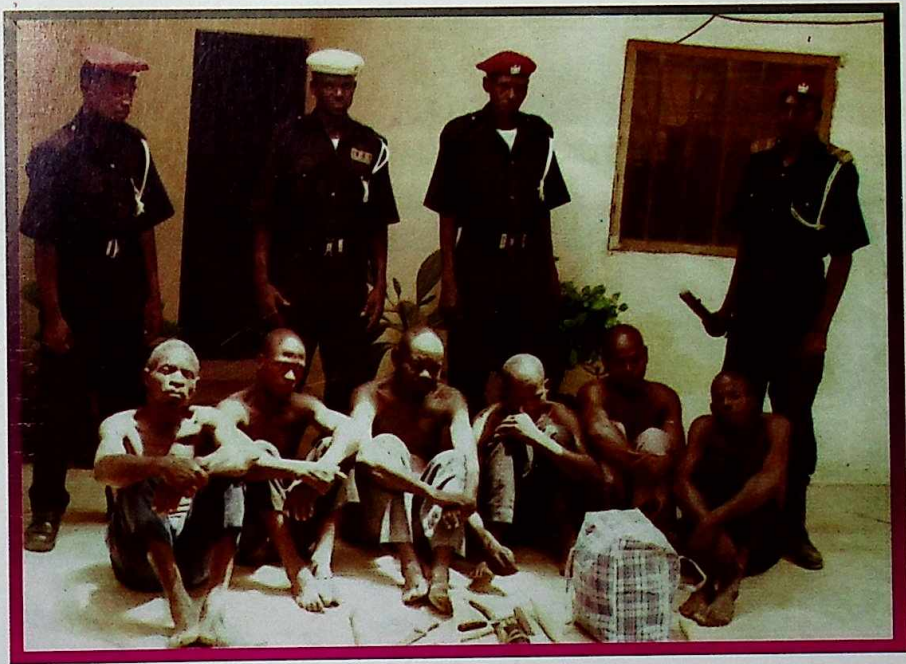


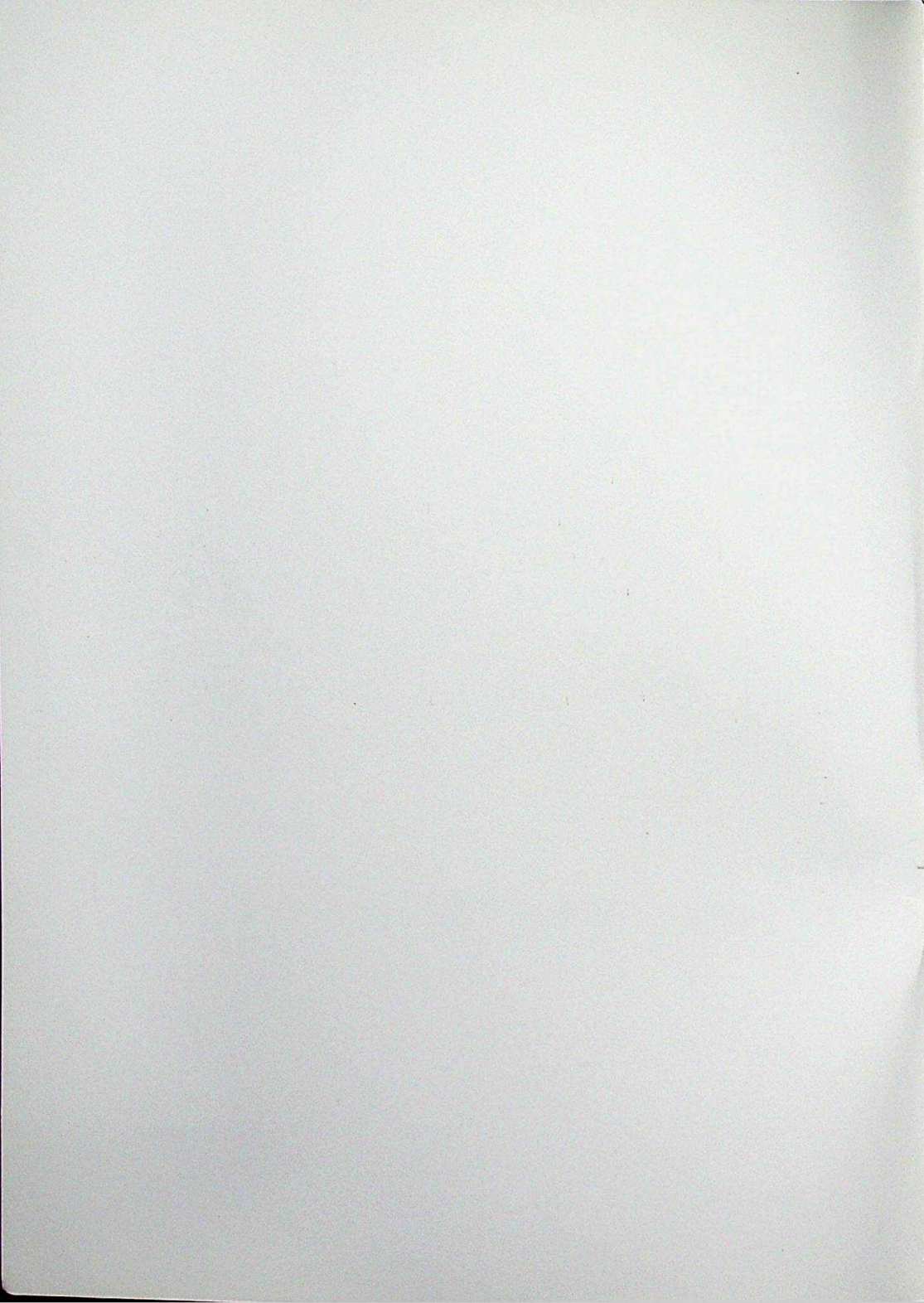


GOVERNMENT OF JIGAWA STATE



SUMMIT ON YOUTHS, DRUGS ABUSE AND SECURITY

**HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 2008
AT THE
STATE LIBRARY COMPLEX, DUTSE**





**GOVERNMENT OF
JIGAWA STATE**

**SUMMIT ON YOUTHS,
DRUGS ABUSE AND SECURITY**

**HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 2008
AT THE
STATE LIBRARY COMPLEX, DUTSE**

**Published by
Office of the Secretary to the State Government
Directorate of Research, Evaluation and Political Affairs**

As Governor Sule Lamido observes, the crux of the matter is that our youths are not getting the type of good training we received in our days as youths. He therefore maintains that the task of reorienting and reforming our youths is the responsibility of all of us, starting from the parents to all those in leadership position. The political leaders, traditional rulers, school teachers, religious leaders, community leaders, wealthy individuals, educated elites, retired and serving public servants, have a stake in this cause and a role to play.

Perhaps, one can only adequately appreciate Governor Lamido's concern for the plight of our youths if viewed against the popular dictum that "while a businessman thinks of the next dollar, a statesman should think of the next generation". The essence of leadership is not only to provide good governance but to also provide a role model. The question is, the way we are operating now, what type of legacy are we bequeathing to our youths as leaders of tomorrow?

In a nutshell, today most of our youths are neglected, left to their own devices, desperate to survive any how, totally frustrated and disenchanted with the ways we operate, and constantly resort to drug addiction as a solace. The situation of our youths is indeed pathetic and calls for urgent action, a collective action to salvage them. The Summit was therefore organized to find ways of re-orienting our youths so that they become free of drugs abuse and responsible elders of tomorrow.



His Excellency, Alh. Sule Lamido, His Deputy, Alh. Ahmed Muhmoud and Emir of Dutse, Dr. Alh. Nuhu Sunusi at the Summit.

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AT THE SUMMIT ON YOUTHS, DRUGS AND SECURITY, HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, 2008 AT THE STATE LIBRARY COMPLEX, DUTSE.

The first paper presented by Abdullahi Maikano of Sociology Department, Bayero University, Kano is titled "The Youth: Architects or Bricklayers? Some thoughts for consideration", explored the definition of youth, saw youths as an important segment of mankind; the building block of every society. It listed some causes of youth crisis which include; broken home/lack of adequate parental supervision, peer group pressure or influence, chronic unemployment/poverty, lack of access to education or illiteracy, politically unconducive atmosphere, unfavorable economic conditions, deprivations and laxity from law enforcement agencies.

The paper then recommended some solutions towards addressing the problems listed above to include; creating favourable economic policies and job opportunities for the youth as well as opportunities and access to education for all Nigerian children and youth. Sporting activities need to be enhanced and be made viable as sports not only breeds healthy youths but it is an alternative source of employment. Politicians should be deterred from using youths as political thugs. Guidance and Counseling Centers need to be established to provide social and psychotherapy services for disoriented youth. Public campaigns to educate the public on the harmful effects of drugs abuse also to be launched and sustained. The fight against drug abuse should involve all stakeholders.

The second paper presented by Barrister Bashir Albasu, AIG (Rtd), titled "How to curtail the menace of Insecurity in our society" saw security as 'as the process by which government guarantees the safety of life and property of its citizens, and maintains security, a prerequisite for the greatness of human society. It then considered causes of insecurity as issues bordering on the gainful governance of the nation. The paper identified the role of leadership, the educational system and the near collapse of public education, corruption, drug addiction,

political violence as some of the causes of insecurity. The collapse of the Prison System as reformation centers, the ineffective Judicial System, the ineffective Police System, poverty, the neglect of traditional institutions in the enforcement of laws and regulations, the fact of women being left under extreme poverty were equally identified as factors. It concluded that the state of insecurity in Nigeria has virtually stifled our development.

Dr. Ahmed M. Eshaq's discussion which tried to proffer "Solutions to the problems of youths", stressed the provision of employment for the youths and a comprehensive vocational training and agricultural programme as important preventive measures against youths restiveness.

Abbas Abubakar Abbas's paper presented in Hausa is titled "Islamic Injunctions, Youth Drug Abuse and societal Security" notes that youth drug abuse by youths is now a universal phenomenon which is being penalized quite harshly in most societies. It shows how Islam which is the predominant religion in Jigawa State abhors any form of intoxication. He then enumerated some causes of drug abuse to include; ignorance, bad company/peer group influence, local/foreign films, societal laxity and lack of adequate awareness. The paper also examined the harmful effects of drug abuse on individuals and the society in general, and then further suggested the roles each stakeholder has to play in arresting the situation. Particularly, Islamic injunctions and penalties for intoxicant should be strictly adhered to.

Muhammadu Misbahu Idris, the Jigawa State Commander of NDLEA's paper, "The consequences of drug abuse: the way forward", appreciates the Jigawa State Government's effort at addressing the menace of drug abuse by youth, which he defined, and also enumerated different types of illicit drugs and other substances commonly abused in our society, such as, Narcotics, Stimulants, Depressants/Sedatives, Cannabis Sativa, Inhalants, Alcohol, Tobacco, etc. He discussed the way drug abuse leads to committing various types of crimes and why people engage in drug abuse. He also discussed the rate at which this problem is escalating, the efforts being made by the NDLEA to arrest the

situation, and finally proffered strategies for combating drug abuse by involving all stakeholders in the society. He suggested to the Governor of Jigawa State to ensure the summit is extended to other Northern States through the Northern Governors' Forum.

