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the effects of drug and substance abuse on human and state security in dzivarasekwa extention

BY

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Abstract

This study examines the effects of drug and substance abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension, a community in Zimbabwe. Utilizing a case study research design, this investigation delves into the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of drug abuse in the community, with a particular focus on its impact on individual health, social cohesion, economic development, and state security. Furthermore, the study highlights the individuals and groups most vulnerable to drug abuse, as well as the systemic factors that contribute to the persistence of substance abuse in the community. The findings of this research study have important implications for public health policy, community development, and law enforcement. This study seeks to provide a holistic understanding of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension by placing it within the broader context of human and state security. By examining the complex interplay between substance abuse and factors such as poverty, lack of education, and limited access to healthcare, the study offers a nuanced analysis of the issue that can inform policy interventions and community-based initiatives. Furthermore, by emphasizing the interconnectedness of human and state security, the study calls for a more integrated approach to addressing drug abuse that combines efforts from public health, law enforcement, and community organizations.

Declaration

I, Patricia Jofirisi (B201551B), hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own research and study, except to the extent indicated in the acknowledgments and references included in the body of the paper, and that it has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree to any other university.

Student signature..

Date.................………………………

Dedication

This dissertation is lovingly dedicated to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jofirisi, whose unwavering dedication to my education and their sacrificial love have made my success possible. Despite the challenges they have faced, they have never wavered in their commitment to my future. To my mother, whose own educational journey was limited to primary school, and to my father, who persevered to finish his education despite the odds, I offer my deepest gratitude. You have shown me that education is not a luxury, but a necessity, and for that, I am forever indebted.

I also offer my profound thanks to the divine providence that has guided me through this journey. To God the Creator of the universe, whose grace and blessings have sustained me, I bow in humble gratitude. Your faithfulness has been my shield and my compass, leading me to a destination I never thought possible. My heartfelt thanks also extend to my dearest siblings, Pamella and Prince. Your love and encouragement have been the wind beneath my wings, especially during the most challenging moments of this journey. Your belief in me has been my anchor, and for that, I am eternally grateful.

Last but certainly not least, I dedicate this dissertation to myself, for the perseverance and resilience that has brought me to this moment. I am proud to have accomplished this milestone, and I look forward to the new horizons that await me.

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I would also like to acknowledge my dear friends for their unceasing support and encouragement. Their warmth and friendship have lifted my spirits during the most challenging phases of this research.

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Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to the University for providing a platform for this research to be conducted and for accepting my research proposal. Your commitment to academic excellence and innovation has been a beacon of inspiration throughout this journey.

List of abbreviations and acronyms

CBT- Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

HIV/AIDS- Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

NGO- Non-Governmental Organisations

STI- Sexual Transmitted Illnes

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Background of the study

The impact of drug abuse on both human and state security in Zimbabwe and beyond is a significant problem that requires serious attention. Drug abuse not only harms individuals who use drugs, but also has a detrimental effect on the health and safety of the community as a whole. It often leads to increased crime, social problems, and health issues, which can impact the overall security of a country. This issue requires an in-depth understanding and comprehensive approach to address it effectively. Drug abuse can lead to a variety of negative health effects, both physical and mental. Physically, drug abuse can cause serious damage to organs such as the liver, heart, and brain. It can also lead to increased risk of stroke and cardiovascular disease. Mentally, drug

abuse can cause anxiety, depression, and even psychosis. It's important to understand the wide range of potential health effects of drug abuse so that individuals can seek help before it's too late.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (2020), drug abuse or substance abuse is the use of drugs in a manner that is not intended by a doctor or other health professional, or the use of drugs for the purpose of achieving a particular psychological effect, such as getting high. Burdett (2021) outlines five stages of addiction: experimental, social, instrumental, habitual, and compulsive. In the experimental stage, a person tries drugs out of curiosity or to fit in with peers. The global issue of drug abuse has prompted different approaches to its management and control. Nilsson (2022) notes that while countries such as Sweden and Denmark take a more punitive approach, with harsh penalties for drug use and possession, the level of drug abuse in these countries remains high. This suggests that simply imposing harsher penalties for drug-related offenses may not be effective in addressing the underlying causes of drug abuse. Nilsson (2022) highlights the need to address the social and economic factors that contribute to drug abuse. Although a punitive approach has been widely adopted in an attempt to reduce drug abuse, there is growing evidence that this approach is not effective (Strang, 2020). Instead, Strang (2020) suggests that a more rehabilitative approach, which focuses on empowering and supporting individuals struggling with addiction, is more likely to be successful. The removal of criminal penalties for drug-related offenses has been shown to reduce drug-related harms and encourage people to seek help without fear of legal repercussions (Vickerman et al, 2020). Stimulants, such as cocaine and methamphetamine, are the most commonly abused drugs in the United States and Canada (Farrar & Straus, 2021). Stimulants are highly addictive and can have a devastating impact on a person's health, making it essential to address this issue. These countries view drug abuse as a symptom of deeper social issues, such as poverty or unemployment (Farrar & Straus, 2021).

In contrast to Western countries, many Eastern countries take a punitive approach to drug abuse, imposing criminal penalties for drug use, possession, and trafficking. For example, Singapore has some of the world's harshest penalties for drug-related offenses, including the death penalty for anyone found guilty of possessing more than fifteen grams of heroin or thirty grams of cocaine (Magno & Tan, 2021). In Indonesia, penalties for drug-related offenses range from prison time to capital punishment (Magno & Tan, 2021). Absolutely. Malaysia has similar laws to Indonesia, with harsh penalties for drug abuse, including the death penalty for certain offenses (Paragas & Magno, 2020). In the Philippines, President Rodrigo Duterte's "war on drugs" policy has resulted in a high number of deaths, with reports of extra-judicial killings and other human rights abuses (Paragas & Magno, 2020). Despite this, some countries in the region are beginning to shift their approach.

In Africa, countries such as Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco take a hardline approach to drug abuse, imposing harsh penalties including imprisonment, fines, and sometimes the death penalty (Momani, 2019). These countries have a strong tradition of zero-tolerance towards drug abuse and have a limited focus on rehabilitation and treatment (Khiari, 2019). The governments of these countries have argued that their tough stance on drug abuse is necessary to deter crime and protect the health and safety of their citizens. While the harsh penalties for drug abuse in North Africa have led to a reduction in the rate of drug abuse in these countries, it has not entirely eliminated the problem (Britten, 2019).

In Zimbabwe, drug abuse is a major social issue, especially among the youth. Fernandes (2022) notes that drug abuse is a major driver of criminal activity, health problems, and social issues in the country. Nemutamdani (2021) adds that the most commonly abused drugs in Zimbabwe include marijuana, crystal meth, opiates, benzodiazepine, and ecstasy. Drug abuse is a criminal

offense in Zimbabwe, and the penalties vary depending on the type and amount of drugs involved. While simple possession of small amounts of drugs is considered a less serious offense, which may result in a fine or short prison sentence, trafficking or selling larger amounts of drugs carries a much more severe penalty, including up to 20 years in prison. Overall, the punishment for drug abuse in Zimbabwe is intended to serve as a deterrent to those who would engage in such.

The suburb of Dzivarasekwa Extension in Harare has been particularly affected by drug and substance abuse, particularly among the area's youth. The problem is viewed as severe and devastating by the residents, who are particularly concerned about the impact on young people. Many young people in the area turn to drugs as a way to escape the difficult social and economic conditions that they face. For them, drug abuse is seen as a way to escape from poverty and the lack of opportunity. Cannabis, crystal meth, tumbwa (a traditional tobacco-based drug), and diapers (cough syrup mixed with alcohol) are the most commonly abused drugs in Dzivarasekwa Extension. The rise in drug abuse has been accompanied by a rise in crime, particularly around the Rasta bus stop and flea market. It's common to see drug users and dealers in these areas, and there is evidence that drug abuse is becoming more prevalent among young people. This has serious implications for the health and well-being of the community.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Despite the existence of anti-drug measures, the problem of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension continues to grow. The presence of drugs and their associated problems, such as crime and violence, are causing conflict in the area. The residents of Dzivarasekwa Extension are facing a growing number of crimes, including theft, rape, and violent protests. The rising prevalence of drug abuse is having a profound impact on the well-being of the community. It is clear that more

needs to be done to address this issue. The effects of drug abuse on individuals are far-reaching, with users potentially experiencing a range of health problems (Okonji, 2022). Drug abuse is not only a problem for the community, but it also causes significant challenges for the individual user. It can lead to unemployment, which causes financial difficulties, as well as homelessness. Drug abuse also has a negative impact on the user's family (Gwanzura, 2019).

