

## **Abstract**

The researcher in this work focused on the roles of Radio Nigeria, Enugu in combating drug abuse among University Students. To achieve this aim, research objectives were constructed to guide the researcher in her study. Survey research method was used for the study. The population was the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus, and this made it possible for the researcher to select an appropriate sample size of 320 respondents. Using the questionnaire, the researcher was able to study the population. The researcher was able to find out that Radio Nigeria, Enugu plays a huge role in combating drug abuse among University Students. The study therefore recommends that Radio Nigeria (FRCN) through its campaign programmes has really impacted positively in combating drug abuse among University Students and youths.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background of the Study**

Communication dates back many centuries ago, right from the wall to the present use of scientific and methodical approaches in different spheres of human pre-occupation opportunities in an orderly target and result oriented manner.

Mass communication media are made up of print and electronic/broadcast media. However, Radio will be our main focus on this work. Radio is a medium of communication which is established for the promotion of economic development with a maximum coverage. Radio is also established for enhancement of educational development, stimulation of political participation and arousing National security.

Radio is the one of the most dramatic medium with a high audience reach both in the urban and rural areas respectively. Radio coverage is no less than 90 percent effective, the use of vernacular language to convey message makes radios a very flexible, portable and available medium, it is also inexpensive.

Every government, no matter its policy recognizes role of the media in combating drug abuse. Undoubtedly radio makes a greater contribution towards societal improvements, so with this in mind and the features already mentioned above, it can rightly be said that radio is the hub that holds the wheel of society together and it has a role to play in combating the various scourge that afflicts man today and one of such problem that has threatened the existence of man is drug abuse.

However, this study is on the role of Radio Nigeria Enugu in combating drug abuse among university students, a study of Enugu State University of Science Technology Students (ESUT), Agbani Campus.

Although Nigeria as a whole was known and considered a very great nation, rich in human and mineral resources, she was proud to be. She was financially, politically, economically and socially strong. Many countries wanted to invest in her, as others wanted just to be associated with her bounty, as they considered the cost of living in Nigeria very low, she was honoured both at home and abroad. She was rightly called the giant of Africa. The glory of Nigeria was simple, wonderful and great and she was the talk of the day. Nigeria in short was the pace-setter as far as the African continent was concerned.

One may rightly say that Nigeria was ascending to the heights in the post. However, striving to reach the peak of glory, politically and economically, along the way, she started descending as far as her glory was concerned. It is a Nigeria is not mentioned favorably in such an assessment, a situation which would not have arisen twenty or over ten years ago.

There is more and more insincerity both in the government sector and in the private sector. Crime is on the increase. Hired assassins are on rampage. The government seems incapable of doing anything. Everyone is looking for a messiah. Life in Nigeria has turned out to look like the science fiction book “animal farm” by George Orwell.

Nigeria has many serious problems, which have very serious health, social and economic implications on the society. According to Anekwe (2004), a higher percentage of our youths within the age arrange of eighteen (18) and youth between the age of twenty five (25) and twenty eighty years (28) have tried one drug or the other ad are tied to drugs. A high percentage of those

admitted of mental related problems also come from the same group. Thus the drug epidemic is gradually eroding the manpower base and future of Nigeria.

Before we advance further, it is very necessary we give a clear definition of drug. The advanced learner's dictionary of current English defines drugs as substance used for medical purpose or substance producing stupor or insensibility. It also describes abuse as misuse of drug, or wrong drug usage. Drugs that are not generally accepted, medical ground may be a term preferred to the abuse of drugs in Nigeria. Nigeria has big problems, one of which is the serious social and economic implication in the society.

According to drug and alcohol service formation system (2002) poly drug, alcohol was most common substance reported to be abused by 76 percent, the second was marijuana by 65 percent and other drugs by 26 percent and over half by fifty six percent of all admissions for treatment in publicly funded facilities in 2002, reported more than one substance abuse. Young-adult admissions were more of poly drug abuse, then older adult admission were more of alcohol according to the report.

As pointed out in Anekwe Herietta (2004), the Yaba psychiatric hospital, in 1984, treated 234 patients and in 1987, the figure climbed to 12,587, in 1989. It increased to 70,316. But these seems to be just a tip of the iceberg as this does not adequately resented the ugly situation as witnessed in most of the streets and federal highways in our country, Nigeria.

Drug abuse is one type of deviant behavior that was previously, exclusively associated with the western societies. This problem has been in existence before the eighties, but today the footage has turned into a frightening reality, a monster that has best ridden our country like a leach and refused to let go while gradually spreading its tentacles.

Drug abuse is not just about the creative with a vacant look in its fast blinking eyes, a twittering body and an altered without taking is about the student who cannot read without taking unsweetened coffee, kola-nut or pills. Is about filter lover who turns to the bottle for salvation, the business executive who must smoke to be able to work, the retrenched worker who floods his veins with smoke to forget his sorrows and adventures, who tries to get hick because others are doing it. Thus, drug abuse is not just about mislaying of drugs but the use of any chemical substance that has an effect on the body and they include, smoke cannabis, and heroine, cocaine, from the hemp plant, (cannabis sativa).

Nigeria has decided to indulge in drug abuse and there is nothing the country has to show for it. Most parents in Nigeria today in their bid to make both ends meet, searching for greener pastures, always abandon and neglect the power welfare of their wards and children and expose them to the “unofficial” assistance of so called house-maids.

This ugly incident will psychologically depress such children there by giving rise to child abuse which is an off-shot of drug abuse.

Without minding words, such youths will end up in taking solace in some illicit hard drugs mentioned above for their survival in life. With this sad development, the society is being gradually and systematically ruined uncontrollably there, by destroying the moral values to the Nigeria policy via her youth. Drug abuse is a fatal past time Nigerians have decided to indulge in and made a companion.

In the past and in the present, there have been advertisements, campaigns, announcements, and a public outcry against certain hard drugs, their effects and dangers through different media like Television, Radio, Newspaper, Magazines and Bill boards with such slogan as “say no to drugs,

drugs kill,” “a drug free child is the pride of the parents,” “lend a hand in ridding Nigeria of hard drugs”, “will you try anything?. You may never get off the hook” “aviod drug trafficking. You may end up behind bars” and so many others. The above slogans and many similar ones are some examples of the propaganda against drug and drug trafficking both from government and private agencies to preserve agencies to preserve life rather than to destroy.

However this research is aimed at knowing role or functions of radio of Nigeria of combating against drug abuse, in particular reference to ESUT undergraduates.

Nigerians have just woken up to the menace of drug abuse which is like a night mare that refuses to go away or like a shadow that does not depart from you. Drug abuse is not recent phenomenon in Nigeria. It started in the late 1960’s when the use of Indian hemp (cannabis) as a stimulant became widespread and what followed was a graded upsurge in the use of hemp of the Nigeria youths.

As a menace of drugs grew wide, the government woke up to the dangers of the trade if left unchecked.

This packaged programme was communicated to people of ESUT student and the entire society whom the projected is meant for.

Finally, evaluation of the programme will be undertaken to know the success or otherwise of the programme and also to know if an alternative solution would be sought.

## **1.2 Statement of the Research problem**

- The researcher intends to know whether the campaign programme on drug abuse covers the location of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus.

- The researcher is aimed at investigating whether the campaign programme is done in a language known and common among the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology.
- The researcher intends to know whether Radio Nigeria Enugu gives enough airtime for the campaign on drug abuse.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

- To know whether the campaign programme on drug abuse covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science Technology, Agbani campus
- To know whether the campaign programme is presented in a language known among the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology.
- To find out whether Radio Nigeria Enugu gives enough airtime for the campaign on drug abuse.

### **1.4 Research questions**

- To what extent does the campaign programme on drug abuse in radio Nigeria, Enugu cover a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus?
- How can the campaign programme on drug abuse be presented in a language known among the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology?
- Does radio Nigeria Enugu give sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse?

### **1.5 Scope of the study**

This study is limited to students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus. The researcher shall however study the students of ESUT undergraduates, especially the final year students in the university. However the students of the faculty of medicine shall also be focused as their course of study relates to human health and this research work. Hence since the institution was chosen as a study because of her years of Academic excellence, therefore, the finding of this study will be generalized to include all students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

This study is significant because it will help the programme producer to know the extent his programme is in order to help reduce drug abuse in our society and to know the level of awareness on drug abuse created among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus.

### **Definition of terms**

#### **1.7 Operational definition of significant terms**

**Drugs:** Drugs are harmful substances such as cocaine, heroine, methamphetamine, tobacco, cannabis etc. Used among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology from January to June 2014.

**Abuse:** Abuse is the misuse of drugs among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology in a way that there is observable effect.



**Combating:** The roles performed by Radio Nigeria in eradicating drug abuse among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

**Role:** The duties and functions performed by Radio Nigeria in eliminating and combating drug abuse among students of Enugu State Science University of Science and Technology

**Radio:** A broadcast media used in informing the society especially the youths to avoid harmful and unlawful practices such as drug abuse.

**Undergraduate:** A group of students who are studying for their first degree in Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

**Student:** A group of undergraduates acquiring knowledge for their first degree programme in Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 SOURCES OF LITERATURE REVIEW**

The literature was taken from textbooks, newspapers, various websites such as Wikipedia, Google and Yahoo. This research work also consulted Caritas University library and reference library as well as encyclopedia, programmers on radio and the internet for the sources of literature.

##### **2.2.1 Concept of Radio**

The idea of wireless communication predicated the discovery of “radio” with experiment in “wireless telegraphy” via inductive and capacitive induction and transmission through the ground, water and even train tracks from the 1830s on.

In 1873, J clerk Maxwell showed mathematically that electromagnetic waves could propagate through free space. It is likely that the first intentional transmission of a signal by means of electromagnetic wave was performed in an experiment by David Hughes around 1880, although this was considered to an induction at the time in 1888, Heinrich Rudolf Hertz was able to conductively prove transmitted airborne electromagnetic was in an experiment confirming Maxwell’s theory of electromagnetic.

After the discovery of these “Hertizan waves” (it would take almost 20 years of the term “radio” to be universally adopted for this type of electromagnetic radiating) many scientists and inventors experimented with wireless transmission some trying to develop a system of communication,

some not, some intentionally using these new Herzian waves, some not. Maxwell's theory showing that light and Herzian electromagnetic were the same phenomenon at different wave lengths led "Maxwellian" scientist such as John Perry, Fredrick Thomas Trouton and Alexander Trotter to assume they would be analogous to optical signs and the Serbian American engineer, Nikola Tesla to consider them relatively useless for communication since light cannot transmit further than light on sight.