The last, Mallam Yusha'u Abubakar's paper dwelt mainly on lack of adequate parental care and adherence to Islamic teaching as responsible for the menace and suggested both parents and government should live up to expectation as enjoined by Islam. The paper also identified Zakkat as a veritable task for fighting poverty in the society. The presenter called on Government to become actively involved in the process of Zakkah collection and distribution, even if this would require the establishment of a Zakkat Commission.



Their Highnesses, Emir of Kazaure, Alh. Najib Adamu, Emir of Gumel, Alh. Ahmed Mohammed Sani and Emir of Dutse, Dr. Alhaji Nuhu Sunusi



Secretary to the State Government, Dr. Aminu T. Abdullahi and Alh. Ibrahim Ismaila at the Summit



Representatives of the State Commissioner of Police and Commandant Janguza at the Summit



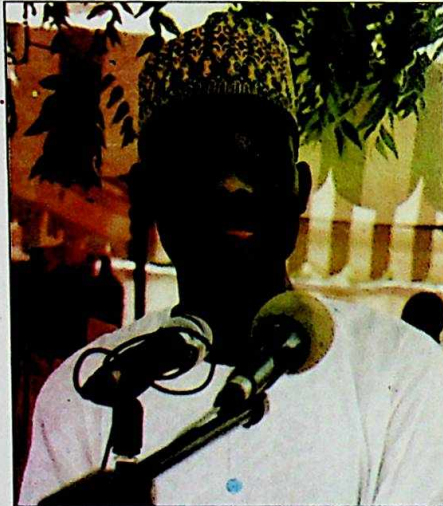
A Cross Section of the Participants at the Summit

**THE YOUTH: ARCHITECTURES OR BRICKLAYERS?
SOME THOUGHTS FOR CONSIDERATIONS.**

**Abdullahi Maikano Madaki
Department of Sociology
Bayero University, Kano**

**A Paper Delivered in an Interactive Session
on Youth, Dutse, Jigawa State.
APRIL 2008**

THE YOUTH: ARCHITECTURES OR BRICKLAYERS? SOME THOUGHTS FOR CONSIDERATIONS.



Abdullahi Maikano Madaki

INTRODUCTION.

Since the beginning of the world, youths are considered to be an important segment of mankind, thus, they are regarded as the building block of every society. World over, policies, Programmes and projects formulated and executed by Governments and other Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs] nowadays are essentially targeted at youths. This is due to the crucial position they occupied, role expectations by the public and their fragile nature. They occupy sensitive positions in human endeavors and at some points of their personality development require iron training to make them conform to the societal positive recommendations, respect law and order, and become more productive.

The youths are the play makers of sports economy, politics, education, promoters of cultures and religions, and significantly

serve as agents of peace of course if properly utilized. Otherwise, they stand to be impatient, hostile, and destructive.

THE YOUTH: In Search of Meaning.

The word 'Youth' has been defined by different people in different ways. Youths are category of people who have attained semi-maturity and maturity stages of personality development to the time when they retire from active service. According to Abdullahi (1982), youth is any person in the period between early childhood and old age. But the report of the Political Bureau (1997) classified youths as those between 6 - 30 years of age. For Mohammed (2003), youth is seen as the period in every person's life that lies between the end of childhood and beginning of adulthood. It is the most complex period of life. By and large, this paper attempts to look at the Nigerian youth with the intention of exploring some of the major problems associated with the youth and proffer suggestions that can easily be translated into practical reality.

The Problem.

The concept of youth as earlier stated captures many groups of individuals age wise, and each group has an obligation to fulfill for the betterment of the society as anticipated by whole. Also, immediate family, community, peers, school, and media have an important function to play in shaping people's personalities. Absence of any or inadequacy in service delivery creates anomie or even generational destruction. When new children are born into a family, the family is charged with the responsibility of inculcating societal norms and values for the child to be well integrated into the mainstream societal process. A situation whereby an individual could not have proper or adequate training and socialization that may result to many social problems. These problems may include truancy, running away from home, disobedience to parents and elders, smoking, drug-abuse,

violence, theft, gang fighting, sexual promiscuity and other diversionary impulsive actions. This brings about degenerative development on the affected youths and the society at large.

At certain stage of personality development, youth tend to be exposed to increased vulnerability to social problems. As Psychologists (Hurlock 1975, Alhassan 1992) pointed out, the period of adolescence is marked by problems, many of which are brought by the changes taking place in the youth person and his efforts to adjust to these changes, in the process of adjusting to these changes, the adolescence is confused and his effort leads to frustration and general disenchantment. But for Mohammed (2003), adolescence is characterized with increased frequency of mood swing and depressive reaction, an increased peer influence, and it is a period of storm and stress.

Agnew (1992) posited that adolescents have a tendency to respond to strain with deviant behavior because it may provide a means of alleviating the strain directly. While Jjankowski (1991) earlier stated that youth join gangs because they consider it to be a rational of chronic scarcity and deprivation. To synthesize, lots of situations and factors exposed the youth to personality crises and character assassinations, these includes:

- * Broken home/lack or inadequate parental supervision
- * Peer group pressure or influence
- * Chronic unemployment Poverty
- * Lack of access to education Illiteracy
- * Political unconducive atmosphere
- * Unfavorable economic conditions
- * Deprivations
- * Laxity from law enforcement agencies.

Summary and Recommendations.

This paper started with the definition of the youth and later explored the major problems that Nigerian Youths experience as important segment of the society which exposes them to committing or omitting societal condemned or approved behaviour. Some of the major problems that places the youth at that lingering danger include poor socialization, unemployment and chronic poverty, lack of access to education, politicking, and so on. As a matter of rituals, every society most have ways through which general problems are minimized. Accordingly, to panel-beat the problems of the youth, the following recommendations are offered:-

1. Favourable economic policies should be put in place to improve the quality of life of the public.
2. Opportunities and access to education for Nigerian children and youth need to be enhanced.
3. Job opportunity should be provided to the youth thereby paralyzing their chances of becoming victims of circumstances.
4. Sporting activities need to be enhanced and be made viable as most of the play makers are youths.
5. Measures should be taken to deter erring politicians from under or over utilizing and misusing the youth during political rallies, campaigns and even elections.
6. Guidance and Counseling centers need to be established for disoriented and disorganized youth. Social and psycho-therapy experts and professional counselors are to be employed to cater for such youth.

7. There should be a reorientation programme that is targeted at youth to change their "bad" behaviors for the better in their interest and the interest of the larger society.
8. Media houses (electronics and prints) should be made to enhance programmes on educating the public about the negative effects of "bad" attitudes, e.g. drug-abuse.
9. Parents, adults and religious institutions should be involved in strategizing ways on how to attack problems of the youth.

References

Abdullahi, S.A. [1982]. *Historic Role of African Youth and the Contemporary Challenges*, Sokoto Services, PP67 - 68.

Agnew, R [1992]. *Foundation for a General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency* *Criminology* 30 PP475 - 499.

Alhassan, A.B. [1992]. *Absenteeism and truancy: Cross Cultural perspective*, Leo-Tina Press Ltd, Tokyo.

Garba, Abdurashheed [2003]. *Youth and Drug Abuse in Nigeria: Strategies for Counseling, Management and control*, (edited). Matasa Press, Kano - Nigeria.

Hurlock, E.B. [1975]: *Adolescent Development*, McCrew Hill, Kogakasha Ltd, Tokyo.

Mohammed, A.L. [2003]: *Review of current researches and on Drug-Abuse in Nigeria*, Matasa Press, Kano - Nigeria.

Report of the Political Bureau 1987]: Directorate for Social Mobilization, Abuja.

Southerland, E.H. [1949]: *Differential Association Theory*, in Marvin, E.W. *Sociology of Crime and Delinquency*, John Wiley and Sons Inc. U.S.A.

HOW TO CURTAIL THE MENACE OF INSECURITY IN OUR SOCIETY



**BEING A PAPER PRESENTED BY BARRISTER BASHIR
ALBASU CON, fwc, NPM, AIG (Rtd) KATUKAN KANO
AND DISTRICT HEAD OF ALBASU AT A SUMMIT ON
YOUTHS, DRUGS AND INSECURITY ORGANISED
BY JIGAWA STATE GOVERNMENT.**

Date: 15th April, 2008.

Protocol

I feel highly honoured and elated to be invited to present a paper to this very important and most valuable seminar. I wish to congratulate the Executive Governor of Jigawa state, Alhaji Sule Lamido for approving the holding of this summit, a summit which touches the core responsibility of every Government.

The topic I am invited to speak on is "How to Curtail the Menace

of Insecurity in our society". In treating such a subject, one has to define what security is. The most common definition of security is "freedom from danger or anxiety". Security in general terms guarantees peace and harmony which are pre-requisites for the greatness of any human society. It is a desired condition or means to pursue a nation's interest. It means everything to the existence of the nation. In a wider scale, security includes all arrangements to serve a nation and all its institutions from possible economic or political havoc that can occur from unfriendly nations. Security further means freedom from war, hunger, violence, damage and other harmful effects. The most common meaning of security however, is the process by which Government guarantees the safety of life and property of its citizens. For the purpose of this summit, we shall adopt this latest definition as our working definition. The fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy entrenched in the Nigeria Constitution (1999), clearly states that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. Once a government failed to provide effective security for its people, its legitimacy is called to question. It is for this reason that governments all over the world concern themselves with the establishment of agencies to ensure security of life and property of its people.

In examining the growing menace of insecurity one has to look into the role of governments, the role of organizations and the role of the citizens.

Causes of Insecurity.

1. The governance of the nation.
2. The role of leadership
3. The educational system and the near collapse of public education

4. Corruption
5. Drug addiction
6. Political damaging
7. The collapse of prison system as reformation centers
8. The ineffective judicial system
9. The ineffective Police system
10. Poverty
11. The neglect of traditional institutions in the enforcement of laws and regulations.
12. The role of women - left under exhaustive poverty.

The Role of Government in Promoting Insecurity.

Benjamin Disraeli, a British statesman, novelist and Prime Minister (1868 and 1874 - 1880) once said "I was told that the privileged and the people formed two nations, governed by different laws, influenced by different manners, with no thoughts or sympathies in common". Although, this statement was made over a century ago, it seems to me to be a perfect reflection of what obtains in Nigeria today. The administration of our criminal justice system is heavily biased in favour of the privileged and the rich. Our societal structure has been torn apart and everything is in a state of flux. Rampant scandals that hit public institutions in the country have destroyed our core of stability and trust. Nigeria has a crime problem, and a crime problem has been defined by Professor Femi Odekunle as a "chronic situation in which the

occurrence of crime is systematic rather than random, in which the incidence is high and sectors of the population are participating in its perpetration, in which prevention, control and correctional instrumentalities are rendered virtually ineffective and are consequently driven to unwitting and self defeating measures, and in which the loss and distress caused by actual criminal victimization or the fear, anxiety and helplessness about potential discriminations are passive and observable in the population". The above scenario has been the position in Nigeria since the Military incursion into governance. The law must be applied to all citizens uniformly, justly and equitably. Once the law is selective in its application or the application can be purchased, it creates a class of frustrated citizens who ultimately resort to crime. The solution here is to strengthen all our agents of administration of justice, make them corrupt free so that they can enforce laws uniformly without fear or favour.

