

**THE IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE IN SCHOOLS OF
KANYUAMBORA ZONE, MBEERE DISTRICT,
KENYA**

BY

**NELSON NJIRU NAMU
BED/13228/61/DF**



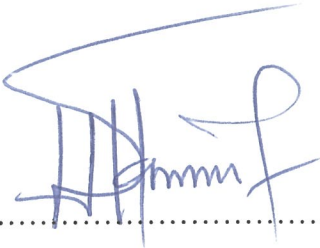
**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE
OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS
DEGREE IN SPECIAL NEEDS OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNVERSITY**

NOV, 2008

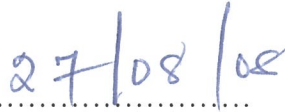
DECLARATION

I *Nelson Njiru Namu Bed/13228/61/df* do hereby declare that this report is entirely my own original work, except where acknowledged, and that it has not been submitted before to any other university or institution of higher learning for the award of a degree.

Signed:.....

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Nelson Njiru Namu', written over a dotted line.

Date:.....

A handwritten date in blue ink, '27/08/08', written over a dotted line.

APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the candidate's university supervision.

Signed..........

Name KENT-R. KIRBY Date: 27/08/08

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my wife Mrs. Mary W. Njiru and children, Robinson N. Njiru, Teresia K. Njiru, Doreen K. Njiru, Charles M. Njiru and Raymond M. Njiru.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am greatly indebted to a number of persons who have contributed directly or indirectly to the completion of this study. Fore most to my supervisor Mr. Kirya for his advice which was very supportive.

My sincere appreciation goes to my Wife, children and family members for their support throughout the study. My sincere thanks also go to Iri Primary staff, parents and children for providing a humble environment during my study. My appreciation also goes to Karengero, Gitii, Cianthia and Kanyuambora C.D.C projects, Kanyuambura, Kavengero, Gwakaithi and Kanyueri Primary schools, Gwakuithi and Karengero high schools for providing the necessary data during my study.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A.I.D.S	Acquired immuno Deficiency syndrome
A.P.H.R.C	African Population and Health Research Centre
C.I	Compassion International
C.C.F	Christian Children Fund
C.D.F	Constituency Development Fund
F.P.E	Free primary Education
G.P.O	General post Office
H.I.V	Human Immuno Virus
M.H.C	Mental Health Care
NACADA	National Agency for Campaign Against Drug Abuse
NGO	Non Governmental organizations
S.N.E	Special Needs Education
SAMSHA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
T.A.C	Teachers Advisory Centre
ZQASO	Zonal Quality Assurance and Standard Officer

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at investigating the impact of abuse of drugs in Kanyuambora zone Mbeere district Kenya. This is because drug abuse has become a global problem and the impact is being felt in the social, economic, physical and health related areas. It's also an emerging issue as this problem has quickly spread to the most vulnerable groups, the students and pupils. The objective of the study was to identify and analyze the extent of drug consumption by taking these drugs, the resultant effects of taking the drugs and the possible intervention measures to avoid further harm. The research reviewed related literature in chapter 2 which gave an overview of how drug abuse was discussed by various writers. This was followed by chapter 3 which covers how the data was discussed by various writers. This was followed by chapter 3 which covers how the data was collected. The research used random sampling to come up with the target population. The design used was to distribute the sampled population. This data was then analyzed by the use of graphs to represent the information gathered. A lot of ethical consideration was put in place to guard the confidentiality and dignity of the respondents. The data collected was then thoroughly discussed in chapter 5 and findings drawn from the discussions. The draw conclusions from the discussion were that drugs were posing and threatening to clear our younger generation which may lead to economic and social loss of the nation's workforce. This implied that urgent intervention measures needed to be put in place to reverse this situation.

The recommendations made called for an urgent policy document on drug and drug abuse and the introduction of drug and substance abuse as a subject in the curriculum both at primary and high school level.

CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

According to Macionis (2002) drug is any chemical substance other than food and water that affects the mind or body. Ksir (1996) Describe drugs as “any substance natural or artificial’ than food that by its chemical nature alters structure or function in the living organisms”. According to Mgisha (2003) on alcohol, substance and drug use among urban slum adolescents the author states that alcohol substance and drug use among urban slums adolescents is not only a risky behaviour in the area of HIV/AIDS but also potential security threat. Kenya is one of the countries mostly affected by the abuse of drug and substance

According to Saturday Nation published on (21st June 2008 P.I), two studies reveal that children as young as 11years are falling prey to drug abuse. The report further reveals that children who are highly involved in drug and subsistence abuse mostly come from families where parents are highly educated. The report says 45% of the students whose parents had completed university education abused alcohol compared to 23.6% whose parents had just completed high school education. The researchers at the Mental Health Foundation reveal that in the past four years the use of alcohol and other drugs among people had increased by a staggering 71% (pg4).

Alcohol and cigarette the research say is a gateway to abuse of stronger drugs like cocaine and heroin. It also reveals that young women were increasingly abusing alcohol

and other hard drugs compared to a few years ago. The psychiatric disorders such as depression and post traumatic stress disorders are also reports among the students with girls being more affected than boys. On page 5 the report further reveals that female drug abuses are very conservative and they are abusing drugs. Kisumu and Nakuru lead in alcohol abuse in Kenya the report shown.

Te head teachers of high schools also are sounding alarm over drugs and substance abuse in their institutions

Both urban and rural areas are marked by this conduct which is now very fast spreading to the young children. When drugs get consumed by learners there is surety of rampant indiscipline, chaos and destruction of property in schools. The teachers also get a hard time to inject learning into already pre-occupied brain and far lack co-operation from the parents who could be possible addicts of the same.

This risky behaviour also threatens the school stability by withdrawal of the parents from the core school development of infrastructure. This eventually leads to school dropout hence high rate of crime in the community.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The average age when youth first try alcohol is 11years for boys and 13years for girls according to Califano (2007). Drug abuse has been a problem at Kanyuambora location for some time. At first it sparingly affected young people below the teenage but it is no longer happening.

Drug abuse in these areas is therefore a potential threat to the generation to come as most of the population affected constitutes the learners in primary and high schools. While drinking and consumption of drug may be a single problem behaviour for some, research suggests that for other it may be an expression of general adolescent turmoil that includes other problem behaviours are linked to unconventionality, impulsiveness and sensation seeking. By indulging in abuse of the drugs the individual, family and society at large is directly or indirectly affected as they will enjoy a share of the best and the worst of what may be the effect of misusing drugs. With this mind there is a sharp need to address and probably control the abuse of drugs to save our generation now and its future; hence the need for this research is important.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study intends to find the effects of drug abuse to learning institutions where we have learners, teachers, parents and the community at large as stake holders. The findings of the study will provide the basis of the intervention measures to rehabilitate the situation and prevent further injuries to the vice. The study also intends to create awareness to the general society of the situation at the learning institutions and their role in containing it.

The study is partial fulfillment for the award of bachelor of education degree in S.N.E. The study will also be a basic for researchers who wish to pursue on the same or related areas of study

1.4 Research objectives

1. To establish the extent of drug abuse in the learning institutions and the community at large.
2. To establish the various reasons related to use of drugs.
3. To identify the effects of drug abuse to the individual and the school community and to Identify intervention measures to curb the use of drugs.

1.5 Research questions.

- i. To what extent are drugs being abused in the learning institutions and the community at large?
- ii. What reasons are there for taking these drugs?
- iii. What are the effects of drug abuse on the individuals, learners and the school and what measures can be undertaken to restore, contain and prevent future misuse of drugs?

1.6 Scope of Study

Kanyuambora Education zone is also an administrative location found in Mbeere district, in Eastern Province of the Republic of Kenya. It has two administrative locations namely; Nguthi and Ngura. The sub locations have further been divided into 24 administrative sub-units. The chief is in charge of the location and two assistant chiefs man the sub-locations. The sub-units are manned by the village elders. The education zone is managed by a Zonal Quality Assurance and Standards Officer (ZQASO) with the help of the

Teachers Advisory Center tutor (TAC Tutor). The zone comprises of 11 public primary schools, 3 private primary schools and 4 secondary schools.