In 1892, the physicist, William Cookes wrote on the possibilities of wireless Telegraphy based on Hertzian wave and in 1893, tests proposed a system for transmitting intelligence and wireless power the earth as the medium. Others, such as Amos Dolt, Sir Oliver Lodge, Reginald Fessenden and Alexander Pop were involved in the development of components and theory involved with the transmission and reception of air borne electromagnetic waves for their own theoretical work or as a potential means of communication.

Over the years, starting in 1894, the Italian inventor, Guglielino Marconi built the first complete commercially successful wireless telegraphy system based on airborne Hertzian waves (radio transmission). Marconi demonstrated application of radio in military and marine communication and started a company for the development and propagation of radio communication.

### **Start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

Around the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Slaby Arew wireless system was developed by Adolf Saby and George von Arco. In 1900, Reginald Fessenden made a weak transmission of voice over the airwaves. In 1901, Marconi conducted the first successful transatlantic experimental radio communication. In 1904, the U.S. patent office reversed its decision, awarding Marconi a patent for the invention of radio, possibly influenced by Marconi's financial backers in the state who

included Thomas Edison and Andrew Carnegie. This also allowed the U.S. Govt (among other) to avoid having to pay the royalties that were being claimed by Tesla for use of his patents. For more information see Marconi's radio work. In 1907, Marconi established the first commercial transatlantic radio communicator service, between Clifden, Ireland and Glace Bay, Newfoundland.

Julio Cervera Baviera developed radio in Spain around 1902. Cervera Baviera obtained patents in England, Germany, Belgium and Spain. In May – June 1899, Cervera had with the blessing of the Spanish army visited Marconi's radio telegraphic installations on the English channel and worked to develop his own system. He began collaborating with Marconi on resolving the problem of a wireless communication system, obtaining some patents by the end of 1899.

Cervera who had worked with Marconi and his assistant George Kemp in 1899, resolved the difficulties of wireless telegraph and obtained his first patents prior to the end of that year. On March 22, 1902, Cervera founded the Spanish wireless telegraph and telephone corporation and brought to his corporation the patents he had obtained in Spain, Belgium, Germany and England. He established the second the third regular radio telegraph service in the history of the world in 1901 and 1902 by maintaining regular transmission between Tarifa and Cádiz for three consecutive months, and between Javea (Cabo de la Nao) and Ibiza (Cabo Pelayo). This is after Marconi established the radio telegraph service between the Isle of Wight and Bournemouth in 1898.

Cervera thus achieved some success in this field but his radio telegraphic activities suddenly, the reasons which are unclear to this day.

Radio is a technology that transmits data to a remote point where a receiver detects the signal without the use of wire. Radio is thought to be AM or FM stations in terms of common glossary. In

fact, radio waves are also used for receiving and sending data waves like satellite broadcasts, Bluetooth devices and wifi networks.

The history of radio dates back to the mid 1800's, it involved theory related to electricity and magnetism. Telegraph was the first available technology device from this discover although it required wire cables.

James Maxwell had developed his own theories related to electromagnetism in 1865. This led to the first true experiments of wireless. Many physicists like Thomas Edison, Mahlon Loomis and William Henry ward patented method of sending and receiving a wireless telegraph system but a working system was never demonstrated by them.

In 1884, Themistocles Calzecchi-onesti inverted device which was subsequently refined. Edward Branly later renamed it cohere in 1866. It was a glass tube filled with metal fillings connected to electrical current producing an audible click in a sounder while receiving the signal. The coherer became the enabling technology allowing early radio signals to be received.

In 1877, Henrich hertz was the first person who had refined a system that allowed him to experiment with sending wireless signals to a wireless receiver. He was honoured in 1933. In 1892, a Serbian Croatian immigrant to the us Nikola Tesla demonstrated the fist computer radio transmitter and receiver system and became the first successful person to invent radio. Unfortunately, there was a fire in his laboratory in 1895, and he could not demonstrate his radio. However in 1989, Tesla demonstrated the first radio later and filled patents for radio in early 1900.

An Italian, Gulielimo Marconi was fascinated by the idea of wirelessly transmitting a telegraph signal. In 1894, he successfully invented a spark transmitter with an antenna. Unfortunately, the Italian postal services which controlled telegraph services were not interested in his experiment.

He moved to England in 1896 where he successfully demonstrated his technology to the English post office who immediately recognized his services. Queen Victoria was also impressed by his invention, Marconi was related to British nobility who were powerful investors in his companies and in the emerging us market.

In 1900, another American, Reginald Fessenden demonstrated his new technology which was used by the weather department for sending information to ships at seas. He invented the barrette detector allowing him to develop amplitude mode (am). The 1920s was the time birth years of modern radio almost every home owned a radio. Television started to cartel up during the 1960's and it was a preferred medium of entertainment for Americans. However, radio firmly led in the car and by 19902, many Americans listened to radio in their car or at work. Wirelessly broadcasting traffic report, music and news to radio receivers still prevails despite arrival of interest and satellite radio.

### **Functions of radio in the society**

Radio is an electronic medium of audio communication. The roles of radio in our society are as follows:

- **Information**

Through news, talk shows, adverts and other programmes, radio creates awareness in society of what is happening within and outside a given society. For example, focus on Africa programme on British Broadcasting Cooperation (BBC) world service radio.

- **Education**

Through the documentaries, drama and quiz shows aired on radio. Society members are able to draw lesson. Look at instance of plays on hiv/aids, agriculture aired. Radio teaches

society development and health aspects relevant to day to day needs. Documentaries on agriculture, health have also impacted on society's world over.

- **Entertainment**

Society members are entertained through music and plays. Some radio stations have humorous morning and evening programmes. Radio kills boredom and occupies people through leisure. The different music genres also appeal to all age groups in society. Radio as a secondary medium someone can listen to radio while doing something else like washing, reading etc.

- **Watch dog and surveillance**

Radio reporters follow up society issues relating to religion, politics and education. They report back to society through news bulletin and other programmes. Radio keeps an eye on crimes and security in the society.

- **Agenda setting**

Radio presents to society issue yet to become public debates. Radio provides variety of options on which to base enlightened decision. The radio determines what audience will discuss airing it. By talking about a corrupt government official, society member are brought on board, "call to action".

- **Radio is behavioural change agent:**

Some radio stations represent and stand for society values, goals and culture. For example, a church radio station will promote abstinence, forgiveness and good morals in society. Also, the content aired on radio has impact on behavior in society.

- **Mobilization**

Radio can be used for mobilization campaigns like immunization, election and religions campaigns. Radio can be used as an early warning tool. Radio can mobilize society for action during times of disasters to either flee or prevent them. Civic education on radio especially during election periods boosts greater participation of society in leadership and hold leaders accountable platform for people's different views and opinions. Different people in society use this unique social space to air views. Many people can call in and present their differing views on various issues. This further creates interaction amongst callers in different areas.

-**Avenue for advertisement**

The advert also provides society with knowledge of products in the market. Advertisers in society use radio to widen their market. Radio stations receive revenue from the adverts aired.

- **Exposure**

Radio connects the needy in society with the people or organizations who wish to help them deal with their problems. Heart patients can use radio solicit for operation funds they cannot afford.



- **Psychological support**

Most radio stations have programmes where people share problems with counselors, doctors and get answers or solution at no cost.

However, radio has played negative roles in society which include:

### **Inciting violence and promoted moral degeneration**

Radio stations have sometimes been used to promote hate against specific groups of people. Radio ignited the Rwandan genocide as it promoted hate between Hutu and Tutsi. Also, some politicians use radio stations to mobilize people to riot against those in power. Moral degeneration is brought in by the adult programmes aired on radio without censorship. Other negative roles played by the media include, disinformation, discrimination, tribalism.

Moreover, radio has enormous potential for entertainment and enlightenment as well as news, weather, traffic and sportive events. Radio can go where tv simply cannot and in a sense is far more democratic.

Radio is also used in planes. The radio in planes is very important because without it there would be a lot of collision and people would get lost. Without radio it would be very difficult to do a lot of things.

### **2.2.2 Concept of radio Nigeria (Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria)**

The federal radio corporation of Nigeria was originally founded in 1933 by the British colonial government. Named the radio diffusions service (RDS), it allowed the public to hear the British broadcasting corporation's foreign radio service broadcast in certain public locations over loud speakers. However the federal radio corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) is Nigeria's publicity funded

radio broadcasting organization. Among its subsidiaries are the domestic radio networks known as radio Nigeria and the voice of Nigeria international radio service.

In April 1950, the RDS became the Nigerian broadcasting service and introduced radio stations in Lagos, Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan and Kano. This service was recognized into the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) on April 1, 1957 by act of parliament. Its mission was to “provide, as a public service, independent and impartial broadcasting service”.

By 1962 the NBC had expanded its broadcast stations into Sokoto, Maiduguri, Ilorin, Jos and Kastina in the North. Portharcourt, Calabar and Onitsha in the East and Abeokuta, Warri and Ijebu-ode in the West. Each of these stations was considered a subsidiary stations of a regional station. The subsidiary stations broadcast local interest programs during part of the day and then relayed programming from their regional station during the rest of the broadcast today. National programs were broadcast from two short waves transmitters and one medium wave transmitter located in Sojunle, near Lagos.

In late 1960, the federal parliament amended the NBC ordinance to allow the sale of commercial advertisement. The first adverts ran on October 31, 1961 and were broadcasted from Lagos. By 1962 regional and provincial broadcasters began selling adverts to local businesses. The goal of allowing radio advertisement was to help provide additional funding to NBC stations beyond that received from the government.

The federal parliament approved the creation of the voice of Nigeria (von) external short wave service in 1961. Broadcasts began on January 1, 1961 from Lagos state. Its initial operations were limited to two hours a day to West Africa, but by 1963 von had expanded both its coverage and transmission times with the addition of five additional transmitters.

In April 1961, with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation and technical assistance from the British Broadcasting Corporation, NBC began the national school broadcast service in April 1961. The NBC schools unit broadcast lessons in various school subjects for primary and secondary schools as well as special programs for teacher training colleges. The schools unit was based in Ibadan.

The NBC and the Broadcasting Corporation of Northern Nigeria (BCNN) were merged in 1978 to become the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN). Medium wave transmitters previously owned by the NBC were transferred to the individual state governments where the transmitters were located. At the same time, the state transferred short wave transmitters to the FRCN.

In 1996, it installed three high power transmitters at its Ikorodu transmitter site, allowing worldwide transmission for the first time.