The Nigerian Economy.

Nigeria was self sufficient in food and agricultural produce for domestic use and export up till the oil boom era. In 1973/74, the country experienced unprecedented increase in her foreign exchange earnings when world oil price went up due to the Middle East war. Overnight the pattern of consumption and public outlay experienced dramatic changes. According to Professors Osagie and Kayode (1987), petroleum replaced agricultural exports as the country's main engine of growth. This sudden leap in oil revenue distorted planning and it was wrongly assumed that savings and foreign exchange earnings from the petroleum sector has ceased to be a major constraint on Nigeria's development. The question was how to spend the petrol dollar earnings through contract award system, over-valued contracts leading to "kickbacks", contracting of foreign loans to finance white elephant and worthless projects, import license racketeering. Government

began to play dominant role in the economy and by the second half of 1980s, it accounted for 50% of the GDP and two third of the modern sector employment. With the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1972, such key sectors as banking, insurance and industry became more pronounced. For example by 1980, there were about 70 non-commercial and 110 commercial Federal Parastatals which continued to be bedeviled by brazen corruption, mismanagement, non-profitability and political manipulation resulting in constant drain on increasingly government meager resources. When in 1981, the world oil market suddenly collapsed, the Nigerian economy could not absorb the shock; consequently there was a drastic reduction in government revenues and foreign exchange earnings. Government revenue came under severe pressure. There was low capacity utilization and consequent closure of some industries, un-employment, hyper-inflation, social unrest, political instability and increase in crime wave". Besides people in the establishment connived with local and in some cases foreign contractors to collect millions of Naira as mobilization for contracts awarded to them by government. As soon as they collect the fees, they abandon the work sites, the younger generation started to regard these corrupt practices as our new ways of life. The perpetrators with their newly found wealth suddenly placed themselves above the law. Nigeria was gradually becoming two nations, one for the rich and the other for the poor, a situation which was in later years to affect the pattern of crime by Nigerians both at home and abroad".

Corruption.

After the civil war years (1966 - 1970), it became more and more difficult to enforce laws against corrupt government officials and the people with money in our society. Firstly, the offenders used their financial and social status to shield themselves from

prosecution, and secondly, the law enforcement agents and those other agencies like the Judiciary allowed themselves to be influenced by taking bribes to compound felonies and prevent the cause of justice. Corruption was institutionalized. Today corruption has a damaging and retarding effect on our national development and international image. A large segment of our population has been penetrated by corruption. People are now well organized to cooperate, protect and provide cover for criminals and in return they get protection fees at the expense of the rule of law and human rights. This is part of the reason why the police as presently constituted is unable to effectively prevent, detect and contain violent robberies, drug trafficking, organized economic crimes like tapping of oil pipelines with the collaboration of communities, stealing of PHCN cables, rampant incidents of assassinations in the country. Fight against corruption must be sincere, total and sustained. All agencies that are created to fight corruption must do so in actual fact and not on pages of newspapers. Unless corruption is tackled from the root and reduced to the barest minimum, crimes will continue to rise.

Elite Criminals.

According to Professor Odekunle, as far back as 1971, "the political, economic, bureaucratic and other elites had been committing all kinds of crime, as business a thousand times more than did the elites of the civilian regime of the early sixties". You will recall that there had been the "suffocating importation of cement; the deliberate importation of impotent and obsolete drugs, outdated and disused machinery; the paper contracts that were paid for and sometimes overpaid for; smuggling rings, collusion by Nigerians with multi-national corporations and other foreign companies to defraud Nigeria". The above revelations were made at the hundreds of probes set up by Late Murtala

Muhammad to probe hundreds of fraudulent business deals by public officers. Regrettably, none of the culprits were prosecuted for the criminal offences they committed. However, the sanctions imposed on those who were adjudged corrupt by government were later set aside and their seized properties and money which were illegally and corruptly acquired were returned to them by subsequent governments. Even up to 1999, some of the seized landed properties from some of such public officers were returned to them. There is no doubt that elite criminals have had close and powerful connection and relationship with the ruling class. With their ill-gotten wealth, they have become very powerful and constitute negative, corruptive influence and pressure groups on the ruling class to subvert the rule of law.

The situation has assumed a very frightening dimension. It is no more an issue of sponsorship now, it is now an issue of criminals or suspected criminals offering themselves for election and are said to be elected. As soon as they get into office whether as Governors, Legislators or Ministers, they begin to loot public funds freely and shamelessly. In the last three years or so, several of our public officers including Governors, Ministers and Legislators have been removed from office for stealing public funds in billions. A former Governor well known to you was recently charged to Court for stealing over Fifteen Billion Naira of his State funds. The state is one of the poorest in Nigeria. One wonders what criminal Governors in charge of oil producing states steal.

This situation must be addressed. Our political system must be reformed so that men of integrity and honesty shall be elected into office of trust. This will go along way in reducing crimes.

The Leadership Factor.

National leaders whether political or otherwise are supposed to be role models. Leaders are to lead by their practice of standard of morality, honesty, integrity and selfless service. Unfortunately such leadership has progressively vanished from the Nigeria political system. The situation seems to be aptly described by Mahmud Tukur in his book "Leadership and Governance in Nigeria, The Relevance of Values" where he said "The perception of organizations created for the purpose of participation in societal community and public affairs, especially over the last decade, appears to be that of mercenary devices created in the political, economic or social spheres to achieve the ambitions of individuals or groups with essentially narrow characteristics. One participant observer remarked that 'Nigeria has no political class. It has only a class of political office seekers'. The situation is more likely to be that in which the individual or group has come by wealth in a generally questionable way via public office. He or they, therefore, wish to acquire power or purchase respectability or protection. The clear message is that those who are available to fight for the 'cause' would be compensated handsomely. And it is invariably accepted that any means, even if they are known to subvert the society and the politico-economic system and are in complete disregard of accepted norms and standards are 'fair'. The concerns for decency, integrity or charity are farthest from the thoughts of the actors.

As for the organization or the machinery, it has almost become a norm that self-respecting people who value their reputations or prefer peaceful private life have to keep a safe distance from it. The requisite qualifications appear to be youthful disrespect and egoism, attachment to immediate gratification and crass indifference to other people's wishes and interests. In short, political organizations and party machines have come to personify the 'Me only' syndrome. The leaderships and the bosses are unabashedly out to do good only for themselves and to seek

office or make money or paddle influence and obtain contracts' which would not be properly executed but for which payments would be preferably made up-front.

These characteristics identify Nigeria's socio-political organizations. Be they political parties, trade unions, employers or manufactures associations, student unions or non-governmental organizations, including those claiming to work for democracy, human rights and the protection of women and children, the picture is largely the same. Such style of leadership leads to frustration and utmost dissatisfaction in the citizenry. Those who cannot contain such behavior and cannot find themselves within the privileged group resort to crimes. The solution is clear, re-orientation of our political system. The country has to develop a class of patriotic leadership, conscious of its responsibility to the wider society and free from narrowness of ethnicity, denomination or sect.

The Educational System and The Near Collapse of Public Education.

Our educational system places too much emphasis on theoretic or book education. The objective seems to pass exams at all cost and proceed to tertiary institutions. Less emphasis is placed on handiwork and crafts. Since my assumption of office as the District Head of Albasu, I have visited about ten Primary Schools and two Secondary Schools. I have not come across any primary or secondary school where theoretic education goes side by side with arts and crafts. By the time a pupil completes his primary six (6) class and was not able to pass exams to go to secondary school, he has no handwork to rely on. He becomes a drop-out and subsequently becomes a drug-addict leading to criminality. The same situation applies to our secondary schools. Our educational curriculum must be purposeful and comprehensive.

Curriculum for our primary and secondary schools must include trades as tailoring, knitting, building, mechanics, etc.

The standard of our public education especially in our rural schools is on the verge of collapse. Pupils in primary six (6) class that are suppose to be preparing themselves for common entrance exam to go to secondary schools cannot write their names clearly or make one correct sentence in English. Some classes are over crowded while in some schools three classes are combined into one classroom. This situation along with large number of unqualified and undisciplined teachers leads to high rates of drop-outs who could not make it to secondary schools. The situation repeats itself at secondary level. This creates an army of potential criminals. Conscious efforts must be made to reverse this trend. Educational budgetary allocations must be substantially increased while our political and traditional leaders must concern themselves with the happenings at our primary and secondary schools.

Drug Addiction.

This is one unfortunate problem that has created a large army of criminals. We have discussed above how our faulty educational system and our falling standard of education has created an avenue for drug addiction. Here we shall also mention the uncaring attitude of parents to the discipline of their children, the loss of our societal values and the growing influence of westernization of our culture. These issues on a daily basis, swell up the army of drug addicts. Drug addiction is a fertile ground of criminality. As suggested earlier, our educational system must be reformed and must be re-invigorated. Parents must put interest in the discipline of their children and monitor the associates of their children.

Prison System.

Prison systems world over are supposed to be reformatory and not simply punitive. In Nigeria, our prisons have become not only extremely punitive but have become colleges and universities for training of young minds to become hardened criminals. Our [prisons are extremely over-congested sometimes five times more than their capacity thereby necessitating the mixing of first time offenders with hardened criminals (Port Harcourt/Sokoto Prisons). All training apparatus in our prisons have broken down thereby creating idleness among criminals. This gives opportunity for lectures and demonstrations of how to commit crime. Our prisons have to be drastically improved and reformed. Additional prisons have to be built for first time offenders and separate locations arranged for those awaiting trials. Training facilities have to be built in all our prisons and conscious effort be made to make our prisons rehabilitation centers.

The Judiciary.

I have observed the judiciary both as a policeman, a practicing lawyer and a traditional ruler. I have come to draw conclusion that our legal system is not suitable to our environment especially as applied by Magistrates and High Courts. The delay in delivering justice in Nigeria is extremely uncomfortable. I have come across several cases of suspects awaiting trial who have stayed in remand for up to nine (9) years. There are several instances where suspects awaiting trial remain in prison more than the period they would have served if they were convicted. The situation is sometimes worse with our Area Courts and Magistrate Courts where civil matters are treated as criminal and innocent people sent to prison and subsequently come out as criminals. Corruption plays a major role in such unfortunate situations. Our legal system has to be reformed to suit our environment.

Judicial officers must be placed under scrutiny so that corrupt ones shall be weeded out.

The Nigeria Police Force.

Over the years, the training and equipment of the Force were for its efficiency in the protection of the greater interest of government, so, not much was done in the area of re-orientation of the police to see themselves as the people's police even after Nigeria attained independence from Britain in 1960. The force seemed to have merely shifted from serving the interest of the colonialist to serving the interest of the establishment instead of the Nigerian people. Up till now, the position is not very different. To compound the situation, just like in many aspects of our national life, corruption and gross indiscipline has become extremely prevalent in the police force. Corruption is glaringly noticeable right from the recruitment process to the training centers down to the field of operations. The dearth of tools for the job and until recently the very poor pay packet of the police. Hence, the need for a reformation and transformation of the police to a peoples police - one that is strong and capable of delivering efficient service especially with regards to crime control and the maintenance of law and order, one that is well equipped, well trained and highly motivated for optimal performance, one that is people oriented and people friendly. It should also be one that is prepared at all times to meet the Security of the Nigerian populace and guarantee the human rights and privileges that are the dividends of true democracy.

