

Existing Research on Cocaine/Heroin Production and Distribution and the Effect of Drug Abuse in Nigeria with Signs, Stages and Consequence

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Abstract:- Drug abuse, also known as Drug addiction is defined as chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite its harmful consequences. The initial decision of drug taking is voluntary but repeated uses leads to its addiction. Addiction of any form is dangerous. What is even worse is that mostly young children and youth are hit by this, most illicit use of drugs starts at the age of 16-17 years of age. It starts with merely smoking of cigarettes and gradually drowns the person into the trap of drug abuse. This study was carried out to identify the various causes of Drug Abuse, by determine the extent of damage and identify possible solution to the problem. The study enables one to be aquatinted with the age range of Drug Abusers, the consequences, signs and stages. The major findings of this study are sign and symptoms of drug abuse, various stages of drug abuse, and consequences of drug abuse.

Keywords:- Cocaine/Heroin, Signs and Symptoms, Stages of Drug Abuse, Consequences of Drug Abuse.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drugs and drug abuse had been an issue for discussion for some times now. While many books and papers had been writing on drugs and drug abuse, the havoc done to human life by this subject is numerous, yet-day-in-day-out, cases of drug trafficking and abuses reaches us from all angles. [1] There are more 50 million people throughout the world affected by it devastating psychological and social effect of drug abuse. [2] While the term psychosocial refers to the psychological and social factors that influence mental health, drug abuse is said to be problem that is caused by many factors existing in a community which can attributed to social, economic, political, legal and culture. Many have equally attributed this to the aftermath of Nigeria Civil War. Abuse of drug is regarded as obstacle to the effective use of time, energy and creative thinking thereby destroy a person's ambition to become great, making hopeless and unproductive. Adolescents or young adults of nowadays are said to be unlike those of generations ago. Today, parents have reason to be worried about their school and college-age children who tend to have fallen into bad group. Drug and drug abuse has today become a thing to call emergency control session for. In Yewa North Local Government the tendency to reduce such urges for drug is so limited and

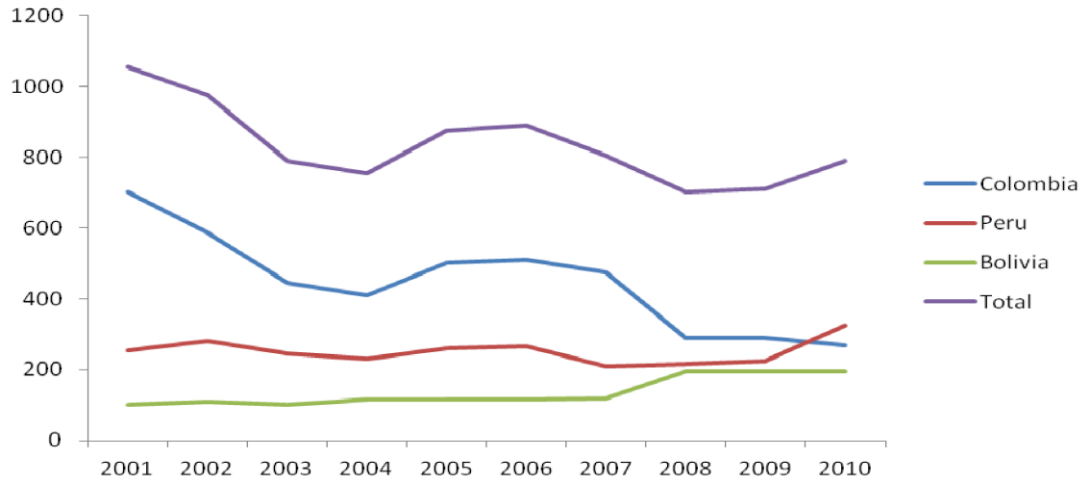
invisible; likewise many places and local government in Nigeria and every part of the world. [3] In Bangladesh, the commonly abused substances include Heroin, Phensidyl, Tidijesic, Pethidine, Cannabis, and Ganja. Currently study shows that in the same Bangladesh. [4] The current and most populous name of drug is Yaba, which is well taking among the young and adolescent. [5] Bangladesh is situated in the central point between the golden triangle (Myanmar, Thailand and Laos) and the golden crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran) in terms of geographical location and also surrounded by major drug producing country in Asia. Here in Nigeria, every major city in North, South, West, East, especially the motor parks have display of all sort of drug and spirits is the order of the day. Drivers and other road users find pleasure in first swallowing shots of spirit before actually commencing on a journey, which had always led to sending the lives of innocent travellers to great beyond (sudden death). Drug impacts directly influence the economic and social aspect of a country and physically to a human body, in Asia drug producing countries, it has become a growing national concern, among the treatment seeking drug abusers, depression is the most common substance abuse disorder. [6][7][8] Drug abuse cause stress in a family, draining of family resources, shrinking from responsibilities, extramarital relations, distortion of interpersonal family relationships, violence, sickness, and death. [9] The societal cost of drug abuse is enormous and multifaceted.

