

Cultural Aspects of Drug Abuse among the Hausa Youth: Causes and Effects

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Abstract

The case of drug abuse by young Hausa in Northern Nigeria has become a major public health and a socio-economic emergency. This paper explores various reasons attributed to the rise of the drug abuse socio-economic, cultural and structural factors such as poverty, lack of jobs, rural-urban migration, peer pressure and erosion of traditional and religious sanctions. Based on Social Learning, Strain and Peer Influence thought, the research examines the points of convergence between these concepts to increase the vulnerability of the young people. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions methods were adopted to collect data. The impacts of substance abuse are discussed, which demonstrate degradation of health condition, mental issues, distortion of receiving an education, rise in crime, and disintegration of families. The research also addresses the issue of strategic interventions, talking about the necessity to reform the policy, to engaging communities as a prevention strategy, to preventing through schools, empowering youth, and advocating through a media strategy. Some of the recommendations are to make the drug control laws stringent, open rehab centres, and involve the religious and community leaders in grassroots preventive activities. The research results indicate that cultural and multi-sectoral response plays a crucial role in reducing abuse to drug use among the Hausa youth and the development of community resilience.

Keywords: Hausa youth, substances abuse, social-economic, community actions, northern Nigeria

Introduction

History on Drug Abuse in Northern Nigeria

The Northern part of Nigeria has become a setting concerned with drug abuse especially to the Hausa youth. Based on the study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2018), drug consumption is reported to be as high as 14.4% in Nigeria compared to 5.6% globally but the true picture is seen in the Northern region where this number is at 20.10%. Substance use had traditionally been discouraged by the conservative Islamic practices, but with the recent socio-economic changes, urbanisation, and political instability; those traditional obstacles have been washed away (Kane, 2003). The distribution of such psychotropic drugs as tramadol, codeine syrup, cannabis, and methamphetamine, as well as laxity in the execution of regulations, have aggravated the situation in both rural and urban areas of Hausa society (Yahaya, 2021).

Description of the Hausa Youth Vulnerability

The Hausa youth are especially prone to drug abuse because of the intricate socio-economic conditions. Adamu (2008) notes that mass poverty, unemployment, rural urban migration, and breaking of the extended family structures have enhanced vulnerability of the youth. Ibrahim (2016) also points out exposure of the urban youth in to the risky environs in the urban areas such as gangs within streets, criminal groups and the informal drug trade as the reason of exposure associated with urbanisation within cities like Kano, Kaduna, and Katsina. Also, online commercialisation of drugs via social networks has made accessing illicit drugs easy, and this has made the situation more challenging (UNODC, 2018). Such factors as low levels of upward mobility, social marginalisation, and psychological stress that results in social marginalisation further add to the rising incidence of substance use issues among the Hausa youths (Kura, 2019).

The Research Importance

The importance of this study is that it shows how high the prevalence of drug abuse among the Hausa youth could be and the figures can be used to either guide policy or intervention activities at the community level. Adamu (2008) notes that Northern Nigeria requires culturally competent and community-based methods of dealing with drug abuse other than the traditional law enforcement. Through the enhanced identification of major precipitants and substance use patterns, this research study hopes to assist stakeholders such as; public health officials, educators, religious leaders, and policymakers in the development of practical and evidence-based interventions. As emphasised by Yahaya (2021), the need to address drug abuse among members of the Hausa community will also meet the national interests to increase the productivity and social cohesion of the youth population.

Aim and Objectives

The chief purpose of the research work is to investigate the root cause and socio-economic impact of drug abuse among the Hausa youth in the Northern Nigeria. Certain, special objectives are,

1. To examine the socio-economic and cultural forces behind the drug abuse of the youth in Hausaland.
2. To understand the most abused substances and predominant usage trend.
3. To examine the impacts of drug addiction in the Hausa populations in terms of health, social, and economic outcomes.
4. To advance culturally competent and operative intervention policies of prevention and rehabilitation.