Poverty and Unemployment.

The twin evils of poverty and unemployment are major causes of insecurity in our country. These two evils are directly linked to our system of governance and to our choice of leadership.

Many of our leaders, most of whom emerge as our leaders through questionable elections place emphasis on projects that have no direct bearing on the lives of ordinary citizens. Governments at all levels must initiate programmes that are truly aimed at eradicating poverty and creating employment. Micro-Finance system has to be introduced at the grassroots level so as to make funds available to our peasant farmers and small scale entrepreneurs. In a State like Jigawa State, agriculture must be given priority as a means of eradicating poverty, creating employment and eliminating crimes. The insincere and corruptive system of distributing cash free to young men who are political stalwarts must stop.

Traditional Institutions.

In the past, traditional institutions played very important roles in the maintenance of peace and security in our country particularly in Northern [part of this country]. Many of us are aware of the roles of Mai Unguwa (Ward Head), Dagaci (Village Head), Hakimi (District Head) in the maintenance of law and order. We may even recall the roles of professional leaders such as Sarkin Hatsi, Magajin Aska, Sarkin Pawa. The Northern Nigeria Native Administrative Law appreciated the roles of these people in the maintenance of law and order and recognized their positions legally. Unfortunately however, subsequent constitutions and laws relegated these institutions to the background. This created a wide gap between the people at the grassroots and the modern day security agents such as the police. The institutions still exist and are being respected by the people. Their roles in the maintenance of law and order must be resuscitated. The Northern Nigeria Native Administration law should be visited and adopted where relevant so that these traditional institutions shall be given legal backing to perform their roles.

Conclusion.

The famous American Secretary of States once defined Security as development. Without security, there cannot be development. We in Nigeria must agree to this statement. The growing insecurity in Nigeria has virtually prevented investors from coming into Nigeria. Our existing industries are collapsing. Traveling has become too dangerous on our roads and night life whether social or otherwise has virtually ceased. It is therefore very commendable to see the government of Alhaji Sule Lamido give the problem its well deserved attention.

I thank you.

Barrister Bashir Albasu CON, fws, NPM, AIG (Rtd)
Katuka Kano (Hakimin Albasu).

SUMMIT ON YOUTH, DRUGS AND SECURITY



Some Suggestion by Dr. Ahmad M. Eshaq.

Your Excellency, the Governor of Jigawa State, Alhaji Sule Lamido, the Deputy Governor, the Secretary to the State Government, Speaker of the House, Honourable Commissioners, Distinguished Ladies and gentlemen - Assalamu Alaikum. All; thanks be to Almighty Allah, the Most High.

When I received the invitation to come to this Summit, I was highly delighted not so much because the invitation for such an important occasion was extended to me, which of course, I appreciate and am grateful for, but because the topic has once again confirmed and manifested His Excellency's grasp and understanding of the enormous problems he inherited in Jigawa

and which is determined to find lasting solutions to, and to move the State forward. This approach in which His Excellency tries to involve every body in Jigawa, the politicians, the civil servants, the youths, the elders and in fact all the stakeholders, is, to me, the right step in the right direction and at the right time.

This summit on youths, drugs and security has been convened at the opportune time. Youths as the common adage says, are the leaders of tomorrow. For this reason, the society cannot afford to have its future leaders involved in the use and abuse of drugs and other vices. It is therefore, incumbent upon the leaders of today to ensure that future leaders are good people and of exemplary character. This is exactly what the present Jigawa State Government under the leadership of His Excellency Sule Lamido is doing. In this regard, the Governor is taking the bull by the horn and we should all ardently pray for the success of the summit.

As my humble contribution on the discussion, I would like to put forward a few suggestions on the strategies to be adopted to address the issues. However, before doing that I would like to draw attention to the fact that presently there are thousands of youths in Jigawa State who either dropped out of school or completed secondary education without any gainful employment. Like every human being, these youths have high expectations of life and when they fail to achieve these aspiration for any reason they become frustrated and often resort to the use of hard drugs.

Your Excellency, in order to address the issue effectively, I would like to suggest as a first step that a census of all unemployed out of school youth in Jigawa be taken Local Government by Local Government. Knowing their number will help in the necessary planning for solving the problems. The second step

is that direct ways of providing employment for the youth must be found, for this, I suggest the following steps to be taken:

1. Vocational Training School.

Comprehensive Vocational (preferably boarding) institutions should be established to train the youths in all manner of vocational skills such as Carpentry, Masonry, Motor Mechanic, Motor Cycle Mechanic, Plumbing, Welding, Iron Bending, Aluminum Doors and Windows, Electrical and Electronics repairs etc. The training should be for a period of six months to one year. Training, accommodation, feeding and facilities to be used in the training should be provided by the Government. On completing the training, each trainee should be given a take-off grant of some amount to enable him to establish his business.

2. An Agricultural Programme.

Jigawa State is blessed with water resources from rivers, lakes and fadamas. These resources are woefully underutilized. If fully utilized, these fertile areas could fully absorb all the unemployed youths we have in Jigawa by providing all of them with useful employment. This will be in addition to boosting the production capacity of the state agriculturally. For this reason, I am hereby proposing the setting up of a comprehensive dry season irrigation programme to be launched throughout the State for the purpose of boosting Agricultural production as well as providing employment for the youths. The land should be harrowed, treated and divided into hectares and allocated to the youths each according to his capacity. Seeds, fertilizer and some cash should be allocated to

each new farmer as a take off grant. The cash given as loan during the take off should be repaid after harvest. In order to ensure that facilities collected by each individual are used for the purpose for which they are distributed, there should be a strict monitoring devise for the programme.

Your Excellency, if youths have something to do i.e. gainful employment, I am sure drugs abuse and insecurity will be reduced to the barest minimum. It is therefore, my humble prayer that some if not all of the things suggested in this paper will be found to be useful.

Thank you.

Dr. Ahmad Eshak.

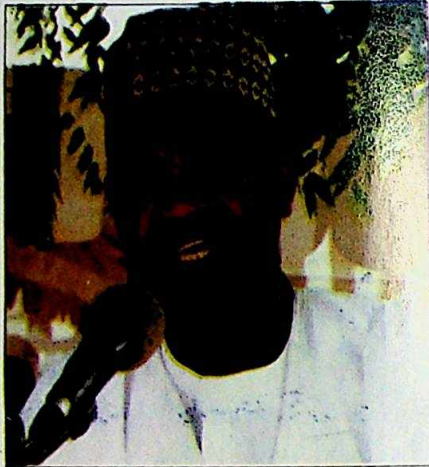
**FAHIMTAR ADDININ MUSULUNCI DANGANE
DA SHAYE-SHAYEN MIYAGUN KWAYOYI
MASU SA MAYE TSAKANIN MATASA DA
HARKOKIN DA SUKA SHAFI TSARO**

BY

**ABBAS A. ABBAS [MNIM]
PROVOST
JIGAWA STATE COLLEGE OF ISLAMIC
AND LEGAL STUDIES, RINGIM**

**PRESENTED AT A SUMMIT ON YOUTHS,
DRUGS AND SECURITY
TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 2008
VENUE:- STATE LIBRARY COMPLEX, DUTSE.
TIME: 11:00am.**

Fahimtar Addinin Musulunci Dangane da Shaye-Shayen Miyagun Kwayoyi Masu Sa Maye Tsakanin Matasa da Harkokin Tsaro.



**Daga
Abbas Abubakar Abbas [MNIM]**

Gabatarwa.

Kasashen duniya da daman a fuskantar babbar matsalar muguwar dabi'ar shaye-shayen miyagun kwayoyi masu sa maye musamman tsakanin matasa manyan gobe.

Gwamnatoci, Hukumomi da Kungiyoyi na ta fama don kawar da wannan dabi'a. Yawancin kasashe na bada karfi wajen horo mai tsanani ga duk mai ta'ammali da wadannan kayan sa maye. Misali a Saudi Arabia, Haddin kisa ake, a Singapore, rataye mutum ake har ya mutu. Barama an rataye wani dan Nigeria mai shekara goma sha takwas (18) da aka kama da ta'ammali da miyagun kwayoyi masu sa maye a wannan kasar. A wani lokaci a nan Nigeria, an taba zartar da harbi ga irin wadannan mutane.

Duk da irin labarin da ake samu game da hukunce-hukunce da ake yiwa masu ta'ammali da kayan sa maye, mu anan a

garuruwanmu wasu daga cikin matasa sun tsunduma cikin harkar wacce ke barazana ga harkar Tsaro, Al'ada, Addini da Kyawawan dabi'un al'ummarmu.

Matsayi Ko Fahimtar Addinin Musulunci Game Da Abubuwan sa Maye.

Matsayin addinin Musulunci game da duk abinda ke sa maye a bayyane yake, wato haramun ne. Shekara dubu da dari hudu da ashirin da tara 1429, Musulunci ya haramta wannan dabi'a. Hadisin Aisha [R.A], ta rawaito cewa Manzon Allah [S.W.A.] yace "Dukkanin abin sa maye haramun ne" (Buhari, Muslim, Abu Daud, Tirmidhi, Nisa'I da Ibn Majah). Hudhaya ya rawaito daga Manzon Allah [S.A.] cewa "Abin sa Maye Shine Tushen Dukkanin Ta'asa" Wato tushen su Fashi, Sata, Zina, Kisan Kai da sauransu. Ibn Umar ya rawaito cewa Manzon Allah [s.a.w.] yace "Mutane Uku baza su shiga Aljanna ba":-

- a. Wanda ke Sabawa Iyayensa
- b. Wanda ke Ta'ammali da Abubuwan sa Maye
- c. Masu Zobe/Gori idan sunyi kyauta.

Manzon Allah ya kuma ce:

Allah ya tsinewa wanda ya samara da wanda ya saya, da wanda ya sayar da wanda yayi dako, da wanda ya adana a store da wanda yayi fataucin abun sa maye. Allah ya tsine musu Albarka.

Abubuwan da ke sa Maye.

Abubuwan sa maye sune duk abin da zai bugar ko ya jirkata hakali ta hanyar sha, ko shaka, ko zuka, ko durawa a jiki ta hanyar allura batara da bin ka'ida ba, kamar:-

- i. Kwaya 'Amphetamine' tare da ire-irenta kamar su Kapso, da L.S.D. ana shanta net a hanyar hadiya, kamar yadda ake hadiyar magani. Launinsu fararene da jajaye.
- ii. Ganye - Marijuana (Indian Hemp), Hashishi, ana shansa ta hanyar suka kamar taba sigari.
- iii. Allura - 'Herion Morphione type,,, ana dura ta a jiki kamar allura.

