EFFECT OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA) STRATEGIES ON REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS IN FAGGE AND KURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KANO STATE

BY

Suleiman, IDRIS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

ZARIA, NIGERIA

APRIL, 2021

EFFECT OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA) STRATEGIES ON REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS IN FAGGE AND KURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KANO STATE

BY

Suleiman, IDRIS
P16ADPA8002

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,

FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION,

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

ZARIA, NIGERIA

APRIL, 2021

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this Dissertation entitled EFFECT OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA) STRATEGIES ON REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS IN FAGGE AND KURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KANO STATE has been carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. Musa Idris and Dr. Lawal Saleh in the Department of Public Administration. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this Dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other Institution.

Suleiman Idris _____ _____
Name of Student *Signature* *Date*

CERTIFICATION

This Dissertation entitled EFFECT OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA) STRATEGIES ON REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS IN FAGGE AND KURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KANO STATE by IDRIS Suleiman meets the regulations governing the award of the Degree of Master of Science (MSc) Public Administration of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Dr. Musa Idris	_____	_____
Chairman, Supervisory Committee	Signature	Date
Dr. Lawal Saleh	_____	_____
Member, Supervisory Committee	Signature	Date
Dr. Musa Idris	_____	_____
Head of Department	Signature	Date
Prof. Sani A. Abdullahi	_____	_____
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies	Signature	Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to Almighty Allah.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research is made possible by the Grace of Allah, and the contributions of many people in various capacities. I therefore thank Allah for giving me the ability to complete this research despite many challenges. I thank my parents, AlhajiIdris and HajiyaHadizaIdris, for the financial and moral support they gave me during my research, May Allah grant you Al Janna firdaus, (*Ameen)*. I owe my erudite supervisors, Dr Musa Idris, Dr Lawal Saleh, Dr Abdulhamid and Prof. S.B Abdulkarim profound gratitude for guiding me, encouraging me and painstakingly going through the work with patience to ensure that it meets appreciable standard. All my supervisors jointly helped to properly restructure the entire work, and made it conform to the qualities of the School of Postgraduate Studies. Equally, the fruitful efforts of all my lecturers at the MSc class cannot go unnoticed; I say a big thanks to you all. I remain forever indebted to Prof.Siraj Abdulkarim and Prof. Hamza A Yusuf for their inspiration, guidance and commitment to my academic career. May Allah bless your lives in this world and hereafter (Amen).

No doubt, this acknowledgement will be incomplete without expressing gratitude to my family, Colonel A. Idris, Colonel. M.M Idris, NadiatIdris, ZainabIdris, Ibrahim Idris, Naana Lawal Fatima and MonsuratBansimaAdio, for their constant prayer support and encouragement. The same goes to all my friends, AbdulwaheedAbdulrahman, Suleiman Abdulkadir, and AbdulrasheedMamud who in one way or the other made this programme a success. Lastly, but not exhaustively, I appreciate the remarkable moments of coursework with all my colleagues at the M.Sc. class (2016-2018).

ABSTRACT

Drug abuse constitute a major threat to the effective functioning of human societies. It is a major public health problem as its abuse by youths have become one of the most disturbing health related phenomena in Nigeria and other parts of the world. The growing spate of sale and illicit drug use led to the establishment of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in 1989 to curb these menace. NDLEA's Drug Demand Reduction Unit (DDRU) is responsible for activities ranging from advocacy on drug abuse, NGO Liaison on drug abuse related activities and Treatment/Rehabilitation of drug dependents amongst others. DDRU of NDLEA has only one Treatment/Rehabilitation center in Kano state with no provision for girl and women despite the proliferation of drug abuse among them. This study focused on the extent to which Public enlightenment, NGO Liaison and Treatment/Rehabilitation strategies of NDLEA influenced reduction in the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State. The study's hypotheses which were stated in null form to indicate that there is no significant relationship between NDLEA strategies and reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in the study area. The study adopted a cross sectional survey research design with the population comprising of officials of DDRU and youths in the study area which was 182,977. The sample size was determined using Krejcie and Morgan Statistical Formula (1970) and these stood at 382. The method of sampling technique adopted was the cluster sampling technique and questionnaire, interview were instruments used in generating primary data while annual report of NDLEA, published work, magazines and the internet were the instruments used to generate secondary data. The data were presented and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical tool of correlation analysis. Evaluation theory by Edward Suchman, (1967) was adopted for the study and it was generally revealed that there is a positive but ineffective relationship between NDLEA strategies and reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state. It was therefore recommended that intensified efforts be made by NDLEA, the government both at the Federal and state level and other stakeholders to create awareness on the dangers associated with drug abuse focusing on primary and secondary prevention strategies with a view to stopping new cases, more resources be committed to enable the agency expand it capacity to build more treatment centre and provision be made to accommodate girls and women especially as there is high proliferation of drug abuse among them.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	Title Page	**i**
	Declaration	**ii**
	Certification	**iii**
	Dedication	**iv**
	Acknowledgement	**v**
	Abstract	**vi**
	Table of Contents	**vii**
	List of Tables	**viii**
	List of Figures	**x**
	List of Appendices	**xii**

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1	**Background to the Study -- - - - - - - -**	**-1**
1.2	**Statement of the Research Problem - - - -**	**-4**
1.3	**Research Questions - - - - - - - - -**	**-6**
1.4	**Objectives of the Study - - - - - - - -**	**-6**
1.5	**Statement of Hypotheses - - - - - - - -**	**-7**
1.6	**Significance of the Study - - - - - - -**	**-7**
1.7	**Scope and Limitations of the Study - - - - -**	**-8**
1.8	**Operational definitions of Concepts - - - - -**	**-9**

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - -11

2.2 Literature Review - - - - - - - - -11

2.2.1 Public Enlightenment Strategy - - - - - - -11

2.2.2 NGO Liaison Strategy - - - - - - - -13

2.2.3 Treatment/Rehabilitation Strategy - - - - - - - -15

2.2.4 Reduction in Drug Abuse - - - - - - - -16

2.2.5 Effects of Drug Abuse on Youths - - - - - - -17

2.2.6 Theories of Drug abuse - - - - - - - -22

2.2.7 Review of Empirical Studies - - - - - - -29

2.3 Theoretical Framework - - - - - - -38

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - -44

3.2 Research Design - - - - - - - - -44

3.3 Population of the Study - - - - - - - -44

3.4 Sample size - - - - - - - - - -45

3.5 Sample Technique - - - - - - - - -45

3.6 Sources of Data Collection - - - - - - - -45

3.7 Administration of Instrument - - - - - - -47

3.8 Method of data Analysis - - - - - - - -47

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

4.1 Introduction- - - - - - - - - - -48

4.2 Brief History of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency - - -48

4.3 Functions of the Agency - - - - - - - - -49

4.4 Special Powers of NDLEA - - - - - - - -51

4.5 Operational Scope - - - - - - - - - -52

4.6 Drug Demand Reduction - - - - - - - - -52

4.7 Achievement of NDLEA - - - - - - - - -55

4.8 Challenges of NDLEA - - - - - - - - -58

4.9 Organogram of NDLEA- - - - - - - - - -59

CHAPTER FIVE

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1 Introduction - - - - - - - - - - -60

5.1.1 Rate of Questionnaire Returns - - - - - - - -60

5.2 Background Information of Respondents - - - - - -61

5.3 Analysis of Public Enlightenment Strategy - - - - -63

5.4 Analysis of NGO Liaison Strategy - - -- - - - -66

5.5 Analysis of Treatment/Rehabilitation Strategy - - - - -70

5.6 Analysis Reduction of Drug Abuse - - - - - -72

5.7 Test of Hypotheses - - - - - - - - -75

5.7.1 Test of Hypotheses One - - - - - - - - -76

5.7.2 Test of Hypothesis Two - - - - - - - - -77

5.7.3 Test of Hypothesis Three - - - - - - - - -79

5.8 Analysis of Qualitative Data - - - - - - - - -80

5.9 Discussion of Findings - - - - - - - - -81

5.10 Contribution to Knowledge - - - - - - - -83

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary - - - - - - - - - -84

6.2 Conclusion - - - - - - - - - -86

6.3 Recommendations - - - - - - - - -86

References - - - - - - - - - 88

Appendices - - - - - - - - - 94

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 NDLEA NGO Liaison activities 14

Table 3.1 Population and sample size of the study 45

Table 4.1 Drug Demand Reduction Unit statistics of clients counseled 56

Table 4.2 Drug Demand Reduction Unit statistics of Arrest and seizure 57

Table 5.1 Analysis of Questionnaire Administered 61

Table 5.2 Gender of Respondents 62

Table 5.3 Age Distribution of Respondents 62

Table 5.4 Occupation of Respondents 63

Table 5.5 Location of Respondents 63

Table 5.6 Effect of Information on Drug Abuse 64

Table 5.7 Awareness level of Drug Abuse 64

Table 5.8 Motivation against Drug Abuse 65

Table 5.9 Radio Awareness Programme and Drug Abuse 66

Table 5.10 NGO Partnership with NDLEA and Drug Abuse 66

Table 5.11 Liaison with Specialist Hospital and Drug Abuse 67

Table 5.12 Drug Abuse Data and Drug Abuse 68

Table 5.13 Welfare Strategy and Drug Abuse 69

Table 5.14 After care Rehabilitation Programme 70

Table 5.15 Training of Youths and Drug Abuse 71

Table 5.16 Society and Drug Abuse 71

Table 5.17 Facilities Needed and Drug Abuse 72

Table 5.18 Reduction in Incidence of Drug Abuse 73

Table 5.19 NDLEA intervention and drug abuse 74

Table 5.20 Arrest and seizure of illicit drugs 74

Table 5.21 Adequacy of personnel and reduction in incidence of drug abuse 75

Table 5.22 Multiple correlation results of Public enlightenment strategy 76

Table 5.23 Multiple correlation results of NGO Liaison strategy 78

Table 5.24 Multiple correlation results of Treatment Rehabilitation strategy 79

LIST OF FIGURES

Organogram of NDLEA **59**

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 'I' Questionnaire for Youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano State - -94

Appendix 'II' Respondents Interview Schedule - - - - - -97

Appendix 'III' Krejcie and Morgan's Table for Sample Size Determination - -98

Appendix 'IV' Correlations between Dependent and Independent variables -98

Appendix 'V' Descriptive Statistics - - - - - - -99

Appendix 'VI' Annual Statistical Report of Arrest and Youths Counseled - - -100

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Drug abuse, also called substance abuse or chemical abuse, is a disorder that is characterized by a destructive consequence of using illicit substance, which leads to significant problems or mental distress. Youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state are increasingly engaging in drug abuse, particularly psychotropic substance (which are chemical substance that acts primarily upon the central nervous system where it alters the function, resulting in temporary changes in perception, mood, consciousness and behavior.), and stimulant medications, which treat conditions like attention deficit disorder and uncontrollable attack of deep sleep.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), drug abuse is defined as "a state of psychic or physical dependence or both on a drug, following administration of the drug on a periodic or continuous basis." The United Nations reported that around 185 million people globally over the age of 15 were consuming drugs by the end of the 20th century. Youths are the most vulnerable and deeply involved group in the social menace of drugs abuse. The menace of drugs abuse in Nigeria has reached a frightening proportion and recent directive by the Ministry of Health, banning the sales of Codeine containing cough syrups without prescription across the country is, no doubt, a sad reflection of the alarming state of drug addiction, especially among the youths. According to the Ministry of Health, the directive became necessary due to the gross abuse. Drug abuse has eaten deep into the fabrics of the Nigerian society and its prevalence has put the lives of Nigerian youths on the line. Expected to be the future leaders of tomorrow, youths in Nigeria have sadly engaged in such illicit behavior. Kano, the most populous state in Nigeria, is hit by the prevalence of drug abuse that elicits various forms of crimes which put the lives of the youth and others in danger. Drug abuse in Northern Nigeria's most populous city has been on the rise in recent years, with anti-

narcotics officials and experts warning of serious social consequences if the problem is not tackled. Kano has the country's highest drug abuse rate based on the number of seizures, arrests of addicts and convictions of arrested dealers, according to the report of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency in 2017

Drug abuse and other associated problems constitute a major threat to the survival and effective functioning of human societies. It is a major public health problem all over the world as it use and abuse by youths have become one of the most disturbing health related phenomena in Nigeria and other parts of the world (UNODC, 2005). The abuse of drugs by youths has become embarrassing phenomenon to parents, government authorities and the state at large. The Federal Road Safety Corps, (FRSC) in 2015 raised an alarm on the abuse of many brands of medicine by youthful drivers in their bids to become intoxicated or "high", while driving. This incidence of drug abuse by drivers has led to many road mishaps with its attendant casualties (FRSC Report, 2015).

The current trend of indiscipline among Nigerian youths has become so rampant that successive governments have sought for ways of combating its problems as a result of this unwholesome trend, school Boards, University Communities and Non-governmental Organization (NGOS) such as Youth Clubs, Philanthropic Organizations, Federal and State Governments and their Parastatals, particularly the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) have organized programmes to create awareness about the dangers of drugs abuse. NDLEA had used various approaches such as the public enlightenment strategy, treatment and rehabilitation strategy among others to combat this menace. Public enlightenment campaign is the utilization of various strategies for the accomplishment of a particular objective. The objective of public enlightenment campaign is to provide persuasive influence through communication provided on the dangers of drug abuse. NGO Liaison strategy is a collaborative effort with NDLEA and non-governmental organization involved in the crusade against drug

abuse.In Kano state, Non-governmental organization such as Youth awareness forum against drug addiction, Society for family health and other NGOs have been partnering with NDLEA in areas of public enlightenment, and providing after care services to drug abuse victims in order to reduce the incidence of drug abuse.

Very disturbingly among the challenges facing the youth today, drug abuse features prominently in trapping large numbers of youth in Nigeria, (Radda, 2006). The youths of every nation are the vehicles through which positive changes can be realized. This is why countries must invest on the future development of its youths. Governments, parents, and guardians devote a lot of time and resources in order to explore and harness the potentials of youths. Societies that neglect the youth development may negatively affect future national development. Youth when neglected, can find escape and solace in such things as drug abuse, pick-pocketing, loitering, rape, auto-theft, truancy, delinquent or criminal act and insurgency, (Radda, 2009). The hope and aspiration of any society lie on the calibre of youth in that society

However, Uthaymeen (2002) argued that if we take an examining look at the youth, in Nigeria, we will be able to conclude that youths generally are of categories; the upright youth, the corrupt youth and the confused youth. Although many researchers have established the existence of strong relationship between drug abuse and crime, its connections to violent behavior and other social vices too have been established (Omeiza, 2010). The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) report of 2010 also showed that over 11% of people in the North-West zone abuse drugs. The cycle of drug abuse have continued to increase in scope, intensity and sophistication despite several efforts by the government and over two decades of suppression and prevention efforts by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) created in 1989.

There are extensive implications arising from widespread use of psychotropic substances which are drugs that affects the mind or mental process, such as tramadol, diazepam, and codeine among others, as recent development in Nigeria has shown that the increasing incidence of youth restiveness and social vices may have been influenced by these drug abuse (NDLEA, 2016). It has become important to investigate if public enlightenment, through several means such as radio, television, drug awareness posts and school campaigns against drug abuse among others, as well as NGO Liaison strategy and treatment/rehabilitation strategy has been effective in influencing drug abuse reduction in Kano state. It is against this backdrop that this study sets out to assess the effects of NDLEA strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

NDLEA was created in 1989 to enforce laws against the cultivation, processing, sale and use of hard drugs. The Agency has special duties for specific units, such as the Drug Demand Reduction Unit which is saddled with the responsibility of counseling, campaign against drug abuse, after care rehabilitation, social reintegration and enlightenment of the public on the dangers of drug abuse.

According to a 2011 World Drug Report, over 210 million people or 4.8 per cent of the world population use illicit substance yearly (World Drug Report 2010). In Nigeria, the youths who constitutes (70%) of the entire population seems to be more involved in this deadly act. In recent years, as a part of efforts to alleviate the several adverse consequences of drug abuse among youths in Nigeria the Federal government has approved billions of naira to drug enforcement agency (NDLEA) in collaboration with World Health Organization (W H O) to establish andmaintain rehabilitation centers to cater for drug abusers that has been affectedpsychologically, mentally derailed and also formulated policies to contain the menace

(UNODC, 2010). Available information on drug abuser and addicts in Nigeria shows that treatment has not been left alone for Agency(NDLEA). Over the past few decades some non-governmental organizations have partnered and responded with comprehensive strategies to treat and rehabilitate drug-addicts through a multi-disciplinary approach involving preventive education through awareness-creation activities, research, training, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

The Treatment and Rehabilitation unit of NDLEA in Kano state which is responsible for; maintenance and operation of the Agency's treatment and rehabilitation centres has only one rehabilitation centre for the whole fourty four (44) Local Government Areas of the state and thiscentre is to take care of the arrested drug addicts with no provision for girls and women despite the proliferation of drug abuse among them.

In Kano state, Non-governmental organization such as the youth awareness forum against drug abuse(YAFODA), Society for family health(SFH) have collaborated with NDLEA at different level to curb the menace of drug abuse through public enlightenment and providing after care services to drug abuse victims. All thisis geared towards the reduction and prevention of drug abuse among youths. However, in spite of all these efforts, Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State is still faced with the problem of rise in incidence of drug abuse among its youths.