II. COCAINE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Coca is cultivated and cocaine is produced in the Andean Countries, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia account for virtually 100 percent of world's supply. Total cocaine production, which fell between 2000 and 2008, has leveled off at about 800 metric tons per year. Up to half of total production is exported outside the western Hemisphere. Beginning in 2006, less cocaine was exported to the United States, and a greater proportion went to other countries in the Americas and outside the Hemisphere. Once by far the largest cocaine producer, Colombia have had declined in production for the past decade, with Peru and Bolivia assuming greater shares. This reverses the trend of the 1990s, which saw Colombian production sharply increase in the face of modest involuntary eradication effort and disruption of transportation routes in Peru and Bolivia.

Across the Andes, the area under cultivation has decreased by about 30 percent since 2000, but the impact on cocaine production have been offset, in part, by more effective techniques for removing alkaloids from the coca leaf. United State, figure estimate that cocaine production potential in the Andes peaked in 2001 and diminished until 2008, primarily

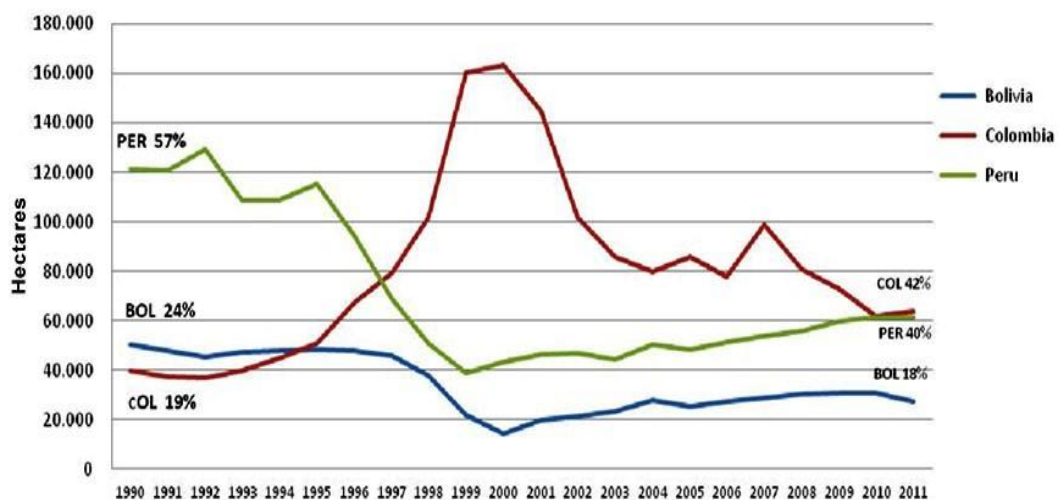
because of more than a 50 percent reduction in cultivation in Colombia. Production potential increased in later because of a combination of increased efficiencies in converting coca leaf to cocaine and a change in the ratio of mature to immature fields, causing higher yields.



