

The Administration of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency and National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract: *This study was inspired by the manifestation and frightening effects of illicit drug business and use in Nigeria. This research focused on the administration of illicit drug policy in Nigeria by the “National Drug Law Enforcement Agency” (NDLEA) and its effects on National development. A survey was conducted to gather Information from national sources through questionnaires administered to a sample of suspects reviewed. Secondary data was collected from libraries through references to relevant books, journals, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and other documents. Content analysis of the available literature was done. Tables and percentages were used in analyzing the primary data to review it. To ensure the smooth continuous operation of their rackets, Drug syndicates finance political campaigns. Key findings of this study indicated there is an internal conspiracy, with aiding and abetting drug abuse among law enforcement officers as a result of corruption. In the area of investigation through scientific analysis, and anti-money laundering campaigns, there is evidence of inadequate awareness. There is also inadequate professional manpower with the required expertise. The consequences of money laundering leads to inflation. The agency did not encourage the infusion of preventive drug education curricular; and also enhance strategies that will make community leaders to discourage drug abuse/ trafficking I their domain. In conclusion, it was therefore recommended in the collective interest of the state to adequately generate drug law enforcement officers to insulate them from corruption, which will sanitize and bring honesty and dedication to the agency and focus on achieving overall objectives of National Development in Nigeria.*

Key words: *Drugs, Drugs trafficking, substance Abuse, and National Development.*

INTRODUCTION

The history of the human race has also been a history of drug use. Since the early times, Herbs, Roots, Leaves and Plants have been used to relieve pain and help control disease. In itself, the use of drugs does not constitute an evil, drugs properly administered, have been a medical blessing. Unfortunately, certain drugs initially produce enticing side effects, such as a feeling of Euphoria a sense of “feeling good”, elation, serenity and power. What began as a recreational activity evolved in time into problem of dependence and abuse.

In Nigeria, the abuse of various mood-altering substances has been reported to be prevalent among the youths (Lambo 1963, Odetide 1980, 1989, NDLEA 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996 and 1997, Obot 1999).

Over the past two decades, the use of illegal drugs has spread at an unprecedented rate and has reached to every part of the globe. No nation has been immune to the devastating problem caused by drug abuse. At the same time, a broad spectrum of the world's community has demonstrated intense concern over the problem. The insidious long-term effects of chronic drug use and its impact on the user, the family, the community and on society is a great concern. The reasons for this concern include related increase in crime, drug-related automobile accidents, those which take place on the job, learning disabilities and other mental problems, including interference with normal and reproductive functions and long-term damage to the brain, heart, and lungs.

Today in Nigeria, alcohol remains the widely used substance with abuse potential. The use and abuse of alcohol dates back to pre-historic times when our fore fathers ferment fruits and Berries in natural settings. Upon consumption of these substances, experienced relief of fatigue and pain, enhancement of bravery, greater warmth in friendship and greater ease in commonwealth with the spirit, in order to be in fuller control of mankind's fate (Odejide, 1989).

In those days, alcohol used to be the preserve of adult males. The trend as shown by our epidemiological studies has changed as alcohol is now abused by the young and also the females. (Odejide, 1989, Obot 1999, NDLEA 1999).

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Today, with the seriousness of the problem deepening, the multifaceted approach of the United Nations to Drug control reflects the desire of every country to be "Drug-Free".

By placing comparable emphasis on education and prevention, rehabilitation, supply control and how enforcement effort aimed at halting the flow of illegal Drug across national borders, relevant United Nations Programme have been expanded and strengthened. It is in the best interest of every nation to take a firm stand in combating all aspects of the Drug problem. The United Nation will continue its leadership role in providing an international mechanism for sharing information and expertise, for facilitating cooperation among nations.

Tobacco, another old and legal drug is also a major source of concern. According to Obot (1999) "in general population study in Nigeria and among students, the rates of smoking are high and seen to be increasing". The growing consensus among medical experts is that smoking related disorders (especially lung cancer) is on the increase.