NDLEA in 2010 noted that illicit sale and use of drugs was on the rise among Nigerian urban youths. Using Lagos and Kano as a case study, the agency noted that young Nigerians in the nation's urban secondary schools were already familiar with, and were using substances such as alcoholic beverages, cannabis, and other psychotropic substance. In 2017, NDLEA intercepted and destroyed more than 10 metric tonnes of narcotic and psychotropic drugs in Kano state. Reportsby National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in 2017 have placed

Kano State as the most affected by drug abuse in the country. The rate of drug abuse among the youths in both urban and rural areas of Kano State has been on the rise and worrisome.The strategies adopted by NDLEA for persuading youths to refrain from drug abuse is an effort which requires investigation, in order to ascertain its efficacy or what can be done to improve on the strategies. Is the Public Enlightenment, Treatment/Rehabilitation and NGO Liaison strategy, as delivered by the NDLEA effective in curbing drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State?

1.3 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

i. How has Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA reduced the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State?
ii. How has NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA reduced the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State?
iii. How has Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA reduced the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local government Areas of Kano State?

1.4 Research Objectives

The main objective of this study was to assess the effects NDLEA strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State. The specific objectives of this study are to;

i. Ascertain the level to which Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA reduces the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

ii. Establish the relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and reduction in the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

iii. Determine how Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA reduces the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

1.5 Hypotheses of the study

Based on the objectives of the study, the following hypotheses formulated were tested using data that was generated from both primary and secondary source.

$H0_1$: There is no significant relationship between Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA and reduction in the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

$H0_2$: There is no significant relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and reduction in the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

$H0_3$: There is no significant relationship between Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and reduction in the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local Government Areas of Kano State.

1.6 Significance of the study

This study focused on the effect of NDLEA strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State. The study is of significance as efforts to address the menace of drug abuse has not yielded the desired results; hence the study will serve as a guide to the government particularly in Kano state on measures to adopt towards improving the youths upon whom the future of the country lays.

Studies by researchers such as Chinelo (2017), Festus (2014) and Rawlings (2013) made efforts to address the problem of drug abuse through the radio campaign, pattern of psychoactive substance abuse and institutional capacity of NDLEA to deliver its in Nigeria yet, have not yielded better result despite using different statistical tools. As they miss out some of the variables that formed would have enriched their findings.

This study, sees the need to fill the gap by undertaking a similar study in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state using multiple correlation to check for the direct and extent of effect of NDLEA strategies on reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State. Therefore, this study will contribute to literature on the subject matter and serve as reference material for other researchers engaged in similar studies.

The study is also of significance to organizations involved in anti-drug abuse as they shall benefit from the result of this study since it will show the efficacy or otherwise of their efforts. The essence would be to show what needs to be done to obtain an improved result from the public enlightenment campaign, NGO Liaison and Treatment/Rehabilitation as carried out by NDLEA. Communication scholars and researchers would be armed with an empirical evidence to discuss the influence of public enlightenment strategy on reduction of incidence of drug abuse on a specific target population. It will also provide the basis for a further research to understand why public enlightenment strategy and NGO liaison strategy as well as treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers either succeeds or fails to achieve the desired objectives, as preconceived.

Finally, to the general readers and researchers, this study will make useful contributions to any study on the same topic or any related topics on effect of NDLEA strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano State. It will also enable future researchers, academicians and students of public administration and other discipline to

understand the impact and importance of NDLEA Strategies in combating drug abuse among youths in the country with a view to promoting national development.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the study

This research work titled ‘‘Effect of NDLEA strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among Youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State’’ from 2010-2018, focused on the extent to which public enlightenment, NGO Liaison and Treatment/rehabilitation strategies of NDLEA influenced reduction of drug abuse among youths. The study was delimited to youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state because youths are the most vulnerable to drug abuse. Rational for choosing Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State is not only based on the urban/rural criteria but also predicated on the fact that there is reported case of drug abuse in both rural and urban areas according to a study by NDLEA in 2010 where it noted that illicit sale and use of drugs was on the rise in both rural and urban areas.

Similarly, NDLEA in 2018 in its Drug dependence report noted that Lagos and Kano state recorded the highest rate of drug abuse among youths in the country. Officials of Drug Demand Reduction Unit; a department in NDLEA saddled with the responsibility of creating awareness and enlightenment against drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse victims, and youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State constituted our target population. A study of this nature is of course bound to have some limitations. For instance, the secondary data needed to complement the primary data were not sufficiently available. These limitations however were not enough to invalidate the findings of the study and its quality as the available secondary data were optimally utilized and empirical researches thoroughly reviewed.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

Toavoid ambiguity or misinterpretation of terms, there is need to define each operational term used in this thesis. This will give a better understanding of the body of this work.

i) **Reduction**: The extent by which case of drug abuse among youths reduces or drops

ii) **Incidence**: The extent or the occurrence of drug abuse.

iii) **Liaison**: Cooperation and partnering with organization involved in fight against drug abuse.

iv) **Strategy:**The combination of all regulatory enforcement employed by NDLEA to curtail illicit drug use through means as NDLEA radio, television, motor park sensitization, symposium, NDLEA handbills/posters/billboards e.t.c.

v) **Psychotropic Substances:** Substances which affect the mind or mental processes negatively and within the context of this study, they include Codeine, Tramadol, Exol, Rophynol, Lexatane, Pemoline, Sycazine, and Diazepam among others.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) is an establishment created in 1989 against the backdrop of rise in cultivation and use of illicit drugs in Nigeria. The Agency also have special duties for specific units, such as the Drug Demand Reduction Unit which is saddled with the responsibility of counseling, campaign against drug abuse, after care rehabilitation, social reintegration and education of drug addicts. All these are geared towards the prevention and reduction of incidence of drug abuse among drug addicts. This chapter dwells on reviewing the literature and theory that are relevant to the study. The chapter is carried out under the following sub-headings:

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Public Enlightenment Strategy

2.2.2 NGO Liaison Strategy

2.2.3 Treatment/Rehabilitation Strategy

2.2.4 Concept of Drug Abuse

2.2.5 Effects of Drug Abuse on Youths

2.2.6 Review of Empirical Literature

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Public Enlightenment Strategy

Public enlightenment involves the use of public lectures, seminars, open symposiums, display of posters and the involvement of the print and electronic media in checking the menace of drug abuse.Public enlightenment is a primary prevention strategy adopted to prevent the use of illicit drugs. Under this programme strategy of NDLEA, the use mass media such as radio,

television, newspapers, internet pamphlets, hand books, posters and magazines are used to disseminate information on the dangers of drug abuse to the public.

As reflected in its Annual report, NDLEA noted that one of the responsibilities of its drug demand reduction unit (DDRU) is to effectively sensitize the public on the dangers inherent drug abuse. The NDLEA noted that for the period of 2010-2015, an average of 1000 schools were covered each year nationwide for preventive education activities. Similarly activities were carried out for other target groups such as market women, road transport workers and artisans. The DDRU also noted that more than 100 schools have functioning drug free clubs in Kano State. Further preventive drug education has been infused in schools curricula in relevant subjects of basic education for secondary schools, in the general studies of tertiary institutions (universities, polytechnics, and colleges of education) and in the curricula of adult and non-formal education.

NAFDAC also carries out drug demand reduction activities through drug abuse prevention enlightenment programmes using various platforms such as prints and electronic media, and lectures to organized sectors like schools, youth camps, clinics, markets and workplace. This drug demand reduction activities is also extended through collaboration with and support to relevant NGOs.

Awareness programme is aimed at prevention of drug abuse. Prevention, as the first measure for addressing drug abuse problems could be described under three levels of prevention: primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary prevention relates to preventing the initiation of psychoactive substance use or delaying the age at which use begins (Garba, 2003). This approach may include but not limited to general education about drug abuse (concepts, signs and causes). Knowledge about the protective as well as the risk factors is essential. Secondary prevention is an intervention aimed at individuals in the early stages of psychoactive substance use. The goal here is to prevent substance abuse from becoming a problem thereby limiting the

degree of damage to the individual. Tertiary prevention aims to end dependence and minimize problems resulting from use/abuse. This type of prevention strives to enable the individual to achieve and maintain improved levels of functioning and health. Tertiary prevention is sometimes called rehabilitation or relapse prevention (Kobiowu, 2006). Drug Information should be geared to provide unbiased, scientifically validated drug information to promote rational prescribing, dispensing and use. Enforcement of rational use of drugs by consumer can be achieved through counselling and sensitization which is a learning process that is designed to increase adaptive behaviour and to decrease mal adaptive behaviour. It is aimed at bringing out those qualities in an individual that conform to the norms of the society while discouraging the anti-social tendencies in him.

2.2.2 NGO Liaison Strategy

NGO Liaison strategy is geared towards collaborating with relevant agencies and organization in reducing drug abuse. NGO Liaison strategy is responsible for specialized research into; drug demand patterns and trends, drug demand reduction techniques, drug abuse preventive education strategies, treatment matters, and rehabilitation matters, liaison with and keeping records of all discourse/intercourse with Non-Governmental organizations involved in drug demand activities.

UNODC has been supporting State and Non-State actors in their efforts to prevent and counter drug production, trafficking and use and to enhance access to quality drug prevention, treatment and care services. More recently, efforts have been particularly focused on improving evidence-based policy review and development, enhancing technical skills and operational capacity of frontline agencies, and strengthening drug treatment, rehabilitation and prevention capacities across the public service as well as relevant NGOs. Partners for UNODC's work in this area include, among others, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), the Presidential Advisory Committee on the Elimination of Drug Use (PACEDA), the Federal

Ministry of Health, the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Federal Ministry of Education, the Nigerian judiciary, as well as a host of civil society organizations. Since 2013, under the European Union funded project "Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crime", UNODC supports State and non-State actors in Nigeria in their efforts to fight drug production, trafficking and use and to improve access to quality drug prevention, treatment and care services in Nigeria.

In NDLEA, DDRU is responsible for specialized research into; drug demand patterns and trends, drug demand reduction techniques, drug abuse preventive education strategies, treatment matters, and rehabilitation matters, liaison with and keeping records of all discourse/intercourse with Non-Governmental organizations involved in drug demand activities, carrying out any other duties as may be assigned by the CCE.

Table 2.1 NDLEA NGO LIAISON ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 2016

S/N	Activities	Number	Remark
1.	NGOs were vetted and accredited	4	a. Help Gate foundation (Lagos) b. Organisation for Drug Abuse andViolence Free Society (Abia) c. Restoration Global andRehabilitation Centre for Mental Health care (Abuja) d. Kachako Islamic Medicine Centre Ltd (Kano)
2.	Tasking order to other formations from the Directorate	3	Plateau, Kano and AbujaCommands
3.	NGOs requested for change of name	2	Royal line Promotion now Royal Line Social Welfare b. Edutainment Foundation now Ideal Preventing
4	9 out of 61 registered NGOs forwarded the Agency their activities report for2016	6	Int'l Church Growth Ministries b. African Youth Initiative on Crime Prevention c. Drug Salvation Foundation d. Green Wealth Initiative

			e. Northern Youth Assembly f. Living Legend Foundation g. Youth Saving Lifestyle Initiative h. Reach out Foundation I. Harphezo Chaplain Corps and Rescue Mission

Source: NDLEA Annual Report, 2016

2.2.3 Treatment/Rehabilitation Strategy

Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy is the process of medical or psychotherapeutic treatment for drug dependency substance. It is a priceless intervention mechanism for reducing the growing threat of drug abuse. There are many rehabilitation programmes that have been designed for the treatment offfender population. These programmes aimed primarily to improve offender psychologicalfunctioning and his reintegration back into the community. For instance, treatmentprogramme of NDLEA helps to manage withdrawal syndromes during substance detoxification process. It also serves as a preventive measure for relapse and general recidivism. While treating drug addicts by NDLEA, drug victims are being deprived of using drugs for the period of three or six month depending on the nature of drugs they use. During this period, they pass through rehabilitation where they have counseling session with them.

The major treatment programmes in the opinions of Abdullahi (2009) and Kobiowu (2006) include detoxification programs, Methadone maintenance and Self-help programmes, Drug Treatment, Testing orders and therapeutic communities, arrest referral schemes and drugs abstinence orders and regimen, supervision, aftercare, assertiveness and communication skills, stress reduction techniques, goal setting and decision making and/or problem solving, active involvement of everyone, promotion of bonding between young adolescents, participation and supportive comments between peers, drug refusal skills, Peer modelling of appropriate behavior.

Treatment of drug dependent persons in Nigeria takes place mainly in psychiatric hospitals, although NDLEA, non-governmental organization (including faith based groups), and

traditional leaders also offer services (Onifade, 2011). The Treatment and Rehabilitation unit of NDLEA is responsible for; maintenance and operation of the Agency's treatment and rehabilitation centres, the professional treatment of drug addicts, the professional rehabilitation of treated drug addicts in conjunction with relevant public agencies and Non-Governmental organizations, liaison with specialist treatment centres/facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, periodic reports on these activities for local and international consumptions, execution of any other duty as may be assigned by the CCE.

In Kano state, Drug Demand Reduction Unit counsels and reforms drug dependent persons on a regular or brief intervention basis. The agency has been able to reform a total of 2001 drug addicts for the period of this study. (See Appendix VI) and they also partner with the Kano Reformatory Institute, Kiru for rehabilitation of Drug Addicts.

2.2.4 Concept of Drug Abuse

NDLEA (2008) define drug abuse as the use of drugs when it is not medically necessary, when it is not recommended by health workers, when its use is forbidden by law, and socially unaccepted when it is used excessively even if it is socially tolerated.More precisely, drug abuse in principle is the application of drugs for purposes other than the purpose for which it is produce, illegitimately or without prescription (Theonye, (2004).

Drug abuse is the excessive mal-adaptive use of drug for non-medical purpose despite social, psychological and physical problems that may arise from such use (Adamu, 2003). It is seen as the persistent or even sporadic excessive use of drugs not conforming with or un-related to accepted medical practice. People are taking drugs in order to feel better in the course of discharging their day to day activities and also due to the situations they might have found themselves (Sambo, 2009).

NAFDAC (2004) as cited by Haladu, (2003), explained the term drug abuse as excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to the medically or culturally accepted patterns. It could also be viewed as the use of a drug to the extent that it interferes with the health and social function of an individual. World Book Encyclopedia (2004) defined drug abuse as the non-medical use of a drug that interferes with a healthy and productive life. Manbe (2008) defined drug abuse as the excessive, maladaptive or addictive use of drugs for non-medical purpose. Abdulahi, (2009) viewed drug abuse as the use of drugs to the extent that interferes with the health and social function of an individual. In essence, drug abuse may be defined as the arbitrary overdependence or mis-use of one particular drug with or without a prior medical diagnosis from qualified health practitioners. It can also be viewed as the unlawful overdose in the use of drug(s). Odejide, (2000) warned that drug abusers who exhibit symptoms of stress, anxiety, depression, behaviour changes, fatigue and loss or increase in appetite should be treated by medical experts and counsellors to save them from deadly diseases.

2.2.5 Effects of Drug Abuse on Youths

(a) Methamphetamine Effects: Wired sleeplessness for days and weeks at a time, total loss of appetite, extreme weight loss, dilated pupils, excited, talkative, deluded sense of power, paranoia,depression, loss of control, nervousness, unusual sweating, shaking, anxiety, hallucinations,aggression, violence, dizziness, mood changes, blurred vision, mental confusion, agitation (Harper,2008).

(b) Ecstasy Effects (Changes in mental and physical stimulation, altered perception of sound, light,touch, stimulation of physical energy with related decrease in appetite and increase in bodytemperature. Increase in emotional response and sensual reactions. Teeth clenching, musclecramping, nausea, chills and sweating. Body may overheat which can lead to fatalities).

(c) Cocaine Effects (Impaired thinking, confused, anxious, depressed, short tempered, panic attacks,suspiciousness, dilated pupils, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, decreased sexual drive,

restlessness,irritability, very talkative, scratching, hallucinations, paranoia). Furthermore, one can divide theeffects into short term and long term.

The short term effects include; Loss of appetite, fasterbreathing, increased heart rate and blood pressure, increased body temperature, sweating, dilationof pupils, bizarre, erratic, sometimes violent behaviour. Others are hallucinations, talkativeness,sense of power and superiority, restlessness, hyper-excitability, irritability which can lead topanic and paranoid, psychosis (disappears if discontinued).

(d) Inhalant Effects (Short-term euphoria, giggling, silliness, dizziness, followed by headaches andfainting or unconsciousness. Long-term use: Memory loss, emotional instability, impairment ofreasoning, slurred speech, clumsy, staggering gait, eye flutter, tremors, hearing loss, loss of senseof smell, and escalating stages of brain atrophy. Sometimes these serious long-term effects arereversible with body detoxification and nutritional therapy; sometimes the brain damage isirreversible or only partially reversible).

(e) Heroin Effects (Chemically enforced euphoria, a dreamlike state similar to sleep in which theperson can drift off for minutes or hours at a time. For long-time abusers, heroin may act like astimulant, and they can perform a normal daily routine. Others may find themselves completelypowerless to do anything).Marijuana Effects (Compulsive eating, bloodshot and squinty red eyes (may have trouble keepingthem open), dry mouth, excessive and uncontrollable laughter, forgetfulness, short-term memoryloss, extreme lethargy, delayed motor skills, occasional paranoia, hallucinations, laziness, lack ofmotivation, stupidity, sickly sweet smell on body, hair and clothes, and strong mood changes andbehaviours when the person is “high”).

Similarly, one can divide the effects of marijuana intoshort and long term effects. The short effects are, increased appetite, increased pulse rate,reddening of the eyes, short-term memory,

logical thinking and physical performance (e.g.driving a car or performing other complex tasks) are impaired. Others are the user becomes quiet,reflective and sleepy. Perceptions of sound, colour, and other sensations may be sharpened ordistorted and thinking becomes slow and confused.

Haladu (2003) said the main reason why youths engage in drug abuse is experimental curiosity which entails curiosity to experiment the unknown facts about drugs thus motivates adolescents into drug use. The first experience in drug abuse produces a state of arousal such as happiness and pleasure which in turn motivate them to continue. Peer group influence also plays a major role in influencing many adolescents into drug abuse. This is because peer pressure is a fact of teenage and youth life. As they try to depend less on parents, they show more dependency on their friends.