The population of the location is estimated at 5523 peoples in Nguthi sub-location making a total of 10,849 people according to locational population census as at January 2008 and contained in (KBR/LAB. 27/Vol/42 4) chiefs office Kanyuambora. The main physical features are Kanyuambora and Kiangura hills, River Thuchi and Rwiria Stream. It borders Tharaka Nithi district to the North Erurori Location to the East, Kathera sub-location to the South and Embu District to the West as contained in Kanyuambora Location Map of Mbeere District Chief's office. The area is dominated by majority Christian's faithful. The dominant Religion are the Roman Catholics and the Protestants.

The Non Governmental Organisations in the area are Compassion International (C.I) Christian Children's Fund (C.C.F). The contextual scope of the study covered the extent of drug abuse in the learning institutions and the community at large, the various reasons related to use of drugs, the effects of drug abuse to the individual and the school community and to identify intervention measures to curb the use of drugs.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study was significant in a number of ways and to various capacities; The study provided knowledge to the community on the prevalence of drug abuse; the parents got knowledge of what is happening with their children in school and actually understood the truth about them.

The teachers who are actually handling these learners was also stretch wider their understanding on the learners', colleagues and community as a whole and adapt themselves to these challenges as provided by this study.

- 1) The learning institutions, administrators and the school management, board of governors benefited from the findings of the study and strategize on how to handle the learners, teachers and support staff to control the misuse of drugs.
- 2) The local provincial administrators established the extent of illicit drug consumption and counseling to the congregation as regarding drug abuse.
- 3) The NGOs and civil society groups got basis of guidance and counseling and participate in addressing the use of the vice.
- 4) Consumers got a chance of internalizing the underlying consequences of taking drugs and possibly review their trend on the continued influence from their peers.
- 5) This research will also act as a basis for other researcher work.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

According to Ksir (1996) trying to get an overall picture of drug use in today's society we quickly discover that it is not easy to get accurate information. Califano (2007) site alcohol abuse and alcohol dependency are not only adult problems they also affect significant numbers of adolescence and young adults between the age of 12 and 20, this he observes leads to more than 5000 deaths of people under the age of 21 and linked to underage drinking.

According to Daniel (1998) use and abuse of drugs among Americans ranges from Marijuana to alcohol and tobacco, and experts continue to seek solutions for the related problems and find causes of addiction. According to some reports marijuana helps AIDs and Cancer patients and some feel the use of the drug should be legalized.

For reasons of global connectivity through globalization, Kenya is subject to use and abuse of drugs and hence the Kanyuambora population of Mbeere District is not exceptional. Probably one may pose to want to know what really a drug is since some drugs are useful and prescriptive while others are not.

Macionis (2002) defines a drug as any chemical substance that affects the mind or body. Ksir (1996) defines drugs as any substance natural or artificial other than food that by its chemical nature alters structure or function in the living organism.

He also defines illicit drugs as a term used refers to a drug that is unlawful to possess or use. He further defines that drug misuse as use of the prescribed drugs in greater amounts than or for purposes other than those prescribed by the physician or dentist. Drug abuse is also defined by this writer as the use of substance in a manner amounts, or situations such that the drug use causes problems or greatly increases the chances of problems occurring.

