Prior Knowledge and Perceptions of Drug Addicts on Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated by NDLEA in Sabon Gari Metropolitan Area of Kaduna State

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April, 2018

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOL AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIRMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER DEGREE IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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April, 2018

DECLARATION

I, Jumare Mohammed Hamza do hereby declare that this dissertation entitled "Prior Knowledge and Perceptions of Drug Addicts on Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated by NDLEA in Sabon Gari Metropolitan Area of Kaduna State" has been written by me under the supervision of Abdullahi I. Musa, (Ph.D.) and Lawal Umar Gade, (Ph.D.), Department of Library and Information Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Literature cited has been duly acknowledged in the text (body of the work) and a list of references is provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented elsewhere for award of degree or diploma.

Signature_____ Date_____

Jumare Mohammed Hamza

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled "Perceptions of Drug Addicts on Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information in Sabon Gari Metropolitan Area of Kaduna State" by Jumare Mohammed Hamza has met the regulations governing the award of Master of Library and Information Science (MLS) degree of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literacy presentation.

_____ _____

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my late father (Alhaji Saje Jumare), my mother (Hajiya Maimuna ‘Goggo’) and the entire Librarians/ Information scientists all over the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Allah (God) for making it possible for me to complete this study successfully and for connecting me with a number of people who have guided and supported me throughout the process.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supervisor Abdullahi I. Musa (Ph.D) for his advice, encouragement and above all his believe in my potentials as undergraduate student. During this journey, the learning experiences, encouragement, assistance and friendship he offered, greatly enhanced both my personal and academic growth.

I would also like to express my deepest appreciation to Lawal Umar (Ph.D) for his guidance, support, patience and words of encouragement towards the achievement of this success.I would also like to acknowledge the support I received from the management of F.C.E Zaria right from the start point up to the completion of this study.

My special appreciation goes Dr. Mrs. Mohammed and Mallam Hayatu of the department of Library and Information Science A.B.U. Zaria for their wonderful philosophical contributions towards the achievement of this success.My special appreciation also goes to my late father, my mother, my brothers and sisters, my friends and colleagues for their support, may Allah bless and reward you accordingly.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AMC: American Movie Classics

HIV: Human Immune Deficiency Virus

MBC: Middle East Broadcasting Channel

NDLEA: National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

PAADAI: Positive Awareness Against Drugs Abuse Initiative

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WHO: World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out how prior knowledge of Drug addicts influences their perceptions on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA.In order to achieve the target of this study,six research questions were raised among which are; what are the prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about the use of psychoactive substances and how do Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State perceive the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated by NDLEA. Relevant literature were reviewed on prior knowledge, perception, psychoactive substance abuse, psychoactive substance abuse information, research paradigm, social construction of reality, Chatman's theory of normative behaviour, previous studies that adopted theory of normative behavior.In order to have answers to the research questions raised, qualitative research methodology was adopted to answer the research questions through Snowball sampling techniques and face – to – face in-depth interview with 10 ex-rehabilitated Drug addicts in Sabon Gari metropolitan area of Kaduna state. Findings of this study revealed that prior knowledge of Drug Addicts about smoking; inhaling; swallowing; or drinking psychoactive substances are inner joy /happiness and source of energy to perform hard labor.Another finding of this study shows that Drug addicts perceived the information communicated to them by NDLEA positively as expected by the agency is because there are instances in the data collected from them that indicates their confessions about the usefulness of the information. Furthermore, some of the Drug addicts abuse were of the belief that the information was irrelevant to them because, there are instances in the data collected that indicates Drug addicts complains about how NDLEA officers treat them during their arrest and how they perceive NDLEA as corrupt agency which literally leads to negative perception about the information. The study concluded that there is a critical need for the management of NDLEA to be frequently and regularly train their staff on how to develop good relationship with the arrested and detained Drug Addicts under their custody. More importantly, community leaders in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State should be frequently visiting Drug addicts that are under the custody of NDLEA in order to share their love to them. If this goal achieved it could serve as an avenue for changing the negative perceptions of Drug addicts about the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Psychoactive substance abuse is a major problem in the world that causes mental disorder, social violence, gang formation, cultism,armed robbery, 419 syndrome, Internet frauds, social miscreants (area boysand girls) lawlessness among youths, lack of respect for elders, rape, loss ofsenses, instant death and wasting of precious and innocent lives (Eric & Makanjuola, Abiodun & Sajo 2014). In order to support this argument, Abdullahi (2009) found thatapart from the genocide of Second World War, there is no other phenomenon that has more debilitating consequences on mankind like the epidemic of substance abuse. This view is anchored on the fact that even the much dreaded Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) which has yet defied any known cure has substance abuse as one of its principal causes.

The concept of psychoactive substance abuse emerged as a result of conceptual framework of Drug abuse which focused on issues related to excessive use of drugs, alcohol, chemicals and non-chemicals. Currently, literatures reported that the term is no longer refers to ‘Drug abuse’ anymore but rather ‘psychoactive substance abuse’. This is because, recently people prefer to use any kinds of tangible materials that would alter their normal behavior in the name of deriving pleasure or withstanding pressures (Makanjuola, Abiodun&Sajo 2014). Psychoactive substance abuse is the use of illicit drugs and other chemicals which arenone drug such as glue, cleaning fluids,petrol and other chemicals which causepsychological and physiological effectsto an individual (Eric, 2014). It refers to chronic or habitual use of any chemical substance to alter the States of body or mind, other than medically warranted purposes leading to effects that are detrimental to the individual’s physical or mental health or the welfare of others.

Consequences of psychoactive substance abuse include psychiatric disorder, vital organs damage, peptic ulcer, hypertension, blood cancer, social vices, civil upheavals, school dropout and poor academic performance (Makanjuola et.al, 2014). To address the problems of psychoactive substance abuse, international agencies such as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Health Organization (WHO) provides information about the dangers of abusing psychoactive substances globally, while National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) as a national agency responsible for eliminating the growing, processing, manufacturing, selling, exporting, trafficking and use of hard drugs in Nigeria, provides information to the public on the dangers of abusing psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substance abuse information is communicated through: video clips, social media, billboard, newspapers, radios/television stations, youth forums, conferences and counselling support programs in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre (Oraka, 2007). On the other hand, in order to communicate information about the dangers of substance abuse, scholars have explored the problem from health perspective (Wilson, 2005;Gladys, 2005;Oraka, 2007; Abdulahi, 2009;Fareo, 2012 & Makanjuola et al., 2014) while, (Kardaras, 2008 & Irene, 2010) others approached it from socio-economic perspective

However, while these studies have helped to better understand the phenomenon by identifying the causes, prevalence and the strategies for counseling psychoactive substance Addiction behavior, they do not take into consideration of how Drug Addictsperceive psychoactive substance abuse information especially from social construction of reality perspective. Social construction of reality is associated with how knowledge is created through historical facts and real life experiences. It also has the advantage of understanding issues from the perspectives of actors rather than from the perspectives of directors or observer (Henderson, 2014). On this note, this study argues that, to have a better understanding of the process and the strategic ways for counseling and communicating psychoactive substance abuse information that would convince Drug Addicts to become free from Addictive behavior, there is a critical need to explore how Drug Addicts perceive the psychoactive substanceabuse information communicated to them particularly their prior knowledge about consuming psychoactive substance and the experiences they gained at the time of receiving rehabilitation services in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre.

The study also used theoretical framework to explain how Drug Addicts particularly in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area perceived psychoactive substance abuse information using Chatman's (2012) theory of normative behavior. The theory has the advantages of explaining the reasons behind how individuals understand, perceive and make sense of all issues around their social world (including information) from real life experiences. The theory is suitable for this study because the study was aimed at explaining how substance Drug Addicts particularly from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area perceived the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them based on the real life time experiences they gained in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The importance of psychoactive substance abuse information can never be underestimated simply because it helps Drug Addicts to have an idea about the negative consequences of psychoactive substance abuse such as health complicated issues; lowliness in society, unemployment and school dropout all as a result of psychoactive substance abuse (Fareo, 2012). There are several international agencies that support and provide psychoactive substance abuse information globally such as United State Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) and World Health Organization (WHO).

While, at national level one agency that is at the forefront of providing psychoactive substance information is NDLEA. In order to communicate psychoactive substance abuse information, NDLEA established a unique department named 'Anti-Drug Counselling Unit'. This department is in charge of communicating psychoactive substance abuse information inside and outside the agency's rehabilitation Centre. The strategies employed by this department to communicate the information outside the rehabilitation Centre comprises mass media campaign, social media campaign, distributions of leaflets at motor pack and other social gathering Centre's. While on the other hand, psychotherapist's counselling, family therapy and drug abuse education are the strategies employed by the department in order to communicate the information inside the agency's rehabilitation Centre.

Unfortunately, in spite of the many efforts made by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information. Psychoactive substance abuse, particularly among youths has continued to be on the rise. This has become a very serious issue to the human capital development in Nigeria. As such, there is a critical need to have a study that will systematically uncover and document the types of psychoactive substances abused by Drugs addicts, the pro knowledge of Drug addicts on psychoactive substances, the strategist used by NDLA for communicating the psychoactive information and the types of information provide to Drug addicts. More importantly, one is yet to understand the perceptions of Drug addicts about NDLA and the use of theory to explain the undesirable behaviours of Drugs addicts after their released from NDLA rehabilitation Centre.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What types of psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State?

2. What are the prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about the use ofpsychoactive substances?
3. What Strategies are employed by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to Drug Addictsin NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?
4. What types of psychoactive substance abuse information are communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?
5. What are the perceptionsof Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated by NDLEAin Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State?
6. How do Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State perceive NDLEA Agency?
7. How do Chatman's theory of normative behavior and her perspectives about (social norms, worldview, social types and information behaviour) explain Drug Addicts perceptionson psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to determine the perception of psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State by NDLEA. Specifically, the study was set off to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify the types of psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State.

2. To find out the prior Knowledge of Drug Addictsin Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about the use ofpsychoactive substances.

3.To find out the strategies are employed by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to Drug Addictsin NDLEA rehabilitation Centre.

4. To find out thetypes of psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre.

5.To understand how Drug Addictsin Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna Stateperceive the psychoactive substance abuse informationcommunicated to them byNDLEA.

6. To find out howDrug Addictsin Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna Stateperceive NDLEA Agency.

7. To explain how Chatman's theory of normative behavior and her perspectives about (social norms, worldview, social types and information behavior) explain how Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area perceived the substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre.

1.5. **Significance of the Study**

The significant of this study are categorized based of the following:

1. The findings of this study can serve as an eye opener for parents, caretakers and community leads to have an idea on the types of psychoactive substances abused by Drug addicts within Sabon Gari metropolitan area of Kaduna state.

2. The findings of this study is expected to help international donors, State ministry of health and NDLEA officials to have an idea on how to design useful and acceptable information approach that would convince Drug Addict to become free from Addiction behavior.

3. The study will also serve as a guide for researchers in Nigeria who are interested in carrying out empirical researches on perceptions of a socials group about particular information communicated to them using theory as a guide.

4. The study will also add value to the existing literatures on information behavior, psychoactive substance abuse and the use of theory in qualitative research.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study covers only Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State who were arrested, detained, released by NDLEA and continue abusing psychoactive substances after their release from NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. The study also focused on the prior knowledge and perceptions of Drug addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to by NDLEA.

1.7 Limitation

The researcher experienced few challenges while conducting this study; the problem was that some of the respondents felt that NDLEA officials or their parents would discover their acts of noncompliance to the psychoactive substance abuse informationcommunicated to them and deal with them. This problem was however solved with assurance of confidentiality.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined operationally as used in the study:

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE- is described as the ability of an individual to use his/her brain to recall previous experiences about a particular issue so as to know how to react if same issue arise or contacted.

PERCEPTION- is described as personal opinion, views, suggestions, experience and feelings of Drug Addicts about NDLEA and the substance abuse information communicated to them by the agency.

PYSCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE- is described as any tangible physical material that has the ability of distorting individual's psychological and emotional feelings from his/her normal behavior.

DRUG ADDICTS- group of individuals from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area, who abused any psychoactive substance and have been arrested, detained rehabilitated and released from NDLEA's rehabilitation and detention Centre.

PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE ABUSE INFORMATION- is described as any advice, counselling and warning about the dangers of abusing psychoactive substances.

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents related literature to this study under the following sub-headings:

i. Prior Knowledge
ii. Perception
iii. Psychoactive Substance abuse
iv. Psychoactive Substance abuse information
v. Research paradigm
vi. Social construction of reality
vii. Chatman's theory of normative behaviour
viii. Previous Studies that adopted Theory of Normative Behavior
ix. Summary of the Review
x. Uniqueness of the study

2.2 Prior Knowledge

Prior knowledge refers to ideas, facts, evidences or information which an individual learned or acquired through experiences. When individuals received new information they quickly refresh their brains and recall their previous experiences and connect it with the new information they received (Hailailari & Nevgi, 2007). Previous experiences, facts and ideas no matter how small they could be are refers to 'prior knowledge'.

Moreover, prior knowledge is a broad range of pre-existing knowledge, skills, beliefs and attitudes which influence how to attend, interpret and react to in-coming information. More importantly, for information to be accepted and use there is a critical need for the information provider to identify and study the prior knowledge of information receiver.

2.3 Perception

Perception is described as personal point of views, or personal opinion about the world and issues or situations around the world with the help of five (5) human senses organs (Michener, H. A., DeLamater, J. D.& Myers, D. J.2004). In the field of philosophy, psychology and the cognitive science, perception is the process of attaining awareness or understanding of sensory information.

Rao & Narayan (1998) emphasize that perception ranks among the "important of cognitive factors of human behaviour" or psychological mechanism that enable people to understand their environment. In their own words, "perception is the process whereby people select, organize, and interpret sensory stimulations into meaningful information about their work environment." They argue that perception is the single most important determinant of human behaviour, stating further that "there can be no behaviour without perception." Though focusing on managers in work settings, Rao and Narayan draw attention to the fact that

since there are no specific strategies for understanding the perception of others, everyone appears to be "left with his own inventiveness, innovative ability, sensitiveness and introspective skills to deal with perception."

2.4 Psychoactive Substance Abuse

The concept of psychoactive substance abuse emerged as a result of conceptual framework of Drug abuse which focused on issues related to excessive use of drugs, alcohol, chemicals and non-chemicals. Currently, literatures reported that the term is no longer refers to 'Drug abuse' anymore but rather 'psychoactive substance abuse'. This is because, recently people prefer to use any kinds of tangible materials that would alter their normal behavior in the name of deriving pleasure or withstanding pressures (Makanjuola, 2014). Psychoactive substance abuse is the use of illicit drugs and other chemicals which are none drug such as glue, cleaning fluids, petrol and other chemicals which cause psychological and physiological effects to an individual (Eric, 2014). It refers to chronic or habitual use of any chemical substance to alter the States of body or mind, other than medically warranted purposes leading to effects that are detrimental to the individual's physical or mental health or the welfare of others (Irene, 2010).

Mersy (2003), described psychoactive substance abuse as problematic use of alcohol, tobacco, or illicit and /or prescription drugs and it has been referred to as nation's number one health problem. While, David, Derald & Stanley (1990), referred psychoactive substance abuse as a pathological pattern or excessive use, intake of a substance even though it may be causing physical damage, jeopardizing safety (such as driving a car while intoxicated) or impairing social relationships and occupational functioning.

The issue of psychoactive substance abuse has become a worrisome phenomenon, because youth are dying morally, socially, psychologically and physically. Currently, psychoactive substances ranging from alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, heroin to hashish and many others are readily available to youth in Nigeria and this has made many youths to be perpetrators of social vices in the society (Aliyu, 2014).

The need for psychoactive substance may lead to a pre-occupation with its acquisition and use. Psychoactive substance abuse may reduce undergraduate chances of graduating from school or of landing and holding a steady job, it may also be causing student unrest in the campus which will disturb academic calendar and this may also lead to poor academic performance. According to Hawkins, Cataland & Miller (1992), described a low level of commitment to education and higher truancy rates appear to be related to substance use among adolescent. Bureau of Justice Statistics (1992), cited in Yusuf (2010), as posited that cognitive and behavioral problems experienced by alcohol and drug-using youth may interfere with their academic performance and also present obstacles to learning for their classmates.

2.4.1Causes of Psychoactive Substance Abuse

Many have continued to ask why people use drugs which are simply agents of death. The choice to try drugs and progress in drug use is the result of many interrelated factors, in drug use is the result of many interrelated factors. The knowledge of these factors will assist educational institutions and human resource managers in particular in protecting students against factors that are within their control. More so, it is important to have in-depth knowledge of the genesis of drug abuse so as to be more prepared to manage them and carry out referral services. As presented by Martin (2011), the following are factors that cause psychoactive substance abuse.

i. Peer pressure

ii. Adolescence

iii. Curiosity

iv. Availability of drugs

v. Advertisement

vi. Social drugs

vii. Culture

viii. Drug Subculture

ix. Social Economic Status

x. Parenting Style

xi. Gender

xii. Personality

xiii. Urbanization

xiv. Illiteracy

xv. Ignorance

xvi. Unemployment

xvii. Frustration

xviii. Depression

xix. Nature of Job

xx. Euphoric Effect

xxi. Mental Health/Psychiatric Disorder

Peer Pressure

Most people who abuse drugs always attribute the cause to the influence of their friends (peers). Peer pressure has been shown to be one of the most important determinants of drug abuse, and other forms of problem behaviours. Peer pressure or influence normally starts at schools and parties. Members of the peer group are deceived into believing that drugs are used to solve emotional problems hence they take it initially, to enjoy, to relax, and to be more sociable until they become drug oriented.