1.3. Aim of study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of drug abuse on human and state security identify potential strategies to address these effects.

1.4. Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study are to understand the prevalence and consequences of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension and recommend effective interventions for addressing the issue. The objectives are:

1.   To understand the extent and nature of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension.

2.   To analyse the impact of drug abuse on public health and safety in Dzivarsekwa Extension.

3.   To understand the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in addressing drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension.

1.5. Research questions

The study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the prevalence of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension?

2. What are the health, social and economic consequences of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension?

3. What are the key stakeholders involved in addressing drug abuse in the area and what roles do they play?

1.6. Assumptions of the study

The assumption of this study is that Dzivarasekwa Extension is being affected negatively by drug abuse and it is believed that if the youths in the area continue to abuse drugs then their lives is short lived. It is also assumed that people taking drugs in the suburb are taking prescribed medications that contain codeine like bronchial known as bronco which is a cough syrup, painkillers and anti- diarrhea medications. Many of these drugs are available in big and small retail outlets. In addition to this, it is believed that some of the drugs being consumed are self-invented like mixing cerevita and mazoe orange crush it is believed that the mixture of these two products will make a very strong drug and boiling of pumpers. Another assumption of this study is that some of the drug users in Dzivarasekwa Extension are taking drugs throw injections leading to the spread of HIV/AIDS. It is also assumed that a lot of criminal activities are being done by drug users like theft, rape and violent demonstrations. Another assumption of the study is that diseases such as ling cancers, mental health illness and early deaths are being caused by the consumption of drugs.

1.7. Significance of the study

The significance of this study is that it could help people to better understand the impact of drug abuse on individuals, families, and communities, and on the security of the state as a whole. The study will provide insights into how drug abuse affects individuals' physical and mental health, as

well as their ability to function in society. It will also explore the economic and social costs of drug abuse, and how it impacts the state's ability to provide security and stability for its citizens. In addition, the study will highlight the need for effective prevention and treatment programs for drug abuse.

This study could have several practical implications. First, it could inform the development of policies and programs to prevent and treat drug abuse. Second, it could provide guidance for law enforcement and other state agencies in addressing the security challenges posed by drug abuse. Third, the study could help raise awareness of the risks and consequences of drug abuse among individuals and families. Finally, the study could contribute to peoples understanding of the link between drug abuse and other forms of crime and violence. One other possible implication of this study is that it could help to promote public health and safety. Drug abuse has been linked to an increased risk of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C, as well as chronic conditions such as heart disease and cancer. By reducing the prevalence of drug abuse, this study could contribute to improvements in public health. Additionally, the study could have implications for traffic safety, as drug abuse has been linked to an increased risk of car crashes. By increasing public awareness of the risks associated with drug abuse, this study could ultimately save lives. One final possible implication of this study is that it could contribute to more effective interagency collaboration. The challenges posed by drug abuse often require the coordinated efforts of multiple state agencies, including law enforcement, public health, and social services. The findings of this study could help to identify areas of overlap and opportunities for cooperation, leading to more efficient and effective responses to the problem of drug abuse.

1.8. Delimitations of the study

There were several limitations to this research. Firstly, the geographical scope was restricted to Dzivarasekwa Extension, which potentially prevented the identification of broader trends or unique patterns of drug abuse in other areas. Secondly, the time period of the study (2020-2023) did not cover data from earlier years, which could have provided a more comprehensive historical context. Thirdly, the focus of the study was restricted to the effects of drug abuse, thereby excluding an examination of long-term impacts.

1.9. Limitations of the study

During the interviewing phase, ethical considerations and communication challenges hindered the collection of data to a certain extent. Some respondents were reluctant to provide information due to mistrust and suspicion of the researcher's intentions, fearing that they would be incriminated. Additionally, some participants became aggressive and used offensive language, but the researcher maintained composure to obtain the necessary information. Moreover, street jargon and limited English proficiency among respondents added to the language barrier, which required the translation of research questions into Shona for greater understanding. Nonetheless, the researcher was able to gather sufficient data for the study.

1.10. Definition of key terms

1.   Drug abuse- a pattern of use of a drug that results in negative consequences to the user, to others or to the society as a whole (DePierro et al, 2020)

2.   Security- is defined by Contreras (2021), as the condition of being free from danger or risk, especially from a threat to one's health or well-being.

3.   Human security- according to Dunne (2022), human security is the protection of individuals from sudden and hurtful disruptions to patterns of daily life such as poverty, environmental degradation, access to basic needs.

4.   State security- it is the ability of a state to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity from external threats (Dunne, 2022).

5.   Community security- it is defined by Landau-Wells (2020) as the ability of a community to address the complex threats it faces, both internal and external in order to achieve a sustainable and just peace.

1.11. Dissertation outline

The research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one sets the stage, introducing the background of the problem, the purpose of the research, the statement of the problem, and the research objectives and questions. It also explores the underlying assumptions, the significance of the study, the delimitations and limitations of the research, and the definition of key terms. In chapter two, the research delves into the existing literature and relevant theories, drawing on the insights of scholars and theorists to provide a solid theoretical foundation for the research. In chapter three, the research outlines the research methodology and design, detailing the methods used to collect and analyze data. Chapter four presents and analyzes the findings, discussing the implications of the research and shedding light on the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. Finally, chapter five summarizes the main conclusions, offers recommendations for addressing the problem, and identifies potential areas for further research to deepen the understanding of the complex issues at play.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The pernicious impact of drug abuse on human and state security in many communities has been well documented, but its insidious presence in Dzivarasekwa Extension is cause for grave concern. Growing alarm surrounds the varied illicit substances being abused, the resulting erosion of safety and security, and the gender dynamics of this societal affliction. To shed light on this complex

issue and inform effective interventions, this research combines a review of existing literature with insights drawn from psychoanalytic and socio-cultural theories. Together, these theoretical frameworks offer a holistic understanding of drug abuse as a phenomenon shaped by individual, social, and cultural factors. By delving deeper into the labyrinthine world of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension, this study hopes to illuminate the intricate pathways that lead to substance misuse, the profound impacts it has on individuals and society, and the crucial steps necessary to alleviate this ongoing crisis.

2.2 THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK

The effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension are complex and multifaceted, and can be analyzed from a variety of theoretical perspectives. Two such perspectives are psychoanalytic theory and socio-cultural theory. Psychoanalytic theory focuses on the unconscious motivations and drives of individuals, while socio-cultural theory considers how the norms and values of a society or culture shape individual behavior. These two perspectives offer complementary insights into the dynamics of drug abuse and its effects on both human and state security.

2.2.1. The psychoanalytic theory of personality

In the 19th century, Sigmund Freud developed the psychoanalytic theory of personality, which posits that the unconscious mind plays a significant role in shaping personality and behavior. According to this theory, people's behavior is driven by unconscious desires that are rooted in past experiences and traumas. Even though people may not be aware of these unconscious desires, they can still influence their actions and choices. In the psychoanalytic theory, Freud identified three parts of the mind, the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is the unconscious part of the mind,

which is driven by the pleasure principle - the desire to seek pleasure and avoid pain. The ego is the conscious part of the mind, which is concerned with reality and tries to balance the id's desires with what is actually possible. The superego is the part of the mind that contains the conscience, or the sense of right and wrong. The superego is the moral component of the mind, which holds the individual's sense of right and wrong. In terms of drug abuse, the id may be compelling the person to use drugs to seek immediate pleasure, even if this has negative consequences in the long term. The ego may be trying to control this impulse, but it may not be strong enough to resist the id's demands. This internal conflict may lead to confusion, anxiety, and even mental health issues. The superego may be trying to convince the person that their behavior is not consistent with their values and morals. However, the person may feel torn between the conflicting desires of the id and the superego. This conflict can cause feelings of anxiety, guilt, shame, and other mental health issues. The person may feel like they're battling themselves and may not know how to resolve this internal conflict.