Next to Alcohol and Tobacco is a substance with several appellations known as cannabis. Other names for Cannabis are 'Igbo', Indian Hemp'; 'Marijuana' 'Pot', 'Wee-Wee', 'Hashish', 'Grass', 'Gbana', 'Stone' etc. Cannabis abuse attracted the attention of medical experts in Nigeria beginning from the early 1960s (Lambo 1965 Obot 1999). For instance, Lambo (1965) reported

that 15% admission to Aro Euro-Psychiatric Hospital in 1959/60 were related to Cannabis use, and 20% of the Out patients seen at the University College Hospital, Ibadan in the same period were Cannabis users.

Another report using Hospital data by Baroffka (1966) showed a steady increase in the percentage of patients admitted to a Lagos Psychiatric Hospital with the history of Cannabis use. Cannabis abuse as seen in the Hospital is a reflection of what is happening in the general population. Soldiers returning from the second world war (Burma) introduced Indian Hemp in Nigeria. The Plant when planted was able to do well due to the topography of the soil and since then has spread widely notable among the youths (Odejide, 1989; Boroffka 1975). The abuse of Indian Hemp cuts across all sexes and tribe

The findings of NDLEA yearly data on drug Abuse (1991, 1992, 1997) also revealed increase in the abuse of Cannabis by youths. For instance, the NDLEA (1997) research report revealed that, of the 254 drug abusers, 92 (36.2%) abused Cannabis.

In addition, the results of epidemiological survey showed that the users of hypno-sedative are prevalent among the adult females than the males. Some of the identified drugs in this class are barbiturates, Activan, Soneryl, Benzodiazepam (Diazepam) and so on. Females are said to use the Benzodiazepines to relive anxieties.

It was observed by Ddejide (1986, 1982) that doctors readily prescribe hypno-sedative for the complain of disturbed sleep without adequately probing for the underlying psychopathology. In 1986, Odejide studied pattern of psychotropic drug use among civil servants in Oyo State of Nigeria, the found that sleep including drug of the benzodiazepines and barbiturate type were commonly used in self-medication. According to Odejide (1986). Out of 691 medical doctors or other health workers. This supports the belief that in our society doctors or other health workers. This supports the belief that in our society, self-medication is almost the norm after patients have obtained the initial information from a health worker. One of the reasons for this is the easy accessibility of drugs to the general populace from chemist and patent medicine shops or even quack Doctor, especially in the villages where health facilities are scarce. The influence of Doctors prescribing habits on the abuse of medical drugs is also highlighted in these studies. Also a similar findings were reported in the survey of prescribing patterns among general practitioners in Ibadan (Odejide 1986).

Many researchers have reported the use of drugs that stimulate in the central Nervous system (CNS). According to Obot (1999:6), they are often taken for alertness, wakefulness, excitation, and a feeling of euphoria. The stimulants abused in Nigeria include the Amphetamines, caffeine-concentrates such as, proplus tablets, kolanut, Coffee/Tea, and lately Cocaine (Odetide 1989, Obot 1999). Examples of Amphetamines abused in Nigeria include Detroxamphetamine (Dexedrine), Methamphetamine (Methedrine) and Methylphenidate (Ritadin). In the words of Odetide (1989:7), students refer to them as pep or superman pills.

The problem of drug abuse and trafficking cannot be solved overnight, but only through continuous cooperation among countries over time. Drug traffickers must understand that strong measures will be taken, laws will be enacted and enforced and strict drug control will become a reality.

By its opposition of drug trafficking, the United Nations will focus world attention on the ever-widening problem that affects the entire community of nations. International drug-control efforts began in the early part of this century. The United Nations involvement in the field dates back to 1946. In 1990, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the central role that must be played by the organization in fostering concerted international Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

The new programme integrated the structures and functions of three pre-existing United Nations International Drug Control Units and expanded the United Nations role in drug control. This is evidence of the determination of the Governments of the world, working through the United Nations to address a problem that transcends national borders and involves many nations and to an end to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs.

