The Problem of Drug Abuse Among Nigerian Youths: A Historical Perspective

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Abstract
Nigeria is widely recognised as the giant of Africa. Its greatness is attributed to its huge territory, endowments of natural resources, and energetic youthful population. However, the menace of drug abuse is seriously threatening the youthful population. For instance, drug misuse does not only reduce the academic performance of students of higher institutions, it also impedes a healthy development of the nation since drug abuse is a threat to the life and dignity of the users. Thus, the objective of this study is to examine the historical evolution of drug abuse in Nigeria and examine the reasons why the youths engage in drug misuse. The study is basically qualitative. It utilised existing literatures on drug abuse in different geo-political zones in Nigeria. The study's findings reveal that drug abuse and drug trafficking are on the increase among the Nigerian youths. The study, thus, concludes by recommending that Nigerian government at all levels should institutionalise good governance, transparency and accountability which will bring about attitudinal changes. The changes will be so all-encompassing to the extent that all stakeholders will be involved in the fight against drug abuse among the Nigerian youths which will ultimately lead to its decrease.

Key words: Drug abuse, problem, youth, perspective, Nigeria.

Introduction
Mo Ibrahim, the founder of Mo Ibrahim Foundation for Good Governance in Africa observed that Africa is a continent of young people. According to him:

The African demography is completely different from the rest of the world. Within three generations, 41 percent of the world’s youth will be Africans. By 2030, Africa’s labour force will be larger than China’s. By 2035, it will be larger than
However, this beautiful projection by Mo Ibrahim of a prosperous and healthy future for Africa may not be effectively realised as a result of massive involvement of the African youths in drug abuse. For instance Donnenfeld, reports that the number of drug users in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to increase by nearly 150% by 2050. This is just a 5% increase in the proportion of its population experimenting with illicit substances relative to day. If we go by the population projections of Dr. Mo Ibrahim, it means that the African continent will experience the largest growth in the number of drug abusers in the world.

In Nigeria, the youths seem to be more involved in drug use and abuse. According to Kazeem, nearly 15% of adult populations in Nigeria (around 14.3 million people) are involved in psychoactive drug substances. The data Kazeem used which was apparently obtained from the Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Centre for Research and Information on Substance Abuse (CRISA) showed the highest levels of drug use was recorded among people aged 25 to 39, with cannabis being the most widely used drug. Sedatives, heroin, cocaine and non-medical use of prescription opioids were also noted. The survey excluded the use of tobacco and alcohol. Again, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has also expressed concern over the increasing level of drug abuse and drug trafficking among Nigerian youths. According to the NDLEA, the situation has been worsened by the affordability of substance of abuse such as cough syrups, lizard wastes, gums and cannabis sativa popularly known as Indian hemp. Considering the delicate and sensitive position of the youths within the country, drug addiction among them remains a major threat to national growth and development.

Since drug abuse is a major public health problem in Nigeria, it must also require the help and contributions of major stakeholders in all sectors – medical practitioners, religious leaders, academics in humanities and social sciences, public health counselors and parents to fight this menace that is eating up the energetic population of our nation. Therefore, this study aims at examining the reasons why the Nigerian youths engage on drug misuse. To achieve this objective, the study will be divided into sections. With this introductory overview, the study proceeds by explaining the concept of drug abuse in order to clarify the conceptual ambiguities associated with the word; the third section examines the different types of drug abuse and
theories associated with drug abuse, section four discusses the causes of drug abuse and their effects; while section five concludes with recommendations.

Conceptual Explanation

What is Drug Abuse?

Humanity had always depended on herbs, leaves and plants to treat themselves from various ailments, and their uses never constituted any danger because drugs that are correctly administered become medicine while the un-prescribed application becomes abuse. Therefore, drug according to Ogunbiyi is a substance used for medical purposes that changes the state or function of the body. It is also considered as a substance that modifies perceptions, cognition, mood, behavior and general body functions. Similarly, Fawa asserts that drug is any substance which is used for treatment or prevention of a disease in man and animals. Thus, 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. Based on these definitions, we can infer that when drugs are misapplied, they become or constitute abuse. Then, what is drug abuse?