According to the psychoanalytic theory, unresolved conflicts and traumas that occur in childhood can have long-term effects on a person's personality as an adult. This means that the root cause of drug abuse in an individual may be linked to past experiences, such as being abused or neglected as a child. These experiences may have left a person feeling anxious, depressed, or with low self-esteem. They may have turned to drugs as a way to cope with these feelings, or to numb the emotional pain they experienced in their childhood. Another example is a person who was raised in a household where they had little control over their own decisions, or where they were punished harshly for making mistakes. As an adult, they may use drugs as a way to rebel against authority or as a way to feel more powerful and in control. This is just one example of how childhood experiences can shape our behavior as adults. To resolve these issues, therapy may focus on

helping the individual to understand and process the events from their past, and learn how to cope with those feelings in a healthy way. Psychotherapy can take many forms, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) or psychodynamic therapy. CBT can help the individual to change their negative thoughts and behaviors related to drug use. Psychodynamic therapy can help the individual to understand how their past experiences have impacted their present situation, and to resolve any unresolved conflicts. By resolving these issues, the individual may no longer feel the need to use drugs as a coping mechanism.

2.2.2. The socio-cultural theory

According to the socio-cultural theory, the individual's personality is shaped by the norms, values, and expectations of the society and culture in which they live. This theory suggests that humans are social beings who seek to belong to a group and gain acceptance from others. As a result, people often adopt the norms and values of the society and culture they live in, even if those norms and values are not in line with their own personal beliefs. This process of adopting and adapting to the social and cultural norms is called socialization. The socio-cultural theory suggests that Dzivarasekwa Extension's high rates of poverty and unemployment can contribute to a culture of hopelessness and despair. This in turn can lead to a lack of positive role models, low self-esteem, and a lack of motivation. This can result in a self-fulfilling prophecy, where the individuals in the community feel trapped in a cycle of poverty and hopelessness, which further reinforces the negative aspects of the culture. One consequence of the socio-cultural factors in Dzivarasekwa Extension is that individuals may turn to drug abuse as a way to escape the reality of their difficult circumstances. They may feel that they have no hope of improving their lives through other means, and they may see drug use as a way to temporarily escape the reality of their situation. However, this can ultimately lead to further problems, such as addiction, legal problems, and health issues.

In addition to the socio-cultural factors, a lack of access to social support and services can also contribute to high rates of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension. If individuals do not have access to resources such as education, employment opportunities, and social support networks, they may feel isolated and hopeless, which can lead to drug use as a way to escape from their difficult circumstances. These factors, along with the lack of access to treatment services and other resources, can create a vicious cycle that is difficult to break. The social institutions of family, school, and media have a significant influence on the way an individual develops and behaves. In the case of Dzivarasekwa Extension, the lack of support and guidance from these institutions can have a detrimental effect on the youth of the community. Without adequate support, the youth may lack the social and emotional skills they need to make healthy decisions and avoid risky behaviours like substance abuse. This could result in a cycle of drug abuse and other negative outcomes that is hard to break out of. Traditional media and social media can often portray drug use as a glamorous or desirable activity. This can normalize and glorify drug use, while also minimizing or ignoring the potential risks and negative consequences. This can create a false sense of the benefits of drug use, which can be particularly harmful for young people who are still developing and trying to find their place in society. The media can also portray certain behaviors as "cool" or "successful", which can lead young people to engage in those behaviors in an attempt to fit in or gain acceptance.

2.3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension is extensive, covering a range of disciplines and perspectives. Studies have been conducted from the fields of sociology, psychology, criminology, public health, and political science, among others. This literature review will synthesize and analyze the findings of these studies, focusing on

how drug abuse affects individuals, families, communities, and the state. It will also explore the linkages between drug abuse and other factors that can contribute to human and state insecurity, such as poverty, crime, and violence. The review will conclude by highlighting the gaps in the literature and identifying areas for further research. This comprehensive analysis will provide a solid foundation for understanding the complex and multifaceted issue of drug abuse and its effects on human and state security. The literature review will begin by defining key terms and concepts, such as drug abuse, human security, and state security. It will then summarize the main findings of the literature, paying particular attention to studies conducted in Dzivarasekwa Extension and other similar contexts.

2.3.1. The level, type and extent of drug/substance abuse

There are a number of scholarly studies that have examined the level, nature and extent of drug abuse in various countries, including Zimbabwe. These studies typically focus on the prevalence of drug use, the types of drugs being used, and the impact of drug abuse on individuals and society. While there is some variation in the findings of these studies, there is a general agreement that drug abuse is a serious problem that has a significant impact on individuals and society.

Chigona et al. (2022), found that substance abuse among the youth is a significant problem, with the most commonly used drugs being alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco. They also found that the prevalence of substance abuse was higher among males than females, and that there were significant differences in drug use patterns based on age and socioeconomic status. A number of scholars have examined the role of social determinants in drug abuse, such as poverty and unemployment. For example, Mathebula, Moodley, and Bhengu (2021) found that poverty is a key factor contributing to drug abuse among youth in urban areas of Zimbabwe. The study also found

that unemployment is a risk factor for drug abuse, as it can lead to boredom, loneliness, and a lack of opportunities. Moreover, Kamhuka et al, (2021) found that the economic challenges facing the country are a key driver of drug abuse, as people turn to drugs to cope with the stress and hopelessness of unemployment and poverty. Other factors that have been identified include the availability of drugs, lack of information about the risks of drug use, and lack of recreational alternatives for young people.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, a number of scholars have also argued that the rise in drug abuse cases in Zimbabwe may be related to a lack of adequate mental health services. For example, Verengai and Chawatama (2022) found that mental health services in the country are inadequate, with a lack of both professionals and facilities. This can lead to a lack of support for people struggling with mental health issues, which can in turn lead to substance abuse as a coping mechanism. More so, a study by Khan, Irfan and Mukhtar (2021) found that social media platforms are increasingly being used to promote and facilitate drug abuse. The study found that young people are particularly vulnerable to this form of drug promotion, as they are more likely to be exposed to it and to be influenced by it. Chiguraru and Kativ (2021) argue that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a rise in drug abuse in Zimbabwe for several reasons. Firstly, the economic impact of the pandemic has led to an increase in poverty and unemployment, which can drive people to turn to drugs as a means of coping. Secondly, the pandemic has led to increased stress and anxiety, which can also drive people to use drugs as a way of self-medicating. Lastly, the lock-downs and other restrictions associated with the pandemic have led to a rise in boredom and isolation, which can also drive people to use drugs.

Dzawanda (2022), found that the most commonly used drugs among school-aged children in Zimbabwe were alcohol, cigarettes, and cannabis. Alcohol was the most commonly used drug,

with almost half of the students reporting having ever consumed alcohol. Cigarettes were the second most commonly used drug, with almost a third of students reporting having ever smoked a cigarette. Cannabis was the third most commonly used drug, with just over a quarter of students reporting having ever used cannabis. Other drugs that were used, but less commonly, included khat, inhalants, sedatives, and amphetamines. Mafu et al (2022), also agreed that cannabis (mbanje) is the most abused drug. Mafu et al, further states that cannabis can easily be accessible.

2.3.2. The impact of drug abuse on public health and safety

A number of scholars have studied the impact of drug abuse on public health and safety, including its impact on disease burden, mental health and accidents. According to Marsden and Bishop (2020), there is a clear link between drug use and community safety, but the nature of this link is complex. For example, there is evidence that drug use can lead to an increase in violent crime and other antisocial behavior, but there is also evidence that the relationship between drug use and crime is bi-directional, meaning that it is possible that drug users are also more likely to be victims of crime. Additionally, the link between drug use and community safety can vary depending on the type of drug being used, the social context of the community, and other factors. According to McCutcheon et al. (2020), the evidence regarding the link between drug use and community safety is mixed. The authors found that there is some evidence that drug use can lead to an increase in violent crime, but this link is not universal and depends on a number of factors, including the drug being used, the age of the individual, and the socioeconomic status of the individual. Additionally, the authors found that there is evidence that the relationship between drug use and violence is influenced by the community context. This means that the association between drug use and violence may be different in different communities.

