



Intoxicants and Its Effects on The Performance of Muslim Students in Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State Nigeria: A Case Study

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Abstract

This research examines the effects of Intoxication on the Performance of Muslim students in the Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State Nigeria through investigating the use of intoxicants among the tertiary institution students, identifying the common intoxicants used by the students, the cause, the extent usage, the effects of intoxicants and their influence on the student's performance, especially the Muslim Students and detecting relevant strategies for reducing the rate of intoxicants usage among students of Federal University of Kashere, Gombe state. The researchers adopted mixed research methods by reviewing some related literature and interviewing relevant people as the instruments for data collection. Major findings of this paper revealed that the commonness of intoxicants among Muslim students in federal University of Kashere is increasing, the available intoxicants include Tramadol, Marijuana, and cough syrup. The off-campus students are more abusers of intoxicants than the in-campus students. For prevention, reduction, and even total control measures on the uses of intoxicants among students, it was recommended that parents, religious leaders, Muslim scholars, government officials, drugs and law enforcement agencies, school managements, lecturers, Counsellors, Student Unions, and associations, as well as NGOs, should increase the level of awareness, education and sensitization campaigns on the effects of intoxicants among students in the Nigerian tertiary institutions.

Keywords: Counselors, Effects, Intoxicants, Muslim Students, Performance

1. Introduction

The young Muslims of today globally are facing a serious increasing number of challenges, one of these challenges is intoxication which leads to the student's low performance in learning institutions. Almighty Allah describes intoxicants as hateful acts devil, and He has commanded Muslims Ummah to abstain from them. The Qur'an precisely defines "intoxication" in this verse:

O you who believe! Intoxicants (all kinds of alcoholic drinks), and gambling, and Al-Ansab, and Al-Azlam are an abomination of Shaytan's handiwork. So avoid (strictly all) that (abomination) in order that you may be successful. Shaytan wants only to excite enmity and hatred between you with intoxicants (alcoholic drinks) and gambling, and hinder you from the remembrance of Allah and from As-Salah (the prayer). So, will you not then abstain. (5:90, 91).

In this verse four things are categorically prohibited:

1. intoxicants;
2. games of chance;



3. places consecrated for the worship of anyone else besides God, and altars for either sacrifices or offerings in the name of others than God; and
4. polytheistic divination by arrow-shooting.

See Towards Understanding the Qur'an, vol. I, Surah 2: 90-91.

Many books and articles have been published already about intoxicants, old ones and new ones which have been analyzed and discussed from various points of view, intoxication among Muslim students in tertiary institutions as a topic of discussion, and it is very important due to its dangerous consequences, and the need to make a survey of it critically is highly recommended, students in tertiary institutions both Muslims and non-Muslims will be prevented from getting involved with such dangerous alcoholic drinks that lead to low performance in their learning process (Ubale, 2021). Remarkably enough, there is not much difference of opinion among Muslim scholars concerning alcoholic beverages and their harmful effects, even the research carried out recently by a number of American, European, and African researchers and Scientists proved that no matter how little the amount of the intoxicants consumed, they are still harmful (Adamu, 2021).

Substance misuse is a serious social problem that has many socio-economic and political implications on society. Generally speaking, the common drugs abused by some youths in Nigerian tertiary institutions are those that affect the function of the brain and sensory organs. However, the active involvement of the youth in this anti-social behavior is alarming and dangerous to the development of any society in general and any individual in particular (Umar, 2021).

The damage done by drug abuse is so vast, it is one of the factors that are always leading to sorts of crimes, insecurity, and other social vices that are previously unknown to our students, and even to our society members. Use of intoxicants in nowadays has taken a new dimension in the life of youths across the society and students in tertiary institutions where those between the ages of 15 to 30 years getting more involved. This is worrisome as it negates the norms and values of religious teachings and culture, especially if consider the fact that, today's youths and tertiary institutions students are believed to be the leaders and defenders of the societies in the future. The youths are vanguards of our national development and agents of our social reformation, need to be packaged, managed, preserved, and protected become necessary. Also, leaders must ensure that measures have been taking to provide the right guidance to the youth which will enable the emergence of vibrant and resourceful good ambassadors for today and leaders as well as academicians of tomorrow who will take over the affairs of the state at the time when they grow older (Khadija, 2021).