### **Radio Nigeria (FRCN) as a broadcast medium**

#### **The vision of radio NIGERIA (FRCN)**

To be an impartial, credible, creative and digitized medium in the forefront of Nigeria's National development, unity and progress.

#### **The mission of Radio Nigeria (FRCN)**

To create and maintain broadcast outfits that will serve as model in Nigeria and Africa in terms of standards, professionalism and character.

### **Corporate information**

The mandate is:

To uplift the people and unite the Nation.

What started as a listening post for the British broadcasting corporation (BBC) has, 50 years after  
mush roomed into the highest radio network in Africa with 5 national stations transmitting on the  
MW/SW channels.

### **2.2.3 Role of radio Nigeria Enugu (FRCN) in combating drug abuse**

There are programmes in which Radio Nigeria Enugu offer relating to drug abuse. These  
programmes are as follows:

#### **Youth train**

Day: Wednesdays

Time of programme: 1:00pm

Duration of programme: 30 minutes

#### **Health matter**

Day: Sundays

Time of programmes: 1:03pm

Duration of programme: 15 minutes

#### **Crime watch**

Day: 3:00pm

Duration of programme: 15 minutes

## **The home**

Day: Mondays

Time of programmes: 3:30pm

Duration of programme: 30 minutes

## **Youth train**

In this programme presented in radio Nigeria (FRCN) youths are invited to the broadcast media to discuss on the crimes affecting our society, they also give their opinions on how to curb these illicit crimes in the society, such as crimes include drug abuse, human trafficking, child abuse/labour, kidnapping, robbery and so on. So the programmes help youths to desist from drugs and other social vices in the society.

Youth train also reveals the implications of indulging in such crimes and urges and trains our youths out there to avoid these crimes and focus on being the future leaders of tomorrow and good citizens of the country.

## **Health matters**

Health matters are another programme presented in radio Nigeria, Enugu. The programme is based on the health of people. This programme emphasizes that the condition of one's bad health can be caused by the constant intake of drugs which is detrimental to the health. The programmes producer, Mike Anozie encourages individuals on air to be conscious of the intake of substances into the body as such substances can lead to after effects later in life. This programmes also spreads an information for individuals to keep their health fit and to avoid the intake of drugs.

For example, someone who constantly indulges in the intake of cocaine, cigarette, Indian hemp, cannabis, marijuana, alcohol is prone to health problems and is also liable to die at a young age.

Therefore the programme advises all individuals to avoid drugs, addiction to drugs in order to avoid health complications.

More over in this programme, individuals are equally informed that instead of taking drugs into their system, people should rather take good food that will improve the system, such food include vitamins and minerals, protein fruits and a complete balanced diet will help nourish and sustain the body system as well as fight against sickness and diseases.

### **Crime watch**

Crime watch is another programme done in radio Nigeria. Crime watch informs people of the different crimes in the society and the implication of such crimes. The media goes further to say that one of such crimes is drug abuse, drug addiction and the importation of illegal substances. This programme in the media informs people that if someone is high and addicted to drugs, it leads to violence, such as rape, homicide, robbery, murder, assault, psychosis (madness) and so on.

In crime watch, the ills of the society are analyzed in collaboration of the assistance of the police and the self defense academy. The programmes see the need to call on the police and self defense academy to assist in terms of security in order to expose these drug dealers, addicts, traffickers and to bring them to justice.

However crime watch sees the need for citizens to be protected against these crimes.

## **The home**

The home is an interesting programmes presented in radio Nigeria, Enugu. The programmes talks on issues concerning home affairs and crisis that break and destroy many homes today. Such crisis that can mar any home that indulges in drugs. For instance, if a member of the family indulges in drugs or is a drug addict, this situation totally affects the home and ruins the family. The drugs can also affect the person mentally and psychologically which can make him/her become violent in the family as well as be a nuisance to the society.

This programme is however a platform or a forum whereby issues in the family are being debated upon. When a member of the family or all the children in a family indulge in the intake of drugs, it can lead to madness, instability, unproductively, psychosis which goes a great deal in breaking the home. The child or children in the family begins to steal from the parents just to fulfill the needs in the system, this can run down the finance of the family.

This programme however, advises and encourages all parents to guide and direct their children to the right paths so that they will not become a burden in the family and to the society at large.

In other ways, the federal ministry of health advertises in every broadcast media, that smokers are liable to die young.

### **2.2.4 Concept of Drugs**

Drug abuse, also called substance abuse or chemical abuse is a disorder that is characterized a destructive pattern of using a substances that leads to significant problems or distress. It affects more than 7% of people at some point in their lives. Teens are increasingly engaging in

prescription drug abuse, particularly narcotics (which are prescribed to relieve severe pain) and stimulant medications which treat conditions like attention deficit disorder and narcolepsy.

The development of small molecule therapeutic agents for the treatment and prevention of diseases has played a critical role in the practice of medicine for many years. In fact, the use of natural extracts for medicinal purposes goes back thousands of years, however, it has only been in the past half century or so that searching for new drugs has found itself in the realm of science. In 1900, one-third of all deaths in the us were from three general causes that are rare today because they are preventable and treatable: pneumonia, tuberculosis and diarrhea. By 1940, the chance of dying from these three causes i in ii by 200, the odds were down to 1 in 25.

Of the three, only pneumonia remains in the list of top ten causes of death, which is now led by more complex conditions such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer. While other factors such as improved sanitation and vaccination certainly played a role in the increase of life expectancy during the twentieth century from less than 50 years in 1900 to more than 77 years in 2000, the availability of drugs to control infection, hypertension, hyperlipidemia and to some extent event cancer, certainly also contributed to the obvious improvement in our collective health and life expectance during the period.

The history of drug discovery in the pharmaceutical industry and academics labs over the past half century shows a progression of discovery paradigms that began shortly after “miracle drugs” such as the penicillin became available to the public after World War II. That same decade also saw the rise of synthetic organic chemistry which had progressed to the point that large scale preparation of “non natural” drug or drug candidates was economically feasible.



While there were a few successes of so called “rational drug design”, this discovery model performed, surprisingly poorly overall and was supplanted rather quickly (but not completely) beginning in the early 1900 by a return to largely empirical methods, small molecules library synthesis and high throughput screening.

Again, it was technological advances in this case, sophisticated robotics and biological techniques for simultaneous assaying thousands of compounds in concert with improved methodology in synthetic chemistry that drove this shift. But now, less than 20 years later, the output of the big pharmacy drug pipeline appears to be at a new low and there is a growing consensus that these deliver, perhaps as a result of a lack of true chemical diversity in the very large industrial libraries that have the pipeline are clearly needed.

### **Drug trafficking**

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws UNODOC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics. Drug trafficking is a key part of this research. Further information can found in the yearly world drug report.

At current levels, world heroin consumption (340 tons) and seizure represent an annual flow of 430-450 tons of heroin into the global heroin market of that total, opium from Myanmar and the Lao people’s democratic republic yield some 50 tons, while the rest, some 380 tons of heroin and morphine is produced exclusively from afghan opium. While approximately 5 tons are consumed and sized in Afghanistan, the remaining bulk of 375 tons is trafficked worldwide via routes flowing into and through the countries neighboring Afghanistan.

The Balkan and northern routes are the main heroin trafficking corridors linking Afghanistan to the huge markets of the Russian federation and western Europe. The Balkan route traverses the Islamic republic of Iran (often via Pakistan), turkey, Greece and Bulgaria across south-east Europe to the western European market, with an annual market value of some & 20 billion. The northern route runs mainly through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (or Uzbekistan or Turkmenistan ) to Kazakhstan and the Russian federation.

The size of that market is estimated to total & 13 billion per year.

In 2008, global heroin seizures reached a record level of 73.7 metric tons. Most of the heroin was seized in the near and middle east and south-Asia (39percent of the global total), south-east Europe (24 percent) and western and central Europe (10 percent). The global increase in heroin seizures over the period 2006-2008 was driven mainly by continued burgeoning seizures in the Islamic republic of Iran and turkey. In 2008, those two countries accounted for more than half of global heroin seizures and registered for the third consecutive year, the highest and second highest seizures worldwide, respectively.

In 2007 and 2008, cocaine was used by some 16 to 17 million people worldwide, similar to the number of global opiate users. North America accident accounted for more & than 40 percent of global cocaine consumption (the total was estimated at around 470 tons), while the 27 European union and four European free trade association countries accounted for more than 80 percent of the total value of the global cocaine market which was estimated at & 88 billion in 2008.

For the north American market, cocaine typically transported from Columbia to Mexico or central American by sea and then onwards by land to the united states and Canada is trafficked to

Europe mostly by sea, often in shipments from Peru and the Plurinational state of Bolivia are far more common than in the United States market.

Following a significant increase over the period 2002-2005, global cocaine seizures totals have recently followed a stable trend, amounting to 712 tons in 2007 and 711 tons in 2008. Seizures continued to be concentrated in the Americas and Europe.

However, the transition from 2007 to 2008 brought about a geographical shift in seizures in South America accounted for 59 percent of the global total for 2008, compared with 45 percent in 2007.

### **2.2.5 Concept of drug abuse**

Drug abuse is the recurrent use of illegal drugs, or the misuse of prescription or over the counter drugs with negative consequences. These consequences may involve problems at work, school, home or in international relationship.

Since the dawn of history, mankind has found ways to relieve the daily grind of life. In ancient Mesopotamia (the area now known as Iraq), agriculture slowly began to flourish and a large network of city states started to gain prominence. With the cultivation of wheat and barley came another product bear. After all, the water wasn't particularly healthy and the weak alcohol content in beer killed off a lot of harmful organism in the water.

While the beer wasn't particularly strong, it also wasn't particularly nice, as the concept of sterility was unknown in 3,000 BCE. However, beer was consumed in bulk, and even the gods enjoyed getting drunk. Consequently, addiction to alcohol was rampant in the so called cradle of

civilization and people during that time generally lived much shorter lives, thanks to diseases and presumably drunkenness.

Throughout this time, the Indians, Assyrians and Egyptians were cultivating and preparing opium from the opium poppy. Indeed, the upper classes of many civilizations would use this to relax and pass time, although some uses are much less benign. One Egyptian scroll recommends using opium to soothe a crying baby.

Moving on 15 centuries, the cults of Dionysus, Demeter and Persephone in ancient Greece used a special form of mead (fermented honey) or beer to induce visions known as mysteries. Naturally, there is something very mystical in seeing hallucinations, and plants ethnogeny (natural chemicals that induce hallucinations) have been widely cultivated throughout the world, these include the peyote cactus, fly agarics and cannabis. Clearly, this is a form of drug abuse, although it was a socially acceptable one at the time.