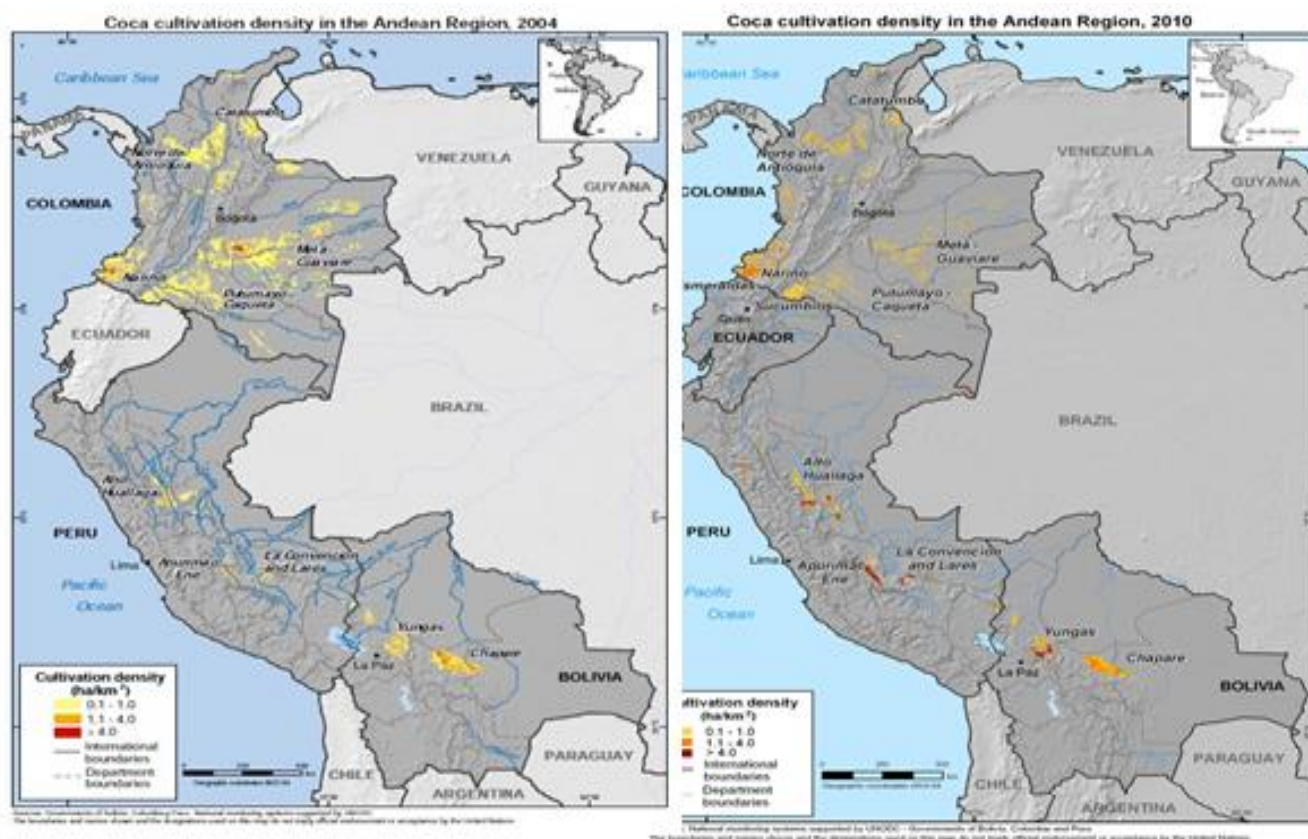
2.1 COCA CULTIVATION

The total area under coca cultivation declined sharply beginning of 2001, due to reductions in Colombia linked to state intervention that raised production costs, lowered yields, and recouped areas for production of licit agricultural crops. In addition, coca production has been partially displaced by other illicit activities, such as illegal mining and logging. As shown in the chart below, until the early 1990s Colombia coca production was relatively marginal, with most cultivation taking place in Peru and Bolivia. However, measures in Bolivia and Peru to interrupt the transit and sale of cocaine base opened the door for Colombian producers to dominate production of coca leaves. Plan Colombia helped to reverse those trends. Recently, production has declined in Colombia, while demand in South America as well as outside the Hemisphere has absorbed production growth in Peru.