2. Literature Review

Across the globe, the prohibition of narcotic substances has been a common trait of the 19th and 20th centuries (Courtwright, 2009; Campos, 2012; Carrier & Klantschnig, 2012; Mills, 2003; Robins, 2013; Safian, 2013).

Countries as different as the United States, Britain, China, the Soviet Union (and later the Russian Federation) as well as almost every Third World, Global South state have adopted forms of regulation and prohibition of narcotics (Chouvy & Meissonnier, 2004; Chouvy, 2009; Windle, 2016).

Portugal, Uruguay, and a number of US states have adopted policies that regulate the use of cannabis among the population (Domaslawski & Siemaszko, 2011; Pardo, 2014).

Islamic societies have had long and animated histories of debate around the merits and evils of cannabis. Persian and Arab scientists, religious scholars, poets, and historians have evaluated the place of cannabis in their respective social milieu (Afsahi & Darwich, 2016; Nahas, 1982). From this perspective,

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the potential of debate and change around the status of cannabis in the Middle East and Islamic World is high, even when compared with the social conservatism of many Arab countries.

Intoxicants, be it drugs, hashish, India hemp, or anything that causes any harm to the body, mind, or any other organs are also absolutely forbidden in Islam. Islam forbids intoxicants in view of their negative effect on the well-being of humanity (Salisu, 2021).

Edwards (2014), Youth who involve in substance abuse may not realize they have a problem until the pronounced effects of these substances start to manifest physically in their daily life.

According to Tracy (2014), the effect of substance abuse on the body varies depending on the type used, all substances abuse has negative impacts on the health of abusers.

Mohammad (2014) maintains that Violence is another physical effect of substance abuse witnessed in various communities and tertiary institutions leading to bloodletting, rape, stealing and cultism.

According to World Health Organization WHO (2014), the use of psychoactive substances or intoxicants can lead to dependence syndrome - a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that normally develop after repeated substance use, and that typically include a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling its use, persisting in its use despite harmful consequences on the body, mind and other human organs, a higher priority given to drug use than to other activities and obligations, increased tolerance, and sometimes a physical withdrawal state. Other common physical problems include; abnormal vital signs like respiration, heart bit rate and blood pressure, chest or lung pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, skin can be cool and sweating or hot and dry. Communicable and non-communicable diseases such as hepatitis B or C, or HIV, and more frequent illnesses can occur due to indulgence in substance abuse by use of needle-sharing.

Gaidhane et al. (2008) maintain that Intoxication can lead to the failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, home, and place of worship.

According to Al-Haqwi (2010), Alcohol is the most commonly abused drug in most West African communities, followed by amphetamines, heroin, cannabis, and cocaine.

Ahmed (2012) asserts that Although alcohol is the most commonly abused substance in Nigeria, in the northern part of the country, a study conducted to examine the substances commonly abused among youths shows that marijuana, cough syrup and 'shisha' (water pipe tobacco smoking) are the most commonly abuse substance among youths.

According to Dankani (2012), in a qualitative study conducted in five northern states of Nigeria, the result shows that the majority of the respondents (60%) have been taking the cough syrup for a period of 3-5 years.

WHO (2015) has reported a growing prevalence of 'Shisha' smoking especially nightclubs and parties among Nigerian youths (both Muslims and non-Muslims) in the northern parts of the country.

Hamisu & Badamasi, (2014) opined that School was found to be a source of substance abuse among youth. The source of drugs for students is through peer groups in the same or neighboring schools, and youth who use drugs had more friends than those who do not take the drugs.

Neeraja (2011) asserts that psychoactive substance use is a social problem that has spread and increased rapidly in educational institutions, it affects the lives and performance of students involved as well as the harmonious functioning of the entire structure of the society.



Based on the aforementioned prevalence of intoxication among Muslim students particularly, its nature and effects on them, this study is geared towards examining the effects of modern ways of intoxication among Muslim students in the Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State.

3. Discussion and Results

3.1 Intoxicants and its Prohibition in the Islamic text

All forms of intoxicants be it alcohol, cannabis, beer, spirit, wine, heroin, cocaine, etc are all forbidden by Islam text. The Islamic prohibition of intoxicants covers all kinds of drinks and drugs which change a person's mental state and behavior.

