Relationship Between Vietnamese Eggplant *(Zakami)* and Antisocial Activities Among Youth In Angwan Lambu of Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria

By

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Abstract

The study investigated the relationship between Vietnamese Eggplant (Zakami) and antisocial activities. The study adopted survey design method using convenient sampling technique to select one Hundred and Fifty participants. Two instruments that were employed in this study, are extracted from DAST developed by Harvey and Skinner (1982) and Psychopathic Deviate Scale (PDS), developed by Hathaway and Mckinley (1967). Two Hypotheses were tested, the first hypothesis on the relationship between perceived Influence of Substance Abuse and antisocial behaviour, was tested using Pearson Product-Moment Correlation. The result showed significant relationship between perceived influences of substance abuse and antisocial behaviour ($r=.241$; $<.05$ level of significance). Hypothesis two tested gender difference in perceived influence of Vietnamese Eggplant *(Zakami)*, and the result indicates no significant difference between male and female on the perceived influences of substance abuse $t(148) = 0.20$, $P< 0.05$ level of significance). This implies that a direct relationship existed between perceived influences of Vietnamese Eggplant (Zakami) and antisocial activities. The study concluded that there is a strong positive relationship between people who used Vietnamese Eggplant (Zakami) and antisocial activities, irrespective of gender. Therefore, it is recommended that the Federal Government and concern professionals like psychologists should re-emphasises in their awareness campaign the danger as well as negative effect of

influence of substance abuse like Vietnamese Eggplant (Zakami) on antisocial activities or criminal act, as well as ban the production and importation of substance abuse.

Keywords: Vietnamese Eggplant (Zakami), Anti-Social Activities

Introduction

Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** otherwise known as the **African eggplant** (Yoruba: Igba) (Vietnamese: cà pháo) is a plant of the family Solanaceae. Vietnamese Eggplant is a tropical perennial plant that is closely related to the eggplant. Vietnamese Eggplant originated from West Africa but is now widely distributed in Central and East Africa *Kazeem (2005)*. Through an introduction from West Africa, the plant also grows in the Caribbean, South America, and some parts of Southeast Asia. Vietnamese Eggplant is widely cultivated for its use as a food, its medicinal purposes, and as an ornamental plant.

Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** can grow to a height of 1-1.5 m. It has an alternate leaf pattern with the blade width of 4–15 cm and a height of 10–30 cm. The shapes of the leaves are oval and lobed with a wavy margin. Both sides of the leaves are hairy with stellate or simple hairs. Prickles may or may not be present on the leaves depending on the cultivar. When prickles are present they are found more along the midrib and lateral veins. The prickles are straight and can grow up to a length of 13 mm (*Abdel-Kawy,* 2018). The flowers have a diameter of 3–8 cm and are located on short stalked inflorescence that can contain 2 to 7 flowers. The lower portion of the plant carries bisexual flowers while the upper portion contains male flowers. The flowers are 2-3.5 cm in length and usually have a purple or pale purple color, on rare occasions there are white flowers.

The fruits are round, the top and the bottom are flattened out and have grooved portions with a length of 5–7 cm and a width of 7–8 cm. The stalk of the fruit is 1–4 cm long and is either de-curved or erect. At a young stage the color of the fruit is green, ivory, or a purple and white color with dark stripes. When ripe, the fruit turns yellow or a yellow-brown. The fruit contains many seeds and it is partly covered by the calyx lobes. The seeds have a length of 3-4.5 mm, a width of 2-3.5 mm, and are shaped in an obivoid or reniform

*(Alsherbiny, 2018).*Cultivars in Vietnam have fruit of 1.5 inches in diameter, looking similar to a golf ball with a stem. The color can be medium green, pale green, or white with green stripes.

Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** has a large variety of cultivars. It grows in areas of high rainfall found in the tropical and humid regions of West and Central Africa, South-East Asia, South America and the Caribbean. Some cultivars can be found in the savanna and semi-arid region of Northern Ghana, Burkina Faso and their neighboring countries. The cultivars grown there consist of plants with small leaves and fruit. The fruit cultivars are only able to grow in humid coastal areas. Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** can occasionally be found at higher altitudes but have a slower growth rate and are more robust *Wallace* (2010). Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** reproduces mostly by self-pollination. Out crossing occurs by bees and other insects, but at low frequencies. The flowers open early in the morning, while still dark. The stigma becomes receptive a few hours before the flower opens and remains open for two days. The fruits are ready for picking 3–4 weeks after the fruit has set, but it takes about 10 weeks for the fruits to ripen. Germination typically begins a week after sowing. Flowering does not occur until 2–3 months after germination (*Ezzat,* 2016). Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** that resides in the savannahs have an earlier flowering period compared to plants that reside in areas with high amounts of rainfall. The savannah cultivars are also more resistant to drought.

The roots, leaves, and fruit of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** contain medicinal qualities. In Nigeria, the fruit is used as a laxative, and as a means to treat cardiac diseases. The flowers are chewed on to clean teeth. In Sierra Leone the leaves are heated and then are chewed to ease throat pain. In Kenya the roots are boiled and the juice is then consumed to kill any hookworms in the stomach. The root is also used for bronchitis, body aches, asthma, and speed up the process of healing wounds. The seeds of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** crushed to treat toothaches. Promising molluscicidal and schistosomicidal activities were displayed for the Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami*** extracts and fractions which are attributed to the glycoalkaloid content (Awake April 8, 2003).

Aside from the fruit, every other part of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** has been reported to cause heart failure, digestive

problems, and lethargy in dogs. Because Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** is part of the family Solanaceae, it contains alkaloids, giving the plant and fruit its bitter taste. Consuming the plant in large frequencies may potentially be poisonous Awake July 8, (2005). Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** contains glycoalkaloids and the levels found in the fruit were 5-10 times higher than what is considered safe and may not be safe for humans to eat. The use of Vietnamese Eggplant as well as other kinds of substance represents a primary threat to health among adult, which is usually one of the healthiest periods of life. For such adult perhaps as many as a substance use becomes a habit that cannot be controlled. You learnt that Vietnamese Eggplant users depend on how you use it and are unable to control it; such as people also become increasingly immune to the consequences of Vietnamese Eggplant use, therefore the need to consume more in large quantities- in other to bring about positive effects they crave, some use it throughout the day while others go binge in which they consume huge quantities of it (NIAA, 2000, Adejumo, 2009).

Kimberly and Jacob (2002) defined antisocial activities as any act that imposes physical or psychological harm on other people or their property. According to them, lying, stealing, assaulting others, being cruel to others and being sexually promiscuous are all examples of antisocial activities. Also, such acts may sometimes constitute a violation of legal codes, and it is often accomplished by disturbances of thought of emotion. Substance abuse is a major problem facing the world in which Nigeria is not an exception. Abuse of substance is common among adult in Keffi Local Government between the aged of 18 years and above. (Lesly, 2008; Parrott, Morinam, Moss & Scholey, 2004).

The increasing rate of crime or antisocial behaviour in urban areas have led to several dimensions of unlawful act, constituting; robbery offences 4%, rape offences 19%, burglary 11%, kidnapping 22%, theft offences 23% and murder 36% are activities that cannot be separated from influence of substances or drugs(Maguire, 2007). In Nigeria, crime in urban areas is said to be rampant. For example, in 1985 only 27.2% were classified as robbery crime, in 1990 it was estimated as 56%, while in 2000 it was estimated to be about 66% (Federal Office of Statistics, Nigeria 1999). While in other cities of the world, the crime wave is what is relatively young. While large

town existed in the cities have experience of insecurity especially posed by armed robbers is relatively recent. The nature of crime and the incidence of crime in other cities are becoming more frequent, more gruesome and heinous. There is daily news of bolder and more sophisticated crimes (World Bank, 2000).

In Keffi Local Government the annual offences have been recorded in the high number of related crime such as; robbery, theft, and soon. For example, in 2015 the robbery offences recorded at 1.700 offences, theft recorded at 26.923 offences, murder offences recorded at 1.546, kidnapping recorded at 9,613 other crimes recorded at 28,370 (James, 2004). All societies observed and recognized that substance abuse (Vietnamese Eggplant) users are the main problem in our society nowadays. In this research, the interest will be on the influence of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami) use*** which is the criminal activities among youth in Anguwan Lambu of Keffi Local Government.