In Nigeria, as other parts of the world, one may not enjoy the company of others unless he conforms to their norms. Lack of parental supervision is yet another cause of drug abuse as many parents have no time to supervise their sons and daughters. Some parents have little or no interaction with family members, while others put pressure on their children to pass exams or perform better in their studies. These phenomena initialize and increases drug abuse. Personality Problems due to socio-Economic Conditions: Adolescents with personality problems arising from social conditions have been found to abuse drugs.

The social and economic status of most Nigerians is below average Poverty is widespread, broken homes and unemployment is on the increase, therefore our youths roam the streets looking for employment or resort to begging. These situations have been aggravated by lack of skills, opportunities for training and re-training and lack of committed action to promote job creation by private and community entrepreneurs, frustration arising from these problems lead to recourse in drug abuse for temporarily removing the tension and problems arising from it.

The Need for Energy to Work for Long Hours: The increasing economic deterioration that leads to poverty and disempowerment of the people has driven many parents to send their children out in search of a means of earning something for contribution to family income.

These children engage in hawking, bus conducting, head loading, scavenging, serving in food canteens etc and are prone to drug taking so as to gain more energy to work for long hours. Availability of the Drugs: In many countries, drugs have dropped in prices as supplies have increased. The Need to prevent the Occurrence of Withdrawal symptoms: If a drug is stopped, the user experiences what is termed "withdrawal symptoms". Pain, anxiety, excessive sweating and shaking characterize such symptoms. The inability of the drug user to tolerate the symptoms motivates him to continue (Ige, 2000).

Young people who persistently abuse drugs often experience an array of problems, including academicdifficulties, health-related problems (including mental health), poor peer relationships, and involvement withthe juvenile justice system. Additionally, there are consequences for family members, the community, and theentire society. Academic effects of drug abuse results to declining grades, absenteeism from school and other activities, and increased potential for dropping out ofschool are problems associated with adolescent substance abuse. Hawkins,

Catalano, and Miller, (1992) citeresearch indicating that a low level of commitment to education and higher truancy rates appear to be relatedto substance use among adolescents. Cognitive and behavioural problems experienced by alcohol- and drugusingyouth mayinterfere with their academic performance and also present obstacles to learning for their classmates Bureau of Justice Statistics, (1992). Medically, drug abuse not only weakens the immune system but is also linked to risky behaviours like needle sharingand unsafe sex. The combination greatly increases the likelihood of acquiring HIV-AIDS, hepatitis and manyother

infectious diseases. Transmission of HIV/AIDS primarily occurs through exposure to body fluids of aninfected person during sexual contact or through sharing of unsterile drug-injection equipment. Manysubstance-abusing youth engage in behaviour that places them at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or othersexually transmitted diseases.

This may include the actual use of psychoactive substances (particularly thosethat are injected) or behaviour resulting from poor judgment and impulse control while experiencing theeffects of mood-altering substances. Drug abuse can lead to a variety of respiratory problems. Smoking cigarettes, for example, has been shown tocause bronchitis, emphysema and lung cancer. Marijuana smoke may also cause respiratory problems. Theuse of some drugs may also cause breathing to slow, block air from entering the lungs or exacerbate asthmasymptoms. Cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and lung disease can all be affectedby drug abuse. Some of these effects occur when drugs are used at high doses or after prolonged use;however, some may occur after just one use. Disproportionate numbersof youth involved with alcohol and other drugs face an increased risk of death through suicide, homicide,accident, and illness. Mentally, problems such as depression, developmental lags, apathy, withdrawal, and other psychosocialdysfunctions frequently are linked to substance abuse among adolescents. Substance-abusing youths are athigher risk than non-users for mental health problems, including depression; conduct problems, personalitydisorders, suicidal thoughts, attempted suicide, and suicide. Marijuana use, which is prevalent among youths, has been shown to interfere with short-term memory, learning, and psychomotor skills. Motivation andpsychosexual/emotional development also may be influenced (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992).

Substance abuse, youths often are alienated from and stigmatized by their peers. Adolescents using alcoholand other drugs also often disengage from school and community activities,

depriving their peers andcommunities of the positive contributions they might otherwise have made. Pius (2013) maintained that "most casesof drug abuse and addiction start with peer group pressure. Such people are usually influenced by their peers.Psychologically, if they don't participate in what their peers are doing, they feel unfulfilled." In addition to personal adversities, the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by youth may result in family crisesand jeopardize many aspects of family life, sometimes resulting in family dysfunction. Both siblings andparents are profoundly affected by alcohol and drug-involved youth Nowinski, (1990). Substance abuse can drain a family's financial and emotional resources Bureau of Justice Statistics, (1992).

2.2.6 Theories of Drug Abuse

In attempting to explain why people become dependent on drugs, a variety of different approaches have been taken. What follows is a summary of three different areas of explanation. The first concentrates on the neurobiological effects of drugs, and explains drug dependence in biological terms. The second approach is psychological, with explanations concentrating on behavioural models and individual differences. The final approach is socio-cultural, with explanations concentrating on the cultural and environmental factors that make drug dependence more likely. As will become clear, there are a variety of approaches to the question of why people become dependent on drugs. These are not mutually exclusive.

(1) Neuro-scientificTheories: Neuro-scientific theories require an understanding of the effects of drugs on the brain. Different drugs clearly have different primary actions on the brain, but two major pathways - the dopamine reward system and the endogenous opioid system - have been implicated as common to most drugs.

Biological factors: One area of research has concentrated on exploring biological characteristics that underlie drug dependence. These can be grouped into twokinds of explanations; one which examines individual differences in liability to drug dependence because of genetic characteristics, and one which accounts for drug dependence in terms of changes that occur in the brain due to chronic drug administration.

Genetic factors: One hypothesis concerning drug dependence is that people may inherit an increased likelihood (vulnerability) of developing dependence on substances. The question of whether or not such vulnerability exists has been examined in the form of numerous family studies, adoption studies, and twin studies. Family studies of alcohol use disorders suggest that such disorders do cluster in families.Researchers have attempted to develop models of vulnerability to substance use disorders, in which vulnerability is the product of genetic and/or environmental factors. Research with twins suggests that there is a significant genetic component (heritability) that increases the likelihood of dependence on a range of substances. Similarly, the heritability of smoking persistence has been estimated at 53% (Heath & Martin, 1993), and that for nicotine dependence between 60 and 70%. Research examining dependence on other drugs has revealed significant heritability estimates for cannabis dependence and dependence on heroin, sedatives, and stimulants.These findings suggest a further issue: Do persons have vulnerability towards one specific drug, or is there a more general vulnerability to a class of drugs or, indeed, to any psychoactive substance? In one discussion of this question, researchers concluded that ‘there is no definitive evidence indicating that individuals who habitually and preferentially use one substance are fundamentally different from those who use another’.

Other recent research involving male twins has also examined the issue of a common genetic vulnerability to substance misuse. One of these studies examined the genetic and environmental contributions to illicit substance abuse and dependence (cannabis, stimulants,

sedatives, opiates, andpsychedelics). It found that there was a significant common genetic component (16%of the variance for heroin, 22% for cannabis, stimulants, sedatives, and 26% for psychedelics). Around one-third of the variance in this common vulnerability was caused by genetic effects.

A similar analysis of alcohol and nicotinedependence suggested that there was a significant common genetic vulnerability to both nicotine and alcohol dependence among male twins, with 26% of the total variance in the risk for alcohol dependence shared with genetic risk of nicotine dependence.

(2) Psychological Theories

Psychological approaches to the explanation of drug dependence have often been based on concepts that are common to those of other syndromes of behaviour involving compulsive or impulsive behaviours, such as obsessive-compulsive disorder or gambling (Miller, 1980). In particular, emphasis is given to the fact that there is impaired control over use and continued use despite usage problems. There are a variety of psychological approaches to the explanation of drug dependence, including emphasis on learning and conditioning(behavioural models), cognitive theories, pre-existing behavioural tendencies (personality theories), and models of rational choice. Behavioural theories Behaviourist models of addiction focus on directly observable behaviour. One group concentrates on the fact that behaviour is maintained (or made more likely) by the consequences (reinforcers) of such behaviour (West, 1989).Drug self-administration is then an exampleof instrumental behavior because the activities of persons (or animals in an experiment) are instrumental in obtaining the consequences (the drug's effects).

Research with animal subjects has shown that when drugs are available, drug-naive animals will self-administer them, often to excess (Institute of Medicine, 1996). This observation has led to thedevelopment of thedrug self-administration model.Drugs might be reinforcing in

twogeneral ways: through the direct effects of drugs on some sort of reinforcement system in the brain; or through its effects on other reinforcers (such as social or sexual reinforcers) or behavioural effects (such as increased attention)

Cognitive theories

There are a number of theories that explain drug dependence in terms of cognitive constructs. One theory proposes that self-regulationis an important factor in the development of drug use problems. Self-regulation has been described as taking "planful action designed to change the course of one's behaviour" (Miller & Brown, 1991), the "executive (i.e. non-automatic) capacity to plan, guide and monitor one's behaviour flexibly, according to changing circumstances" (Diaz and Fruhauf, 1991). Self-regulation involves planning, taking into account social and physical factors as well as one's own goals, and acting appropriately. Addictive behaviours are seen as the result of having an excessive reliance on external structures - in the case of drug dependence, excessive reliance on substanceuse- to maintaina physical and psychological balance.

Personality theories: Some theorists argue that certain people are more prone to addiction through a so-called "addictive personality". Hans Eysenck has discussed this in terms of a psychological resource model,whereby thehabit of drug-taking is developed because the drug used fulfils a certain purpose that is related to the individual's personality profile (Eysenck, 1997). For such people, drug-taking behaviour- or, morespecifically, "addiction" - holds benefits even though there are negative consequences that occur after some time. According to Eysenck, there are three major and independent personality dimensions: P (psychoticism), N (neuroticism), and E (extraversion) (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1985).

The psychoticism dimension refers to an underlying propensity to functional psychosis, which lies along a continuum from "altruistic" to "schizophrenic" (Eysenck, 1997). Some of the

characteristic traits of this dimension are aggression, coldness, egocentricity, impersonality, and impulsivity. The neuroticism dimension refers to a propensity towards emotional liability: some of the traits of neuroticism are moodiness, irritability, and anxiety. Genetic factors are theorized to play an important role in determining these personality dimensions; indeed, studies haveshown that the major personality dimensions have high heritability. There has been extensive examination of the relationship between drug dependence and these personality dimensions.

In contrast, there has been considerable research suggesting that persons with dependence on a range of substances - alcohol, heroin, benzodiazepines, nicotine- have higher than normal N and P scores (Francis, 1996). This research suggests that persons who are more moody, irritable, and anxious and those who are more impulsive and aggressive are also more likely to have substance use problems. However, on the basis of correlational studies such as those above, it is difficult to make any statements about the nature of the relationship between these and substance use problems. It may be the case, for example, that persons who develop problematic druguse become more irritable, moody, or aggressive as a result of changes that occur due to their drug use. Furthermore, research examining the genetic contributions to personality suggests that dimensions such as N may indicate vulnerability to psychopathology in general,not simply a tendency to have an "addictive personality" per se.

Other research, conducted with longitudinal studies of children, has examined personality attributes that predict 'substance use at a later stage and has found that, in general, adolescents who are more rebellious and have less conventional attitudes are more likely to drink, smoke, and use illicit drugs (Institute of Medicine, 1996).

Rational choice theories: One group of theories examines the problem of why people voluntarily engage in self-destructive behaviour.One of the central elements of drug

dependence is the fact that the individuals have impaired control over their use of the substance. This may manifest itself in continued use despite a wish to reduce or stop use of the drug, to use greater amounts of the drug than intended, or to use the drug for longer periods than intended (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).

This difficulty may be greater in certain contexts - for example, if an alcohol-dependent person has not had a drink for some time and walks past a bar.Some would argue that this represents a form of "weakness of will": that addiction is an example of behaving "against one's own better judgement". For such theorists, drug-dependent persons have a choice of two options, both of which may be evaluated in terms of their future consequences. They realize that one option is superior, yet choose the other; for instance, an individual may have made the decision to stop drinking and yet accept a drink from someone even though the individual knows, atthat particular time, that he or she should not.

As Elster and Skog (1999) point out, the problem with thisapproach is that it is difficult to know whether such a person knew at the timeof acceptancethat choosing the drink was the less preferred option. The person may have made this considered decision before the party, and regretted accepting the drink after the party, but it is difficult to ascertain whether he or she thought so at the time ofaccepting the drink.

In contrast, some theorists argue that drug-dependent persons domake rational choices in their continued use of drugs. The aim of these theories is to explain how rational people can become "knowingly trapped in consumption pattern andonce they realize that their current lifestyle is actually suboptimal (i.e. not the best thing, all things considered), still continue to act the same way" (Skog, 1999).A number of attempts to explain this paradox have centred on people's ability to weigh present and future benefits - in other words, their ability to consider the

immediate rewards associated with drug use, weighed against the longer-term benefits of abstention (Ainslie, 1992; Becker & Murphy, 1988; Herrnstein and Prelec, 1992).

Oneapproach has been to argue that people have a limited ability to consider future benefits - "cognitive myopia" (Hermstein and Prelec, 1992); hence, the choice to use drugs at one particular time is rational, given the considered options. Two other approaches have argued that while people are able to consider a range of future benefits, presentand future benefits are differentially weighted, with greater weight given to the present (Ainslie, 1992; Becker &Murphy, 1988).

(3) Contextual factors: There are a number of social and environmental factors that have been strongly related to substance use and substance use disorders. These are in keeping with the findings of twin studies, which show that while there is a strong genetic component to vulnerability to drug dependence, there is also a substantial environmental component. Adolescents with conduct disorders are significantly more likely to develop substance use disorders than those without such conduct problems. In general, it appears that the earlier, more varied and more serious a child's anti-social behaviour, the more likely will it be continued into adulthood, with substance misuse considered as one of these anti-social behaviours. Furthermore, children or young peoplewith anxiety or depressive symptoms are more likely to begin substance use at an earlier age, and to develop substance use problems. The peer environment also has a large influence on the drugtakingbehaviour of individuals. Drug use usually begins with peers, and peer attitudes to drug use have been shown to be highly predictive of adolescent drug use perhaps because those who use drugs are more likely to choose to spend time with peers who also use drugs. There is, however, no evidence concerning the influence of peers on the development or maintenanceof drug dependence(Institute of Medicine, 1996). Families also have a strong effect on the likelihood

that people will develop substance use problemsand this may occur in a number of ways. First, modelling of substance use by parents and other family members has been shown to affect the chances of the substance usebehaviour of adolescents. For example, parents' drug use has beenassociated with the initiation and frequency of alcohol and cannabis use (Hawkins et al., 1992), while older brothers' drug use and attitudes towards drug use have been associated with younger brothers' drug use.

Second, there is evidence that if parents hold permissive attitudes towards the use ofdrugs by their children, their children will be more likely to use drugs (Hawkins et al., 1992). Third, the nature of family relationships has an effect on the likelihood that adolescents will develop problematic drug use. The risk of substance misuse is higher if there is family discord, poor or inconsistent behavioural management techniques byparents, or low levels of bonding within the family. The sociocultural background of a person will also affect the likelihood that he or she will develop substance use problems; for example, people who come from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to have problematic use of a range of drugs (Anthony, Warner, & Kessler, 1994; Hall, Johnston, & Donnelly, 1999a).

Thosewho have completed fewer years of education, or who have performed poorly in school, are also much more likely to have problematic substance use. Also, people who have grown up in an area in which there are high rates of crime, where drugs are readily available, and who have associated with delinquent peers, are much more likely to have drug misuse problems (Institute of Medicine, 1996).

2.2.7 Review of Empirical Literature

Umar, Waziri, and Musa (2016) in their study titled ''Drug Abuse among Youthsin Nigeria: Implications to National Development'' sought to establish how drug abuse impedes national development. Content analysis method of data collection was employed in their study. The

paper examined many issues including the phenomenon of youth and the effects of frequent abuse of drugs by the youths.

Furthermore, it looked at the drugs commonly abused by them, explained why youth abuse drugs, and also explored ways of prevention or control measures of curving drugs abuse. Finally, it made some suggested recommendations that government should have a well-defined comprehensive and realistic policy on control of drugs. This policy should include establishing a federal drug control centre, under the auspices of the ministries of health and internal affairs, which will collate information on drug use, and liaise with similar smaller units, to be based in each state. Public education should be targeted at the vulnerable segment of society, such as the older children, adolescent and young adults. Such educational measures should be carefully presented through methods that avoid threats and dramatization.

Through open campaign rallies in public places like motor parks, NYSC camps, Universities, and other institutions of higher learning Mosques and Churches inclusive. Because these are places where there is high concentration of youth; introduce the campaign against the abuse of drugs into secondary schools curriculum. Lastly, any realistic attempt aimed at dealing with the issue of drug abuse must enjoy adequate multidisciplinary deliberation. If adopted, it will curb the menace of drugs abuse among the youths in Nigeria.

Ibrahim, et'al (2016) in their study titled 'Effect of Drug Abuse among Youth and Its Impact on Learning' sought to establish the relationship between drug abuse and its impact on students learning. A total of 100 structured questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, followed by face to face interview to establish a relationship between what is in the questionnaire and responses from the interview. It was found out that youth of the age range 18 – 25 years were more in number in terms of drug misuse. Unemployment and low level of education also play a role in drug abuse. Males were more in number than female in drug abuse misuse due to

cultural and religious reasons. Memory losses, school attendance, difficulty in concentration, poor performance are some of the educational consequences in drug abuse. It was therefore recommended that parents must keep watchful eyes on the movement of their children and their peers.