**Trend of coca cultivation in the Andean Region
1990 - 2011**



The zones where coca is grown remained relatively constant during the period of decreasing overall cultivation, but the density and extent of cultivation changed. As the maps below illustrate, the expanse of production areas in Colombia decreased while cultivation density in Peruvian and Bolivian production zones generally increased.



In Colombia, coca cultivation generally takes place in severe isolation, both physical and economical from surrounding communities, since coca growers from the beginning sought to avoid detection of the illicit activities. Coca-growing communities have traditionally had limited access to service from state institutions. Furthermore, they are plagued by a significant presence of illegal armed group that exploit both the land and those who live on it. In Peru and Bolivia, by contrast, coca crops are frequently grown within agricultural areas close to rural townships and markets that are well-connected to the rest of the country's transportation and economics systems. In both countries, coca crops are found in remote locations as well as alongside illicit crops pastures and unclear land. In Peru, significant coca fields exist in the Upper Huallaga as well as in regions influenced by the terrorist organization.

2.2 COCAINE MANUFACTURING

Production methods in Colombia have become increasingly more efficient over the past decade and similar improvements have emerged more recently in Peru and Bolivia. These techniques range from simple mechanical procedure such as increasing the surface area of leaves expose to solvents, through shredding to more complex extraction process. Given the increasing effectiveness of controls exercised both domestic and international authorities Colombian drug traffickers have now begun to

clandestinely manufacture some precursor chemical such as potassium permanganate ammonia and refined petroleum (gasoline). Recycling and reuse of fuels and solvent have also been observed among Colombian Producers. These practices have reduced the volume of chemical required to extract the alkaloid from coca leaves.

2.3 COCAINE FLOWS

United State government analysis shows that 95 percent of the cocaine seized in the United State, the largest single market in the region is from Colombia origin. Overall cocaine flow toward the United State probably diminished between 2007 and 2010, but the available evidence is imprecise. The 2007 range of flow toward the United State was between 400 to 600 metric tons, depending on whether measured by U.S. demand or potential Colombia supply. Estimate drawn from both production and consumption data suggest that by 2010, about 400 metric tons of Colombian cocaine were moving toward the U.S market on an annual basis. This was consistent with a decline in U.S consumption routes to move cocaine continue to evolve primarily to avoid control or take advantage of opportunity to reach new market. Although the Caribbean was a major transshipment route for cocaine until the mid-1990s, to 80 percent of U.S bound cocaine moves through Central America and Mexico. It flows primarily from Colombia via Caribbean and Pacific coast.