Statement of the Problems

The increasing rate of criminal or anti-social activities in our societies today is causing serious concerned among people. Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami) has been identified as one of the major substance used among our youth today. This substance may be the*** major influence of unlawful activities that threatens the survival of vast society, the nation and the whole world (Eyscenk, 2004). Antisocial activities are disruptive acts characterized by covert and overt hostility and intentional aggression toward others. Antisocial activities exist along, a severity continuum and include repeated violations social rules, defiance of authority and of the rights of others, deceitfulness, theft and reckless disregard for self and others. Antisocial activities can be identified in children as young as three to four years of age. If left unchecked these coercive behaviour patterns will persist arid escalate in severity over time becoming a chronic behavioural disorder.

Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** is one of the vices plaguing society, both cursory and scientific look at the Nigerian society reveals an increase in crime rate through drug addiction and other antisocial behaviour of the youths. In Nigeria for example, despite all efforts made by NDLEA (2006), to stamp out substance abuse use, traffickers chose to look the other way and often pay the price with

their lives. As the drug users are increasing in society, criminal activities also increase. Some youths due to peer group influence join gangsters where they would be exposed to drug taking (Burr & Budge, 2006). In this sense, such youth would have been smoking for a start with friends before moving to something higher, marijuana will be the next available drug before finally move to start taking cocaine, heroin, opium and other dangerous and deadly drugs. On consumption and confirmation, such youth will then turn to addicts which will make him a slave to drug or allergic to it (Eyscenk, 2004).

In addition, the moment it has entered and found its way into the bloodstream, it might be too late to control. The effect will be on the adult throughout his life. Adult of such are taken care of in a psychiatric hospital. Nowadays, we find adult in an organization that indulge in drug especially in higher institutions. They indulge in Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)***, cigarettes and marijuana which are somehow associated with attractiveness, rugged and manliness, social sophistication and alcohol such as ogogoro, palm wine etc. which is considered as one of the rapidly increasing serious drug problems today.

Research Questions

i. Is there relationship that exit between Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** and Antisocial activities among youth in Anguwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government?

ii. Is there gender difference on the use of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami) and*** Antisocial ***activities between the participants***?

Objectives of the Study

The main aim of the study is to examine the relationship between the use of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** and Antisocial activities among youth in Anguwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government. To achieve this, the following specific objectives are as follows:

i. To examine the relationship between Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** and Antisocial activities among youth in Anguwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government.

ii. To ascertain gender differences on the use of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami) and criminal activities between the participants.***

Methods

This study was carried out in Angwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government. It adopted survey design method which allowed the researcher to study large populations through the use of samples and it involves the recording of data and the analysis for information.

The population for this study constitute 3,201 youth that make used of Zakami residing in Angwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government. It shares common boundaries with High Court and Angwan Jarimai of Kokona Local Government Area respectively. Angwa Lambu comprises of different ethnic groups which are Husa, Fulani, Igbo, Gade, Yeskwa, Koro, Mada, Eggon, Gbagyi, Gwandara, Afo, and a host of others. The dominant language spoken in Angwa Lambu is Hausa Language. Angwa Lambu is a fast-developing area. It is surrounded by neighbouring towns such as High Court, Angwan Kare, BCG and Angwan Jarimai.

From the population, the participants of the study were selected. The participant is made up of all conversable elements, subject, relating to an interest to the researchers. However, sample of one hundred and fifty (150) Youths were employed from Angwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government, which constituted the sample size of this research. The choice of this size was based on the fact that studying the sample and understanding its components enable the generalization to the entire population.

Instrument

Two instruments were employed in this study, an extract of DAST developed by Harvey and Skinner (1982) and Psychopathic Deviate Scale (PDS) was developed by Hathaway and Mckinley (1967). It consists of 72-item inventory with 4 scale of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). It is administered as an independent test because of its multiple values in assessing different populations. Out of the 72-items, 51 are designed to obtained clinical information about client's personality while 30 of the items constitute the K scale which is one of the correct/validity scales of MMPI designed to assess the extent to which a client truthfully responded to items of the whole test.

