ANTI SOCIAL PERSONALITY, DRUG USE (ALCOHOL & CANNABIS) AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR AMONG MOTOR-PARK TOUTS IN IBADAN.

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Abstract: Anti social personality, drug use (alcohol & cannabis) and violent behaviour among motor-park touts in Ibadan. Urban violence is on the increase in Nigeria and a significant population of those involved are motor-park touts. Several factors which include drug misuse and antisocial personality disorder has been implicated in the escalating levels of the violent behaviour. However, empirical finding linking drug-use, anti-social behaviour and violent behaviours among touts is scarce. This study examined the role of local alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse, and antisocial personality trait as predictors of violent behaviour among motor park touts in Ibadan. The study is an ex-post facto design using a cross sectional survey method in which 524 respondents (mean age = 24.73±12.02) were drawn from 10 motor parks within the Ibadan metropolis using the cluster multi-stage sampling technique. A standardized self-report questionnaire was utilised. The results showed that violent behaviour correlated positively with alcohol cocktail (r = 0.098, Sig.= 0.011), marijuana (r = 0.097, Sig.= 0.011) misuse and antisocial personality trait (r = 0.273, Sig.= 0.00). Alcohol cocktail misuse (β = 0.086; t = 2.022, Sig.= 0.00) and antisocial personality traits (β= 0.273; t = 6.331, Sig.= 0.00) predicted violent behaviour among touts. The implication of this study is that violence does not depend on personality alone but also on alcohol and marijuana misuse. It is advised that proper awareness should be raised to educate the touts and the society at large about the implications of drug misuse and more drug rehabilitation centers should be built by the government to rehabilitate those affected back into the society.

Keywords: Local alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse, antisocial personality trait and violent behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Violent behaviour continues to be a focus of attention for the psychologists, police/law enforcement officers, the media and general public. There is a growing concern about social factors leading to violent events and violent behaviour, focusing on how

communities, social situations, and individuals influence the risks of violent criminal offending and victimization (Adelekan, 2020; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). Crime and urban violence are also important causes of mortality rate and serious injuries, and they have been on the rise in the previous decade in the Ibadan metropolis. A variety of factors, including government failures and metropolitan spatial features, are recognised to contribute to the likelihood of urban violence. Dense population, congestion, social diversity, the incapacity to absorb excess low-skill labour, under- and unemployment, disparities in income and service supply, drug addiction, local complaints, and difficulties of cultural assimilation are all easily evident in Ibadan. The problem of violence perpetrated by youth gangs masquerading as motor park touts is a current major source of concern within the metropolis and urban centers in Nigeria (Ajayi, 2019; Kabir, 2021; Offiong, et al., 2015; Oji, 2021; Olaleye, 2019; Olawoyin, 2019; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017).

According to World Health Organization (2002), the deliberate use of physical force or power, threatened or real, against oneself, some other individual, or a group or community that leads to or has a good chance of ending in damage, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation is described as violence. Under this broad description, the study classifies violence into subgroups based on the environment wherein it occurs. though not generally accepted. These are self-directed violence, interpersonal violence and collective violence. Self-directed violence is defined as violence whereby the offender and sufferer are the same person. Suicide and self-abuse are examples of self-harm. Interpersonal violence, but at the other hand, relates to violence amongst persons and is further classified as family and intimate partner violence. Collective violence is also an aspect of interpersonal violence which involves violence towards acquaintances as well as strangers (includes youth violence; assault by strangers; violence related to property crimes; and violence in workplaces and other institutions). The focus of the current study is the violence behaviour of motor park touts which is a collective behaviour carried out by motor park touts in Ibadan garages (Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017).