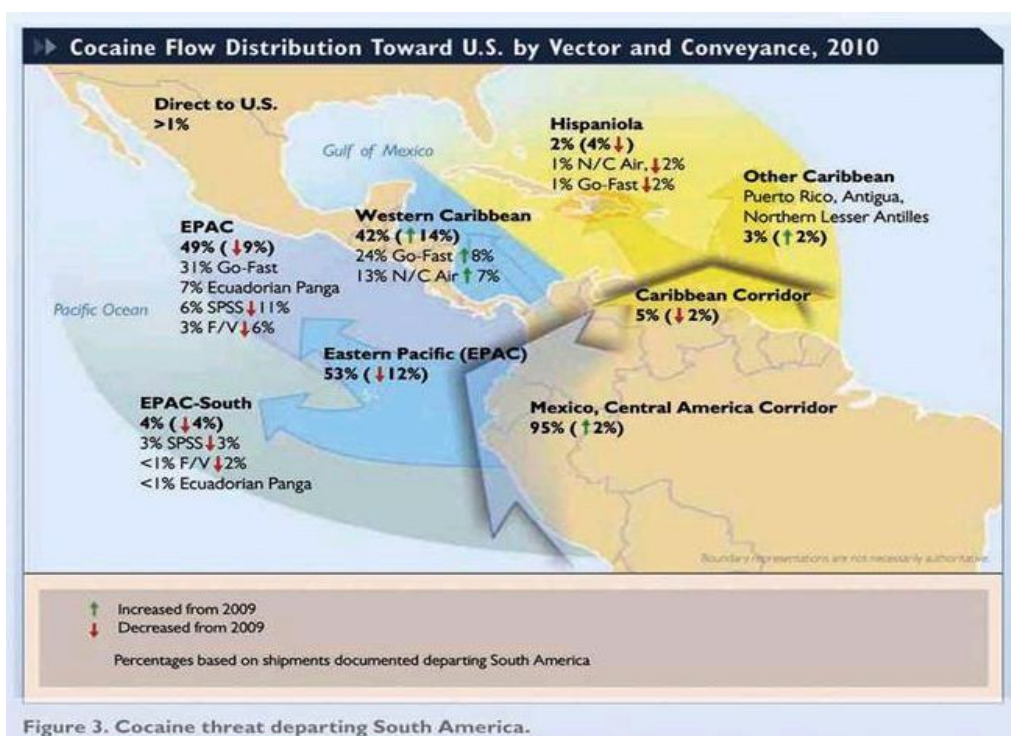


Figure 3. Cocaine threat departing South America.

In the Pacific, cocaine moves from Colombia along two major routes. One parallels Central America and lands there or in Mexico. The other passes through Ecuador, cocaine smuggled across sparsely populated border areas and through Ecuadorian water and port and heads west of the Galapagos. It then moves north to rendezvous with vessels that take the cocaine shore in Mexico or Central America. The Pacific route from Colombia to Mexico and the United States had become more important prior to 2009, and two-thirds of maritime and port seizure by Colombians authorities occurred in the Pacific corridor. However, beginning of 2009 there was a substantial reduction in Pacific seizures, and the route from Colombia's Atlantic Coast through the western Caribbean to Central America and Mexico appeared to become more important for Colombian traffickers. Cocaine transited Venezuela in 2010 and 2011 bound for Europe by way of the Caribbean and West Africa, or bound for United States via Central America. Most cocaine departing Venezuela is transported by maritime routes, but there are indications that the preponderance of cocaine smuggling by air from Venezuela goes to Central America and Caribbean. Honduras is a significant entry point. Flows to markets other than the United States has increased within the last decade. Peruvian and Bolivian cocaine moves through several South American countries for domestic consumption and for transshipment to Europe, Asia and Middle East rather than United States. Cocaine is moved to Europe through Caribbean, via West Africa, and probably in maritime containers from South America directly to European ports. As noted above, about 95 percent of the cocaine seized in the United States in recent years was manufactured from Colombian coca. This suggests that Bolivian or Peruvian cocaine is not going to the United States but rather is destined for use in Europe, Latin America, and the rest of the world. European cocaine seizure declined from 2006 to 2009, according to the European Monitoring

Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), but prevalence and market price per gram (unknown purity) remained stable, suggesting that reduced seizures do not indicate a reduced flow. Cocaine moves to Europe along multiple routes. The primary ones include: The Atlantic ocean via the Caribbean with entry in to Europe through Spain and Portugal. From South America to Cape Verde, Canary Island and into Europe, primarily through Portugal. The African route, which goes from Venezuela and South American to West Africa and from there primarily to Portugal. INTERPOL report that the West Africa has become more important in the past ten years, running through countries such as Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Mali, and then on to Europe. However, UNODC reports a possible decline in the use of the West Africa route based on recent data on seizures and arrests.