Theoretical Framework

To comprehend the rising incidence of drug abuse among the Hausa youth, a multidimensional theoretical analysis has to be adopted; that is, the social, economic and psychological factors have to be brought into consideration. This paper relies on the Social Learning Theory, the Strain Theory, and the Peer Influence Theory in order to describe how drug use emerged and remained in this population. According to social Learning Theory advanced by Bandura (1977), formation of drug abuse is a learned behaviour, which one develops in their immediate social setting through observation and imitation. Hausa children are also exposed to drug use culture in their peer groups, city networks, and online forms, where the use of drugs is an accepted norm accompanied by symbolic glamour (Ibrahim, 2016). Lack of positive role models in most urban areas also supports the dependency on such social orders as sources of behavioural patterns, which, in turn, help the activity of the drug use practices to spread (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2018).

A complementary approach is that of Strain Theory presented by Merton (1938), which supports abuse of drugs as the maladaptive social reaction to socio-economic strain, as well as system blockage, which interferes with valid means of getting access to goals valued by a culture. Persistent low economic status, including unemployment and poverty; and low socio-economic mobility are among the common issues Hausa youth experience, which in combination leads to mental distress and frustration (Kura, 2019). The use of intoxicants in such situations is applied as a coping mechanism as this helps the young people to forget the deprivation structures in the short term. Yahaya (2021) also believes that the idea of despair and social alienation among the Hausa populations causes substance use to become a more accepted method of dealing with hardships.

The importance of the Peer Influence Theory is also massive and it is important to note the high role of the peer groups as the main agents of socialisation, especially towards the urban youth of the Hausa who have moved to the cities due to migration out of the rural areas. Such peer networks, Adamu (2008) reports, can take up the gap left by weakening traditional structures in urban areas where they offer social approval in exchange of compliance to group norms, eg. drug usage. The likelihood of peer acceptance and reinforcement as the factors emphasised by Ibrahim (2016) leads to the first use of drugs and long-term consumption. This argument is supported by Kane (2003), who indicates that within city subcultures of youth, there is a possibility of the inclusion of drugs into their self-definition and their sense of solidarity whereby the

need to conform even in such cases increases the risk of substance indulgence. Collectively, the above theories offer an in-depth insight into the manner in which drug abuse behaviors are formed, strengthened and accepted as being culturally ingrained in selected youths in the Hausa contexts.

Methodology

Research Design

This paper takes a qualitative research design which carried out a detailed investigation of cultural, social and psychological reasons that contribute to drug abuse among Hausa youth. The phenomenological approach was employed to gain a picture of the experiences and perceptions of the participants in an effort to understand how Hausa people perceive and practice the use of drugs.

Study Area

The study is done in four big cities of Northern Nigeria: Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto. The locations are purposively chosen because they have a large population of the Hausa people and drug-related issues are on the increase in their cities. With the inclusion of Sokoto, there was a wider representation of the regions and also the differences in cultural attitudes practiced in the various communities of Hausa.

Study Population

The study population is the Hausa youth aged between 15-35 years of age (drug users), their family members, healthcare practitioners, community leaders, as well as rehabilitation workers. Such groups will present a variety of opinions on cultural and social aspects of drug-taking.

Sample Size and Technique of Sampling

The purposive sampling technique is also applied to establish participants who have the experience or expertise in drug abuse. Snowball sampling also facilitated the targeting of the obscure or difficult to target populations such as active drug users who do not want to be involved in formal studies.

Sample Size: About 30 to 35 individuals were chosen in the four areas of the study involving drug users and former users of drug, family members, health practitioners, and community leaders. The sample is determined by the stage of data saturation, where no new themes or insight are coming out of further interviews.

Methods of Data Collection

In-Depth Interviews (IDIs): To understand individual experience, cultural perception, peer pressure, as well as understand the causes and effects of drug use, semi-structured interviews were applied.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): In each of the cities, 5 to 8 participants were taken in each focus group of drug users, non-drug users, and key stakeholders within the community to discuss the similarities in community perceptions and cultural narrative around drug use.

Procedure of Data Collection

Both Hausa and English languages were used to collect the data according to the preference of the participants. The interviews and conversations were recorded randomly on an audiotape after the release of consent. The additional field notes were maintained in order to record non-verbal clues and situational backgrounds. The duration (eight weeks) used in data collection entailed the four study locations.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis is done on data. Interview and Focus-Group-Based transcribed data is coded, and was categorised and arranged into evolving themes. The analysis was done in order to determine cultural norms, influence by peers, socio-economic reasons, and coping behaviours relating to drug abuse.

