Drug Trafficking: Relevance of Correctional Facilities and the Re-Integration Process

Iniobong Monday Eduok
National Open University of Nigeria
+2348027391394,ieduok@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

Nigeria is of strategic significance to Africa and the world at large given her abundant bounties of nature. In view of this, Nigeria ought to be one of the world leading economies and developmental strides. However, Nigeria is still entrapped in a web of social problems and/or vices such as drug trafficking. Drug trafficking has an adverse effect on human survival. It is an outlawed trade, where drugs that are prohibited under the law are made available for general consumption. The incidence of drug trafficking and its costly negative outcomes on people and the society at large calls for efforts to stem it if not eradicate it totally. One viable instrument to do so is through correctional facilities and re-integration process. Correction is essential for inmates. They need to be rehabilitated. Therefore this paper looked into drug trafficking: relevance of correctional facilities and the re-integration process.

Key words: Drug Trafficking, Relevance, Correctional Facilities, Re-integeration Process

Introduction

The world today is not at peace, it is pervaded with news of different global issues or challenges which threaten human existence and survival. Without mincing words, the global community is characterised with negative and unpleasant news such as insecurity, terrorist's attacks, kidnapping, wars, abuse of fundamental human rights, poverty and unemployment, drug trafficking, among others. International news is replete with youth's involvement in the aforementioned global issues. Ogunjimi (2021) posits that it is very rare and uncommon to find any human institution in Nigeria without one or more social vices in their social–economic and political interactions which might depict some elements of lack of integrity in the system. Buttressing this fact, Akindoyin (2021) notes that Nigeria has a fair share of global civic deficits which have been manifesting in the incidences of multifarious socio political chanllenges which range from inter and intra ethnic crises, economic sabotage,corrupt practices, electoral and examination malpractices, drug trafficking, among others.

Ogunfunmilakin (2015) remarks that many Nigerians exhibit unethical attitudes and engage in social vices. Drug trafficking is one of social vices in the country. Vices are bad traits, unhealthy and negative behaviours which are against the way of life of a given society and which are frown at, by members of that society. Moral weakness or a specific form of evil doing that is against the moral standard of a given community constitutes a vice. Adeoye (2016) is of the view that a fault, a bad habit or criminal behaviour is best description of what vices are.

Johnson and Johnson (2007) described social vices as undesirable behaviours that go beyond the tolerance limit of members of any given community, while according Egegbulem (2013), vices are conditions which affect large number of people in a negative way. Social vices are evident in all sectors and spheres of Nigerian national lives. Jekayinfa (2005) noted that Nigeria has suffered great losses because of these vices which they described as endemic. This is because, these vices seriously dent the image of the country before the international community and affect Nigeria's ranking in the comity of nations. Furthermore, investors, both foreign and local will not likely invest in a country that is ridden with social vices. Mofoluwawo, Jarimi and Oyelade (2012) assert that societal values have been discarded and incivility has taken over every segment of the country. People who benefitted from these immoral acts, wanted it to be continuous act; while it was opposite for some people who wanted development.

According to the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (2014), the use and presumed effect of drugs on individuals and the society have aroused a great deal of concern in Nigeria. Its production, sales, and illicit use of drugs among Nigerian was among the contemporary social problems in Nigeria bedeviling the society. Drugs commonly used in Nigeria are cannabis sativa, cocaine, marijuana or Indian hemp, heroin, cough syrup and other hard local herbs. These drugs are not cheap but they are highly demanded for that is why people engage in trafficking them constantly (Maqbool, 2014).

The world is seriously being affected as a result of the increase in illegal drug trafficking. Illegal trading of drugs has an adverse effect on political and socio-economic development. It enhances corruption and violence, undermine rule of law and good governance, and poses serious health problem (USAID, 2013). Drug trafficking is a major source of revenue for organised crime groups, many of whom are involved in other forms of serious crimes such as forearms, modern slavery and immigration crime. Crimes associated with drug trafficking is very often violent, with direct links to the criminal use of firearms and gang feud knife attacks, and traffickers frequently exploit young and vulnerable people.

Drugs that are commonly illegally traded are cannabis, marijuana or Indian hemp, cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, tobacco, among others. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of

problems in Nigeria and in the world generally. The cannabinal drug firmly has been well known since ancient times. The drugs are produced from many varieties of cannabis sativa. The leaves and the flowering tops of the female plant secret an amber colour resin containing the chemical cannabine, cannabinol, tetrahydro cannibinol which is believed to be the active substance causing the mood modification and behaviour changes in the user (Jones, 1999).