While the Romans embraced these drugs for recreational use because of the ease of obtaining them through trade, there was a long period of time after the fall of the Roman empire known as the dark ages possibly because there were so many knights and relatively few intoxicants were important to Europe. Over the Atlantic, the Aztecs, Incas and Mayans were experimenting with peyote, cannabis and Mescaline to induce shamanic visions. Around 1200 ce, the Incas started using coca leaves as payment for goods. These leaves can be purified to make cocaine and the leaves would be chewed to provide sustenance.

During the second millennium, world trade started to be more prominent. Ships started sailing from China to Europe – Marco Polo discovered major trade routes to India and China and in 1492, a horribly lost expedition led by Christopher Columbus bumped into Hispaniola which is the

island that encompasses the Dominican republic and Haiti. After that, the American continent became ripe for development.

Various conquistadors discovered the drugs that kept the locals going, especially cocaine, which was touted as a wonder cure for all ailments.

One of the major drugs that came out of the new world was tobacco. Sir Walter Raleigh famously introduced dried tobacco leaves to England, where they were controlled and taxed heavily. Again, abuse of tobacco led to very expensive addictions, as it was a risky but incredibly profitable voyage for those who made it over the Atlantic.

Opium eventually made it to China and the local Chinese started trading it with the British, French and Dutch traders. It started arriving in Europe and the Americas in bulk in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, when it swiftly became a problem. With improved ships that could carry more cargo, traders could get almost anywhere in the world and bring back whatever they could get their hands on. Without control, drugs ran rampant through middle and upper society. The poor were no better off, in Europe, particularly in Britain gin had become a nuisance. Thanks to some exceptionally poorly thought-out laws, and in the Americas, cannabis, rum and beer were proving problematic for colonists.

While the use of opium for dulling pain was well known by physicians worldwide, the real problem began with the isolation of morphine from opium in 1804. Introduced commercially in 1827, morphine quickly became the drug of choice, particularly after the advent of the hypodermic syringe in 1853. With few effective controls on its production and sale, it rapidly reached epidemic levels in the United States thanks to the American Civil War. Around 45,000 soldiers came home from this war unable to function without morphine, according to Time's The Civil War: An

illustrated history. A similar effect was observed in the Franco-Prussian wars between France and Germany.

In the late half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, drug abuse was widespread that Britain went to war twice with china to keep opium trade routes open, and these naturally became unknown as the opium wars. Cocaine was isolated in 1884 and quickly became yet another widespread of drug abuse. Heroin and other opiates were synthesized and marketed as non addictive alternative to morphine. Of course, heroin was addictive causing were people to abuse the drug.

Thanks to increased chemical and drug development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, more drugs with abuse potential became available. LSD, methamphetamine and synthetic opiates are all relatively recent drugs. To counter the growing tide of addiction, drug laws became stricter, and drug addiction started to carry a serious social stigma.

Fortunately, there are now placed to help people with addictions live a healthy life. While early 20<sup>th</sup> century society felt drug addiction was a moral flaw, it is now recognized for what it is a disease

### **Prescription drug abuse**

Prescription drug abuse is the use of a prescription medication in a way not intended by the prescribing doctor, such as for the feelings you get from the drug. Prescription drug abuse or problematic use includes everything from taking a friend's prescription pain killers for your backache to snorting or injecting ground-up pills to get high. Drug abuse may become ongoing and compulsive, despite the negative consequences.

An increasing problem, prescription drug abuse can affect all age groups, but its more common in young people. The prescription drugs most often abused include painkillers, sedatives, anti-anxiety medications and stimulants.

Early identification of prescription drug abuse and early intervention may prevent the problems from turning into an addiction.

### **Drug Addiction**

Drug addiction also substance dependence or chemical dependency, is a disease that is characterized by a destructive pattern of drug abuse that leads to significant problems involving tolerance to or withdrawing from the substances, as well as other problems that use of the substance can cause for the sufferer either socially or in terms of their work or school performance. More than 2.6% of people suffer from drug addiction at some time in their life.

The term dual diagnosis refers to the presence of both a drug abuse or dependence issue in addiction to a serious mental health problem in an individual.

Substances abuse or dependence unfortunately occurs quite commonly in people who also have severe mental illness. Individuals with dual diagnosis are also at higher risk of begin non compliant with treatment.

## **Types of Drugs**

### **Marijuana:**

Marijuana is also called “grass”, “pot”, “reefer”, “joint”, “hashish”, “cannabis”, “weed”, and “Mary Jane”. Marijuana comes from a plant called hemp (cannabis sativa). The main, active ingredient in marijuana is the (short for 9-tetrahydro Cannabinol). This and other ingredients called Cannabinoids are found in leaves and flowering part for the marijuana plant. Hashish is substance taken from the tops of female marijuana plants. It contains the highest amount of the.

How you feel the effect of marijuana depends on how you use it:

- If you breathe in marijuana smoke (such as from a joint or pipe), you may feel the effects within seconds to several minutes.
- If you eat food containing nervous system. Low to moderate amounts of the drug may cause:
  - Increased appetite ( the munchies)
  - Feeling of joy (Emphoria)
  - Relaxed feeling
  - Increased sensations of sight, hearing and state

Other effect can include :

- Feeling of panic
- Anxiety
- Excessive fear(paranoia)
- Decreased ability to perform tasks that require coordination(such as driving a car)
- Decreased interest in completing tasks.
- Delirium.



- Firmly held false beliefs (delusions)
- Seeing or hearing things that aren't there (hallucinations)
- Blood shot eyes
- Increased heart rate and blood pressure
- (infections such as

-sinusitis

-bronchitis

-asthma

### **Effects of Marijuana on Heavy Users**

- Irritation of the airways causing narrowing or spasms
- Sore throat
- Trouble concentrating and paying attention which can interfere with learning
- Trouble telling oneself from others
- Violence

Regular users may have withdrawal effects when they stop marijuana use. These may include:

- Agitation
- Anxiety
- Insomnia
- Irritability

**These types of drugs include:**

- Alcohol

- Barbiturates (e.g Amobarbital, pentobarbital, Secobarbital)also called “yellow jackets”
- Benzodiazepines (e.g valium, Artivan, Xanax)
- Chloral hydrate
- Paraldehyde

Signs and symptoms of excessive alcohol or other depressant use include;

- Decreased attention span
- Impaired judgment
- Lack of coordination
- Slurred speech

- **Alcohol**

Although legal, alcohol is a toxic Substance, particularly to a developing fetus when a mother consumes this drug during pregnancy. One of their most common addictions, alcoholism can have devoting effects on the alcohol individual’s physical health, as well as his or her ability to function interpersonally and at work.

- **Amphetamines:**

This groups of drugs comes in many forms from prescription medications like methylphenidate (Ritalin, concerta) and dextroamphetamine and amphetamine (addrall) to illegally manufactured drugs like methamphetamine (“meth”). Over dose of any of these substances can result in seizure and death.

- **Anabolic steroids:**

A group of substances abused by body builders and other athletes, this group of drugs can lead to terrible psychological effect like aggression and paranoia, as well as devastating long-term physical effect like infertility and organ failure.

- **Caffeine:**

While it is consumed by many, coffee, tea and soda drinkers, when consumed in excess this substance can be habit forming and produce palpitations, insomnia, tremors and significant anxiety.

- **Cannabis:**

More commonly called marijuana, the scientific name for cannabis is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).in addition to the negative effects the drug itself can produce (for example, infertility, paranoia, lack of motivation) the fact that it is commonly mixed (“cut”) with other substances so drug dealers can make more money selling the diluted substances or expose the user to more addictive drugs exposes the marijuana user to the danger associated with those added substances. Examples of ingredients that marijuana is commonly cut with include baby powder, oregano, embalming fluid, PCP, opiate and cocaine.

- **Cocaine:**

a drug that tends to stimulate the nervous system, cocaine can be snorted in powder form, smoked when in the form of rocks(“crack” cocaine), or injected when made into a liquid.

- **Ectasy:**

Also called MDMA to denote its chemical composition (methylenedioxyamphetamine), this drug tends to create a sense of euphoria and an expansive love or desire to nurture others. In overdose, it can increase body temperature to the point of being fatal.

- **Hallucinogens:**

Examples include LSD and mescaline, as well as so-called naturally occurring hallucinogens like certain mushrooms. These drugs can be dangerous in their ability to alter the perceptions of the users. For example, a person who is intoxicated with a hallucinogen may perceive dangers where there is none and to think that situations that are truly dangerous are not. Those misperceptions can result in dangerous behavior (like jumping out of the window because the individual thinks they are riding on an elephant that can fly).

- **Inhalant:**

One of the most commonly abused groups of substances due to its accessibility, inhalants are usually contained in household cleaners like ammonia, bleach, and other substances that emit fumes. Brain damage, even to the point of death, can result from using an inhalant just once or over the course of time, depending on the individual.

- **Nicotine:**

The addictive substance found in cigarettes, nicotine is actually one of the most addictive substances that exist. In fact, nicotine addiction is often compared to the intense addictiveness associated with opiates like heroin.

- **Opiates, Opioids and Narcotics**

This group is also called narcotics and includes drugs like heroin, codeine, vicodin, oxycontin, percocet, and percodan. This group of substances sharply decreases the functioning of the nervous system. The lethality of opiates is often the result of the abuser having to use increasingly higher amounts to achieve the same level of intoxication, ultimately to the point that the dose needed to get high is the same as the dose that is lethal for that individual by halting the person's breathing (respiratory arrest).

- **Phencyclidine:**

Commonly referred to as PCP, this drug can cause the user to feel extremely paranoid, become quite aggressive and to have unusual amount of physical strength. This can make the individual quite dangerous to others.

- **Sedative, Hypnotic or Anti anxiety drugs**

As these substances quell or depress the nervous system, they can cause death by respiratory arrest of the person who either uses these drugs in overdose or who mixes one or more of these drugs with another nervous system depressant drug (like alcohol another sedative drug or an opiate)

How drug disorders are categorized?

The diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM) is a diagnostic manual use of clinicians that contains description and symptoms of all mental disorder classified by the American psychiatric association. The DSM uses the term ‘substance use disorder’ to characterize illness associated with drug use. There are two broad categories: substance abuse and substance dependence. Both are associated with a maladaptive pattern of substance use that leads to clinically significant impairment. Drug abuse includes such symptoms as:

- ❖ Failure to fulfill major role obligations
- ❖ Legal problems
- ❖ Use of situations that are physically hazardous and
- ❖ Continued use despite persistent social or interpersonal problems.