Adolescence

Closely related to peer pressure as a predisposing factor to drug abuse is adolescence. Drug abuse maybe initiated at any age but mostly initiated at adolescent age (11- I5years). Adolescent age therefore becomes a predisposing factor to drug abuse. Parents in particular must, therefore, be sensitive to the activities of their children at this stage of their development.Adolescents tend to seek adventure, excitement, and a new thrill and do not always realize the dangers inherent in trying out drug. Most often, the attraction is the need to be accepted by members of their chosen group as identified under peer group.

The risk factor for adolescent drug abuse is similar to the behavioral effects of learning disabilities, reduced self-esteem, academic difficulty, loneliness, depression and the desire for social acceptance. One such period, comprises the storm and stress of adolescence. This timing is probably not by accident, for this is the period when the struggle for personal identity is at its height. Generally, learning to be independent where parental control is indirect puts them at a higher risk of identifying with a bad group (as identified under peer pressure). This is also not necessarily because they initially share their anti-social disposition but because such group may have shown some

promise of strength and commitment to security of its members. This makes identifying with such groups strategic for survival and becoming independent.

Curiosity

Adolescent stage (the age at which drugs are mostly initiated) is a period of experimentation, a period where curiosity tends to be the order of the day. Out of curiosity, youths experiment on anything except there is adequate information on the dangers of what they want to experiment. Curiosity increases with availability. Incidentally, drugs are readily available in our society.

Availability of Drugs

Availability of drugs is a predisposing factor to drug abuse. This is viewed from the context that availability creates awareness, which in turn leads to curiosity. Prevalence of drug abuse differs markedly for various drugs: drugs that are legal - alcohol and tobacco cigarettes are used much more frequently than illegal drugs. This is because they are available and have no legal prohibition. In the same vein, cannabis is the most abused illegal drug in Nigeria. Incidentally it is cultivated in Nigeria and as such available.

Advertisement

Closely related to availability of drugs is advertisement. Some drugs (especially the social drugs like alcohol and cigarette) are not only available but advertised. The glamour that goes with the advertisement of these drugs makes them attractive to the audience which makes them vulnerable to the abuse of the drugs.

Social Drugs

Social drugs are usually referred to as gate way drugs. They are natural or synthetic substances, which by law are acceptable for consumption. Examples of social drugs within the Nigeria context are alcohol, cigarette, and kolanut. The selling and consumption of these drugs are not illegal in Nigeria. The basis for not classifying them as illegal drugs has, though, been criticized considering their health implications, predisposing nature and social hazards. Until these consequences are realized and the substances placed in the right perspective they remain drugs of discretion with no legal prohibition of possession and use,

Culture

The culture of a people sets standard rules and regulation for its citizenry. Incidentally, Nigeria is a multi-ethnic society whose ethnic units are distinct cultural groups in terms of attitudes, customs, and value system. Hence they construe the world, people and events differently. What constitutes a problem in one setting is not necessarily so in another. What is considered normal drug use in one life-style may be considered deviant in another.

The definition of what constitutes drug abuse generally therefore varies. The view of individuals or people in a particular society about drugs determines the reaction to the different drugs of abuse. That is why some people will find it difficult to do away with palm wine or kolanuts because of cultural affiliations. The same goes for Cannabis which is seen by some people as vegetable. Through this, the younger generations are directly or indirectly initiated into drug abuse.

Drug Subculture

Drug subculture means the abuse of drugs by parents, siblings or close relations. From social interactional perspective, family members are part of an interactive, interdependent network in which the behaviour of each individual or subsystems modifies that of other individuals, or subsystems, in the family. Families characterized by poor adolescent adjustment and problem behaviour thus define a relatively homogeneous social environment shared by all of its members - parents and siblings.

Children are most likely to take drugs when either or both parents take drugs. Parents in this case directly or indirectly accept and perhaps even encourage drug use behaviour similar to their own. Studies have shown that

drugs used by parents in most cases only introduce children to the drug environment while the choice and types of drugs to use depends on the child. In other words the children graduate from the smoking of cigarette or drinking of alcohol by the parents to the abuse of cannabis, cocaine, heroin etc. The fact that the parents or siblings use any drug of abuse makes them lose moral justification to discourage them and this weakens the control that they would have had on the child.

Social Economic Status

Drug abuse cuts across the three social economic classes (High, Middle and Low). Studies have however shown that children from the low social economic class abuse drugs more than children from the high or middle social economic class because of some peculiarities. Common features of low social economic class are poverty, unemployment, deprivation, parenting stress, domestic violence, school dropout, truancy, escape from home, criminal acts, malnutrition, poor diet etc. All these have effects on the personality of an individual at adolescent and adulthood which increase the chances of abusing drugs. For example studies have shown that children who have a poor diet are more likely to become aggressive and anti-social.

In a fourteen years follow up study of more than 1,000 children in Mauritius, an Island in the Indian Ocean of the Coast of Africa by the University of Southern California, it was found that lack of zinc, iron, vitamin B and protein in the first three years caused bad behaviour among children later on. At eight years old, poorly fed children were more likely to be irritable and pick fights than those fed healthily. At age 11, they swore, cheated and got into fights, and at 17, they stole, bullied others and took drugs. Therefore, the more malnourished children were, the greater anti-social behaviours they exhibit later on in life.

Peer influence as earlier explained is the number one predisposing factor to drug abuse. Peer influence is noted especially stronger in lower social class; youths from this class are somewhat alienated from their families, find in gangs the security and status they seek, whereas middle and upper social class youths pursue their _parents' ideals of popularity and success. The lower class youth gravitate to peer influence for various reasons, the basic reason being their own low status in the society. Peer membership is also easy for them because they are less closely confined to home. From an early age, they wonder the streets and come in at late hours. Their parents, aware of then-own inferior status, often share their children's negative attitudes toward society at large.

Parenting Style

The atmosphere of the parent - child relationship can be examined with regard to a variety of characteristics. For example, parental attitudes toward the child can be described as neglectful, overprotective, possessive, arbitrary, democratic, accepting, warm, hostile, rejecting, and so on. Possessiveness - detachment, concerned with the extent to which parent is protective of the youngster; this can range from extreme over protectiveness to neglect and disregard for dangers and traumatic experiences.

Dominating parents impose excessive control on the child; indulgent parents pamper the child every whim and make little attempt to control him or her. The overprotected and indulged children show behaviour characterized by disobedience, temper tantrums, and excessive demands on others. They try to dominate and tyrannize other children of their own age (a step in the direction of drug abuse).

Parenting styles help the child to build either positive or negative identity. Let us examine the three major parenting styles which are democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire. Democratic parents, encourage children to participate in family decision-making and foster achievement. Autocratic parents, control the children's behaviour without giving them an opportunity to express opinions. This encourages identity for enclosure (a term used to describe children who have made a commitment but have not experienced a crisis). Laissez-faire or permissive parents provide little guidance to the children and allow them to make their own decisions thus promoting identity decision (that is children who have not yet experienced crisis; they have not yet explored meaningful alternatives or made any commitment).

Other family conditions that predispose drug abuse by children are lack of love in the home, parental negligence of responsibilities in the home due to materialistic pursuits, broken home, polygamous home, single parenthood, marital conflict, and large family size. Failure to experience love and affection from parents and siblings is one of the major causes of antisocial behaviours, rebelliousness, disobedience, and discipline problems of all kinds.

Most polygamous homes and large families are characterized by in cohesion and lack compatibility between members of the family because of frequent disagreements, quarrels, fighting nagging which predispose the child to poor sense of security and identity. In deteriorating situations, the home break-up and the children are subjected to inadequate parental care and supervision. This influences his social and emotional adjustment - a path to drug abuse.

Gender

The concept of gender as a predisposing factor to drug abuse is somehow controversial. The controversy notwithstanding, it is on record that generally men abuse drugs more than women. This is basically due to hormonal as well as social factors. It is therefore not out of place to say that men's hormone, sex-typing among other factors makes them abuse drugs more than women.

Personality

Freudian psychosexual theory tells us that in the course of development, some individuals because of traumatic experiences at one time or another stage fail to progress normally to the next stage. When they are adults, the primitive psychosexual tendencies characteristics of the respective immature stages continue to remain active, governing their personalities and producing characteristic psychological traits. This oral type of psychological traits is characterized by dependent attitudes towards others. Such persons will continue to seek sustenance, or feeding from others, and depending on when during the oral stage fixation occurred, he becomes optimistic, immature, and trusting pessimistic, suspicious and sarcastic, about the prospects continuing support. Oral deprivation/inadequate gratification, anxiety and insecurity surrounding the nursing situation at early stage of life lead to permanent fixation some libidinal energy on oral activities later in life, fixation gives rise in the adult personality to what is called ―oral personality‖, a syndrome of traits including dependence, passivity, greed and excessive tendencies toward oral activities, such as smoking and drug abuse.

Urbanization

The Nigerian society has undergone tremendous transformation in the past five decades. There has been relatively rapid industrialization and urbanization, increased culture-contact with the Western World; this has resulted i acculturation and rural urban migration. All these have led the weakening of traditional control system where neighbor are no longer surrogate parents, and children return from school only to meet empty homes because parents have gone for work. Such kids find and join other children to perpetrate crime-oriented activities including drug abuse.

Studies have shown that illicit drug use is less common in the rural areas than urban areas. This is not to say that drug abuse is limited to urban areas. This simply means that urbanization; increases the chances of drug abuse within the urban areas compared to rural areas.

The reasons are not farfetched. In the village there is communal living pattern and the control of the behaviors of both adults and children are carried out by the elders and the neighborhood.

Illiteracy

Education creates awareness and forges a desirable goal. Education, fashion, and social consensus therefore, contribute to the shaping of public attitudes and practices with respect towards drugs. Indeed, there is a positive relationship between education and drug abuse. In other words low educational attainment is a strong predictor of

the onset of drug abuse. Abuse of drugs no doubt is caused by illiteracy and ignorance as most people abuse drugs without knowing the harmful effects of the drugs.

Ignorance

Ignorance of the dangers of drugs is a manifestation of poor cultural attitudes, illiteracy, inadequate enlightenment programmes by Government and non-Governmental organizations about the dangers of drugs. People are bright enough but they lack the information upon which to base intelligent decisions. In the face of no information, most people rely on reference groups for making decisions rather than consider the unanswered questions themselves. This situation is likened to that of drug abuse. Ignorance breeds fear, distrust, faulty decisions, and out - of- touch reasoning -a path to drug abuse.

Unemployment

It is widely known that if people had decent employment they would be less likely to use drugs. Many drug dependent persons themselves believe this sincerely. They know that drugs are often used to fill up the emptiness of unemployment. They also see that people with good jobs get less involved with drugs. The frustration associated with joblessness, idleness is not only a predisposing factor to drug abuse but also an obstacle to cessation.

Frustration

Frustration is the thwarting or delaying of some ongoing course of action or of goal gratification. People get frustrated when they need something that is either unattainable, difficult to attain, will take time to attain or are subjected to such situations. Frustration is an important component of psychological stress. When people are subjected to circumstances of sub-marginal existence, with little or no incentive to move onto their dreams and expectations, many unusual patterns of behaviour becomes manifest. These unusual patterns of behaviours bring about drug abuse. This is usually compounded by low tolerance for frustrating situations.

There are a number of frustrating events in one's life, which predispose one to drug abuse. Examples are failure, losses, envious comparisons, personal limitations, guilt, and perceived lack of meaning to life.

Depression

Depression is the most ubiquitous of the patterns seen in psychological abnormality. Depression is an illness related to chemical imbalances in the brain which is much more severe an occasional case of being sad. Depression affects the body, energy level, appetite and concentration. People are depressed are quite inactive both in terms of ending energy and in getting things done, working toward it, taking care of personal business or activities.

A depressed person is, therefore, virtually on an extinction trial as most significant reinforces are withdrawn. More subtle factors are sometimes involved such as loss of a particular body functioning. These terrible conditions in life especially where there are no adequate help results in experimentation/solace with drugs, which may eventually, lead to drug addiction.

Nature of Job

Enhancement of job performance has been identified among reasons why people initiate drug use. The categories of performance or nature of job, however, determines the kind of drugs used. In other words, how drugs have their effect and why different people choose different drugs lies in the balance between a person's drive and inhibitions. Those who wish to increase their drives take stimulants, whereas those who wish to release their inhibitions imbibe in depressants.

In Nigeria today, different occupations attract the use of one drug more than the other. Cannabis abuse for example is prevalent among ten professional groups in which artisans had the highest prevalence rates. Others are factory workers, commercial motor-cyclists, commercial sex workers, commercial drivers etc. In the same vein the

abuse of pemoline and Amphetamine type drugs have been reported in large scale among long distance drivers, especially night drivers as well as heavy duty vehicle drivers.

Euphoric Effect

Despite the acknowledged influence of peer pressures, personal and social stresses, availability and other numerous factors that predispose humans to drug use, one cannot ignore the psychoactive and euphoric effects of drugs itself which are usually sought by the users. By the pharmacological and neurobiological formulation, the particular chemical compositions of these drugs are of prime importance.

The emphasis that is being laid here is on the addictive components of the drug. Predisposition to the use of such agent is ascribed to the drug itself either through the smell or intake. Addicting drugs act on the pleasure pathway by substituting the natural neurotransmitters that act at different points in the circuit, thus producing an artificial state of reward (euphoria), a powerful compulsion to sustain that state, and dysfunction of the reward mechanisms.

Mental Health/Psychiatric Disorder

The study conducted by Martin (2011) revealed that there are people who are exposed to all or some of the factors already discussed in this chapter, yet they are not abusing drugs. This makes the consideration of the mental health/psychiatric disposition of drug addicts important. This factor is beyond the drug addicts' individual personal decision whether to take drugs or not (Martin, 2011).

The personality manifestation of mental health/psychiatric disposition is that such individuals fail to identify with normal adult goals such as financial independence, stable employment and establishment of his/her own home. He is an adult, but passive, dependent, unreliable and unwilling to postpone immediate gratification of pleasurable impulses; he demonstrates no desire to persevere in the face of environmental difficulties or to accept responsibilities, which he finds distasteful. This pre-occupation with a search for effortless pleasure represents both an inappropriate persistence of childhood motivations, which he has not yet outgrown, and regressive form of compensation for this instability to obtain satisfaction from adult goals.

This manifestation is both predisposing as well as precipitating. Initiation and relapse to drug abuse is related entirely to underlying personality defects of ―neurotic‖, ―psychopathic‖ or ―psychotic‖ individuals who use the drugs to relieve feelings of anxiety or depression or to produce a sensation of elation (normal). This explains one of the reasons why drug addicts at times recognize the irrationality of their action but feel they can't help themselves. Their everyday behaviour is seemingly impossible to prevent without causing them an intense anxiety.

The compulsive act reduces anxiety to some degree thus an insatiable need to persist in the rituals. Compulsion in this way represents attempts to deal with dangers by ordering everything in such a way that they will be safe. It also represents attempts to undo unacceptable impulses

2.5 Psychoactive substance abuse information

Psychoactive substance abuse information can be describe as a message that inform, advice, assist, help and counselling individual or group of individuals about the dangers of drinking; inhaling; swallowing; smoking, any tangible physical material that has the ability of distorting their psychological and emotional feelings from their normal behavior (Fareo, 2012). Moreover, Irene, (2010) described Psychoactive substance abuse information as a massage communicated to the public through the use of print and electronic media such as: newspapers; magazines; journal publications; radio and television programmes; telephone systems; computer networks etc, about the negative consequences of Drug abuse.

2.6 Channels of Communicating Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information

There are various channels in which psychoactive substance abuse information are communicated such as:

1. **TV programs** such as: Breaking Bad showing on M.B.C Action channel, Nurse Jackie showing on D.S.T.V dish, Drug store cowboy showing on A.M.C.TV channel and Devils Playground also showing on A.M.C.TV channel.
2. **Radio programs** such as : Share with us airing on Drug Addicts Receiving Radio U.S.A, Lafiya Uwar Jiki airing on Radio Nigeria Kaduna and Health and family welfare airing on All India Radio
3. **Social Medias** such as: Facebook group which include Drug abuse resistance education and PAADAI (positive awareness Against Drugs abuse initiative) and WhatsApp groups which comprises the following groups

a. I was Drug Addict
b. Drug dependent
c. Drug Addicts
d. Say No to Drug abuse

4. **Rehabilitation programs** such as:

    a. Family therapy
    b. Online counseling
    c. Psychotherapy
    d. Drug education

2.6 Research Paradigm

Research paradigm is a broad framework, which comprises perception, beliefs and understanding of several theories and practices that are used to conduct a research (Kasi, 2009). Researchparadigm denotes a conceptual framework shared by a community of scientists which provided them with a convenient model for examining problems and finding solutions. Research paradigms are in three categories: Positivism, interpretivism and pragmatism. This study used interpretivism research paradigm in order to explore how Drug Addicts of Sabon Gari Metropolitan area perceived the substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA. Interpretivism paradigm deals with the process of exploring social phenomenon from individual's or group of individuals' social realities, life-time experiences, understandings and beliefs about the world and its surroundings (Lincon & Guba, 2000). As such, this study is set to identify whether the life-time experiences of Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre has an influence over how they perceived and understand the substance abuse information communicated to them by the agency.

Moreover, researchers underinterpretative paradigm seek to understand and explain social phenomenon rather than to predict them. Scholars adapting this paradigm have many option of adapting interpretative perspectives, one the prominent perspective is social construction of reality.

2.7 Social Construction of Reality

The root of social construction of reality is in sociological discipline, which argued that reality is different from one society to another (Henderson, 2014). In this sense, reality is the conjectured State of things as they actually exist, rather than as they may appear or be imagined. Berger and Luckmann (1966) are of the believed that reality is socially constructed, which literarily means social construction of reality.