Cannabis was prevalent in southern and middle belt areas of Nigeria, but over the years, large sizes of cannabis farmlands had been discovered in Kastina, Kebbi and Adamawa states (NDLEA, 2010). Initially, the local supplies of cannabis were in Ondo, Edo, Osun, Oyo, Delta and Ogun states but it is now been supplied to various parts of the country and other countries of the world (NDLEA, 2010). Nigeria is seen as a transit nation as a result of of its strategic geographical location and insecured land borders (Dambazau, 2007). So, this makes it for illegal drugs to be conveyed from Nigeria to countries consuming the drugs. People who engage in drug trafficking are able to achieve success as a result of the method of concealment, modes of transportation and deceptive technique. There is no doubt that cannabis is the most trafficked illegal drug, it is cultivated in different parts of the country. Increase in the cultivation of cannabis acrosss Nigeria has compounded the country's drug problem (Adeniyi, 2016).

In 1980, the Federal Government established National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to fight drug abuse and trafficking in the country. Since then, it has arrested many people involved in illicit drug activities and has seized various quantities of hard drugs. It was reported in 2003 that NDLEA seized more than 40million tons of cannabis, cocaine and heroine in that last one year. He also stated that a reasonable number of drug barons and traffickers were also arrested during the period and some of them had been successfully prosecuted and jailed. Records of arrest by Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA, 2014) revealed that there has been an increase in the number of persons arrested for drug trafficking. It was reported that youths between ages 16 to 40 years are the high-risk group who engage in drug trafficking in the country (Ukwayi & Okpa, 2018).

In the same vein, marijuana still remains the drug largely used by youths and it is also the most controversial of all the popular drugs used by youths. It is derived from hemp; another name for it is Hashish. Locally, marijuana has other names such as “Wewe”, “ganja” etc. The users smoke or eat the leaves of the marijuana plant to induce a general excitement on euphoria. Although not everyone respond to marijuana particularly the first time they try it, the desired effects are euphoria and a variety of other agreeable sensations such as increased sexual feelings and changes in temperature, sensations on the skin, distortions of time and space perception that arc not pleasant and an enhancement of appetite. The total effect of marijuana experienced last from three to five hours after which the user feels lightly drowsy and hungry. Some negative effects of marijuana include loss of memory, loss of emotional control, and excessive bravery (which can subsequently leads to accidents).

According to Kinch (2005), heroine derived from the gumming substance extracted from the opium poppy and it is powdery. Opium is prepared by boiling the gum opium and successfully filtering out the impunities. Depending on the process, opium can be produced as a paste, powder, in granules or in solution. It is known by different names in the addiction world and has various slangs or names such as Horse. Junk, Smack, Stuff etc. Heroine is either sniffed or injected and nasal use is called sniffing, subcutaneous injection, skin popping and intravenous injection (Kinch, 2005). After a minute or two of intravenous injection of Heroine, the following occurs which some describe as similar to orgasm except that the sensation seems to the centred in the abdomen rather than in the genital region.

Users of heroine easily become psychologically and physically dependent on the drug. Heroine suppresses hunger; most users therefore suffer from malnutrition. Women who take heroine have the additional burden of possible complications and medical problems during child birth. Again, women who are addicted to heroin often given birth to children who are smaller than average, have serious infections and high mortality rates. Some of the children are born addicted and develop withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth.

Furthermore, cocaine is one of such drugs classified as stimulant. It is extracted from the leaves of cocoa plant and like heroin; cocaine is a powdery substance usually white. Naturally potent stimulant cocaine has been found to be most addictive of all drugs. Cocaine may be sniffed 13 (smoked) or as a powder (snow) or injected, intravenously either alone or in combination with heroine. The later combination is known as speed hail” and is the most common form of cocaine used. Usually taken by sniffing, the euphoria that follows is short lived which is why users take it at short intervals. Taking the drug at close intervals causes hallucinations, confusions, loss of coordination, tremors and convulsive movement.