The Qur'an specifically prohibits the consumption of alcohol and all its classes even the consumption of a minor quantity that doesn't produce the intoxicating effects also prohibited. With regard to intoxication, its prohibition is clearly mentioned in the Qur'an as stated in the following verses:

In the beginning, the Muslims were given a warning, which prohibited them from attending the prayers after the consumption of alcohol. (Qur'an 4:43)

Later, in a different verse, it is shown that the Prophet Muhammed SAW was received a revelation about Alcohol. He stated that, although alcohol had certain medical qualities, the negative aspects of alcohol are much more severe than its positive impacts. (Qur'an, 2:219)

In (Quran, 5:90-91), intoxicants and gambling are called "abominations of Satan's handiwork", which was aimed to warn righteous Muslims to not turn away from prayers and forget god. Therefore, Muslims were ordered to abstain from the consumption of alcohol.

"O you who believe! Certainly intoxicants, gambling, divination by arrows are an abomination of shaitan's doing avoid it in order that you may be successful" (Q: 5:90).

Abdullahi Ibn Umar reported that Allah's Messenger said:

There are three men who will not enter paradise; he who is refractory towards his parents, a habitual drunkard, and one who reproaches with what gives. Al-Bukhari- Fath al Bariy 16:44.

Therefore, alcohol in particular and all intoxicants, in general, are categorically unlawful (*Haram*) and considered impure (*najis*). Consuming any amount of it is unlawful, even if it doesn't create any drunken effects.

The stages or degrees of prohibition are as follows: -

The evil of intoxicants is greater than its benefits (Al-Baqarah: 219-220)
That one should not approach Salat when one is drunk (An- Nisa'I:43)
Intoxicants are described as evil and one is instructed to keep away from them (Al-Maidah: 90-91).

Therefore, every intoxicating substance is wine, and every sin is forbidden, and the Prophet Muhammad SAW also advised his companions to abstain from alcohol, He advised his followers to avoid the consumption of alcohol in any form, even the small quantities that are used in the preparation of some dishes.



3.2 Common Types of Intoxicants found in the study area and their effects

3.2.1 Cannabis (marijuana)

The natural source of marijuana is the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*). Alternative names for marijuana include pot, weed, grass, shit, (wui-wui in local language) among others, which vary with a social group and geographic location. Among the major producing countries for cannabis and hashish are Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, the United States, and some African countries (particularly Nigeria and Ghana).

Marijuana is taken normally by smoke inhalation from cigarettes or from a pipe, its effects is more rapid with inhalation and it usually lasts a few hours. With repeated use, more of it is needed to produce the same effects (Aguwa, 2002).

Yusuf (2021) asserts that the effects of cannabis use are well established, its users typically reporting mental slowness, tiredness, anxiety, and terror.

Cannabis usually causes the user to become talkative, relaxed, and drowsy, damage of human memory, and low understanding and it may induce cannabis psychosis (Department of Health, 2002).

“Yes am a student here and I want to said it am using local Marijuana since I was in secondary school, I can’t leave it for now even though it is affecting my life, sometimes I take it I hate coming to class at all, this led me to spill-over, am not graduating with my course mates this year....” (Male 1, 2021)

3.2.2 Alcohol

Alcohol has the most frightening and dangerous withdrawal syndrome among all drugs that cause dependence. Anxiety, insomnia, weakness, and confusion are among its effects. (Aguwa, 2002).

Alcohol has a strong association with scores of problems, including accidents, domestic violence in both schools and societies, hopelessness, sexual assault, and misbehaving (Yusuf, 2021).

3.2.3 Tobacco

Sagir (2021) observes that most tobacco smokers are young, single, less educated, and isolated, more especially in rural tertiary institutions where government anti-smoke agencies are nearly to be absent.

Janichek & Reiman (2012) maintains that regrettably note that unknown to many smokers that there is a 4,000-plus chemical they are exposed to each time they light up, despite the dangers inherent. The greatest harmful are the gases consumed, and push out when cigarettes are smoked (Mireku, 2012).

Nicotine in tobacco increases the heart rate, narrows the passages in the blood vessels, and increases the risk of heart disease, hypertension, and stroke. These effects occur whether the tobacco is smoked or chewed depending on the route of the tobacco consumption, tar hides the linings of either the respiratory tract or the digestive tract and it paralyzes and destroys the cilia found in the lungs and is responsible for causing lung cancer, and damage of memory (Adamu, 2021).