Social construction of realty deals with how group of individuals make sense of the world from inter-subjective reality through social artifacts and interchanges with other people in the world (Gergen, 1985). It refers to the way individuals present themselves to other people which is shaped partly by their interactions with others, as well as by their life experiences. How people were raised and what they were raised to believe affect how they present themselves to others, how they are perceive by others, and also how others perceive them influence their understanding of the world and its surroundings. In short, people's perceptions of reality are colored by their beliefs and backgrounds (Hunter, 1986). Social construction of realty is strongly associated with

what Berger & Luckmann (1966) called "the reality of everyday life" it means one single reality but different interpretations, depending on its effects to individuals or society.

The major focus of social construction of reality is to uncover the ways in which individuals and groups participate in the construction of their perceived social reality. It involves looking at the ways social phenomena are created, institutionalized, known, and made into tradition by humans through history, experiences, worldview and social construct (Henderson, 2014). Social construction of reality is an ongoing, dynamic process that is (and must be) reproduced by people acting on their interpretations and their knowledge of it. Social constructionists contend that knowledge must be created before it can be used, and also they consider knowledge as subjective, created through language and context (Musa, 2013).

One can argue that social construction of reality is concern with the understanding and interpretations of the way knowledge about the world and its surroundings are understood by the group of individuals. Musa (2013) noted that Berger & Luckmann (1966) further suggested that understanding knowledge should be concerned with the criteria each society attaches to its knowledge rather than from a reality that is imposed from outside. As such this study intends to find out how Drug Addicts perceived the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA from their ownpoint of view rather than from the perspectives of NLEA. There are several theories that are authorized in social construction of reality perspectives. One of the theories is Chatman's theory of normative behaviour.

2.8 Chatman's Theory of Normative Behavior

Theory of normative behavior (NTB) offers a theoretical framework for understanding information seeking and information avoidance in a particular small world (Musa, 2013). It explains the common routine events that characterize the everyday reality of people who share a similar cultural space or what Chatman described as 'small world' (Chatman, 2000). Small world is described as "a community of like-minded individuals who share a collective social reality" (Chatman, 1999). Social realty is the general acceptable reality of a group people on their social judgment that every member of the group agreed upon (Markwei, 2013). That is to say, the theory explains information practice of individuals groups. In addition to this, theory of normative behavior has four construct that explain information practice in small world. The construct are social norms, worldview, social type and information behavior.

Social norms refers to the common sense for understanding what is right or wrong in social appearances and activities of a particular society. Social norms are normal and general acceptable behaviors within a community (Chatman, 2000). It indicates the standards which members of a social world comply in order to exhibit desirable behavior (Burnett, Besant &Chatman, 2001). Social norms dictate the behaviors of people, including the value people place on information and the value of information coming to the small world from outside.

The purpose of social norms is to provide a collective sense of balance, order and direction in a small world (Chatman, 200). It establishes acceptable standards and codes of behavior within a specific prominent role. The prominent role of the social norms is to hold the small world together (Chatman, 2000). This indicates that, social norms provides directions for understanding what is right or wrong in a small world and what is normal and general acceptable behavior in a small world.

The construct of worldview refers to the philosophy that shapes individuals beliefs on a particular issue in small world. Worldview is a collective perception of the world held by members of a social group (Chatman, 2000). It is a system of shared experiences that provide an outlook or point of view. It serves as an avenue to unify members of small worlds. It filters the aspects of the world both local and global that are worth attention, including the relative importance attached to information. Worldview is influenced by meaning, symbols, and a context that shapes an individual's outlook on specific issue.

Factors that shape worldview are "language, values, meaning, symbols, and a context that holds the worldview within temporal boundaries" (chatman, 1999). These factors hold worldview within temporal boundaries and provide an underlying philosophy or thinking that shapes an outlook for a social group (Musa, 2013). Another factor that shape worldview is the influence it has in preventing members of small world from using certain types of information. From the above information, one can argue that worldview deals with how members of a small world group share a collective and general acceptable beliefs, perceptions, meanings, point of view and understanding of a particular issue, fact or phenomenon.

Another unique construct of theory of normative behavior is Social types. It refers to the classification of person or persons within a small world. It provides system of generalizations about people, their roles, and the typical behavior associated with those roles (Chatman, 2000). Social types influence the acceptance or rejection of information within the small-world group. For example, any un-trusted stranger or member of a small-world that brought new information to the group may found it difficult to accept by the members. That is why theory of normative behavior proposed that members in a small world would readily accept and disseminate resources (including information) from a social type whose behaviors and interactions within the small world are desirable (that is they conform to the worldview and norms within their world). On the other hand, members of a small world would not readily accept or believe any information coming from a social type whose behaviors and interactions are deemed undesirable or whose behaviors are in conflict with their norms and worldview (Burnett et al., 2001).

Musa (2013) revealed that theory of normative behavior has attached great importance to typecasting in a community. He further indicates that each society stereotypes certain classes of people. This stereotyping has implication for information behaviors, for example, some individuals are stereotyped as untrustworthy in Nigeria (e.g., corrupt politicians) and consequently not to be trusted. In this sense, social types can be describe as the classification and label of some certain individual or group of individuals, based on the characters and behavior they exhibited to the members of a small world which has earthier positive or negative effect to the small world.

The fourth construct of Chatman's (2000) theory of normative behavior is information behavior. It refers to acting or not acting on available information (Chatman, 2000). It aState in which one may or may not act on available or offered information (Burnett, Beasant, Chatman, 2001). It comprises the seeking, use, sharing, rejection or avoidance of information (Musa, 2013). It also deals with the totality of human behavior in relation to sources and channels of information, including both active and non-active to information seeking and information use. In this sense, information behavior can be seen as how small world group members needs information, seeks information, retrieve information, use information, share information or avoid information.

Beside the constructs of the theory, Chatman developed five propositional Statements extracted from NTB that can assist scholars explain small world within their targeted subject matter. The five propositional Statements are:

(1) Social norms are standards with which members of a social world comply in order to exhibit desirable expressions of public behavior.

(2) Members choose compliance because it allows for a way by which they affirm what is normative for this context at this time.

(3) Worldview is shaped by the normative values that influence how members think about the ways of the world. It a collective, taken-for-granted attitude that sensitizes members to be responsive to certain events and to ignore others.

(4) Everyday reality contains a belief that members of a social world do retain attention or interest sufficient enough to influence behavior. The process of placing persons in ideal categories of lesser or greater quality can be thought of as social typification.

(5) Human information behavior is a construct in which to approach everyday reality and its effect on actions to gain or avoid the possession of information. The choice to decide the appropriate course of action is driven by what members' beliefs are necessary to support a normative way of life.

This study was not the first study that applies Chatman's theory of normative behavior but, rather there are various previous studies that applied the theory to explore information practices of individuals.

2.8 Previous Studies that adopted Theory of Normative Behavior

Scholars have applied Chatman's TNB to study information behavior in small-world group settings (Musa, 2013). Some of the previous studies that adopted the theory explained how social norms, worldview, social types and information behavior played a significant role for identifying how small world group members interprets information and make sense of it.

Research conducted by Musa (2013) applied the four construct of NTB (social norms, worldview, social types and information behavior) to explain reasons for resistance to polio immunization information from the following interesting research questions: what are the reasons for resistance to polio immunization information in Kano State, Nigeria, and how do these compare to those identified by Renne in Zaria, Kaduna State, northern region Nigeria? Howdoes Chatman's (2000) theory of normative behavior and her perspective on social norms, worldview, social type, and information behavior explain resistance to polio immunization information in Kano State, Nigeria?

Using constructionist perception of reality, qualitative methodology, document analysis method and interview as instrument for data collection, the findings of the study indicated that social and cultural factors played a relevant role to polio information resistance in Kano State, Nigeria. Such factors includes suspicion of Western nations, a collective believe that polio is a lower health priority, suspicion of the polio vaccines, distrust of the Western health care system, concerns about the administration of polio immunization services, and the negative perception of promoters of polio immunization services. In addition to this, the study revealed the conflicts that occurred between local standards of treatment and accepting orthodox health care services are partially responsible for the resistance to polio immunization information in Kano.

Contrary to the Musa's (2013) study, Markwei (2013) applied the theory to explain everyday life information seeking behaviors of urban homeless youth in Accra, Ghana from the following research questions: What are the expressed everyday information needs of urban homeless youth? What sources do they use to satisfy their information needs?What challenges/barriers hinder their information seeking? What are the patterns in their information seeking behaviour? How can the information needs of homeless youth be better satisfied by libraries and other appropriate agencies?

Using qualitative methodology and focus group interview for data collection, the study found out those homeless youths in the city of Accra Ghana, formed social norms that every member was expected comply in order to survive in the city and meet their subjective goals. The study revealed that they have instituted a form of fund to pay for medical and travel expenses of very sick colleagues, helping new comers with all the necessary skills, tools, guidance and counseling, information on customer retention, sharing food and lending money for members as their social norms. The study also, indicated that the homeless youths comply with the norms of the social group because they were of the belief that newcomers are likely to adopt the norms of helping others and pass it to other newcomers, as their worldview of helping others. Moreover, the study indicated that because of the undesirable behavior displayed by the outsider (market women etc) such as insults, cheating in bargaining of price in business, fighting and stealing money from them, as a result that, the homeless youths social typed such outsiders as un-trustworthy individuals. The study also indicated that, the homeless youths sometimes avoid information that comes from such outsiders even if the information is vital and important to their everyday life information needs such as job information, health information and financial advice/counseling.

In another study, Adler (2013) applied the theory to study Gender expression in small world: social tagging of transgender-themed books in LibraryThing to provide insight into the significance of folksonomies for information sharing within online communities. The aim of the study was to identify who tags gender-queer and transgender-themed books in LibraryThing using Social Network Site (SNS). Using online survey called SurveyMonkey, the study indicated that gender-queer has institutionalized social norm for tagging transgender-themed books in their small world with a specific terminologies to describe their books. The norms governing gender expression in the real world must certainly carryout only in virtual environments including social networking sites (SNS). The study further revealed that, the worldview of transgender was reading transgender-themed books is part of their gender/sexuality identity exploration. They believe that lesbians, Gay guys and Lady-boys are all partners in progress. The study also indicated that, transgender stereotyped anyone who departed from their community or who does not share similar worldview with them concerning sexuality and gender as outsiders. The stereotyped individuals were ex-gay guys, ex-lesbians, ex-bisexuals and particularly strait individuals as outsiders and never be trusted. Finally, the study discovered that tagging was interesting information behavior because it performs a number of tasks: it creates information resources, it enable information sharing and promotes information seeking. Tagging allows Transgender to organize their own collections, finding other individuals books with the same tag and help other members to discover books and other related information.

In another study, Oltmann (2009) applied Chatman's NTB for critical assessment to conceptual approaches in information access, methodological approaches in information access, and the theoretical approaches in information access. Qualitative methodology and case study design was implemented by the author to guide his analysis. The findings revealed three weak points in applying theory to study information access. Firstly, the major officially permitted theories explaining freedom of speech in relation to information access cannot be applicable in wider social science community. Secondly, officially permitted theories require vital and significant evaluation, tested and analyzed before adoption. Thirdly, the study disclosed that Chatman's theory of normative behavior was the only theory in the field of library and information science that has not been applied to study information access. In addition to this, the author suggested that there is a critical need to develop theories that would explore issues on government policy and societal phenomenon within Library and information science discipline.

The study of Burnett, et al. (2008) applied the theory to study social aspect of information access. The authors are of the belief that the theory of normative behavior has greater implications for comprehending social channels to information in two crucial structures. Firstly, social norms, worldview, and social types influence the type, nature and categories of information that would be acceptable for members of social small world group and what information specifically from the outsiders would be accepted by the group. Secondly, there are appropriate and desirable ways of accessing information within social group which could be view from worldview and social norms of the group. Three case studies were used by the authors that indicated how designated desirable and accepted behaviors of a social interest group are responsible for creating disagreement and conflict within social environment. The following are three case studies:

Firstly, the debate on the introduction of technology and the weeding of documented materials in the San Francisco Public Library. Secondly, the incidence of book banning in 1951 in the Oklahoma Public Library. Thirdly the restrictive information policies enforced during the Bush administration.

The authors note that there were conflict and disagreement between library staff and library patrons of San Francisco public library over which information resources should be weeded in the library's collection. The study further revealed that, both the two parties (library staff and the patrons) have different meanings, understanding, perception and belief attached to the issue of weeding the information resources in the library which is exactly what construct Chatman's (2000) NTB refers as "worldview". The worldview of the library staff was, weeding is an avenue of maintaining, controlling, and preserving information resources and also the process of proving other information resources in the library. While on the hand, the worldview of the library patrons was, weeding is an

avenue of destroying and denying them access to information resource. The study conclusively indicated that worldview is the main key behind disagreement and conflict in social environment.

Despite the fact that many researchers have carried out investigation using Chatman's theory of normative behavior as a guide to study how group of individuals make sense of their world and its surroundings, to the best of researcher's knowledge at the time of conducting this study there is no one single empirical study that explore the perceptions Drug Addicts make on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA particularly using Chatman's theory of normative behavior as a lens to guide the investigation.

2.9 Summary of the Review

In this chapter of the study concept of prior knowledge has been discussed in order to have clear understanding of one of the variable raised in the study. Apart from concept of prior knowledge, important variables in the study such as perception, psychoactive substance abuse, and psychoactive substance abuse information were also discussed.

The chapter further discusses interpretative paradigm as the philosophical assumption of the study. The paradigm highlights that the subjective meaning of people's experiences is what matters and also shape their reality. The chapter also discusses the social construction of reality as the perspective which this study based its argument on. The perspective has the advantage of exploring individuals' understandings, experiences meanings and beliefs about the world and its surroundings, acting from their own voices rather than from the voice of intruders. The perspective is suitable for this study because, one of the objectives of this study is to explore the experiences, beliefs and understandings of psychoactive substance Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area, Kaduna State of Nigeria about the information provided by NDLEA. The chapter went further to explain Chatman's theory of normative behavior as the theoretical framework of the study. Previous studies that adopted the theory especially their research questions, their objectives, their methodology and their findings in respect to the theory were reviewed.

2.10 Uniqueness of the Study

The uniqueness of this study was based on the related literature reviewed in chapter two of this study. Based on the related literature reviewed instudy the researcher confirmed that at the time of conducting this study there was no one single empirical study that adopted Chatman's theory of normative behavior in order to explain how members of a small world group particularly Drug Addicts understand, perceive, make sense, and construct inter-subjective reality based on their prior knowledge on psychoactive substances and the information communicated to them by NDLEA. Rather, some of the previous studies that adopted TNB focused on resistance to polio immunization information (Musa, 2013), everyday life information seeking behaviors of urban homeless youth(Markwei, 2013), Gender expression in small world(Adler, 2013) andsocial aspect of information access(Burnett, et al 2008).

Therefore, this is the first known empirical study that used the concept of prior knowledge, perception and Chatman's theory of normative behavior as an avenue of finding out the information behaviors of Drug addicts with regards to the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in Nigeria specifically by NDLEA.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the research methodologyadopted in carrying out this study under the following subheadings: research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, instrument for data collection, procedure for data collection, procedure for data analysis, trustworthiness of the Study and finally the ethical considerations to be considered in research inquiry.

3.2 Research Methodology Adopted

Research method refers to a model to conduct a research within the context of a particular paradigm. It comprises the underlying sets of beliefs that guide a researcher to choose one set of research methods over another. There are three main categories of research methods: qualitative, quantitative and mixed method. For the purpose of this study, qualitative research method was used to explore how Drug Addicts of Sabon Gari Metropolitan area perceived the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre. Qualitative method refers to the process of gatheringin-depth understanding of human behaviour and the reasons that govern such behaviour (Irene, 2010).Qualitative research is characterized by itsaims, which relate to understandingsome aspect of social life, and its methodswhich (in general) generate words, ratherthan numbers, as data for analysis.Qualitative research is suitable for this study hence; the study was aimed at finding out the perceptions on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State by NDLEA.

For the purpose of this study, qualitative case study approach was use to explore the research problem. Qualitative case study allows for an in-depth examination of a particular individual or group of individuals about their social phenomenon, or other observations within a real-life context for purposes of investigation, theory development and testing, or simply as a tool for learning (Merriam, 1998). It also allows the researcher to develop categories and themes surrounding the Statements of the research participant which provides descriptions about their experiences on a particular phenomenon.

Qualitative case study approach is suitable for this study because, the main aim of this study was to determine the prior knowledge and the perceptions on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State by NDLEA. Specifically, whether the situations and experiences of arrested, detained and released Drug Addicts of Sabon Gari Metropolitan area in NDLEA's detention and rehabilitation Centre has positive or negative influence over how those Drug Addictsperceived the information communicated to them by the agency.

3.3 Population of the Study

Population in qualitative research is in three categories namely, general population, target population and accessible population (Asiamah, N., Mensah, H. K., &Oteng-Abayie, E. (2017). As such, the following table represents the population of this study.

Table 1.1: Population of the Study

Population	**Frequency**
General Population	All Drug addicts in Kaduna state
Targeted Population	56 arrested, detained and released Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State, by NDLEA from the year 2000 to 2014

Accessible Population	10 Drug addicts

Source: NDLEA office 2017

3.4 Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling is used in this study as the main sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a general type of non-probability sampling where researchers deliberately chose participants due to specific qualities they possesses (Bonnie, 2015). For example, in this study the researcher purposively selected Drug addicts that were arrested, detained, rehabilitated, released and continually abusing psychoactive substances as purposive samples.

Within the purposive sampling, convenient sampling was used to identify one willing participant among the above listed Drug addict. Convenient sampling is a type of sampling technique that helps researchers to identify and locates one single participant among their targeted population (Thomas, 2004).

