

Impact of Substance Abuse on Terrorist Activities in Borno South Senatorial District Borno State

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Drugs, Drug Abused, Terrorism, Youth

This research is carried out to critically review the incidence of drug abuse among youth and impact on terrorism in Borno south senatorial district. To make this research reality, a questionnaire was administered to collect information, the information was collected from different places. The motive behind the research on the incidence of drugs abuse among youth stem from the belief that both male and female now engage more on drugs than before. This research also seeks to find out factors responsible for the causes of drugs abuse and impact on terrorism. The collected data through questionnaire were analyzed computed in percentages. And the following were seen as the major factors of drugs abuse among youth. Experimental curiosity, peer group influence, lack of parental supervision, personality problems due to socio-economic conditions, the need to work for long hours, availability of the drugs, and to resist withdrawal symptoms. the research recommend that, The parent or guidance should put more effort on train good moral behaviors to their members and increase good emotional support so that if they can easily noticed any abnormalities it could be addressed immediately especially females, Government should increase their effort on controlling the importation and exportation of illegal drugs and also those unregistered chemist that are selling illegal drugs and other drug without the medical prescription should arrest, prosecute, and penalized and other dealers should also severely punished, There is need for proper mobilization and enlightens females on the implication and consequences of such behaviors through seminar, mass media and schools, there is need for government to created job opportunities and empowerment programmed for the lower class and unemployed females to prevent them from staying idle. The research used both primary and secondary data. Differential theory was adopted.

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INTRODUCTION

In any society in the world, be it traditional or modern society, man is an animal that has been given right to select whatever he likes (good or bad) depending on his sense of reasoning. Family is the first agent of socialization and have the responsibility of training and teaching good moral behavior to their members, the responsibility of training people in the society mostly belong to guardians (parents) especially for the role and relevance of female in the society, females are the bedrock of societal continuity and development in world over. The failure of families and parents to train and guide their members on moral norms and values (good behavior) is a serious challenge that can lead to unwanted behavior or nonconformity (deviation) such as drug abuse, prostitution and theft. This research would focus on the impact of drugs abuse on terrorism and effect as a social problem in the society. However, drug abuse by youth have become a common phenomenon in Kano. Drug abuse was the subculture of adult males in the past, but today, this problem cut across all socio-economic class, sex and ages.

Drug abuse may take various forms, but must commonest abuse of prescription drug as well as heroine consumption, it may also include marijuana, syrup, capsules and other substance consumption that consequently alter the mood of the consumer. Thus, drug is any substance which is used for treatment or prevention of a disease in human being and animals, drug alter the body function either positively or otherwise drug repenting on the body consumption of the user, the type of drug used, the amount used and whether used sing single or with other drugs at the same time.

According to Akinyi (2006), drugs are as important as food, water, and air to man, harmful when abused or misused. However, as she remarked, drugs are important because they prevent, diagnosed, mitigate and cure disease but only when properly used. Drug (as medicine) unlike other products, the total utility depends on the total unit of consumed, but rather upon the prescription of those who are trained to prescribe. Failure to adhere to the prescription of drugs amounts to their abuse. When drugs are abused, they instead of preventing, mitigating, diagnosing or curing illness tend to make the abuser sick or sicker. Drug abuse is defined in deferent ways by various scholars, but the most commonly accepted definition is excessive and persistent self-administration of drug without recourse to medically or culture accepted pattern. Furthermore, drug abuse involves repeated excessive use of chemical substance may be "strict" or "illicit" drugs, illegal due to their high potential for addiction and abused for boundless energy, excessive feeling of relaxation and calm. Drugs abuse can be referred substance abuse or chemical abuse, is a disorder that is characterized by a destructive pattern of using a substance that leads to significant problems or distress. It effects more than 7% of people at some point in their lives. Women are increasingly engaging in prescription drug abuse, particularly codeine (which are prescribed to relieve severe cough), and stimulant medications, which treat conditions like attention deficit disorder. While from illegal standpoint, drug is simply what court of law defines as such. Whereas for a sociologist, drug can be seen in a much more broader perspective to include psycho-active substance which if taken, has the capacity to change a mental state and

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hence is capable of influencing individual or group behavior positively or otherwise (Abdullahi, 1997).