Boluwaji, Ogboh, Hassan, and Babalola, (2016) sought to assess the level of substance abuse among students of college of health science and technology IjeroEkiti state. Their study adopted the cross sectional study design. Chi square was used to determine the statistical significance of differences in variables observed. It was discovered that there is high level of substance abuse among students and this was due to reasons ranging from treating body ailment to prolong wakefulness, for relaxation, to avoid emotional trauma, to satisfy curiosity among others. The study recommended that there should be educative posters and advertisement to constantly remind people of the negative effects of substance abuse, and there should be establishment of counseling centers to cater for drug dependent victims.

Maikano, and Aminu, (2017) in a separate study titled ‘‘The Influence of Substance Abuse on Youths’ Prospects in Nigeria and the Way Forward, sought to explain the strategic
Position the youth occupy in every society. The study concludes that despite the potentials and prospects unveiled by the youths, there is still a growing problem of substance abuse among the youths. It was therefore recommended that to have a rethink and self-evaluation on the part of members of the society by critically reflecting on the position of the youth thereby recognizing potentials, competence and rewarding excellence in form of: Scholarship (funding education opportunities), motivation, mentoring, employment & empowering opportunities, etc.

Rawlings, (2013) in his paper titled ‘‘Appraisal of National Drug Law Agency and its Mandate’ sought to examine NDLEA’s institutional capacity to fight against illicit drug

activities and the social context of its operation. The study established there is still growing menace of illicit drug activities as illicit drug production, distribution are on the increase. The study revealed that low law observation by the state, abuse of discretionary powers of the judges, and inadequacy and institutional weakness of the agency are the challenges hampering its effective operations. The paper recommended among others that NDLEA should be restructured and strengthened to have a new impetus to perform effectively; and the government should enforce the rule of law in a manner that its citizens will conduct themselves within the ambit of formal rules and social norms.

Chinelo, (2017) in a separate study titled Evaluation of NDLEA Radio Campaign Influence on Drug Abuse among Youths in Onitsha Metropolis sought to establish how radio campaign influence on drug abuse among youths in Onitsha. The survey research method was used to obtain and analyze data from youths residing in Onitsha metropolis. The purposive sampling method was used to deal with issues related to sample size and its allocation to study units within the area of study. It is the consequence of an interface between processed information and its implication for the youth receiver that is the focus of this study. It was revealed that drug abuse has wrecked the fortunes of many youths who roam the street with mental case abandoned to their fate by society. It was concluded that how youths acquired their existing belief and the content of such opinion need to be understood and analyzed. It is when the belief system is affected that a change in attitude to drug use and abuse would be abated. It was further recommended that investigation should be conducted to determine whether redundancy and programme presentational style have any influence on how effective a radio campaign on drug abuse can be.

Ali, (2014) in a study titled ‘Drug Abuse and Political Thuggery among Youths in Kano Metropolis: sought to establish the relationship between drug abuse among youths and political

thuggeryin Kano Metropolis, at the same time, proffer solutions to the problem. The study adopted a survey research method and Youth were interviewed from some selected drug abuse joints using questionnaire. Also, some drug abuseprofessionals/specialists were contacted to generate relevant information. Majority of the youth interviewed were at their tender ages of inducing their peers, involve in political thuggery that calls for rivalry, killings, injuries, opposition clashes etc. Conclusively, majority of the youth drug abusers are employed, although economicfactors suchas profit maximization encourage drug abuse habit among them. Lack of higher educational qualifications is another factor that pushes the youth into drug abuse and subsequently to politically related crimes. Similarly, political thuggery is also a factor responsible fordrug abuse among the youth in the study area.It is however recommended that parents should continue to monitor the movements of their children and the company they keep. Marital disputes should be avoided by the couples themselves. Leaders should stop using the youth in achieving their personal political interests. Religious leaders should have more to say so as to attain a virile state of political integration.

Festus, et'al(2014) in their study titled ''Pattern of Psychoactive Substance Use in the Northern Region of Nigeria'' sought to find out the substance mostly abused in northern Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to assess the pattern of psychoactive substance use among inmates at Kiru Rehabilitation Centre, Kano and to determine the extent of their involvement. A total of 148 male inmates completed a modified form of 117-item self-report instrument based on the World Health Organization guidelines for students' substance-use surveys. It was revealed that reasons for use of substances were ready availability, feeling high, enhancing performance and unidentified personal problems. This study has shown that psychoactive substances are commonly used and abused, especially among the uneducated youths in the Northern part of Nigeria. It was therefore recommended that there should be massive enlightenment campaigns to increase awareness and strategies aimed at discouraging youths from indulging in

substances. This study limited itself to inmate in Kiru reformatory institute as other case of drug abuse in Kano state were recorded.

Mahfuz, (2015) in his study titled ‘‘Prevalence and Patterns of Psycho Active Substance Use Among Senior Secondary School Students In Dala Local Government Area Of Kano State’’ set out to determine prevalence and patterns of Psychoactive Substance use among Senior Secondary School Students in Dala Local Government Area (LGA), Kano State Nigeria. The study adopted a cross sectional descriptive survey design. Simple random sampling procedure was used to select two Secondary Schools out of the ten Government Senior Secondary School in Dala Local Government Area of Kano State. The instrument for Data collection was a WHO Youth Drug Survey (WHOYDSQ) adapted questionnaire.

The reliability of the instrument was established using a test re-test and computed using Pearson Moment Correlation. The prevalence of psychoactive substance use among Government Senior Secondary School in Dala LGA, of Kano State shows that majority (91.1%) of the respondents have been using psychoactive substances. The commonest substances used were kola nut (87.4%), tobacco (15%) and cannabis (5.5%). more than half of the users of each of the substances take it occasionally, using them on one to five days in a month except kolanut taken on twenty or more days in a month. They include male (52.9%), female (47.1%). Majority (68.1%) of the respondents were between 18-20 years. Most of the respondents who use psychoactive substances were introduced by their friends (60.6%) family (27.6%) and by nobody (5.7%). Most (27.9%) first use kolanut at the age less than 10 years, alcoholic beverages at the age of 11-12years (25.6%) while others like tobacco, cannabis at 19-and above years (38.3%). Major reasons for using psychoactive substance include to be sociable (25.4%) and for enjoyment (24.4%). In conclusion the prevalence of substance abuse among Senior Secondary School students is high as such Government, Parents and Teachers

needs to join hands and address the problems. The study however was not explicit as it only focused on students in two schools in Dala local government.

Maimota, (2014), in her work assessment of Hisbah intervention strategies in combating behavior problems among school age children in Kano, uses five research questions, survey design was used in the study, simple percentage was used to analyze data, the study findings reveal that in Kano media campaign plays a significant role in the prevention and control of social vices. The findings also revealed that there was a success on the part of Kano state Hisbah board intervention strategies in fighting behavioral problems like drug abuse.

NDLEA annual report (2012), revealed that within the period under review a total of four thousand three hundred (4300) drug dependent person (clients) were referred to NDLEA for counselling nationwide out of this, (4136) were successfully counseled and discharged; (22) were referred to Drug Addiction Treatment Centers for further treatment while the remaining (142) drug dependent persons are still undergoing counselling in the various state commandsand National Headquarters.

Ekemi, (2012) in his work "drug addiction among youth of Oredo LGA of Edo state, used both primary and secondary sources of data. 100 respondents of 13-19 and 20-40 years were randomly selected using stratified sampling procedure, using questionnaire with both open and close ended questions. His findings revealed that, teen and young adults abuse drugs and become dependents (physically or psychologically) 37% for pleasure, 30% out of frustration, 28% for their desire to feel high, 23% due to peer pressure, 20% desire to get calm and induce sleep, while 27% for feeling derived.Loss of respect among other things is a major problem resulting from drug dependence with (61%) and (80%) of the respondents believed that drug dependence can course serious psychosocial, mental and physical damage.

Another empirical work reviewed is Josephine, (2014): adolescent and drug abuse in tertiary institution implication for counseling; in the methodology she used 200 adolescent undergraduate from the university of Benin as the sample for the study. 100 male and 100 female were randomly selected within age bracket of 16-21 years with a mean age of 18. The instrument contained 30 items based on the rating 4, 3, 2, and 1, with test-retest reliability of 0.73. The findings report that, there is significance differences in the behavior of the students who takes drugs and those students that are not taking. The finding also depict that, there is significance difference between male students and female students in terms of abusing drugs. However, the findings report that, there is no significance difference in academic performance between students who abuse drugs and those who are not abusing.

Essien, (2010) in his work: Drug Use and Abuse among Student in Tertiary Institutions a case study of Federal University of Technology, where the population for the study comprises male and female students in four schools, namely school of Engineering, school of science and science of Education, school of Environment Technology and school of Agricultural Technology. The total sample frame was two hundred covering 100 to 500 level students. Design questionnaire by the researcher was used on the use and abuse of drug by both male and female students of the Federal University of Technology, Minna. The questionnaire was divided into three part ; the first part consist of information and demography, while the second and third contained information on predisposing factors, drug use and abuse respectively. The findings, observed that majority of the drug users were male students although the involvement of females was also evident. Students from wealthy families tend to command the highest number involved in drug use and abuse because of the excess financial allowance given to them by parent. The participation of students from low income families in drug abuse it was observed came as a result of low self-control and social control which can combine to predispose youth to criminality. The studies also revealed an appreciable number of student

drug abuser between the age brackets of 20 and 35 years. The studies also revealed that family size contribute immensely to inability of the parents to control their children. Family condition is considered, incompetent parenting exposes children to different types of danger in the society including drug abuse and other crimes. Children without proper home care easily full victim to peer-pressure. It is also evident that reasons adduce for drug use and abuse are insignificant and temporary. In most cases drug abuse emanates from an array of psycho-social reasons; for example peer-pressure, hedonism, depression, frustration and sometimes to build-up self-esteem.

In July 2011, NDLEA discovered in Lagos a factory that has the capacity of producing 20 to 50 kilograms of Methamphetamine per day, making it a large production centre similar to the one in Mexico. According to NDLEA chairman "this discovery is the first of its type in Nigeria and in West Africa". It was reported that the street value of one kilogram of Methamphetamine is N2.5m. but the same kilogram costs N15m and N16m in Europe.

In (2009) NDLEA conducted a research in the thirty six state of the federation including (FCT) four objectives were used, questionnaire was used for gathering data, the study revealed that most of the patient have been daily users of drug before they were admitted into treatment/rehabilitation centers. The findings also revealed that counselling assessment shows that out of the 1991 patients that received counselling 1310 (65.8%) were positive or successful. A total of 68 (34.2%) did not indicate weather positive or not.

However in a drug data collection and research report by Drug Demand Reduction Unit (DDRU) in (2005), on the effect of different types of drugs and the most commonly abuse drug among youth, the findings revealed that some are more addictive in nature therefore has more grips on their users than the less addictive drugs, it also revealed that cannabis/marijuana is the

most commonly abuse drug & males between the ages of 16-45 are the highest group involved in both the abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs in Nigeria.

Garba, (2005) assert that people use different drugs for different reasons; the reason can vary from drug to drug, from person to person or from occasion to occasion. A person may have more than one reason for taking drugs. People may start using a drug for one reason (curiosity, pleasure, social pressures or for medical reasons) and may continue using it for quite different reasons such as tension relief or escapes. Drug use by an individual or group is rarely by a single factor, instead the interplay between a multitude of individual social environmental condition and factors that put an individual at risk of abusing drugs is constantly changing, and from individual to individual. For example drug use depends on availability, price, accessibility, social setting and social group and context in which individual function.

Sambo, (2009) asserts that drug education should include the reasons for drug use as well as the social impact of the drugs on youths and society. As such change will be more lasting if young people are allowed to make their own decisions about the use of drugs after learning about the harmful effect of such activity.American public Health Association APHA in their report prevention and intervention strategies to decrease misuse of prescription pain medication (2015) recommended that intervention strategies that aim to curb the prescription drug abuse epidemic must educate prescribers regarding the underappreciated risk and benefits of high dose, improve legislation and enforcement and medical practice.

Makanjuola, and Mukpo (2007) in their work, Relationship between Drug Consumption, Peace and Security at the local and state level in Nigeria, uses four objectives and 4 research questions, Nigeria as the population and five states were sample, interview was used as method of data collection the finding reveal that law enforcement effort to curb drug use are insufficient to satisfy the expectation of many community members, There is desperate

shortage of available treatment option for drug users across the states. Over the counter prescription drugs were described as a major problem in all of the research areas.

It is also recommended for adopting a peace building approach to the social effect of drug use in Nigeria. Ensure law enforcement efforts to curb drug use are insufficient to satisfy the expectation of many community members.While several studies focused on the prevalent of drugs abused by youths, and the level to which substance is abused, this study is geared towards assessing the effects of NDLEA on the reduction of drug abuse among youths with particular reference to its areas of public enlightenment, treatment/rehabilitation and NGO Liaison strategies.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The Evaluation Theory is a philosophical theory propounded by Edward A. Suchman (1967) a research scientist and a firm believer in the necessity to base conclusions primarily on scientific evidence. Edward Suchman considered that evaluation must be approached with the logic of scientific method. His work and writings during the 1960s however, emphasized the need to assess programs in relation to their practical setting.

For this reason he suggested specific criteria for assessing program success. The evaluation theory as propounded by Suchman is in a cyclical form with the end of one process constituting the beginning of another. His studies in the field of social science, particularly public health, made him recognize that evaluation research is attended by practical constraints. Moreover, he stated that evaluation researchers, in their attempts to expose desirable and undesirable consequences, must consider relevant values, especially those in conflict. The evaluation theory go beyond the strategy or tactic or why/how distinction, but also help us make good judgments about what kind of methods to use, under what circumstances, and toward what forms of evaluation influence.

2.3.1 Elements of the theory

Suchman proposed five categories of criteria according to which the success or failure of a program can be evaluated. They include; effort, performance, adequacy of performance, efficiency, and process. These criteria are discussed below.

1. Effort: The effort criterion is used to indicate that something is being done in an attempt to meet or solve a problem. The effort criterion also encompasses the fundamental philosophy and rationale behind the initiation of an activity, policy, projects or programmes which represents all the inputs, energy efforts, intentions, as well as quality and quantity of an activity intended for success of a particular plan of action. In this category, efforts encompasses a systematic determination of a subject's merit, worth and significance, using guideline governed by a set of rules that can assist an organization, programme, project or any other intervention or initiative to achieve any aim, realizable concept/proposal, or any alternative, to help in decision-making and ensuring that it has been completed.

2. **Performance:** The second element of the evaluation theory is performance or effect criteria. This has to do withwhat has been done in relation to the first criterion, that is ''effort''. It is concerned with work done, decisions taken, actions performed and sacrifices made in order to achieve the intended outcome of a programme, policy or plan of actions. This criterion evaluates the resources such as labour, time, finance, e.t.c. Although this procedure requires a clear goal, it measures only how much is accomplished in relation to the goal. It is a response to the question ''whathas been done to bring change?'' ''Did change occur?'' and ''was the change the intended one?''

3. Adequacy of Performance: Here the criterion of success is the degree to which effective performance is adequate to the total need. According to Suchman, the criterion of adequacy needs to be compared by a realistic awareness of what is possible and adequate at any giving state of knowledge and available resources. This criterion seeks to assess and evaluate the

adequacy, sufficiency, quantity as well as quality of activity in relation to the targeted goals. It also include characteristics of the participant, implementer, delivery mode, implementing agency, inter-organizational relationship (e.g., coordination between multiple agencies), participants' external social contexts, and broader societal factors in order to determine whether they are enough to achieve the predetermined goals or plan of action.

4. Efficiency:A positive reply to the question ''Does it work?'' often puts up another question, ''is there any better way to attain the same results?'' The concept of efficiency involves the evaluation of alternative terms of costs in money, time, personnel, e.t.c. This may represent a ratio between effort and performance (i.e, output divided by input). The efficiency criterion tries to make a Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) between the value of inputs, efforts, energies and resources (labour, time finance) and compare it with the products, results and outcomes in order to justify the effectiveness, impacts and strength of a programme or plan of action.

5. Process: In the course of evaluating a programme, it is expected that much can be learned about how and why a program works or fails to work. An analysis of process can provide administrative feedbacks as well as evidence for making both specific and general judgments about the success or failures of the programme. The analysis of the process according to Suchman may be made according to four main dimensions; the attributes of a programmme itself, the population exposed to the programme, the situational context within which the programme takes place and the different kinds of effects produced by the programme.

2.3.2 Application of the Theory to the Study

The evaluation theory was found worthy of application in this study, as a framework for analysis, considering the simplicity and clarity of the theory in evaluating the performance of any given programme, policy or scheme. This research work titled Effect of NDLEA strategies on the reduction of Drug Abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of

Kano State could best be explained by this theory given its clear distinctive criteria for evaluating the success or failure of a programme like this. These criteria include effort, performance, adequacy of performance, efficiency, and process.

(i) **Efforts:**In this nexus, the efforts can be seen as all the inputs, energies, policy statement and thrust regarding drug abuse through NDLEA, resources committed and dedicated for the execution of its function and the results the Agency wish to achieve at the end of the programme. The efforts include fundamental philosophy behind the initiation of NDLEA which is the deep concern on the magnitude of the rising trend in the demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which adversely affects the international image of the country and the wellbeing of her citizenry leading to the establishment of NDLEA by Decree 48 of 1989 (now CAP N30 LFN 2004). Effort encompasses the structure of the programme itself, the institutional machinery put in place for its implementation, the key strategies mapped out for the implementation of the programme like public enlightenment, NGO Liaison andTreatment/Rehabilitation strategies as well as the resources committed to achieve these objectives.

Similarly, efforts include attempts made by the government at both federal and state level in devising relevant institutions and structures to work within the confines of operational objectives of the programme.