Apart from that, an overdose can cause delirium, increase reflexes, violent and manic behaviour, convulsions and death. Other effects include lung and heart damage, malnutrition and paranoia. The incidence of drug trafficking and its costly negative outcomes on people and the society at large calls for efforts to stem it if not eradicate it totally. One viable instrument to do so is through correctional facilities. The objective of this study is to frame the involvement and partnership of some correctional officers. In drug circulation within and outside correctional centres, and the modes at which various inmates indulge in this crime within and after release from correctional centres.

Concept of Drug

Drug are any substance which when, taken modified one or more functions of the body of both animal and man. Drug, a substance of plant or animal origin or mixture used to treat, cure or prevent diseases coupled abnormal physical state or symptoms of diseases in both human and animal. A drug is any substance that is used or intended to he used to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient. A drug may be used for treatment, prevention, diagnosis or alteration of physiological state. Drug can he conceptualised as any chemical that alters the structure or function of man and animals. Drug is a substance that affects the function of living cells used in medicine to diagnose, cure, or prevent the occurrences of diseases and disorders.

Drug can also be conceptualised from one of the following perspectives; legal, social, medical or pharmacology respectively. In law, a drug or a substance is referred to a chemical substance whose possession and use is against the law of the land. Thus, all narcotic's .e. (cocaine, heroin, opinion, morphine) as well as non-medical use of amphetamine, codeine are considered drugs. In sociology, drugs are collectively defined as substances prescribed by the medical profession which includes other drugs, the production and use of which are sanctioned by custom and law. In pharmacology, a drug is any substance, other than food, that by its chemical and physical nature alters' structure of functions in living organism. This definition is similar to that of medical practices which regard drugs/substances as chemical used in medical therapy. For Garba (2003), drug refers to any substance which by its chemical nature affects the structure and function of any living organism.

Drug is defined as any substance, which is used for treatment or prevention of a disease in man and animals. Drug alters the body functions either positively or otherwise depending on the body composition of the user the type of drug used, the amount used and whether used singly or with other drugs at the same time. It is a substance used for medical purpose either alone or in mixture. It is a substance that changes the function of cells, organs or organism. Moreover, Abdullahi (2003) stated that drug is mainly taken to sedate, excite, slim, arouse, and put to sleep or cure. People usually ingest or inject those drugs into their bodies to achieve these goals. In addition, drugs are chemicals that influence or modify the action of the body's own chemistry.

Concept of Drug Abuse

Traditionally, the term drug abuse refers to the use of any drug prohibited by law, regardless of whether it was actually harmful or not. This meant that any use of marijuana for example, even if it occurred only once in a while, would constitute abuse, while the same level of alcohol consumption would not. In view of the ambiguity of the term abuse, the United States National Commission Drug abuse stated in 1920 that "it has no functional ability and has become no more than a code word drug presently considered wrong and illegal.

The drugs commonly abused include, cannabis, sativa (marijuana or Indian hemp), cocaine heroine, morphine, opium, tobacco and alcohol. The sale and consumption of these drugs has caused a lot of problems in Nigeria society and in international communities. This is the reason why most of the drugs are prohibited by law and there are national and international agencies established for the purpose of monitoring and controlling illegal drug trade. Alcohol belongs to the category of psychoactive drugs that depress and at the same time stimulate the functions of the central nervous system and the issue of alcohol use and abuse among youths in Nigeria has been a great concern to all and sundry. The abuse of alcohol seems to make it addictive and the partakers are referred to as all who lies. It involves drinking to an extent which exceeds the norms of the society and which adversely affects the drinker's health, relationship with others and economic functioning. In other words, the victim finds himself drinking when he intends not to drink or drinking more than planned. It is the belief of World Health Organisation that, alcohol through legal in many countries can be an even bigger threat like cannabis, cocaine and heroin.

Effects of Drugs

Is it possible to rule out crime, when the use of substance (drugs) is involved? Substance can threaten the security and stability of the correctional system, as well as the health and safety of the staff. It can impact on violence within the correctional centre, and contribute to the depth and the illcit economy (Hammill & Newby, 2015) and could also bring about re-offending (MOJ 2010). Wheatley (2015) quoted that psycho-active substances are drugs which are either naturally occurring or synthesized from other substances designed to mimic the effects of other illcit drugs. These drugs lead to a number of health related and behavioural problems.

Drugs are chemicals that affect the body and brain and effects of drugs include health consequences that are long lasting and permanent. Sometime even after stopping it (www.gatewayfoundation.org).