METHOD

Conceptual clarification

In every research work operationalization of the concept is important. Therefore, below are they operational definition of key concept:

DRUG: According to World Health Organization (WHO) scientific group (2008) defined a drug as any substance or product that is used to modify or explore physiological system or pathological state for the benefit of the recipient. In other hand drug is drug is any substance which when taken modifies one or more function of the body of both animal and man (Audu, 2000).

ABUSE: The word abuse to mean the use of something in a way that is wrong or harmful (Advance Learner's Dictionary Seventh Edition). Drug abuse refer to an unusual wrong and excessive use of substances; the excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without recause to medically or culturally accepted pattern (NAFDAC)

DRUG ABUSE: This refers to the use of certain chemicals for the purpose of creating pleasurable effects on the brain.

Terrorism: Terrorism is commonly defined as violent acts or the threat of violent act intended to create fear, perpetrated for an economic, religious, political or ideological goal, and which deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants like civilians, children and women Terrorist: terrorism. A person who is member of a group that uses or advocates

. Terrorist organization: This is a group with specific nomenclature, that uses violence and threats to achieve its goals.

Review of related literature

This chapter dealt with the literature review of the topic under study and it was divided into two. The first part deals with literature review and the second part deals with theoretical framework. The literature review part discussed the phenomena of drug abuse, factors influencing of drug abuse, consequences of drug abuse, drugs commonly abused by female and other youth in Nigerian, type of drug abuse, Pattern of drug abuse, symptoms of drug abuse, and social effects of drug abuse.

The Concept of Drug Abuse

The term "drug abuse" refers to the use of a drug with such frequency that it causes physical or mental harm to the user or impairs social functioning. Although the term seems to imply that drug users abuse the drugs they use, in fact, it is themselves or others they abuse by using drugs (Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia 1989). In the context of Nigeria, the problem of drug of substance abuse is escalating by the day and is breaking its traditional boarders to engulf increasing member of youths including females from

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otherwise respectable family backgrounds and high education pursuit. While unconventional substance of abuse are being discovered in increasing the number of Nigerian society with poor censorship culture on foreign and local material that is read or viewed in our print or electronic media coupled with poor parental care of youth in particular and lack of a well-articulated government plan to address the issue". According to Kestrel (1990) is defined as any foreign chemical which normal physiology leads to alteration of thoughts, feelings, moods and actions. Musa (1973) defined drug as any substance that cause a change in t human body. He believes that drugs can produce more than one response in living organism. Drugs can be grouped into three categories: stimulant, seductive and hallucinogens. Drugs can be modern (tables, capsules, and injection) or traditional (in form of leaves, chips of a tree or root. any of these trees, can be in form of powder, fresh or dry).

Factors Influencing Drug Abuse

Many factors are responsible for drug abuse in the world; several researches were conducted to figure out the factors that influence drug abuse in the society. Study conducted in Dawanau Rehabilitation Center by (Abdullahi, 1991) cited in Abdullahi (2003), 77% of the respondents said that they either abuse the drugs to work in order to earn money or to forget their problems. Similarly, Abdullahi (2003) reported that a commercial motor cyclist in Kano Metropolis said:

If take Gadagi, I feel strong and fearless, I find it much easier to maneuver any traffic congestion in order to quickly drop my passenger and be paid within a short time and wait for another passenger. (Abdullahi 2003:15)

According to Garbage (2005) some people abuse drugs for different reasons but vary in terms of drug, person or occasion, some people may have reasons for drug abuse. The reasons include curiosity towards achieving a particular goal, such as economic, political or otherwise, search for pleasure, social pressure (which may come within or outside ones social group such as family) etc. One may abuse drug to relief tension. Other factors that influence drug abuse among the youth include mass media, such as radio, television, magazines and newspapers. A study of drug abuse by Adullahi and Haruna (1991) in Abdullahi (2003) showed that inmates at Dawanau Rehabilitation Centre Kano learned the habit of drug abuse from friends, workmates and other associates. In their study drug abuse among students of universities of Nairobi, Mulino and Kisumu Day Secondary School, Ngesul, Ndiku and masses (2008), found that the interest and expectation of the peer groups have an important bearing on whether or not a person will try dependence producing drugs. A friend or peer group is likely to be the source of information for drug users about the availability of drug and their effects.