All these could be used to juxtapose and justify whether the programmes' objectives of reducing drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State are realizable within the parameters of ''efforts'' being put in place or otherwise.

(ii)**Performance:**The second criterion id performance criterion which has to do with what is being done or performed in response to the efforts being made for the success of NDLEA strategies. This criterion is concerned with series of interrelated and interconnected activities

performed or executed by stakeholders involved in the fight against illicit drug use and abusefor the actualization of NDLEA core mandate. At this level, the performance includes mode of operation in terms of public enlightenment carried out, Liaison technique as well as treatment of drug abuse victims, so that the aim of the establishment is achieved.

(iii) **Adequacy of Performance:** This is the third criterion which is concerned with determining the quality and quantity of what has been performed from the preceding criterion. Here, there is need to determine whether the resources (in terms of human and material) committed for the programme is sufficient to enhance the achievement of goals of the programme. Detail statistics shows that NDLEA Kano state command partners with NGOs, faith based organization and Traditional leaders in the fight against drug abuse in the period under review. The aim of this element is to assess and determine whether what has been done and performed by NDLEA is capable of helping in the reduction of incidence of drug abuse in the study area.

(iv)**Efficiency:** Efficiency is the fourth element of the Suchman's evaluation theory. This criterion has to do with the state or quality of being efficient in accomplishing certain specified activity with minimum use of resources. In this perspective we make a critical examination of input-output relationship comparing all the inputs vis-à-vis the impacts,what has been done and what has been achieved. What has been committed in relation to predetermined goals of NDLEA in order to determine its significance in the state? We measure the results or the level of success recorded by NDLEA in reducing the incidence of drug abuse in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State, especially in the areas of public enlightenment, treatment/rehabilitation and NGO Liaison programme. This criterion is very crucial especially looking at the resources needed to the agency to succeed in achieving its aim and objectives. This criterion will also provide an important yardstick for evaluating the success of NDLEA to the public.

(v) **Process:** This is one of the most defining elements of evaluation theory espoused by Edward Suchman, in the evaluating the success of NDLEA strategies. This criterion helps us to carefully examine the nature of strategies, processes and methodologies adopted by the executors of the programme and the manner they were executed in order to determine whether these strategies are viable and relevant in reducing incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State. The initiators of NDLEA strategies towards reducing drug abuse sets down a modus operandi, a blueprint or a roadmap upon which the programme should be executed and its anticipated outcomes evaluated at the end of the programme. The ultimate goal here is to identify areas of weakness if any with a view to improving them so that the programme could achieve greater results in the future.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The research methodology employed in the process of this study is the hallmark of this chapter. Specifically, it covers such elements as research design; population and sample size of the study and sampling technique. Others are method of data collection; administration of instruments as well as method of data analysis. Justification in each case has also been provided. The sections below contain the details of these.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopts the survey research method. However, content analysis was utilized to complement the survey research.The research is designed to assess the effect of NDLEA strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government

areas of Kano state. In doing this, variables relating to NDLEA strategies such as Public enlightenment strategy, NGO Liaison strategy and Treatment/rehabilitation strategy were examined. These variables were measured using the five-point Likert scale of measurement alongside the dependent variable (reduction in drug abuse).

3.3 Population of the study

The population of this study is divided into two categories: the officials of NDLEA, and youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state having a total population of 182,977 as shown in table 3.1 In the NDLEA official category, our population is drawn from the drug demand reduction unit, having twenty four (24) personnel. This is justified on the grounds that it is the department charged with the responsibility of creating awareness programme and counseling against illicit drug use as well as the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The second category of our population is the youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state having a population of 111,859 and 71,094 respectively according to statistical report of the National Population Commission (2006). These local government areas were selected on the basis of urban/rural criteria.

3.4 Sample Size of the Study

The sample size of the study is 382. This was determined using the Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) table for sample size determination (See Appendix III).

Table 3.1: Population Distribution for the Study

S/N	Population Category	Total Population	Sample Size
1.	DDRU Officials	24	1
2.	Youths in Fagge LG	111,859	233
3.	Youths in Kura LG	71,094	148

	Total	**182,977**	**382**

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

3.5 Sampling Technique

To achieve a fair and balanced representation of the target population covered by this research work, cluster sampling technique and simple random was used for the study. This is because cluster sampling technique allows the researcher divides the population into separate groups, called clusters. Then a simple random sample of clusters is selected from the population and the researcher conducts his analysis on data from the sampled clusters.

3.6 Source of Data Collection

The data for this study was sourced from both primary and secondary sources. These sources as well as the instruments employed are explained below.

3.6.1 Primary Source of Data Collection

This is the data generated from the field first-hand by the researcher through the instruments of questionnaire, and interview.

Questionnaire: The questionnaire for this research is largely made up of close-ended questions 'for easy coding, tabulation and subsequent analyses". It is divided into three sections. Section 'A' relates to the personal data of the respondents such as gender, age, and occupation. Section "B concerns the hypothesis on the relationship between effect of NDLEA strategies and reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state. Section "C' contains questions relating to the hypothesis on NDLEA strategies and reduction of drug abuse among youths. (See Appendix"I").

On the whole, the study uses questionnaire because it is economical, reliable and convenient and it affords a wider coverage.

Personal Interview: A semi-structured interview was also conducted to the Director DDRU and four members of staff of DDRU. Generally interview was based on our interview schedule in appendix "II '' and was meant to complement questionnaire in terms of follow-up, clarification and verification.Purposive sampling was employed to enable the researcher in identifying key stakeholders of DDRU for interview.

3.6.2 Secondary Source of Data Collection

This study utilizes the secondary source of data to complement the primary source. Official publications, published and unpublished works as well as annual report of NDLEA are some of the secondary sources utilized.

3.7 Administration of Instruments

Questionnaires totaling 382 was administered with the help of six research assistant to youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state. The questions for the respondents relate to the three hypotheses of the study. The questionnaire were measured based on the five-point Likert Scale. Personal interview was also conducted to the unit head of drug demand reduction unit of NDLEA and members of staff of DDRU of NDLEA based on our interview schedule in appendix "III''

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

This study utilizes both qualitative and quantitative approaches to data analysis. This is through the descriptive and inferential statistical tools of analysis. The descriptive tools used in the

interpretation and analyses of data were the frequency tables and simple percentages. The inferential statistical tool of Multiple Correlation Analysis was used to test the hypotheses formulated. This was achieved through the use of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23 for data coding, data screening and other preliminary analysis.

The fact that, correlation tests the direct effect an independent variable has upon a dependent variable and the relationship is what informs its adoption.

Decision Rule: All parameters are judged on the basis of their respective probability value which is denoted as Sig (Two Tailed.) in this case. Where the p-value is less than 0.05, irrespective of the coefficient of the parameter, the parameter is said to be significant at 5% level of significance or 95% confidence level and the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate accepted. However, where the p-value is greater than 0.05, the parameter is said to be insignificant at 5% level of significance and the null hypothesis is accepted.

CHAPTER FOUR
HISTORICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NATONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the overview of the case study area, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA). Specifically discussed are the history; vision; mission; philosophy and objectives as well as; the organizational arrangement of the Agency. It is interesting to note that the NDLEA is the agency saddled with the responsibility of combating drug abuse in Nigeria.

4.2 Historical Background of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)

The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) was established by Decree 48 of January 1990 to eradicate the use of hard and illicit drugs in the country. The agency was put in place by the federal government of Nigeria at a time when there was a rise in the processing, manufacturing, selling, and trafficking and use of hard drugs. With its head office sitting at Ikoyi in Lagos, The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency has trained officials and representatives at various seaports, international airports and borders across the country. The agency also has the mandate to hunt down leaders of narcotics organizations, as well as to engage in any activity that will control and manage the growing menace of illicit drug activities.

Vision of NDLEA

To become the most proactive and leading Drug Law Enforcement Agency on the African Continent and one of the best in the world through the provision of effective and efficient services to Nigerians by cutting off the supply of illicit drugs, reducing the demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse, tracing and recovering drug -related proceeds and

contributing to the creation and maintenance of an enviable image for the Nation throughout the world.

Mission of NDLEA

The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency shall deploy all resources at its disposal for the total eradication of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; suppression of demand for illicit drugs and other substances of abuse; recovery of ill-gotten wealth, acquired from proceeds of illicit drug trade, protection, enhancement and maintenance of the image of Nigeria and Nigerians at home and abroad.

4.3 Functions of the Agency

The Agency commenced operations in 1990, charge with the responsibility for enforcing the provision of the Decree 48 of 1989 (now CAP N30 LPN 2004) and coordinating all drugs laws and policies which powers were previously conferred on any other statutory body in the country including campaign to check the abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

Some of these functions are;

(a) The enforcement and the due administration of the provision of the NDLEA Act;

(b)The coordination of all drug laws and enforcement function conferred on any person or authority, including ministers in the government of the federation by any of such laws;

(c) Adoption of measures to identify, trace, freeze, confiscate or seize proceeds derived from drug related offences or property whose value corresponds with such proceeds;

(d)Adoption of measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and to eliminate illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to reducing human

suffering and eliminating financial incentives for illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(e) Taking such measures which might require the taking of reasonable precautions to prevent the use of ordinary means of transport for illicit traffic in narcotic drugs including making special arrangement with transport owners;

(f)Adoption of measures which shall include coordinated preventive and repressive action, introduction and maintenance of investigative and control techniques;

(g)Adoption of measures to increase the effectiveness of eradication efforts; the facilitation of rapid exchange of scientific and technical information and the conduct of research geared towards eradication of illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(f)Taking measures for the early destruction of or disposal of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which have been seize, confiscated and forfeited;

(g) Facilitation or encouragement of the presence or availability of person, including person in custody of who consent to assist in investigation or participate in proceedings relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance;

(h) Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(i) Establishing, maintaining and securing communication to facilitate the rapid exchange of information concerning offences and improving international cooperation in the suppressing of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(j)Taking such measures that may ensures the elimination and prevention of the root causes of the problems of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(k)Strengthen and enhancing effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing international activities of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(l) Collaborating with government bodies within and outside Nigeria carrying out functions wholly or in part analogous to those of the Agency concerning among others; taking charge, supervising, controlling, coordinating all the responsibilities, functions and activities relating to arrest, investigation prosecution of all offences connected with or relating to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, notwithstanding any law to the contrary; and

(m)Strengthen cooperation with the office of the Attorney General of the Federation, the Police Force, Customs agencies, Immigration Services, Welfare officials, Health officials and other Law Enforcement agencies in the eradication of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

4.4 Special Power of the Agency

The Agency has power to;

(a) To cause investigation to be conducted as to whether any person has committed an offence under the Act;

(b) To ascertain whether any person has been involved in offences under the act or in the process of such offences to cause investigation to be conducted into properties of any person if it appears to the Agency that the person's life style and properties worth do not match his ostentatious living.

(c) For the purpose of inquiring into and ascertaining whether an offence under paragraph (b) subsection (ii) of this section has been committed, the Agency may by notice in writing call upon any one to furnish it with a time specified in the notice, with information, returns,

accounts, book, or other documents in custody of such person as the Agency may consider fit and proper in the circumstances;

(d)The Agency shall not exercise power conferred upon it by paragraph (b) of this section without first obtaining the approval of the Attorney General of the Federation. For the purpose of carrying out or enforcing the act, all officers of the Agency involved in the enforcement in the provisions of the act shall have the same powers, authority and privileges (including power to carry arms) as are given by law to the members of the Nigeria Police.

4.5 Operational scope

The NDLEA is the main organ of the federal government of Nigeria responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking. It also plays the lead and coordinating role in the demand reduction, demand control policy formulation and implementation in the country. Its National Headquarter is located at No. 4 Shaw Road, Ikoyi Lagos. The major areas of the Agency's operations are; Administration and finance, Operation (local and international), Prosecution and legal Service, Drug Demand Reduction (DDRU), Training and Manpower Development, Assets and Financial Investigation, and Internal Affairs (responsible for control measures against corruption and compromise)

4.6 Drug Demand Reduction

The term drug demand reduction is used to describe policies, strategies and programmes directed at reducing the consumer demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, most of which are under international control. In line with this, the NDLEA Act provides for the Drug Demand Reduction Directorate, formally known as the counselling unit. The directorate is charge with the responsibility of collaborating with other governmental organization in carrying out; Campaigns, seminars and workshops aimed at educating the public on the dangers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, thereby stimulating

interest in drug related problems. After-care rehabilitation, social re-integration and education of addicts; and the promotion of the welfare for convicts. Previously the Directorate was carrying out the above responsibilities through six cardinal divisions/programmes namely; Public Enlightenment, guidance and counseling, preventive Drug Education for Schools, preventive Drug Education for General Populace, Drug data Collection and Research Social Welfare for Drug Dependent Person and Drug Convicts. Presently, these divisions have been merged into three vis: Drug Abuse Preventive Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Research and NGO liaison.

In summary, the Goals of Drug Demand Reduction are; to reduce the availability and overall demand for illicit drugs, to provide factual information to all and sundry (especially those in the high risk group) on the attendant problems of drug abuse and trafficking, to teach personal skills needed to avoid drug abuse, to help those abusing drugs to overcome their dependency and reduce the risk they pose to themselves and others, with the ultimate aim of achieving a drug free and acceptable way of life, to ensure proper re-integration and adjustment of treated drug dependent persons into their families and communities, to build institutional capacity for effective drug data collection and research activities, to de-emphasize the criminality of drug abuse, to ensure proper training/development and utilisation of drug demand reduction personnel, to ensure community mobilisation and participation in the design, formulation, implementation and evaluation of preventive drug abuse education in order to effectively address incidence of drug abuse and trafficking in Nigeria, to increase the level of awareness about treatment and rehabilitation centres and improve the operational capacity of the centres to provide good service.

4.6.1 Drug Demand Reduction Activities

Drug Demand Reduction is a major statutory responsibility of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. In line with this and to achieve the broad goals of Drug Demand

Reduction, three mutual and complementary units discharge the responsibilities. These are; researchand NGO Liaison, drug Abuse Preventive Education, treatment and Rehabilitation. The department collaborates with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in Drug Demand Reduction activities in the country with a view to achieving the Agency's goals.

The Agency collaborates with other Government establishments to achieve the broad goals of Drug Demand Reduction in Nigeria. To carry out the above laudable goals, the Drug Demand Reduction Directorate works through three main strategies namely; Primary prevention strategies which are strategies targeted at those who have not experimented with drugs. In other words the focus of strategy is to stop the first use of drug by creating sufficient awareness on the consequences of drug abuse; the emphasis here is on the dissemination of factual information to the high-risk groups especially, especially Drug abuse preventive education, public enlightenment through the mass media, community mobilization effort, and data collection and research activities all combine to make up primary prevention strategies. Secondary Prevention Strategies: this is concern with the treatment of drug dependent person.

Such individuals need to be confine in a treatment centre, where they will go through detoxification, counselling and in most cases, drug therapy, early intervention measures employed when a drug abuse begins to develop also falls under secondary prevention. Examples are counselling and referral services offered by the Agency to client brought in from various sources. Tertiary prevention strategies: this stage has to do with rehabilitation and social re-integration of treated drug dependent persons. The main goal here is to provide support for client in order to facilitate their rehabilitation and getting back into the mainstream of society, e.g family, work, school e.t.c. family members of clients have a major role to play in this regard.

4.7 Achievements of NDLEA

Of course, it is true Nigeria is yet to be 100% free from the menace of illicit drug activities (just like many other countries in the world). However, if we are to be realistic, then it is glaring NDLEA had played a great role in reducing the rates of illicit drugs used in the country. We can agree that prior to the establishment of the agency, drug offenders confidently go about with their illicit acts – but not anymore! The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) is always in the news about its activities that keeps bringing continual discomfort to drug offenders.

In Katsina State alone, in the pace of five months (January to May 2008), it was made known by the agency that up to one hundred people in the state were convicted for drug-related crimes, and that about 358 suspects were arrested for drug offences in that period of time.In 2012, while signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with The United States Drug Enforcement Administration at the NDLEA headquarters in Lagos, the then chairman and chief executive of the agency AhmaduGiade (a retired deputy commissioner of police) made it known that in 2006, the country recorded and seized 14,200 kg of cocaine at Tincan in Lagos. AhmaduGiade said the seizure carried out by the agency was regarded as the largest cocaine seizure in the continent, and the fifth in the world.

In December 2015, NDLEA reported that they seized over 113,000 kilograms of cannabis Sativa that year. They also made it known that they confiscated 500 grammes of cocaine within the period and that 21 cannabis farmlands which cover 323 acres were destroyed. The same year, the Jigawa command of the agency made it known that they have arrested over 230 suspected drug dealers between January and March in the state. They also said in that period,

they were able to recover 122.229 kilograms of assorted illicit drugs in Jigawa State – worth over Two Million Naira.

In 2017, officers of the agency were able to stop the attempts of two aged women – Adebayo Ebunoluwa and AmoduAyisat – from exporting narcotic drugs to the United States and Saudi Arabia illegally. During the onward screening of passengers at the Murtala Mohammed international airport (MMIA) Lagos, Adebayo, who was on her way to New York, was found to have ingested 83 wraps of heroin weighing 1.1050 Kg. Amodu on the other hand, enroute Medina, ingested 25 wraps of cocaine. In January 2018, the Osun state command of The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency also seized 272 kilograms of cannabis sativa, arresting one person in connection with it. The 272 KGS cannabis sativa were found at Ifewara Town in Alakanmosa East LG of Osun. The tables below shows the statistics of clients counseled and reformed as well as number of suspects arrested and seizures made for the period of study under review.