The term dependence includes such symptoms as:

- Drug taking in larger amounts than intended

- Inability to cut down on drug use
- A great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the drug and
- Continued use despite knowledge of health or social problems caused by the drug.

However, dependence may or may not include “physical dependence”, defined by withdrawal symptoms when drug is abruptly ceased and tolerance, the need for more drug is achieved a desired effect. The DSM term “dependence” is what NIDA refers to as “addiction”.

### **Difference between Physical Dependence, Dependence And Addiction**

Physical dependence is not equivalent to dependence or addiction and may occur with the chronic use of any substances, legal or illegal, even when taken as prescribed. It occurs because the body naturally adapts to chronic exposure to a substance (e.g, caffeine or a prescription drugs), and when that substance is taken away, symptoms can emerge while the body read just to the loss of the substance. Physical dependence can lead to craving for the drug to relieve the withdrawal symptoms. Drug dependence and addiction refers to drug or substance use disorders which may include physical dependence but must also meet additional criteria.

### **How NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) uses the terms, Drug Abuse and Addiction.**

The National institute on drug abuse (NIDA), defines any illicit use of a substance as drug abuse, this includes the nonmedical use of prescription drugs. Nida defines addiction as a chronic relapsing disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite harmful consequences as well as neurochemical and molecular changes in the brain. Nida’s use of the term addiction corresponds roughly to the DSM definition of dependence. The DSM does not use the term addiction.

## **Substance abuse**

Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse is a patterned use of substance (drug) in which the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods which are harmful to themselves or others.

The terms have a huge range of definition related to taking a psychoactive drug or performance enhancing drug, for a non-therapeutic or non-medical effect. All of these definitions imply a negative judgment of the drug use in question (compare with the term responsible drug use for alternative views). Some of the drugs most often associated with this term include:

- ❖ Alcohol
- ❖ Substituted amphetamines
- ❖ Barbiturates
- ❖ Benzodiazepines (particularly alprazolam, temazepam, diazepam and clonazepam)
- ❖ Cocaine
- ❖ Methaqualone and
- ❖ Opioids

Use of these drugs may lead to criminal penalty in addition to possible physical, social and psychological harm, both strongly depending on local jurisdiction. There are many cases in which criminal or anti-social behavior occur when the person is under the influence of drug.

Long term personality changes in individuals may occur as well. Other definitions of drug abuse fall into four main categories:

- ❖ Public health definitions

- ❖ Mass communication and vernacular usage
- ❖ Medical definitions and political and criminal justice definitions

Substance abuse is prevalent with an estimated 120 million users of hard drugs such as cocaine, heroin and other synthetic drugs.

### **Substance Dependence**

When an individual persists in use of alcohol or other drugs despite problems related to use of the substance, substance dependence may be diagnosed. Compulsive and repetitive use may result in tolerance to the effect of the drug and withdrawal symptoms when use is reduced or stopped. These, along with substance abuse are considered substance use disorders.

However, other definitions differ; they may entail psychological or physical dependence and may focus on treatment and prevention in terms of the social consequences of substance uses.

### **Signs and Symptoms**

#### **Effects of Drug Abuse**

Depending on the actual compound, drug abuse including alcohol may lead to the following:

- ❖ Social problems
- ❖ Morbidity
- ❖ Injuries
- ❖ Unprotected sex
- ❖ Violence
- ❖ Deaths
- ❖ Motor/vehicles accidents



- ❖ Homicides
- ❖ Suicides
- ❖ Physical dependence
- ❖ Psychological addiction

However, there is a high rate of suicide alcoholics and other drug abusers. The reasons believed to cause the increased risk of suicide include the long-term abuse of alcohol and other drugs causing physiological distortion of brain chemistry as well as the social isolation. Another factor is the acute intoxicating effects of the drugs may make suicide more likely to occur. Suicide is also very common in adolescent alcohol abusers with 1 in 4 suicides adolescents being related to alcohol abuse. Alcohol abuse is also associated with increases risks of committing criminal offence including child abuse, domestic violence, rapes, burglaries and assaults.

Drug abuse, including alcohol and prescription drugs can induce symptomatology which resembles mental illness. This can occur both in the intoxicate state and also during the withdrawal state. In some cases these substances induced psychiatric disorders can persist long after detoxification, such as prolonged psychosis or depression after amphetamine or cocaine abuse. A protracted withdrawal syndrome can also occur with symptoms for months after cessation of use. Benzodiazepines are the most notable drug for inducing prolonged withdrawal effect with symptoms sometimes persisting for years after cessation of use. Abuse of hallucinogens can trigger panic attacks during intoxication and with use it may cause a state similar to dysthymia. Severe anxiety and depression are commonly induced by sustained alcohol abuse which in most cases abates with prolonged abstinence. Even moderate alcohol sustained use may increase anxiety and depression levels in some individuals. In most cases these drug induced psychiatric disorders fade away with prolonged abstinence.

Moreover, drug abuse makes central nervous system (CNS) effects which produce changes in mood, levels of awareness or perceptions and sensations. Most of these drugs also alter systems other the CNS. Some of these are often thought of as being abused. Some drugs appear to be more likely to lead uncontrolled use than others.

Traditionally, new pharmacotherapies are quickly adopted in primary care settings, However, drugs for substance abuse treatment have faced many barriers. Naltrexone, a drug originally marketed under the name “re via”, and now marketed in intramuscular formulation as “vivitro” or in oral information as a generic is a medication approved for the treatment of alcohol dependence.

This drug has reached very few patient. This may be due to a number of factors including resistance by addiction medicine specialists and lack of resources.

The ability to recognize the drug use or the symptom of drug use in family members by parents and spouses has been affected significantly by the emergence of home drug test technology which helps identify recent use of common street and prescribe drugs with near lab quality accuracy.

## **National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)**

### **Purpose of Establishment**

The establishment of the national drug law enforcement agency (NDLEA) by the promulgation of degree number 48 of 1989, now act of parliament was aimed at exterminating illicit drug trafficking and consumption in the Nigerian society. It is a well known fact that any involvement in drugs, especially their importation, exportation, sale, transfer, purchase, cultivation, manufacture, extraction and possession is universally unacceptable.

The establishment of the NDLEA was Nigeria's deliberate attempt at joining the rest of the world in getting rid of this cankerworm within her borders.

### **Nature of the Act**

Though the act does not endorse capital punishment as did decree no. 20 of 1984, it however, aimed at rendering offender financially incapacitated apart from the long period of incarceration ranging from 15 to 25 years and sometimes, life imprisonment for producers and traffickers. Additionally, any organization that colludes with offenders to perpetrate a drug offence or proceeds from the illicit drug trade is also liable on conviction to a term of 25 years imprisonment or at two million naira fine.

Other measures adopted in dealing with the drug scourge are contained in national drug law enforcement (amendment) decree no. 33 of 1990 which prescribes a jail term of five years for persons caught abroad for trafficking in drugs through Nigeria and by so doing bring the name of great nation into disrepute.

NDLEA apart from enforcing the responsibility of the provision of decree 48 of 1989 is also for coordinating all drug laws and policies previously conferred on any statutory body in the country including campaign to check the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Some of these are:

- i. The coordination of all drug law and enforcement functions conferred on any person or authority, including ministers and government of the federal by such laws.
- ii. Adoption measures of identify, trace, freeze, confiscate or seize proceeds derived from drug related offences or property whose value corresponds to such proceeds.

- iii. Adoption of measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and to eliminate illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance with a view of reducing human suffering and eliminating financial incentives for illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- iv. 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 and operators.
- v. Strengthening and enhancing effective legal means of international cooperation in criminal matter for suppressing international activities of illicit trafficking.
- vi. Collaborating with governmental and non-governmental bodies, both within and outside Nigeria in carrying out functions wholly or in part analogous to those of the agency, etc.
- vii. Taking charge, supervising, controlling and coordinating all the responsibilities functions and activities relating to arrest, investigation and prosecution of all offences connected with or relating to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances not withstanding any law to the contrary. All drug units under existing institutions dealing with offenders or offence connected or relating to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs to psychotropic substances shall relate and be responsible to the agency in performance of their duties.

## **Special Powers of NDLEA**

The agency has powers:

- a. To cause investigation to be conducted as to whether any person has committed an offence under this decree or
- b. With a view of ascertaining whether any person has been involved in offences under this decree or in the process of such offences to cause investigations to be conducted into the properties of any person of it appears to the agency that the person's lifestyle and properties worth do not match his ostentatious living.
- c. For the purpose of inquiring into and ascertaining whether an offence under paragraph (h) of sub-section (i) of this section has been committed, the agency may by notice in writing call upon anyone to furnish it within a time specified in the notice, with information, returns, accounts, book or other documents in custody of such persons as the agency may consider fit and proper in the circumstances.
- d. The agency shall not exercise the power conferred upon it by paragraph (b) of subsection (i) of this section without first obtaining the approval of the attorney general of the federation.

These responsibilities appear vast but it is remarkable that the agency has within thirteen years of operation, after slight hitches, articulated all these and has been able to put in place necessary and well grounded strategies to take care of the challenges posed by the assignment. It has also been able within this period to formulate concrete measures aimed at ridding Nigeria of the drug scourge with a view to improving the battered image of the country.

## **NDLEA Strategies**

In pursuance of the objectives as contained in statute establishing the national drug law enforcement agency, the agency's activities are anchored on six function divisions namely:

- i. Investigation
- ii. Prosecution
- iii. Drug demand reduction
- iv. Training, research and development
- v. Assets laundering and
- vi. Intelligence

The giant strides of the agency in executing its drug supply and demand reduction activities are well acknowledged all over the worlds, especially by other African countries. This is informed by the fact that Nigeria is party to all the un international drug convention and has also entered into bilateral agreement on mutual legal assistance with a number of drug consuming and production countries.

For instance, Nigeria has made progress and achieved some commendable successes in the area of drug control delivery system. The NDLEA has achieved these successes in collaboration and cooperation with some friendly countries such countries includes USA, great Britain, south Africa and Thailand.

On the international scene, the untiring efforts and unprecedented enthusiasm exhibited by the leadership in fighting the drug problem, has given assent to various United Nations conventions which set out to fight drug abuse and trafficking. Not only this, determined to redeem the image of

Nigeria abroad, a lot of agreement were entered into to formalize cooperation, information dissemination and exchange assistance where necessary.

Realizing that the drug problem is more prevalent amongst the youth, the agency has taken a bold step by carrying the drug war to the doorsteps of this group which society looks up to as the future leaders of this country, by strengthening the activities of life clubs formed in all secondary schools in the country to put in check the cancerous tendencies of the youth. The club is a replica of boys scout, boys brigade and the likes in functions. Also, in the universities across the country, drug free clubs, DFC have been introduced and launched. The reception of the DFC on campuses is very impressive.