Drug abuse is a situation when drug is taken more than it is prescribed. It could be seen as the use of illicit drugs, or the abuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs. It could further be defined as the deliberate use of chemical substances for reasons other than intended medical purposes and which results in physical, mental, emotional or social impairment of the user. The abuse of legal drugs can happen when people use the drugs in a manner other than directed by the manufacturer or purpose that are not legitimate. According to the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), drug abuse is seen as excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to the medically or culturally accepted patterns. Similarly, the World Book Encyclopedia views drug abuse as the non-medical use of a drug that interferes with a healthy and productive life. According to World Health Organization, substance abuse is the harmful or hazardous use of
psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs. World Health Organization (WHO) also reports that it is estimated that about 76.3 million people struggle with alcohol use disorders contributing to 1.8 million deaths per year. On the hand, the United Nations reports that around 185 million people globally over the age 15 were consuming drugs by the end of the 20th century. Having explained what drug-abuse is, we shall turn our attention to

12 Drug addiction is the excessive, maladaptive, or obsessive use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes. It is characterised by a compulsion to take drugs on a steady basis in order to experience its mental effects. Drug addiction leads to habitual dependence on drugs which gives rise to mental, emotional, biological or physical, social and economic instability. Drug addiction, no doubt, has distressing and extremely awful consequences on the society. A drug dependent person feels very uncomfortable and does not function optimally any time the regularly abused drug is not available. If the person is seriously dependent or addicted, failure to take this drug may lead to illness. If this situation is as a result of financial difficulty, this individual may resort to borrowing, stealing or prostitution. Prostitution as a means of satisfying drug needs is particularly common in female drug addicts. The implication to the spread of HIV infection, AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) can be better imagined.

13 Types of Drug Abuse

Different types of drugs are abused all over the world, but in Nigeria, the following according to Haladu,14 are the most commonly abused drugs:

1. Stimulants: These are substances that directly act and stimulate the central nervous system. Users at the initial stage experience pleasant effects such as energy increase. The major sources of these come from caffeine substances.

2. Hallucinogens: These are drugs that alter the sensory processing unit in the brain. Thus, producing distorted perception, feeling of anxiety and euphoria, sadness and inner joy, they normally come from marijuana, LSD etc.

3. Narcotics: These drugs relieve pains, induce sleeping and they are addictive. They are found in heroin, codeine, opium etc.

4. Sedatives: These drugs are among the most widely used and abused. This is largely due to the belief that they relieve stress and anxiety, and some of them induce sleep, ease tension, cause relaxation or help users to forget their problems. They are sourced from valium, alcohol, promotazine, chloroform.

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5. Miscellaneous: This is a group of volatile solvents or inhalants that provide euphoria, emotional disinhibition and perpetual distortion of thought to the user. The main sources are glues, spot removers, tube repair, perfumes, chemicals, etc.

6. Tranquilizers: They are believed to produce calmness without bringing drowsiness; they are chiefly derived from Librium, Valium, and others.

**Theories of Drug Abuse**

The field of addiction draws upon a variety of disciplines. Psychology, medicine, chemistry, psychiatry, sociology, biology and physiology have all helped shape current understandings of addictive behavior. The major emphasis of the theories is that people have their individual reasons for depending on one type of drug or the other. Eze and Omeje identified the following as theories of drug abuse prevalent in Nigeria:

a. Personality Theory of Drug Abuse: The main emphasis of the theory is that there is certain a trait or characteristics in the individual that yield to abuse of drugs. Such personality characteristics are inability to delay gratification, low tolerance for frustration, poor impulse control; high emotional dependence on other people, poor coping ability and low self-esteem. Individuals with these personality characteristics find it difficult to abstain from drug abuse.

b. Learning Theory of Drug Abuse: It maintains that dependence or abuse of drugs occur as a result of learning. The learning could be by means of conditioning, instrumental learning or social learning.

c. Biological Theory of Drug Abuse: The theory maintains that drug abuse is determined by the individual's biological or genetic factors which make such individual vulnerable to drug addiction.

d. Socio-cultural Theory of Drug Dependence or Abuse: This theory maintains that abuse is determined by socio-cultural values of the people. For instance, while certain cultures permit the consumption of alcohol and marijuana, other cultures do not. Among the tribes in Southern Nigeria, alcohol (ogogoro) is used in cultural activities but in Northern Nigeria, alcohol is forbidden due to Sharia law. However, the Sharia law does not forbid cigarette consumption and thus nicotine dependence.