For instance, a study by Khokhar et al. (2021), examined the impact of drug abuse on the burden of disease in low and middle income countries including Zimbabwe. The study found that drug abuse contributes to both communicable and non-communicable diseases including HIV, tuberculosis and mental health disorders. In addition, Boehnke et al. (2021) also states that drug abuse can lead to physical and mental health problems like cardiovascular disease, respiratory diseases, infectious diseases, infectious diseases and depression. Boehnke et al. (2021), also reviews that drug abuse can also increase the risk of accidents and injuries such as motor vehicle crashes and violence. In addition, drug abuse can have financial costs for individuals and their families, including lost wages and increased healthcare costs. The social and economic costs of drug abuse can also be significant, including increased crime and the breakdown of families.

2.3.3. The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in addressing drug abuse

There are a number of stakeholders who play a role in addressing drug abuse in Zimbabwe. According to Chiparaushe et al. (2022), stakeholders who are responsible for addressing drug abuse issues include the government, law enforcement agencies, the healthcare sector, the media and community based organizations. Machingura (2022), reviewed that the Zimbabwean government has taken a number of steps to reduce drug abuse including establishing the National Drug Master Plan (2017-2022) which sets out a strategic framework for tackling drug abuse in the country. The author also reviewed that developing and implementing a number of programs aimed at preventing drug abuse, such as school-based drug education programs, providing treatment and rehabilitation services for individuals with drug use disorders and working with other countries and international organizations to combat drug trafficking and illicit drug production are also some of the roles and responsibility of the government in addressing the issue of drug abuse.

Zingoni (2022) reviewed the role and responsible of law enforcement agencies in Zimbabwe combating the issue of drug abuse. The author reviewed that law enforcement agencies are responsible for conducting intelligence-led operations to disrupt drug trafficking networks, strengthening border control measures to prevent the entry of illicit drugs into the country, providing training and capacity building for law enforcement officials to improve their ability to detect and investigate drug-related crimes, collaborating with other countries and international organizations to share information and best practices on drug control and conducting public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the dangers of drug abuse.

Another article by Chikukwa et al (2022), reviewed the work of the health sector in addressing the issue of drug abuse. The authors stated that the health sector is responsible for providing treatment and rehabilitation services to individuals with drug abuse disorders, conducting health promotion campaigns to raise awareness about the risks of drug abuse, offering harm reduction services, such as needle exchange programs and overdose prevention kits and providing mental health services to address the psychological effects of drug abuse. In addition, the health care sector has been working to build capacity for drug treatment and rehabilitation, and to strengthen the coordination of services across different organizations.

The media sector in Zimbabwe has its roles and responsibilities in addressing the issue of drug abuse. According to Mudzvose et al. (2022) the media is responsible for public service announcement and media campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse, news coverage and reporting on drug related issues such as the impact of drug abuse on communities, news coverage and reporting on drug abuse on communities, documentaries and films that explore the causes and consequences of drug abuse and educational materials and resource for the public

on drug abuse and its prevention. The media has also played a role in highlighting the need for more effective drug control policies and programs in Zimbabwe.

Moreover, community based organizations have a role to play in addressing the issue of drug abuse. Community-based organisatisations in Zimbabwe have played a significant role in reducing drug abuse through a variety of initiatives. One example is the work of the Zimbabwe Network of People Who Use Drugs (ZNPUD) which is a national network of community-based organisations that support people who use drugs. ZNPUD has been working to reduce the stigma and discrimination faced by people who use drugs as well as advocate for policy changes that will improve their access to health services and reduce the criminalization of drugs (Makombe et al, 2022).

2.4. chapter summary

This chapter delved into the multifaceted and intricate issue of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension, shedding light on its effects and implications. Grounded in the theoretical foundations of psychoanalysis and the socio-cultural theory, the chapter wove together a rich tapestry of literature from various scholars, illuminating the complex interplay between individual, social, and cultural factors that contribute to drug abuse.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1. Introduction

The chapter describes the research methodology used in the study on the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. It explains the research design, data

collection methods, and research instruments used in the study. This chapter provides a detailed explanation of how the data was collected and analysed, as well as the ethical considerations taken into account throughout the research process. The chapter highlights the relevance and importance of these methodological aspects in understanding the complex phenomenon of drug abuse.

3.2. Research Philosophy

Research philosophy is the set of assumptions, beliefs, and values that guide how researchers approach and conduct their work. These assumptions can include how researchers view the nature of knowledge, the nature of reality, and the methods used to study these topics. There are a number of different research philosophies, including positivism, interpretivism, and critical theory. This particular research employed interpretivism research philosophy which views knowledge as subjective and emphasizes understanding the meanings and interpretations that people give to phenomena. Interpretivism is a research philosophy that emphasizes the importance of understanding the subjective, social, and cultural context of human experiences. It argues that reality is not something that exists objectively, but is instead socially constructed and interpreted by individuals. Interpretivists often use qualitative research methods, such as interviews and observations, to explore the meanings and interpretations of individuals. Using an interpretivism approach to study the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension, the researcher focused on understanding the meanings and experiences of individuals who have been affected by drug abuse. This involved interviewing people who have been affected by drug abuse, their families, and community members, to gain an understanding of how they perceive and experience the impact of drug abuse on their lives and the community

3.3. Research Methodology

Research methodology according to Adelman (2020), is a broad term that refers to overall approach that a researcher takes to conduct a study. In this research, qualitative data method was relevant for this type of study for several reasons for instance, qualitative data provided a rich in-depth understanding of the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. Qualitative data allowed for a more nuanced understanding of the experiences and perspectives of people affected by drug abuse. Moreover, qualitative data captured the complexity of the issues including the social, economic and political factors that contribute to drug abuse and its effects.

3.4. Research design

As the study concentrates on the youths, the nature of information obtained from the field is qualitative data. Therefore, the study has been based on case-control designs. The case-control design allowed the researcher to define the case group (people who have experienced the effects of drug abuse), identify the exposure of the interest, select cases and controls, matching them on as many characteristics as possible (for example age, gender and socioeconomic status) and collect data on the exposure and the outcome of interest like crime, violence and conflict. Qualitative data has been incorporated for the analysis to come to a conclusion.

3.5. Population and Sampling

Population is defined by Lavrakas (2020) as a set of units about which a researcher is interested in making inferences or a complete group of or things that a researcher is trying to learn about. In this research, the population was very important because it represented the entire group of individuals who may be affected drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension. This included not only people who have been directly affected by drug abuse but also those who have been indirectly

affected such as family and friends of the users. Understanding the population was important because it helped the researcher to identify potential participants for the study (youths), it also helped the researcher determine the scope of the problem and how widespread it is and understood.

Sampling is the process of selecting participants for a research study, and it provides a comprehensive overview of different sampling methods and their advantages and disadvantages (Freeman, 2021). Sampling ensures that the data collected is representative of the population being studied. This is important in order to make sure that the findings of the research are accurate and generalizable. Moreover, sampling helps to ensure that the data collected is of high quality and can provide a meaningful understanding of the topic. Additionally, sampling can help to maximize the efficiency of data collection and minimize the resources required.

3.6. Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling is a specific type of sampling that involves selecting participants based on specific criteria or characteristics that are relevant to the research topic. In this case, the researcher used this type of sampling because it involved selecting participants based on their experiences with drug abuse, their socioeconomic status and their level of involvement in the community. The researcher also selected participants who are between the age of 15-25 years because this is the age were people are likely to abuse drugs.

3.7. Data collection methods

The data required for the study as per the objectives and research questions was collected using primary and secondary sources. The primary sources employed are:

3.7.1. Semi-structured interviews

Semi-structured interviews are defined by Krueger and Casey (2020), as a method that combines the structure of a formal interview with the flexibility of a formal conversation. Semi-structured interviews were employed in this study and they are an appropriate method for this study because they allowed for flexibility and depth of exploration, while still ensuring that key topics such as the types of drugs being abused, the main abusers of drugs and the community's response to drug abuse are covered. This is important because drug abuse is a complex issue with a range of potential impacts and it is important to gain a comprehensive understanding of the effects of drug abuse on human and state security. Semi-structured interviews allowed for the collection of rich, detailed data that can be analyzed to identify patterns and trends. The flexibility of the interview format also allowed for in-depth discussions of specific issues that are unique to Dzivarasekwa Extension.