In Nigeria, the majority of motor park gangs of unemployed youths are located in urban sprawls know with different appellations (Salaam, 2011). They are popularly known

as garage boys" or "Agberos" within the communities in southwestern Nigeria. These touts are mostly youths who assists in motor parks revenue collection and used as body guards to Bus drivers' union leaders. They extort payments (park dues) from commercial vehicle drivers who sometimes are unwilling to pay through the act of hooliganism and threat of violence (Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). Some among them solicit for passengers for commercial vehicles at boarding points aggressively; rush to grab bags and luggage of passengers and pressure passengers to board vehicles they may not originally have the intention to board. Due to these activities they were tagged "Agbero" (passenger canvassers) (Abebiyi, 2021; Agbiboa, 2018). The accessibility and engagement of touts and thugs in election strife, street fighting, and other violent crimes undertaken for economic gain is a more prominent feature of touts in south-west Nigeria. (Abebiyi, 2021; Agbiboa, 2018; Offiong, et al., 2015; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). These touts serve as security detail to well-placed persons, ensuring their security at social gatherings. During electioneering periods, political rallies and on the day of voting, opportunistic politicians use touts as hired muscles, to perpetrate disruption and vandalism in order to gain political advantage over their opponents (Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). There are reports of touts being employed to generate political unrest in an area in which the sponsor is scared of losing an election, in order for the election petition tribunal to annul the votes for that region (Abebiyi, 2021; Abebiyi, 2021; Offiong, et al., 2015; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). The motor park youths are individuals interested parties in most urban conflicts and use every crisis scenario to vent their rage at the population (Abebiyi, 2021; Agbiboa, 2018; Offiong, et al., 2015). They have no respect for the law or their fellow humans. The majority of young males in this group were reported to be uneducated or to have dropped out of elementary or secondary education. However, not all the hoodlums are dropouts from school some among them are polytechnic or university graduates or undergraduate who emerge from being a gang or cult members to being motor parks. It is obviously expressed in their appearances that they are at the extreme state of frustration and hopelessness. They use violence to improve their social status or street reputation (Abebiyi, 2021; Abebiyi, 2021; Offiong, et al., 2015; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). Many of these touts at leisure are seen smoking cannabis and taking alcohol at the parks, streets corners and bases

(Agbiboa, 2018; Feyisipo, 2020; Ismail, 2008; Ikuomola, Okunnola & Heap, 2009; Kehinde, 2012).

Theoretically, reasons for violence and aggressive behaviour, factors influencing and the roles of drugs and personality in the current study was anchored on social learning theory of aggression (Akers & Sellers, 2004). Individuals learn aggression toward others via operant conditioning and witnessing behaviour in positive examples, according to social learning theory. The strengthening of behaviours through positive and negative reinforcement, as well as the inhibition of habits via societal rewards, is known as operant conditioning. Based on the assumptions of Akers and Sellers (2004), delinquent conduct such as engagement in hooliganism and street violence is molded by a positive reinforcement from the social environment, with deviance-producing settings influencing behaviour through learning mechanisms (Akers & Sellers, 2004). The more a someone sees violent conduct as desirable or reasonable because they are dissatisfied with the society for failing to provide a substantial source of reaching their financial goals, the more inclined they are to engage in it. For touts to have credibility and reputation, they use predatory and instrumental aggression which

asserts their legitimacy among peers and victims. Touts are acting to maximize their benefits and minimize their costs to exploit and extort from victims, drivers and society through having high reputation for raw violence and aggressiveness. The street cultural value of "Aggression preparedness" According to Bandura (2001), a culture may generate extremely aggressive people by praising aggressive achievement, providing shining examples, and establishing that aggressive acts have rewarding consequences. Values and ideas about what one should or ought to do can impact aggression readiness. For many people, violence is a completely appropriate, if not preferred, means of resolving interactional disagreement (Bushman & Anderson, 2002). There is evidence that gang violence is motivated by honour codes, personal respect, and in the long-term; the ultimate goal of being feared and revered as a valiant aggressor by friends and enemies (Bushman & Anderson, 2002) found that these factors improve one's ability to respond to instrumental aggression. Perpetrators have been found to feel more fearless, strong, and combative from using drugs, as well as having a higher proclivity to act in a competitively aggressive manner. As a result of the characteristics associated with substance misuse, such as higher arousal,