It is imperative to note here that no theory according to Fareo fully explains the etiology of drug abuse. This is due to individual differences. It then becomes obvious that the disorder (drug abuse) is an acquired one. The acquisition, then, is dependent on a host of personal inclinations and environmental factors, a situation explained suggestively by Bandura as social cognitive theory, that is, the triadic reciprocity involving behavior, environment and the person.
Commonly Abused Drugs among Nigerian Youths
Some of the most commonly abused drugs in Nigeria are as follow:

1. **Cannabis**
   
   Among the drugs under international control, cannabis is by far the most available and easy to access in West Africa. Cannabis is also known by other street names such as Mary Jane, Kush, Pot, Marijuana, Eja, Blaze, Ganja and others. Cannabis Sativa as a plant grows easily in our favourable climates and is the source of illegal income for people in rural areas of some countries. In terms of use, the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has reported that the highest prevalence of recreational use of this drug in the world is in West and Central Africa where more than 12 percent of adults aged 15 - 64 years in the region are users, a much higher prevalence than global average of less than 4 percent and is obtained in other parts of Africa (less than 8 percent).  

   The effects of Cannabis according to Samuel-Kayode include: *(a)* An altered state of consciousness. The user may feel “high”, very happy, euphoric, relaxed, sociable and uninhibited. *(b)* Distorted perceptions of time and space. The user may feel more sensitive to things around them, and may also experience a more vivid sense of taste, sight, smell, and hearing. *(c)* Increased pulse and heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dilated pupils and often increased appetite. *(d)* Impaired coordination and concentration, making activities such as driving a car or operating machinery difficult and dangerous. *(e)* Negative experiences, such as anxiousness, panic, self-consciousness and paranoid thoughts. *(f)* People who use large quantities of cannabis may become sedated or disoriented and may experience toxic psychosis – not knowing who they are, where they are, or what time it is. High doses may also cause fluctuating emotions, fragmentary thoughts, paranoia, panic attacks, hallucinations and feelings of unreality.

2. **Crack**
   
   As opposed to powder, crack is a free base form of cocaine that can be smoked. It offers a short but elusive satisfaction to smokers. It comes in solid blocks or crystals varying in colour from yellow to pale rose or white. Crack is heated and smoked. It is so named because it makes a cracking or popping sound when heated. Crack is riskier and more potent than regular powder cocaine. Effects of Crack include: loss of appetite, increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, distort sleep patterns, hyper-stimulation, intense euphoria, nausea, hallucination, hyper-excitability, irritability, depression and others.

3. **Tramadol**
   
   Tramadol is a potent opioid analgesic often used as a painkiller as
prescribed by a physician. Tramadol and opioid containing substances (e.g., cough syrups with codeine) have become popular drugs of abuse among young people in a growing number of West African countries. In Nigeria the abuse of tramadol and other cough syrups have been reported not only among “street children” but secondary school and university students. Those who abuse tramadol do so because when taken in sufficient quantity they experience a euphoric high. Unfortunately, its use can lead to psychological and physical dependence where users experience unpleasant symptoms when they try to stop using the drug. Some of the effects of tramadol include: (a) Abdominal or stomach fullness (b) Blood in the urine (c) Change in walking and balance (d) Chest pain or discomfort (e) Frequent urge to urinate (f) Loss of memory (g) Recurrent fever.