Furthermore, the agency was able to get the federal government through the national education research and development council to approve the inculcation of drug abuse education into the Nigerian school curricula. Apart from getting all the states of the federation involved in the drug crusade, all arms of government and relevant ministries and parastatals like information, foreign affairs, justice as well as customs and immigration services and the presidency are now very active and prepared to always support and complement the efforts of the agency.

### **Drug Cartels**

Drug cartel is a criminal organization developed with the primary purpose of promoting and controlling drug trafficking operations. They range from loosely managed agreements among various drug traffickers to formalized commercial enterprises. The term was applied when the largest trafficking organizations reached an agreement to coordinate the production and distribution of cocaine. Since the agreement was broken up, drug cartels are no longer actually cartels, but the term stuck and it is now popularly used to refer to any criminal narcotics related

organization, such as those in Guatemala, Honduras, el Salvador, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, south Korea, Dominican republic, Mexico, Japan, Italy, France, united states, Colombia, united kingdom, Netherland, Russia, brazil, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The basic structure of a drug cartel is

**Falcons (Spanish: Halcones):** Considered the “eyes and ears” of the streets, the ‘falcons’ are the lowest rank in any drug cartel. They are responsible for supervising and reporting the activities of the police, the military and their rival groups.

**Hitmen (Spanish: Sicarios):** The armed group within the drug cartel that are responsible for carrying out assassinations, kidnapping, thefts, extortions, operating protection rackets and defending their plaza (turf) from rival groups and the military

**Lieutenants (Spanish: Lugartenientes):** The second highest position in the drug cartel organizations that is responsible for supervising the hitmen and falcons within their own territory. They are allowed to carry out low profile executions without permission from their bosses.

**Drug lords (Spanish: capos):** the highest position in any drug cartel that are responsible for supervising the entire drug industry, appointing territorial leaders, making alliance and planning high-profile executions.

It is worth noting that there are other operating groups within the drug cartels. For examples the drug producers and suppliers, although not considered in the basic structure, are critical operators of any drug cartels along with the financiers and money launderers.



In addition, the arms suppliers operate in a completely different circle and are technically not considered part of the cartel's logistics.

### **Some Reasons Why People Indulge in Drug Abuse**

Actually, a quite number of people are aware of the dangers of drug abuse and still some people go in for it. Why is it so?

According to Michael I. Edem in his book, "drugs and death" (2007), he stated some reasons why people indulge in drug abuse which include:

- a) **Experimentation:** All drugs abusers starts with experimentation. It occurs either at a party or in the company of a friend. They start by enjoying some drinks in the company of friends at a party as fasters until they become heads as those deeply immersed in drinking to the extent of becoming drunkards or addicted with alcohol. Those who begin to associate themselves with drug users begin fasting a little at first. The first experience might be repulsive. If one persist in it, the initial repulsion gives way to a certain gusto that makes the person to adopt bit by until the taste is acquired and the person begins to pay money for it and starts longing for it.
- b) **Poverty:** This is very strong and persuasive factor that can lead one to indulge i dangerous drugs. When people dwell in penury and all of a sudden, someone comes to propose to them a way of quick money without toil, if the person is not quite firm, he/she concerned can easily be drawn n or roped into drug pushing.
- c) **Traps for unwary:** Then free trips to Europe, America, India are offered with a readiness to provide even the passport, the situation becomes very attractive and alluring. In addition to the free trip and free passports, a very tempting sum of money offered if

one travels and comes back successfully. That becomes a very big incentive to trap innocent souls. The Vendors can lure the would-be customer into the practice of taking or being involved in drug trafficking.

- d) **Social prestige:** Those who perform well in society are seen as role models to be emulated by others who being to aim high and want to be like the others who are rich.
- e) **Curiosity:** When the curious person is brought in, the curiosity is somehow satisfied. People who are curious to know's what is happening "over there" often end up being caught, especially, by the consumers.
- f) **Increased performance:** Since these drugs give a false or delusive scene of increased intellectual functioning of exuberance and vitality, the need fermented alertness has drawn quite a number of people into drug taking.
- g) **Unemployment:** When one is jobless and roams around endlessly, the possibility is meeting with like minds who will occupy the person meaningfully with drugs. This unemployment can make one engage in such illicit act.

Michael I. Edem also pointed out other factors that can lead to drug abuse, Peer group influence, Boredom, Sense of failure, and Illusory promise.

### **2.3 Review of Related Studies**

One key study related to the present study was reviewed:

Michael I. Edem (2007:55), drug and death.

The book focused on the reasons why people indulge in drug abuse he explained that people indulge in drug intake because of poverty, experimentation, traps for the unwary, social

prestige, curiosity, increases performance, unemployment. The book elaborates on the effects of drug abuse. According to the study, the NDLEA (National Drug Law Enforcement Agency) is a law enforcement agency that prohibits drug trafficking and substance abuse, and also punishes all who is involved in such illicit act.

## **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

The study is based on one key theory that formed the foundation of the study.

Agenda setting theory was founded in 1972 by Mc combs and Shaw. The theory describes the very powerful influences of the media, which is the media's ability to tell us what issues are important and what persons are important in the society. These issues and individuals who the media choose to publicize become the issues and individuals we think and talk about.

According to Mc combs and Shaw, the media audience judge as important what the media judge as important.

By implication, media help people to determine what is important in the public discourse.

The theory and the study both emphasized on the influence of the media on audience, which is the media's ability to tell us what issues are important, such issue may be drug abuse and substance abuse that affect the society, most especially our young youths and students. The media therefore proffered solution to such issues by organizing programmes relating to drug abuse in order to reduce such illegal act.

## **2.5 Summary of Literature Review**

the researcher has been able explain, define and write vividly on drugs, drug abuse, substance abuse types of drug abuse and other important information concerning drug abuse. Also, the researcher has explained the role of radio Nigeria in combating drug abuse and programmes radio Nigeria do to curp out this illicit act among university students.

Moreover, terms such as drug addiction, prescription drug abuse, physical dependences, drug cartel, as well as long trafficking was fully and vividly explained in this chapter.

Furthermore, drugs such as cocaine, cannabis, opiates, alcohol, amphetamines etc. should be avoided by every individual to prevent health problems and cases of violence.

NDLEA (national drug law enforcement agency) prohibit all sale, transfer, purchase, cultivation, importation, exportation, manufacture, extraction and possession of drugs and renders all offenders liable to conviction to a term of 25 years imprisonment, otherwise two million naira fine.

Finally, the federal ministry of health advises that smoking is liable to die young.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Method**

This chapter describes the research procedures in the study. The chapter explained the research design used, the population of the study, sampling technique/sample size, description of research instrument, validity of data gathering instrument, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

#### **3.2 Research design**

The research design adopted for this work was the survey method which involves sampling of opinion of different people using questionnaire in order to get information on what is being studied. Survey method was chosen because it is the best competent method for collecting data for the purpose of describing a population that is large to be observed directly.

#### **3.3 Population of the study**

According to Nwosu (2006) he defined population “as the total number of elements within a given environment which the researcher is set to survey.” The population of this study comprises the entire students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus, from first year students to final year students, given the total number of 16,800 students which make up the university. The researcher derived this information from the university.

### 3.4 Sample size/Sample technique

Sample according to Obasi (2008), is defined as a small group of element or subject drawn through a definite population. Sample takes place because we cannot study the entire population. However samplings also refer to the statistical method used to arrive at the sample size at a good representation of the population. With the use of simple random sampling techniques from the population of 16,800 students, the researcher selected 395 students.

Using the Taro Yamane's formula which is shown thus:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \\ &= \frac{16800}{1+16800(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{16800}{1+16800(0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{16800}{1+42} \\ &= \frac{16800}{43} \\ &= \underline{\underline{395}} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using the Taro Yamane's formula, the sample size to be used in this study is 395 students which is gotten from the entire population of 16,800 students.

### 3.5 Description of Research Instrument

The instrument used for this study was the questionnaire which is a set of questions designed to obtain written responses from the respondents. It is a vital instrument for gathering

information from people about their opinion, attitude and reception on a given phenomenon. The advantages of this set of questions are that they enable the respondents to give straight forward, precise answers. The questionnaire was divided into two parts, Part A was on the demography of the respondents while Part B was made up of the items that answered the research questions. Items 1-5 answered questions 1 on the demography of the respondents, Items 6-11 answered research question 1, Items 12-14 answered research question 2, Items 15-17 answered research question 3.

### **3.6 Validity of Data Gathering Instrument**

The items of the questionnaire were thoroughly scrutinized by the researcher's supervisor to ensure their accuracy and relevance.

### **3.7 Method of Data Collection**

Data was collected by administering copies of the questionnaire to the respondents who are students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus. It was administered face to face by the researcher. Out of 395 copies of questionnaire distributed, 320 copies were returned.

### **3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

Simple tables, frequency and percentage were adopted in the presentation and analysis of the data generated for the study. These statistical tools were used because they were suitable means of breaking down and analyzing the generated data.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The aim of this study was to determine the role of Radio Nigeria, Enugu in combating drug abuse among University students. This chapter is concerned with the presentation and analysis of data collected through the use of questionnaire distributed to the respondents. Three hundred and ninety five copies of questionnaires were distributed to respondents in Enugu State University of Science and Technology Agbani campus, but only Three hundred and twenty copies of questionnaire were filled, retrieved and returned.

The study answered the following research questions:

1. What extent does the campaign programme on drug abuse in Radio Nigeria cover a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus?
2. How can the campaign programme be presented in a language known among the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology?
3. Does Radio Nigeria Enugu give sufficient airtime for the campaign on drug abuse?



## 4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

### Analysis of Demographic Data

Item 1 – 5 in the questionnaire answered questions on respondent's demography.

#### Question 1: What is your sex?

**Table 1: Response to question 1**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	140	44%
Female	180	56%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 140 respondents (44%) are males while 180 respondents (56%) are females.

#### Question 2: What is your age bracket?

**Table 2: Response to question 2**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
17 – 21	145	45%
22 – 26	87	27%
27 and above	88	28%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 145 respondents (45%) fall under the age bracket of 17- 21, 87 respondents (27%) fall under the age bracket of 22 – 26 and 88 respondents (28%) fall under the age bracket of 27 and above.