3.7.2. Focus group discussions

Another data collection method employed were focus group discussions. According to Krueger and Casey (2020), focus group discussions are a type of qualitative research method that involves bringing together a small group of people to discuss a particular topic or issue. Focus groups were deemed an appropriate method for this study because they provided insights into the perceptions and experiences of individuals and groups within the community of Dzivarasekwa Extension. This was important on gathering the perspectives of various groups. Focus groups also allowed for the exploration of group dynamics and shared experiences, which provided valuable insights into the impact of drug abuse on the community. In addition, focus groups were employed to identify potential solutions and interventions to address the problem of drug abuse.

3.7.3. Participant observation

Participant observation is defined by Daly (2021) as a research method where the researcher enters a setting or situation to observe and interact with people as they engage in their usual activities. Participant observation was relevant and effective while conducting this research. Firstly, it allowed the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the lived experiences of people in Dzivarasekwa Extension who have been affected by drug abuse. It also provided a holistic view of the issue of cultural, social and economic factors that contribute to drug abuse in the area. During this the observation, the researcher was able to identify the most common drug being abused by the youths in Dzivarasekwa Extension.

3.7.4. Secondary sources

Secondary data was collected from existing literature, including books, reports and articles in journals. A thorough literature review was conducted, including searching for relevant information from the Internet, to ensure that the information gathered was in line with the objectives of the study. The secondary data collected was useful in providing an overview of the topic and informed the direction of the research. Additionally, it provided a basis for comparing the findings of the primary research.

3.8. Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are important concepts in research that refer to the quality and accuracy of data collection. Validity is concerned with whether the study accurately measures the concept it aims to measure, while reliability refers to whether the results of the study can be replicated (Shafiei and Kazemi, 2020). To ensure validity and reliability the researcher drafted a number of research questions and they were assessed and approved the supervisor. Ensuring validity is

important because it ensures that the data collected is accurate and meaningful. Without validity, the conclusions of the study may be incorrect or misleading.

3.9. Data analysis and presentation

Data analysis is the process of examining and interpreting data to uncover patterns, trends, and relationships. It involves using statistical techniques to summarize and interpret data, and to draw conclusions from it. Data analysis is a crucial part of research, as it allows researchers to make sense of the information they have gathered and to derive meaningful insights from it. There are many different types of data analysis, including descriptive analysis, inferential analysis, and predictive analysis. The choice of analysis methods depends on the research question and the nature of the data (Hill, 2021).

Data presentation is the process of organizing and displaying data in a way that makes it easy to understand. It is the final step in the data analysis process, and it is essential for communicating the results of data analysis. Data presentation can be done in a variety of ways, including tables, charts and graphs. The goal of data presentation is to communicate the key findings of the data analysis in a clear and concise manner (Kryshak et al., 2021). Once the data was cleaned and organized, the next step was to analyze it using data visualization. This involved creating tables, graphs, and charts to illustrate the key findings of the data analysis. Finally, the results were interpreted and discussed in light of the research question.

3.10. Pilot testing

In research, pilot testing is a process of testing a new research instrument, such as a survey, questionnaire, or interview guide, before conducting the full-scale study. Pilot testing is done to ensure that the research instrument is valid, reliable, and appropriate for the target population. It

also helps to identify any problems or issues with the instrument before it is used in the main study. Pilot testing typically involves administering the instrument to a small group of participants and then using their feedback to make changes and improvements to the instrument before using it in the main study (O'Brien, Kline andO'Brien, 2021).

3.11. Ethical considerations

The key ethical consideration for the research were informed consent from participants, including ensuring that they understand the risks and benefits of participating in the study and have the right to withdraw at any time, protecting the confidentiality and privacy of participants, including anonymizing data and ensuring that participants are not identifiable in any research reports or publications and avoiding harm to participants, including ensuring that any information collected is used only for the purposes of the study and not for any other purpose.

3.12. Chapter summary

The chapter focused on the different data gathering and analysis methods used in the study. The research design was a case study using a qualitative paradigm. The researcher used selective sampling to generate a sample from Dzivarasekwa Extension population. The researcher used books and journals as secondary data sources. A pilot test was conducted to assess the instrument's validity and reliability. Data gathering techniques and all other procedures were used to ensure that the information was reliable, unbiased, and capable of demonstrating the effects of drug abuse. The findings were analyzed using thematic analysis and reported using narratives.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents and analyzes the data gathered from interviews and focus group discussions conducted in Dzivarasekwa Extension, relating to the effects of drug abuse on human and state security. The data is organized and presented using tables and graphs, to facilitate interpretation and analysis. The chapter further discusses the findings in the context of existing literature and their implications for future research and policymaking. Despite some limitations in the data collection and analysis methods, the findings provide valuable insights that contribute to the existing body of knowledge on drug abuse.

4.2. Biographical data of participations

The biographical data of the respondents was collected and is represented in the table below. The table includes information on age, sex, educational background, marital status and work experienced. This data was collected to provide a better understanding of the characteristics of the respondents and to ensure that the results of the interviews are representative of the population.

Table 4.2.1

SEX	FEMALE			MALE		
	21			9		
AGE	18-24	25-29	30-39	18-24	25-29	30-39
	6	5	6	6	3	0
	40-49	50-64	65+	40-49	50-64	65+
	2	2	0	0	0	0
EDUCATION	Not schooled		Primary level	Not schooled		Primary level
	2		3	0		0
	Secondary level		Tertiary level	Secondary level		Tertiary level
	13		3	7		3
MARITAL STATUS	Not married		Married	Not married		Married
	10		10	8		1

	Divorced		Widowed		Divorced	Widowed
	2		1		1	0
WORK EXPERIENCE	Not experienced	1-9 years	10-14years	Not experienced	1-9 years	10-14 years
	9	7	3	4	5	0

The majority of the research's respondents were female while, only 9 were male. This indicates that there were more female respondents than male respondents in the study. This difference in gender representation is due to a variety of factors including willingness to participate in the research and the social norms of the community that may have influenced the participation of males and females. Of the 30 participants in the study, 10 were between the ages of 18 and 24, 8 were between the ages of 30 and 39, 6 were between the ages of 40 and 49, 4 were between the ages of 50 and 64, and 2 were between the ages of 25 and 29. This indicates that the study sample included a range of ages, with the majority of respondents being young adults. It is important to note that drug abuse can affect people of all ages, and the higher proportion of young adults in the study sample may be due to the fact that young adults are more likely to experiment with drug use. It is also worth noting that the study may have attracted a higher proportion of young adults because they are more likely to be comfortable participating in research studies. The age range of the respondents is an important factor to consider when interpreting the study's findings. On the other hand, the lowest proportion of older adults may be due to the fact that they may be less likely to be willing to participate in a study on drug abuse, or they may be less affected by the negative consequences of drug abuse than young adults.

18 respondents were not married, including 15 who have never been married and 3 who are divorced. 11 respondents were married, including 8 who were married with children and 3 who

were married without children. One participant was widowed. The results of this study suggest that drug abuse can affect people of all marital statuses. This is an important finding, as it shows that drug abuse does not just affect individuals who are unmarried, but can also impact those who are married, widowed, and divorced. Additionally, the findings suggest that the presence of children in a household may also play a role in the relationship between drug abuse and marital status. Overall, the findings of this study demonstrate that the effects of drug abuse are far-reaching and can impact many aspects of an individual's life, including their relationships and family life.

The educational levels of the respondents in this research were quite varied. The majority of participants (20 out of 30) had completed a secondary education, 5 had completed a tertiary education, 3 had only completed primary school, and 2 had not attended any formal schooling. This means that most of the participants had at least some basic education, which is an important factor to consider when discussing drug abuse in the community. It is also worth noting that a lack of education has been linked to an increased risk of drug abuse, so this may be another factor to explore when considering how to address drugs and substance abuse. It is possible that the lack of education contributes to a lack of understanding about the dangers of drug abuse, or that it can lead to limited opportunities and a feeling of hopelessness that may contribute to an individual's decision to use drugs. It is important to consider these factors when addressing drug abuse, as they may be key to reducing the rates of drug use in the community.