Causes of Drug Abuse by the Hausa Youth

Socio-economic Factors

Poverty and Unemployment

In Northern Nigeria, poverty and constant lack of employment remain the main causes of drug abuse among the youth of Hausa origin. Kura (2019) says that the economic marginalisation of this population group conditions the state of despair and mental pressure forcing large masses of people to use drugs as an alleviatory mechanism. Yahaya (2021) also claims that where there are no sustainable livelihoods, medicines provide a short-term solution to the burden of socio-economic deprivation. The unacceptable level of youth unemployment, coupled with the rising rates of drug addiction is seen in such cities as Kano and Kaduna (UNODC, 2018).

Urbanisation and Rural-urban Mobilisation

Due to the unchecked rural-urban migration and rapid urbanisation of the cities in Northern Nigeria, young people have increasingly become vulnerable to drug abuse. According to Adamu (2008), rural migrants, who are usually young men, move to the cities without any familial or communal support network and get exposed to forming such urban subcultures that tend to embrace the use of drugs. Ibrahim (2016) highlights that urban slums as well as congested settlements host informal drug markets and organised crimes.

Cultural Religious Changes

Losing Traditional/Religious Controls

Traditionally, the Hausa were not supposed to engage in substance use due to strict rules of the Islamic teachings (Kane, 2003). Adamu (2008) indicates, however, that religious leaders and traditional conceptions of morality, to a large extent, have lost their powers to influence people because of the contemporary socio-cultural distractions. This has led to the abuse of normative systems that have enabled the flourishing of the drug abuse, and many of the urban young people who are not under the eyes of the family elder and religious scholars.

Communal Watch Systems

The changing urban culture also has broken the community-based surveillance mechanism that used to check youth behaviour. Yahaya (2021) argues that the movement of the rural communities that used to be closely-knit to the big urban environments diminishes communal response to deviant behaviour such as drug use because of anonymity. This form of anonymity in cities allows young people to delve into experimenting with intoxications without the fear of being sanctioned by their communities (Kura, 2019).

Societal Connections and Peer Pressure

Effects of Peer Groups

According to the Social Learning Theory, the learning of behaviors like drug use are spread through interaction with peers (Bandura, 1977). Study by Ibrahim (2016) in Hausa perspective provides an insight as to how peer influence is core in the initiation and maintenance of drug use among the youth. New urban comers in particular find themselves socialising with other youngsters who also exemplify drug taking practices towards a display of urban culture and manliness (Adamu, 2008).

Gang Involvement

Gang membership offers both the protection and the economic opportunity of marginalised Hausa youth, yet it usually presupposes their involvement in related crime, such as drug trafficking and drug consumption. According to UNODC (2018), in such cities as Kano and Sokoto, urban gangs ensure the availability of drugs, which solidifies the actions of members in their dependence. According to another argument by Kane (2003), being in a gang gives the young people the meaning of identity and belonging they do not get in the mainstream social order.

Family Factors

Broken Homes

Drug abuse among the youth has a high risk factor because of family disintegration. According to Kura (2019), divorce, death of husband or parent, or tensions of polygamous families result in broken homes and, therefore, emotional neglect and getting vulnerable to external factors. When there is no cohesion among parents, Ibrahim (2016) observes that the youth will be even more inclined to find solace among their peers who will most likely drive them towards using the drugs.

Parental Control and Guidance

Parents have done nothing to guide and supervise children. According to Adamu (2008), early experimentation on drugs has been found to be caused by ineffective parental supervision in instances placed in the urban setting. Parents are usually urged to concentrate on survival due to economic pressures, which makes them neglect the behaviour of their offspring (Yahaya, 2021). This lack of proper parental disciplines exposes a lot of Hausa young people to bad influences.

Accessibility and Availability of Drugs

Poor Policing

Law enforcement of regulation in Northern Nigeria has also enabled the proliferation of psychoactive drugs without any checks. UNODC (2018) opines that porous borders and poor funding of drug enforcement agencies allow traffickers to spread drugs in the urban centres. As it is stated by Yahaya (2021), corruption among law enforcement officers also hurts anti-drug policies.