In order to identify and locate other potential Drug addicts that would answer the research questions of this study, the researcher adopted Snowball sampling technique.. Snowball sampling technique is a sampling technique that helps researchers identify and locate members of his/her targeted population especially when they are hidden or difficult to locate such as homeless, Drug Addicts and organize crime offenders (Cohen & Crabtree, 2008). It is also a sampling technique where by one participant refers the research to another participant who may likely answer the research questions. Snowball sampling technique is suitable for this study because, Drug Addicts that were arrested detained, rehabilitated, released and continually abusing psychoactive substances are difficult to get.

Scholars have recommended the use of snowball sampling techniques on hard to get or difficult population (Avico U, Kaplan CD, Korczak D and Meter van K. 2014). Following what these scholars have said, several dissertations with difficult to get respondents adopted snowball sampling. For example Anne (1997) adopted snowball sampling technique in order to identify and locate hard to detect opiate addicts in the town of Hague of Netherlands. Another empirical study conducted by Vincent (2010) adopted snowball sampling technique and locate heroin addicts in Barcelona city of Spain. Moreover, Hung-Wong (2006) adopted snowball sampling technique and interviewed hard to get Drug addicts among minority ethnic groups in Hong Kong.

3.5 Sample size

The sample size of this study is ten (10) participants. This is because, the study is a qualitative research inquiry with hard to get population. Sample size of ten (10) in a hard to get population is in line with the recommendation of Bryan (2013) who proposed that there is no standard for sample size in qualitative research but, rather the qualitative researcher is expected to reach data saturation stage then later after data collection he/she should report the statistical figure for the sample size. Data saturation is describe as the ability of a researcher to understand that based on each interview question asked, there were no any interesting themes, ideas or patterns coming-up from the research participants (Bryan, 2013). As such, based on the data collected and analyzed in this study, the researcher reached data saturation stage with ten (10) participants as sample size.

Moreover, **e**ligible study participant for this study are expected to meet the following criteria: (a) must be a Drug Addict from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state

(b) Must have been arrested, detained and released by NDLEA

(c) Must be a continuing Drug Addict after his/her released from NDLEA's detention and rehabilitation Centre

3.6 Instrument for Data Collection

Interview was used as an instrument for data collection. Interview is described as a method of collecting data in qualitative research design in which the researcher can asks open-ended question orally and records the participants' answers (Thomas, 2004). Interviewing is typically done face-to-face, but can also be done via telephone and more recently, the online interview. The advantage of interview is to provide a better understanding

of participants' answers. There are various forms of interviews, such as one-on-one interviews, focus group interviews, telephone interviews, email interviews, in-depth interviews, focused interviews (for questioning participants about events and situations relevant to the study), group interviews, oral history interviews (semi-structured or unstructured, involving the recalling of past events in the life of the participant), and life history interviews. The semi-structured interview is the most common form of interview employed in qualitative research. When used properly, it offers the interviewee an opportunity to tell his or her story without much interruption from the researcher (Markwei, 2013). Among the types of interviews, face to face semi-structured interview was used for this study.It is an excellent tool for identifying individuals' pains, feelings, perceptions and experiences on a specific subject matter (Carolyn, 2006). Therefore, interview can play a vital role of identifying the pains, feelings and perceptions of Drug Addicts about NDLEA and also the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to then by NDLEA.

Moreover, the interview questions were self-constructed with the help of senior colleagues and the intervention of the supervisory team of this work. Each research question has its own interview question (See appendix 1).

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The procedure used for collecting relevant data in this study was guided based on snowball model of sampling techniques proposed by Kemmesies (1999). The model helps the researcher identified and locates ten (10) arrested, detained and released rehabilitated Drug Addicts from NDLEA rehabilitation Centre for face-to-face in-depth interview. Firstly, the researcher contacted anonymous individual who was a Drug Addict but never being under the custody of NDLEA who helped in introducing the researcher to the targeted research participants. Secondly, the researcher developed cordial relationship with the participants by being friendly and nice to them and also those who can answer the research questions were also identified at this level. Thirdly, the researcher identified one particular Drug Addict among the group of Drug Addicts in their hideout jungle who was arrested, detained, rehabilitated and released from NDLEA rehabilitation and yet still abuse psychoactive substances. The researcher introduces the aim of the study to the participant which he felt convinced and accepts to participate in the study and also promised to help the researcher in identifying other potential targeted Drug Addicts that would be interviewed. Lastly, through this lead Drug Addict, the researcher was able to identify/ reach other willing (10) Drug Addicts and interviewed them.

Moreover, the researcher personally conducted the interview in order to protect the confidentiality of the research participants. At the time of conducting the interview, participants were briefed on the description, nature and purpose of the study and fully assured them about issues of protecting their confidentiality. The interview sessions commenced on 17th December 2015 and ended on 20 February 2016. Each interview lasted between 30 to 40 minutes depending on how much time the participants were willing to spend and how much information they were willing to share. The interview was conducted in English language using mobile voice recorder as a device to record the voice of the research participants while answering the interview questions.

3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was used for analyzing relevant data collected from the participants. Thematic analysis is a qualitative analytical method for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns, themes, phrases and key words in minimally organized and describable data in rich and detail (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Thematic analysis is flexible and also has the advantage of analyzing expressed subjective participant's conditions, life experiences and point of view about the research problem under investigation (Braun & Clarke, 2006).It also allows researchers to understand and analyze social reality within a subjective point of view but also in scientific manner (Patton, 2002). Thematic analysis helps the researcher identified and analyzed the perceptions of Drug Addicts about the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA based on the data collected from them. Therefore, all the data collected in this study was analyzed based on the following thematic analysis phases:

Phase 1: The entire voice recorded interview was transcribed into written document while later, the researcher carefully read and re-read the data more than five times with the help of highlighter pen in order to search for themes or phrases which directly answered the research questions.

Phase 2: Open codes (themes or phrases which directly answered the research questions) were identified from the participants narratives.

Phase 3: All the open codes were condensed together and formed sub-categories. (See table 3)

Phase 4: All the sub-categories based on a particular research question were grouped together (related sub-categories) and formed several categories. The final categories were narrowed down into themes. (See table 3)

3.9 Trustworthiness of the Study

Trustworthiness in qualitative research refers to the process whereby researcher justifies and demonstrates that the evidence for result reported in the study is strongly sounds and debatable (Guba, 1981). In order to achieve trustworthiness in qualitative research Guba (1981) proposed four constructs of trustworthiness: credibility, transferability, dependability and Confirmability.

Credibility: Credibility refers to the confidence researchers have for proving the truth of their findings. It can be proved by various methods such as member checking and negative case analysis (Bowen, 2005).

i. ***Member checking-*** Member checking for ensuring credibility of a qualitative research refers to the process whereby researcher involves the study participant to confirm and validate the accuracy of researcher's interview and other observations observed by the researcher towards their behaviors and request them to comment whether the research findings and interpretations of the data extracted from them are true and meaningful to them (Bowen, 2005). As such, to ensure credibility of this study using member checking, the researcher visited the participants for the second time after analyzing the data and requests them to confirmed whether the analyzed data collected from them reflect their initial responses or not.

ii. ***Negative Case Analysis-*** Negative case analysis deals with the process of verifying and re-examination of every case that were raised in research study within the context of the research phenomenon after initial analysis was completed to confirm whether the characteristics or properties of the emergent themes derived from the participants' answers has negative connection to the answers given by them in responding to the research questions under scrutiny (Bowen, 2005). As such the researcher met with his two supervisors several times in order to achieve this goal and also to avoid being bias from the researcher's point of view.

Transferability- Transferability refers to the extent to which findings of a particular study can be applicable in exploring research problem in another study. To achieve transferability in qualitative study, researchers are expected to provide rich and accurate information in their study that will convince other external researchers that has interest in exploring research problem based on the research paradigm adopted by the initial researcher (Bowen, 2005). As such, the researcher has achieved transferability of this study by proving adequate and relevant literature in this study. Methodology and the findings in this study were carefully explained and presented.

Dependability- Dependability deals with the ability of a researcher to provides facts and evidences that would indicate that if same study would be conducted with similar or same participants in the same or similar context to his/her study the findings could be similar, same or even be repeated (Bowen, 2005). In other to achieve dependability for this study, the researcher carefully explained each step that involves the study methodological process in details, in order to serve as a lens for future researchers that would be interesting in exploring issues related to information behaviors of a particular social group.

Confirmability- Confirmability, questions how the research findings are supported by the data collected in a qualitative study. It is a process of identifying whether the researcher was bias when conducting the study. As such researchers are expected to indicate the relationship of each data collected to the research problem (Bowen, 2005). Confirmability allows external researchers to pass judgment on a particular empirical study by examining whether the researcher was bias or not. In order to achieve the Confirmability of this study, the researcher make sure that the research findings of this study represents the voices of the research participants by providing facts and evidences that can be traced such as direct quotations from the responses made by them in chapter four of this study.

3.9.1 Ethical Considerations

Ethical conditions in research refer to a designated policy protecting the reputation of participants under investigation. For the purpose of this study, the researcher explained the study purpose, objectives and the whole research process to the participants before obtaining their consent to participate. Moreover, the researcher assured the participants that should anyone of them wants to discontinue during the course of the research he/she will be free to do so. Confidentiality and anonymity was ensured by protecting the privacy of the research participants for not exposing their names at any stage in this research.

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CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Analysis of the study began immediately after all the necessary data was collected from the research participants in respect to how they perceive the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA based on the experiences and situation they found themselves at the time of arrest by NDLEA officers and after rehabilitation in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Categories, related subcategories and sub-categories were generated from the raw data using inductive approach based on thematic analysis procedure proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). Narratives of the research participants were coded into 134 open codes (Statements that captured the actual responses of a particular research question). The 134 open codes were condensed into 29 sub- related codes, which was later condensed into 21categories and finally arrived at 6 themes that represents the voices of arrested, detained and rehabilitated Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre as represented on the below table.

Table 2: Summary of data Analysis

Codes, Sub-Categories, Categories & Themes	**Frequency**
Open Codes	134
Sub-categories	29
Categories	21
Themes	6

4.2 Description of Emergent Categories

This section of the study described the categories, sub-categories and direct quotations from the transcribed face to face interview data collected from the research participants based on the following headings:

4.3 Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

Table 3: Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

NVESTIGATION	**THEME**	**CATEGORY**	**SUB-CATEGORIES**	**F**	**%**
. What types of	Psychoactive Substances	Smokable Psychoactive	Weed (Marijuana)	7	70%

sychoactive substances lo Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan rea abuse?		Substances	Cigarette	10	100%
		Inhalable psychoactive substances	Super glue	4	40%
			Petrol	3	30%
		Swallow psychoactive substances	Rapenol Tablet	4	40%
			Valium	2	20%
		Drinkable psychoactive substances	Codeine	7	70%
			Alcohol	3	30%

The above table represents Drug Addict's responses that elaborate the type of psychoactive substances they used whenever they felt like getting intoxicated. The section consists of four (4) categories explaining the types of psychoactive substances abused based on their method of consumptions among Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state.

i. Smokable psychoactive substances
ii. Inhalable psychoactive substances
iii. Swallow psychoactive substances
iv. Drinkable psychoactive substances

4.3.1 Smokable psychoactive substances

Responses of Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area indicated that among the types of psychoactive substances they prepare to use was Smokable psychoactive substances whenever they want to become toxic. This category comprises of two sub-categories indicating the types of Smokable Drug Addictsin Sabon GariMetropolitan area abused. (i) Weed (marijuana) and (ii) cigarette

I Weed (marijuana)

Weed (marijuana) was one of the Smokable psychoactive substances Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area abused. 70% of Drug addicts mentioned Weed (Marijuana) among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2).Some of the Drug Addicts believe that it has the power to boost their courage for physical combat. For example in the word of one participant, he narrated how courageous he felt whenever he smoked weed when he stated that:

> *"uhm, well you see I as an individual I prefer to take weed whenever I wants to get high because it gave me the courage to be myself and to address any one that try to stand by my way."*

Contrary to smoking weed as a means of deriving courage, another participant also mentioned weed among the types of psychoactive substances he abused whenever he felt like catching funs with his friends, when he stated that:

> *"Ahh, you can see weed is among the stuffs (psychoactive substances) I used whenever I wana feel among around my friends"*

(ii) Cigarette

Cigarette was another Smokable psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area.100% of Drug addicts mentioned Cigarette among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). Cigarette as psychoactive substance abuse serves as an energizer to boost actions of other abused psychoactive substances in human body system. For example one participant expressed how he smoke a lot of cigarettes in order to derive more pleasure from other psychoactive substances he used when he stated that:

> *"Well to me whenever I drink alcohol or I smoke*

weed (marijuana) I must smoke at least ten (10) sticks of cigarette in order to support the functions of other substances I used already."

Opposite to the above statement, another participant also narrated smoking cigarette as just like drinking tea with a mixed of sugar when he stated that:

"Uhm, you see I smoke a lot Cigarette because to me Cigarette was like sugar in a cup of tea. So whenever am high I must smoke at least 15 sticks of Cigarette. "

4.3.2 Inhalable psychoactive substances

According to responses of Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area, they claimed that they also used inhalable psychoactive substances in order to become highly intoxicated. Inhalable psychoactive substances are those substances that are snuffed through the nose on the process of consumption by Drug Addicts in order to become highly intoxicated. Responses in this category were divided into two sub categories (i) Super glue and (ii) Petrol.

Super glue

Super glue as an inhalable psychoactive substance was one of the cheapest and easiest psychoactive substances to purchase. This is because there is no policy banning the sold of the substance in Nigeria that was why over 40% of Drug addicts mentioned Super glue among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). For instance one of the participants expressed his satisfaction over how he considered super glue as the most cheapest and secured psychoactive substance to him from being arrested by NDLEA officials when he reported that:

"well to be sincere with you (the interviewer) things are difficult now a days even money to buy three square meal is a big issue talk less of buying hard drugs. So the best way to feel belong is to buy the cheap ones and the one am currently using now is super glue because it is cheap and even NDLEA men will not arrest me for having super glue in my pocket."

Another participant reported how he used super glue when he does not have enough money to purchase other psychoactive substances when he stated that:

"Ogah! The truth of the matter is that I inhale super glue especially if am broke to the extent that I don't have money to buy Alcohol."

Petrol

Petrol was another inhalable psychoactive substance Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area abused. Over 30% of Drug addicts mentioned Petrol among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). For example one participant confessed that he used petrol to become highly intoxicated and he even claimed that he even loved the pleasure he derived from it when he stated that:

"Uhm, my brother am not going to lie to you I also use to inhale petrol in order to get high and believe you me I enjoy it."

Another participant claimed that petrol was another psychoactive substance he used in order to get high especially when things are hard for him when he stated that:

"Ahh to be sincere with you I also used to inhale petrol when things are hard for me."

4.3.4 Swallow psychoactive substances

Psychoactive substances that are swallowing by their nature of consumption are also abused by Drug Addict in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area. Responses from the participants that fall under this category were divided into two sub- categories (i) Rapenol tablet and (ii) valium tablet.

Rapenol tablet

One of the swallow psychoactive substances abused by Drug addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area was Rapenol tablet. Rapenol tablet was one of the psychoactive substances that have significant effect on individuals' mood or behavior. Over 40% of Drug addicts mentioned Rapenol tablet among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). For example one participant confessed how he enjoyed swallowing Rapenol tablet in order to become intoxicated when he stated that:

"Well, I normally swallow Rapenol Tablet with or without water."

Another participant also confessed that he a used Rapenol tablet to get high, he also further to express the reason behind doing that when he stated that:

"emh, I remember to tell you that I also suck
and swallow Rapenol tablet, and the good thing I like
about it is that it is odorless."

Valium tablet

Another swallow psychoactive substance Drug Addict abused was valium tablet. Valium tablet was one of the psychoactive substances Drug Addicts used in order to boost their energy to perform hard labor. About 20% of Drug addicts included Valium tablet among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). For example one participant expressed how he benefited from using valium tablet being wheel barrow pusher as his means of survival when he narrated that:

"Ahm, you see ogah! (The interviewer) I
(Drug Addict) use to take valium every day
because I am a wheel barrow pusher so I
need something that will support my energy
and also to feel a little bit high."

4.3.5 Drinkable psychoactive substances:

Drinkable psychoactive substances are those substances that are in liquid format just like ordinary water or soft drink like Coca-Cola or Pepsi. This category consists of two sub-categories: (i) Codeine (cough syrup) and (ii) Alcohol

Codeine (cough syrup)

Based on the data collected analyzed in this study, it was discovered that Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area also abused Codeine (cough syrup) as a drinkable psychoactive substance. Codeine (cough syrup) is a type of substance used for pain killer and also it causes feeling of anxiety and inner joy. About 70% of Drug addicts included Codeine (cough syrup) among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). For example in the word of one ofparticipant, he mentioned codeine (syrup) as one of the psychoactive substances he used in order to get high and he even claimed that he can't survive without it when hestated that:

"Well to be honest with you (The interviewer)
I toke codeine, I drink codeine in fact I cannot
even sleep without drinking codeine. I normally
feel happy when ever am in codeine."