Psychometric Properties

The Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10) psychometric property is the backbone of the research and forms the major part of the

questionnaire. Also, the Substance Abuse (DAST) is also used to obtain a valid and tentative result. The psychometric property is correlated with DAST 20 with internal consistency of reliability .95 and validity of .98. To find out the attitudes and level of awareness of youth towards substance abuse. Primary data was used in collecting information from respondents present in the selected sample and this involve questionnaires.

Hathaway and Mckinley (1967) provided the reliability coefficient of the instrument to be .80 for PD scale and .76 for K scale. Other researchers such as Ivor and Golberg (1992) also provided validity coefficient of 37 respectively. The instrument which was used in Nigeria by Kukoyi (1977) with samples of Nigerian Secondary School clients with PD scale 28.30 and K scale 12.98 respectively.

Procedure

Beforehand, the researcher visited the Mai Angwa of the setting for introduction and sought for consent to conduct the research. In this research One Hundred and Fifty (150) people who reside in Angwan Lambu of Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State where given a questionnaire each, which is made up of open ended and close ended to response for the purpose of this research, Angwan Lambu was stratified into four: place, Angwan Lambu phase I, Angwan Lambu phase II, BCG, and Opposite University Gate.

The questionnaires were administered in each of the selected areas, in Angwan lambu, the questionnaire was administered with the help of the Community Head (Mai Angwan). The participants were briefed of the objectives of the research and asked to voluntarily and willingly participate. They were assured of confidentiality and that all the information supplied will be treated with utmost confidentiality.
This study focuses on the relationship between the influence of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** on criminal activities. Pearson Product Moment Correlation method of statistics and t-test use for analyse the relationship and differences between the variables.

Results

Hypothesis 1: relationship between perceived Influence of Substance Abuse and antisocial behaviour. The hypothesis was tested with Pearson Product-Moment Correlation in table 1.

Table 1: Summary table showing the relationship between perceived Influence of Substance Abuse and antisocial behaviour.

Variable s	M	SD	Df	R	Sig.
Perceived Influence	14.62	2.38			
			148	0.241	0.05
Antisocial Beh	11.34	1.35			

$r(148) = 0.241, P < 0.05$

Result in table 1 show that there is a significant relationship between perceived influences of substance abuse and antisocial behaviour (r=.241; <.05 level of significance). Therefore, the hypothesis was accepted. This implies that a direct relationship existed between perceived influences of substance abuse and antisocial behaviour.

Hypothesis 2: there will be gender difference in perceived influences of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)***. The hypothesis was tested with independent t- test in table 2

Table 2: Summary table showing the difference between male and female participants perceived influences of Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)***.

Variables N		M	SD	Df	t	Sig.
Male	72	14.62	2.05			
				148	0.20	0.05
Female	78	14.35	2.40			

$t(148) = 0.241, P > 0.05$

Result in table 2 signifies that there is no significant difference between male and female participants perceived influences of substance abuse t(148) = 0.20, $P < 0.05$ level of significance). Therefore, the hypothesis was not accepted. The result shows that gender is not a factor that influence participants perceived of substance abuse.

Discussion

The study investigated the relationship between Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** and antisocial activities among youth in Anguwa Lambu of Keffi Local Government. Three hypotheses were tested. Hypothesis one tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation

and the results showed a strong positive relationship between Vietnamese Eggplant ***(Zakami)*** and antisocial activities. Supporting the hypothesis, it has been observed from research that substance abuse use is linked to crime and other antisocial behaviours, Marijuana use of young people has been associated with a wide range of dangerous behaviour. Children who begin smoking "pot" at an early age are less likely to complete school and more often to engage in the act of theft, violence, vandalism and other high-risk behaviour than children do not smoke Marijuana (Becker, 2013).