Development of Informal Drug Markets

The illegal substances market is wide in Hausa cities as the informal economy allows selling them on local markets, at bus stations, and unauthorised clinics (Ibrahim, 2016). These street markets facilitate easy availability of drugs to the children especially in places with high population (those places where nobody watches) (Kane, 2003).

Globalisation and Media effect

Social Media and Global Drug Cultures

Globalised cultures of drugs have been revealed to Hausa youths through modern means of communication. According to findings reported by Adamu (2008), social networking sites encourage glamorising substance use, that is, make drug use glamorous and cool. With such digital content, Ibrahim (2016) believes that the visions and actions of suggestions prone youth tend to be formed by what they observe in their preceptors on the internet.

Popular Culture, Films and Music

Drug use also tends to be promoted by the popular culture which comprises Hausa music, western music, films, and street fashion among others (Kane, 2003). As indicated by Yahaya (2021), modern Hausa artists mention intoxicants in their songs on occasions, making them popular among audience and desensitising substance use. This tendency correlates with what Bandura (1977) claims that observation learning is instrumental in the adoption of behavior.

Effects of Drugs Abuse among Hausa

Health Effects

Worsening of the Physical Health

Physical health of the Hausa youth is greatly degraded by drug abuse. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2019) states that the chronic consumption of drugs, including tramadol, codeine syrup, and cannabis, may lead to damage of organs, respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. According to Yahaya (2021), young users in Northern Nigeria often face malnutrition, complications of the liver, the weakened immune system, in part, lack of access to well-coordinated healthcare assistance, and complex substance dependency.

Depression Psychosis Mental Health Problems (Mental Health Issues)

Extreme mental health issues are also triggered by drug abuse. According to UNODC (2018), the continued use of psychoactive substances causes mental disorders, i.e., depression, anxiety, and drug induced psychosis. According to Ibrahim (2016), several drug-addicted young people in the urban areas in the Hausa regions portray unpredictable behavior, mental weaknesses, and some of the most severe ones become suicidal. These are mental health issues that further alienate the users to the support systems available in the society worsening the addiction cycles.

Learning Effect

School Dropouts

One of the immediate effects of drug abuse is the rising number of school dropouts among the Hausa youths. According to Adamu (2008), substance abuse interferes with concentration, discipline as well as interest in formal education to the point that many users drop out of school before school-dropping age. Yahaya (2021) clarifies on its impacts in Kano and Kaduna urban cities, where there is a high rate of correlation between school dropout and increase in drugs use among the juveniles.

Worst Academic Performance

In the individuals who stay in school, grades would go down as the drug dependency increases. According to UNODC (2018), cognitive deterioration, cuttings, and component problems because of drugs considerably affect the acquisition of education. Ibrahim (2016) further explains that school performance is weak among the youth who abuse substances amongst the Hausa people as evidenced in their absenteeism and poor performance in exams.

Socio-Economic Repercussions

Unemployment and Underemployment of the Youth

Abuse of drugs further worsens unemployment of youth in Northern Nigeria. Kura (2019) states that substance dependency is a factor that reduces employability because of physical and mental disability, unreliability, and undesirable behaviour. According to Yahaya (2021), drug-using youth do not have much consistency in working when it comes to work-related progress, which results in underemployment or loss of jobs.

Heightened Cliques of Poverty

Intergenerational poverty is facilitated by drug abuse. According to Ibrahim (2016), addiction depletes household funds since the addicts spend petty amounts on the acquisition of the substance at the expense of basic needs. In addition, drug-addicted youngsters end up economically dependent on their family members further straining the financial strain in households (Adamu, 2008). This economic dependency helps in the perpetuating cycles of poverty among the community affected, which, as Yahaya (2021) coins it, is an economic subordination or economic dependency.

Criminal and Social Behaviour

Increase in Insecurity, Crimes and Other Types of Crimes in Social Behaviour

Drug abuse as the cause of criminal activities among young Hausas is well-documented. According to UNODC (2018), many youths steal, break into homes, and commit acts of violence in the streets to support their habits. In the contemporary metropolitan cities such as Kano, rising drug-related crimes has led to increased insecurity in the society (Kane, 2003).

Domestic Abuse and Insecurity in the Community

Other than crime in the streets, substance abuse has also been known to cause more cases of domestic violence. According to Yahaya (2021), drug-addicted young people demonstrate aggressiveness in their families, as a result of which they are involved in the development of conflicts in the family and various abuses. As Adamu (2008) observe, this aggression, which is exacerbated by the thefts and violence at the

community levels, disrupts the social balance and aggravates street-level security in the city.