reduced social inhibitions, and enhanced emotions of camaraderie while in a group may fuel aggression (Sommer et al., 2017). Furthermore, as fear is reduced, the urge to engage in aggression for monetary gain, revenge and satisfaction may be unleashed. Drug abuse in those who engage in thuggery may be reinforced by peer pressure and the desire to maintain one's status in the gang and may play an important role in facilitating the commission of criminal acts, either by calming nerves or bolstering courage (Sommer et al., 2017). Also, alcohol or drug abuse may also increase the probability of experiencing traumatic events, since one may become more likely to provoke or be involved in a fight, which may in turn result in a traumatic experience (Sommer et al., 2017). Thus, indirectly drug use and anti-social personality are been rewarding and reinforcing violence behaviour differentially as they make it easy to carry-out violent behaviour without remorse based on social learning model of aggression. In other words, this study hypothesised that alcohol and cannabis usage, as well as anti-social behaviour, would augment collective violent behaviour (hooliganism and street violence) as a product of group learning reinforcement from deviant environments. Recent literature has not supported a social learning amplificatory character of alcohol/cannabis

usage, anti-social personality on socially learned collective violence.

In psychological literature especially, within clinical and health domain certain factors had been linked to violent behaviour. These factors include: Antisocial personality trait (Filov, 2019; Brem et al, 2018), alcohol misuse (Friedman, Glassman, & Terras, 2001; Galbicsek, 2021; Perna, et al, 2016), and marijuana misuse (Miller et al., 2020; Dellazizzo et al, 2020a; Dellazizzo et al, 2020b). It is also observed that these motor park touts engage in cigarette and hemp smoking as well as drinking of local alcohol cocktail (Feyisipo, 2020). They exhibits all kinds of antisocial personality such as violence, vandalism, theft, drugs and alcohol misuse (Feyisipo, 2020). Mostly, they act under the influence of marijuana known as Indian hemp and local alcoholic drinks locally referred to as "Paraga" (Ajayi et al., 2019; Feyisipo, 2020; Kehinde, 2012). Lasebikan and Ayinde (2012) identified that alcohol misuse is state of addiction and excessive alcoholic drink. Local alcohol cocktails are a mixture of spirits, liqueurs with the addition of soft drinks, juice or carbonated water with different types of herbs and roots with the believe that they are medicinal which may be taken at anytime of the day (Ajayi et. al., 2020). These cocktails vary in terms of alcohol concentration.

Alcohol consumption is particularly likely to increase violence and aggression after provocation in areas where violence is more normative (Ediomo-ubong, 2014). This may be due to impaired judgement as the use of paraga (local alcoholic cocktails) has been linked to accident proneness among drivers in the motor parks (Akinniyi & Ishola, 2019). Hence, local alcohol cocktail may or may not be a predictor of violent behaviour among my targeted population (Carabellese, Candelli, Martinelli, La Tegola, & Catanesi, 2013). It is thus, hypothesized that local alcohol cocktail misuse will correlate significantly with violent behaviour among motor-park touts.

Marijuana misuse is defined as a compulsive use, resulting to tolerance in most of the parts, the use of marijuana, and having withdrawal symptoms when stopping its use. Individuals who are dependent on marijuana continue to use it knowing full that it causes medical or psychological difficulties, leading in a decline in health and well-being. (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2018). Marijuana use separately from the abuse of alcohol, has been established to predisposes to subsequent violent behaviour (Dellazizzo et al. 2020a; Dellazizzo et al., 2020b; Friedman, Glassman, & Terras, 2001; Miller et al. (2020). However, some studies suggest that increased use of cannabis often lead to lower violence tendencies due to increasing cortisol (Perna et al., 2016). Despite that no empirical study have established a quantitative linked between cannabis use and violent aggressive behaviour among touts in the urban centres; authors have established that cannabis use is high among the motor-park touts and they still constantly engage in violence behaviour across many spheres in the urban centres (Agbiboa, 2018; Ismail, 2008; Ikuomola, Okunnola & Heap, 2009; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). Hence, we speculate that there will be significant relationship between cannabis use and violence behaviour.