4. **Codeine**

Some over-the-counter (OTC) and prescription cough and cold medicines contain active ingredients that are psychoactive (mind-altering) at higher-than-recommended dosages and are frequently abused for this purpose. Any quick visit to the pharmacy will confirm that the demand for cough syrups is on the rising. This is not because there is a cough outbreak, but the stimulating effect of codeine in these cough syrups. Codeine – which is to be derived from the opium poppy and is related to morphine and heroin – is being abused by Nigerian youths at an alarming rate. Known as “Lean, Codeine, or Coder” as it is fondly called, has become a favorite for many drug abusers because it is very easy to obtain over the counter at big and small medicine stores alike. Young people often mix it with soft drinks for flavour and are usually taken with alcohol or marijuana for an extra punch. A variation of “purple drank” is promethazine-codeine cough syrup mixed with alcohol. Abuse of cough syrup is on the increase in many parts of the country, especially in higher institutions of learning. It is sold between N600 and N800 per bottle, abusers of this drug, drink up to a bottle or two at a time. It is commonly mixed with soft drinks like Coca-Cola, Fanta or Pepsi. The main reason for the increased use of codeine is the euphoric effects associated with opiates. Some of the effects of codeine include drowsiness and constipation, itching, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, depression, coughing and others.

5. **Rohypnol (Roofies)**

Rohypnol is an intermediate-acting benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of Valium (diazepam). It is used in the short-term treatment of insomnia, as a pre-medication in surgical procedures and for inducing anesthesia. Rohypnol (Rophenol) is another commonly abused drug among Nigerian youths. Also known as 'Ref, Roche, Roofies, Forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roofinol, Rope, and Rope' on the street, Rohypnol is
popular with youths because of its fast action and the fact that the effect does not wear off in time. It takes just within 15 to 20 minutes of administration and, depending on the amount ingested, may persist for more than 12 hours. Rohypnol shot to national prominence when it was discovered to be the substance with which the late Cynthia Osokogu was drugged before she was raped and murdered. Despite the deafening noise by government officials, including the health ministry and the National Agency for Foods and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC), about banning the drug and making it difficult for the drug to be purchased without a doctor's prescription, the drug is still much accessible to Nigerian youths. Some of the effects of rohypnol include: muscle relaxation (loss of muscle control), decreased blood pressure, memory impairment, nightmares, confusion and dizziness.

6. Aphrodisiacs

It is also worthy of mention that the use of aphrodisiacs or libido boosters, popularly called manpower on the streets or burantanshi by people from the northern part of the country, or alekoin the South West is also prominent among the youths as well as sexually active men to boost their sexual performances. While the uneducated are mostly associated with local gin mixed with herbs for solutions such as Afato, sepe, paraga, opayin, etc, the educated ones and students patronise industrial refined ones such as Alomo Bitters and the other ever-increasing list of bitters solutions. “Research conducted with producers of these local bottled herbal bitter reveals that there are no herbs in their products but chemicals. These chemicals are highly toxic to human system”. (Research source: the drug Salvation Foundation). Local libido boosters such as paraga, shepe, opeeyin sell for as low as N50 per shot, while a bottle of Alomo Bitters sells for N250. Other bitters are available between N200 and N400. Some of the effects aphrodisiacs include: anxiety, blurred vision, hallucinations, mental disorder, overstimulation, weakness, upset stomach, suicidal tendencies and others.

7. Skunk

Skunk or SK for short is what some people refer to as the elder brother of Indian hemp. According to Samuel-Kayode, this is because it is much
stronger than hemp and is a bit more expensive though it is as easy to get because it is sold by the same peddlers. Skunk is a mixture of weed and some element of cocaine and dried leaves and is sold for N100 a pinch on the streets. SK is a drug for the strong, and more youths, including ladies, are happy to try it to prove their 'ruggedness' as it were. Some of the effects of skunk include: loss of coordination and distortions in the sense of time, vision and hearing, sleepiness, reddening of the eyes, acute headache, increased appetite, heartbeat can speed up, damage the lungs and heart and others.

Factors that Encourage Drug Abuses among the Youths

There are many factors that encourage youth engagement in drug and drug related abuses. Akande identified the following as some of the factors that encourage the youths in indulging in drug abuse.  

1. Social Acceptance: Sociologists will tell us that humans were made to live in groups and socialize. Thus, they begin to show this trait from a very young age as they were taught in group and gravitate towards forming cliques of friends. When they attain adolescence, however, the urge to fit into groups or hang out becomes stronger at a period where they begin to form own identities. Sadly, many young people lack mentor guides and thus, struggle on their own to fit in. To earn their place in the crowd, they often resort to the same vices as the in-crowd, usually involving drug use. In other cases, young people also resort to drug use in a bid to deal with the consequences of not fitting in with the crowd. Rebellion is common among young people and drug use is one of its most telling characteristics. Either way, the implications can be disabling in the long term.