Consequences of Drug Abuse

According to Garba (2005), drug affect all sectors of the society. In particular, drug abuse affect the development of young people who are the world's most valuable asset. Similarly, Joseph (1980) observed that, young people have tend to use drug more than adults. Drug abuse, the productive human potentials of the youth. Which might extend to the general society and thereby produces social, cultural, political and economic

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damages. Borodo (2005) observed that consequences of drug abuse in our society today particularly in Biu Local Government Area, consist of; increase in the number of youths become lunatics which increases the burden of government as well as increased in the rate of crime and other societal ills. A report of the NDLEA (2005) shows that over 82,000kg of Indian hemp was impounded by the agency between January and August this year. Many crimes of violence, physical assaults, rape, murder, etc. Are often linked to drug abuse. The effect of drug abuse revolve around the physical, social and psychological level of the individual and society in general. James (2006) posits that alcoholic consumptions could lead to poor functioning of the brain, vitamin deficiency as well as inflammation of the nerves and liver, to loss of money and mental instability.

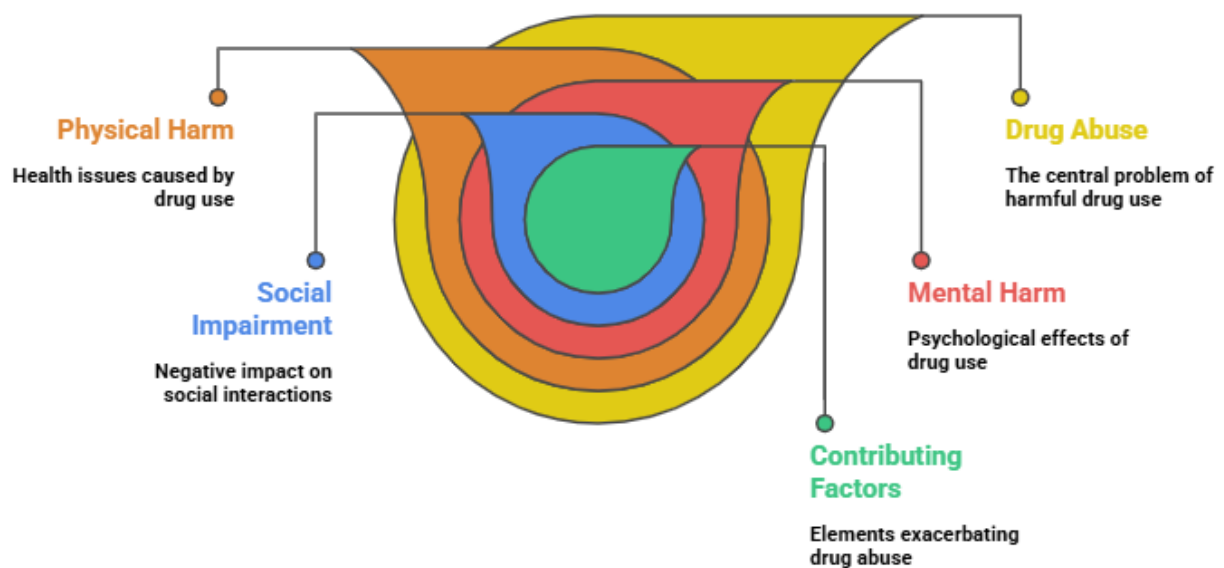


Figure 1. Drug Abuse Consequences

Academics

poor performance, absenteeism from the school and other social activities, and increased potential for dropping out of school are problem associated with adolescent drug abuse. Hawkins, catalono, and Miller (1992) argued that a low level of commitment to education and higher truancy rates appear to be related to drug use among adolescents. Cognitive and behavioral problems experienced by alcohol- and drug-using youth may interfere with their academic performance and also present obstacles to learning for their classmates (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992).

Physical health

A study by drug abuse warning Network (DAWN,1995) report trends in people seeking emergency department treatment related to illegal drug use or non-medical use

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of legal drugs. Preliminary 1994 estimates indicate drug-related emergency episodes for youth ages 12 to 17 increased by 17 percent from 1993 to 1994. This increase was greater than for any of the older age group reported. Significantly, emergency department visits related to marijuana/hashish for youth ages 12 to 17 increased 50 percent between 1993 and 1994 (McCaig, 1995). Ninety-one youth between the ages 12 and 17 died of drug abuse in 1993 (Office of Applied Studies, 1994). Transmission of HIV/AIDS primarily occurs through exposure to body fluid of an infected person during sexual contact or through sharing of unsterile drug-injection equipment. Many drug-abusing youth engage in behavior that places them at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or other asexually transmitted diseases.