Personality commonly found among urban street gangs is Antisocial personality disorder (Arbulú-Contreras et al., 2021; Coid et al., 2013; Valdez, Kaplan & Codina, 2000). People with antisocial personalities have a low tolerance for frustration. They act on impulse, lose their temper quickly, and lie easily and skillfully, in childhood, they are often bullies who fight lie, cheat, steal, and are truant from school. They blame others for their misdeeds, feel Picked out by their parents and teachers, and never seem to learn from their mistakes (Arbulú-Contreras et al., 2021; Ojo, 2015). Antisocial behaviours as disruptive acts characterized by covert and

overt hostility and intentional aggression towards others. Antisocial behaviours exist along a severity continuum and include repeated violations of social rules, defiance of authority and of the rights of others, deceitfulness, theft, and reckless disregard for self and others (Arbulú-Contreras et al., 2021; Ojo, 2015). Antisocial behaviour can be identified in children as young as three or four years of age. Sources of antisocial behaviour personality was situated in poor home and family environment, association with deviant peers and living in urban, individualistic and socially deprived neighborhoods (Arbulú-Contreras et al., 2021; Coid et al., 2013; Ikediashi & Akande, 2015; Valdez, Kaplan & Codina, 2000). In this high-risk environment, youths exhibit behaviours spanning from healthy to severe antisocial behaviour and personality issues. As a way of retaining their gang status, some members engage in violent behaviour. Youth who are inclined to violence and whose aberrant behaviour is rewarded inside the gang structure are on the opposite extreme of the spectrum (Coid et al., 2013). Gang members and leaders are described as thoughtless and sociopathic, without moral awareness and compassion for someone else (Coid et. al., 2013).

Antisocial personality trait defined by Berger (2003) as conduct that shows disregard towards others and has the potential to harm society, whether deliberate or unintentional. Antisocial personality exhibits lack of consideration for others and may cause damage to the society, whether intentionally or through negligence. Anti-social behaviour has been linked to a host of violent offending and aggressive behaviour (Filov, 2019; Brem et al, 2018). However, what is unknown is whether this exhibited trait is significantly associated with violence behaviour among touts in urban public motor parks in the Ibadan metropolis since the trajectory behaviour observed by previous authors suggest a pattern of disregard for the law and engagement in street violence (Abebiyi, 2021; Agbiboa, 2018; Ikuomola, et al., 2009; Offiong, et al., 2015; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017).

There is a large body of data supporting psychological and environmental risk factors in the incidence of violent behaviour especially among urban youths (WHO, 2002; Omobowale, & Fayiga, 2017). Motor park touts in Nigeria has been consistently associated with direct involvement in violent activities, having antisocial traits, alcohol and cannabis use, academic failure and being mostly male (Agbiboa, 2018; Ismail, 2008; Ikuomola et al., 2009). Studies have also indicted the use of alcohol and marijuana has having detrimental impact on academic

achievement, destruction of property, acquaintance sexual assault, and unsafe sexual activities among urban youths (Ediomo-ubong, 2014; Friedman et al., 2001). These studies have majorly sourced their data from in-school adolescents, street children and not motor park touts. In order to understand the complex relationships among local alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse, antisocial personality in relation to violence behaviour among motor park touts, it is important to consider level of self-reported alcohol and marijuana use as they relate to violent behaviour in general. The objective of the study is to :

- Assess the association among local alcohol cocktail, marijuana misuse and anti-social behaviour on violent behaviour among touts at motor parks in Ibadan

- Test the joint and independent relationship between local alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse and antisocial personality trait on violent behaviour among touts at motor parks in Ibadan?