2. Depression and Mental Health: In a country where the youth have little to claim as their inheritance and where lack of employment and career options is a defining element of society, many young people are disillusioned with the state of things and the gloomy reality that when all said and done, there may be nothing left for them. Distraught and depressed, an entire generation is turning to the euphoria of drug use. In the North, where young men in the millions wake and sleep in a society that holds little promise for them, drug abuse has reached epic proportions. Around the country, young people are turning to drugs as a source of escape.

3. Access and Availability: Considering the severity of Nigeria's drug problem, it is somewhat disturbing that drugs are so easy to get. Take prescription drugs for example; the term prescription refers to the fact that a doctor or medical practitioner often has to write a note stating the variety of the drug and the quantity needed and endorsing the aim before the drug can be sold to an
individual. It is no surprise that in Nigeria, that term is very unfamiliar. Pharmacies dot streets across the country and they offer a wide array of drugs for the right price. Our infamously porous borders have allowed such medication come in unencumbered, as is the case, internally, with marijuana, cocaine, heroin and other similar substances. The result is that, anywhere you go across the country, drugs are available if you know your way around. It goes without saying that this increases the potential for abuse; it is easy to misuse something when you can find it everywhere.

4. **Economic Uncertainty:** Once upon a time, Nigeria was the place to be as a young man or woman with some form of education. Multinationals got the pick of the litter and high-performing students were assured of good jobs in Lagos and other cities like Port Harcourt and Kano. Even the uneducated could earn a living at some of these companies or at local firms where hard work was readily rewarded with opportunity. The 1970s and 1980s seem such a distant time now. Today, unemployment is at record levels. Young graduates struggle to get jobs. Any sign of a vacancy or job opportunity is swarmed by applicants as evidenced by the fiasco experienced during the Nigerian Immigration Service's recruitment exercise in 2016. With such non-existent prospects and the state of the nation's economy looking more dismal with each passing day, young Nigerians are turning to drugs to escape a harsh reality.

5. **Experimentation & Pop Culture Influence:** Pop culture is an amalgam of trends and elements in fashion, arts, movies, television and music that have achieved mass appeal and become popular. In today's pop culture, drug use is hard to avoid. More so in music, the world's biggest pop stars randomly discuss their prolific drug use in their songs, along with music videos where marijuana smoke floats in the air and artistes talk about popping prescription pills to deal with the pain.

6. **Other factors include:** decline in family value systems, parents not playing their roles properly, psychological trauma, including loss of a loved one or chronic loneliness.

**The Effects of Drug Abuse**

The effects of drug abuse among Nigerian youths are numerous. Mba identified the following as the negative effects of drug abuse on the body chemistry of the users:

1. Alcohol-related problems include:
   a. Physical problems e.g. liver cirrhosis, pancreatic, peptic ulcer, tuberculosis, hypertension, neurological disorder.
   b. Mental retardation for the fetus in the womb, growth, deficiency,
delayed motor development.

c. Craniofacial abnormalities, limbs abnormalities and cardiac deficits.
d. Psychiatric e.g. pathological drunkenness, suicidal behavior.
e. Socially-broken homes, increased crime rate, sexual offences, homicide and sexually transmitted diseases.

2. Tobacco: Causes stimulation of heart and narrowing of blood vessels, producing hypertension, headache, loss of appetite, nausea and delayed growth of the fetus. It also aggravates or causes sinusitis, bronchitis, cancer, strokes and heart attack.


4. Inhalants: Causes anemia, damage kidney and stomach bleeding.

5. Narcotics: Causes poor perception, constipation, cough, suppression, vomiting, drowsiness and sleep, unconsciousness and death.

Similarly, Akande28 identified the following as some of the effects of substance abuse among Nigerian youths:

I. Diseases: Spread diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C through sharing needles, or having unprotected sex.

II. Crime: Drug addicts and abusers are likely to engage in:
   · Drug possession/use
   · Drug trafficking
   · Robbery
   · Prostitution and other sex crimes
   · Terrorism (political gangsters)
   · Loss of productivity
   · Loss of labour force (youth).