WHO (1990), asserts that the organized crime is usually associated with the sale of substance abuse and there is financial profit linked to it, poses a threat to the national security of many countries. Public concern about drug use has been on the increase by the common belief that there is a relationship between crime and substance abuse either because the drug cause people to commit crime, or because users commit robbery and theft to pay for the drugs, and the fact that older generation has little experience or even accurate knowledge of the drugs, as many surveys have shown. This has made the problem more complex. (Mekee, 2017).

Organized crime is the work of a group that regulates relationship between various criminal enterprise involved in the smuggling and sale of drugs, prostitution, gambling and other illegal activities. (Sehaefer, 2000). Becker (2013) pointed out that drug use and abuse do not take place in isolation of society, particular social contexts may present opportunities for substance abuse or present problems in which drug use appears a potential solution. According to Becker, the main agency drugs subculture usually composed of peers.

Abumere (1998) states that addiction is an act by which a person not being a mentally disordered person who by reason of the habitual use or abuse, otherwise than upon medical advice of many dangerous drugs which is at time dangerous to himself or others or incapable of managing himself or his affairs. The United Research Institute of Social Development (URISD), pointed out that drug producers and traffickers have organized themselves on a global scale and put a significant proportion of their drug profits in financial centres offering secrecy and attractive investment in return URISD (2001),

The influence of substance abuse use has been associated with a broad array of antisocial behaviours that limits children from the outset of their lives. Children who begin to smoke marijuana at an early age are high risk behaviour than children who do not smoke and more likely not to complete school and to engage in acts of theft, violence and vandalism and other marijuana. Studies of adult users of cocaine and heroin have found that youths use of marijuana correlates strongly with later use of cocaine and heroin. (American's Drug Use Profile, 2001).

Kaplan and Johnson (2009) found that the strongest predictor of increased drug use was the effect of specific labelling. In other words, drug use increases as a result of getting into trouble about drug use. Negative social sanctions lead to increased use by a variety of pathways. Firstly, the drug user interprets the label in a positive way. Secondly, the drug user loses motivation to conform. Thirdly, having become alienated, the drug users has less opportunity to socialize with non-drug users. Drug traffickers are now able a launder substance profit by moving money around the world electronically with the few national control mechanism (Awake July 8, 2006).

The second hypothesis states that there will be gender difference between in perceived influences of Vietnamese Eggplant *(Zakami)*. The hypothesis was tested with independent t- test. The results showed that there is no significant difference between male and female participants perceived influences of substance abuse. In accordance with Fitzsimons & Villadsen, (2021).

Conclusion

From the analysis of data, we can infer that there is a strong positive relationship between people who use drugs and antisocial behaviour. It also shows that there is no significant difference between male and female respondent's perceived in influence of substance abuse, so also there is no significant difference between male and female respondent's in antisocial behaviour.

From the two hypotheses that have been tested, one shows a very strong positive relationship between perceived influence of substance abuse and antisocial behaviour. The other one showed a no significance between male and female in perceived influence of substance abuse. The contribution of society and government in general can help to eradicate substance abuse problem in the community or society.

Recommendations

At the end of the study it is recommended that

i. Parent should have time for their children and also encourage in rearing their children morally.

ii. The family is the foundation stone of society that should be regarded as sacred and should at all cost be kept as a whole because every member has a role to play and if there is a break up, there is likely to be dysfunction.

iii. Also, within the family emphasis should be placed on the care of children because they are really like sponges which soak up all successful intervention and treatment of drugs, the user's awareness of the risk and dangers of continued drug abuse can help person to make a choice to see.

iv. The federal government should embark on awareness of negative effect of influence of substance abuse and if possible ban the production and importation of substance abuse.

v. Effort should be made by government and society in general to create an enabling environment where realistic goals of individual can be met without undue frustration.

vi. Education is also critical in helping parents and educators understand the nature of the problems and consider how best to respond in particular situation. Drug abuse education should be fully integrated into public, private and religious or secular school curriculum with emphasis on the destructive influence of substance abuse use and the encouragement of excellence in teaching health and overall personal wellbeing.

vii. It is fervent wish of every Nigerian that the continued effort of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDFDAC), Non- Government Organization (NGO's), religious institutions and the international community will rid Nigeria of all drugs problems, it is hoped too that local communities can be made part of the control machinery in both the rural and urban areas.

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