Family and Community Breakdown

Bad Family Relationships

Abuse of drugs is a serious burden on family relations. Substance dependent young people are inclined to lie, steal, and even behave violently with their relatives, which causes mental torments and family destruction (Kura 2019). Ibrahim (2016) adds that families affected by an addicted member undergo some social stigma and this makes them even become further isolated by communities.

Loss of Cultural and Religious Values

One of the major effects of rampant drug abuse is erosion of cultural and religious values. Kane (2003) points out that the use of intoxicants, which is strongly prohibited in the Islamic doctrines, is a major moral anomaly in the Hausa society. According to Adamu (2008), it is clear that drug abuse discourages cohesion in the community by encouraging drug related activities that go against the traditional and religious values making the communal identity unsuitable in historical years to protect the Hausa youths.

Strategies, Interventions

Policy and Interventions

Enforcing Antidrug Prohibition Acts

Among the best strategies to respond to the situation of drug abuse among the Hausa youth is to strengthen the already existing drug control systems. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2018) explains that the existing regulatory frameworks in Nigeria have excellent implementation and corruption problems. Yahaya (2021) suggests revising and toughening drug trafficking and consumption legislations, especially through increased border security check and tracking of the informal drug supply. Moreover, work between national agencies (such as the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and local community task forces) is the only option to combat the illicit distribution of drugs in urban Hausa neighbourhoods to be considered, Kura (2019) says.

Directed Youth Protection Policies

Specific policy inputs that address protection of the young people are important. Adamu (2008) claims that adolescent-based policy-making designed to cope with unemployment, poverty, and educational gaps can relieve some of the inner causes of substance abuse. In Northern Nigeria, Ibrahim (2016) suggests that drug prevention

policies should be developed in a socio-cultural specific manner in making sure that measures are taken to consider the values and realities of the Hausa people.

Solutions within the Community

The Role of Religious Leaders and the Traditional Rulers

Community-based interventions on drug abuse involve the religious leaders and the traditional rulers as the main actors. Kane (2003) adds weight to this point stating that with the level of respect granted to the Islamic scholars and community elders in Hausa society they can be actively engaged in the campaign against drug use and help regain moral discipline and deter drug abuse. Yahaya (2021) indicates that Friday sermons (khutbah), community forums, and public pronouncements by influential persons can support the teachings of Islam about intoxicants and popularise drug free lifestyles.

Grassroots Education Campaigns

The other strategy that is effective is community based education campaigns. According to UNODC (2018), it is important to reach youth at risk populations through the grassroots outreach, which makes use of local languages and cultural symbols. According to Ibrahim (2016), the author suggests introducing street-level sensitisation programmes, visits to schools, and utilising religious gatherings as the sources of dispersion of information based on anti-drug messages.

Awareness and Educational Programs

Prevention Programs at School

Substance abuse can be averatively checked through the integration of drug education in the school curriculum. Adamu (2008) asserts that age-related drug awareness unit delivered at the primary and secondary school level is capable of busting misconception related to drugs and instils resilience among learners. According to Yahaya (2021), early intervention is essential to the issue of substance abuse in classrooms, as such, providing teachers with the means to tackle the issue is critical.

Skills Acquisition/Youth Empowerment

UNODC (2018) emphasises that, economic empowerment initiatives involving the idle youths can minimise their susceptibility to drug abuse. Kura (2019) suggests vocational training, entrepreneurship training, and cooperative societies for youths as economically viable ways of encouraging the youths to abandon drug use and engage in productive behaviours. Ibrahim (2016) also suggests the setting up of skills acquisition centres that ought to be located in the urban areas with maximum cases of drug abuse.

Rehabilitation and Counselling Services

Set up of Rehabilitation Centres

In Northern Nigeria, rehabilitation programs among drug-dependent youths are still wanting. Yahaya (2021) points out that it is critical to create special rehabilitation institutions that will be capable of both medical and psychological treatment. According to UNODC (2018), centres need to be well positioned in both the urban and sub-urban locations where vulnerable people can have access.