Regular smokers experience less appetite, have fewer physical stamina because of inefficient oxygen exchange, and risk of ulcers because of increases in the amount of hydrochloric acid secretion in the stomach (Mireku, 2012).

Musa (2021) opined that even non-smokers normally suffer from the effects of second-hand smoke of tobacco because the smoker inhales 30 percent of smoke produced, and the remaining smoke infiltrates the air and if inhaled can cause some of the same ill effects in people around the smoker.



“Taking Cigarette is common here, even outside the class we are taking it, even some of our lecturers are smoking it, and sometimes we can exchange it with one of our lecturers who is not from my mother department or give it to him as a gift, you can find it almost in many shops around the gates of the University in cheap price...” (Male 2, 2021).

3.2.4 Inhalants and Syrup

These are impulsive chemical substances that include diluters, vaporizers; paint thinner, nail polish, petrol, glue, gum, correction fluid, analgesics, and other common and uncommon dangerous chemicals. In many cases, the psychoactive effects of these substances last for only a few minutes. But they are capable of claiming the life of the user, and if addicted the user may damage his urinary, respiratory, and even sensory organs (Musa, 2021). Some of the physiological effects of inhalants include sneezing, coughing, nausea, and tiredness. Long-term use of inhalants may damage the liver, kidneys, and bone marrow, and it can affect the mental and physical capabilities of the user (Mireku, 2012). Some of them uses different kind of syrup as normal drugs but take them without prescription from the physician.

“..really nobody knows am using syrup like codeine in this school, am totally surprise on how you know am using it, normally when I found myself in critical condition I prefer to take codeine to overcome my situation and get some kind of relax, I believe is not good for me as a student of religious studies, it is totally wrong but I use to manage it..” (Female 1. 2021).

3.3 Factors that Lead to Intoxication among the Muslim Students of the Federal University of Kashere.

There are various reasons why the students abuse substances in tertiary institutions and they varied from the environment, ages, and levels of the students. Many authors, researchers, and respondents have shown that there are many contributing factors that led to substance abuse among the youth and students. They argue that substance abuse is caused by a combination of the following factors.

3.3.1 Peer Group Pressure

Peer group pressure is the most common influencing factor of substance abuse, especially among tertiary institutions students. According to Dankani, in a study to examine abuse of cough syrup as a new trend of drug abuse among the youth and students in five (5) the Northwestern States of Nigeria, using a total of four hundred and eighty-seven (487) respondents who were selected from the five states, the findings reveal that majority (57%) of the respondents were initiated into substance abuse as a result of peer groups pressure. These findings are similar to the study conducted in Sokoto among the undergraduate students of Usman Danfodiyo University, Sokoto which shows that 33.1% of the respondents viewed pressure from friends as the reason why they are into substance abuse (Ahmed, 2012).

A study was conducted in Southern Nigeria to investigate factors influencing substance abuse among undergraduate students in Osun State, where a sample of 1,200 undergraduate students was randomly selected from three tertiary institutions in the State. The results showed that peer groups pressure is the major factor influencing substance abuse among undergraduate students in the state (Yusuf, 2010). A follow-up study by the same researcher after two years aimed to investigate the effects of peer modeling techniques in reducing substance abuse among undergraduates in Nigeria. The participants were one hundred and twenty (120) undergraduate students in level 100 and 400 respectively. The result showed that there are significant effects of peer modeling techniques in reducing substance abuse among undergraduates (Yusuf, 2013).

In a quantitative study, using a sample of 487 respondents selected via a combination of purposive and snowball sampling techniques, to examine abuse of cough syrup as a new trend in substance abuse



among the youth in five (5) the Northwestern States of Nigeria. The results reveal that 65% of youth abuse substances so as to have a good time with their friends (Dankani, 2012).

One of the students who accept to be part of our interview testified that:

“Yes I am using several drugs, yes I know they are dangerous to my life but I can’t survive without this tablet, sincerely it is hard for you to trace where I kept them, I firstly get this idea from my dear friend who is now working in one company in this state, even now sometimes he is the one who can send me money to buy it...”
(Male 3, 2021).