Alcohol

A part from codeine (syrup), Alcohol was also one of the drinkable psychoactive substances Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area abused. Drug Addicts were of the belief that if they drink a lot of alcohol, it would help in easing tension and sorrows. Over 40% of Drug addicts mentioned Alcohol among the types of psychoactive substances they abused whenever they wants to feel intoxicated (See appendix 2). For example one participant listed Alcohol among the types of psychoactive substances he abused and how it affects his mood when he stated that:

"Ash, well, I drink a lot of alcohol, me and my
friends more especially if we are in bad mood"

4.4 Prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substance abuse

Table 4: Prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substance abuse

INVESTIGATION	THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	F	%
2. What is the Prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substance abuse?	Prior Knowledge	Mood enhancer	Joy/ Happiness	5	50%
		Energy enhancer	Energy Enhancer	6	60%

The above table represents the responses from arrested, detained, rehabilitated and released Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari regarding the pleasure they derived out of using to psychoactive substances which were grouped into two major categories: (i) Mood enhancer and (ii) Energy enhancer as described below:

4.4.1 Category one: Mood enhancer

Experienced mood enhancer category includes narrative explaining the activities and behaviors of Drug Addicts while they were under the influence of psychoactive substances. This category is sub-divided into only one sub-category explaining the experiences of Drug Addicts about Addiction to psychoactive substances: (i) Joy and happiness

Joy and happiness

Drug Addicts experienced joy and happiness as a result of using psychoactive substances. Joy and happiness as a sub-category in this study comprises the feelings of Drug Addicts about how psychoactive substances boost their inner joy and how happy they become whenever they are under it influence. Over 50% of Drug addicts mentioned Joy and happiness among the excitement they received under the influence of psychoactive substances they used whenever they felt intoxicated (See appendix 2). For instance in the word of one participant, he expressed how happy and peaceful he became when he was under the influence of psychoactive substances when he stated that:

> *"uhm, when am high I use to feel happy and excited to the extent that I don't even fight no matter how someone look for my trouble."*

Contrary to the above statement, another participant expressed how psychoactive substances boost his inner joy when he stated that:

> *"Ahh!Ogan me I no go lie to you if am high I use to feel very happy and excited even though sometimes I don't have money to even buy food."*

4.4.2 Category two: Energy Enhancer

This category explains the experience gained by Drug Addicts while they were under the influence of psychoactive substances. The category has only one sub-category: (i) Energy Enhancer. This sub-category is elaborated below:

Energy enhancer

Energy enhancer sub-category comprises narrations of Drug Addicts about how they felt while they were under the influence of psychoactive substances. Drug Addicts are of the believed that substance abuse is a source of deriving energy to last long in delivering hard labor. Over 60% of Drug addicts indicated Energy enhancer among the excitement they received under the influence of psychoactive substances they used whenever they felt intoxicated (See appendix 2). For example one participant expressed how psychoactive substances enable and support his energy that leads to meaningful contributions in his father's farm when he stated that:

> *"ahh, ogah you see we are farmers and whenever am high it gave me extra power to work harder and my father use to thank me a lot and even bless me although he has no idea about what am into."*

While, another participant claimed that psychoactive substances helped him performed his job effectively to the extent that he could be able to buy food and secured shelter when he stated that*:*

> *"well to be frank with you am a wheel barrow pusher as I told you the other time and I need to pay for my house rent and also to take good care of my girlfriend so I need something that would motivate me to work harder."*

4.5 Strategies Employed By NDLEA for Communicating Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information to Drug Addicts

Table 5:Strategies Employed By NDLEA for Communicating Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information to Drug Addicts

INVESTIGATION	THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	F	%
3. What are the Strategies Employed By NDLEA for Communicating Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information to Drug Addicts?	Strategies	Counseling	Psychotherapist's counseling	3	30%
			Family therapist counseling	3	30%
		Drug abuse education	Drug abuse education	3	30%

The above table represents the responses of arrested, detained, rehabilitated and released Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area were asked to discuss the various strategies employed by NDLEA when communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Based on the data collected and analyzed the following categories emerged: (i) Counseling and (ii) Drug abuse education. These categories are elaborated below

4.5.1 Counseling

Counseling category emerged based on the responses of Drug Addicts with regards to the various method used by NDLEA for communicating substance abuse information to them. The category has the following sub-categories: (i) Psychotherapist's counseling and (ii) Family therapist counseling as described below:

Psychotherapist's counseling

Psychotherapist's counseling was one of the strategies employed by NDLEA for communicating substance abuse information to Drug Addicts in rehabilitation Centre. Psychotherapist's counseling was described as one on one interaction between psychiatric health professional that work in NDLEA and convicted Drug Addict in the rehabilitation Centre. Over 30% of Drug addicts mentioned Psychotherapist's counseling as one of the method used

by NDLEA officials for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). The interaction was all about Drug Addict's Addiction behavior as confirmed by one participant when he stated that:

> *"Well, if I can remember well, I think I received information about the dangers of drug abuse from the conversation I had with one medical doctor there (NDLEA rehabilitation Centre)."*

Another participant with different narration confirmed that he had a conversation with one health professional where he was given advice about the effects of psychoactive substance abuse when he stated that:

> *"Ahh, I think there was a time I was given advice about my health condition and the condition I put my parents from the discussion I had with one medical personal."*

Family therapist counseling

Apart from Psychotherapist's counseling, another strategy employed by NDLEA for communicating substance abuse information to Drug Addicts was family therapist counseling. Family therapist counseling was an interaction exercise between NDLEA official and arrested and detained Drug Addict with his/her family members. Over 30% of Drug addicts mentioned Family therapist counseling as one of the method used by NDLEA officials for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). For instance one participant narrated how NDLEA officials breached the gaps that existed between him and his parents in order to systematically inform him about the effect of substance abuse when he stated that:

> *"Amm, I believe there was a time when NDLEA officials use to be like a breach between me and my family members because they were invited time to time to hear about my condition because before I was arrested me and my father don't even talk he was so angry with me but with the help this interaction I was able to talk to my dad and I realized what drug abuse did to me because my mum was crying and she was very upset with me."*

Another participant with different narrations reported how NDLEA officials used the method of inviting his parents to the rehabilitation Centre as a strategic way of informing him about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse when he stated that:

> *"My parents were invited by the agency so that they can listen to my reason why am into drug abuse. We gist a lot and I realized my mistake I made in life when the officer reminded the effect of drug abuse, I instantly asked my parents for forgiveness."*

4.5.2 Drug abuse education

Drug abuse education was another strategies employed by NDLEA for communicating substance abuse information to Drug Addicts in rehabilitation Centre. Drug abuse education was an informative program organized by NDLEA officials with the aim of informing Drug Addicts about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse in a form of lectures, group discussion, drama and showing movies that focused on the effects of substance abuse.30% of Drug addicts mentioned Drug abuse education as one of the method used by NDLEA officials for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). For example one of the participants confirmed that he was informed about the dangers of substance abuse through the use of movies shows when he stated:

> *"I think there was a time I was force to move to one room where most of the arrested Drug Addicts were sitting and we viewed several movies about the effect of drug abuse."*

Contrary to the above statement, another participant with different story narrated that he they lectured themselves through group discussion when he stated that:

> *"Yah even though I don't like them they did what they thought is the best for us. Because we were group in to four and we were asked to discuss among ourselves and educate ourselves about the dangers of drug abuse"*

4.6 Types of Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre

Table 6: Types of Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre

INVESTIGATION	THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	F	%
4. What types of Psychoactive substance Abuse Information are Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre?	Information Packages	Health information	Health information	10	100%
		Religious information	Religious information	4	40%
		Financial information	Financial information	3	30%
		School information	School information	2	20%
		Societal information.	Societal information.	2	20%

The above table represents the voice of arrested, detained rehabilitated and released Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area about the type of psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre and the following categories emerged: (i) Health information (ii) Religious information (iii) Financial information (iv) School information (v) Societal information.

4.6.1. Health Information

Health Information category was generated from the narratives of testified Drug Addicts regarding the type of information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Health information was all about informing Drug Addicts the health complications associated with substance abuse. Over 100% of Drug addicts reported Health information as one of the psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). For example, in the word of one participant he testified that he was informed about the negative effect of substance abuse especially about his mental and physical abilities when he stated that:

> *"I think the advice I received in NDLEA focused on the effects of drug abuse to my health, how it would lead to sickness and also I can even run mad if care is not taken."*

Another participant with different point of view reported that he was informed about the dangers of substance abuse specifically its effects to sickle cell when he stated that:

> *"Uhm, you see these people (NDLEA officers) were shouting at me that drugs are not good for my health more especially me that am a sickle cell, like say I care."*

4.6.2 Religious Information

Responses from the above category indicated that apart from health related information associated to psychoactive substance abuse, religious information was also communicated them. This category has only one sub-category (i) religious information

Information about religious perspective on psychoactive substance abuse focused on religious beliefs about the effects of substance abuse. Over 40% of Drug addicts reported Health information as one of the psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). For example one of the participants narrated how ashamed he became when one of the NDLEA officials reminded him about the bad image he painted his religion with, when he stated that:

> *"well to be honest with you, I was so ashamed when one NDLEA officer quoted some verses from the holy Qur'an that talk about how Allah (God) use to be upset with anyone that change his normal behaviour deliberately under the influence of Alcohol its associates and also even obligatory prayers are not accepted if someone is on illicit drugs."*

Closely related to the above statement, another participant also narrated how he was reminded about the challenges he may encounter in delivering the five obligatory prayers obligated to him by Allah when he stated that:

> *"Ogah!among those NDLEA officials there was one Ustaz (man of God), me and him were very close and he told me that: "one of the negative side of drugs abuse is that I may not even deliver the five obligatory prayers at the right as a Muslim and if care is not taken I will end up being in hell fire in the day of judgment."*

4.6.3 Financial Information

Responses from the above category indicated that among the substance abuse information Drug Addicts received in NDLEA rehabilitation was information about financial problems one may encounter as a result of Addiction to psychoactive substances.Over 30% of Drug addicts reported financial information as one of the psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). For example one of the participants narrated how he was reminded about the amount of money he spent in substance abuse would have help him in invest in other commercial business when he stated that:

> *"well, amm, I remember the conservation I hard with that doctor in NDLEA where he was telling me if I will calculate the amount of money I spent in buying those drugs I would have even have a hug capital to invest myself into a good business. Which was actually true because, I can remember there was a time I was having more than N200,000 in my bank account but before I know it I spend over N170,000 for buying codeine and Rapenol tablet."*

Contrary to the above statement another participant reported that individuals in his community refused to associate themselves with me neither do business with me when he stated that*:*

> *"Ahh, the interaction I had with the health specialist in NDLEA and the educational movies I watched in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre I was able to come to the conclusion that drug abuse made someone to be irresponsible in the community that no single person would like to do business with him."*

4.6.4 School Information

This category was generated from the narratives of the participant about the type of substance abuse information they received in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Responses under this category indicate that Drug Addicts were given advice about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse to their learning abilities in their respective school. About 20% of Drug addicts reported school information as one of the psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). For instance, one participant confessed that it was due to his addiction behavior that made him school dropout when he stated that:

"Well, the information I got in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre about drug abuse was on how dangers of drug abuse distracted my commitments to attend school because as you looking at me now am I school dropout and am not happy about it."

Another participant confessed that even he does not have good relationship with the NDLEA officials he appreciated the advice he received from them when he stated that:

"Well, even though I hate the way NDLEA treated me while I was under their custody but I have to confess that they told me the negative side of drug abuse which include school dropout.

4.6.5 Societal Information

The above category emerged from the responses of Drug Addicts regarding the types of substance abuse information they received in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. About 20% of Drug addicts reported societal information as one of the psychoactive substance abuse information to them (See appendix 2). Responses under this category indicate that psychoactive substance abuse has negative consequences towards the development of a particular society. To support this argument one participant testified that it was confirmed to him by one NDLEA official that most of the crimes in any society were successfully achieved with the help of psychoactive substances when he stated that:

"well, to be frank with you sir, that medical doctor confirmed to me that most of the crimes that are committed within our community was as a result of Drug abuse which I do believed him because I was once an inmate in Zaria prison for more than five times I was charged for arm robbery case and before we do the job at least we must smoke a lot of weed and Rapenol tablet in order to do the job perfectly."

Another participant confessed that based on the substance abuse information he received in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre he realized that Addiction to psychoactive substances has negative effect to society at large because it even ruined his relationship with the woman he intended to marry when he stated that:

"Well, to be sincere with you I end up believing that it was even drug abuse that ruined my relationship with my fiancée before I was arrested and I knew it based on the interaction I had with NDLEA health professional."

4.7 Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

Table 7:Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

INVESTIGATION	THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	F	%
5. How do Drug Addicts Perceive the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA?	Perceptions	Perceptions on Health information	Positive perception	5	50%
			Negative perception	4	40%
		Perceptions on Religious information	Positive perception	2	20%
			Negative perception	2	20%
		Perceptions on Financial information	Positive perception	2	20%
			Negative perception	1	10%
		Perceptions on School information	Positive perception	2	20%
		Perceptions on Societal information	Positive perception	1	10%
			Negative perception	1	10%

The above table represents the voice of arrested, detained, rehabilitated and released Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area about how they perceive of the health, religious, financial, school and societal information communicated to them in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre. The following categories emerged as described below:

4.7.1 Perceptions on Health Information

Based on the data collected with regards to how Drug perceived the health information communicated to them in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre the following sub-categories emerged: (i) Positive perception to Health information (ii) Negative perception to Health information. The sub-categories were elaborated below:

Positive perception to Health Information

The above sub-category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts about how they perceived the information communicated to them on health related issues attached to substance abuse. About 50% of Drug addicts perceived the health information to them by NDLEA positively (See appendix 2). For example, one participant expressed that the information was useful to him when he stated that:

> *"well, to be honest with you I found the information as useful to me because, it helped to know the dangers of abusing drugs more especially me that has eye problem, but seriously am very sorry to tell you that am still a drug Addict after my released but with the help of the information I was able to reduce the quantity of drugs I used before. You know is not easy for me to stop at once because I am a school dropout and also a jobless."*

Negative perception to Health information

The above sub-category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts expressing how they perceived the health information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre from their own perspective which contradict the expectations of the NDLEA officials. Over 40% ofDrug addicts perceived the health information to them by NDLEA negatively (See appendix 2). For example, one of the participants expressed that even though he is a

sicklier patient, the information is irrelevant to him because he claimed that he cannot survive without smoking weed when he started that*:*

> *"ogah like I told you before am a sicklier patient but the reality is I have a good feeling that I can't survive without smoking weed that's why I don't care about their useless advice or let me use your word information. The only thing that can make me stop smoking weed is except if they (NDLEA) have the replacement of weed for me."*

4.7.2 Perceptions on Religious Information

Based on the data collected with regards to how Drug Addicts perceived the religious information about substance abuse communicated to them in NDLEAD detention and rehabilitation Centre the following sub-category emerged: (i) Positive perception to religious information (ii) Negative perception to religious information. The sub-category was elaborated below:

Positive perception to religious information

The above sub-category comprises narratives of Drug Addict son the belief that the religious perspective information on substance abuse communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre was very useful information to them. About 20% of Drug addicts perceived the religious information communicated to them by NDLEA positively (See appendix 2). For example, one participant narrated how ashamed he was when he was reminded about how difficult it could be for him to perform the five obligatory prayers obligated to him as a Muslim when he stated that:

> *"Ahh, like I told you the other time I felt so ashamed of myself when I was reminded how difficult it was for me to perform the five obligatory prayers as a Muslim. So if you ask of my opinion I must tell you that the information was relevant to me because since I was released from that house (NDLEA rehabilitation Centre) I don't normally get high unless it was around that kind 10:00 – 12:00 am. Uhm if not because of the influence of these bad friends that I have I was even planning to stop entirely."*

Contrary the above confession another participant reported how scared he became when he heard about the punishment Allah reserved for Drug addicts when he stated that:

> *"I love the information because anything that Allah said in the holy Quran about the punishment He reserved for drug addicts really scared me"*

Negative perception to religious information

The above sub-category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about how they negatively perceived the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA. About 20% of Drug addicts perceived the religious information communicated to them by NDLEA negatively (See appendix 2). For example one of the participants accused some of the religious leaders in his community as Drug addicts like him which literally influence his decision making about the information when he stated:

> "*Uhm, my brother (the interviewer) I am a Muslim and I know that drug abuse is prohibited in my religion but I can assured that there are thousands of imams and their children that smoke and drinks like us. Why does NDLEA officers do not arrest them? And arrest me instead? Ehmm! So forget that information even them (NDLEA officers) are not pure. Ahh, but seriously does people had no idea what was on my mind because I pretended to be innocent when I was under their custody"*

Closely related to this, another Christian participant has similar perception when he stated that:

"*Ahh, ogah researcher you see I am a Christian I go church every Sunday but, what surprised me was that I saw my pastor in one joint drinking Alcohol and smoking cigarette and when I asked him about the unreasonable behaviour, do you know what he told me? He said he wants to effects so that it can be a topic of discussion in our upcoming Sunday service (hahahaha) so instead of NDLEA to go and arrest those kinds of pastor that spoil the teachings of Jesus Christ they were wasting their time with me.* "

4.7.3 Perception on Financial Information

Based on the data collected with regards to how Drug Addicts perceived the financial consequences of substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre, the following sub-categories emerged: (i) Positive perception to Financial Information and (ii) Negative perception to Financial Information. These sub-categories were elaborated below:

Positive perception to Financial Information

The above sub-category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts regarding how they perceived information about financial consequences of substance abuse communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. About 20% of Drug addicts perceived the financial information communicated to them by NDLEA positively (See appendix 2). For example one of the participants appreciated the importance of the information because he realized the negative consequences of substance abuse to his business activities when he stated that:

"well, to be frank with you sir, to me the content of the information is good and there is element of truth about it because before I was rehabilitated I use to get high in the morning, afternoon, evening and night but based on the information (information about financial consequences of substance abuse) I received I now only got drunk in late nights because I have saloon and I am good at my job but due to my Addiction behaviour I lost most of my customers, so to me the information is good."