Counselling of the Affected Youth and Families

According to Kura (2019), such a need as offering psychosocial counselling services arises not only among the youth who are affected but also families they belong to because families tend to be in an emotionally and financially strained state. According to Adamu (2008) cultural and religious based counselling interventions are likely to be accepted by the community and the attainment of the rehabilitation goal made easier.

Public Advocacy and Media

Anti-Drug Messaging via Social Media

The contemporary media creates strategic prospects of anti-drug crusade. As explained by Ibrahim (2016), in case of Hausa youngsters, Facebook, TikTok, and WhatsApp are popular domains to which the concerned population is extensively exposed, thus becoming the suitable platforms where the specific messages about public health could be conveyed. According to Yahaya (2021), culturally relatable content produced with the help of a video testimonial and anti-drug challenges can be used to address pro-drug narratives that have been popularised on social media.

Local Influencer and Artists Partnerships

They can join forces with local musical artists, actors and social influencers to get the news of the anti-drug campaigns out there. Adamu (2008) notes that among the Hausa young generation the influence of artists is appreciably high, and they can be made as reliable ambassadors of anti-drug programs. Kane (2003) advises the use of charming cultural wielders by the public health agencies in urging the substance free livelihoods in music, movies, and also communal events.

Conclusion

Statement of Main Results

This paper has established that drug abuse among Hausa youth in the Northern part of Nigeria is as a result of interaction between the multiple socio-economic, cultural and structural factors. The problem of poverty, unemployment, urbanisation, as well as relaxation of traditional restrictions of the past, also makes a significant contribution to

the vulnerability of youth. In line with UNODC (2018), the easy accessibility of drugs due to the informal rules and method of supply and poor law enforcement serve as the major cause of the problem, especially in the big cities such as Kano, Kaduna, and Sokoto.

Additional factors that support drug use in young people are peer pressure and exposure to the global drug cultures on social media. They are serious and include poor physical and mental health, education, and criminal activity, the destruction of families, and the loss of cultural values. It was also identified by the researcher that current policy responses are not sufficient, and rehabilitation services barely exist. Findings further conclude that there are scattered community-based measures.

Policy and Practice Recommendations

To solve these findings, a number of strategic interventions should be suggested. To begin with, it is necessary that policy changes should give special attention to reinforcing drug control policy and enforcements (Yahaya, 2021). This involves stringent measures regarding importing of drugs, improved monitoring at the porous borders, and reduced corruption by the law-enforcement agencies. Second, to reduce the influence of socio-doctrinal causes, it is vital to introduce selective initiatives of youth empowerment through vocational training and employment opportunities as suggested by Kura (2019).

The religious and traditional rulers should be generally involved in the community-based solutions because their influence may help to reinforce the messages against drug and moral discipline (Kane, 2003). As supported by Adamu (2008), mobilisation of communication at the grassroot level through the use of religious preaching, vernacular languages, and culture is a significant way of attracting community awareness and perception change.

Learning measures are essential, too. According to UNODC (2018), drug prevention efforts should be incorporated into education programs in schools, and the efforts should assist in building the skills of the youth to make them economically independent. The rehabilitation centers are necessary in the Northern Nigeria where affected youths may receive complete medical and psychological support (Yahaya, 2021). Last but not least, by utilising social media and collaborating with local influencers, the work of public advocacy can be strengthened in the sense of resisting the effects of drug glorification on social media and the online environment, as Ibrahim (2016) implies.

Possible Future Research Areas

Also, it becomes apparent that studies of gendered aspects of drug abuse are missing in Hausa societies with females tending to be underrepresented in the present research due to culturism (Adamu, 2008). A cogent investigation of the long-term effects of drugs through longitudinal study on the socio-economic environment in rural and urban habitats would offer a better insight into the community-specific issues (Kura, 2019). Also, determining whether the current rehabilitation centres and community-based interventions in Northern Nigeria are effective might provide valuable information regarding expanding the effective programs (UNODC, 2018). Lastly, according to the argument raised by Yahaya (2021), additional studies should be conducted that look into how social media can be used to not only encourage drug use among the Hausa youth but also its prevention.

Finally, culture-based, multi-sectoral and community-based interventions are also necessary to ensure that drug abuse crisis goes down among Hausa youth in Northern Nigeria.

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