- iv. Cpcaine - Volatile, Shakarsu ake ta hanci siffarsu kamar hoda.
- v. Giya - Barasa alcohol.
- vi. Bula, (zargina ta wanki).
- vii. Rita ta mahaukacin doki
- viii. Benelin tare da Pepsi na gwangwani
- ix. Alabakun tare da 7up
- x. Kashin Bera
- xi. Kashin Kadangare
- xii. Sholusho - sholusho shine yafi komai hatsari don kala shida (6) ne, guda biyu ne kawai ake faci dasu, amma sauran duk na sha ne don a bugu. Ga kuma saukin kudi, ana shansa ne kamar pure water. Hakika shine wanda mafi yawan matasanmu ke ta'ammali da shi.

Abubuwan Da Ke Sa Matasa Shan Kayan Maye.

a. Rashin Kulawar Iyaye Dangane da Hakkin da ke kansu wajen lura da Yayansu. Hakin iyaye ne a Musulunci su kula da abubuwa kamar haka, musamman Uba:

- * Zabawa dansu Uwa ta gari kafin a haifeshi
- * Sawa yaro suna mai kyau
- * Tarbiyyartar da shi/da shi a Makaranta
- * Sama masa sana'a ta gari
- * Lura da irin dabi'unnsa da irin abokansa
- * Jawo shi jiki da fahimtar halin da yake ciki.

Amm a yau, iyaye da dama basa sauke wannan nauyi da addini ya dora musu. Hasalima, wasu basu san yadda yayansu ke kwana ba, ko suturarsu, ko abincinsu, ko makarantarsu, ko abokansu ko sana'arsu. Irin wannan rashin kulawa daga iyaye n eke haifar da wasu matasa ke fadawa halin shan abubuwan sa maye.

b. Jahilci. Jahilci wanda yafi dare duhu, na cikin dalilan dake sabbaba wannan mummunar dabi'a. Hakika jahiltar sanin illolin miyagun kwayoyin nan ga lafiyar mutum da

ta al'umma shima dalili ne dake sa matasa fadawa cikin wannan bala'i.

- c. **Miyagun Abokai.** Abokai na tasiri wajen haddasa samatasa ta'ammali da kayan sa maye, wasu na ganinkamar birgewane, wasu kuma na koyi ne ga dukkanin abin da abokansu suka yi.
- d. **Samun Kuzari.** Wasu matasan na ganin samun kuzari ne wajen shan abubuwan sa maye musamman Dalibai, Direbobi, Yan'Achaba, Teloli da masu aikin karfi.
- e. **Kaucewa Damuwa.** Wasu matasan na shiga wannan marka ne don kaucewa wata damuwa.
- f. **Rashin Horo mai Tsanani daga Hukuma.** Hakika rashin horo mai tsanani wanda zai zama misali ga wasu na temakawa wajen wannan dabi'a. Misali kafin kaiwa Aikali batu kan laifin don yin Ta'aziri ko bulala (80) Tamanin, sai batun yak are a wurin 'Yan Sanda'. Ko kuma idan anje Kotu sai a sa tarar da baza ta jijjiga mutum ba.
- g. **Finafinai (Na Gida da na Kashashen Waje).** Mafi yawan fina-finan da matasa ke kallo a Garurɗwanmu, na dauke ne da actors masu ta'ammali da abubuwan sa maye, cikin wasanninsu a fina-finan, sukan nuna yadda ake shan irin wadannan abubuwan sa mayen, ga kuma yadda suturansu take, shi yasa a yanzu matasanmu sukayi aski, sa riga, takalmi irin na wadannan yan wiwi din.
- h. **Rashin Kulawar Al'umma.** Alama ta nuna al'ummarmu sunyi burus da wannan al'amari, mutane na ganin abin dake faruwa game da shaye-shayen matasa amma al'ummarmu sunki yin komai, kowa gain yake aikin hukuma ne kawai.

- i. **Rauni Wajen Fadakarwa.** Hakika fadakarwa kan illolin sha, adana ko fataucin abubuwan sa maye yayi karanci daga Malamai, Kafofin yada labarai duk da cewa illar wannan dabi'a tafi cutar kanjamau wato Aids/Hiv.

Illolin Shaye-Shayen Abubuwan Sa Maye.

- i. **Rikicewar Hankali.** Daya daga cikin illolin shanye-shayen abubuwan maye shine rikicewar hankali, mutum ya zama mahaukaci ya cutar da kansa kuma ya cutar da al'umma.
- ii. **Cutar Jiki.** Wannan dabi'a na haifar da cututtuka kamar, Ciwon Ciki, Kirji, Kwakwalwa, Zariya, Koda, Huhu, Hanyoyin Jini, Hanta, Fata, Lebe, duk na lalacewa sakamakon shan abubuwan sa maye.
- iii. **Toshewar Basira.** Mutun ya rasa basira, ya zama dakiki wanda ba zai fahimci dukkan nau'I na ilimi ba.
- iv. **Almubazzaranci.** Wata illa shine almubazzaranci ne sayen abun da zai cutar da mutum kuma ya cutar da al'umma.
- v. **Nakasu ga Tattalin Jiha/Kasa.** Bala'in shan miyagun kwayoyi na kawo nakasu ga tattalin arzikin Garuruwa, Jihad a Kasa baki daya. Matasa wadanda sun eke tafiyar da Masana'antu, aikin Kasa, Gonaki, Ciniki, Gine-Gine, Kira, Jima, Saka, Rini, Achaba, Tuki da sauran sana'o'i. Abin takaici sun tsunduma cikin wannan dabi'a, a maimakon samun bunkasar arziki sai nakasu ake samu.
- vi. **Hadarurruka (Hadari).** Mafi yawan hadari kan titinanmu ba hadari bane, gangancine, sakamakon shan abun sa maye. Illar abubuwan sa maye sunfi na Aids (Kanjamau) don kullum sai anyi hadari wasu su mutu, wasu su nakasa.

vii. Rashin Tsaro. Yawancin masu aikata manyan laifuka irin su kisan kai, sata, fashi da makami (robbery), zina, fadace-fadace, tashin hankali, tsokana, tada zaune tsaye, rikici, rigima, daba, rashin da'a, rashin biyayya, rashin ganin kimar na gaba, rashin tsaro, masu ta'ammali da abubuwan sa may eke haddasasu. Saboda yayin dda suka sha babu imani, tsoro, tausayi ko hakuri tare da su.

viii. Tauye Addini. Mai wannan dabi'a, babu ruwansa da addini, ya manta da Allah, yayi watsi da hukunce-hukuncen Ubangiji. Shi yasa Musulunci yayi watsi da irin wadannan mutane ya kuma nuna cewa su tsinannune a musu hukunci mai tsanani.

Mataki Hanyoyin Da Za'a Bi Don Kaucewa Shaye-Shayen Abubuwan Sa Maye Tsakanin Matasa.

Hakika wannan ba aikine na Gwamnati ba kurum, halin da wannan dabi'a ta shaye-shayen abubuwan sa maye tsakanin matasa abune wanda ya jefa al'ummarmu cikin zullimi, tsoro, rashin tabbas, rashin da'a, haddarurruka da tawayar al'ada, Addini da sauransu. Dole ne dukkanin al'uummarmu su tashi tsaye don yakar wannan dabi'a. Iyaye, Malamai, Limaman Masallatun Juma'a, Shugabanni, Kungiyoyi, Matasa, Kafofin yada Labarai da sauran al'umma na da gagarumar gudunmawar da zasu bayar wajen kakkabe wannan dabi;a daga Jihar mu.

1) Iyaye. Dole iyaye su fahimci irin hakkin da ke kansu dangane da arzikin da Allah ya basu ta hanyar basu kyakkyawar tarbiyya, lura da su kan dukkannin al'amarinsu, iliminsu, abincinsu, abokansu, tufafinsu da irin sana'arsu. Iyaye kuma su daina mummunar addu'a ga yayansu. Ko yausha su rinka nuna musu fa'ida da rashinta ga al'amuran rayuwa.

2) Malamai/Limamai. Lalle Malamai da Limamai su tashi tsaye wajen wa.azi don fadakar da al'umma illolin dake

tattare da shan abubuwan sa maye, musamman Limaman Masallatan Juma'a ta hanyar hudobobinsu. Misali, Limamin Makka Sheik Sudais ranar Juma'a 4/4/2008, yayi hudubarsa ne akan illolin shan taba sigari, yadda ya nuna yadda take cutar da mai shanta da ma wanda yake kusa da mai shanta, ya kuma nuna cewa al'mubazzaranci ce. Idan har Sheik Sudais zaiyi huduba akan sigari da illolinta, banga dalilin da zzai hana Limamanmu yin huduba akan abubuwan sa maye (wato illolinsu). Wani abin sha'awa shine bara Masarautar Ringim ta dauki nauyin yiwa Limaman Masarautar 124 Bita wadda College of Islamic and Legal Studies, Ringim ta shirya. Hakika bitar ta bada ma'ana, don kuwa an nuna musu yadda zasu inganta hudubobinsu. 'A yanzu, hudubobinsu sun iganta suna fassarata da Hausa sannan suna kokarin tafiya da zamani.

3) Shugabanni. Sarakuna, Hakimai, Dagatai, Masu Unguwanni da sauran shugabanni suna da rawar takawa, sune kusa da jama'a, sune suka san iyayen matasan nan fiye da kowa, zasu iya kurari, tsawatarwa ko gabatar da duk wanda ke ta'ammali da wannan dabi'a ga 'yan Sanda don horo.

4) Sauran Al'umma. Lalle al'ummarmu su hada kai don yakar wannan mummunar dabi'a. Kowa ya dauka dan wani dansane, idan a Unuguwa kom Loko ko Gari dan wani da irin wannan dabi'ar a tsawatar masa. Al'umma sufa sani sune wanda zasu gyara al'amuransu ba wasu daga wani wuri ba. Kada amanta da fadin Allah [S.W.A.] yadda yake cewa:

Duk wanda ya ga abin ki to ya hana da:-

- * Hannunsa
- * Bakinsa
- * Ki abin a zuciya.

5) Fadakarwa. Akwai bukatar fadakarwa mai yawa ta kafofin yada Labarai, Bita, Yan Kungiyar Wasan

Kwaikwayo, Dalibai, Kungiyoyin gari tare da Hukumomin da bana Gwamnati ba kan illolin da ke tattare da ta'ammali da miyagun kwayoyi masu haddasa maye.