The employment status and work experience of the respondents in this study were examined in detail. The data revealed that 13 participants had never been employed, 11 had been employed for 1-9 years, and 5 had been employed for 15-29 years. This shows that the majority of the participants had a limited amount of work experience. This information is important to consider because it may be related to factors such as poverty, social isolation, and a lack of opportunities.

These factors may contribute to the rates of drug abuse in the community, as people may turn to drugs as a way to cope with their difficult circumstances. It is also possible that those with little or no work experience may feel a sense of hopelessness or lack of purpose, which can be a risk factor for drug abuse. It is worth exploring these factors in more depth to understand the complex relationship between employment, work experience, and drug abuse.

4.3. Types and nature of drugs being abused in Dzivarasekwa Extension

The respondents indicated that a number of different drugs were being abused in Dzivarasekwa Extension. The information is useful in understanding the extent of drugs abuse in the community. The drugs mentioned are presented in the pie chart below.

Figure 4.3.1
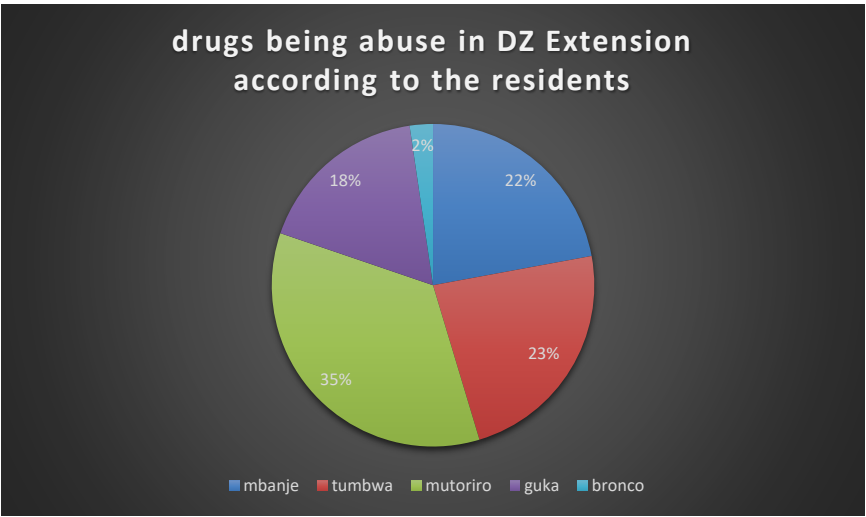
The respondents in the study indicated that mutoriro is the most commonly abused drug in Dzivarasekwa Extension with 23 participants indicating this. Kambwa is also noted to be one of

the most commonly abused drug by 7 participants, while 6 participants reported that cannabis or marijuana (mbanje) is being abused recklessly. Additionally, 5 respondents reported that guka is being abused and 2 participants indicated that bronco is a commonly abused drug. This data highlights the diversity of drugs being used in Dzivarasekwa Extension. The prevalence of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension is high, with all of the participants reporting current drug abuse cases. This is a concerning statistics and indicates that drug abuse is a serious issue in the area. It is important to note that the study relied on self-reported data, so there may be some bias results.

A police officer stationed in Dzivarasekwa Extension indicated that:

The thing about drugs is that they keep on emanating. Initially, bronco was the commonly abused drug that was around 2018-2019. At that time, we used to deal with many cases committed under the influence of bronco but now we rarely hear such cases or the name bronco being mentioned. This time around tumbwa, mutoriro and mbanje are commonly being abused. I have personally concluded that drugs are seasonal, it's a matter of ririkupisa nderipi. I also believe that the prevalence of drugs is being caused by experimental behaviors of these youngsters. They are using basic commodities to make drugs for instance cerevita and mazoe orange crush. If you mix the two together and leave it to ferment for a couple of days, it becomes a drug. That kind of behavior is going to cost many lives of these youths. These drugs are being sold at cheap prices. Imagine a small sachet of mbanje is being sold for 500rtgs which is equivalent to 25cents.

The research attempted to learn from the participants about the types of drugs being taken and why the rate of drug abuse is increasing in the society. Chiware and Nyoni (2022), pointed out that the most commonly abused drugs in Dzivarasekwa Extension are cannabis, methamphetamine and opioid. They further asserted that the high prevalence of drug abuse in the community is being

caused by factors such as poverty, unemployment, lack of education and job opportunities. However, most of the participants pointed out that drug abuse is destroying todays youths and they are striving for change. Therefore, it is very key to solve the issue of drug abuse in Dzvarasekwa Extension.

4.4. The effects of drug abuse on the safety and state security

The respondents mentioned a range of effects that drug abuse has on the safety and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. The pie chart below shows the distribution of these effects.

Figure 4.4.1
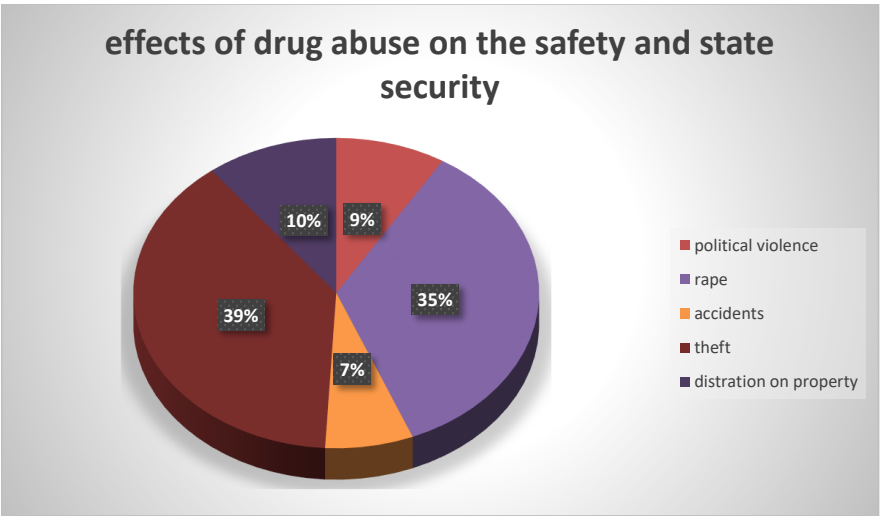
According to the research taken, 39% of the participants stated that drug abuse has affected the safety and security of the community because theft has increased. 35% of the total participants

highlighted that rape has also increased because of drug abuse whereas 10% of the total population mentioned that the safety and security of the community is being threatened by the distraction of property, 9% of the participants indicated that drug abuse is a threat to state security because most drug abusers participate in political violence and only 7% said drugs abuse is the cause of road accidents.

During an interview, a police officer stationed in Dzivarasekwa Extension said:

Obviously drug abuse has had a negative impact on the safety of Dzivarasekwa Extension. We have heard complaints from combi drivers and other road users that drug abusers are being spotted laying unconscious on the middle of the road. This is a life threatening situation and could cause deaths

This clearly shows that drug abuse is a threat to human security. The same participant also stated a scenario where human security was threatened

In July 2021, there was a case were a woman selling potatoes by the roadside was run over by a car that was being driven by a person under the influence of drugs. Luckily the woman survived the accident. This is clear evidence that drug abuse is threatening the safety of the community.

The evidence clearly shows that drug abuse has had a significant impact on the safety and security of the Dzivarasekwa Extension community. The increasing levels of crimes and violence as well as the breakdown of social cohesion have created an environment that is unsafe and insecure. In addition, the effects of drug abuse have strained the resources of law enforcement agencies, making it more difficult for them to protect the community. While there are other factors that also contribute to the safety and security of the community, drug abuse is a significant factor that must be addressed in order to improve the situation.

To further elaborate the impact of drug abuse on state security, drug abuse has weaken the capacity of the state to maintain law and order, leading to a loss of authority and credibility. This has a ripple effect causing citizens to lose trust in the state's ability to provide security and stability. Some of the participants stated that they have reported drug abuse cases but they have not seen any change in the community. Therefore, drug abuse may seem to be a personal or individual problem, it can have a significant impact on state security.