METHOD

Research design

This study is correlational study of the ex post facto type. An Ex post Facto design is where the researcher studies the main variable of interest with a view of studying their past.

Research setting

Ibadan, the biggest city in Western Africa, is indeed the capital of Oyo state in Nigeria's south-western region. The majority of the people in this state are Yoruba, one of Nigeria's main ethnic groupings. Ibadan is a gate way state in which many travelers moving towards other part of the country has to pass through given rise to large number of motor parks within its axis. In carrying out the study, ten (10) major motor parks in Ibadan were randomly selected namely: (1) Ojoo motor park, Ojoo Ibadan. (2) Molete motor park, Molete. (3) Bere motor park, Orita Bere. (4) Iyana church motor park, Iyana church. (5) Agodi Gate motor park, Agodi gate. (6) Orita Challenge motor park, challenge. (7) Iyana Ojoo motor park, Iwo road. (8) Lagos Motor park, Iwo road. Ilorin Motor park, Iwo road. (9) Akure-Ife motor park, Iwo road, and (10) Oje Motor park, Oje, Ibadan.

Research participants

A total of 525 motor park touts were randomly selected from ten (10) motor parks in Ibadan, Oyo state for this study. The participant consists of both male and female motor park touts of the selected motor parks.

The mean age was 24.73± 7.02 and majority (93.7%) were males and 6.3% were females. The age distribution ranged between 15 years and the maximum was 37 years. More than half (300 (57.3%) of the respondents' smoke cigarette. All, the respondents use cannabis (100%). Reasons for using cannabis include to energise, reduce fatigue and remain active through-out the day (54.12%), to gain self-confidence (23.4%), to cool down tension and anger (19. 48%) and to feel good (3%). 92.5% participate in political activities or belong to a political party. A purposive sampling technique was used as sampling technique modality in the study.

Instrument

Section A of the instrument used measured Socio-demographic variables such as gender, age, if they smoke, and what they smoke, how long they have been smoking.

Problematic Use of Marijuana (PUM)

Problematic Use of Marijuana (PUM) scale was used in measuring marijuana use developed by (Legleye et al., 2007). This scale consists of 8 items scored on seven (7) point likart scale ranging from 1 (Strongly disagree), to 7 (Strongly agree). Sample items were "Have you ever bought cannabis yourself? Have you had a serious argument with friends because of your cannabis use?".

Legleye et al., (2007) the author of the PUM reported that a .92 Test-retest reliability coefficient be used for general study sample. The study utilized a coefficient alpha of 0.81 for seven items.

Antisocial Personality trait Scale

Antisocial Personality trait Scale was measured using 10 items scale developed by Graham (2000). The scale was aimed at measuring the respondent's antisocial personality trait exhibited at motor parks. Sample items include: "Express anger and hostility by swearing or yelled and having temper tantrums, tell lies, are inconsiderate, and not helpful to others". Items was scored on five-point scale response format ranging from 0-4 (0 = never, 1 = once or twice, 2 = three to four times, 3 = five to six times, to 4 = six times or more) responses. inter-item correlations were examined which yielded a range of reliability between (α= .78 to .92). All the reliability coefficients were above 0.70 in this study.

Maudsley Violence Questionnaire (MVQ)

The MVQ is a 54-item survey which examines a variety of thought patterns (belief systems, norms, aberrations, & assumptions) that might serve as explanations, excuses, or court orders for violence (Walker, 2005). True/false is assigned to each item. Possesses 2 subdimensions: Machismo (42 items),

latter is concerned with disgrace over capitulating, logical argument of violent reactions to threat and defend, violence as an aspect of being a man and strong, and the attribution of weakness related to fear and non - violence; and Approval of violence (14 items), which is concerned with overt satisfaction and approval of violence (in the media and in sport), as well as prohibitions against and disapproval of violence as an appropriate conduct.. The following are some examples of sample items: "Being violent shows you are strong? Fighting can help to sort out most disagreements?". The internal-consistency reliability of the variables varied from 0.728 to 0.914, with males scoring the highest. For the current study, the reliability coefficient was meritorious (Cronbach's alpha = 0.71).