- 6) **Fina-Finai.** Hukuma ta lura kwarai da irin fina-finai da ake shigowa da su don tantancewa yadda zasu dace da bukakunmu. Sannan Gidajen Kallo-kallo na garuruwamu ayi musu Register sannan a sa musu ka'ida.
- 7) **Kantunan Magani (Chemists).** Hukuma ta sa ido kan yadda ake bude Kemist barkatai, lalle ayi musu register, a kuma basu licence tare da ka'idojin bude kemist. Sannan a sa ido wajen yadda suke saida magani ba tare da takardar Likita ga wasu nau'I na magani wato (prescriptions).
- 8) **Kungiyoyi.** Akwai Kungiyoyi da dama a kowane gari wanda duk manufarsu iri dayace, wato cigaban garuruwanmu. To wajibi su taimaka wajen yakar wannan dabi'a. Irin su Kungiyar Dalibai, Matasa, Mahauta, Circle, Forum, Development, MSS.
- 9) **Ofishin Mataimakiya ta Musamman Ga Mai Girma Gwamna Kan Matasa.** Zai yi kyau idan Ofishin Mataimakiya ta Musamman ga Mai Girma Gwamna kan Matasa ya shirya wani Kwamiti a kowace Karamar Hukuma wanda zai sa ido da bada shawara (Counselling Committee) kan harkokin matasa. Wannan Kwamiti na iya tanmtance masu aikin yi da wanda basa aiki, sannan su bada shawara kan yadda za'a samawa irin wadannan matasa aiki. Wannan Ofishi kuma na iya shirya bita ga matasa, limamai da dalibai kan illolin shan miyagun kwayoyi masu sa maye.
- 10) **Bulala Tamanin (80).** Duk wanda aka kama na shan abubuwan sa maye, lalle ayi masa bulala tamanin masu

tattare da shan abubuwan sa maye, musamman Limaman Masallatan Juma'a ta hanyar hudobobinsu. Misali, Limamin Makka Sheik Sudais ranar Juma'a 4/4/2008, yayi hudubarsa ne akan illolin shan taba sigari, yadda ya nuna yadda take cutar da mai shanta da ma wanda yake kusa da mai shanta, ya kuma nuna cewa al'mubazzaranci ce. Idan har Sheik Sudais zaiyi huduba akan sigari da illolinta, banga dalilin da zai hana Limamanmu yin huduba akan abubuwan sa maye (wato illolinsu). Wani abin sha'awa shine bara Masarautar Ringim ta dauki nauyin yiwa Limaman Masarautar 124 Bita wadda College of Islamic and Legal Studies, Ringim ta shirya. Hakika bitar ta bada ma'ana, don kuwa an nuna musu yadda zasu inganta hudubobinsu. A yanzu, hudubobinsu sun inganta suna fassarata da Hausa sannan suna kokarin tafiya da zamani.

- 3) **Shugabanni.** Sarakuna, Hakimai, Dagatai, Masu Unguwanni da sauran shugabanni suna da rawar takawa, sune kusa da jama'a, sune suka san iyayen matasan nan fiye da kowa, zasu iya kurari, tsawatarwa ko gabatar da duk wanda ke ta'ammali da wannan dabi'a ga 'yan Sanda don horo.
- 4) **Sauran Al'umma.** Lalle al'ummarmu su hada kai don yakar wannan mummunar dabi'a. Kowa ya dauka dan wani dansane, idan a Unuguwa kom Loko ko Gari dan wani da irin wannan dabi'ar a tsawatar masa. Al'umma sufa sani sune wanda zasu gyara al'amuransu ba wasu daga wani wuri ba. Kada amanta da fadin Allah [S.W.A.] yadda yake cewa:
Duk wanda ya ga abin ki to ya hana da:-
 - * Hannunsa
 - * Bakinsa
 - * Ki abin a zuciya.
- 5) **Fadakarwa.** Akwai bukatar fadakarwa mai yawa ta kafofin yada Labarai, Bitar, Yan Kungiyar Wasan

Kwaikwayo, Dalibai, Kungiyoyin gari tare da Hukumomin da bana Gwamnati ba kan illolin da ke tattare da ta'ammali da miyagun kwayoyi masu haddasa maye.

- 6) **Fina-Finai.** Hukuma ta lura kwarai da irin fina-finai da ake shigowa da su don tantancewa yadda zasu dace da bukakunmu. Sannan Gidajen Kallo-kallo na garuruwamu ayi musu Register sannan a sa musu ka'ida.
- 7) **Kantunan Magani (Chemists).** Hukuma ta sa ido kan yadda ake bude Kemist barkatai, lalle ayi musu register, a kuma basu licence tare da ka'idojin bude kemist. Sannan a sa ido wajen yadda suke saida magani ba tare da takardar Likita ga wasu nau'I na magani wato (prescriptions).
- 8) **Kungiyoyi.** Akwai Kungiyoyi da dama a kowane gari wanda duk manufarsu iri dayace, wato cigaban garuruwanmu. To wajibi su taimaka wajen yakar wannan dabi'a. Irin su Kungiyar Dalibai, Matasa, Mahauta, Circle, Forum, Development, MSS.
- 9) **Ofishin Mataimakiya ta Musamman Ga Mai Girma Gwamna Kan Matasa.** Zai yi kyau idan Ofishin Mataimakiya ta Musamman ga Mai Girma Gwamna kan Matasa ya shirya wani Kwamiti a kowace Karamar Hukuma wanda zai sa ido da bada shawara (Counselling Committee) kan harkokin matasa. Wannan Kwamiti na iya tanmance masu aikin yi da wanda basa aiki, sannan su bada shawara kan yadda za'a samawa irin wadannan matasa aiki. Wannan Ofishi kuma na iya shirya bita ga matasa, limamai da dalibai kan illolin shan miyagun kwayoyi masu sa maye.
- 10) **Bulala Tamanin (80).** Duk wanda aka kama na shan abubuwan sa maye, lalle ayi masa bulala tamanin masu

kyau, kowanene kuma do dan wanene. Lokacin Sayyadina Umaru na Khalifa, an sami daya daga cikin yayansa ya sha abun maye an yi wa yaron bulala tamanin yayin da ake bulalar, yaron na kuka yana nadama sai Umar yace "ka mutu, idan kaje ka kai karata cewa dan Umaru ya sha giya kuma an masa haddi".

- 11) Gwamnati (Hukuma).** Anan akwai bukatar a sake duba al'umuran da suka shafi TA'AZIRI a dokokin da Alkalanmu suke amfani da shi don fadada shi da kuma tsaurara horo mai tsanani kan duk wanda aka samu na fatauci ko mallakar abubuwan da ke sa maye. A yanzu masu fataucin abubuwan sa maye da masu mallakarsu basu canza halinsu ba saboda irin Ta'azirin da ake yi musu bai taka kara ya karya ba. Amma idan aka sake duba dokar aiya sa Daurin Rai-da-Rai ko na shekaru da dama tare da tara mai yawa ba tare da zabi ba.

Kammalawa.

A karshe, matsayin ko fahimtar Musulunci kan ta'ammali da abubuwan sa maye haramun ne. Allah ya tsinewa mai yi, saye, sayarwa, sha, dako, adana a store ko fataucinsu duk na cikin tsinewar Ubangiji Allah.

Duk abinda ya dace na hukunci tun daga bulala (80) tamanin har ya zuwa Ta'aziri wanda ya fara daga harara ya zuwa kisa, Musulunci ya yarda a zartar da shi ga mai ta'ammali da miyagun kwayoyi masu sa maye.

Aiwatar da hukuncin Ubangiji a wannan hali shine zai tabbatar da tsaro, da'a, zaman lafiya, karuwar arziki da kyakkyawar makoma ga matasanmu da al'ummarmu baki daya.

THE CONSEQUENCIES OF DRUGS/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE: THE WAY FORWARD.



**MUHAMMAD MISBAHU IDRIS
THE STATE COMMANDER NDLEA
JIGAWA STATE COMMAND**

**BEING A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE SUMMIT ON YOUHTS,
DRUG ABUSE AND SECURITY, ORGANISED BY JIGAWA
STATE GOVERNMENT, HELD ON TUESDAY 15TH APRIL,
2008 AT THE STATE LIBRARY COMPLEX, DUTSE.**

Introduction.

I wish to begin by giving gratitude to Almighty Allah for gathering us here this morning and making the day a reality. I am particularly delighted to be part of this Summit on Youths, Drugs Abuse and Security in Jigawa state. Today's event is to remind us of the fact that the very well being of human society is seriously threatened by illicit drug trafficking and consumption. Lives are being ruined out rightly or rendered un-productive, able bodied

young men and women are being transformed into criminals and the national economies are being destroyed all by drugs.

This issue is important to the State Government under the State and dynamic leadership of His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Jigawa State Alhaji Sule Lamido who in his wisdom, deemed it fit to invite major stakeholders to discuss the problem with a view to finding lasting solution that will guarantee the emergence of vibrant and resourceful youths in the society. It is therefore with great joy and humility that I congratulate His Excellency for this bold initiative.

Your Excellency, distinguished personalities, ladies and gentlemen, the discussion on drug abuse and its effects on the youths, the security and its implications on the socio-economic indices and general security of our environment will not come at a better time than now, when concerted efforts are being made by the present administration at re-directing the nations socio-economic and political life to meet with the global challenges.

Today, illicit production, trafficking, consumption and abuse has spread at an alarming proportion and has reached every part of the globe to the extent that no society is immune from the devastating effects caused by drugs. The damages done by drug abuse are so enormous that our morality level is drifting at an alarming rate leading us at all sort of crimes, insecurity and other vices in the society.

Drug trafficking and abuse has taken new dimension with youths between the ages of 12 - 30 years getting more involved. This development is worrisome as it negates the norms and values of our religious teachings and culture, especially when viewed against the fact that, the youths are the insurance for the continuation of our society and also the leaders and defenders of the nation in the years to come, hence the need for them to be secured and preserved.

Drug Abuse.

Simply means repeated misuse of drugs without doctors prescription or if the prescription terms are not adhered to. However, drugs that sooth, cheer, depress or excite by acting on the brain are widely abused. Generally, a drug is abused when:-

- i. Its use is not medically necessary
- ii. Its not prescribed by a health worker
- iii. Law forbids its use or it is socially un acceptable
- iv. It is used excessively even if it is socially tolerated substance.

Illicit Drug and Other Substance Abuse in Jigawa.

Wide range of drugs and other substances are commonly abused in Nigeria with its attendant consequences. The misuses of drug that produce addiction fall into the following categories:-

- (a) **Narcotic.** These categories of drugs are opium and its derivatives. The popular drug of abuse in this group is the heroine, which is a white grey or brown powder. Those addicted to it used to sniff or inject it through their veins. Other substances in this set are morphine, methadone, codeine and ephedrine. We do not have record of the abuse of heroine in the State however, Rhypynol or Roche is the drug that produces similar effect and is highly abused among the youth both male and female.
- (b) **Stimulant.** These are drugs that increase one's activity of alertness. It is important to note that drug like nicotine in cigarette, caffeine in coffee and kola-nut fall under this group. Though they possess less active ingredient. In this group, you also have the most notorious form of stimulant which is the Cocaine, a fluffy white or crystalline powder mostly abused by smoking. Sniffing, inhaling and or injecting. There is also no record of cocaine abuse in the State, but it is sad to mention that drugs which are stimulant in their effects are widely abused among

labourers, farmers, students, drivers, okada riders and to some extent teachers. The drug is popularly known as ICD or Amphetamines.