According to Chiware and Nyoni (2022), drug abuse has led to an increase in crime, violence and social problems in the area for example, an increase in gang violence, robberies and other crimes related to drug abuse. In addition, drug abuse has contributed to the breakdown of families and communities, leading to lack of social cohesion and trust. According to Makadzange et al. (2022), drug abuse has multiple negative impacts on both public safety and state security. Drug abuse can lead to increased crime rates, as users may resort to criminal activity to fund their drug habits. This can result in an increase in property crime, violent crime, and organized crime, all of which have a negative impact on public safety. They further note that, drug abuse can have a destabilizing effect on state security, as drug traffickers may have ties to organized crime and terrorist groups. This can lead to weakened rule of law and increased instability within the country.

4.5. The effects of drug abuse to human security

The respondents provided a number of effects that drug abuse has on human security in Dzivarasekwa Extension.

From the findings obtained, all participants highlighted that drug abuse is causing health problems, 6 participants stated that drug abuse is causing family breakdowns, whereas 20 participants mentioned that poverty is causing drug abuse at the same time increasing the rate of poverty.

Respondent number 4 stated that:

As a wife, I cannot have a normal conversation with my husband because he is always thinking about smoking. Even my own child, if I tell him to take a bath so that he goes to school, he will threaten me saying he will stab me with a knife.

Another respondent (3) on the issue of family breakdown mentioned that:

My husband had become an animal. After consuming drugs at Rasta he would come home and started making noise. I told his sister about his behavior because I was now sacred when his sister confronted him, he almost killed her. That's when I decided to call the police.

Respondent number 4 said:

Poverty will never decrease if the government does not take the issue of drug abuse seriously. Some residents have tried to employ these drug abusers but the moment they get paid they think about buying drugs instead of doing something tangible.

The research aimed at learning about the effects of drug abuse and from the information obtained, one can see that drug abuse can cause health issues to a larger extend not only to the drug abuser but to other innocent people too. According to Tshuma and Muderedzwa (2020), drug abuse in Zimbabwe is associated with a range of negative consequences for human security. The authors identify a number of specific effects, including an increase in crime, violence, and insecurity, a decrease in productivity and an increase in unemployment, an increase in mental health problems, an increase in the number of orphans and child-headed households, and a decrease in access to basic services. These effects can have a devastating impact on individuals, families, and communities, and must be addressed to ensure the safety and well-being of the population of Dzivarasekwa Extension.

4.6. The most affected people by drug abuse

The bar graph below shows the most affected sex in terms of drug abuse, as indicated by the survey respondents. The bar graph provides a clear and concise visual representation of the data, which can help inform policies and programs aimed at addressing the issue of drug abuse.

Figure 4.6.1
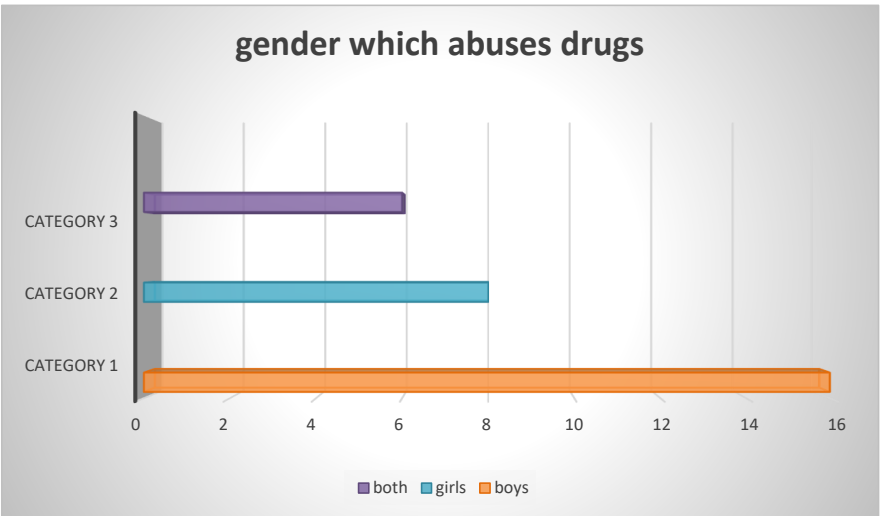
The study aimed to explore participants' perceptions on whether males or females are more affected by drug abuse. 20% of participants believed that both genders are equally affected by drug abuse, while 53,3% indicated that males are more affected. The remaining 26,7% believed that females are more affected. The different perspectives highlight the complexity of the issue and the need for further research to understand the role of gender in drug abuse.

According to Majwabu and Ndlovu (2022), the most affected people by drug abuse in Zimbabwe are young people, particularly those living in urban areas. They further assert that young people

are more likely to use drugs and to engage in risky behaviors such as unprotected sex, which puts them at risk of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, unemployed individuals are also at increased risk of substance abuse, as they may use drugs as a way to cope with the stress of unemployment. In support of the argument that drug abuse has negative effects on young people, Ncube and Nziramasanga (2020) note that young people, especially those living in poor communities, are disproportionately affected by drug abuse. These young people may be at risk of engaging in risky behaviors such as crime, gang membership, and risky sexual practices. The authors suggest that this is in part due to a lack of opportunities and economic hardship, which may push young people to see drug abuse as a way to escape their circumstances.

4.7. Ways to reduce drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension

The respondents suggested that to reduce the rate of drug abuse There should be employment creation. This can be done by making sure that they get permanent jobs rather than part time jobs. One if the participants mentioned that:

Some residents of Dzivarasekwa Extension have attempted to employ those who abuse drugs by providing temporary jobs in construction and other industries. However, this strategy has failed to address the problem, as the individuals often use the money they earn to purchase drugs. It is suggested that providing permanent jobs and other sustainable opportunities could be more effective in addressing the issue.

Another suggestion made by participants was for the police to arrest those who sell drugs and to impose harsh penalties on those who abuse drugs. They believed that the fear of incarceration could be an effective deterrent for drug abuse. One of the participants mentioned that

If the police brutally beat those who abuse drugs and arrest the sellers it will be a reminder to those who are yet to abuse drugs and sell drugs

Participants suggested that the government could provide loans and other forms of support to individuals who are struggling with drug abuse, to help them start businesses and generate income. They also suggested that community-based drug prevention programs could be effective in reducing the prevalence of drug abuse. However, it is important to consider the effectiveness of such programs, as well as the potential for unintended consequences. Further research is needed to determine the most effective approaches to preventing and reducing drug abuse.

Ncube and Nziramasanga (2020) suggest that in order to reduce drug abuse the government should improve the socioeconomic conditions of young people through job creation and education, providing treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers, and implementing policies to regulate the availability and accessibility of drugs. They also emphasize the need for a holistic approach that addresses the root causes of drug abuse, rather than just focusing on the symptoms. According to Chinake et al. (2022), in order to effectively reduce drug abuse in Zimbabwe, several interventions are needed. These include strengthening drug control legislation and enforcement to deter drug trafficking and use, expanding access to prevention and treatment services, especially for at-risk groups such as young people and those living in poverty, enhancing law enforcement capacity to investigate and prosecute drug-related crimes, and promoting research and data collection on drug use and its consequences to inform policy and program development.

4.8. Chapter Summary

The study findings were presented, analyzed, and discussed in this chapter. The majority of the data was given through conversations and analysis. The key findings of the study are the types of

illicit substances abused in Dzivarasekwa Extension, the impact of drug abuse on the safety and security of the community, the most affected gender abusing drugs and suggestions that may be used to reduce drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension. In summary, the findings of this study provide valuable insights into the problem of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension. The findings suggest that interventions are needed to address the root causes of drug abuse and to provide support for those affected by the problem. It is hoped that these findings will help inform future efforts to reduce drug abuse and its negative consequences in the community.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1. Introduction

This concluding chapter provides a summary of the research, including a synthesis of the important insights gleaned from the analysis of the literature and the application of the psychoanalytic and socio-cultural theories. Firstly, the main points raised in the previous chapters are summarized highlighting the most significant aspects of the research. Next, the conclusions from the findings are drawn outlining the overall implications of the research and providing specific insights into the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. From these conclusions, a set of recommendations for addressing the problem of drug abuse in the community are stated focusing on both short-term interventions and long-term strategies for prevention and harm reduction. Finally, this review proposes several avenues for future research that would further deepen the understanding of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension and its implications for human and state security.