Mental Health

Mental health problems such as depression, development lags, apathy, withdrawal, and other psychosocial dysfunctions frequently are linked to drug abuse among adolescents. Substance-abusing females are at higher risk than nonusers for Mental health: Mental health problems such as depression, developmental legs, apathy, withdrawal, and other psychosocial dysfunction frequently are linked drug abuse among females. Substance-abusing youth are at higher risk than nonusers for mental health problems, including depression, conduct problems, personality disorders, suicidal thoughts, attempted suicide, and suicide. Marijuana use, which is prevalent among youth, has been shown to interfere with short-term money, learning, and psychomotor skills. Motivation and psychosexual/emotional development also may be influenced (Bureau of justice statistics, 1992).

Common Drug Abuse by Youth in Nigeria

According to World Health Organisation (WHO 2002), the drugs commonly abuse by female includes benelyn, toulyn, emzolyn, codin, cannabis sativa, (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, tobacco and alcohol etc. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of problems in Nigerian society and in international community. Alcohol belongs to the category of psychoactive drugs that depress and at some time stimulate the functions of the central nervous system and the issue of alcohol use and abuse among youths in Nigeria universities and institutions of higher learning has been a great concerned to all and sundry. The abuse of alcohol seems to an extent which exceeds the norms of the society and which adversely affects the drinker's health, relationship with others and economic functioning. In other words, the victim find himself drinking when he intends not to drink or drinking more than planned. It is the belief of WHO that, alcohol through legal in many countries can be an even bigger threat like cannabis, cocaine and heroin. It is probably the most visions drug of all (shearer 1980). The cannabin drug family has been well known since ancient times. The drugs are produced from many varieties of cannabis sativa. The leaves and the flowering tops of the female plant secret an amber - colour resin containing the chemical cannabine, cannabinal, tetrahydrocannabinol which is believed to be the active substance causing the mood modification and behaviour change in the user(Jones 1999).

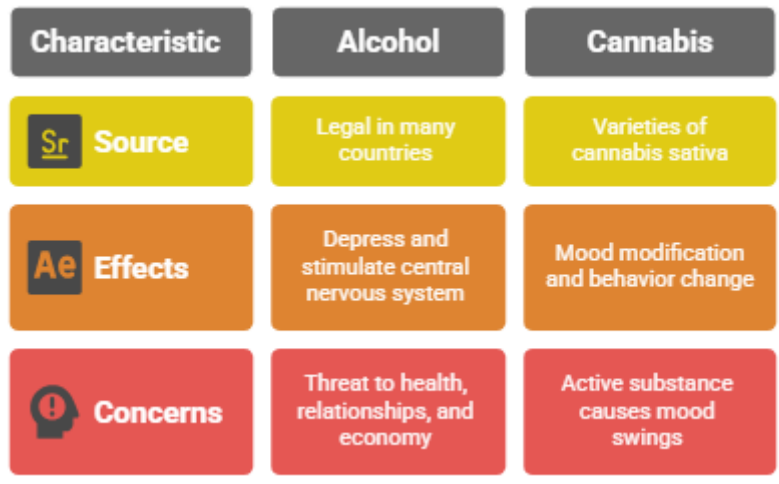


Figure 2. Commonly abused drugs and their effects

Concept of terrorism

Bockstette (2010) defined terrorism as political violence in an asymmetrical conflict that is designed to induce terror and psychic fear (sometimes indiscriminate) through the violent victimization and destruction of noncombatant targets (sometimes iconic symbols). He argued that the use of terror by terrorists is primarily to convey message to the target audience(s). Similarly, Rurdner (2006) quoting a US Department of state report (US States Department. Patterns of global terrorism 2003), posited that all internationally current definition of terrorism has similar defining characteristics. These characteristics tend to specify premeditated acts of violence perpetrated for political, religious, or ideological purposes against civilian targets to inflict harm, intimidate the public, and coerce governmental compliance with the dictates of the perpetrator. Stern (2003) arguing along similar line averred that terrorism is an act or threat of violence against non-combatants with the objective of exacting revenge, intimidating or otherwise influencing an audience. To this group of scholars, terrorism can be distinguished from other forms of violence by only two characteristics; which are it is aimed at non-combatants and it is intended to instill fear in the target audience.