Drugs have the following effect:

1. It weakens the immune system increasing the risk od illness and infection
2. It causes heart conditions raising from unusual heart attacks and blood vessel infections from injected drug.
3. It causes stroke
4. It causes mental confusion/disorders
5. Brain damage
6. Memory problems and decision making problems
7. Deaths etc

The following are new active effect on the use of drugs.

1. Legal Effects:- Bad criminal, car accidents, etc.
2. Social Effects:- Damaged relationship with friends and family
3. Withdrawal from family and friends
4. Sexually transmitted diseases due to unprotected sex
5. Unplanned pregnancy
6. Risk of violent fights (www.turnbridge.com)

Drug Effects of Professional Life

1. Negative attitude toward work, school etc
2. Wasted academic opportunities
3. Dropping out of school
4. Financial loss and distress etc

Government statistics indicate that even larger numbers of people are trapped in perpetual drug related recruitment and drug addicts and traffickers are the last chance for job opportunities in the private sector (Ekpeyong, 2016).

Concept of Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking has an adverse effect on human survival. Adeniyi (2016) noted that drug trafficking is an outlawed trade, where drugs that are prohibited under the law are made available for general consumption. It takes numerous processes like production, importation, exportation, transportation, distribution offering for sale, dealing in, peddling in and sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control (NDLEA, 2010).

Dambazau (2007) observed that trading of illegal drugs started in Nigeria after the Second World war when Nigerian soldiers who fought in India and Myanmar (Formerly, Burna) brought the seeds of cannabis into Nigeria. Initially, they planted the seeds for personal use and due to favourable climate conditions and fertile soil they continued to plant it for commercial purpose (Adeniyi 1993). Since then the country has been experiencing increase in the use and sale of cannibis.

Factors Responsible for Drug Trafficking

The major reasons for drug trafficking may include the following amongst others:

(i) **Peer pressure:** The peer group is second only to the parents in socializing the child. Parents and peer group seem to extent almost equal importance by the time children are well grown up into adolescence. Thus, the peer group provides the developing child with a broad range of behaviours and cultural and sub-cultural values meanwhile a peer group is a group compose of individual who are equals (Morrish 1972). An individual in group which favours preponderance of definitions that favour the illegal or deviant behaviour. Sine such groups also are likely to have access to supplies, there is a high probability that individual will experiment with drugs and ultimately become a drug trafficker.

Peer pressure is a situation in which people of the same age bracket exert control on their age-mates to involve or not to involve in certain behaviours whether that person wishes to involve or not. The lowest degree of peer pressure is peer influence which is voluntarily complying with group behaviours so as not to be referred to as an outcast. Peer influence could also mean what prompts an individual person to change his or her behavioural dispositions to align with group values and norms (Korir & Kipkemboi, 2014).

(ii) **Social Structural Influence:** The particular factor is associated with relentless harshness of life. In this case, life itself is one big hell of hand ball to kick. Academic frustration, rivalry, poverty, family problem, inherent physical deformities, widening gap between the rich and the poor make life one long stretch of mental future. Hence, to summon courage to face such situations and the task ahead, "youth find solutions in drug trafficking on the firm conviction that these drugs provide euphoria release, great spur and a monetary escape from reality.

(iv) **The Craze for Easy Wealth:** Another reason why people indulge in drug trafficking is because it is a quick and easy way to make money. Trafficking of drugs has become a multi millionaire business.

(v) **The Mass Media:** Evidence abounds that children, youths who watch a lot of television programmes learn to rely on stereotypes of the various groups presented by the media. These children then transfer what they have learned from television to real life situations. This, if the stereotype was presented and always watched by a child favours drugs trafficking the child will imbibe the culture of drug trafficking.

(vi) **Unemployment:** It is instructive to mention that the reverberating effects of unemployment culminates into poverty and poor standard of living. Emmanuel (2019) also avers that varying degree of unemployment and widespread rate of penury could be identified as the major sources of drug trafficking. One can submit that lack of job and poor standard of living are major indices that encourage young people to indulge in drug trafficking in order to survive and make ends meet.

The Nigerian Correctional Service and Correctional Facilities

Imprisonment as a form of punishment of offenders was unknown in different ways to many pre-

colonial communities in Africa (ABOKI, 2007). If we look at the past, there were traditional institution that served as prisons like the Ewedo of Edo group and Ogoni of Yoruba etc in the pre-colonial Nigeria (ABOKI, 2007).The origin of modern correctional service in Nigeria dates back since 1861, by establishment in Nigeria. (www.corrections.gov.ng). The abolition of Native Authority prisons in 1968 and the unification of the prison service in Nigeria marveled the Birth of Nigerian Correctional Service.