Negative perception to Financial Information

The above sub-category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts with regards to how they negatively perceived the financial communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Only 10% of Drug addicts perceived the financial information communicated to them by NDLEA negatively (See appendix 2). For example, one of the participants expressed how his experience during his arrest by NDLEA officers reshaped his perception about the information when he stated that:

"Kai! Ogah, no mind those people (NDLEA officers) what is their business with me ? it was my money I used to buy my drugs. Uhm, you know they are wicked people. Because I can still remember how embarrassed me publicly during my arrest. So burn that their information my guy (the interviewer) . Uhm, but you know when I was under their custody I had to pretend and show them that I accept whatever they told me but lie-lie I no gree"

4.7.4 Perceptions on Societal Information

Based on the data collected with regards to how Drug Addicts perceived the Societal Information communicated to them in NDLEAD detention and rehabilitation Centre about the following sub-category emerged: (i) Positive perception to Societal Information. The sub-category was elaborated below:

Positive perception to Societal Information

The above category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts expressing how they perceived the substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEAD detention and rehabilitation Centre about the dangers of substance abuse to society. The category also includes narrative of Addict's perceptions about the usefulness of the

information. Only 10% of Drug addicts perceived the societal information communicated to them by NDLEA positively (See appendix 2). For example one of the participants expressed how he values the information when he statedthat:

> *"Ahh you see my master (the interviewer)*
> *when those people were telling me that*
> *most of the crimes that are committed in*
> *our society were as a result of drug abuse*
> *in my mind I said it was true because*
> *I was once arrested for arm robbery".*

Negative perception to Societal Information

The above category comprises narrations of Drug Addicts about being joblessness and school dropout as one of their reasons for negatively perceiving the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre as irrelevant. Only 10% of Drug addicts perceived the societal information communicated to them by NDLEA negatively (See appendix 2). For example one participant expressed that he also abused drugs even after his released because he was jobless and school dropout when he stated that:

> "*well, even though I knew drug abuse is not good*
> *for my health I still do it because am a jobless*
> *and at the same time school dropout, so getting high*
> *is the only thing that kept me alive but I promise*
> *myself that whenever I secured a job I will stop*
> *completely moreover, no one shows his or her*
> *concern about me in our society, so why should*
> *I care about what in it. But you know I have to*
> *show NDLEA innocent face and deceive them*
> *just to have my way out*"

4.7.5 Perception on School Information

The above category comprises narratives of Drug Addicts with regards to how they perceived the School information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. The category also comprises confessions of Drug Addicts about their behaviors after they received the information. About 20% of Drug addicts perceived the school information communicated to them by NDLEA positively (See appendix 2). For example, one of the participants expressed how he valued the information when he stated that:

> *"Yah, as far as am concern the information*
> *is good and also it serves as awareness to me*
> *because like I told you the other time we meet,*
> *I am a school dropout and since from the day I was*
> *released, am planning to go back to school so to me*
> *the information makes sense."*

Another participant claimed that even though he and the NDLEA officials were not on a good shape, he valued the information when he stated that:

> *"well even though I hate those people (NDLEA)*
> *because of the beatings and embarrassment I got*
> *from them, I still respect the advice they gave me*
> *on the issue of drug abuse more especially me that*
> *I am a student and I was able to realized that drug*
> *abuse leads failing of exams and finally if care is not*
> *taken I might even be expel from the school. So in my*
> *own opinion the information is good because illiteracy*
> *is not good at all."*

4.8 Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA

Table 8:Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA

INVESTIGATION	THEME	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	F	%
6. What are the perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA?	Agency				
		Government Agency	Government Agency	2	20%
		Wicked Agency	Wicked Agency	2	20%
		Corrupt Agency	Corrupt Agency	2	20%

The above table represents the Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA When Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area the following categories emerged: (i) Government Agency (ii) Wicked Agency and (iii) Corrupt Agency. The categories were elaborated below:

4.8.1 Government Agency

Government agency as category comprises narrations about how Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area perceived NDLEA as an agency established by Nigerian Government. About 20% of Drug addicts classified NDLEA as Government agency (See appendix 2). For example one participant was of the view that NDLEA is a government establishment to fight against drug use when he stated that:

> *"I believe NDLEA is an organization established by government to fight against drug use."*

Another participant with similar perception with above statement but this time around with complains attached to it reported that:

> *"NDLEA is an organization established by government to fight illegal drug use but, on the other side they (NDLEA officials) are abusing human right. This is because when they arrest you (drug addict) with drugs they (NDLEA officials) don't take you for processing directly under law to go for bail. They (NDLEA officials) will lock you (drug addict) up, they always wants to make a confession out of you whether you like it or not by beating you and torturing you".*

4.8.2 Wicked Agency

Wicked Agency was another category that comprises narrations of Drug Addicts about their perceptions towards NDLEA. About 20% of Drug addicts classified NDLEA as wicked agency (See appendix 2). For example one participant narrated how he viewed NDLEA as wicked people based on the experiences he gained during his rehabilitation period in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre when he stated that:

> *"Well, to me NDLEA are wicked people because, my stay with them was not pleasant to me so I can't say they are good people simply because they don't even allowed my friends to visit me because they were*

suspecting that I was planning to escape from their house and if you see how they beat the hell out of me in that house, you will pity me."

More so, another participant claimed that he received a lot of beatings from some of the NDLEA officers when he stated that:

Uhmm, to be sincere with you I hate those people (NDLEA) with passion because they are wicked people because if I pullout my shirt you will see the amount of beating I got from those people

4.8.3 Corrupt Agency

Corrupt agency category comprises narrations of Drug Addicts about how they classified NDLEA as a corrupt agency. About 20% of Drug addicts classified NDLEA as Corrupt agency (See appendix 2). For example one participant narrated how some of the NDLEA officials are corrupt officers based on his experience during rehabilitation period in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre when he stated that:

"Uhm to be frank with you (the interviewer) if not you were introduced by my (substance Addict) best friend I could have sent my boys to beat you up because I hate them (NDLEA) so well that I don't want to hear the name of that corrupt and wicked organization. Ogah let me tell you something, there was a time when one officer collected five thousand naira as bribe from one guy in our cell and bought codeine for him and the officer put it inside Lacasera."

Another participant claimed that he noticed some corruption activities in the agency's rehabilitation Centre when he stated that:

"Uhmm to be frank with you (the interviewer) if not you were introduced by my(substance addict) best friend I could have sent my boys to beat you up because I hate them (NDLEA) so well that I don't want to hear the name of that corrupt Organization. My guy the you know that my friend that we were arrested together with him bribe them with money that was why they released him and they brought me into custody because I don't have money with me to bail myself at that time"

4.10 Discussion of Findings and Implications

The findings of this research work are discussed as follows.

4.10.1 Psychoactive Substances Abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolis of Kaduna State

Findings from this study revealed that the types psychoactive substances Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari metropolis peppered to abused whenever they wants to get high (toxic) were in four categories. The First one was Smokable psychoactive substances which comprises Marijuana (weed) and cigarette. Secondly, inhalable psychoactive substances which comprises super glue and petroleum. Thirdly, swallow psychoactive substances such as Rapenol tablets and valium tablet. The fourth one was drinkable psychoactive substances which comprises cough syrup codeine and Alcohol.

These findings corroborated by another study conducted by Faroe (2012) who found out that Marijuana, Cocaine, Valium, Alcohol and Cough syrup were the common types of abused drugs among youths. The implication is that, Drug Addicts may not know the dangers attached to each psychoactive substance they abused.

4.10.2 Prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts about Psychoactive Substance Abuse

Findings from this study indicated that the prior knowledge of Drug Addicts about Addiction to psychoactive substances were in two categories. Firstly, the researcher found out that Drug Addicts experienced boosting of inner joy and happiness whenever they were under the influence of psychoactive substances. Secondly, the researcher found out that Drug Addicts believe that psychoactive substances are sources of energy to perform hard labor.

These findings is similar with the one conducted by Fareo (2012) who found out boost of energy to work for long hours is one of the benefits of drug abuse according to Drug Addicts confessions. Scholars proposed that prior knowledge is the determinant of information seeking behavior (Hailaikai & Nevgi, 2007). This implies that the prior knowledge of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substances has a bearing on the information communicated to them by NDLEA. Therefore, the prior knowledge of Drug Addicts will dictate how they understand, make sense and perceive the information provided to them by NDLEA.

4.10.3 Strategies Employed By NDLEA for Communicating Substance Abuse Information to Drug Addicts in Rehabilitation Centre

Findings from the result of this study indicated that the strategies employed by NDLEA for communicating substance abuse information to Drug Addicts in the agency's rehabilitation Centre were in three categories. The first one was psychotherapist counseling which was a special conversation between psychiatrist (a medical doctor trained for treatment of people with psychiatric disorder) and convicted Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. During this special conservation Drug Addicts were given advice about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse. While the second one was Drug abuse education which comprises informative programs in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre with the aim of creating awareness to the convicted Drug Addicts about the dangers attached to Addiction to psychoactive substances. The informative programs include movies about the effect of substance abuse and lectures about the dangers of substance abuse. The third one was family therapist, which was all about meaningful interaction between arrested and detained Drug Addict, psychiatric medical doctor and family members of the convicted Drug Addict. The conversation was all about retrieving the complains of the convicted Addict about his/her Drug Addicts behavior.

These findings corroborated by another study conducted by Oraka (2008) who found out that counseling, picturesque, cartoons, posters, education and enlightenment program were the strategies used by NDLEA for warning youths about the dangers of drug abuse. This indicates that the philosophy behind the strategic approached employed by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information was to create awareness among Drug addicts in order to change their addiction behavior. Unfortunately, information alone cannot change behavior what may likely change behavior is 'transformative learning'.

Transformative learning deals with how individuals make sense or construct meanings to their experiences and how social and how other structures influence the way they construct that experience (Mezirow, 1997). The aim of transformative learning is to help individuals challenge the current assumptions on which they act and, wanted to change them. This includes a mental shift as well as a behavioral change. The hope of transformative learning is that better individuals will build a better world.

4.10.4 Types of Substance Abuse Information Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre and How Do They Perceive the Information

Findings from this study indicated that the types of psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre are: Health information, Religious information, financial information, School information, societal information.

Health information is one of the excellent information NDLEA officials provided to Drug addicts in the agency's rehabilitation Centre. Health information is excellent because it helps in creating awareness and fear to Drug addicts about the dangers and the consequences of consuming psychoactive substances with regards to their health. The aim of this information is in line with the concept of fear appeal. Feral appeal is describes as persuasive message that attempt to arouse fear by emphasizing the potential danger and harm that will befall individuals if they do not adopt the message's recommendations (Jones & Owen, 2006).

Religious information was excellent information communicated to Drug addicts in NDLEA habitation center. Religious information is good information because it comprises advices concerning the side effects of

psychoactive substance abuse to religious image and worship activities. Similarly, Brizer (2009) reported that religious leaders are usually invited time – time in Prison and rehabilitation Centre to preach as support groups in order to persuade Drugs addicts and convicts about their undesirable behaviors from religious points of view. During this discussion majority of Drug and convicts were convinced that they are not true representatives of their faith.

One of the vital information communicated by NDLEA to Drug addicts was financial information. Financial information is a type of information that informs Drugs addicts about the consequence of psychoactive substance abuse towards their economic productivity and development in their community at large. In line with this, Fareo (2012) reported that Drug abuse has negative impact on business productivity and competiveness as it also increase workplace injuries and absenteeism.

Societal information is one of the most important information communicated to Drug addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Societal information consists of advices and counselling packages concerning the negative consequences of psychoactive substance abuse in a particular community or society. In line with this, scholars such as Eric & Makanjuola (2014) claimed that Psychoactive substance abuse is one of the major problems in our society that causes social violence, gang formation, cultism, armed robbery, 419 syndrome, Internet frauds, social miscreants (area boys and girls) lawlessness among youths, lack of respect for elders, rape, instant death and wasting of precious and innocent lives.

4.10.5 Perception of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

The findings of this study revealed that Drug Addicts perceived the health information positively and accept it with good faith while on the order hand some of them perceived the information negatively due the fact that their level of addiction and the pleasure they drive from it will not allow them to accept and use the information as expected by NDLEA.

Contrary to the above findings, the researcher also found out that Drug Addicts perceived the religious information communicated to them as useful information precisely how the information convinced them about the status of Drug addicts in religious domain which influence how they accept the information positively. While on the order hand, some of them perceived the information negatively based on the accusations they have on some of the religious leaders in their community as Drug addicts like them.

Furthermore, findings of this study revealed that Drug Addicts perceived the financial information positively and accept it with good faith because it helps them realized it negative consequences to their financial and economical business. While some of Drug addicts perceived the information negatively due to the fact that they experienced public embarrassment during their arrest as prime suspects for Drug abuse.

On the same vein, findings of this study revealed that Drug Addicts perceived the school information positively because they believe psychoactive substance abuse leads to failing of exams and if care is not taken it could also leads to school dropout.

Finally, findings of this study revealed that Drug Addicts perceived the societal information communicated to them positively because they believed most of the crimes committed in their community were successfully achieved as a result of high rate of psychoactive substance abuse. While some of them perceived the information negatively due to the fact that when they were under the custody of NDLEA no one in their community show his/her concern about their wellbeing.

Positive perceptions on health information, religious information, financial information, school information and societal information are the aims and objectives of communicating psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug addicts by NDLEA. This is in line with the proposition made by Fareo, (2012) about his claim that the aim of providing rehabilitation services to arrested, detained Drug addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre was to inform, advice, assist, help and counselling them about the dangers of drinking; inhaling; swallowing;

smoking, any tangible physical material that has the ability of distorting their psychological and emotional feelings from their normal behavior.

While on the other hand, some of the Drug addicts after released from NDLEA rehabilitation Centre displayed an unexpected behavior which was negative perception on health information, religious information, financial information, school information and societal information. These negative perceptions were as a result of mistrust between Drug addicts and some of the NDLEA officers regarding the attitudes and undesirable behaviors displayed on the process of arresting Drug addicts and the attitudes displayed while disseminating rehabilitation services to them. This is correspondent with the claim of Burnett et al.,(2001) that small world (e.g. Drug addicts) would not readily accept or believe any information coming from a social type whose behaviors and interactions are deemed undesirable or whose behaviors are in conflict with their norms and worldview

4.10.6 Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolis about NDLEA

Findings from this study revealed that Drug Addicts stereotyped NDLEA into three categories. Firstly, as agency established by government to fight against illegal drug use. Secondly, they labeled NDLEA as wicked agency as a result of how some of the NDLEA officers maltreated them by beating them publicly, and restricted their friends to visit them during their rehabilitation period. Thirdly, they believe NDLEA was a corrupt agency as a result of how some of them witnessed the involvement of some of the NDLE officers in corruption activities such as collecting money from rich kids among the detained Drug Addicts to sneak cough syrup codeine for them inside Lacasera soft drink.

Similar perceptions were evident in another study conducted by Gyong and Tanimu (2010). These scholars found out that Drug Addicts classified NDLEA as bias organization in terms of arrest/detention and corrupt organization in terms of issues concerning arrest and detention. The implication is that, Drug Addicts may found it very difficult to accept and use anything (including information) that comes from NDLEA officials.

4.10.7 Theoretical Interpretations of the Findings in the Context of Chatman's Theory of Normative Behaviour.

Theory of Normative behaviour as proposed by Chatman (2000) has the advantage of explaining how members of a social group react, perceived, understand, make sense/ unmake sense use or avoid information communicated to them based on her perceptions on social norms, worldview, social types and information behaviour.

4.10.7.1 Social norms

Social norms provide directions for understanding the belief systems of a particular small world group with regards to their belief about a particular issue including the standard behaviour expected to exhibit towards the issue. Based on the findings of this study, the researcher found out that the belief system of Drug Addicts with regards to psychoactive substances was that, swallowing; inhaling; drinking or smoking psychoactive substances brought joy/happiness and enhance energy to perform hard labor. Moreover, Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area at the time of conducting this study established a standard behavior of getting intoxicated which include smoking Weed and Cigarette, inhaling Super glue and Petroleum, swallowing Rapenol tablet and Valium and drinking Alcohol and Cough Syrup with Codeine.

Contrary to Drug Addict's beliefs, NDLEA on the other side believe that psychoactive substance abuse is dangerous to human's body system and their entire community. The researcher found out that these diverse beliefs is one of the reasons why Drug Addicts resisted to use psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA. Moreover, Chatman (1999) proposed that, for every information to be accepted and use by members of a small world group, it must tally with their norms and beliefs.

4.10.7.2 Worldview

The construct of world view comprises how members of a small world group share a collective and general acceptable beliefs, perception, meanings, point of view and understanding about a particular phenomenon (including information). The construct of Chatman's worldview explain psychoactive substance abuse information behaviors of Drug Addicts with regards to the information communicated to them by NDLEA. Based on the outcome of this study, the researcher found out that the world views of Drug Addicts at the time compiling this study were categorized in two: (i) positive perception and (ii) Negative perception on psychoactive substance abuse information.

(i) Positive perception

Based on the outcome of this study the researcher found out that some of the Drug addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State had a collective perception about the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them positively as expected by NDLEA. This is because there are instances in the data collected from them that indicates their confessions about the usefulness of the information.

(ii) Negative perception

Based on the data collected and analyzed in this study, the researcher found out that some of the Drug addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State had a collective and mutual perception that thepsychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA was irrelevant to them. This is because there are instances in the data collected that indicates Drug addicts complains about how

NDLEA officers treat them during their arrest and how they perceive NDLEA as corrupt agency which literally leads to negative perception about the information.

Chatman (1999) contended that members of a given social world would cross information boundaries only if "there is a collection expectation that the information is relevance." Those Drug Addicts' experiences and complains inform their worldview and they considered psychoactive substance abuse information irrelevant.