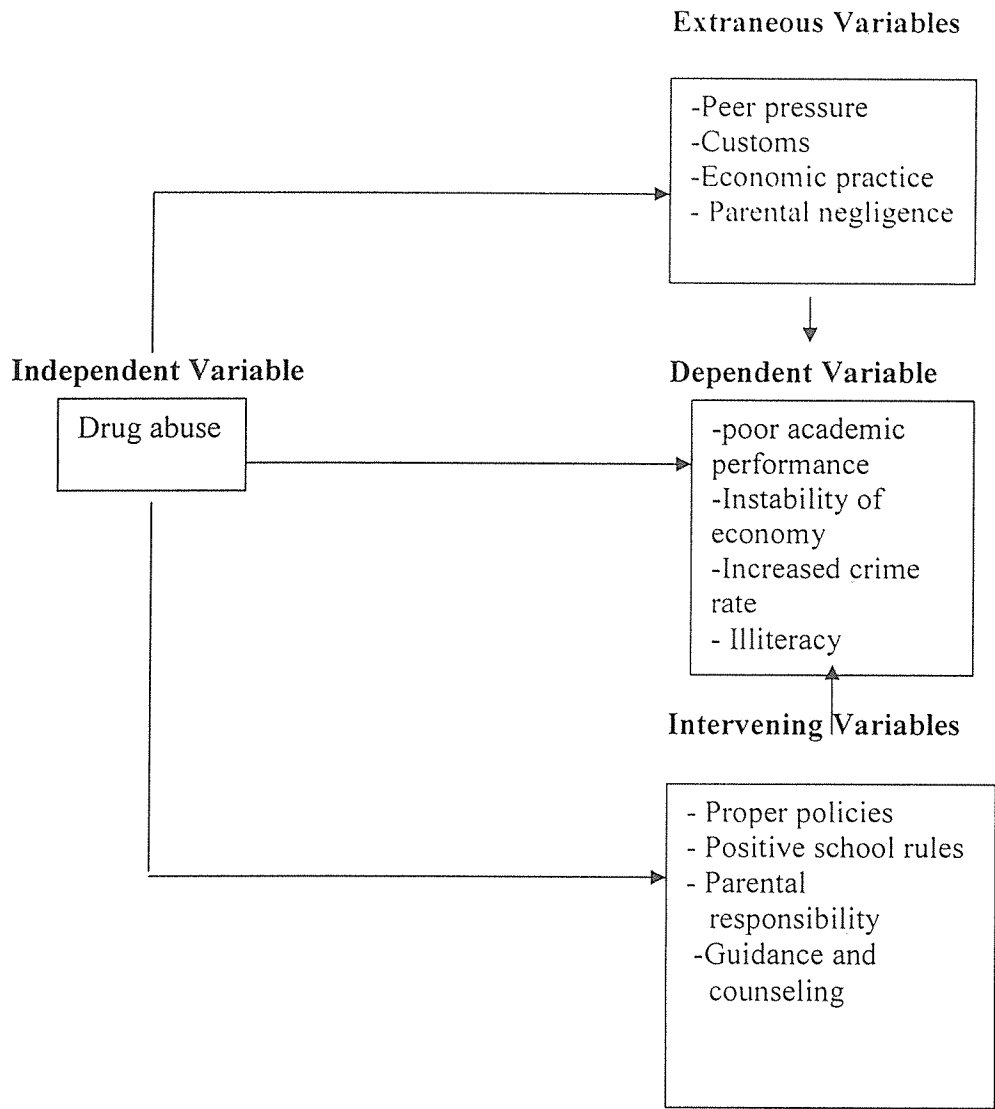
According to Saturday Nation published on (21st June 2008 p.1), two new report indicated that schools children as young as 11years are falling prey to drug abuse. Researchers at the Mental Health foundation say in the past four years the use of alcohol and other drugs among young people had increased by a staggering 71%. The report also say alcohol and cigarette use is a gateway to abuse of stronger drugs like Cocaine and heroin. In the Saturday Nation Published on 28th June 2008 page 4, the High school head teachers conference sounds alarm over drug and substance abuse in their learning institutions and called for urgent measures to be put in place to avert the situation urgently. They indicated this as a single greatest problem affecting academic performance in most high schools.

The head teachers sited a number of reasons that lead to this problem of drug abuse and apportion blame to the parents. It is therefore clear that all levels of people use drugs. The primary level is not exceptional as these learners graduate from the primary level institutions to high schools. The only difference could be that of the intensity of drug consumption in primary schools could be low due to the relative age of the learners in the primary school levels.