5.2. Summary

The first chapter of this study provided a background on how countries around the world have been affected by drug abuse, and how they have responded to the problem. It reviewed the policies and strategies that have been implemented in other countries to address drug abuse, and analyzed the effectiveness of these policies. This background provided a foundation for the rest of the study, which focused on drug abuse in Zimbabwe and the potential policies and strategies that could be implemented to address the problem. This background was necessary to understand the context of the issue in Zimbabwe and to develop effective solutions. The chapter then outlined the research objectives, which were to understand the nature and extent of drug abuse in Zimbabwe, to assess the impact of drug abuse on the country, and to explore possible solutions to the problem. The chapter also included the research questions that would be addressed in the study, as well as the purpose of the study, which was to provide recommendations for addressing drug abuse in Zimbabwe.

Chapter 2 was devoted to a comprehensive review of the existing literature on the topic of drug abuse and its effects on human and state security. The chapter included a review of scholarly articles, books, and reports that covered the issue of drug abuse and its impacts on the individual, family, community, and state. The chapter also discussed two key psychological theories that provide insight into why people might engage in drug abuse: the psychoanalytic theory of personality and the socio-cultural theory. The psychoanalytic theory posits that drug abuse can be linked to unresolved conflicts and unconscious drives, while the socio-cultural theory suggests that drug abuse can be influenced by social norms and cultural factors. These theories help to explain the complex motivations behind drug abuse and can guide the development of interventions and policies to address the problem.

The third chapter focused on the research methodology and strategy used in the study. The study used a case study approach, with Dzivarasekwa Extension serving as the research site. Qualitative research methods were used to collect and analyze data. The general respondents were randomly selected from the Dzivarasekwa community, while the key informants were purposively selected. A total of 30 participants were included in the study. Data was collected through key interviews and participant observation. The research design, data collection, and data analysis methods were all carefully chosen to ensure the reliability and validity of the study. Ethical considerations were also taken into account, and informed consent was obtained from all participants. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines of the research institution. The results of the study are presented in Chapter 4.

The fourth chapter of the research focused on the study's findings and analyzed the results. The findings showed the types of substances being abused in Dzivarasekwa Extension, the impacts of drug abuse on the health and security of the community, and the various strategies for reducing drug abuse in the area. The most common substances being abused in Dzivarasekwa Extension include tumbwa, bronco, cannabis, and crystal meth. The abuse of these substances caused health issues like cancer, madness and death. The chapter also highlighted the gender that was most affected by drug abuse. The data was presented in the form of pie charts, bar graphs, and tables, to help visualize the findings and make them easier to understand.

Chapter 5 focused on summarizing the research findings, making recommendations, and identifying opportunities for further investigation. In terms of the findings, the study showed that drug abuse is a significant issue in Dzivarasekwa Extension, with a variety of substances being abused. The impacts of drug abuse on health and security were found to be significant, and a range of prevention, treatment, and law enforcement measures were identified as potential solutions. In

terms of recommendations, the study recommended a multi-faceted approach that includes all three of the above measures. In terms of opportunities for additional investigation, the study suggested a number of areas that could benefit from further research, including the effectiveness of different prevention strategies, the barriers to accessing treatment services, the impacts of drug abuse on specific groups within the community (such as youth or women), and the effectiveness of different law enforcement approaches. The study also recommended that future research should consider the role of culture and religion in prevention and treatment.

5.3. Conclusion

5.3.1. Introduction

This section of the research will explore the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. It will draw conclusions from the research findings and objectives to understand how drug abuse impacts individuals and the state. The research will also consider the potential consequences of not addressing the issue of drug abuse, both at the individual and state levels. Finally, the research will propose recommendations for addressing the issue of drug abuse in Dzivarasekwa Extension.

5.3.2. Conclusions

The first objective aimed to gain a comprehensive understanding of how widespread drug abuse is within the Dzivarasekwa Extension community. This involves identifying the types of substances being abused, the demographics of those affected, and the social and economic factors contributing to this issue. By gathering data on the prevalence of drug use, the study seeks to paint a clearer picture of the local drug landscape, which is crucial for developing targeted interventions.

The second objective was to analyze the repercussions of drug abuse on public health and safety in the area. This includes examining how drug abuse affects not only the individuals involved but also the broader community. The implications for public health can be significant, as substance abuse often leads to increased rates of communicable diseases, mental health issues, and accidents. Furthermore, the impact on public safety can manifest in higher crime rates and social instability, which can strain local resources and law enforcement efforts.

Understanding the extent and nature of drug abuse is essential for several reasons. It allows for the identification of at-risk populations and the development of tailored prevention and treatment programs. Moreover, analyzing the impact on public health and safety can inform policymakers and community leaders about the urgent need for resources and interventions to address these challenges effectively.

5.4. Recommendations

The government should prioritize increasing investment in drug prevention and treatment programs, including education and rehabilitation services. It should also allocate more funding for law enforcement efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug-related crime. In addition, the government should focus on improving access to health services and social support for individuals affected by drug abuse. Furthermore, the government should work more closely with NGOs and community members to address the root causes of drug abuse, and increase investments in economic development and employment opportunities in Dzivarasekwa Extension.

Creating community-based support groups and networks could help provide assistance to individuals and families affected by drug abuse, and thus reduce drug abuse rates. Increasing access to alternative activities for youth, such as sports, arts, and cultural activities, could also help

keep young people away from drugs. Finally, greater community engagement and participation in addressing the issue of drug abuse could help build resilience and reduce the risk of drug abuse.

5.5. Areas of further research

The research focuses on the effects of drug abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. Further research could explore the relationship between drug abuse and crime, assess the effectiveness of different drug prevention and treatment programs, and investigate the social and cultural factors that contribute to drug abuse. This could provide valuable insights into the most effective ways to address the issue of drug abuse and its impact on individuals, families, and communities.

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<u>Appendix</u>

Dear Dzivarasekwa Extension residents, my name is Patricia Jofirisi (B201551B) a student at Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE) studying a degree in Peace and Governance and I am carrying out a research on the effects of drug and substance abuse on human and state security in Dzivarasekwa Extension. I kindly ask for your participation in this research. The finds will strictly be used for academic purposes and confidentiality is guaranteed.

Focus group discussion guide of the Dzivarasekwa Extension residence

1. What are the most common types of illicit substances used in the community?

2. How has the use of illicit substances impacted residents' physical health?

3. How has the use of illicit substances impacted residents' mental health?

4. How has the use of illicit substances impacted residents' economic wellbeing?

5. How has the use of illicit substances impacted the safety and security of the community?

6. What strategies do you think would be most effective in addressing the problem of illicit substance use in the community?

7. What has been the community's response to drug abuse?

8. On a comparative basis who are the main abuser's male/female?

9. How bad is drug abuse in your community?

Interview guide of the Dzivarasekwa Extension police and healthcare professionals

1. What substances are most commonly abused in the community, and what factors contribute to their prevalence?

2. How has drug abuse impacted the safety and security of the community, including its impact on crime rates, healthcare costs, and the prevalence of violence?

3. From a law enforcement perspective, what challenges have been encountered in addressing drug abuse, and what approaches have proven effective?

4. From a healthcare perspective, what challenges have been encountered in addressing drug abuse, and what interventions have proven to be effective?

5. Are there any drug facilities?

6. Has there been reports on drug abuse cases currently?

7. On a comparative basis who are the main abusers of drugs?

8. Who are the most affected people?

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BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

Date: 02-01-2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: REQUEST TO UNDER TAKE RESEARCH PROJECT IN YOUR
        ORGANISATION/AREA

This serves to introduce the bearer Patricia Jofisisi , Student
Registration Number B2015516 who is a HBSc Peace and
Governance student at Bindura University of Science Education and is carrying out
a research project in your area.

Your usual cooperation and assistance is therefore being sought.

Yours faithfully

D. Makwerere (Dr)
CHAIRPERSON - PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

22 NOV 2023

THE CHIEF SECURITY
NEHANDA HOUSING CO-OP
P.O. BOX 05, DZIVARESEKWA
HARARE, ZIMBABWE
DATE 12/01/24
SIGN