4.10.7. 3 Social types

The construct of social types refers to the classification and label of some certain individual or group of individuals, based on the characters and behaviors they exhibited to the members of a small world which has earthier positive or negative effect to the small world. In the context of this study, Chatman construct of social types provide a frame for explaining the information behaviour of Drug Addicts with reference to the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA. In order to support this assertion, the researcher found out that Drug Addicts classified NDLEA as agency established by Nigerian government to fight against Drug abuse in the country, More so, the research also found out that Drug Addicts classified and labeled NDLEA as wicked agency based on the experiences they gained during arrest and after arrest in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. Those experiences include denying Drug Addicts' friends to visit them and also how some of the NDLEA officers harassed them by beating them all in the name of changing their Addiction behaviour.

Moreover, the researcher also found out that Drug Addicts also classified and labeled NDLEA as corrupt agency as a result of how they witnessed the involvement of some of the NDLEA officers in corrupt activities such as collecting money from rich kids among the detained Drug Addicts to sneak cough syrup codeine for them inside Lacasera soft drink. These classification and label is in line with what Chatman (2000) referred to as "social typing within the small world of Drug Addicts.

4.10.7.4 Information Behaviour

Information behaviour is the last construct of Chatman's theory of information behavior. The construct is all about how small world group members desire information, seek information, retrieve information, use, and share or avoid information. It also refers to reactions towards new information in small world group.

In the context of this study, Chatman construct of information behavior provide a frame for explaining the information behaviours of Drug Addicts with reference to the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA. In order to support this argument, the researcher found out that the information behavior exhibited by Drug Addicts after receiving the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA were in two categories. (i) Pretensions attitudes and (ii) Absolute refusal

(i) Pretensions Attitude (Behaviors Displayed in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre)

Pretensions attitude was one of the information behavior Drug Addicts exhibited when they received the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA. Findings of this study indicated that Drug Addicts pretended to NDLEA officers that the information they received from them about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse was useful to them simply because they wanted to convince the NDLEA officers that information has helped them to realized their mistakes and promise not to engage in psychoactive substance abuse even after their release so that NDLEA officers would approve their release on time from the agency's detention and rehabilitation Centre.

Those pretentions behaviour can be explain based on Chatman's (1996) point of view about secrecy and deception. Chatman opined that secrecy and deception are self-protecting mechanisms due to a sense of mistrust regarding the interest of ability of others to provide useful information. Drug Addicts in their efforts to make sure that they were discharge on time from NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre, they deceived NDLEA officers by exhibiting good behaviors while they were under the custody of NDLEA as their self- protecting mechanism

(ii)Absolute refusal (Behaviors Displayed outside NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre)

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher found out that absolute resistance was the real behaviour Drug Addicts exhibited towards the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA when they were released from the agency's detention and rehabilitation Centre. For example, there are instances from the data collected that explain such behavior. Those instances comprises complains about how some of the NDLEA officers beat them publicly, hand cupped them publicly and hit them with guns publicly. Moreover, some of them perceive NDLEA as corrupt agency.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is presented based on the following sub-headings:

i. Summary of the study

ii. Summary of major findings

iii. Conclusion

iv. Recommendations

v. Suggestions for further research

5.1. Summary of the study

The chapter one of this study introduced the problem from which this research work ascended. The following research questions were asked: What types of psychoactive substances are abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state? What are the prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state about the use of psychoactive substances? What Strategies are employed by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre? What types of psychoactive substance abuse information are communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre? How do Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state perceive the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated by NDLEA? How do Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state perceive NDLEA Agency? How do Chatman's theory of normative behavior and her perspectives about (social norms, worldview, social types and information behaviour) explain how Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state perceive the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?

Chapter two of this study reviewed relevant literature on prior knowledge, perception, psychoactive substance abuse, psychoactive substance abuse information, research paradigm, social construction of reality, Chatman's theory of normative behaviour, previous studies that adopted theory of normative behavior

Furthermore, in order to find answers to above mentioned research questions the researcher discussed the methodology used in carrying out this research work in chapter three. Hence, the methodology used for this research work is qualitative research methodology.

Finally, Chapter four contains data analysis and discussion of findings of this study which was organized using thematic analysis and presented in tabular form and direct quotations of answers extracted from the research participants with regards to each research question asked in this study.

5.2 Summary of the Major Findings

Based on the data collected and analyzed in this study, the following are the major findings.

1. The study found out that the types of psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area are Marijuana (weed), Super glue, Petroleum, Rapenol tablets, valium tablet Cough syrup codeine and Alcohol.

2. The study found out that the prior knowledge of Drug Addicts about smoking; inhaling; swallowing; or drinking psychoactive substances are inner joy /happiness and source of energy to perform hard labor.

3.The study found out that the strategies employed by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to Drug Addicts in the agency's detention and rehabilitation Centre are Psychotherapist counseling, Drug abuse education and Family therapist.

4. The study found out that the types of psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts by NDLEA were Health information, Religious information, financial information, School information, societal information

5. The study found out that the perceptions of Drug Addicts about Health information, Religious information, financial information, School information, societal information were positively and negatively perceptions.

6.The study found out that the perceptions of Drug Addicts about NDLEA were in three ways: First; as an agency established by Nigerian government to fight against illegal drug use; Second as a wicked agency and third; a corrupt agency.

5.3 Contributions to Knowledge

The outcome of this study has contributed to the body of knowledge such as:

1. Based on the literature consulted right from chapter one up to this chapter at the time of conducting this study, the researcher found out that most of the studies addressed issue of psychoactive substance abuse from health perspective and socio-economic perspective. While on the other hand, in this study the researcher viewed the problem from new perspective i.e. (social construction of reality perspective). Specifically how Drug Addicts perceived, understand and make sense of the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre.
2. Most of the Drug Addicts that were arrested, detained, and rehabilitated by NDLEA does not abide by the counselling services they received form NDLEA about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse especially after their released from the agency's rehabilitation Centre.
3. Based on the literature reviewed in this study, the researcher confirmed that this is the first empirical study that adopted the Chatman's theory of normative behavior in order to explain the information behaviors of Drug Addicts based on the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA.

5.4 Conclusion

This research work titled "Prior Knowledge and Perceptions of Drug Addicts on Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated by NDLEA in Sabon Gari Metropolitan Area of Kaduna State" was carried out successfully. Based on the major findings of this study, it could be concluded that Marijuana (weed), Cigarette, Super glue, Petroleum, Rapenol tablets, valium tablet, Cough syrup with Codeine and Alcohol were the types of psychoactive substances used by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area whenever they felt like getting toxic. The study also found out that the prior knowledge of Drug about psychoactive substance abuse is that it brought joy/happiness and also a source of energy enhancer to perform hard labour. Furthermore, the findings of this study indicated that NDLEA has an information packages for arrested and detained Drug Addicts such as Psychotherapist counseling, Drug abuse education and Family therapist. At each of these information packages, Health information, Religious information, financial information, School information, societal information was communicated to Drug Addicts.

However, Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area indicated that they stereotyped NDLEA as wicked and corrupt agency. While others among them labeled NDLEA as agency responsible to fight against use of illegal drugs.

Meanwhile, it was concluded that Drug Addicts constructed a social norm with regards to issues related to psychoactive substance abuse. The social norm of Drug Addicts are based on the belief that psychoactive substances brought joy/happiness and also enhance energy to perform hard labour and anything (including information) that will change this belief is unwanted to some of the arrested, detained and released Drug Addicts from NDLEA detention and rehabilitation Centre. It was also concluded that Chatman's construct of worldview and social types

influences information behaviors of Drug Addicts particularly the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

5.5 Recommendations

This study yielded valuable information about how the real life time experiences of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna state influences their decision making over how they perceived, make sense and construct inter-subjective reality about psychoactive substances, substance abuse information and NDLEA itself as an agency responsible for tackling the menace of psychoactive substance activities in Nigeria based on the experiences they gained in the agency's rehabilitation Centre. Therefore, this study proposed the following recommendations based on two (2) categories:

Recommendations for Designing Information Programs

1. Information program on the consequences of smoking weed (Marijuana) and cigarette should be design and communicated to Drug Addicts by organizing weekly, quarterly or annual workshops and seminars in rehabilitation Centre and public or academic in libraries. This is critical because designing information program on weed (Marijuana) and cigarette is different from that of Super glue, Petroleum, Rapenol tablets, valium tablet Cough syrup with codeine and Alcohol.

2. Information program containing natural substances or activities that has the ability of boosting inner joy /happiness and source of energy to perform hard labor should be design targeting the specific Drug addicts that claimed they derived inner joy /happiness or source of energy to perform hard labor whenever they are under the influence of psychoactive substance abuse.

3. There is a need for NDLEA officials to design another alternative informational package that would convince Drug Addicts to accept the information communicated to them by NDLEA. Therefore, the researcher recommends that information about personality status of Drug Addicts' political future career should be added as another alternative informational package to be communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre.

General Recommendations

1. The researcher recommends that NDLEA officials should be able to identify and invite ex-rehabilitated re-known Drug Addicts that stopped abusing psychoactive substances even after their released from the agency's rehabilitation Centre and advise the convicts Drug Addicts about the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse. This method would serve as another strategic way of communicating substance abuse information to Drug Addicts.

2. The researcher recommends that Nigerian government should create more job opportunities especially to youths in the country. Moreover, the management of NDLEA should frequently and regularly train their staff on how to develop good relationship with the arrested and detained Drug Addicts under their custody. More importantly, community leaders in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State should be frequently visiting Drug addicts that are under the custody of NDLEA in order to share their love to them. If this goal achieved it could serve as an avenue for changing the negative perceptions of Drug addicts about the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA.

3. This study has uncovered that Drug Addicts stereotyped NDLEA as wicked agency and corrupt agency. Therefore it is here recommended that alternative information disseminators that Drug addicts are in harmony with should be identify for communicating psychoactive substances abuse information to Drug Addict hence, whatever information coming from NDLEA would not be accepted and used by the Drug Addict, pending the time when sensitization workshops will be affective in order to change the image of NDLEA.

5.6 Suggestion for Further Study

(1) The outcome of this research indicates that Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area has negative perception about psychoactive substances and psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. In order to convert this negative perception to positive one, there is a critical need to have more researches on psychoactive substance abuse specifically with the aim of identifying cognitive authority among Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area who has the ability to communicate Psychoactive substance abuse information to Drug Addicts without using force or violating their fundamental human rights on the process of communicating the information.

(2) There is a need to have another study that will find out the perceptions of NDLEA officers about Drug addicts.

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APPENDIX: 1

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE,

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

Topic: Perceptions of Addicts on Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information in Sabon Gari Metropolitan Area of Kaduna State.

Good Morning/Good Afternoon

Thank you for honoring my request to participate in this in-depth interview. This research is aimed at identifying the perception of Drug Addicts about the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. The information you provide will enable the researcher to identify service delivery gaps and help policy makers, agencies, and health care official (NDLEA) and information providers to develop or design best psychoactive substance abuse information services based on the situations and experiences of Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre. I am going to ask you some couple of questions with the aim of meeting the objectives of this study.

This interview will be in form of questions and answers. I would like to remind you that there is no right or wrong answers in this interview. We are interested in knowing what you think, so please feel free to be frank and to share your point of view, regardless of whether you agree or disagree with what you hear. It is very important that we hear all your opinions. I request you to speak loudly and clearly when answering any question. I also have a tape recorder that will help me in capturing the interactions and ensure that i do not miss anything that you say, due to its importance. I will equally be using the jotter to keep some field notes. Please, do you have any question before we get started? Thank you.

Q.1.what psychoactive substances do Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area abuse?

(a) Please can you share with me the types of psychoactive substances you used whenever you wanted to get high?

Q.2. what is prior the knowledge of substance Drug Addicts about Addiction to psychoactive substances?

(a) Please can you share with me about how felt whenever you are high?

Q.3.What are the Strategies employed by NDLEA for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to Drug Addicts in rehabilitation Centre?

(a) Please can you share with me about the strategies NDLEA used for communicating psychoactive substance abuse information to you?

Q.4.What types of substance abuse information are communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre

(a) Please can you share with me about the types of psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to you in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?

Q5. How do Drug Addicts perceive the psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?

(b) Please can you share with me your perception about the information communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre?

Q.6.What are the perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA?

(a) Please share your thoughts with me about how you perceived NDLEA?

APPENDIX 2

Responses of Drug Addicts Based each Research Question

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

i. CATEGORY: Smokable psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Weed (marijuana)

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*uhm, well you see I as an individual I prefer to take weed whenever I wants to get high because it gave me the courage to be myself and to address any one that try to stand by my way.*
PT 2	*"Ahh, you can see weed is among the stuffs (psychoactive substances) I used whenever I wana feel among around my friends"*
PT 3	*My guy I aint gonna lie to you because I smoke weed, I like weed, weed is me, weed is us life I smoke it in the morally afternoon evening might.*
PT 4	*Yes! I smoke, I usually smoke marijuana whenever I wants to have sex with my girlfriend because it support my romantic capabilities very well.*
PT 5	*My, ogah you see before I got arrested, I smoked weed every day because, it helps me to clear my heard more especially in the morning.*
PT 6	*I smoke weed, because it makes my hair to grow fast and look beautiful and shine*
PT 7	*I smoke weed but every day. I only smoke it occasionally*
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

i. CATEGORY: Smokable psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Cigarette

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*I smoke cigarette every day because I can't survive a day without smoking cigarette.*
PT 2	*Well to me whenever I drink alcohol or I smoke weed (marijuana) I must smoke at least ten (10) sticks of cigarette in order to support the functions of other substances I used already.*
PT 3	*Uhm, you see I smoke a lot Cigarette because to me Cigarette was like sugar in a cup of tea. So whenever am high I must smoke at least 15 sticks of Cigarette*
PT 4	*well you see I smoke cigarette on a normal level, but I prefer to smoke it after taken my meal.*
PT 5	*Ahh I smoke cigarette but am not too addicted to it.*
PT 6	*Ahm! My brother I enjoy smoking cigarette especially whenever I enter toilet.*
PT 7	*well I smoke a lot of cigarette whenever my temper is high or someone upset me*
PT 8	*Yes! I love cigarette. I started smoking cigarette since when I was 15 years old.*
PT 9	*I smoke cigarette a lot especially when I drank two bottles of codeine*
PT 10	*Amm, I also smoke cigarette apart from the weed that I smoke*

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

ii CATEGORY: Inhalable psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Superglue

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*well to be sincere with you (the interviewer) things are difficult now a days even money to buy three square meal is a big issue talk less of buying hard drugs. So the best way to feel belong is to buy the cheap ones and the one am currently using now is super glue because it is cheap and even NDLEA men will not arrest me for having super glue in my pocket*
PT 2	*Ogah! The truth of the matter is that I inhale super glue especially if am broke to the extent that I don't have money to buy Alcohol*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	*uhm, ehen! I remember to tell you that I also inhale super glue because I really enjoy it and it makes me fell happy and stay calm whenever I useit*
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	*Ehen! did I told you that I also use super glue? ok toh, I inhale it because to me it is one of the easiest stuff to use when wana feel high*

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

ii CATEGORY: Inhalable psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Petrol

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Uhm, my brother am not going to lie to you I also use to inhale petrol in order to get high and believe you me I enjoy it*
PT 2	*Ahh to be sincere with you I also used to inhale petrol when things are hard for me*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	*Ahh, you see I sell black market petrol, so when I felt lazy to go and buy my drugs sometimes inhale petrol like five (5) times at once and am ok.*
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

iii CATEGORY: Swallow psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Rapenol Table

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Well, I normally swallow Rapenol Tablet with or without water*
PT 2	*emh, I remember to tell you that I also suck and swallow Rapenol tablet, and the good thing I like about it is that it is odourless."*
PT 3	*I also swallow like one card of Rapenol table every blessed day because am so addicted to it.*
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*Ehh! I also use Rapenol tab. Especially if I have a lot of money with me*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

iii CATEGORY: Swallow psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Valium Tablet

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Ahm, you see ogah! (The interviewer) I (Drug Addict) use to take valium every day because I am a wheel barrow pusher so I need something that will support my energy and also to feel a little bit high."*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	*Ahh! Whenever I swallow valium secretary because doesn't want my friends to know.*
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

IV CATEGORY: Drinkable psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Codeine (cough syrup)

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Well to be honest with you (The interviewer) I toke codeine, I drink codeine in fact I cannot even sleep without drinking codeine. I normally feel happy when ever am in codeine."*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	*I drink codeine because I love the trips I got from it*
PT 4	*I love codeine any brother because it is odorless no one will know what you take*
PT 5	*Yah! Codeine is the new trend if don't drink it, it means you are out of the lead*
PT 6	*I also drunk codeine because the highness comes slowly*
PT 7	*ahhh, I love the aroma of codeine enter its sweet toxic will make someone go gaga.*
PT 8	*Ahh. I drink a lot of codeine every day even if I don't have money I collect credit*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Types of Psychoactive substances abused by Drug Addicts in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State

IV CATEGORY: Drinkable psychoactive substances

SUB-CATEGORY: Alcohol

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Ash, well, I drink a lot of alcohol, me and my friends more especially if we are in bad mood*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	*I also drank a lot of alcohol but occasionally*
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*I drink alcohol almost every day because my house is near one famous bear parlor in Sabon Gari*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substance abuse

I CATEGORY: Mood enhancer

SUB-CATEGOY: Joy and happiness

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*uhm, when am high I use to feel happy and excited to the extent that I don't even fight no matter how someone look for my trouble."*
PT 2	*Ahh! Ogan me I no go lie to you if am high I use to feel very happy and excited even though sometimes I don't have money to even buy food.*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	*Ahh, I use to feel happy when am high. My guy you will love to see me if am high because if I have money I normally give gift to people*
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	*Wow men! Kai! Whenever am high the level of excitement and joy a received can never be measured my brother.*
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	*Ahh ogah! If am high I use to feel happy and I don't look for people's trouble I always stay quite*
PT 10	NIL