 Local alcoholic cocktail misuse

Local alcoholic cocktail misuse was measured using 10 items scale developed by the researcher in the course of this present study adapted using the structure and pattern of the 10 item *Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test* (AUDIT) scale developed by World Health Organization (WHO) and validated by Adewuya (2005). The scale was aimed at measuring the respondent's misuse of alcoholic cocktails sold at motor parks. Sample items were: I use "Alomo bitter",

"Backbone concoction (opa eyin)", and "Chemical drink (pelebe)" before the start of work" "I use to hang-out with my guy drinking "paraga" to *cool – off*". Items are structured in seven-point scale response format ranging from 1-7 (1 = never use, 2 = occasionally use, 3 = once in a week, 4 = twice in a week, 5 = thrice in a week, 6 = more than thrice in a week, 7 = every day of the week) responses. The initial Exploratory factor analysis conducted by the researcher revealed that the principal components analysis using Kaiser's method was significant (KMO = 0.727, X^2 = 2107.85, df = 45, $p<.001$) with factor loading for the items ranged from 0.55 to 0.88 accounting for 73.21% of the variance in item responses. The factors yielded are *local cocktail relaxants*, *stimulants taken in the morning* and *alcoholic aphrodisiac*. The initial norm for pilot study was among five hundred and twenty-four (524) touts sampled from the Ibadan metropolis by the authors and a mean score of 40.57 with standard deviation of 10.78 were obtained from this study. The scale achieved a significant high reliability coefficient of 0.85 as the Cronbach Alpha. The Cronbach Alpha was α = 0.77. Spearman-Brown equal length Split-Half Coefficient was (0.58) and Guttman Split-Half Coefficient was (0.50).

Procedure

Ethical approval was granted by the Departmental Ethical Review board for Department of Psychology, FUOYE. The researcher sought for the approval from the selected motor park chairmen, Bus Drivers Union and representative. After the approval has been granted, verbal informed consent was also obtained from the participants after the nature of the research have been explained to participants. Those who declined did not participate in the study. Those who take cannabis were first identified from direct interview and those who do not were screened out of the study. The researchers employed research assistants and collaboration with Motor Park Secretary (Drivers' Union) directly interviewed the participants and gave some information on how the copies questionnaires are to be filled. This is so has majority of the touts were not educated thus could not filled the questionnaire on their own. Copies of the questionnaire were directly administered on the available touts by the researchers, research assistants and Union secretaries at the motor park based on the directives of the motor park chairman. Some were given to the Motor park secretary to be given to the literate touts who are on assignment to be filled at a later time, which the researcher went for later after few days.

Statistical Analysis

This analysis was based on individual responses from the survey; analyses include descriptive and inferential statistics tested using Pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis at 0.05 level of significance.

RESULTS

The Z value of kurtosis and skewness were employed in this study as the normality test. The outcomes are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1: Result of Normality Data Testing

	Skewness	Kurtosis
Violence behaviour	.34	-.10
Local Alcoholic cocktail use	-.58	.94
Marijuana use	.21	.52
Anti-social personality Disorder	-.21	.72

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the z values of kurtosis are - .10, .94, and .52 and .72 local alcohol cocktail, marijuana misuse anti-social personality and violent behaviour variables, respectively. Meanwhile, the z value of skewness .34, -.58, and .21 and -

.21 for alcohol cocktail, marijuana misuse anti-social personality and violent behaviour, respectively.