2.4 TRANSPORT METHODS

Along all sea routes to all markets, the principle means of trafficking are go fast boats, pressure boats, fishing vessels, cargo ships and container vessels. The latter present particular challenges for cargo detection as well as the potential for carrying significantly greater volume by trafficking through air uses human carriers known as (mules) when transport takes place by commercial airline. Aircraft controlled by traffickers use a variety of methods, such as dropping cocaine into international water where it can be picked up on the high sea landing or dropping cocaine in remote areas in Central America, Caribbean

Or for transporting cocaine to Africa. Land transport meanwhile, take place throughout Central America and Mexico to markets in United States and Canada as well as overland from the Andean region for consumption in Latin America and shipment to Europe and around the world.

III. HEROIN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Mexico, Guatemala and to far lesser extent Colombia satisfy the bulk of the western Hemisphere's heroin requirements, accounting for 7 percent of global opium production potential in 2010. Significant information gaps remain about the amount of poppy cultivated and heroin produced in OAS member states. UNODC estimates the in 2010, Mexico cultivated about 14,000 hectares of opium poppy (post-eradication) and Colombia produced virtually all the opium poppy in the hemisphere. Mexico opium poppy is cultivated on the slope of Sierra Madre in the States of Durango, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa as well as south into Guerrero and Michoacán. Plots are generally small and located in hard to reach areas to decrease the chance of eradication. Guatemalan poppy has been found near its border with Mexico, but there are no reliable estimates of the amount of land under cultivation. The relationship between growers who sell their crops to the dominant trafficking organization in the region and can become victims of violence if one trafficking group's dominance is challenged by another organization. Mexico traditionally produced black tar and brown heroin, but may now have expanded into white heroin, more concentrated form. Most Mexico heroin is exported to the United States and Canada represent the primary heroin market in the hemisphere. However, Mexico and Colombia have experienced uptick in domestic heroin consumption based on request for treatment, suggesting an early alert for expansion of heroin markets in the region. Total cultivation of heroin in the hemisphere yields a pure heroin production potential of 50 metric tons according to United States calculations, and estimate that exceeds estimated United States and Mexican Consumption. Mexico reported eradicating 15,484 hectares in 2010, Colombia 711 and Guatemala 918, figures consistent with the estimated production rates. Guatemala reported eradicating 1,490 hectares of opium poppy in 2011. Colombia and Ecuador reported record yearly heroin seizure of 1.7 tons and 0.9 tons respectively in 2010. That is large amount of interdiction for the amount of poppy thought to be cultivated in those two countries indicating that further investigation into cultivation and production potential in the Andes is needed to provide accurate estimate of production and consumption.

IV. IDENTIFY THE CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE AS A PROBLEM WITHIN THE LOCALITY

Since the establishment of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), the agency has been working and continues to decentralize the activities through appointed program officers; it became clear that cases of drug abuse were not adequately reported in the past. One find out those places you ordinarily took for relaxation and eating arena trade in all sort of drug without being mindful of the consequences. The extent at which smuggling activities increase by the day is equally indication of the result of hard drugs as such is highly dependent upon individuals who are ready to face law enforcement agencies whenever they tried to keep them on check, vehicles are driven in such a reckless manner that only an insane man or

men under the influence of highly concentrated spirit and drugs can participate. However the trend has to be checked and the activities of Government have to be either reviewed or totally overhauled. Efforts through programs appear to be only released on paper and the media, the success and effectiveness depends largely on the implementation and procedure. Equally so, the attempt to sensitize the populace especially the young adults in the educational institutions must be intensified and made paramount. It is surprise that drug abuse syndrome has been taken even into the secondary schools, to children of early age between thirteen and eighteen years old. By the time such pupils get to the higher educational institution, they are already cult members.

4.1 DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE CAUSED AMONG VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS

Various hazards have been attributed to drug abuse and the consequences include, Road Accidents, Drop-outs from school, Rape/Rapist, Armed Robbery cases, touting in all places hired assassins, Political thugs. The single parent and divorced ones are not left out as factors that encourage the pattern of drug abuse. It is equally unfortunate that the purported level of education which is presently claimed to be the high side since independence has little or no effect in the control of hard drug instead it is gradually becoming a disease of the Elite. The records in the Psychiatric Hospital and Mental Homes indicate that the humans are on the increase since the past few years. The various health problem associated with drug abuse are so numerous that if care is not taken the situation will soon get out of control and hard drugs will be out for sale in the open streets of our communities in the nearest future.