History of NDLEA

In the annals of global counter-narcotics efforts, Nigeria's effort is rated as one of the strongest. Whereas the coordinated global reaction to the menace of drugs started only in 1961 when the first United Nations (UN) Convention on narcotics drug was enacted. Nigeria flagged off its counter-narcotics mission, when the dangerous drug ordinance was enacted to control drug trafficking and abuse.

In 1984, a landmark effort was made when the federal military Government during Gen. Buhari./Idiagbon's regime enacted the special tribunal (miscellaneous offenses) Decree No. 20 of 1984 to frontally confront drug trafficking within the Nigeria shores. Sec 3(2)(k) of this decree provided that any person who without lawful authority deals in, buys, sells, exposes or offer for sale or induces any other person to sell, smoke or inhale the drug known as cocaine or other similar drug shall be guilty under sec 6(3)(k) of an offense and liable on conviction to suffer "Death" by firing squad.

A new thinking later emerged in the way the twin scourge of drug abuse and trafficking could be controlled. This necessitated the need for tinkering with the Decree described by most analysts as the strongest in the world. It was argued that when the stake or risk is high as in the case of capital punishment, it would succeed in raising prices of illicit substance making the trade more dangerously attractive. The succeeding government of Gen. Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida in 1989 came, saw some logic in these arguments and decided to amend the decree by expunging the death penalty, while substituting it with imprisonment ranging from two years to life. In view of the fact that the drug menace was rising in profile, decree No 48 of 1989 established a new body, independent of other existing law enforcement agencies like customs, police, and immigration. This new body is the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (N.D.L.E.A), which in recent times, has been severally regarded by local and International assessors as an efficient counter-narcotics agency. The agency's fortunes; have, indeed witnessed tremendous achievements. The National

Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) was established through the promulgation of Decree No 48 of 1989 to control the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and reduce the illicit demand and abuse of these drugs as well as coordinate all drug control activities in Nigeria.

The study provided answers to the following research questions:

- (i) What impact does use of psychotropic substances have on National Development in Nigeria?
- (ii) What impact does drug trafficking have on National Development?

Theoretical Frame Work

For the purpose of this study, in the theoretical framework system theory was adopted. The system theory by Chester Barnard contains a psychological theory of motivation and behavior, a sociological theory of cooperation and complex inter-dependencies, and an ideology based on a meritocracy. Systems have boundaries, but they also interact with the external environment. The system theory recognizes the importance of studying interrelationship of planning, organizing and controlling in an organization as well as the many sub-systems.

The analysis of the interrelationship of system and subsystems as well as interactions of organizations with their external environment can hardly be considered a new approach in administration. The system analysis involves the application of explicit, systematic, comprehensive and qualitative analysis of decision problems; as it relates to the right against crime. It involves systematic collection of sophisticated, quantitative and rigorous methods, models and techniques and rational criteria to aid policy makers and programme managers in arriving at rational, efficient alternatives. The goal is efficient policies, which specifically systems theory analysis involves.

After examining different views of systems theory from divergent authors, this research feels comfortable to adopt the Barnard's system model. This is because the system theory approach of Chester Barnard is viewed from management perspective which in this regard is in line with the management of NDLEA policy. According to the systems view point, an organization is a system that consists of sub-units or subsystems, which do not only interact with one another but also are heavily dependent upon one another (Barnard 1938:60). For this reason, it is important to comprehend the nature of the interactions and interdependencies among the subsystems. For example, two subsystems may be heavily dependent upon one another if they must share machinery Personnel and space. Further, the organization is an open system that interacts with its external environment and is heavily dependent on it for its existence. Some of the external environment forces that affect the organization include the degree of competition in the industry, laws and social norms.