Research hypothesis 1: The association among local alcohol cocktail, marijuana misuse and anti-social behaviour with violent behaviour among touts at motor parks in Ibadan was tested using zero-order correlation. The results of the correlation test for several variables involved in this study can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Zero-order correlation of variables of the study

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Age	-					
2. Sex	0.05	-				
3. Alcohol cocktail misuse	0.25**	-0.040	-			
4. Marijuana misuse	0.21**	0.074	0.112*	-		
5. Antisocial behavior	-0.133**	-0.084	-0.069	-0.215**	-	
6. Violent behavior	-0.05	-0.076	0.098*	0.097*	0.273**	-
Mean	24.73	1.06	40.41	26.01	9.70	30.52
Standard deviation	7.02	0.24	10.82	6.71	3.38	3.87

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level 2-tailed.
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level 2-tailed.

Table 2 reveal that violent behaviour correlated positively with alcohol cocktail misuse ($r = 0.098$, $p< 0.05$), marijuana misuse ($r = 0.097$, $p< 0.05$) and antisocial personality trait ($r = 0.273$, $p< 0.01$). Age correlated positively with alcohol cocktail misuse and ($r = 0.250$, $p< 0.01$) marijuana misuse ($r = 0.207$, $p< 0.01$) and negatively with antisocial personality trait ($r = -0.133$, $p< 0.05$). Also, Alcohol cocktail misuse correlated positively with marijuana misuse ($r = 0.112$, $p< 0.05$) and violent behaviour ($r = 0.112$, $p< 0.05$). Marijuana misuse correlated negatively with antisocial personality trait and but positively with violent behaviour ($r = -0.215$, $p< 0.01$). This implies that the younger participants were more involved in alcohol cocktail misuse and marijuana misuse.

Research hypothesis 2: The role of alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse and antisocial personality traits as joint and independent predictors of violent behaviour among touts at motor parks in Ibadan was tested using multiple regression analysis. The result is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Multiple regression analysis showing the influence of alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse and antisocial personality trait as predictors of violent behaviour among touts

Predictor	Beta (β)	t-value	Sig	R	R²	F	P
				0.288	0.083	15.65	0.00
Alcohol cocktail misuse	0.086	2.022	.011				
Marijuana misuse	-0.024	-0.559	.123				
Antisocial personality trait	0.273	6.331	.000				

Dependent variable: violent behaviour

Table 3 shows that there was significant joint influence of drug misuse and antisocial personality trait on violent behaviour [F (3,520) = 15.652; R^2=0.08, p<0.001]. The local alcohol cocktail misuse; marijuana misuse and antisocial personality trait yielded a coefficient of multiple correlation (R) of 0.288 and multiple correlation square of 0.083. This shows that 8.3% of the total variance of violent behaviour was accounted for by the linear combination of the three independent variables. Further, Table 2 indicated that only alcohol cocktail misuse (β = 0.086; t = 2.022; p<0.01) and antisocial personality trait (β = 0.273; t = 6.331; p<0.001) made significant independent contribution to the prediction of violent behaviour among touts. Marijuana misuse was not significant independent predictor of violent behaviour (β = -0.024; t = -0.559; p>0.05). This suggest a possible suppression effect of the combination alcohol and antisocial personality disorder on marijuana misuse while the alcohol use influence was independently enhanced by the presence of the marijuana misuse and anti-social personality disorder.

DISCUSSION

According to social learning theory, persons whose close companions (family, pals, and significant others) encourage or indulge in aggressive behaviour are more likely to engage in same violent aggression towards others. This study expands this position and proposed that hooliganism and street violence molded by a positive reinforcement from the social environment and deviance-producing settings influencing behaviour through social learning mechanisms will be strengthened and exacercebated by alcohol & cannabis use and anti-social personality. Marijuana misuse correlated positively violent behaviour. In adiition, alcoholic cocktail used correlated significantly with violence behaviour. This shows that since marijauana is associated

with reducing fear and anxiety, thus it increase use is associated with reduce fear and anxiety among the miscreants as they engages in violent behaviours. Likewise, increasing alcohol use is associated with low self-control and moral laxity among the miscreants. This result of the study is in line with the findings that marijuana misuse was significantly associated with aggressive behaviour among touts. The result is significant with the study of Miller et al. (2020), Dellazizzo et al. (2020a), Dellazizzo et al. (2020b), Ogunsola et al (2020) and Ikoh et al. (2019) who gave a clear evidence that there is a significant association between cannabis use/abuse and violent behaviour. Suggesting that what ever the intent provinking a violent behaviour increased drug use will amplify the resultant violent behaviour exhibited by the individuals who ingest them.