4.2 QUESTIONS

1. Will there be any difference in the opinion of the people on the Peer Group influence?
2. Will there be any difference in the opinion of the people on single parent/divorce?
- 3 Will there be any difference in the opinion of the people on the economy impact of drugs?

4.3 HYPOTHESIS

1. There will be no significant difference in the opinion of the people on Peer Group
2. There will be no significant difference in the opinion of the people on single parent/divorce
3. There will be no significant difference in the opinion of the people on the economy impact of drugs.

V. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The relationship between man and the environment is describe in the concept of determinism that man is a passive of environment changes and that natural condition have been largely responsible for the change that occur. The consequence of hard drug abuse are man-made, they are as a result of active participation of man in the environment. To this end, the concept of possibilism outshines that of determinism. Concept of possibilism recognizes man as an active agent of environmental change. Men search for plants, grow weeds and manufacture other components that

made up drug abuse. Man's activities on the environment could be said to have a direct or indirect impact on the environment, man activities apart from drugs and spirit also involves misuse of land space, water, air through industrialization, agriculture, cultivation and overgrazing.. The theory of probabilism equally replace that of possibilism and state that man has choices while some of these are more likely to be adopted than others. So therefore, it appears the choice is ours on whatever chances are available.

5.1 DRUG ABUSE: SIGNS OF DRUG ABUSE

Renowned psychiatrists had suggested various signs of drug use, they include:

(a) Possession of drug-related paraphernalia such as pipes, rolling papers, small decongestant bottles
Possession of drugs, peculiar or bulks seeds or leaves in ashtrays or clothing pockets

Odor of drugs, smell of incense or other "cover up" scent

(b) Identification with drug culture
Drug-related magazines, slogans on clothing

Hostility in discussing drugs

(c) Signs of Physical Deterioration
Memory lapses, short attention span, difficult in concentration

Poor physical coordination, slurred or incoherent speech, unhealthy appearance, indifference to hygiene and grooming
Bloodshot eyes, dilated pupils

(d) Change in Behavior

Distinct downward performance in school or work place
Increased absenteeism or tardiness

Chronic dishonesty, lying, cheating, stealing
Reduced motivation, energy, self-discipline, self-esteem

5.2 DRUG ABUSE: STAGES OF DRUG ABUSE

(a) Experimentation:

Curiosity and peer pressure may lead to experimental use.
Some youth, repulsed by the first unpleasant

Experiences never use it again. Others, however, assured by the more seasoned users become occasional users.

(b) Occasional/Social use:

The new user seems to be passive, accepting drugs if and when offered rather than seeking out for it.

Such person believes he or she can handle the situation

(c) Regular Use:

Users at this stage actively seek after the drugs and maintain their own supplies.

They show a high motivation to get high on drugs.

(d) Dependence/Addiction:

At this stage, the drug becomes a major part of the user's life. The user becomes obsessed with drugs,

Obtaining them at all cost without consideration for food, job, family, possessions, etc.

Dependence refers to a psychological or physical need for a drug. Addiction usually involves a physical tolerance to a drug and physical symptoms when use is discontinued