- (c) **Depressant/Sedative.** Drugs that induce sleep and relieve tension or anxiety are in this group.. Valium, Librium, Laxation, Madrax and Magdon. Abuse of these drugs is very common in our society; they are abused in different ways to produce the desired effect needed by the user. Some take as much as fifty tablets and some grind it and sniff. Others combine stimulating drugs with depressing ones to alter their mood; Valium or D5 is the most common and widely abused.
- (d) **Cannabis Sativa.** Also known as Marijuana, Indian Hemp, Wee-wee, Ganye or Igbo, is greenish tobacco like substance derived from cannabis plant, which has both the stimulating and depressing effects. This substance is far more dangerous today than it was 10 to 20 years ago. The Marijuana of 10 years contained 1 percent or less of the active ingredient of THC (delta 9 - Tetrachydrocannabinol) but today it contained 4.7 percent or more. It is also believed to contain over 1500 chemicals, mostly believed to be psycho active substance. If a person smokes only one wrap, the THC can stay in the body fat and brain tissue for up to one month. Indian Hemp is the only hard drug produced in Nigeria and it has the potential for abuse because it is locally available, affordable and the plant can be grown in any body's back yard in all parts of the country. It is also a common drug of abuse among the youths. It is estimated that Nigeria produces about 12 million metric tons annually and Edo, Ekiti, Delta, Ondo and Osun produces over 80% of annual product. Indian hemp is powerful mind-altering drug

that can interfere with physical, mental and emotional development. Research by scientist shows that Indian hemp may:

- i. Impair brain activities, which include short term memory, judgment, hearing, co-ordination and the ability to follow moving object
- ii. Decrease a male sex hormone that will result in the reduction of sperm production
- iii. Interfere with menstrual cycle and cause birth defect in babies of mothers using drug.
- iv. Harm the heart, lungs and immune system
- v. Causes dependence and tolerance.

Cannabis is an intoxicant, and its characteristic effects occur within a few minutes when it is smoked; the effect of an oral dose may last from 5 to 12 hours. These effects are so glaring, like the feeling of power, with distortions of time, space, and body image perceptions, which are usually regarded as pleasurable.

A voracious appetite for food occurs, which is the reverse of the effects induced by opiate drugs. Indian hemp diminishes inhibitions, increase suggestibility and increases auditory sensitivity. Generally, the drug is misleading and particularly dangerous because at present it is still the drug which is abused world wide. According to experts, it is maintained that in Nigeria the vast majority of psychotics (lunatics) in our streets and psychiatric Hospitals are casualties of Indian Hemp abuse. They therefore conclude that Indian hemp abuse is simply the commonest single cause of "psychosis" amongst the youths of Nigeria.

(e) Inhalant. These are organic compounds (solvents) that Have no medical value but still they are widely abused by the youth to alter their mood. They include Petrol,

Kerosene, Glue, Rubber Solution or Sholisho, Correction Fluid, Nail Polish Remover, Thinner etc. They are poisonous and produce a feeling of light headedness. It is inhaled or sniffed. The reality of the situation is that large numbers of our youth are deeply involved in the abuse of Rubber

Solution. The effects are that the user escapes reality, experience mental disorder, liver, kidney and lung damage. It also leads to violence and death.

- (f) **Alcohol.** Alcohol is a drug found in beer, it's generally abused and it is prohibited in Islam.
- (g) **Tobacco.** Nicotine is the drug that is present in tobacco leaves that is smoked as in cigarettes. It is identified as a public health hazard world wide. It is abused by both the young and old, male and female in both rural and urban areas, generally knowns as "Gate way Drug".

It is important to mention that, our youth are also into the habit of abuse of drugs that are regarded as over the counter drug, the law did not prohibit its sell and distribution, more so the drugs are everywhere. These drugs are Pritons, Benelyn which is a cough syrup. It was estimated that over 3 million bottles of Benelyn Cough Syrup is consumed in Kano and Jigawa States daily. This is very serious and need to be addressed. Other substances of abuse in our society or to be specific, Northern Nigeria, are Lizard Dung, Bula, Sukuday, Gadagi, Arungumi Zaki, Kwana Tara, Gafara Mai Keke, Aji Garau, Dan Kmaru and Zakami. There is what they called Tsumi and Chefane, among many others. It is also important to let you know that our youths are always making discovery of how to get high through negative innovations like the abuse of the following. Cockroach, Spirit, Millet root, Matches head, Battery cell water, and inhaling fume from pit latrine, gutter and more recently the use of certain part of frog.

No one will have ever thought that human being could use the above mentioned substances, however, these are some of the ones we could identify for now. On the whole, it is generally believed that, the use of these substances is associated with crimes, violence, injuries, accidents, insecurity and death. The human suffering and grief imposed by these physical and social tragedies cannot be quantified, the loss of human capital and productivity could not estimated while the socio-economic burden by drug related absenteeism and lost of productivity, medical expenses, crime control measures and legal activities is astronomical.

Effects of Drug Abuse.

Our society is surrounded with myriad problems caused by drug abuse and illicit trafficking. This has resulted to impact negatively on our ethics and values as an entirety. The problems are noticeable and visible in the increase of the number of drug related crimes such as road accidents, accidents at work places, disabilities and mental health problems. The evil effects of drugs on the society are also seen in the area of crime, low productivity and family disintegration. It has been observed that most hard drugs incite crimes like stealing, assault, violence demonstrations, students unrests, rape and armed robbery. This makes the larger society to be unsafe to live.

Economic Effects.

A society suffering from drugs abuse and trafficking is always in a serious economic problem that hinders meaningful development. Low productivity will manifest which will result to dwindling incomes, poverty and inflation will escalate. Much can not be expected from a drug addict who is in the field of production.

Family Disorganisation. A person addicted with drug is not always with his senses. His decisions are irrational, this creates problems to the family live. If the addict is grown up, he will

find it difficult to provide enough for the running of the family. Consequently, juvenile delinquency will increase, leading to more miscreants that will help to make the society insecured.

Religious Effects. In Islam, any substance that will intoxicate is considered as Khamr, or alcohol. Alcohol is prohibited and therefore unlawful. The Holy Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu alaihi Wasallam was reported to have said "who ever drink alcohol drinks in this world and does not repent from it, will be deprived of it in the hereafter. This Hadith was narrated by Abdullahi Bn, Umar. Abu Hurairah also narrates that the Prophet said "an adulterer at the time he is committing illegal sexual intercourse is not a believer. Who drinks alcohol at the time of drinking is not a believer and thief at the time of stealing is not a believer".

In the Holy Quran Chapter 2 v 219 Allah [S,W,A,] has said "They question these about strong drink and game of chance - say in both is great sin and same utility, but the sin of them is greater than their usefulness.

In another verse chapter 4 v 43, Allah the Exalted Has mentioned "O ye who believe do not pray in a state of intoxication until you understand all that you say". Finally in chapter 5 v 90 - 91 Allah decreed the prohibition of alcohol. "O ye who believe intoxicant and gambling, sacrifice to stones and divination by arrow are abomination of Satan handiwork, eschew it that ye may prosper".

The devil seeks to stir up Enmity and Hatred among you by means of alcohol and gambling and to keep you away from the remembrance of Allah and from your prayers. "From Islamic perspective, the following effects can be adduced. Alcohol and other substance of abuse can cause one to die as unbeliever, it also causes enmity, hatred and also keeps one away from remembrance of Allah and prayers, thereby making one useless.

It is impossible to precisely measure the effect of drugs abuse on individual growth and development. However, chronic and heavy marijuana users have the potentials to get loss of motivation especially in young people, while cognate development is slowed in adolescent using alcohol. Many who are involved in drug abuse have their education interrupted. Generally, drug trafficking and abuse incite crimes like armed robbery, high rate of school dropout, and spread of Hiv/Aids, it also destroys the human capital with serious and devastating consequences to the larger society.

Efforts of N.D.P.A. in Combatting Drug Trafficking and Abuse.

The NDPA since inception in 1999 has focused its strategies to effectively eradicate the drug scourge in all ramifications. The War Against Drug Trafficking and Abuse is wage on two fronts, the Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction. Drug Supply reduction is targeted at making hard drugs unavailable to the users and potential abusers. This is done through interdiction at Airports, Seaports and land borders. Many drug dealers were arrested and prosecuted and drugs found on them seized as appropriate, while the identified Indian hemp farms were destroyed. Last year, the Chairman/Chief Executive of the agency Alhaji Ahmad Giyade supervised the destructions of over 60 metric tones throughout the country and more seizures are being made on daily basis by the officers of agency.

On the other hand, the Agency has embarked on massive campaign to ensure the reduction in the demand of drug. In this regards, we have what we call the Primary Prevention aimed at educating those who have never tasted the drug with a view to discouraging them from forming the idea of drug use. The second aspect is the treatment of individuals who are dependent on drugs. We offer counseling and referral services to clients with drug related problems. We also provide training for school counselors. Rehabilitation of drug victims is the third approach at which the agency tackles the demand aspect.

NDLEA in the State is making a lot of efforts to arrest the drug problem. We are involved in a series of raid operations in different parts of the State to arrest those identified as dealers.

In the last one year, the command has seized over 500 kilograms of different drugs. We also prosecuted over fifty drug offenders who were sentenced to various jail terms ranging from six months to five years imprisonment by the Federal High Court, Kano. In spite of the concerted efforts of the Agency in anti drug abuse, through the measures taken, it is sad to note that incidence of drug abuse and illicit traffickling seems to be making an in road in our socio-economic and political life to the extent that the basic foundation of our society is threatened. At this juncture, it is imperative to ask why people get involved.

Why People Get Involved.

In order to come up with effective measures for combating the nuisance of drug abuse, one must come to terms with the reasons why people get involved. Many factors are responsible for the drug abuse, the most predisposing ones are:-

- A. Social Pathologies.** They include employment, poor parental care, urbanization, changing social structure and low religiosity among others. Unemployment, though a factor as opined by many commentators, it is not absolute, especially that some who are gainfully employed are found to be involved in drug abuse, this is very sad a development.
- B. Emotional and Psychological Stresses.** Anxiety, frustration, economic depression, lack of experience to deal with affliction and other problems.
- C. Peer Group Pressure.** This is characterized by the desire to be accepted among friends and or in a social circle. This is a serious factor, which needs to be addressed,

especially by the parents who are the custodian of their wards.

- D. Desire to Achieve Success in Competition.** Sports men/women artist, students etc, many students ended up as dropout as a result of their experimenting drugs. This brings to the fore the need for our students to be educated and enlighten on the dangers inherent in drug abuse. In this regards, there is the need for the inclusion of drug abuse education in our primary and secondary schools curriculum in line with the educational policy of the Federal Government.
- E. Ignorance and Curiosity.** Some people use drugs to experiment believing that such substance are not dangerous. If at the end, the drug provides the effect the individual is seeking, then the user lacks the knowledge about the health implications and he will consequently graduate to a regular user and to an addict. The younger children some times learn drug use from the elders out of curiosity, for example the cigarette, which is known as the gate way drug.
- F. Distorted (Materialistic) Value System in the Society.** The desire to get rich "Quick" is more or less a factor that influences some individuals to engage in the illicit trade in drug, thereby becoming dealers or barons. These people should be exposed and made to face the wrath of the law. We are calling on the well meaning Nigerians to please expose those dealers who are in our midst. They are enemies of progress and development and enemies of the nation.
- G. Self Medication.** People are in the habit of self medication, this is a serious reason that causes drug abuse. People are encouraged to always visit hospitals

to get expert advice before using any medicine. This will reduce the cases of drug abuse.