The definitions above rightly pointed out the political nature of terrorism but seemed to suggest that for an act to qualify as terrorism, it must be directed at civilian or non-combatant target(s). While this is somewhat true, the definitions are too narrow and could be misleading. Indeed, attacks directed at military or combatant targets also qualify as terrorism if planned and orchestrated in such a way as to cause fear, intimidation and for political purposes. The terrorist nature of the 7 february 2012 bombing attack on headquarters 1 Mechanised Division, Nigeria Army, Kaduna for instance, cannot be obliterated just because of the military or combatant nature of the target. Similary, the terrorist nature of the 5 November 2009 shooting in fort Hood in the US by major Nidal Milik Hasan of US Army is incontrovertible. Indeed, the US National counterterrorism center's 2009 Report on Terrorism called the "Fort Hood shooting a high fatality 'terrorism attack."

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Characteristic	Bockstette (2010)	Rudner (2006)	Stern (2003)
 Violence Type	Political violence in asymmetrical conflict	Premeditated acts of violence	Act or threat of violence
 Target	Noncombatant targets	Civilian targets	Non-combatants
 Purpose	Induce terror, convey message	Inflict harm, intimidate, coerce compliance	Exact revenge, intimidate, influence audience
 Target Audience	Target audience(s)	The public	An audience

Figure 3. Terrorism Definitions Comparison

Factors responsible for terrorism in Nigeria

Terrorism is hardly caused by a single factor but instead often stem from a plethora of causes. Terrorism usually result from multiple casual factors-not only psychological but also economic, political, religious and sociological factors, among others (Hudson:1999). Wilkinson (1977) argued that the cause of revolution and political violence in general are also the cause of terrorism. These include ethnic conflict, religious and ideological conflict, poverty, modernization stresses, political inequities, lack of peaceful communication channels, traditions of violence, the existence of a revolutionary group, governmental weakness and ineptness, erosions of confidence in a regime, and deep divisions within governing elites and leadership groups. Equally, a number of scholars have attributed the scourge to globalization (Chinweizu: 1978; Gandu:2009 and Njoku: 2011) as well as colonialism (Ochonu: 2009 and Njoku: 2011).

Njoku (2011) observed that all culture of violence was created among the people by globalization through colonialism till this day. In trying to suppress the violent resistance by the natives the colonialist employed all manners of state terrorism to instill an atmosphere of terror and tension among the colonial people. Similarly, chinweizu (1978) espoused the relationship between globalization and colonialism and consequently how the colonial authorities terrorize the natives. Njoku (2011) thus averred that 'for nearly six centuries now, western Europe and its diaspora have been disturbing the peace of the world', while essentially looting and exploiting the world in general.

Schrader argued, that first of all, those changes resulted in the end of ideological conflicts, in the third world, where the two superpowers competed. The consequence was the end of numerous sponsored conflicts and the de factor democratization of regimes all over

the world. The uni-polar post-cold-war world, dominating by united states, has meant the spreading of America ideas and values.

The dominating influence of US provokes anti-America sentiments especially where people do not benefit from these values. Also, the growing interdependence within both regional and global markets means that borders are more open for goods and people, thereby making effective control of their movement impossible. In addition, globalization facilitates the free, world-wide exchange of terrorist groups feasible. The members do not even have to know each other and may work independently.

Gibson (2004) attributed terrorism democratization which breeds dissatisfaction, rancor and feud among power contenders. He also added that groups which carry out terrorist act in Nigeria like the Boko haram and movement for the emancipation of Niger Delta were armed by politicians who wanted to seize political powers at all cost. The group turns violent when the selfish politicians fail to keep to their own side of the bargain. Arguing from a socio-economic perspective, Miller [2006] posited that terrorism stem from injustice and oppression in social economic and historic context of life. Miller's conclusion is similar to and in tune with those reached by (Crenshaw, 1990:113-126, Huntington 2001:42-48 and wolfensohn, 2002,118-123). Some Researchers have also suggested dysfunctional family life as possible cause. Researchers have shown high evidence of fragmented families among terrorist, but it seems as if the field is largely characterized by theoretical speculation based on subjective interpretation of anecdotal observation (Victoroff 2005). In support of this position, Njoku (2011) maintained that an individual terrorist can be motivated by personal reasons such as unfair dismissal from work, divorce, death of love ones, frustration, depression, unstable home, or financial motivation as suggested by Lee and Pearl (2002).