Table 4.1 Drug Demand Reduction Unit Statistics of Clients Counseled/Reformed From 2010-2017

S/N	Year	Regular Clients	Brief Intervention	Male	Female	Total
1.	2010	30	109	130	9	139
2.	2011	20	112	132	-	132
3.	2012	36	105	132	9	141
4.	2013	31	201	228	4	232
5.	2014	30	208	236	2	238
6.	2015	22	121	135	8	143
7.	2016	61	583	640	4	644
8.	2017	49	283	315	17	332
Total		**279**	**1722**	**1948**	**53**	**2001**

Source: Field survey 2019

Table 4.2 Statistical Report of Arrest and Seizure from 2010-2017 NDLEA Kano State Command

S/N	Year	Weight Of Various Kind Of Drugs Seized Psychotropic Substance					
		Psychotropic Substance	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroine	No of Suspect	Total
1.	**2010**	3,681.174kgs	3,839.768kgs	557.9grms	167grms	503	7521.752kgs
2.	**2011**	2,335.122kgs	2,123.456kgs	442.6grms	102grms	394	5558.020kgs
3.	**2012**	3,122.211kgs	2,311.465kgs	456.21grms	232grms	208	5433.929kgs
4.	**2013**	4,893.103kgs	3,675.321kgs	553.4grms	113grms	543	8568.438kgs
5.	**2014**	3,861.741kgs	3,984.267kgs	664.4grms	143grms	608	8653.408kgs
6.	**2015**	9,202.153kgs	3,161.969kgs	156grms	50grms	680	12,570.122kgs
7.	**2016**	13,050.486kgs	5,603.486kgs	89grms	87grms	635	18,829.992kgs
8.	**2017**	1,432.210kgs	4,530.68kgs	98grms	78grms	632	6,138.89kgs
Total		**41,578.20kgs**	**29,230.412ks**	**3018grms**	**972grms**	**4203**	**74,798.612kgs**

Source: DDRU, NDLEA 2019

4.8 Challenges Faced by National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

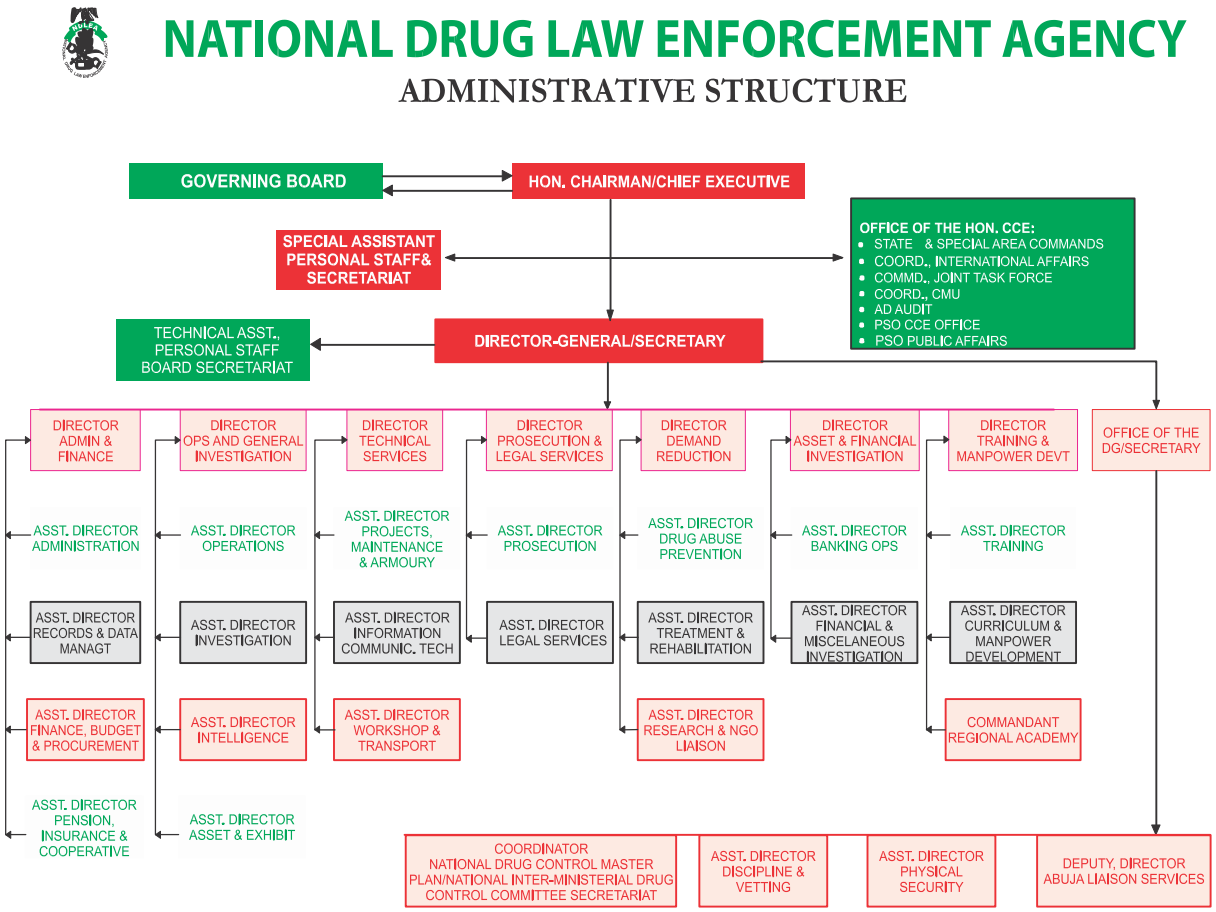
In 2016, the agency bemoaned some of the challenges it faces in prosecuting drug offenders. It was made known that the agency spends lots of time and money in procuring forensic experts to testify in court. The agency said many Nigerian have a sympathetic attitude towards drug suspects and accused persons and as such, it officials are hindered from doing proper jobs due to the undue pressure they face from the public.It was also made known that the agency's representatives are threatened on numerous occasions by big barons and their gang and that even the courts are not helping matters at all. NDLEA complained that since drug cases can only be tried in federal courts, they usually face issues like congestion and bringing in witnesses on a regular basis.

It was also said that judges keep giving low sentences as well as options of fine to offenders – even when the law didn't give room for such.Inadequate personnel were yet another challenge the agency is faced with in the discharge of its constitutional duties. The Kano State NDLEA Commander, Hamza Umar in 2018 noted that the Command has been constrained with this challenge to the extent that the staff cannot embark on a general operation across state, but only devised some other strategy. He explained that there were not enough vehicle and logistics to aid their operations.

Another challenge the command is facing is the shortage of rehabilitation centresto take care of the arrested drug offenders. According to the Commander, the rehabilitation centre does not have provision for girls and ladies despite the proliferation of drug abuse among them. "There is need for area commands in all the 44 local governments in Kano State to facilitate the arrest and other operations," said the Kano State NDLEA Commander, Umar Hamza. Inadequate equipment, vehicle and gadgets to facilitate its operations have also hampered the way the officers carry out their operations. In 2018 from January to date, the Command arrested 367 kg of cannabis, 6 tons of

synthetic drugs, 10 gramm of cocaine and 3.2g of heroine. The Command arrested 250 persons out of which 53 were convicted and 98 counselled. “it was noted that if the command make mass arrest, they separate chaff from the grains, because some are students, some don't even know the implication, while others are just abusing drugs as a result of influence of friends or family pressure.

4.9. 0rganizational Chart of NDLEA



Source: NDLEA Annual Report 2017

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the data generated from both primary and secondary sources. The instruments of interview and questionnaire were used to collect the primary data and; official publications and annual reports were some of the secondary sources utilized. The scores of respondents from the survey are analysed along the Likert measurement scale in the questionnaire. This is complemented by responses from interviews conducted.

The chapter is divided into seven sections. Section one introduces the chapter and provides detail of questionnaire administration. The second section discusses the background information of respondents. Sections three, four and five provide detail analysis of the data relating to national drug law enforcement agency strategy and drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. The sixth section discusses the tests of hypotheses and their interpretation and; the last section captures the summary of major findings arrived at in the course of the research.

5.1.1 Rate of Questionnaire Returns

A total of 382 questionnaire was administered to youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state based on our sample size of the category. 288 units of questionnaire were found to be duly completed with 94 units having either the problem of not duly completed or returned. Therefore, to avoid distortions and possible ambiguity in data presentation, the uncompleted questionnaire was not considered for analysis.

Consequently, only data contained in 288 questionnaire was used for analysis since it was representative enough and could ensure adequate analysis. For the purpose of juxtaposing claims by youths in our study areas, interviews were also conducted to the head of Drug

demand reduction unit NDLEA and other officials of DDRU as explained in the methodology. The table below gives a summary of questionnaire returned.

Table 5.1 Analysis of Questionnaire Administered and Returned

S/N	Categories	Number of questionnaire administered	Number of returned questionnaire	Questionnaire not returned
1.	Fagge	234	165	69
2	Kura	148	123	25
	Total	382	288	94

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From Table 5.1, it can be deduced that 288 questionnaire were duly filled and retrieved, while 94 out of the 382administered to youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state were not returned. Consequently only the 288 questionnaire retrieved were considered for analysis.

5.2 Background Information of Respondents

This section discusses some demographic characteristics of our respondents, such as gender, age, occupation, and location.

Table 5.2 Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	156	54.2	54.2	54.2
Female	132	45.8	45.8	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of gender for the study. It can be deduced that 156 respondents which represents 54.2% were males while 132 respondents representing 45.8% were females. This implies that majority of the youths considered for the study are males. Female youths are adequately represented as well.

Table 5.3 Age Bracket of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-20yrs	91	31.6	31.6	31.6
21-30yrs	169	58.7	58.7	90.3
31-40yrs	28	9.7	9.7	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

Table 5.3 shows the age distribution of respondents for the study. 91 respondents which represent 31.6% were within the age bracket of 15-20, 169 respondents which represent 58.7% were within the age bracket of 21-30, 28 respondents which represent 9.7% were within the age bracket of 31 and above. The table gives a clear indication that majority of the youths considered for the study fall within the age bracket of 21-30 which is their youthful age.

Table 5.4 Occupation of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Farmer	71	24.7	24.7	24.7
Trader	75	26.0	26.0	50.7
				74.0
Student	67	23.3	23.3	91.0
				100.0
Artisan	49	17.0	17.0	
Others	26	9.0	9.0	
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

Table 5.4 shows the occupation of respondents. 71 respondents as represented by 24.7% were farmers, 75 respondents as represented by 26.0% are traders. 67 respondents as represented by 23.3% are students, 49 respondents representing 17.0% are artisans and 26 respondents as represented by 9.0% are involved in other activities.

Table 5.5 Location of Respondents

Location	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Fagge	165	57.3	57.3	57.3
Kura	123	42.7	42.7	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

Table 5.5 shows the location of respondents. 165 respondents representing 57.3% are from Fagge local government area while 123 respondents representing 42.7% are from Kura local government area of Kano state.

5.3 Public Enlightenment Strategy of NDLEA and Drug Abuse

Effective awareness programme is one of the cardinal objectives of drug demand reduction unit. It can determine the extent to which reduction in the incidence of drug abuse is realized.

5.3.1 Effect of Adequate Information on Reduction of Drug Abuse

In relation to the above statement, respondents were asked if there was adequate information provided on the dangers of drug use by NDLEA in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State as indicated in the table 5.6

Table 5.6 Effect of Information on Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Disagreed	73	25.3	25.3	27.8
Undecided	2	.7	.7	28.5
Agreed	184	63.9	63.9	92.4
Strongly Agreed	22	7.6	7.6	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.6, 7 respondents (2.4%) strongly disagreed when asked if the information provided by NDLEA is adequate and effective to reduce incidence of drug abuse, 73 respondents (25.3%) disagreed, 184 respondents (63.9%) agreed and 22 respondents (7.6%) strongly agreed that information provided by NDLEA reduces drug abuse.

5.3.2 Awareness Programme and Illicit drug Use

Respondents were asked if there was high awareness level created by NDLEA to combat drg abuse in Kano state as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.7 Awareness level of Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	11	3.8	3.8	3.8
Disagreed	94	32.6	32.6	36.5
Undecided	4	1.4	1.4	37.8
Agreed	174	60.4	60.4	98.3
Strongly Agreed	5	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.7, 11 respondents (3.8%) strongly disagreed that there is high awareness level against drug abuse, 94 respondents (32.6%) disagreed, 174 respondents (60.4%) agreed that there is high awareness level on the campaign against drug abuse and 5 respondents (1.7%) strongly agreed. The implication of this is that there is adequate awareness level against illicit drug use.

5.3.3 Motivation against Drug Abuse

NDLEA is aimed at educating the populace on the need to avoid illicit drug use. Respondents were asked if they feel motivated to or not to engage in illicit drug use as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.8 Motivation against Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Disagreed	99	34.4	34.4	35.4
Undecided	8	2.8	2.8	38.2
Agreed	169	58.7	58.7	96.9
Strongly Agreed	9	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.8, 3 respondents (1.0%) strongly disagree that there are motivated against illicit drug use, 99 respondents (34.4%) disagree, while 169 respondents (58.7%) and 9 respondents (3.1%) agree and strongly agreed respectively that they feel motivated not to engage in illicit drug use as a result of NDLEA intervention.

5.3.4 Radio Awareness Programme and Reduction of Drug Abuse

The radio programme is yet another means through which the NDLEA campaigns against illicit drug use. Respondents were asked if the radio awareness programme of NDLEA has reduced the incidence of drug abuse among students as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.9 Radio Awareness Programme and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagreed	85	29.5	29.5	29
Undecided	2	.7	.7	30
Agreed	191	66.3	66.3	96
Strongly Agreed	10	3.5	3.5	100
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.9, 85 respondents (29.5%) disagreed when asked if radio awareness programme of NDLEA reduces drug abuse among youths, 191 respondents (66.3%) agreed, and 10 respondents (3.5%) strongly agreed that radio awareness programme of NDLEA was effective to reduce drug abuse among youths.

5.4 NGO Liaison Strategy and Drug Abuse

NGO liaison programme is geared towards reducing drug abuse through partnering with stakeholders and other organization involved in the fight against drug abuse such as the United Nation Office on Drug Abuse and Crime, and Society for Family Health (SFH)

5.4.1 Partnership with NDLEA and Drug Abuse

In line with the above statement, respondents were asked to indicate if the collaboration of NGOs/NDLEA has an effect on the reduction on incidence of drug abuse as indicated in table 5.10

Table 5.10 Partnership with NDLEA and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagreed	85	29.5	29.5	29.5
Undecided	8	2.8	2.8	32.3
Agreed	185	64.2	64.2	96.5
Strongly Agreed	10	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.10, 85 respondents (29.5%) disagreed with the view that, partnership with NDLEA reduces incidence of drug abuse among youths. 185 respondents (64.2%) agreed that the partnership with NDLEA has reduced drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Area of Kano state. The implication of this is that the partnership with NDLEA is effective to reduce the incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

5.4.2 Liaison with Specialist Hospital

Part of the means through which NDLEA achieve its mandate of reducing drug abuse is through liaison with specialist treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. In line with this, respondents were asked if NDLEA partners with specialist hospital to treat drug addicts as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.11 Liaison with Specialist Hospital

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Disagreed	59	20.5	20.5	21.9
Undecided	15	5.2	5.2	27.1
Agreed	203	70.5	70.5	97.6
Strongly Agreed	7	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.11, 59 respondents (20.5%) disagreed when asked if liaison with specialist hospital reduces drug abuse. 203 respondents (70.5%) agreed and 7 respondents (2.4%) strongly agreed that liaison with specialist hospital reduces drug abuse among youths in Kano state.

5.4.3 Drug Abuse data collection and Reduction of Drug Abuse

In line with the above statement respondents were asked if gathering drug abuse data has an effect on reduction of drug abuse among youths as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.12 Drug Abuse data NDLEA and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Disagreed	97	33.7	33.7	35.1
Undecided	7	2.4	2.4	37.5
Agreed	173	60.1	60.1	97.6
Strongly Agreed	7	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.12, 97 respondents (33.7%) disagreed when [asked] if drug data has an effect on reduction of drug abuse. 173 respondents (60.1%) agreed that drug data collection reduces drug abuse while 7 respondents (2.4%) strongly agreed.

5.4.4 Welfare Strategy and Reduction of Drug Abuse

It is no gainsaying that drug abuse is on the rise among youths in Kano state and as such need for welfare is crucial. Thus, we asked our respondents if the welfare strategy of NDLEA has reduced drug abuse among youths as indicated in table 5.13

Table 5.13 Welfare Strategy and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Disagreed	29	10.1	10.1	11.8
Undecided	1	.3	.3	12.2
Agreed	243	84.4	84.4	96.5
Strongly Agreed	10	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.13, 29 respondents (10.9%) disagreed when asked if the welfare strategy of NDLEA reduces drug abuse. 243 respondents (84.4%) agree that welfare strategy of NDLEAQ reduces drug abuse and 10 respondents (3.5%) strongly agree. The implication of this is that the welfare strategy of NDLEA goes a long way in reducing drug abuse among youths in Kano state.

5.5 Treatment/Rehabilitation Programme of NDLEA

The treatment and rehabilitation department shall be responsible for maintenance and operation of the Agency's rehabilitation centres. The treatment and rehabilitation programme of NDLEA shall be geared towards treatment of drug users and reintegrating drug addict into the society.

5.5.1 After Care Rehabilitation Programme

Drug users deserve care in order to help them get out of their predicament. Respondents were asked if NDLEA provides drug addicts with the necessary care needs to reduce drug use among youths as indicated in the table 5.14

Table 5.14 After Care Rehabilitation Programme

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Disagreed	253	87.8	87.8	90.6
Agreed	27	9.4	9.4	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.14, 8 respondents (2.8%) strongly disagreed when asked if NDLEA provides youths with the needed care to avoid illicit drug use. 253 respondents (87.8%) disagreed when asked the question, and 27 respondents (9.4%) agree. The implication of this is that, the aftercare rehabilitation programme of NDLEA is not effective enough to reduce drug abuse among youths in Kano state.