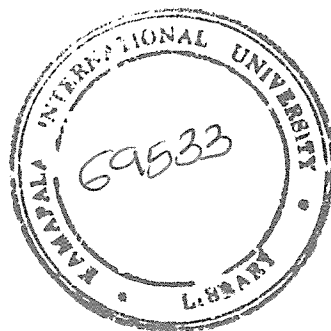
2.2 Conceptual framework

The independent variables in this case are the drugs themselves. To overcome the challenge of drug abuse in the community, there is need to put in place the intervening variables. These intervening variables could be putting appropriate policies regarding drug and substance, guidance and counseling, positive school rules and regulations, proper parental responsibility and the like. These will overcome the extraneous variables which are hindering the eradication of the drug abuse. These extraneous variables are economic challenges and practices; peer influence, literacy levels customs, parental negligence, belief, environmental factors etc. When the intervening variables are properly put in place, the resultant will be a drug free community geared towards economic, social and physical development. This will see the academic performance improving and a reduction in the level of crime. These are the dependent variables.

The Conceptual Diagram



Source: Researcher made



2.3 Review of the related literature

2.3.1 Consumption drugs

according to substance abuse and mental health services administration SAMHSA (2006) about one to two million adolescents aged 12 to 17 smoked cigarettes and drunk alcohol and 58000 used marijuana, 49000 inhalants 27000 used hallucigenics, 13000 used cocaine and 3800 used heroin. National Agency for Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA) Nairobi Kenya 2003 the alcohol use substance and drug use among urban slum adolescents is not only risky behaviour in the areas of HIV/AIDS but also a potential security threat to the growing city. This evidence clearly shows that adolescent engage themselves in rampant consumption of drugs.

Macionic (2002) observes that drugs are taken by almost all the groups. The writer states that parents give antibiotic to infants and many also give Ritalin to over active school children. College students take appetite suppressants to control their weight and adults reach for antidepressants, tranquilizers and even pills to restore sexual functioning. The writer further says most people in the United States look for drugs to go to sleep, to wake up, to relax or to ease pain. He further describes that a way of life as a “drug culture”. This information clearly shows almost all the levels of people use drugs.

2.3.2 Reasons for taking drugs

According to Ksir (1996) most drug users are seeking an altered state of consciousness a different perception of the world that it is provided by normal day activities. The writer implies that many of the high school students in nationwide report that they take drugs to

“see what it’s like”, or, “to high” or “because of problem”. In there wards they are looking for change, for something new and different in their lives.

NACADA (2003) sites some other reasons for taking drugs being peer pressure as the main factor prompting children to try illegal drugs. It further suggests that temptations to use drugs may come in the form of pressure to “act grown up”.

SAMSHA (2006) states that “teens use drugs for many reasons including curiosity, because it feels good, to reduce stress, to feel up or to fit in”.

The learning institutions give various reasons also why the learners are engaging themselves in drugs. According to Saturday Nation Published on (21st June 2008 pages 1 and 5) a report reveals that the parents are giving a lot of money to the learners which they divert to wasteful purpose of purchasing and consuming drugs after meeting the basic needs. The report also blames the law enforcers and policy makers of failing to enforce laws and develop policies that prohibit the sale of alcohol to young people. Also cited is the commercial advertisement which is associated with high performance when advertised during major sporting events and young people believe this.

The same News paper Published on 28th June 08 page 4, the high school head teachers conference blames the parents for abdicating their responsibilities in bringing up their parents. They blame liberal parents who do not discipline their children. They also say that the institutions lack trained counselors and teachers who do guidance and counseling so it on humanitarian grounds as they have teaching responsibilities. The parents are blamed for being too busy with their careers to pay attention to their children. A report by

Prof. Ndeti in the same paper reveals that children who abuse drugs come from homes where one of the parents or any other family members is an abuser. Blaming of the Cane and Parental addiction are the main contributors to vices like alcoholism, drug abuse and bullying. The head teachers say they hands are tied because unlike before they can't discipline students instantly. The power of the cane which was banned used to work wonders they said.