Barnard (1938:66) initially focuses on the importance of the external environment in which the organization operates. He begins by defining a cooperative system as a complex of physical,

Biological, Personal, and Social components, which are in a specific systematic relationship by reason of the cooperation of two or more persons for at least one definite end. A formal organization is just one of the systems comprised in a cooperative system.

The choice of the systems theory as a framework is justified in the management of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in the sense that factors of the system theory have same relevant features with the aims and objectives and the total set up of the agency. The theory believe that a system is a group of units so combined as to form an organized “Whole” whose output will be greater than the output of the constituent units where they are to function independently. Systems consist of subsystems. An organization as a system for example NDLEA which consists of directorates (General Assets and Investigation, Finance/Administration, Inspectorate, Training, prosecution, Drug Demand Reduction e.t.c), which are themselves subsystems or parts of the “Whole” organization i.e NDLEA in each Directorate, we have work groups and individuals.

The systems approach to management/organization draw attention to the social technological values, people and environment and indeed to the various subsystems of the organization, their functions and orientation. It indicates that these are interrelated and that the relationships are dynamic.

As one can observe above, the open system identified a number of organizational components or systems that allow the organization to function, which in the case of (NDLEA) include; -

- i) management components that coordinate the internal and external activities and resolves conflicts (NDLEA top management and their boards).
- ii) The adoptive components, which seek to adopt the organization of NDLEA.
- iii) Production or technical components (line transmission or marketing department of the organization)
- iv) Maintenance departments (components) e.g. Personnel division.

A critical evaluation of the system theory provides us with a distinctive set of perceptual lenses by means of which we can analyse and evaluate organisations. It is particularly important to understand and use systems theory when a major organizational change is undertaken.

If the change agent is aware of the true missions of the various departments, as illustrated by Katz and Kahn (1966:43) in their five basic types of subsystems, he or she is better able to identify logical courses of action. similarly, systems theory emphasizes the importance of subsystem interaction; a change in one part of the system frequently results in changes within other parts of the system. Finally, system theory moves away from the conception of an organization as a closed system to that of an organization as an open system.

Likewise, systems theory has a conservative tinge to it, for it basically maintains that organizations always seek a state of equilibrium. Even Katz and Kahn (1966:22), who accept this diatum, define

an organization in such a way as to contradict it. To them, an organization is a series or cycle of events as such, some parts of the organization and possibly even the entire organization may actually be attempting to bring about a state of disequilibrium.

To sum up systems theory has a lot of deficiencies but again is a valuable addition to organizational theory and it can be incorporated into an organizational model of behaviors. It is therefore, a good model to understand the administrative environment. However, the limitations of this theory focus on formal organizations and the neglect of informal organizations. Although he acknowledged the importance of informal organization, Bernard's primary focus was on formal organization, which limited the scope of his theories and their applicability to informal organizations.

Literature Review

National Development:

Development refers to change, progress, evolution, modernization and transformation of a nation, which improves the living standard of the people.

The concepts of development have been subjected to varied interpretations. Bourgeois economists/scholars equate development with economic growth and regard per capital income as the major indicator of the level of development. They also consider development as an evolutionary linear progress. Rostow (1960) for instance argued that development takes place in five (5) stages, traditional, pre-condition to take off, derive to maturity and age of mass consumption. They were measured in terms of quantitative factors, such as rate of savings, investment, productivity etc. While others have seen development in terms of evolution from traditional to modern societies (Durkheim 1962), Cornté 1970), Spencer (1974) etc.

Radical scholars on the other hand considered development as a multi-dimensional process of change, which leads to improvement in the living standard of the people. Rodney (1982:84) noted that development takes place at the level of individual, social group and society. The object of development is the transformation of the living condition of the people. Todaro (1980:50) also regard development as a multi-dimensional process that takes place at all the gamut of social life; that is economic, politics, social life; that is economic, politics, social, technological, religion, culture etc. leading to qualitative improvement in living standard. Frank (1986) and Rodney (1982) noted the object of development is the transformation of the socio-economic condition of life of the people. As such issues of social justice, freedom and human dignity and survival were essential aspect of development.