Before now, prisons in the north were under the Northern inspector General of police who was ex-office Director of prisons. Similarly, the Director of prisons in the south. The Gobir report put an end to all that which brought the end of Native Authority Prisons 1st April 1986.in its efforts so far, to comply with international best practice, the service pursed to a logical conclusion the passage of the Nigerian correctional Service Act (2019) which is believed that with this provisions of this act, will place the Nigerian correctional service in a better state to achieve the aim of imprisonment move than ever before and placing them among the best being an arm of the criminal justice system of the supervisor of the ministry of interior.

It is worthy of note that the name Nigerian prisons service was changed to Nigerian correctional service by Former President Muhammadu Buhari on the 15th of August 2019 into Law. (www.corrections.gov.ng).

This act came with objectives of:

(a) ensuring complianle with international human rights standards and goos correctional practices.

(b) enhancing the focus on corrections & promotion of re-information, rehabilitation & reintegration of offenders

(c) providing enabling platform for implementation of non-custodial measures.

(d) establishing institutional, systematic and sustainable mechanisms to actress the high no of persons availing trial.

The Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) like any other correctional institution across the globe is saddled with the responsibility of accommodating awaiting trial inmates as well as convicted inmates for the purpose of rehabilitation. Correction is essential for inmates. It is the ability to exercise control over criminal offenders which is dependent on authorised legislations. Criminals need to be rehabilitated. Reintegration of ex-offenders into the community is a very important issue today as we face globally, over-crowded correctional centres. Many inmates who have been released after serving their various terms, come back from correctional centres not properly enabled with skills to avoid a life of criminality than they were first arrested. Many of the inmates have poor education, very limited experience to be employed and of course broken families. They don't only suffer social stigma upon reintegration but go into alcohol and drug abuse to help them cope immediately and recover financially. The most area of concern is the graduation from the use of these substance while in custody to the establishment of contracts to outgoing inmates for further deals and sales as they reintegrate back into the society.

Rehabilitation cannot be ruled out or ignored and this through formal education/skill acquisition, which is meant to result in employment upon return into the community has failed because lack of or very few job opportunities. The social disorganisation and Rotten apple theories were adopted to discern the use of drugs within and outside the correctional centres. Rehabilitation is a set of measures that assist individual who experience, or are likely to experience disability to achieve and maintain optimal functioning in reaction with their environments.

According to Awopetu (2011), rehabilitation with specific reference to prison rehabiliation means bringing the offender to normal life. Ugwuoke and Ojunugwa (2004) attest that rehabilitation simply means the modification of a trait or character and actions of a convicted felon through a good educational scheme or corrective treatment, making sure those individual offenders are reverted back into the society as an accomplished, self-rooting and recognised member of the society. Educational programmes can be used to rehabilitate criminals as it has been proven time without number that educational programme in prison who help to give inmates a second chance. Inmates are taught different kinds of skills which in turn becomes beneficial to them within and outside the prison.

Some of the vocational skills available in the prisons are shoe training, watches repairs, tie and dye, tailoring training, laundry training, electronics repairs, carpentry, among others. Inmates who undergo educational programmes are likely not to commit a crime compare with those who do not undergo education because they would have been exposed to value orientation. Value orientaion is a process of directing the interest and passion of people towards the desired issue that promotes useful living within the society. It would help in changing the mindset of people, particularly the targeted stakeholders.

Correctional Officers and Crime

In Nigeria there seem to be a strong feeling among academics, law enforcement administrators etc that the inefficiency and ineffectiveness prevalent in the law enforcement stem from the application of inappropriate philosophies policies and practices. Correctional centre is one of the worst environment for corruption in all angles of public life. This is where a large number of men & women are held against their will and a normal life outside is denied and are taken care by very few officers who are poorly paid. Inmates have many ways in which they can threaten or blackmail correctional staff into working for them.

The availability of drugs in our correctional centre is a threat to safety and security, obstructing recovery for inmates with drug misuse and leading others to develop issues while in custody. These drugs

enter correctional centres in series of ways, like coming in through the front gate, throwing it at over the perimeter fence, through visit and post and packaging it under Food Flask while delivery food during visitations. Drug barons in custody still have their contracts and suppliers outside and intact. They strive to keep their business running for numerous reasons like sustaining their families and paring for their litigation fees.