Figure 4. the Causes of Terrorism in Nigeria

Theoretical Framework

Differential Association Theory

The theoretical approach is the differential associated theory. The theory holds the view that the deviate behavior of drug abuse can be learning. In the case of association with who are the same habits, sometimes if a person refuses to conform to the tune of the drug abuse, they will reject by the group. Sutherland (1977) observed three (3) basic conditions for criminalization (drug abuse); First, through conduct mainly intimate personal. Groups, which constitute of criminal drug abusers. Secondly if the person's association are predominately favorable to the violation rather than conformity of the law. Lastly, the criminogenic significance of the law of the different association depends upon their propinquity, preponderance, duration and in their intensely as well as upon how early in the individual live occur.

In this process, criminological approach is adopted because one can easily conclude that criminality such as drug abuse is motivated through social structures. The addictive personality threat. Theorist which was exemplified in the work of Tomgraft (1970) Bernard and Pitch and Blum (1971), these theorists. Agued that addiction are people with manifest severe personality problem which predisposed them to drug taking behavior and conquests addiction. These problems are identified clinical as including how frustration, tolerance, feeling of isolation, low self-esteem with grandiose behavior and sex role confusion.

Bernar and pitch (1968) argued that these features represent the psycho analytic oral fixated personality trails family deprivation or broken homes theory Mill (1969) postulated that poor education attainment, poverty inadequate home background, bad influence belonging to a large family's with how socio-economic background, exposes individual to involvement with drugs in the sample of adolescent pills, users which investigated and come from stable homes with stable percentage. However, the theorist (Social Structure and Anomic Theory and Differential Association Theory). Has been adopted because of the fact that the reflect the problem of study it reflects the problem of study which led to the establishment of the NDLEA to address this scourge (drug abuse).

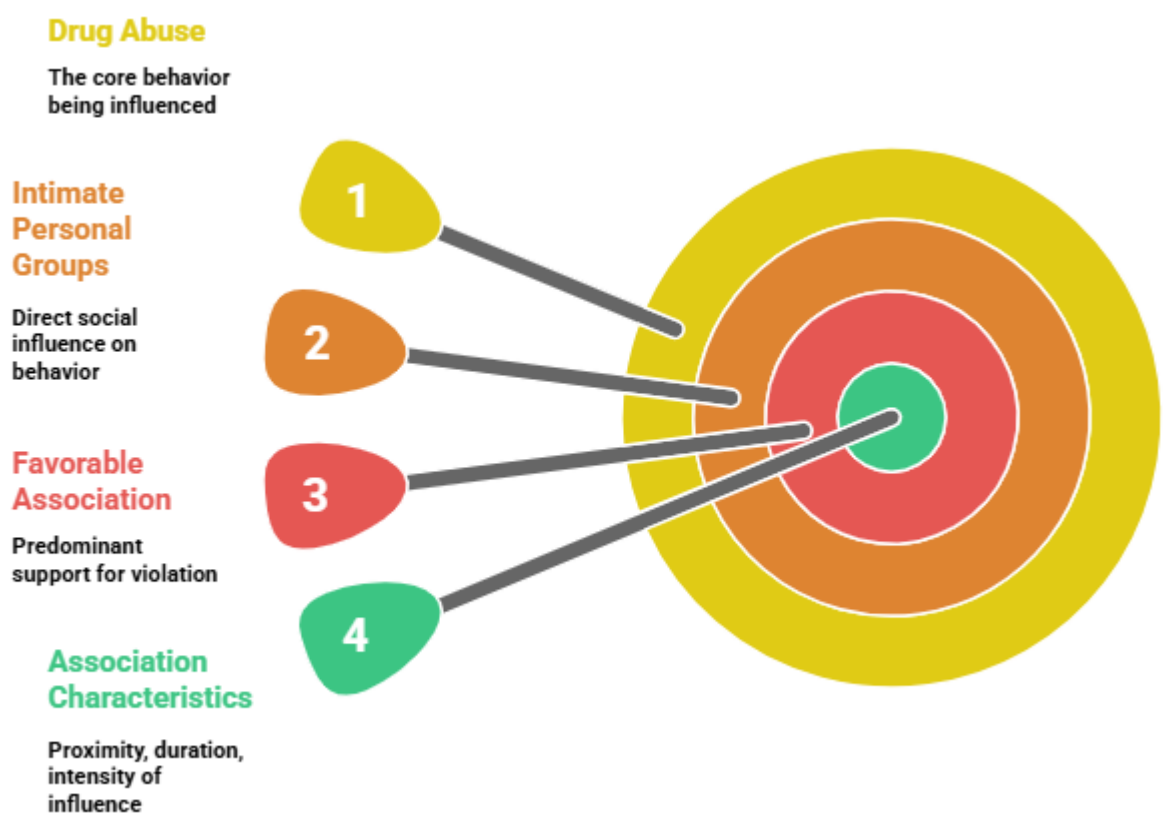


Figure 5. Differential Association Theory in Drug Abuse

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Causes of Terrorism in Nigeria