A fundamental objective and directive principles of Nigeria's foreign policy is the creation of necessary economic conditions which enhance well-being and prosperity of citizens on national development. This can influence methodology of political power control, whose purpose is not yielding the desired results in confronting constituted authority. It may also undermine the fabric of peace and stability or the legitimacy of a political institution.

The crisis of legitimacy could lead to other undesired consequences for the society because there will be total breakdown of law and order. That is why all nations concede that crime, as a crime

must be dealt with, without political bias, because no political system or ideology is immune to the menace of crime especially with the present dispensation of our nascent democracy.

“To ensure the smooth and continuous operation of their rackets, these syndicates finance political campaigns or bribe and corrupt political leaders and the criminal justice personnel either the Narcotic agents, prosecutors, court clerk or judge, depending on the type of protection desired and also on who is the weakest and most vulnerable link in the criminal justice chain” (Bamaïyi, 1998:23).

Criminal syndicates penetrate legitimate enterprises and the state political machinery apart from profits to:-

- i. Ensure safe havens for their operations and proceeds:
- ii. Acquire some elements of legitimacy or acceptance by the political authority and the society.
- iii. Secure a second base of power;

Hence, mafia organisations or criminal syndicates pirate by planning offensives ahead of the political institutions, by cultivating and retaining lobbyists to ensure legislation favourable to them are made by the state or certain politics do not jeopardize their activities is the process by which criminals attempt to conceal and disguise the true origin of the proceeds of their illegal activities in various guises and stages that attempt to legitimize such wealth by circumventing the audit trail and herby evading the legal consequences. Money laundering is therefore, a derivative crime. The wealth usually derived through illegal business such as Drug trafficking, advance fee fraud, Arms trade, extortion etc. Both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering have enormous consequences not only on Nigeria's international relations, but also on socio-economic development of the country.

The Effects of Drug on Political Stability:-

Political stability is impacted by drug trafficking as drug operators corrupt top officials in industry, business, and government. The sovereignty and political stability of every nation is important condition for peace and development.

Drug trafficking/money laundering has become an international problem that no nation, no matter how powerful, can combat alone. It is crime that does not recognize or respect the niceties with license. So there is need for this awareness between NDLEA and traditional rulers. They should endeavour to find out NDLEA staff in their area. Finally, NDLEA embark on massive campaign in radio by transmission of anti-drug jingles and messages on Radio, Television, Billboards, Stickers, and Pamphlets on its dangers.

Drugs and Economic Consequences:

The economic consequences of drug trafficking crime and money laundering has great economic impact on the society. The diversion of resources to inefficient areas of activity and their employment in essentially anti-social activities such as fraud may be a significant drain on the society. In order to enhance strict compliance of its economic legislation in the state for National Development, some factors associated with drug trafficking and abuse are anti-social behavior

such as greed and crime. Owing to the complex and sophisticated nature of such crime, it becomes necessary for the government to create the much needed awareness and curtail the impact it had generated in the society.

Money laundering is an associated crime with drugs. The traditional rulers and opinion leaders are close to their people, and are expected to share in their hopes and aspirations.

As custodians of the collective cultural heritage in their various communities, traditional rulers are synonymous with the tradition of their various communities. No tradition fostered on drug abuse and trafficking can prosper. History has therefore thrust on our royal fathers the responsibility to guide their subjects, and they cannot afford to fail this responsibility.