- H. Others.** Poverty/Affluent some get into drug due to poverty and others get into the habit due to availability of money without a clear goal. Early use of tobacco and alcohol.

Symptoms of Drug Abuse.

The drug addict possesses some unique features that distinguish him from non users. Some habits associated with drug abuse are noticeable that are not normal and it could be seen in the following identified signs:-

- i. Possession of drug paraphernalia such as pipes, rolling papers, ashtrays with congested smoked cigarettes. Unidentified odour and smells of combine odour of incense with that of marijuana.
- ii. Drug culture, possession of drug related magazines and hostility in discussing drugs.
- iii. Behavioural changes, wearing of dark glasses, holding of handkerchief, dishonesty, lying and stealing, trouble with law enforcement agents among many reasons.

Combatting Drug Trafficking and Abuse.

Drug abuse prevention should aim at reaching every society, community, schools and family unit. We must bring awareness to every one and motivate all the participants in the fight against illegal drugs and their use. The following method be adopted:

- 1) Drug Abuse Prevention Education. Education programmes play a crucial role in drug abuse prevention. It increases awareness of the dangers inherent in drug use and can effectively assist those involved to make choice to stop the habit. Education is also critical in assisting parents and educators understand the nature of the problem and consider how best to respond to a particular situation.

In this regard the NDLEA is willing to provide professional advice and training to teachers in both primary and post primary schools on the subject.

- 2) **Parents/Teachers Role.** The role of parents in providing guidance to their children and wards can not be over looked, hence they need to pay more attention to the behavioural changes of their children. They should talk to them before some one else do. They should also be interested in their welfare. The friends they keep, their attitudes and physical appearance, on the other hand, teachers should observe falling in grades and changes in interest. One or two changes may be normal, but several are definitely a danger sign. Parents should note that drug use can disrupt family life, create destructive pattern of co-dependency and rob them of the desired happiness. The spouse or the whole family out of love or fear of the consequences, in advertently enable the user to continue using drugs by covering up, giving money or denying there is problem.

- 3) **Government and Non-Governmental Organisations.** The Federal Government has expanded resources at funding the security Agencies to tackle the security problems in the country. Here in Jigawa State, the Governor is setting the pace by complimenting the Federal Government in addressing a serious problem of drug abuse, which if left unchecked is capable of depriving us of our tomorrow. I want to put it on record that the governor had in February this year donated two brand new vehicles that were instrumental in the arrest of many drugs dealers and seizure of over 200 kilograms of hard drug. Thank you Sir.

- 4) **Employment Opportunities.** In order to ensure that drug abuse and trafficking are reduced to the barest

minimum or completely eradicated. Government at all levels should create more job opportunities to curb unemployment among the youths. Also well meaning individuals and Non-Governmental Organisations should also help in creating more chances to these youths to compliment Government efforts.

- 5) **Setting up of Drug Free Clubs.** The Ministry of Education/NDLEA to collaborate to encourage the formation of Drug Free Clubs in our Secondary Schools.
- 6) **Public Enlightenment Programmes.** There should be a vigorous anti drug abuse compaign to cover all the 27 Local Government areas of the state. It should be done in collaboration with the Agency and relevant Government Ministries and Agencies.
- 7) **Establishment of Rehabilitation Centres.** This is equally important. The centres, when established will assist the victims of drug abuse and basic skill acquisition programmes should also be introduced to engage them during the rehabilitation period.
- 8) **Patent Medicine Vendors and the Activities of Drug Hawkers are to be Regulated.** It is observed with dismay that majority of patent medicine stores and chemists use to dispense drug that the law did not allow them to. In most cases, the chemist's attendant is not trained and does not have the basic requirement. Closely related is the proliferation of drug hawkers that are in every village selling drugs indiscriminately. Consequently, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and NAFDAC to make sure that the medicine stores adhere to the rules guiding their operations.
- 9) **Society and Religious Organisations.** There should be continous preaching and sermons in the Mosques and

other religious gatherings to let people know of the religious implications of drug in Islam. As a community we should imbibe our old established norms and values.

- 10) **Need to Recognise the Role of Tradition Institutions.** The Government needs to give teeth to District, Village and Wards Heads to assist in monitoring what goes on within their respective communities.
- 11) **Jigawa Need to be Fortified.** The State is very strategic in the sense that it shares borders with Niger Republic, Bauchi, Kano, Katsina and Yobe States. From available records, these drugs are imported into the state through the above mentioned States. In this regards, there is the need for intensive intelligence network among the sister security Agencies both in the State and the neighbouring States. Further more, the agency need to be enhanced with more patrol vehicles to mount checks on vehicles coming to the State from all directions.
- 12) **Expand the Summit.** Drug abuse is a serious problem to the whole of the Northern Nigeria. I will use this opportunity to call on the State Governor to extend this laudable idea to his colleagues at the Northern Governors meeting, also desirable is for the neighbouring States to meet on how best to deal with this scourge.

From the foregoing, it will be noted with concern that the issue of drug abuse is seriously affecting the fundamentals of national development, prosperity, security and the emergence of vibrant and resourceful youths. Our youths today more than ever before deserves good orientation, scientifically moderated qualitative education and relevant career guidance focused on a credible prospect for gainful employment. What stands between them and intergrity to be responsible citizens is drug abuse. Today's summit is therefore, a forum to find solution to it.

We must therefore rally round the Government under His Excellency, to present a common and formidable front to fight societal ills, especially those that tends to deny us our tomorrow via our youths.

Finally, I wish to salute His Excellency for your commitment and concern for the well being of the people and for the belief in a drug free society, which you have demonstrated by translating word to action. We appreciate your interest, support and assistance which you have been rendering to the NDLEA.

We also thank the Deputy Governor and the entire State Executive Council, the Traditional Rulers and indeed everybody that contributed in any way to see to the success of this Summit.

Than you and God bless.

**EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER PRESENTED BY MALLAM
YUSHA'U ABUBAKAR, CHIEF IMAM OF TAKUR MOSQUE
AT THE SUMMIT HELD ON 15TH APRIL, 2008 ON
YOUTH, DRUGS AND SECURITY.**

The presenter informed the audience that all what was to be said on the issue of drugs by Youths has been said by previous speakers. He however said that deviation from the teachings of Islam was the primary cause of the social ills that bedevilled our youths. He cited reference to a Quranic injunction which stated that Islam is a complete way of life because it teaches good conduct and warned against committing evils. He further explained that Allah [S.W.A.] has set aside good and bad deeds and has warned mankind against committing evils and quoted a Hadith from the Holy Prophet Muhammad [S.W.A.] which say that "Leaders are shepherds and will be asked on the day of Judgment how they conduct the trust bestowed on them". He also identifies the following as causes of drugs abuse by youth and their solutions:-

Causes.

- i. Lack of parental care and upbringing according to Islamic rites and ethics.
- ii. Lack of adherence to Islamic teachings in all aspects of our activities.

Solutions.

- i. Parents should ensure that their children receive Islamic education and are taught Islamic ethics and values right from their early stages of youthhood
- ii. Parents should relate freely and closely with children and should make them their companies in order to effectively monitor and mould their behaviours especially at the early stages of their youthhood.
- iii. Government should ensure that that all categories of top Government officials pay the due (Zakkat) and in

addition to Zakkat, collected from them, Government should contribute additional fund and to distribute to the needy and the unemployed youths in the State as a measure to curtail the unbearable harsh economic condition faced by the unemployed youths.

- iv. Government should consider shouldering the responsibilities of orphan children whose relatives cannot cater for their upbringing due to their impoverished condition.



Mal. Yusha'u Abubakar Dutse
Resource Person



Haj. Habiba Hassan J. B/Kudu
Special Assistant (Youth)
a Discussant at the Summit

COMMUNIQUE.

At the end of the Summit, it was the general consensus of participants that:-

- 1 Indeed, the future of our society is doomed if the present situation of our drug addicted youths is left unchecked. We therefore have to take urgent and serious action to positively revert the fate of our youths.
- 2 The task of salvaging the life of our youths is a collective responsibility of not only the Government, but the parents, traditional, religious and community leaders.
- 3 Jigawa State Government is committed to implementing all strategies mapped out for combating the problems.
- 4 Security should be the concern of all and not just Security Agencies.
- 5 Poverty is an issue in the genesis of drugs abuse and insecurity.
- 6 Neglect of responsibility at various levels has resulted in our youths engaging in multiple acts of deviance, including drugs abuse and violent crimes.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS.

S/N	Suggested Solutions	Implementing Agency
1.	To provide gainful employments for our jobless Youths.	Ministries and Agencies
2.	The Media to enhance continuous public enlightenment programme on educating the public about the negative effects of drugs abuse.	Min. of Information, Youths, Sports and Culture, Media Houses.
3.	Ulamas and Religious Leaders to campaign against drugs abuse in places of worship and religious-gatherings. Workshops to be organized for Religious leaders and Preachers for this purpose.	Chieftancy and Religious Affairs Directorate, SSG's Office.
4.	To establish drugs-free Clubs in Schools and the 27 Local Government Areas in the State. School Teachers to closely monitor behaviours of youths and identify any student or group of students involved in drugs abuse.	Ministry of Education and Local Government Councils.
5.	Parents to play primary role of monitoring the activities of their children against social vices at home.	PTAs through the Ministry of Education.
6.	To provide rehabilitation centers in the State with a view to reforming drugs-addicted youths.	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.
7.	To provide vocational training and skills acquisition for the Youths.	Guidance and Counseling Directorate, Deputy Governor's Office.
8.	Traditional Rulers to be empowered to identify drugs dealers and report them for appropriate action.	Emirate Councils, Village and Ward Heads / Ministry for Local Governemnt / Chieftancy Affairs Directorate.

9.	Jigawa State borders with her neighboring States to be properly manned in order to check drugs influx.	NDLEA.
10.	His Excellency, Governor Sule Lamido, to propose holding of a Northern States Summit on Youths to the Northern States Governors' meeting.	SSG's Office.
11.	Sports development and sporting activities should be given priority.	Sports Council/Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Youths, Sports and Culture.
12.	Set up a powerful body to monitor and check cases of drugs abuse.	Steering Committee on Control of Drugs Abuse - Deputy Governor's Office.
13.	Conscious efforts should be made to make our prisons reformatory rather than punitive.	Committee on the Prerogative of Mercy.
14.	Laws on drugs offences should be reviewed to attract severe sanctions, and reduce legal bottlenecks in speedy trial of drugs offenders.	Ministry of Justice.
15.	Comprehensive agricultural programme to be introduced with a view to providing jobs for our Youths. Particular emphasis on dry season farming	Ministry of Agriculture/ JARDA
16.	To provide Women with means of livelihood through empowerment by establishment and equipping of Women Centres across the State.	Ministry of Women Affairs/ Directorate of Guidance and Counselling.
17.	To formalize the collection and distribution of Zakkat	Directorate of Chieftancy and Religious Affairs, SSG's Office.
18.	Involvement of Traditional Leaders in security issues from the level of "Mai-Unguwa" upward.	Special Services Directorate, SSG's Office.