3.3.2 Energy-boosting effects

Musa (2021) maintains that another factor or reason why the student’s abuse substances are to boost energy so as to meet their work demands of reading overnight, to be strong, or to be able to complete their proposed task.

Most of the youth whose work demands more energy such as drivers, conductors, and truck pushers abuse substances such as tramadol, caffeine, and marijuana so as to boost energy in order to work faster and earn more (Siro, 2014).

One of the students who accept to be part of our interview claimed that:

“I feel very active with this but so slow so weak without it, so it is hard to leave it even always my parents are treating me negative because of it” (Male 2, 2021)

3.3.3 Imitation and curiosity

Curiosity is one of the critical factors that cause or influenced students to indulge in substance abuse. Curiosity and imitation are more common among adolescents, they always want to copy adult members of society (Gopiram & Kishore, 2014).

Children learned many things from watching TV channels and imitating what adults say and do. As they grow, they are likely to pick up both positive and negative habits from their parents and other adult members of society (Ahmed, 2012).

Many students in tertiary institutions have heard about substances from Cinemas, and they are curious to imitate them. They have heard that substances such as drugs can be fun, or make a person feel and act differently. This can be from a star on a TV, a friend, schoolmate, family member, or somebody in society (Amina, 2021).

“Yes, every day I must take this (Syrup) because in our family only females are not using it, even my father use to send me to retailers to buy it for him” (Male 4, 2021)

3.3.4 Political influences

Political influence is one of the reasons that are responsible for drugs use and abuse among the youth and students. Most of our contemporary youth and students indulge in substance abuse because of their involvement in political activities, thuggery or they have a political Godfather that can protect them from facing the law (Salaam, 2011).

A study was conducted to examine the relationship between drug abuse among the youth and their involvement in political thuggery in Kano Metropolis. The result shows that majority of the respondents (61.2%) abuse substances due to political influence. This indicates that as political activities increase, drugs are abused by the youth to help achieve the political ambitions of their masters. Respondents indicated that



their involvement in politics is a reason for their involvement in substance abuse in Kano Metropolis of Northern Nigeria (Siro, 2014). The study further indicates that the majority of those involved in political violence are popular and gain monetary benefits for their actions. This is attributable to money in politics with all the consequences, as the youth are hired to destroy, injure or even kill. At the same time, they may go free due to political beliefs, sentiments, and prejudices.

The politicians will also influence youth to abuse substances by providing them with the substances and also pay them for such service rendered (Salaam, 2011).

“Really I was involved in this act of thuggery since 2011 general election when my friends bring the huge amount of money to us for campaign and rally for one politician, before the outing we use to inhale something and be out of control....”
(Male 6, 2021).

Therefore, it can be said that politicians and political activities are a factor that influences most of the students into substance abuse by promoting it and making drugs and substances available and affordable to them.

3.3.5 Cognitive enhancement.

Substances are abused with the intention to boost cognitive capacities, with the aim to enhance one’s performance above the baseline level, especially at tertiary institutions. Substances such as caffeine, marijuana, and nicotine as well as other illicit drugs are used especially among the students in order to study so as to enhance memory, understanding, and thinking.

“am not taking these things because of terrorizing the community but only to have capacity of reading a lot and staying overnight without sleeping, because I was warned by my parents that I must be a first class graduate if not I will face their wrath that is why, even though they are aware of what doing now to achieve their aim, so pray for me not continue with it to the end of my life.,” (Male 7, 2021).

3.4 Some Effects of Intoxication on the Students Performance in Federal University of Kashere

Substance abuse has several effects to our contemporary students, it is a general belief that problems of substance abuse can be categorized into medical, physical, psychological, social, educational, and economic implications and can be from experimenting with substance to drug dependence (Ahmed, 2012).

Therefore, tertiary institutions students who persistently abuse substances experience many problems which include academic difficulties, health-related problems, poor peer and family relationships, and involvement in social vices which include violence, stealing, bullying, secret cult activities which have negative consequences on the family, institutions, community, society and the religion, all this at the end leads to their failure after exams and cause the total decline of their general academic performance.

3.4.1 Some Physical Effects

Substance abuse has an effect on the physical body of a student who is involved in this behavior, it can cause physical effects, and can cause marked sleepiness, acting wrongly and slow understanding (Yusuf, 2021).