S/N	Causes of Terrorism	Response of Respondents										
		Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Not Sure		Total
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	%

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1	Poverty	50	41	37	31	17	14	13	11	3	3	100
2	Unemployment	65	54	47	39	3	3	2	1	3	3	100
3	Globalization	42	35	54	45	12	10	8	7	4	3	100
4	Weak Government Institutions	53	44	47	39	9	8	7	6	4	3	100
5	Religious Fundamentalism	55	46	25	21	18	15	13	11	9	7	100
6	Injustice	61	51	34	28	15	12	7	6	3	3	100
7	Weak security system	54	45	32	27	22	18	7	6	5	4	100
8	Overheating of polity by politicians	49	41	37	31	21	18	8	6	5	4	100
9	Present Revenue sharing formula	18	10	20	17	31	26	23	19	33	28	100
10	Ignorance	48	40	31	26	13	11	9	7	19	16	100

(Source: Field Survey 2025)

The table above shows the respondents opinions on the causes of terrorism in Nigeria. From the table, it is apparent that unemployment, injustice, and religious fundamentalism rank high amongst the causes of terrorism in Nigeria. Unemployment was rated as the foremost cause as 54 % and 39.0% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively, that it was the primary cause of terrorism in Nigeria. Accordingly, only 3.0% and 1.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively, that it was the primary cause of terrorism in Nigeria, while 3.0% of the respondents were not sure. Injustice was second as 51 % and 28.0 % of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively, that it was the primary cause of terrorism in Nigeria as against 12.0 % and 6.0 % which disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively, while 3.0 % of the respondents were not sure. Religious fundamentalism ranked next as foremost cause as 46.0 % and 21.0% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively as against 15.0% and 11.0 % that disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively, while 7.0 % of the respondents were not sure.

Other plausible factors that ranked relatively high were weak security system and weak government institutions. 45.0 % and 27.0 % of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that weak security system was responsible for terrorism in Nigeria, while 44.0 % and 39.0 % strongly believed and believed that weak government institutions was the main cause. Poverty and Overheating of polity by Politicians, also ranked high, with 41.0% and 31.0 %, each, of the respondents strongly believed and believed respectively that Poverty, and or, Overheating of Polity by Politicians were the main causes of terrorism in Nigeria. Similarly, 40.0% and 26.0% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that ignorance was the major causative factor of terrorism in Nigeria, while 35.0% and 45.0% strongly opined and opined respectively that Globalization was the major causative factor. The only issue on which the respondents seemed to have generally disagreed more than they agreed as a major cause was the present revenue sharing formula. 26.0% and 19.0% (totaling about 45.0%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that it was the major cause as against 10.0% and 17.0% (totaling about 27.0%) that strongly agreed and agreed respectively.

Discussion of Major Findings

This section deals with the discussion of major findings in line with the research questions which the research has sought to answer. Given the concern of this study, "incidence and

implication of females involvement in drug abuse in Biu Local Government Area, Borno State” the following are thus, the findings of this study.

Discussion on the predisposal factor responsible for the youth indulged in drug abuse in study area. The study view that 87.05% of the respondents who are majority believed that youth involved in drug abuse, 81.25% of the respondents said that peer group influence led to drug abuse, 75.00% of the respondent agree that lack of parental supervision led to drug abuse. this finding is line with Okagbu (1994) he said that “individuals with personality problem arising from social conditions like lack of adequate parental care are likely to involved in drug abuse”, 81.32% of the respondent view that availability of drugs give opportunity and access to engaged in drug abuse, 61.87% of the respondents agreed that must of the youth are learned drug abuse from other public members and their view is in agreement with view of Sutherland (1977) observed that drug abuse involved through conduct mainly intimate personal, group, which constituted of criminal drug abusers, 78.12% of the respondent agree that people need to achieved desire lead females to indulged in drug abuse. However 25.94% of the respondent are majority opinion that lack of parental supervision and poor upbringing are the factor that causes drug abuse among females and the view of the majority with the opinion of Okagbu (1994) that “individuals with personality problems arising from social conditions like lack of adequate parental care are likely to involved in drug abuse in additions Hirchi (1969) mention lack of attachment between people and their guardians would lead to poor supervision and at end make individual to indulged in to criminality such as drug abuse.

