sermon to preach on the danger associate with drug abuse.

9- Report of drugs abusers, Dealers and traffickers. The general public should alert security agents on any incident of drug abusing selling and trafficking. This will help the security to execute their duty of arresting the culprits.

**DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS: IMPLICATIONS
CONSEQUENCES AND CONTROL: CASE STUDY OF SUMAILA LOCAL
GOVERNMENT KANO STATE.**

Dear Respondents. This questionnaire is designed to obtain information to the above topic.

Therefore you are kindly requested to supply the needed implication to the best of your knowledge the information given would be kept confidentially

Please tick the correct box below to indicate response of your opinion

SECTION A

Personal information of the respondent

1) Sex

a) Male

b) Female

2) Marital Status

a) Married

b) Single

3) Age

a) 20—30 years

b) 30—40 years

c) 40 years and above

4) Occupation

a) civil servant

b) Others

SECTION B

Questionnaire Indicate by ticking to show your responses to each of the following questions and make choice were necessary.

1) Drug Abuse is a Social problem from Sumaila Local Government Area.

YES

NO

2) Youth in Sumaila Local Government Area engage in Drug Abuse.

YES

NO

3) Type of Drug commonly Abuse in the area is Indian hemp.

4) Courses of Drug Abuse in the area are unemployment, family problem
fear group influence e.t.c.

5) Implication of Drug Abuse is economic Waste poor public image e.t.c.

6) Consequence of Drug Abuse is Health problem mental problem

Of Violence and cane e.t.c.

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