**Question 3: What is your marital status?**

**Table 3: Response to question 3**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Single	120	38%
Married	140	44%
Divorced	11	3%
Widowed	49	15%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 120 respondents (38%) are single, 140 respondents (44%) are married, 11 respondents (3%) are divorced and 49 respondents (15%) are widowed.

#### **Question 4: What is your religion?**

**Table 4: Response to question 4**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Christianity	192	60%
Islamic	82	26%
Traditional	46	14%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 192 respondents (60%) are Christians, 82 respondents (26%) are Muslims and 46 respondents (14%) believe in the traditional religion.

#### **Question 5: What is your occupation?**

**Table 5: Response to questions 5**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Student	100	31.25%
Civil servant	80	25%
Self employed	100	31.25%
Farmer	40	12.5%
Total	320	100%

From the table it shows that 100 respondents (31.25%) are students, 80 respondents (25%) are civil servants, 100 respondents (31.25%) are self employed and 40 respondents (12.5%) are farmers.

**Question 6: Do you listen to programmes on Radio Nigeria Enugu?**

**Table 6: Response to question 6**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	200	62.5%
No	120	37.3%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 200 respondents (62.5%) listen to programmes on Radio Nigeria, Enugu and 120 respondents (37.3%) do not listen to programmes on Radio Nigeria, Enugu.

**Question 7: Do you listen to campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu?**

**Table 7: Response to question 7**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	211	66%
No	109	34%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, 211 respondents (66%) listen to campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on radio Nigeria, Enugu and 109 respondents (34%) do not listen to campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on radio Nigeria, Enugu.

**Question 8: Do you agree that these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology?**

**Table 8: Response to question 8**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	150	47%
Agree	50	16%
Strongly disagree	55	17%
Disagree	40	12%
No opinion	25	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it shows that 150 respondents (47%) strongly agrees that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 50 respondents (16%) agrees that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 55 respondents (17%) strongly disagrees that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 40 respondent (12%) disagrees that the campaign programme relating to drug abuse on radio Nigeria Enugu, covers a wide reach of Enugu State

University of Science and Technology and 25 respondents (8%) has no opinion that the campaign programme relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria Enugu cover a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

**Question 9: How often do you listen to these campaign programmes presented on Radio Nigeria Enugu, relating to drug abuse?**

**Table 9: Response to question 9**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very often	203	63.4%
Often	55	17.2%
Not very often	45	13.1%
Not often	20	6.3%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 203 respondents (63.4%) very often listen to campaign programmes presented on radio Nigeria, Enugu relating to drug abuse, 55 respondents (17.2%) often listen to campaign programmes presented on radio Nigeria Enugu, relating to drug abuse? 45 respondents (13.1%) do not very often listen to campaign programmes presented on radio Nigeria , Enugu, relating to drug abuse while 20 respondents (6.3%)do not often listen to campaign programmes presented on radio Nigeria Enugu, relating to drug abuse.

**Question 10: How do you rate campaign programmes presented relating to drug abuse, presented on radio Nigeria Enugu?**

**Table 10: Response to question 10**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very high	262	81.87%
High	28	8.75%
Very low	4	1.25%
Low	26	8.12%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 262 respondents (81.87%) rates the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse, presented on Radio Nigeria very high, 28 respondents (8.75%) rates the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse, presented on Radio Nigeria, Enugu high, 4 respondents (1.25%) rates the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse very low, and 26 respondents (8.12%) rates the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse presented on Radio, Nigeria, Enugu low.

**Question 11: Do you agree that these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of University students?**

**Table 11: Response to question 11**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	120	37.5%
Agree	60	18.75%
Strongly disagree	70	21.87%
Disagree	50	15.62%
No opinion	20	6.25%
Total	320	100%

From the above table, it shows that 120 respondents (37.5%) strongly agree that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of University students, 60 respondents (18.75%) agree that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of University students, 70 respondents (21.87%) strongly disagree that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of University students, 50 respondents 15.62% disagree that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of University students and 20 respondents (6.25%) have no opinion that the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of University students.



**Questions 12: What language do you think is most suitable and preferable for the presentation of these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology?**

**Table 12: Response to question 12**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Igbo language	150	46.87%
Yoruba language	75	23.43%
Hausa language	60	18.75%
Ijaw language	35	10.93%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 150 respondents (46.87%) prefer Igbo language to be the most suitable language for the presentation of the campaign programmes related to drug abuse among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 75 respondents (23.43%) prefer Yoruba language to be the most suitable language, 60 respondents (18.75%) prefer Hausa language to be the most suitable language for these campaign programmes while 35 respondents (10.93%) prefer Ijaw language to be the most suitable.

**Question 13: Do you agree the campaign programmes on drug abuse presented on radio Nigeria Enugu is aired in a language known among University student?**

**Table 13: Response to question 13**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	90	28.12%
Agree	85	26.56%
Strongly disagree	60	18.75%
Disagree	50	15.62%
No opinion	35	10.93%
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above, it shows that 90 respondents (28.12%) strongly agree that the campaign programme on drug abuse in Radio Nigeria, Enugu is aired in a language known among University students, 85 respondents (26.56%) agrees that the campaign programmes are aired in a language known among University students, 60 respondents (18.75%) strongly agree, 50 respondents (15.62%) disagrees while 35 respondents (10.93%) have no opinion.

**Question 14: Do you agree that the drug abuse campaign programme in radio Nigeria, Enugu should be presented in other languages to ensure understanding and better listenership among students of Enugu state university of science and technology?**

**Table 14: Response to question 14**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	100	31.25%
Agree	90	28.12%
Strongly disagree	55	17.18%
Disagree	46	14.37%
No opinion	29	9.06%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shown that 100 respondents (31.25%) that the drug abuse campaign programme in Radio Nigeria, Enugu should be presented in other languages to ensure understanding and better listenership among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 90 respondents (28.12%) agree, 55 respondents (17.18%) strongly disagrees; 46 respondents (14.37%) disagree while 29 respondents (9.06%) have no opinion.

**Question 15: How sufficient do you rate the duration of airtime for this campaign programme on drug abuse?**

**Table 15: Response to question 15**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very sufficient	195	60.93%
Sufficient	50	15.63%
Very insufficient	30	9.37%
Insufficient	45	14.06%
Total	320	100%

From the above table, it shows that 195 respondents (60.93%) believes that the duration of airtime for the campaign programmes on drug abuse is very sufficient, 50 respondents (15.63%) believe that the duration of airtime for these campaign programme is sufficient, 30 respondents (9.37%) believe the duration of airtime is very insufficient while 45 respondents (14.06%) believe it is insufficient.

**Question 16: Do you agree that radio Nigeria Enugu offers sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse among university student?**

**Table 16: Response to question 16**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	105	32.81%
Agree	95	29.68%
Strongly disagree	78	24.37%
Disagree	22	6.87%
No opinion	20	6.25%
Total	320	100%

From the table above, it shows that 105 respondents (32.81%) strongly agree that Radio Nigeria, Enugu offers sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse among University Students, 95 respondents (29.68%) agree that Radio Nigeria offers sufficient airtime 78 respondents (24.37%) strongly disagrees, 22 respondents (6.87%) disagree while 20 respondents (6.25%) have no opinion.

**Question 17: Do you agree that the campaign programme on drug abuse should be best presented by 5pm to 6pm, during the leisure time of University students?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	85	26.56%
Agree	78	24.37%
Strongly disagree	69	21.56%
Disagree	42	13.12%
No opinion	46	14.37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above, it shows that 85 respondents (26.56%) strongly agree that the campaign programme on drug abuse should be best presented by 5pm to 6pm, during the leisure time of University students, 78 respondents (24.37%) agree that the campaign programme should be presented by 5pm to 6pm, during the leisure time of University students, 69 respondents (21.56%) strongly agrees, 42 respondents (13.12%) disagree while 46 respondents (14.37%) have no opinion.

### **4.3 Discussion of Findings**

This section of the study discusses the findings in relation to the research questions.

In this section, the data collected from survey on roles of radio Nigeria in combating drug abuse, among university students will be discussed. The data contained 320 fully completed

questionnaire retrieved from the respondents. Responses on the research questions would be discussed.

### **Research question1:**

What extent does the campaign programme on drug abuse in radio Nigeria Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani campus?

The aim of this question was to know the extent which the campaign programme on drug abuse in Radio Nigeria Enugu cover a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology Agbani campus. The data on table 6, 7,8,9,10 and 11 were used to answer the research question. The data on table 6 showed that 200 respondents (62.5%) said yes that they do listen to programmes on Radio Nigeria, Enugu while 120 respondents (37.3%) said no that they do not listen to programmes on Radio Nigeria, Enugu.

The data on table 7 indicate that 211 respondents (66%) said yes that they listen to campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu while 109 respondents (34%) said that they do not listen to campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu.

The data on table 8 indicates that 150 respondents (47%) strongly agree that these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse on Radio Nigeria, Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 50 respondents (16%) agree that the campaign programme relating to drug abuse on radio Nigeria, Enugu covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 55 respondents (17%) strongly disagrees that the campaign programmes covers a wide reach of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 40 respondents (12%) disagrees that it is true while 25 respondents (8%) are yet to decide.

The data on question 9 indicates that 203 respondents (63.4%) much often listen to campaign programme presented on Radio Nigeria, Enugu relating to drug abuse, 55 respondents (17.2%) often listen to the campaign programmes presented on Radio Nigeria, Enugu relating to drug abuse, 45 respondents (13.1%) do not much often listen while, 20 respondents (6.3%) do not often listen.

The data on question 10 indicates that 262 respondents (81.87%) rate the campaign programmes relating to drug abuse presented on radio Nigeria Enugu very high, 28 respondents (8.75%) rate the campaign programme high, 4 respondents (1.25%) rate the campaign programme very low while (8.12%) rate the campaign programme low.

The data on question 11 indicates that 120 respondents (37.5%) strongly agrees that these campaign programme relating to drug abuse has positive image on the social life's of University students, 60 respondents agree that the campaign programmes has positive image on the social life's of University students, 70 respondents (21.87%) strongly disagrees, 50 respondents (15.62%) disagrees while 20 respondents (6.25%) are yet to decide.

### **The research question 2:**

How can the campaign programmes on drug abuse be presented in a language known among the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology?

The aim of this question is to know how the campaign programme on drug abuse can be presented in a language known among the students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

The data on table 12, 13 and 14 were used to answer the research question. The data on table 12 indicates that 150 respondents (46.87%) believe that Igbo language is the most suitable



and preferable language for the presentation of these campaign programme relating to drug abuse among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology 75 respondents (23.43%) believe that Yoruba language is the most suitable and preferable language for the presentation of these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 60 respondents (18.75%) believe that that Hausa language is the most suitable and preferable while 35 respondents (10.93%) believe that Ijaw language is the most suitable and preferable language.