Violence is another physical effect of substance abuse witnessed in tertiary institutions and the host communities which sometimes leads to fighting, rape, stealing, and cultism (Musa, 2021).

In regard to the above, the researchers opined that all the above mentions physical effects can gradually damage the academic performance of the students.



3.4.2 Some Psychological Effects

Tracy (2014) asserts that the psychological effects of substance abuse tend to vary and depend on the type of substances involved. Psychological effects of substance abuse include preoccupation with where to get the substances, how to get money for the substances, and where and when the substances can be used, also it includes changes in mood, and the individual may be anxious or can be depressed due to side effect of substances. Other psychological side effects include aggression, irritability, selfishness, hopelessness, lack of pleasure from previously enjoyed activities, and pressuring others to involve in substance abuse.

In regard to the above issue discussed, the researchers opined that all the above-mentioned psychological effects can affect and damage the academic performance of the students.

3.4.3 Some Social Effects

There is a significant association between crimes committed by adolescents and their use of alcohol and other drugs (Ahmed, 2012). This shows that many students can commit a crime in the school or outside the school environment under the influence of using illegal drugs. Therefore, in order to reduce and prevent social vices, moral decadence, and crime rate in Nigerian tertiary institutions, there is a need for more preventive measures to be put in place within the University campuses and outside the campuses in order to reduce the rate or eliminate the acts of substance abuse among the students.

Other social effects of substance abuse include dishonesty, bribery, and corruption, forgery, exam malpractice, gambling, homosexuality, and prostitution, (Mohammad, 2014).

Moreover, poor relationships with staff and students were found to be another effect of substance abuse among the students and its impacts on student behavior include laziness and lack of concentration, lack of interest in class and homework, absenteeism from school, withdrawal, and indiscipline (Ekpenyong, 2012).

3.4.4 Some Educational Effects

A study in Nigeria to investigate the effects of peer modeling techniques in reducing substance abuse among undergraduate students found that substance abuse may reduce undergraduate chances of graduating from school or of landing and holding a steady job, it may also be causing student unrest on the campus which will disturb academic calendar and this may also lead to poor academic performance (Yusuf, 2013).

By using various old and modern intoxicants, students are also less able to do well in school and learning, sports, and other school extra-curricular activities. It is often harder for them to think clearly and normally or make good decisions (Abdu-Raheem, 2013).

Students can do dangerous things that could hurt them or hurt other people in the environment when they are intoxicated (Floyd & Latimer, 2009).

4. Conclusion

Intoxicants are chemicals that change the way a person's body, mind, and sense organs work. While using various intoxicants, students in tertiary institutions are also less able to do well, receive lectures regularly, attend academic exercises promptly, dress modestly in the school environment, it is often harder for them to think positively and make good decisions, they can do dangerous acts, drive lifelessly, behave wrongly, fight baselessly or hurt other staff and students when they are intoxicated. Sometimes, students try substance use to fit or compete with a group of friends, or to imitate some heroes watched in television and cinemas. Some students may use intoxicants for many reasons, but religiously it is totally prohibited. It is concluded that intoxication causes several effects to human life socially, academically, economically, psychologically, emotionally, religiously, mentally and entire health status of the abusers. The research



findings revealed that inhalants, cannabis, tobacco, and syrup are commonly used by a number of students according to their level of indulgence in the substance, male students are with the highest number of substance abusers in the federal University of Kashere.

5. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made;

The Federal Government of Nigeria should strengthen the law that banned the selling and consumption of intoxicants in totality more especially in the communities that hosted tertiary institutions.

The Government, religious organizations, student's union government, and NGOs should increase the level of awareness and sensitization campaign on the effects of substance abuse in Nigeria's tertiary institutions, places of worship, schools, and other public occasions to enlighten the staff, students and school communities on the effects/dangers of drug abuse.

The NDLEA and other relevant law enforcement agencies should as an issue of necessity, strengthen their efforts in curtailing the menace of these substance use among youths and students, and all arrested drug dealers should be prosecuted and face the wrath of the law.

The government should create more employment, entrepreneur opportunities, and vocational centers to reduce these problems.

Parents and teachers should monitor the activities of their children and Students, the friends they keep, and what they do in their spare time and also strengthen collaboration between teachers and parents on monitoring strategies both at home, places of worship, and in schools.

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