Remedies to Drug Abuse among our Youths

In order to address the public health, and social problems resulting from abuse of drugs, all stakeholders in Nigeria must work together to minimize or reduce the scourge of drug abuse among the youths. Specifically, the following strategies must be adopted:

Establishment of Family Education on Drugs: The family is the nucleus of the social organization. Parents should give their children appropriate education on drug use. They should be encouraged by health authorities to offer family education on drug abuse to their children. They should inform them of the dangers of drug abuse and dependence on their health, society, and the nation.29 Parents must spend time to inculcate moral values in their children. Undue struggle for economic survival should not be a justification for parents to neglect their natural role in the proper upbringing of their children. It is only when parents spend ample time with
their children that they could really notice negative vices and quickly nip such in the bud.

Tackling the problem of unemployment in the country is relevant to reducing the menace of drug addiction among the youth in our society. According to a recent World Bank statistics, youth unemployment rate in Nigeria is 68%, but realistically, 80% of Nigerian youths are unemployed with secondary school graduates mostly found among unemployed rural population accounting for about half of this figure, while universities and polytechnics graduates make up the figure. What seems to be more worrisome is the fact that the nation's universities and polytechnics continue to churn out more than 150,000 graduates both Bachelors' degrees and Higher National Diploma annually and job creation has been inadequate to keep pace with the expanding working age population. Thus, idleness among the youths could easily make drug addiction a fascinating option.

Similarly, public enlightenment campaigns on the harmful effects of drug addiction must be stepped up by relevant government agencies, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, community leaders, traditional leaders, and others. Ignorance remains a major factor in drug addiction and so relevant stakeholders must continue to enlighten the youths on the evils of drug addiction and trafficking. Indeed, schools could include drug related issues in their curriculum. It is imperative that younger ones are taught the dangers that drug addiction pose to their health and future before they are exposed to peer group's influence in later years.

Also, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) should intensify their campaign on anti-drug in order to have a drug free society. As long as these substances remain in circulation, the youths will always be tempted into consuming them. Additionally, the NDLEA can equally increase the pulse of its efficiency through the deployment of technological devices that can boost its seamless detection of hard drug dealers and users. It is worrisome that majority of drug addicts or abusers are mostly youths. Because of this concern, all hands must be on deck – the government agencies involved in fighting drug abuse, education stakeholders and pro-health campaigners should develop a multi-sectoral approach in fighting the scourge.

Again, the government should launch programmes in our secondary schools and higher institutions on the importance of reading culture. The programme should be structured in a way that both sports and debating competitions will become part of our education culture. Thus, such well-planned programme should make provisions for adequate recreation and rest which in the long run will enhance the students' reading capacity, competence and capability to the extent that the students will no longer resort to taking drugs in order for them to keep awake during
exams.

Finally, it has to be acknowledged that most of these hard drugs that are consumed by the Nigerian youths are imported into Nigeria through our porous land borders, airports and seaports. Most of these drugs are cleared by the corrupt regulatory agencies. For the war on drug abuse to be won, the government must overhaul its regulatory bodies to limit the availability of these drugs among the youths.

Conclusion

In this study, we started our analysis with what African demography and population will be as a continent of young people in the nearest future. If 41 percent of the world population will be in Africa in future and the role Nigeria has to play as the biggest economy and the most populous country in Africa, then, Nigeria must contribute meaningfully to a healthy and prosperous Africa by taking steps that will minimize misapplication of drugs since it is generally acknowledged that drug abuse impedes the development of any society as it is a threat to life, health, dignity and prosperity of all individuals.

Having identified unemployment as a major reason why youths engage in misuse of drugs, we therefore appeal and recommend to governments at all levels in Nigeria to institutionalize good governance, accountability and transparency in order to reduce the high rate of corruption which is highly prevalent in the system now. Good governance will not only increase the employment level among Nigerian youths, it will also bring about attitudinal change among the citizens. The attitudinal changes will be so all-encompassing to extent that parents will play their parental role effectively; our education and health sectors will be fixed while our religious leaders will be more assertive in moral instructions.

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