Further, Antisocial personality trait correlated positively with violent behaviour. Likewise, the result of the study supports the finding in the work of Shorey et al (2016) who found that people with anti-social personality disorder reported more aggressive behaviour than the heathy population. In the same trend, Akçay and Akçay (2021) also found a high level of aggressive behaviour among hospitalized patients with anti-social personality disorder than patients with other personality disorders. This findings also suggests, the same trend as drug use. Garage touts high on anti-social personality commits more violence becaue of haigh degree of lack of remorse or concern for people in the society.

The hypothesis stated that alcohol cocktail misuse, marijuana misuse and antisocial personality trait would jointly and independently predict violent behaviour among touts at motor parks in Ibadan was supported. The result demonstrated that there is significant contributory effect to aggression among alcohol, marijuana and anti-social personality. However, only alcohol use and anti-social personality have direct effect on aggressive behaviour while the direct effect of marijuana was not significant. The findings are consistent with that of Perna et al. (2016), who discovered a collaboration effect between alcohol intake and cannabis use on subjective aggression behaviour. They discovered that cannabis, but not alcohol, reduced testosterone levels after aggression exposure. They concluded strongly that acute alcohol intoxication enhances emotions of aggression whereas acute cannabis intoxication decreases feelings of aggression (Perna et al., 2016). This finding however was in contrast with the study of Flanagan et al (2020) who demonstrated that intimate partner violence

was significantly higher for cannabis abusers than those who misuse and abuse other substances. In the same trend, Blair et al. (2020) discovered that both alcohol use disorder (AUD) and cannabis use disorder (CUD) were linked to heightened likelihood of aggressiveness. Alcohol disorder was found to be positively related to irritability and reactive aggressiveness.

Looking at the alcohol abuse and Anti-social personality suppressing marijuana misuse. This shows that the amplificatory nature of alcohol use on anti-social personality have been documented in literature. It has been shown that up to 40% of violent offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their crime compared to cannabis (Galbicsek, 2021). In terms of motives, alcohol, which acts as a depressant, can exacerbate feelings of despair. As a result of desperation, offenders may commit violent crimes. The failure to appropriately process data and understand interpersonal cues results in a high incidence of alcohol-related arrests (Galbicsek, 2021). Thus, violence is frequently one part of a pattern of an individual having antisocial personality trait. As a result, the extent to which violent and anti-social behaviour share similar roots is very high. This study confirms that violent behaviours strengthened through removing anxiety, fear, inhibition, moral prodding that they confront or experience when committing violent behaviour as well as anti-social personality that dampens their concern for people in the society. This shows that the amplificatory nature of alcohol use on anti-social personality have been documented in literature.

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, conclusions were made based on the research findings. Result demonstrated though alcohol cocktail, marijuana misuse and antisocial personality correlated significantly with violent behaviour; only alcohol cocktail misuse and antisocial personality were significant predictors of violent behaviour among touts. The findings of this study have implications for the effective and result oriented interventions on touts. There is need for more awareness on alcohol misuse and crime disinhibition hypothesis. The government should endeavor to incorporate it in the curriculum of various schools and to spread the dangers to the public at large. The findings of this study are subject to several limitations. Due to time restrictions, this study used a cross-sectional survey methodology, which is a disadvantage, but this may be addressed in future studies by employing a triangulation design, which combines both quantitative and qualitative

data gathering approaches to provide more empirical findings. Future research should examine personality factors and emotional intelligent prior violence behaviour among miscreant. It is also recommended that the research be carried out in another setting to gather more reliability and validity.

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