The data in table 13 indicates that 90 respondents (28.12%) strongly agrees that the campaign programmes on drug abuse presented in Radio Nigeria is aired in a language known among University students, 85 respondents (26.56%) agrees that the campaign programme is presented in a language known among university students, 60 respondents (18.75%) strongly disagree, 50 respondents (15.62%) disagrees while 35 respondents (10.93%) are yet to decide.

The data in table 14 indicates that 100 respondents (31.25%) respondents strongly agree that the drug abuse campaign programme in Radio Nigeria, Enugu should be presented in other languages to ensure understanding and better listenership among students of Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 90 respondents (28.12%) agrees, 55 respondents 7.18%) strongly disagrees 46 respondents (14.37%) disagrees while respondents (9.06%) are yet to decide.

### **The research question 3:**

#### **Does Radio Nigeria Enugu give sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse?**

The aim of this question is to know whether radio Nigeria, Enugu give sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse.

The data on table 15, 16 and 17 were used to answer the research question. The data on table 15 indicates that 195 respondents (60.93%) believe that the airtime duration given for the campaign programme on drug abuse is very sufficient, 50 respondents (15.62%) believe that the airtime duration given for these campaign programme on drug abuse is sufficient, 30 respondents (9.37%) believe that the airtime given is very insufficient while 45 respondents (14.06%) believe that the airtime given is insufficient.

The data on table 16 indicates that 105 respondents (32.81%) strongly agrees that Radio Nigeria, Enugu offers sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse among University students 95 respondents (29.68%) agrees, 28 respondents (24.37%) strongly disagree 22 respondents (6.87%) disagrees while 20 respondents (6.25%) are yet to decide.

The data on table 17 indicate that 85 respondents (26.56) strongly agree that the campaign programme on drug abuse should be best presented by 5pm to 6pm, during the leisure time of University student, 78 respondents (24.37%) agrees that this campaign programme should be best presented by 5pm to 6pm, during the leisure time of the University students, 69 respondents (21.56%) strongly disagree, 46 respondents (13.12%) disagrees while 46 respondents (14.37%) yet to decide.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.1 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS INTRODUCTION**

The main objective of his study was to know the roles of radio Nigeria, Enugu in combating drug abuse among university students. Survey research design was adopted using questionnaires for data gathering. Based on the data collected, analyzed and discussed, this chapter will be focused on the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

### **5.2 SUMMARY**

The researcher in this work has exhausted sufficient efforts in the systematic arrangement of the work in sequential order. The proceeding chapters of this work have among other things tried to summarily review, discuss and interpret the roles of Radio Nigeria, Enugu in combating drug abuse among University students.

The researcher gave detailed inductor overview on how youths of today especially students of the institution of higher learning (university) indulge in the intake of drugs and become addicted to such, not minding it's side effects.

The research also projected the literature that was used in building up this research work. On the review, discussions were made on the concept of radio, radio as a medium of communication, roles of radio in the society the concept of Radio Nigeria (Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria), the role of Radio Nigeria, Enugu in combating drug abuse, concept of drugs, concept of drug abuse, the types of drugs and its effects on the user, drug addiction, prescription drug abuse, a table on drug misuse, substance abuse, the roles of National Drug Law,

Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), drug cartels and drug trafficking. Each of these topics was thoroughly touched by the researcher.

The research work also treated the issue of research methodology ranging from the research design, population of study, sampling techniques, using the systematic sampling technique. The researcher's method of investing was based on the copies of questionnaires that were distributed to the selected respondents.

Data presentation was done through analytical process that followed each table and the tables were properly interpreted according to the data computed therein. The chapters therefore contained 17 tablets in all which gave a detailed and qualified explanations of data gathered in the course of study.

The researcher gave a brief summary of the whole work done in this research work, the findings, conclusion and recommendations. To this end, Nwodu (2006) states "summary should be a brief of all that was done in the study, a tie up of what was done in the day". This very chapter finally brought the entire study to an end while making some explanations and giving recommendations on the way forward.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

This study has been able to demonstrate that the media, particularly radio have played important roles in combating and eliminating the use of harmful drugs which is detrimental to the health among the youth, especially university students. Radio is the most effective and preferred media in addressing the issues of drug abuse among the youths in Nigeria.

However, readers can read on and understand the ravages of drug on the user that is the testimony and exhortation of those involved.

Authorities' government and doctors should employ avenues to create awareness and combated drug abuse.

Moreover, films, documentary programmes and cartoons should be applied to bring down the danger of drug abuse to the publics. Article writing can be quite relevant in the crusade of the act.

Finally, the researcher suggests that further studies should be carried out to know more on the drug issues in our society.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Having critically analyzed the roles of Radio Nigeria, Enugu in combating drug abuse among University students, with the implication of the findings being clearly put in focus in the preceding chapters, the researcher hereby make the following recommendations for further study thus:

- 1) The future researchers should study the source for drug awareness and media preferences among Nigeria universities considering high risk group coverage.
- 2) Officers of drug enforcement agencies should increase the use of broadcast media in the enlightenment of Nigerian's on the danger of the menace since the broadcast media was found to be the chief source of drug awareness, though the broadcast media was chosen to be the ultimate, the print media should not be under-rated or over-looked. Both are expected to work hand in hand to fight against drug abuse and misuse.
- 3) The nation anti-drug crusaders would do well to use the broadcast media to get the students and indeed Nigerians, since the students from the highest risk group in Nigerian's drug epidermis.

- 4) Parents should also constantly advise their children to listen to radio and television, especially campaign programmes on drug abuse so as expose them on the dangers of drug abuse. Also, the churches are to take more on this act.
- 5) Furthermore, a research should be carried out in Nigeria society with a view to gathering data that would be useful in sampling out drug abuse and trafficking in the social-economic factors that breed drug abuse and trafficking.
- 6) According to Irem Sylvester (2010) during interview on drug abuse, sensitization on public addicts and also established agencies in the control of drug abuse can aid to eliminate drug abuse in Nigeria. He added that there should be job creation equipping the law enforcement agents to fight the influx of hard drugs like cocaine, Indian hemp, etc. Prosecution of peddlers of hard drugs are also necessary to look into.
- 7) Nwachukwu Columbus (2010), in his speech on drug abuse, during noble youth day orientation at Edda, Ebonyi state, it is very important that there should be house to house enlightenment or the demerits of drug abuse. Again government should enact and enforce laws on it, also empowering rulers to check drug abuse in their communities. He moved further to say that parents should avoid such acts and check drug abuse at family level.
- 8) Also, campaign programmes on drug abuse in Radio Nigeria, Enugu should present it's programme in the language people will understand especially the youths, there should present their programme in every language that exists in Nigeria so that people who cannot understand any other language except their own, will understand. Also there should make sure that maximum airtime is given to listeners so that they can understand the dangers of drug abuse.

## **5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies**

Scholars and students of Mass communication should embark on research. This is in order to fill any unidentified gaps in this study. Such unidentified gaps to be researched upon by mass-communication students are the roles and responsibilities of NAFDAC (National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control) in combating drug abuse to ensure National security in the country.

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## **APPENDIX I**

Department of Mass Communication.

Faculty of school science,

Caritas University,

Amorji-Nike,

PMB 01784

Enugu.

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year student of the above named institution conducting a research on “roles of radio Nigeria Enugu in combating drug abuse among university students”. (a study of Enugu state university of science and technology).

I will be very grateful if you assist in filling the questionnaire. You can be sure that your answers will be treated with confidentiality. The given information will be used strictly for the purpose of this study. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

**Ezeiyi Vanessa Adaora**

**(Researcher)**

**APPENDIX II**

- 1) Sex: (a) Male  (b) Female
- 2) Age: (a) 17-21  (b) 22-26  (c) 27 And Above
- 3) Marital Status: (a) Single  (b) Married  (c) Divorced   
(D) Widowed
- 4) Religion: (a) Christianity  (b) Islamic  (c) Traditional
- 5) Occupation: (a) Student  (b) Civil Servant  (c) Self Employed   
(d) Farmer
- 6) Do You Listen To Programmes On Radio Nigeria?  
(a) Yes  (b) No
- 7) Do You Listen To Campaign Programmes Relating To Drug Abuse On Radio Nigeria, Enugu?  
(a) Yes  (b) No
- 8) Do You Agree That These Campaign Programmes Relating To Drug Abuse On Radio Nigeria, Enugu Covers A Wide Reach Of Enugu State University Of Science And Technology?  
(a) Strongly Agree  (b) Agree  (c) Strongly Disagree   
(d) Disagree  (e) No Opinion
- 9) How often do you listen to these campaign programme presented on radio Nigeria, Enugu, related to drug abuse?  
(a) Very often  (b) Often  (c) Not very often  (d) Not often

10. How do you rate campaign programmes relating to drug abuse Presented on radio Nigeria, Enugu?

- (a) Very High  (b) High  (c) Very Low  (d) Low

11. Do you agree that these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse has a positive image on the social life of university student?

- (a) Strongly Agree  (b) Agree  (c) Strongly Disagree

- (d) Disagree  (e) No Opinion

12. What language do you think is not suitable and preferable for the presentation of these campaign programmes relating to drug abuse among students of Enugu State University Of Science And Technology?

- (a) Igbo Language  (b) Yoruba Language  (c) Hausa Language

- (d) Ijaw Language  (e) No Opinion

13. Do you agree the campaign programmes on drug abuse presented in radio Nigeria, Enugu is aired in a language known among university students.

- (a) Strongly agree  (b) Agree  (c) Strong disagree  (d) disagree

- (e) No opinion

14. Do you agree the campaign programme on drug abuse presented in radio Nigeria, Enugu should be presented another languages to ensure understanding and better listenership among students of Enugu State University of science and technology?

- (a) Strongly agree  (b) agree  (c) Strongly disagree

- (d) Disagree  (e) No opinion

15. How sufficient do you rate the duration of airtime for this campaign programme on drug abuse?

- (a) very sufficient  (b) sufficient  (c) Very sufficient   
(d) Insufficient

16. Do you agree that radio Nigeria, Enugu offers sufficient airtime for the campaign programme on drug abuse among university student?

- (a) strongly agree  (b) agree  (c) strongly disagree ((d) disagree   
(e) no opinion

17. Do you agree that the campaign programme on drug abuse should be best presented by 5pm-6pm, during the leisure time of university student?

- (a) Strongly agree  (b) agree  (c) strongly disagree   
(d) Disagree  (e) no opinion