5.3 DRUGS OF ABUSE

DRUGS	EXAMPLES	STREET NAMES (NIGERIA)	DESCRIPTION	SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE	SYMPTOMS OF EFFECT (IN HOURS)	EFFECTS
NARCOTICS (Opiates)	Opium Heroin Morphine Codeine	Ghana Smack, horse	White, grey or brown, black, tar-like substance smoked snuffed injected	Euphoria, drowsiness respiratory depression, apathy, reduced sexual urge, nausea constricted pupils	3-6 hours	Water eyes, running nose, irritability, tremors, panic, chills, cramps, premature death
STIMULANTS	Cocaine Amphetamine Caffeine Crack Cocaine	Coke, Coco, Cocktail, Crack, chunk Rock, blow etc.	Fluffy, white Crystalline powder Tablet or capsule Smoked, snuffed	Increased alertness, excitation euphoria increased pulse rate Insomnia, loss of appetite	Cocaine 1-2 hours Amphetamine 2-4 hours	Disorientation, apathy, irritability depression
DEPRESSANTS (Sedative Hypnotics)	Barbiturates Benzodiazepine, valium Alcohol (beer, wine, gin etc)	Sleeping pills, tablet booze, ogogoro, Emu, Giya, Nmanya Capsule, tablet	Tablet or capsule taken orally or injected, Liquid taken orally	Disorientation memory impairment slurred speech Motor incoordination	Barbiturates (1-16 hours) Others (4-8hours)	Anxiety, insomnia, Tremors, delirium Convulsions Liver cirrhosis (alcohol) possible death
HALLUCINOGENS	LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) PCP(Phencyclidine) Mescaline)	PCP elephant Tranquilizer Not common on Nigerian street	Powder, liquid taken orally or injected Green (Fresh)	Thinking disorder, Illusion and Hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance	8-12 hours	Flashbacks, panic Vidence, psychosis Bad trips
CANNABIS	Marijuana Hashish	Igbo, stone, salad Indian Hemp, Ganja, kaya, Gofo, pot etc	Brownish (dry)	Euphoria, distorted perception, impaired concentration, Relaxed inhibitions	2-4 hours	Insomnia, hyperactivity Lung disease, brain damage, affects sexual behavior
INHANLANTS	Aerosols, gasoline	Glues, solvents Butyl nitrates Room odonizer		Liquid form, gas form usually inhaled or snuffed		Vision disturbance Impaired judgment, reduced muscle and reflex control, heart failure Sudden death

Sources: National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Nigeria.

5.4 DRUG ABUSE: CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE

The Physical, Psychological, Social and Economic consequences of the drug problems are becoming more obvious and disturbing. Examples of such consequence are as follows:

PHSYCAL	PSYCOLOGICAL	SOCIAL
Brain damage	Sleeplessness	Loss of Job
Liver damage	Anxiety	Family disintegration
Hypertension	Depression	Expulsion from school
Excessive heart beat	Psychosis	Delinquency
Chronic bleeding	Craving desire	Criminal offences
Damage to unborn babies	Withdrawal Premature	Stealing Assassination/murder
AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)	Death	Rape Armed robbery Destruction Prostitution Premature Death

VI. SUMMARY

More than 35.4 million Nigerians have psychiatric problems, the provost of the Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta has revealed. Over 40 percent of the people in the country have traces of psychiatric problem, identified as bad temper, sleeplessness, and alcoholism and drug abuse referred to as neurosis. The Neuro-Psychiatric was speaking on an Ogun State radio program on however allayed fears over neurosis. Those set of problem are minor mental disorders and could be cured if given prompt attention he stated. However regretted that the prevailing economic situation coupled with the belief that mental illness is spiritually involved are responsible for the rising spate of stress, illnesses, drug abuse, insanity and sudden death in the country. He signed out drug abuse, describing it as the greatest threat to our social well-being and called on the federal government to accelerate efforts towards its control. According to the professor, the problem of drug abuse must be tackled from the root and this will require comprehensive Enlightenment Campaign directed at the youth from the primary school level.

VII. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Note must be taken of the fact drugs are useful to Human Being in the treatment, cure prevention of diseases. In this regard, their use must be carefully prescribed, and their administration carefully monitored. In this way, any outward side effect can be quickly dealt with and corrected. It is the use of drug by individuals, without prescription, that is drug abuse, which has given drugs bad name. We should note that too much of everything is bad, even water can kill through hydration of the brain, if it is infused into the blood stream, thereby overloading it.

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