5.5.2 Training and Drug Abuse

Respondents were asked if NDLEA provide the necessary training needed to make drug addict stay away from illicit drug uses as indicated in the table 5.15

Table 5.15 Training of Youths and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	16	5.6	5.6	5.6
Disagreed	239	83.0	83.0	88.5
Agreed	33	11.5	11.5	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.15, 16 respondents (5.6%) strongly disagreed when asked if NDLEA provided the necessary training needed to help victim of drug abuse stay away from illicit drug use. 239 respondents (83.0%) disagreed and 33 respondents (11.5%) agreed.

5.5.3 Society and Drug Abuse

Drug users are to be reintegrated into the society. In line with this, respondents were asked if the society accept drug users back into the society as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.16 Society and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Strongly Disagreed	28	9.7	9.7	9.7
Disagreed	195	67.7	67.7	77.4
Agreed	65	22.6	22.6	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.16, 28 respondents (9.7%) strongly disagreed when asked if society accept reformed drug addicts back into the society. 195 respondents (67.7%) disagree and 65 respondents (22.6%) agree that society accepts the reintegration of drug addicts into the society.

5.5.4 Facilities Needed for Treatment and Rehabilitation

Respondents were asked if NDLEA have the necessary facilities needed for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts as indicated in the tale below.

Table 5.17 Facilities Needed for Treatment and Rehabilitation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Disagreed	197	68.4	68.4	71.2
Undecided	23	8.0	8.0	79.2
Agreed	60	20.8	20.8	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.17, 8 respondents (2.8%) strongly disagree that NDLEA has the necessary facilities needed for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. 197 respondents (68.4%) disagree that NDLEA has the needed facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and 60 respondents (20.8%) agree.

5.6 Reduction of Drug Abuse

The socio-economic, physical, psychological and spiritual consequences of drug abuse are too ugly to be imagined. Drug abuse causes brain damage, liver damage, hypertension, sleeplessness, anxiety, depression, loss of job, destitution, prostitution, armed robbery, destruction of family unity, and a lot more social ills. Therefore preventive measures must be put in place to address the menace.

5.6.1 Reduction in Drug Abuse Cases

In line with the above statement, respondents were asked to indicate if there was a minimal case of drug abuse as a result of NDLEA intervention as indicated in table 5.18

Table 5.18 Reduction in Drug Abuse Cases

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Disagreed	120	41.7	41.7	42.7
Undecided	6	2.1	2.1	44.8
Agreed	143	49.7	49.7	94.4
Strongly Agreed	16	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From 5.18, 120 respondents (41.7%) disagree when asked if there was a minimal case of drug abuse among youths in Kano state as a result of NDLEA intervention. 143 respondents (49.7%) agree that there was minimal case of drug abuse and 16 respondents (5.6%) strongly agree when asked if NDLEA intervention strategy has led to a reduction in drug abuse cases among youths in Kano state.

5.6.2 Drug Abuse and Crime

Respondents were asked if drug abuse is a factor that leads to drug abuse as indicated in table 5.19

Table 5.19 NDLEA Intervention and Reduction of Drug Abuse

	Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Strongly Disagreed	13	4.5	4.5	4.5
Disagreed	174	60.4	60.4	64.9
Agreed	101	35.1	35.1	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.19, 13 respondents (4.5%) strongly disagree that NDLEA intervention reduces incidence of drug abuse. 174 respondents (60.4%) disagree and 101 respondents (35.1%) agree that the intervention strategy of NDLEA leads to reduction of drug abuse among youths in Kano state.

5.6.3 Arrest and Seizure of Illicit Drugs

Respondents were asked if arrest and seizures made by NDLEA leads to reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State as indicated in table 5.20

Table 5.20 Arrest and Seizure of Illicit Drugs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	22	7.6	7.6	7.6
Disagreed	202	70.1	70.1	77.8
Undecided	1	.3	.3	78.1
Agreed	63	21.9	21.9	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.20, 22 respondents (7.6%) and 202 respondents (70.1%) strongly disagree and disagree respectively when asked if seizure of illicit drugs/arrest reduces case of drug abuse among youths in Kano state, 63 respondents (21.9%) agree that seizure and arrest of illicit drugs reduces cases of drug abuse. This infers that seizure of illicit drugs and arrest of drug addicts does not reduce case of drug abuse. This is in line with the findings of Gyong and Tanimu (2010) were they noted that although NDLEA statistics of arrest indicate a consistent increase over the years, most of the arrested suspects are users and or street level dealers, leaving intact the barons and their structure of illicit dealings in drugs. Table 4.2 also shows a steady rise in the number of arrest made from 503 in 2010 to 632 in 2017 as well as a total of 4203 arrest within the study period (see appendix vi).

5.6.4 Adequacy of Personnel and Drug Abuse

Respondents were asked if there were adequate personnel to cater for drug users as indicated in table 5.21

Table 5.21 Adequacy of Personnel and Drug Abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagreed	25	8.7	8.7	8.7
Disagreed	202	70.1	70.1	78.8
Agreed	61	21.2	21.2	100.0
Total	288	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher's Survey 2019

From table 5.21, 25 respondents (8.7%) strongly disagreed when asked if there were adequate personnel campaigning against drug abuse. 202 respondents (70.1%) disagree and 61 respondents (21.2%) agree that there were adequate personnel on ground against illicit drug use.

5.7 Test of Hypotheses

This section shows the empirical test of the hypotheses formulated at the beginning of the study. The hypotheses were tested using Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. However, all computations were done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Version 23.

Decision Rule

All parameters are judged on the basis of their respective probability value which is denoted as Sig (Two Tailed.) in this case. Where the p-value is less than 0.05, irrespective of the coefficient of the parameter, the parameter is said to be significant at 5% level of significance or 95% confidence level and the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate accepted.

However, where the p-value is greater than 0.05, the parameter is said to be insignificant at 5% level of significance and the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis I

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between Public Enlightenment Strategy of NDLEA and reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Area of Kano State.

Table 5.22: Multiple Correlation Result (Model Summary) between Public Enlightenment Strategy and Drug Abuse

		Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse Among youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State
Public Enlightenment Strategy of NDLEA	**Pearson Correlation**	**.392****
	Sig. (2-tailed)	**.003**
	N	**288**

Source: *IBM SPSS Output, 2019*

From table 5.22, the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) gives a coefficient of 0.392 in respect of the correlation between Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA and Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State. This coefficient is positive and weak. This implies that there is a positive relationship between the public enlightenment strategy of NDLEA and reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. As such, an increase in the public enlightenment strategy will not lead to a commensurate increase in the reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. This implies that more Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA will lead to a less proportionate reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State. However, the significance of the coefficient is assessed through its

significance value. The p-value being 0.003 is less than 0.05 level of significance and thus indicates that we have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 95% confidence level.

Based on the above, we therefore, reject the null hypothesis, H_{01}, which states that "There is no significant relationship between Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA and Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State"; and accept its alternate hypothesis, H_{11}, which states that "There is a significant relationship between Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA and Reduction of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State".

Hypothesis II

H_{02}: There is no significant relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

Table 5.23: Multiple Correlation Result (Model Summary) between NGO Liaison and Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse

		Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State
NGO Liaison Strategy of NDLEA	**Pearson Correlation**	**.244***
	Sig. (2-tailed)	**.043**
	N	**288**

Source: *IBM SPSS Output, 2019*

From table 5.23 above, the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) gives a coefficient of 0.244 in respect of the correlation between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and the reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State. This

coefficient is also positive and weak. This implies that there is a positive relationship between the NGO strategy of NDLEA and the reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state.

As such, an increase in the NGO strategy of NDLEA will not lead to a commensurate increase in the reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. This implies that more NGO strategy of NDLEA will lead to a less proportionate reduction in incidence of drug abuse in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state.

However, the significance of the coefficient is assessed through its significance value. The p-value being 0.043 is less than 0.05 level of significance and thus indicates that we have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 95% confidence level.

Based on the above, we therefore, reject the null hypothesis, H_{02}, which states that "There is no significant relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State"; and accept its alternate hypothesis, H_{12}, which states that "There is a significant relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State".

Hypothesis III

$H0_3$: There is no significant relationship between treatment/rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

Table 5.24: Multiple Correlation Result (Model Summary) between Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy and Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse

		Reduction in incidence of Drug abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State
Treatment/Rehabilitation Strategy of NDLEA	**Pearson Correlation**	**.497****
	Sig. (2-tailed)	**.000**
	N	**288**

Source: *IBM SPSS Output, 2019*

From table 5.24 above, the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) gives a coefficient of -0.497 in respect of the correlation between Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State. This coefficient is positive and moderate. It implies that there is also a positive relationship between treatment/rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and the reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. As such, an increase in the treatment/rehabilitation strategy will lead to a proportionate increase in the reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano state. This implies that more treatment/rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA will lead to a proportionate reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State.

However, the significance of the coefficient is assessed through its significance value. The p-value being 0.000 is less than 0.05 level of significance and thus indicates that we have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 95% confidence level.

Based on the above, we therefore, reject the null hypothesis, H_{03}, which states that "There is no significant relationship between treatment/rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State" and accept its alternate hypothesis, H_{13}, which states that "There is a significant relationship between Treatment/rehabilitation strategy and reduction of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State".

5.8 Analysis of Qualitative Data

Introduction

This section seeks to address the interview based on our checklist in Appendix II

Question: How has NDLEA intervention strategy reduced incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State?

Response: The intervention strategy of NDLEA has gone a long way in reducing incidence of drug abuse in Kano State. A large number of drug dependents have been counseled and discharged with over ninety percent refraining from the deadly act totally.

Question: What are the challenges faced by NDLEA in addressing drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State?

Response: The challenge faced by NDLEA in addressing drug abuse among youths in the State ranges from inadequate logistics to shortage of manpower to effectively and efficiently carry out functions aimed at reducing the incidence of drug abuse.

Question: How has the treatment and rehabilitation centre of NDLEA been able to cope with the high rate of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State?

Response: It has not been easy especially as Kano State at different times recorded the highest rate of drug abuse among youths and looking at the population of the state, the treatment centre may not be able to effectively accommodate very large number of drug dependents in Kano State.

Question: Suggest ways to improve NDLEA that will bring an end to rise in drug abuse among youths Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State?

Response: There is to adequately fund NDLEA, recruit and train personnel and provision of sufficient logistics to enhance performance of personnel of the agency.

5.9 Discussion of Findings

Based on the data presented, analysed and the result thereof, the study arrived at the following findings:

i. The quantitative data in the testing of the hypotheses indicated that Public Enlightenment strategy of NDLEA has a positive relationship with the Reduction inincidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State which is weak and significant at 5% level of significance. The implication of these to NDLEA is that public enlightenment strategy has not been effective enough to reduce incidence of drug abuse drastically.

   This is supported by the qualitative data where the Director DDRU noted that the agency has shortage of manpower to effectively and efficiently carry out advocacy in Kano State. Sensitization and enlightenment programmescould have gone a long way in reducing the menace of drug abuse in Kano state if NDLEA had adequate manpower to carry out its mandate. Even though NDLEA carried out series of public enlightenment campaigns aimed at preventing youths from assessing and consuming substances of abuse inSabonGari Motor Park and Kura Markets, cases

of drug abuse were still on the rise due to lack of effective advocacy on the dangers associated with drugs.

ii. NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA has a positive relationship with the Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State which is also weak and significant at 5% level of significance. NGO such as Youth Awareness Forum against Drug Addiction (YAFODA) and Society for Family Health partnered with NDLEA in carrying out series of activities ranging from advocacy, treatment and reintegration.

However, these Liaison strategy is inadequate to reduce incidence of drug abuse, hence calling for a redress of the partnership. Response from interview conducted to officials of NDLEA indicated that logistics challenge amongst others were the issues faced with some NGO particularly YAFODA.

iii. Treatment/Rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA has a positive relationship with the Reduction in incidence of Drug Abuse among Youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State which is moderate and significant at 5% level of significance. NDLEA (2012) annual report states that a total of four thousand three hundred (4300) drug dependent persons (clients) were referred to NDLEA for counseling nationwide out of this, (4136) were successfully counseled and discharged; (164) were referred to Drug Addiction Treatment Centers for further treatment.Response from the interview conducted to the head of DDRU revealed that, inadequate rehabilitation centres is a major challenge the Agency is faced with in the discharge of treatment/rehabilitation duties as NDLEA has only a Rehabilitation center in the state command headquarter.

This is supported by the UNODC report of 2013 on the assessment of the capacity of drug dependence treatment and care facilities in the six geo-political zones of

Nigeria including the Federal Capital Territory Abuja where it noted varying inadequacies of available infrastructure, varying bed capacity of treatment centres, and staffing level. The report concluded that all facilities needed to raise the level of infrastructure

development and service delivery to international standards.

5.10 Contribution to Knowledge

This study demonstrates empirically some strategies adopted by NDLEA in combatting drug abuse in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state. The study established that there is still rise in incidence of drug abuse in the study area even though NDLEA carry out series of activities aimed at reducing drug abuse.

In addition, the study contributed to knowledge by indicating that NDLEA strategies had a positive but ineffective relationship with reduction in incidence of drug abuse in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano State due to a number of reasons ranging from weakness in the institutional capacity of NDLEA and inadequate treatment facilities for drug abuse victims.

The findings of the study provides information on policy to government both at federal, state and local level as well other stakeholders involved in campaign against illicit drug use on the strategy to adopt and how best to improve the strategy to achieve higher results.

CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) is an establishment created in 1989 against the backdrop of rise in cultivation and use of illicit drugs in Nigeria. The Agency also have special duties for specific units, such as the Drug Demand Reduction Unit which is saddled with the responsibility of counseling, campaign against drug abuse, after care rehabilitation, social reintegration and education of drug addicts.

All these are geared towards the prevention and reduction of drug abuse among addicts. Drug abuse is a topical, recurring issue and has become a global concern as citizens particularly young people in several countries including both developed and developing nations are negatively impacted and this is why Radda, (2006) noted that, very disturbingly among the challenges facing the youth today, drug and substance abuse features prominently in trapping large numbers of youth in Nigeria. Indeed virtually all nations grapple with the antecedent challenges of drug related crimes and constantly device series of mitigative strategies to combat the menace.

The youths of every nation are the vehicles through which positive changes can be realized. This is why countries must invest on the future development of its youths. Governments, parents, and guardians devote a lot of time and resources in order to explore and harness the potentials of youths.

The study postulated three hypotheses which were stated only in the null form. They focused on assessing the effect of public enlightenment strategy and reduction in incidence of drug abuse, the relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and reduction in incidence of drug abuse; and the relationship between Treatment/rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and

reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. The study further stated in clear terms its significance in bridging knowledge gap and also to the policy makers and researchers. In terms of scope, the study centered on Drug Demand Reduction Unit of NDLEA and youths in Fagge and Kura local government areas of Kano state. The limitations of the study were the dearth of secondary data for the study.

The research design utilized by the researcher was cross sectional survey research and thus, data were collected using questionnaire, and interview. A content analysis was however used to complement the survey. The population for the study consists of officials of Drug Demand Reduction Unit of NDLEA and youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state which sum up to 182,977. Using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) table for sample determination, the sample size arrived at was 382. Cluster sampling technique was used for the study and data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively while hypotheses were tested using Correlation analysis through the SPSS package version 23.

The study also explored the historical and organizational structure of NDLEA. Specifically discussed are the brief history of NDLEA; values, vision and Mission of NDLEA, Objectives and Goals of NDLEA as well as the structural organization of the Agency. Data generated from the survey was presented and analyses using frequency tables and simple percentages. Responses were also analyzed alongside the secondary data. All the three null hypothesizes formulated and tested were rejected and their alternative counterparts accepted. The study found that public enlightenment strategy of NDLEA has positive and significant relationship with drug abuse but weak, NGO Liaison strategy has a positive relationship with reduction in incidence of drug abuse but weak at 5% significance level and treatment/rehabilitation strategy has a positive and moderate relationship with reduction of drug abuse at 5% significance level.

6.2 Conclusion

Following the presentation and analyses of data as well as tests of hypothesis, it is our conclusion that there is institutional weakness in the capacity of NDLEA to effectively reduce incidence of drug abuse in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state. This was revealed after the test of hypotheses and analysis of responses from interview conducted and questionnaire administered.

The first hypothesis tested indicated that public enlightenment strategy of NDLEA on reduction of drugs abuse affects the level of reduction of drug abuse positively though weak. The conclusion on the second hypothesis is that there is a positive and weak relationship between NGO Liaison strategy of NDLEA and the level of reduction of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano State, while the third hypothesis indicated a positive and moderate relationship between treatment/rehabilitation strategy of NDLEA and reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura Local Government Areas of Kano state which invariably translate to an increase in treatment/rehabilitation strategy leading to a proportionate decrease in incidence of drug abuse among youths.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are offered for improvement.

i. It is our recommendation thatpublic enlightenment strategy of NDLEA be enhanced and aggressive enlightenment campaign on drug abuse carried out through increased manpower of NDLEA.

ii. State government should intensify efforts and support to NGO engaged in fight against drug abuse. A Joint task force (JTF) be introduced to include families and other organizations like Hisbah, vigilant group, community and religious organizations/associations to join hand together to fight, orient and reduce the menace of drug abuse among the youths in particular and society in general.

iii. It is our recommendation that there should be intensified effort on the part of Federal and state government in building more drug abuse rehabilitation centers as this will go a long way in improving the performance of NDLEA in addressing the menace of drug abuse particularly among youths. More resources should be committed to the agency to improve on its treatment/rehabilitation centers.