The traditional rulers cooperate with NDLEA in their interdiction and enlist the cooperation of their subjects in this regard. There is need to alert chiefs, districts and wards heads to be vigilant and lookout for drug traffickers and drug joints in their localities. The traditional rulers should be informed about the legislation and punishment for anybody involved in drug dealing, and its consequences. By the decree, it banned importation, exportation, production of any hard drug unless drug free clubs in various secondary schools and tertiary institutions. Drug abuse control committees have equally been established, which aimed at reducing illicit demand of drugs.

The Effects of Drugs on Culture;-

In its efforts to enhance National Development, the Agency has made tremendous efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs. As culture is the way and life of people, the Agency has put in place several culturally relevant drug-demand reduction programmes. It embarks in massive public enlightenment programmes through transmission of anti-drug jingles and messages on Radio, Television, Billboards, Stickers, Pamphlets and Posters to create awareness of the inherent dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Every member of the community under the leadership of a dedicated community leader has role to play in drug abuse prevention. The community can adopt strategies that will promote attitudes, which vehemently discourage consumption of alcohol, and the abuse of cannabis and other drugs. We have to revamp our value system and correct the misguided information generated by mischievous individuals.

The effects of Drugs on Education:-

Teachers are in position to encourage students to cultivate healthy life style. They need to encourage pupils/students to develop skills to cope with life challenges without resorting to the use of drugs as an escape tunnel. Teachers should therefore encourage students to join drug-free clubs in their schools. They should also strive to provide special counseling services for those at risk of abusing drugs. The school can help put in place effective drug policy that will discourage the sale and use of drugs within the school premises. Such policy should also spell out penalties for violators.

The role of NDLEA to correct the menace in the educational system, the NDLEA has undertaken the development and infusion of preventive drug education curricula into relevant subjects at primary, junior secondary and senior secondary school levels of the nation's educational system. This is to instill in students coping skills to resist pressure and temptation to use drugs.

The NDLEA carries out drug abuse prevention campaigns in schools, market, motor parks, religious houses and work place. The agency launched their reasoning giving them the courage to

do things they would not ordinarily have done especially as large sums of money is usually required to maintain the expensive drug habit.

The effects of NDLEA to the social consequences as it affects National Development led to the creation of NDLEA decree No. 48 of 1989 to control the illicit supply of narcotic and coordinate all drug control activities in Nigeria. The agency operations are extended to borders, sea and airports. The agency dislodges many drug joints, stalls, and warehouses. The agency in collaboration with central bank of Nigeria (CBN) is implementing money laundering decree No. 3 of 1995. The agency organizes community mobilization activities, public enlightenment programmes with involvement of federal, state and local government. On many occasions, the Agency has carried out several drug abuses prevention programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs groups trafficking in heroin and cocaine. The drug traffickers adopted more complex methods of operation than ever before. The principal drug trafficked in Nigeria are cannabis, Cocaine Heroin and psychotropic substances.

Cannabis, however, is the principal drug trafficked in the country. No illicit manufacture of drugs has been recorded in Nigeria. The sources of drugs, cocaine, heroin and psychotropic substances are Latin America and Asia.

Social Consequences of Drugs: -

The consequences of drug use and abuse also manifested at social level. Drug abuse many youths in schools lead to truancy, absenteeism, cheating, pilfering aimed robbery, cultism, prostitution, Banditry, Hired Assassin and other forms of delinquent behaviours. There is also a low academic performance, which may culminate in dropping out of school. Drug abusers in the society could become criminals as drug affect since independence, these objectives had been vigorously pursued by the various administrations using different strategies, policies and programmes.

NDLEA and National Development in Nigeria:

The emergence of the drug problem in Nigeria has close linkages with and has been influenced by the patterns of development in the continent The drug problem in Nigeria has been a gradual development through stages.

Throughout 1960s and 70s, drug trafficking and related crime was of a very low scale and magnitude and was dominated primarily and cannabis and its derivatives. The 1980 heralded the arrival of wide varieties of substances on the African trafficking scene with Heroin, Cocaine and Psychotropic substances making an appearance. The emergence of the Indian sub-continent as a major source of Heroin for the international illicit market marked a turning point and gradually, Nigeria was used as part of a web or illicit trafficking routes developed and used by the traffickers.