The second discussion would focus on the types of drugs being abused by females in area study are codeine and other syrup, majority of the respondent are believed that codeine is the most abused drug represented with 78.12% of the respondents. This finding is line with World Health Organisation (WHO, 2002) stated that the drugs commonly abused by youth include codeine, benelyn, emzoklyn, cocain, heroin, tobacco, cannabis sativa (marijuana or Indian hemp) e.t.c.

Findings in relation to last objective which discussion on the implications of drug abuse among females, the research indicated that, 57% of the respondent are majority that opinion on drug abuse cause mental illness problem. this finding is in line with Yakubu (2006) on his parts argued that the hallucinogenic drugs, such as marijuana and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSV) heroin e.t.c have great effect, sense of really mood and they can also cause parania and violent behavior. He also adds that the consequences of drug abuse among youth who persistently abuse drug often experience an array of problems, including health related problems (mental health), poor peer relationships, academics difficulties and involvement with the juvenile justice system. 95.31% of the respondent are agree that drug abuse lead family problems, 90.62% of the respondents believed that drug abuse lead to divorce while 87.50% of them said drug abuse are result to abortion, early delivery and poor malnutrition status.

In addition, the public opinion on how to reduce drug abuse are of the showing that 83 of the respondents suggest that drug abuse can be reduce through the proper mobilizing and enlightens females on the implication and consequences of such behavior through seminar, mass media and schools. 21.88% of the respondent views that parent and guidance should be more concern their effort on supervised girls children with which friends are supported to associated with them and 18.75% suggest that forced marriage should be restricted or reduced, 12.5% of the respondents believed that drug abuse can be reduced by collaboration of law enforcement agencies with non-government organization such as NDLEA, NAFDAC, police, and vigilant group e.t.c. in order to minimized circulation of illegal drugs and unregistered chemist and also state should amend the sanction of drug trafficking and drug abuse to make it has punishment for them.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research work has shown that the incidence of drug abuse is associated with a lot of negative implications especially among the youth. Because it effect the youth on their selves in terms of health (Isane and lung cancer) e.t.c and status, for family it affect them in terms of peace, status and money they spend for taking care of illness drug user in hospital or rehabilitation centre, while for community and government at large they tend to be useless and unproductive in the society especially if its working class they use to be absentees, unregularly or mis-work in responsible duties. While other are died because of harmful effect of drug abuse. In addition, the family, community and government at large could lose their resources and economic growth to the nation. The criminal activities require drug use in the same way that drug abuse itself is a crime (Falco, 1998:43). The study found out that lack of parental supervision, peer group influence, availability of drug and unregistered chemist, imitate, and need to achieved desire are majors' factors that predisposes youth to drug abuse in the study area. Recommendations : With regarded to continues of occurrences of drug abuse among youth in Borno South, there are some strategies of reducing and controlling the menace (problem). Thus, having gone through a lot of literatures recommendations are hereby offered: i) Due to the lack of parental supervision and negligence as the predisposing, factor to drug abuse in the study area, the parent or guidance should put more effort on train good moral behaviors to their members and increase good emotional support so that if they can easily notice any abnormalities, it could be addressed immediately especially females. ii) Since the finding have showed that peer group influence is also another factor that is cause drug abuse in the study area, the parent, guidance, and other community elder should put an eye and surveillance on the kind of friends their children associate with. And also, peers should lay more emphasis on their parents than to their group counterpart. iii) Because of the availability of drug circulation and unregistered chemist as the predisposes factor that give opportunity to engaged in the study area, so that government should increase their effort on controlling the importation and exportation of illegal drugs and also those unregistered chemists that are selling illegal drugs and other drug without the medical prescription should arrest, prosecute, and penalized and other dealers should also severely punish. iv) Since need to achieved desire without considered the implications associated with problems leads females to involved in drug abuse, so that there is need for proper mobilization and enlightens females on the implication and consequences of such behaviors through seminar, mass media and schools.

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