REFERENCES

Abdulahi, Z. (2009). "Drug abuse among youths: Strategies for school counseling", *The Nigerian Society of Educational Psychologists*, Jos: Nigeria.

Afe, J. O. (1992), Youth and Drug Abuse, Causes, Problems and Remedies. A paper Presented at the 8th National Conference of the Nigeria Association of Educational Psychologist (NAEP) 29th April-2nd MayOwen.

Akyeampong, E. (2005). "Diaspora and Drug Trafficking in West Africa: A Case Study of Ghana", *African affairs*,Oxford university press

Ali, A.S, (2014) Drug abuse and Political Thuggery among the Youth in Kano Metropolis: A Modern Civilization or Resources Mismanagement?*Research on Humanities and Social Science*

Awake. 2003. "Drugs Who Take Them" New York Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society Inc.

Balogun, S.K. (2006). "Chronic intake of Separate and Combined Alcohol and Nicotine on Body Maintenance among Albinorats", *Journal of Human Ecology.*

Bandura, A. (1986). *Social foundations of thought and action, A social cognitive theory Engle wood Cliffs*, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Basu, R. (2004). *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: SterlingPublishers Pvt. Ltd.

BBC Africa Report (2018) https://nigeriahealthwatch.com/tackling-nigerias-codeine-crisis-is-a-marathon-not-a-sprint/

Boluwaji A., Ogboh R., Hassan A, and Babalola, R. (2016) Assessment of substance abuse among students of college of health science and technology ijeroekiti state. Global journal of medical research.

Beirne, P. and Messerschmidt, M. (2006).*Criminology* (4thed.). Los Angeles. Roxbury Publishing Company.

Barrett, S and Fudge C. (eds). Policy and Action Essays on the Implementation of Public Policy. London and New York: Methuen.

Chandler, R.C. and Plano, J.C. (1988).The Public Administration Dictionary. England:

Chinelo E.U (2017) Evaluation of International Journal of Humanities and Social invention. Volume 6, May 2017

Dimock, M.E. et al (1983). Public Administration New York: Saunders College Publishing.

Dukku, A. M. (2010). "*Gadagi*Consumption among the Youth in Kano Metropolitan", *Bayero Journal of Social and Management Studies* (BAJOSAMS), Vol. 13. No. 2, Pp 8-23.

Dukku, A. M. (2010). "The Relevance of Control and Social Bonding Perspectives in Mitigating Social Problems among the Youth in Nigeria", in Issues in Nigeria's Social Problems (eds). Kano: Benchmark Publishers.

Dukku, A. M. (2012). "Availability-Proneness Theory: The *Gadagi*Experience in Kano, Nigeria", *Bayero Sociologist* Vol. 1 No. 3 Department of Sociology, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria.

Easton, D. (1969). "The Flow Characteristics of Policy Making".Hague, R. &Harrop, M. (1982).*Comparative Government: An Introduction.* London: Macmillan Press.

Ekpo, A.U. (1981). "Marijuana is very harmful", *Nigerian Gong,* pp. 9-11.

Easton, D. (1969). "The flow characteristics of policy making" in Lynden, F.J. etal (eds). Policy and Decision Organisations New Yoke: Meredith Corporation.

Essien, C.F (2010) ''Drug use and abuse among Students in Tertiary Institutions. The case of Federal university of Technology Minna. Journal of research in national development (2010) Vol 8 (1) 30-35

Evans. C. (2001).Drugs and their control.*Bailliere's Nurses' Dictionary.23rd* ed. B.F. Weller Ed. Edinburgh: Harcourt Publisher Limited.

Eze, J.E. &Omeje, (1999).*Fundamentals of substance abuse,* Enugu: Snaap Press Ltd.

Fajonyomi, A.A. (2003). Overview of the research process.*Research process in Education and Social Sciences*. A.A. Fajonyomi and M.G. Fajonyomi. Eds. Lagos: GoldyO.Publishing Co.1 – 15.

Fawa, M.S. (2003). *Drug abuse eradication programme in schools: The relevance of team, approach alternative,* in A. Garba (Ed) *Youth and drug abuse in Nigeria: Strategies for counselling, management and control,* Kano: Matasa Press.

Festus. U.B, Udobang. A.J, Alphonus. I., and Sunday. U., (2014) Pattern of Psychoactive Substance use in the Northern Region of Nigeria; African Journal of drug and alcohol studies 13(2)

FRSC (2015).Road mishap review. Paper presented at the "Ember-Month" Campaign at Awka, September, 15

Garba, A. (2003). *Youth and Drug Abuse in Nigeria: Strategies for Counseling, Management and Control* (ed). Kano: Matasa Press.

Gyong, J. E. &Taminu, B. (2010).A sociological assessment of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency's (Ndlea) strategies of arrest and detention.*Nigeria Journal of Social Sciences*

Haladu, (2003). Drug Abuse and Nigerian Youth, cited in Fatima, S. A. In Daily Truth 12th2003

Ibrahim, H.A., Mahmud, S., Abubakar, A., Harazimi C., and Abdulkadir S., (2016) ‘‘Effect of Drug abuse among youths and its impact on Learning’’ IOSR Journal of pharmacy biological science Vol II issue ver 111

Ikelegbe, A.O. (1996). Public Policy Making and Analysis. Benin City: URI Publishing Ltd

Krejcie, R.V. and Morgan, D.W. (1970).Determining sample size for research activities.*Journal of Educational and Psychological Measurement,* Vol. 30 pp. 607-610.

Luqman, S. 2010. ‘‘Agent of Destruction or development: Youth and the politics of violence in Kwara State, Nigeria’’ pp. 361-363.inWakili, H. et al. (Eds) *The Nigerian Youth: Political Participation and National Development*, Kano: Hallmark Publishers.

Madaki, M. (2002). “Predisposing Factors of *Daba*in Metropolitan Kano, Unpublished MSc Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Bayero University, Kano.

Maguire, M., Morgan, R. and Reuner, R. (2012). ‘‘*The Oxford Handbook of Criminology’’*(eds) (5th Ed). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Mahfuz, M.H. (2015) ‘‘Prevalence and Patterns of Psycho Active Substance Use Among Senior Secondary School Students in Dala Local Government Area of Kano State Nigeria.

Maikano, M., Aminu M.D., (2017) The influence of Substance abuse on Youths Prospects in Nigeria and the way forward. Advances in psychology and Neuroscience volume 2 issue 2-1 pages 15-20

Manbe, D.A. (2008). “Crime and drug abuse among Nigerian youths: A critical examination in World Health Organization(WHO)”, *Expert committee on drug dependence,* 28th Report (unpublished).

McQuailD., (2005) McQuail’s Mass Communication Theory. 5th ed. London: Sage Publications

Miller, J.D (1983) A New Survey Technique for Studying Deviant Behaviour: George Washington University.

Musto D.F (2008). The American Disease.Origins of Narcotic Control. New York: Oxford University Press.

NAFDAC, (2000).“The Role of NAFDAC in the Prevention and Control of Drug in Nigeria, its Relationship and Expectation from Community/NGOs/CBOs”. Paper Presented at a One Day Conference Organized by Youth Society for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Social Vices, Kano Foundation Building. Thursday, 5th October.

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (2017).*Drug data collection and research*, Lagos: Drug Demand Reduction Unit, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency.

Ngozi N. Unaogu., Justus U. Onu, ObioraIteke, KabiruTukur, and Ihuoma Q. Oka(2017)Pattern of Substance Abuse At The Drug De-Addiction Unit Of a Nigerian Psychiatric Hospital**:** *African Journal of Drug & Alcohol Studies,* CRISA Publications

Odejide, A.O. (2000). "Research, prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse in Nigeria: Problem and prospects", *Paper Presented at the 10th Anniversary Lecture of CRISA.*Jos (5th October).

Oduaran, D. (1978). *Psychological guidance of the school child*.Ibadan, Evans Books.

Okoye, N.N. (2001). "The adolescents and hard drugs: A psychological concern in R.U.N",

Okonkwo& R.O. Okoye (eds). *The Nigerian adolescent in perspective.*A Publication of the Nigerian Society for Education.

Olaniyi, J.O. (1998). Foundations of Public Policy Analysis.Ibadan. SUNAD Publishers Limited.

Olaniyi, J.0. (1995). 'Demarcating Public Policy Making Process in Nigeria'. In: Danmole, I.I. et al. *Contemporary issues in Nigerian Affairs.* lbadan: Sunad Publisher Limited.

Oloruntoba, F. (2006). Drug control laws in Nigeria. Paper presented at the *Teachers Orientation Workshop for Plateau State Teachers in Jos.*

Omeiza, M. D. (2010). "State, Youth and Electoral Violence in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: The Imperative of a Comprehensive Nationally-Coordinated Youth Empowerment Program' in Wakili, H. et al. (Eds) *The Nigerian Youth: Political Participation and National Development*, Kano: Hallmark Publishers.

Oraka, B. (2006). Public relations techniques in anti-drug campaigns. A Masters dissertation presented to school of Postgraduate Studies, NnamdiAzikiwe University, Awka.

OshikoyaK.A & Ali. A., (2006) Perception of Drug Abuse Amongst Nigerian Undergraduate

Oshodi, O.Y., Aina, O.F., &Onaj, A.T. (2010). Substance use Among Secondary School Students in an Urban Setting in Nigeria: Prevalence and Associated Factors, African Journal of Psychiatry

Osuala.E.C. (1982).*Introduction to Research Methodology.*Onitsha: Africana -Feb. Publishers Ltd.

Otu, S.E. (1995). Drug abuse among secondary school youths in Ibadan metropolis. Unpublished Msc Thesis submitted to the *Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan*.

Otu, S.E. (2004). Drug trafficking and drug traffickers.A sociological analysis of selected prisoners in Pollsmoor and Goodwood Prisons, Cape Town. Unpublished PhD Thesis

submitted to the D*epartment of Sociology & Anthropology, University of The Western Cape* Bellville, Cape Town, South Africa.

Pela, A.O.&Ebie, J. C. (1982). Drug abuse in Nigeria.A review of epidemiological studies, *Bull Nac*.

Petraitis, J., Flay, B.R., &Millerr, T.Q., (1995). Reviewing theories of adolescent substance use: Psychological bulletin

Radda, S. I. (2009), "Youth Counter-Culture: Studies in Cultural Sociology," in Abdullahi, A, S, et. al, eds. Foludex printers Ibadan.

Radda, S. I. (2006). "Drug Abuse and its Consequences on the Youths" pp.52-64 in ShehuDalhatuShehu (ed) *Essays on Local Government Administration: Fostering Better Service Delivery, Record Keeping, Accounting and Empowerment at the Local Level,* Kano: Benchmark Publishers.

Rawlings. A., (2013). ''Appraisal of NDLEA and its Mandate''. The journal of international social research vol 6 issue 24

Sambo, S. (2009).*Understanding guidance and counseling,* Zaria: *Ahamadu Bello University Press Limited.*

Sharkanskv, I. (1978). Public Adminsitration Policymaking in Government Agencies. Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company.

Suchman, E.A. (1967). Evaluative research, New York: Russell Sage Foundation

Tupper, K.W. (2012). Psychoactive substances and the English language: "Drugs," discourses, and public policy. Contemporary Drug Problems,

Ubom, I.U. (2004). "Behaviour problems of children: Counselling interventions", *Nigerian Society for Educational Psychologists (NISEP)*

Umar, L.Y., Waziri, A.G., & Musa, A. (2016) Drug Abuse among youths in Nigeria: implications to National Development

Umar, B. A., Isa, H. A., and Musa B. M,. (2010). "New Trends in Drug Abuse among Female Youth in Kano: A Study of Selected University Students" in Issues in Youth Development in Nigeria: A Multidisciplinary Perspective.

UNODC, (2008).*Drug Trafficking as a Security Threat in West Africa*. VANDA, F.B. (2010). *Conceptualizing Crime as Competition in State-SMaking and Designing an Effective Response*, Retrieved from: http://www.brookings.edu/topics/counternarcotics.aspx on May 2010.

UNODC, 2010.World Drug Report.United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Vienna

UNODC 2013 Report on the assessment of drug dependence treatment and care facilities in the six geo-political zone and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC (2011). World Drug Report, UNODC, New York: UN Publication.

Uthaymeen, M. S. (2002), Youth Problems, in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah: translated By Imam, A. R. A. International Islamic House (HPH)

Uzoka, A. F. (1992). ''Drug Abuse: A Psychological Model ofthe Causation and Remediation" A Presentation at the 12th Nigeria Training Course on Drug Abuse University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria.

World Health Organization (WHO) (2003) Expert Committee on Drug Dependency: Thirty-third Report. Geneva: WHO Technical Report Series, No 915.

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTHS IN FAGGE AND KURA LGAs OF KANO STATE

Dear respondents,

This questionnaire is purely for academics purpose. It is specifically designed for an MSc Degree Research program in the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The topic of the research work is "Effects of NDLEA Strategies on the reduction of drug abuse among Youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano state. The attached questionnaire is meant to obtain your response on the questions therein. Please, be rest assured that the information you provide would be used purely for academic purpose and shall be accorded utmost confidentiality.

Your prompt response to the questions would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Suleiman Idris
MSc Student

SECTION A

(PERSONAL DATA OF RESPONDENTS)

Please tick (✓) as appropriate.

1. Gender: a. Male [ ] b. Female [ ]
2. Age in Years: a. 15-20yrs [ ] b. 21-30yrs [ ] c. 31-40yrs [ ] d. 41 and above [ ]
3. Occupation: a. Farmer [ ] b. Trader [ ] c. Student [ ] d. Artisan [ ]
4. Local Govt: Fagge [ ] b. Kura [ ]

SECTION B: On the relationship between Public Enlightenment Strategy and Reduction in the incidence of drug abuse

S/N.		SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Do you agree that information about drug abuse as provided by NDLEA is effective to reduce drug use among youths in your area?					
2	There is high level of awareness of NDLEA strategy against illicit drug use					
3	People feel motivated not to abuse drugs whenever they hear of the awareness (public enlightenment) strategy by NDLEA					
4	Listening to radio programme on drugs, provide reliable information about drug abuse.					
SECTION C: On the relationship between NGO Liaison Strategy and Reduction in the incidence of drug abuse						
		SA	**A**	**UD**	**D**	**SD**
5	NDLEA partnership with other agencies has reduced incidence of drug abuse					
6	NDLEA liaises with specialist treatment centers/facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts					
7	Drug data collection research help NDLEA for managing drug abuse in Kano state					
8	Welfare strategy by NGO's/NDLEA assists in reducing drug abuse in Kano state					
SECTION C: On the relationship between Treatment/Rehabilitation Strategy and Reduction in the incidence of drug abuse						
		SA	A	UD	D	SD
9	After care rehabilitation of drug addict reduces drug abuse in Kano state					
10	Do you agree that Drug addicts are trained on the necessary skills to help them get away from drug use					
11	Society accept drug abuse client after been discharge by NDLEA in Kano state					

12	Do you agree that NDLEA have the necessary facilities and capacity to reduce drug abuse					
SECTION D: REDUCTION IN DRUG ABUSE						
		SA	**A**	**UD**	**D**	**SD**
13	There is minimal case of drug use among youths as a result of NDLEA intervention					
14	NDLEA intervention strategies assist in reducing the drug abuse in Kano state					
15	Seizure of illicit drugs and arrest of drug addicts leads to a reduction in drug abuse					
16	Drug abuse among youths in Kano state has reduced through NDLEA intervention					

Source: Author Survey, 2018

Appendix II:

Interview Schedule for the study

1. How has NDLEA intervention strategy reduced incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano state?
2. What are the challenges faced by NDLEA in addressing the menace of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano state?
3. How has NDLEA treatment and rehabilitation centre been able to cope with the high rate of drug abuse among youths in Fagge and Kura LGAs of Kano State?
4. Suggest ways to improve the agency that will bring an end to drug abuse among youths in Kano State.

APPENDIX 1II

Krejcie and Morgan Table for Determining Sample Size

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10,000	370
150	108	750	254	15,000	375
160	113	800	260	20,000	377
170	118	850	265	30,000	379
180	123	900	269	40,000	380
190	127	950	274	50,000	381
200	132	1000	278	75,000	382
210	136	1100	285	1,000,000	384

Note: N=Population size,
S=Sample size,
Source: Krejcie and Morgan, 1970

Appendix V Correlations between the dependent and independent Variables
Correlations

		Reduction in incidence of drug abuse among youths in Fagge& Kura LGAs of Kano State
Treatment/Rehibilitation strategy	Pearson Correlation	.497**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	288
NGO Liaison Strategy	Pearson Correlation	.244*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.043
	N	288
Public Enlightenment Strategy	Pearson Correlation	.392**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	288

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix VI Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Enlightenment1	288	1	5	3.49	1.029
Enlightenment2	288	1	5	3.24	1.049
Enlightenment3	288	1	5	3.28	1.010
Enlightenment4	288	2	5	3.44	.953
Valid N (listwise)	288				

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=Research1Research2Research3Research4
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Research1	288	2	5	3.42	.952
Research2	288	1	5	3.52	.891
Research3	288	1	5	3.28	1.006
Research4	288	1	5	3.78	.741
Valid N (listwise)	288				

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=Treatment1Treatment2Treatment3Treatment4
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Treatment1	288	1	4	2.16	.615
Treatment2	288	1	4	2.17	.697
Treatment3	288	1	4	2.35	.937
Treatment4	288	1	4	2.47	.851
Valid N (listwise)	288				

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=Reduction1Reduction2Reduction3Reduction4
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Reduction1	288	1	5	3.17	1.073
Reduction2	288	1	4	2.66	1.010
Reduction3	288	1	4	2.36	.908
Reduction4	288	1	4	2.34	.907
Valid N (listwise)	288				