Prior Knowledge of Drug Addicts about psychoactive substance abuse

II CATEGORY: Energy Enhancer

SUB-CATEGOY: Energy Enhancer

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*ahh, ogah you see we are farmers and whenever am high it gave me extra power to work harder and my father use to thank me a lot and even bless me although he has no idea about what am into.*
PT 2	*well to be frank with you am a wheel barrow pusher as I told you the other time and I need to pay for my house rent and also to take good care of my girlfriend so I need something that would motivate me to work harder*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	*Ahh any guy am not going to lie to you. Whenever am high I got a lot of energy and perform well in bed (hehehe) you know what I meant right?*
PT 5	*Ahh, you see whenever am high I got a lot of energy to perform my market work very well*
PT 6	*Ahh you see before I was working in one filling station and we are working 24/7/ so I need something that will support my energy bros*
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*if am high I use to get more energy because you know okada business is not easy it requires extra energy*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Strategies Employed By NDLEA for Communicating Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information to Drug Addicts

I CATEGORY: Counseling

SUB-CATEGOY: Psychotherapist's counseling

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Well, if I can remember well, I think I received information about the dangers of drug abuse from the conversation I had with one medical doctor there (NDLEA rehabilitation Centre).*
PT 2	*Ahh, I think there was a time I was given advice about my health condition and the condition I put my parents from the discussion I had with one medical personal*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	*Ahh, you see I remember correctly, there was a time me one psychiatric doctor in our Centre give me advice time to time.*
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

I CATEGORY: Counseling

SUB-CATEGOY: Family therapist counseling

Participants	Responses
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	*Amm, I believe there was a time when NDLEA officials use to be like a breach between me and my family members because they were invited time to time to hear about my condition because before I was arrested me and my father don't even talk he was so angry with me but with the help this interaction I was able to talk to my dad and I realized what drug abuse did to me because my mum was crying and she was very upset with me.*
PT 6	*My parents were invited by the agency so that they can listen to my reason why am into drug abuse. We gist a lot and I realized my mistake I made in life when the officer reminded the effect of drug abuse, I instantly asked my parents for forgiveness*
PT 7	*Ahh from the conversation I had with some of the NDLEA staff they discovered that what triggers my drugs addiction behavior, was the bad relationship I have with my parents. So they were invited one day and I apologize to them about my behaviour I love that moment a lot*
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Strategies Employed By NDLEA for Communicating Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information to Drug Addicts

II CATEGORY: Drug abuse education

SUB-CATEGOY: Drug abuse education

Participants	Responses
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*I think there was a time I was force to move to one room where most of the arrested Drug Addicts were sitting and we viewed several movies about the effect of drug abuse.*
PT 9	*Am! Gaskiya I have to tell the truth. NDLEA they tried their best for me because I watched several movies about the effects of drugs abuse and also lecture from professional personal with relevant examples.*
PT 10	*Yah even though I don't like them they did what they thought is the best for us. Because we were group in to four and we were asked to discuss among ourselves and educate ourselves about the dangers of drug abuse*

Types of Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre

I CATEGORY: Health Information

SUB-CATEGOY: Health Information

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*I think the advice I received in NDLEA focused on the effects of drug abuse to my health, how it would lead to sickness and also I can even run mad if care is not taken.*
PT 2	*Uhm, you see these people (NDLEA officers) were shouting at me that drugs are not good for my health more especially me that am a sickle cell, like say I care.*
PT 3	*Yah! Among the types of advice I received from NDLEA people is problems associated with the dangers of drugs abuse to my health and my brother in those days I hardly sleep at night wallahi.*
PT 4	*Ahh gaskiya those NDLEA people told me that drug abuse causes damage to human liver.*
PT 5	*Yes! I remember one of them told me that drug abuse support disease in human body*
PT 6	*I was informed by the NDLEA people that I will be seriously sick at my old age if I did not stop abusing drugs.*
PT 7	*Yah the medical doctor in the house told me that I was lucky for not having brain tremor due to my excessive use of codeine*
PT 8	*Ahh, any way they tried their best because I was advice to stop drug abuse even after my release because it is not good for health.*
PT 9	*Yah! even before they told me about its effect I already know that drugs abuse is not good for my health.*
PT 10	*uhm, well, I was advice by the officers that drug abuse may cause short memory to me if I did not stop I will forget who I am and where I came from.*

Types of Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre

II CATEGORY: Religious information

SUB-CATEGOY: Religious information

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*well to be honest with you, I was so ashamed when one NDLEA officer quoted some verses from the holy Qur'an that talk about how Allah (God) use to be upset with anyone that change his normal behaviour deliberately under the influence of Alcohol its associates and also even obligatory prayers are not accepted if someone is on illicit drugs."*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	*Ahh, my ogah you see am Christian and before I was brought to this Centre I hardly go to church. But one man of God among them call my attention to that*
PT 4	*Well, yah I know that the Imam we pray in our mosques usually inform us that if we are under the influence of drugs we can't perform this prayer as Allah commanded us to do.*
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*Ogah! among those NDLEA officials there was one Ustaz (man of God), me and him were very close and he told me that: "one of the negative side of drugs abuse is that I may not even deliver the five obligatory prayers at the right as a Muslim and if care is not taken I will end up being in hell fire in the day of judgment*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

III CATEGORY: Financial Information

SUB-CATEGOY: Financial Information

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*"well, amm, I remember the conservation I hard with that doctor in NDLEA where he was telling me if I will calculate the amount of money I spent in buying those drugs I would have even have a hug capital to invest myself into a good business. Which was actually true because, I can remember there was a time I was having more than N200,000 in my bank account but before I know it I spend over N170,000 for buying codeine and Rapenol tablet."*
PT 2	*Ahh, the interaction I had with the health specialist in NDLEA and the educational movies I watched in NDLEA rehabilitation Centre I was able to come to the conclusion that drug abuse made someone to be irresponsible in the community that no single person would like to do business with him.*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*Ahh, you see even if NDLEA does not tell me about the effects of drugs abuse towards savings of money, I already know some because, there was a time I calculated the empty bottles of codeine I drunk it was estimate for over N300,000 can you imagine?*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

IV CATEGORY: School Information

SUB-CATEGOY: School Information

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*well, to be frank with you sir, that medical doctor confirmed to me that most of the crimes that are committed within our community was as a result of Drug abuse which I do believed him because I was once an inmate in Zaria prison for more than five times I was charged for arm robbery case and before we do the job at least we must smoke a lot of weed and Rapenol tablet in order to do the job perfectly*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	*Well, to be sincere with you I end up believing that it was even drug abuse that ruined my relationship with my fiancée before I was arrested and I knew it based on the interaction I had with NDLEA health professional."*
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Types of Psychoactive Substance Abuse Information Communicated to Drug Addicts in NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre

V CATEGORY: Societal Information

SUB-CATEGOY: Societal Information

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*well, to be frank with you sir, that medical doctor confirmed to me that most of the crimes that are committed within our community was as a result of Drug abuse which I do believed him because I was once an inmate in Zaria prison for more than five times I was charged for arm robbery case and before we do the job at least we must smoke a lot of weed and Rapenol tablet in order to do the job perfectly.*
PT 2	*Well, to be sincere with you I end up believing that it was even drug abuse that ruined my relationship with my fiancée before I was arrested and I knew it based on the interaction I had with NDLEA health professional*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

I CATEGORY: Perceptions on Health information

SUB-CATEGOY: Positive perception

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Yah! To me the information is good because anyone that will advise you about your health really care about you. So the information is good in my own point of view*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	Ahh, ogah those people really try for me, because I hardly sleep at night. So based on the information I received I now the percentage of hard drugs I used with 80%
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	*Ahh. The advice is fine to me. No one wants to get infected with disease and I hope they will keep it up.*
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*well, to be honest with you I found theinformation as useful to me because, it helped to know the dangers of abusing drugs more especially me that has eye problem, but seriously am very sorry to tell you that am still a drug Addict after my released but with the help of the information I was able to reduce thequantity of drugs I used before. You know is not easy for me to stop at once because I am a school dropout and also jobless*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	*The information is not bad at all because I reduce the amount of drugs I used before I got arrested*

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

I CATEGORY: Perceptions on Health information

SUB-CATEGOY: Negative perception

Participants	Responses
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	*ogah like I told you before am a sickle patient but the reality is I have a good feeling that I can't survive without smoking weed that's why I don't care about their useless advice or let me use your word information. The only thing that can make me stop smoking weed is except if they (NDLEA) have the replacement of weed for me."*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	*Ahh, well the information is useless to me why because I can still remember how those people beat the hell out of me. So my health is my health nothing concern them.*
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	*Yah! They try their best to convince me but my guy that advice they gave me mean nothing to me because ogah I can't stop using codeine ogah.*
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	Uhm, let me tell you that whatever those people told me was useless. I can't stop using my drugs because, I can still remember that none of my family member visited me when I was arrested so I wants to hurt them that is why I continue even after my released
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

II CATEGORY: Perceptions on Religious information

SUB-CATEGOY: Positive perception

Participants	Responses
PT 1	*Ahh, like I told you the other time I felt so ashamed of myself when I was reminded how difficult it was for me to perform the fiveobligatory prayers as a Muslim. So if you ask of my opinion I must tell you that the information was relevant to me because since was released from that house (NDLEA rehabilitation Centre)I don't normally get high unless it was around that kind 10:00 – 12:00 am. Uhm if not because of the influence of these bad friends that I have. I was even planning to stop entirely.*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	*I love the information because anything that Allah said in the holy Quran about the punishment He reserved for drug addicts really scared me*
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

II CATEGORY: Perceptions on Religious information

SUB-CATEGOY: Negative perception

Participants	Responses
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	*Ahh, ogah researcher you see I am a Christian I go church every Sunday but, what surprised me was that I saw my pastor in one joint drinking Alcohol and smoking cigarette and when I asked him about the unreasonable behaviour, do you know what he told me? He said he wants to effects so that it can be a topic of discussion in our upcoming Sunday service (hahahaha) so instead of NDLEA to go and arrest those kinds of pastor that spoil the teachings of Jesus Christ they were wasting their time with me*
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*Uhm, my brother (the interviewer) I am a Muslim and I know that drug abuse is prohibited in my religion but I can assured that there are thousands of imams and their children that smoke and drinks like us. Why does NDLEA officers do not arrest them? And arrest me instead? Ehmm! So forget that information even them (NDLEA officers) are not pure. Ahh, but seriously does people had no idea*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

III CATEGORY: Financial Information

SUB-CATEGOY: Positive perception

Participants	Responses
PT 1	"*well, to be frank with you sir, to me the content of the information is good and there is element of truth about it because before I was rehabilitated I*

	use to get high in the morning, afternoon, evening and night but based on the information (information about financial consequences of substance abuse) I received I now only got drunk in late nights because I have saloon and I am good at my job but due to my Addiction behaviour I lost most of my customers, so to me the information is good."
PT 2	*Well, I was happy with the information because after my release I reduce the quantity of drugs I used because, now that we are in economic hardship one need to savings for rainy days*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

III CATEGORY: Financial Information

SUB-CATEGOY: Negative perception

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	"*Kai! Ogah, no mind those people (NDLEA officers) what is their business with me ? it was my money I used to buy my drugs. Uhm, you know they are wicked people. Because I can still rember how emberased me publicly during my arrest. So burn that their information my guy (the interviewer) . Uhm, but you know when I was under their custody I had to pretend and show them that I accept whatever they told me but lie-lie I no gree"*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

V CATEGORY: Perceptions on School information

SUB-CATEGOY: Positive perception

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	*Yah, as far as am concern the information is good and also it serves as awareness to me because like I told you the other time we meet, I am a school dropout and since from the day I was released, am planning to go back to school so to me the information makes sense.*
PT 2	NIL

PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	*well even though I hate those people (NDLEA) because of the beatings and embarrassment I got from them, I still respect the advice they gave me on the issue of drug abuse more especially me that I am a student and I was able to realized that drug abuse leads failing of exams and finally if care is not taken I might even be expel from the school. So in my own opinion the information is good because illiteracy is not good at all*
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

V CATEGORY: Perceptions on Societal information

SUB-CATEGOY: Positive perception

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	*Ahh you see my master (the interviewer) when those people were telling me that most of the crimes that are committed in our society were as a result of drug abuse in my mind I said it was true because I was once arrested for arm robbery*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perception of Drug Addicts on psychoactive substance abuse information communicated to them by NDLEA

V CATEGORY: Perceptions on Societal information

SUB-CATEGOY: Negative perception

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	*well, even though I knew drug abuse is not good for my health I still do it because am a jobless and at the same time school dropout, so getting high is the only thing that kept me alive but I promise myself that whenever I secured a job I will stop completely moreover, no one shows his or her concern about me in our society, so why should I care about what in it. But you know I have to show NDLEA innocent face and deceive them*

	just to have my way out
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA

CATEGORY: Government Agency

SUB-CATEGOY: Government Agency

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	*I believe NDLEA is an organization established by government to fight against drug use*
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	*NDLEA is an organization established by government to fight illegal drug use but, on the other side they (NDLEA officials) are abusing human right. This is because when they arrest you (drug addict) with drugs they (NDLEA officials) don't take you for processing directly under law to go for bail. They (NDLEA officials) will lock you (drug addict) up, they always wants to make a confession out of you whether you like it or not by beating you and torturing you.*

Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA

CATEGORY: Wicked Agency

SUB-CATEGOY: Wicked Agency

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	*Uhmm, to be sincere with you I hate those people (NDLEA) with passion because they are wicked people because if I pullout my shirt you will see the amount of beating I got from those people*
PT 2	NIL
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	*Well, to me NDLEA are wicked people because, my stay with them was not pleasant to me so I can't say they are good people simply because they don't even allowed my friends to visit me because they were suspecting that I was planning to escape from their house and*

	if you see how they beat the hell out of me in that house, you will pity me."
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	NIL
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

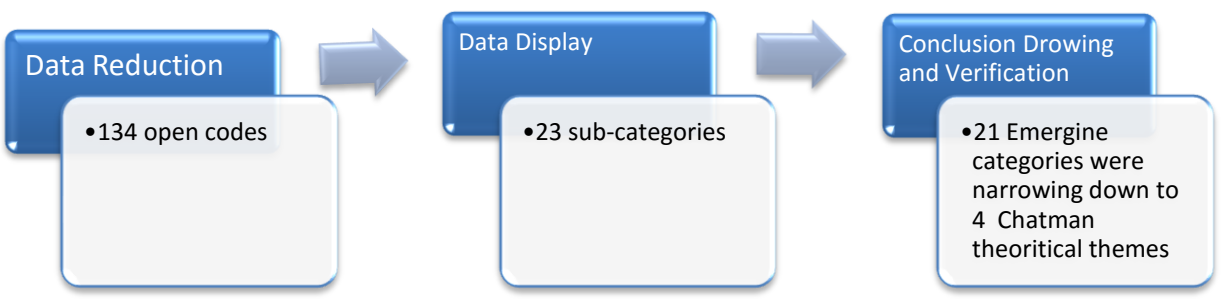
Perceptions of Drug Addicts from Sabon Gari Metropolitan area of Kaduna State about NDLEA

CATEGORY: Corrupt Agency

SUB-CATEGOY: Corrupt Agency

Participants	**Responses**
PT 1	NIL
PT 2	*Uhm to be frank with you (the interviewer) if not you were introduced by my (substance Addict) best friend I could have sent my boys to beat you up because I hate them (NDLEA) so well that I don't want to hear the name of that corrupt and wicked organization. Ogah let me tell you something, there was a time when one officer collected five thousand naira as bribe from one guy in our cell and bought codeine for him and the officer put it inside Lacasera*
PT 3	NIL
PT 4	NIL
PT 5	NIL
PT 6	NIL
PT 7	NIL
PT 8	*Uhmm to be frank with you (the interviewer) if not you were introduced by my(substance addict) best friend I could have sent my boys to beat you up because I hate them (NDLEA) so well that I don't want to hear the name of that corrupt Organization. My guy the you know that my friend that we were arrested together with him bribe them with money that was why they released him and they brought me into custody because I don't have money with me to bail myself at that time*
PT 9	NIL
PT 10	NIL

Figure 1: Graphical Summary of the Data Analysis Process



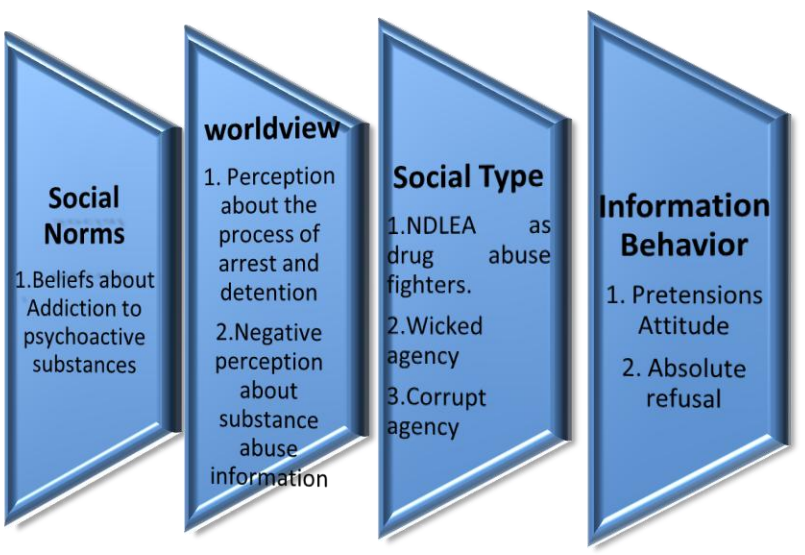


Figure 2: Illustration of the four constructs in chatman (2000) TNB

Figure 3: Psychoactive Substance abuse Information/ Non-use Behaviour in Sabon Gari Metropolitan area