Most of these corrupt officers run certain errands for these barons in custody and are rewarded richly considering their poor salaries and in turn giving their loyalties to these inmates. These barons know all the inmates that will be freed after serving their terms and most at times inmates who have been able to pay their option of Fine for release. They give them their drug contacts who in turn release these substances to them upon reintegration and on credit, to sell and pay back cash in bits into their respective accounts on receiving drugs such as Cocaine that is worth the sum of 2million and advised to pay the sum of 20,000 (twenty thousand) weekly as the case may be, without any deposit. What an avenue to make money as the Ex-Convicts reintegrate back into the society.

These Men now recruit Children who are in primary Schools and use them asa agents to sell these drugs and alert any sign of police or NDLEA agents to them. These children, as they indulge in these acts refuse to go to Schools and rather join cults to give them protection on the streets thereby spreading this acts into the School Premises etc. Some corrupt officers are the first agents when it has to do with the baron inside the correctional Centers.

According to Daily post news of May 17th, 2012 (published by Godwin Ameh), a senior officer with the (NDLEA) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Uyo (AKS) command received from two barons the sum of five million Naira (daily post.ng). An institute where a Drug law officer comes in to take his "cuts" (Bribe) just to allow this barons to continue to sell these drugs or release them after arrest without taking them to court, all for money. Where are we going to as a country? Imagine 60 (Sixty) drug suspects arrested in Akwa Ibom in just 3 months. Many are still out there even when only II convictions in court were secured only to go back to corrupt others if we don't change the face of rehabilitation in our correctional centres.

The institute for criminology policy research (ICPR) In their guidance note (Bringing Prisons within the law places corruption within categories relating with the level of interaction. For instance,

- Interactions b/w individual inmate and correctional personnel
- Interactions b/w Administration of an individual correctional center & inmates
- Interactions with external individuals or groups
- Correctional administration where procurement & purchasing of supplies are involved.

Corruption can be linked with key relationships such as that b/w correctional officers and inmates, between correctional officers, inmates & third party (coming from the outside), between correctional officers and correctional management and b/w civilian correctional staffs and inmates. We must weed out rotten eggs, from our law enforcement agencies exclaimed Hon Speaker of the house of representatives in Nigeria (www.corrections.gov.ng). as reported by Samuel Akpan. (March 25-2021). Imagine a correctional personnel make moves and arranges for young people serve jail terms for criminal and convicts reported by human rights lawyer Femi Falana (SAN) (Sahara Report April 8, 2022). Kabir Yusuf on the (10th of August 2022) in the premium times reported unprofessional conduct alleged by the Nigerian Police against some engaging in acts of Extortion before receiving suspects for remand.

The sun Newspaper of 14th July 2018 reported a Nigerian correctional provost arrested with drugs (www.sunnewsonline.com) and daily post of (Nov 15,n 2019) reported a woman arrested for smuggling drugs in to a correctional center (Dailypost.ng). Channels News also of (Wednesday 31st May) reported the Dismissal of a NAPTIP Agent including a Deputy Director. All this reasons for crime within the agency

Conclusion/ Recommendations

Social disorganisation theory is indeed an important predictor of crime and a person's physical and social environments are primarily responsible for the behavior choices that he / she makes. Eradication and stoppage of substance abuse in the correctional centres begins with the correctional officers. The major role is played by them. And the "Post release" follow up by the correctional officers will greatly coordinate the inmates transition and stability in the community.

Restricting drugs in the correctional centres will mean improving security building within the correctional centres and most importantly identifying this criminal network.

The government must provide proper funding for effective reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration. Correctional staff must be supervised and their Operations reviewed from time to time, and proper reporting procedures must be in place:

1. Monitoring Correctional Staffs by independent bodies and monitoring and recording & incoming calls b/w Inmates and Outsiders is very necessary.
2. We researchers are full of desire to assist the Law enforcement agencies and will never judge them therefore I recommend that correctional centers form partnership with (US) researchers to improve their abilities to address crime and disorders etc.
3. The school System must develop School-based anti-drug programs to salvage the teen population.
4. For those still serving their status, they might

be kept busy for a while lazy doing nothing and mind remain unoccupied, they find solace in drugs.