Hypothesis

Ho1 i. Use of psychotropic substances does not significantly make impact National Development.

Ho2. Drug trafficking does not significantly imake mpact on National Development

Methodology

The generation of data for the study used was cross-sectional survey method with the aid of observation and questionnaire application. The population of the study comprises of all the NDLEA zonal commands in Nigeria with a total of 991 cases. The minimum sample size for the population was calculated using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table. The chart indicated that our sample size for the population was two hundred and six three (263). Convenience sampling, was the sampling technique used in this study. With the help of the SPSS Package version 23, Spearman Rank Other Correlations was carried out for the questionnaire while thematic analysis, was deployed for the qualitative component (observations) of the study.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.913 ^a	.833	.831	.40400

a. Predictors: (Constant), Use of Psychotropic Substances, Drug Trafficking

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	135.318	2	67.659	414.539	.000 ^b
	Residual	27.094	166	.163		
	Total	162.412	168			

a. Dependent Variable: National Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Use of Psychotropic Substances, Drug Trafficking

In this case, the F-statistic is 414.539 and the p-value is 0.000. This means that the model is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. This means that the predictor variables explain a significant amount of variance in the dependent variable. The mean square for the regression model is much larger than the mean square for the residual. This suggests that the model is a good fit to the data and that the predictor variables are explaining a large proportion of the variance in the dependent variable. The ANOVA table shows that the linear regression model with two predictor variables is a good fit to the data and that the predictor variables explain a significant amount of variance in the dependent variable.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.159	.139		1.140	.256
	Drug Trafficking	.494	.057	.409	8.635	.000
	Use of Psychotropic Substances	.512	.043	.567	11.985	.000

a. Dependent Variable: National Development

The standardized coefficients (Beta) shows that a one standard deviation increase in Use of Psychotropic Substances is associated with a 0.567 standard deviation increase in National Development, while holding all other predictor variables constant. A one standard deviation increase in Drug Trafficking is associated with a 0.409 standard deviation increase in National Development, while holding all other predictor variables constant.

Based on the above, the null hypotheses are rejected while the alternate hypotheses accepted.

Findings:-

In the course of this study, the following findings were made as factors responsible for the negative effects of drug abuse on national development. It also identified the target vulnerable population being affected. Below are the findings.

1. Majority of the drug abusers 'are males between the ages of 16-35 years.
2. There are more single drug users than polygamous drug users, although the number of polygamous drug users is a cause for concern.
3. Parent and family members are the one's primarily responsible for the referral od drug users to treatment and rehabilitation centres.
4. Inference in the administrative policies of the authority and excessive control affects the performance by the government.

Conclusion:-

The time has come for each state to establish a comprehensive programme to confront the menace of drug abuse in all aspects. Each national and international organization must aggressively pursue those activities, which will contribute to the ultimate solution of free drug abuse society. Each individual must make a commitment, play a role in preventing drug abuse now and for future generations and call for a halt in drug trafficking and production. Without public support and personal commitment, no nation can be successful in this fight. Everyone must work together, and together a world free from the plague of drug abuse will be achieved.

The government of Nigeria is committed to ensuring social security of its citizens and has allocated enormous resources towards the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The vision of government through the establishment of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency is, " To evolve a drug-free society" and together we can do it.

Recommendations:-

1. There is need for a constant training and retraining of staff to keep a step ahead of drug traffickers and to develop and implement meaningful prevention programmes.

2. Adequate funding of staff should be enhanced in order to minimize corruption and provision of necessary facilities for drug prevention programmes from the federal government is important now as government is awake in fighting corruption.
3. Provision of essential centres will deter young people who are involved in drug abuse. These recreational activities should also go hand in hand with rehabilitation facilities.

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