Reference

Abdullahi, S.A. (2003): Youth Deviance and Traditional Authority in Kano Metropolitan: in Adamu, A (ed)

Abasiabons, F, Udobong, J.A & Idung. (2014). Pattern of psychoactive substance use in northern region. *African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies*. 13(2), 107-115.

Abiodun, O.A, Adeleke, M.C, Ogunremi, O.O, Oni, G.A & Obayan, A.O. (1994). Patterns of substance use against secondary schools

Adeoye, B. D. (2016). Pre-marital sex and its menace among In-School Youth. A case of Secondary School Students in Atiba Local Government Oyo, Oyo state. Unpublished B.Sc Project, Department of Sociology, Federal University, Oye-Ekiti.

Adeniyi, K. (1993). The effects of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in Nigeria. Paper presented to Youths of Anglican Church, Mafoluku-Oshodi, Lagos, Unpublished.

Adeniyi, E. O. (2006). Civic education for upper basic education junior secondary *1-3.* Abuja. NERDC Press.

Afolabi, M.O, Ayilara, A.E, Akinyemi, A.O & Ola-Olorun, O.J. (2012). Survey of drug use among young people. *African Journal of Drug & Alcohol Studies* 11 (2) 84-94.

Alcohol Rehab (2015). Rehab information and resources. www.alcoholrehab.com

Akindoyin, M.A. (2021). Contextual learning and community-based instructional strategies as determinant of civic competence of junior secondary school students in Ogun State, Nigeria. PhD. Thesis, in the Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan.

Awopetu, R.G. (2011). Assessment of prison overcrowding in Nigeria. Implications for rehabilitation, reformation and re-integration of inmates. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities,* 11(2).

Dambazau, A.B. (2007). Criminology and criminal justice. Kaduna: Spectrum Books.

Egegbulem, V. (2013). Amending Constitution will not Solve Nigeria's Problems. www.thisday onlineng.com

Garba, A. (2005): Substance Use and Abuse: A Handbook for School Counsellors and Teachers. Debis – Co press and Publishing Company Limited.

Jekayinfa, A. A. (2005). Global environmental problems and the challenges for Social Studies Education in Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Social Studies.* 1and 2.

Johnson, L. D & Johnson, J. G. (2007). Workshop on drug and use using Interaction-Discussion from the monitoring the future study, 2006-2007 Volume 1: Secondary School Students. Ann Arbor, MI: United States of America, University of Michigan

Jones, C. M. (1999). E*ffect of Inanition and Malnutrition Upon Growth and Structures.* Philadelphia: P Blackiston's Son and Co.

Kinch, L.M (2005) Existing Gangs, Examining Processes and Best Practice. *International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies,* 1: 5–23 5

Korir, D. K. & Kipkemboi, F. (2014). The impact of school environment and peer influence.

Maqbool, T. (2014). Drug trafficking: A non-traditional security threat to national security of Pakistan. Islamabad Institute for Strategic Studies Research and Analysis. Pakistan (ISSRA)

Mofoluwawo, E. O., Jarimi, M. & Oyetade, T. (2012). The instruction mentality of civic education in molding the youth: A case study of a college in Oyo town, Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Studies* 2:3.

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (2009). Drug facts. www.ndlea.gov.ng

National Institute of Drug Abuse (2000). Drug statistics. www.drugabuse.gov

NDLEA (2010): National drug law enforcement agency. 2010 Annual Report. Federal Ministry of Justice.

NDLEA (2014): National drug law enforcement agency. 2014 Annual Report. Federal Ministry of Justice.

Ogunfunmilakin, I. (2015). Challenges for Social Studies Education in Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Nigeria. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies.* Vol 4 No 1. March. Pp 327 – 332

Ogunjinmi D.A. (2021). Teacher-Related Factors as Predictors of Social Studies Teachers' Disposition to and Lesson Delivery in Interaction-Discussion Strategy in Oyo State, Nigeria. PhD Thesis in the Department Of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education, University Of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Ukwayi, J.K & Okpa, J.T. (2018). Socio-demographic factors affecting the safety of lives and properties in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. Multi-Disciplinary Journal of Research and Development Perspectives, 7(1): 23-25

USAID. (2013). The development response to drug trafficking in Africa: A programme guide. USA: United State Agency for International Development.www.corrections.gov.ng