2.3.3 Effects of drug

Wilson (2002) narrates the story of a girl Kristin, a 14 year old girl who herself nervously while taking. She began drinking and smoking marijuana at age 12 but neither drug had a pull of ecstasy. After trying drugs once it was like her life. She says "I could not wait until the next tie I did it, so I did it next day". She also says through ecstasy is relatively expensive for cash for teenagers Kristin says she rarely had to pay for it. "Most girls I know who do not pay for their drugs had sex with the dealer and he would give it to them for free, but it was not like that for me"

The writer also highlights the effects of alcohol on the health of the body. He argues that long term alcohol abuse produces serious harmful effects on a variety of body organs and systems. Macionis (2002) argues that the taking of drugs leads to addiction and dependency. Addiction is a situation where physical or psychological craving for a drug is reached.

In their findings on the effects of drugs, the Saturday Nation in its Publication on (21st June 2008:1), the researchers at the Mental Health Foundation reveals that hospitals are swamped with youth who have mental illness resulting from alcohol and drug abuse. It

also reveals that the youths were at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDs and Hepatitis C Vival disease. It also indicates that there is a tendency of dropping out of schools couples by unwanted pregnancies. In Saturday Nation Publication on 28th June 2008:4 M.H.F research sites indiscipline in schools as a result that drug and substance abuse. It also reveals that major economic costs and loss of country's workforce will be experienced if this trend is not urgently corrected. The poor academic performance was also attributed to drug and substance abuse.

2.3.3.1 Intervention measures

NACADA (2003) the report has given the initiative the government of Kenya has put in place by introducing free primary education (FPE) to arrest the situation of street boys who end up misusing drugs.

The issues of using professional counselors to offer guidance and counseling services and the inclusion of members to a support group where they played together and helped each other recover from substance abuse. Use of peer to peer counseling programs me to help spread information to youth clubs and to children. Macionis (2002) calls for the traditional measures that can regulate the use of drugs. The writer looks at the family, schools and religious organizations as some of the places having major role in controlling use of drugs. The writer however sights that since families and religion have lost some of their power over individuals, the task of regulating drug use has fallen more and more to health care professionals and of course the criminal justice system.

Dependency comes about when the drug takers get to a situation that they cannot afford themselves in terms of provision but depends on others for that purpose.

The writer also argues that drugs reduce inhibitions and affect judgment so that a person already inclined to abusive behaviour is more likely to act in this way when under influence. This leads to child neglect and family violence.

Owiti (2002) on drugs states that continued use of drugs leads to problems related to health financial and legal issues, going to work late or missing to attend work. The report also reveals that drug abuse has a devastating effect on the society costing billions of dollars each year. Heroin use alone is responsible for the epidemic number of cases of HIV/AIDs, Hepatitis and drug addicted infants born each year. Its also responsible for attendance, increased health costs and an escalation of domestic violence and crimes.

According to Califano (2007) alcohol among adolescents has been associated with considering, planning, attempting and completing suicide. Saturday Nation (21st June 2008:4), Mental Health Foundation recommends some intervention measures as the introduction of alcohol and drug abuse studies as a compulsory subject from primary school. It also recommends the restriction of the sale of alcohol to children and rising the legal drinking age from 18 to 21 years. Strict Liquor Licensing Conditions and forum for underage drinking. Putting a ban to commercial advertisement on the drugs. Other measures recommended by the same paper published on 28th June 2008 the high school head teacher's conference were that the teachers service commission which is has the mandate of recruiting hiring teaching personnel's takes the initiative of employing

specialist to counsel student. Such counselors it was recommended be employed on full time to monitor students and give support to parents. They also proposed for the establishment of counseling centres at the constituency level through the constituency development fund (CDF) initiative. The ministry should come up with a policy on mobile phones in schools which make arrangements to access drugs like Marijuana. They also recommended that the police tracks down unscrupulous drug traffickers selling drugs to learners and a policy to guide teachers on how to deal with students abusing drugs be developed.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The research employed the quantitative approach in the carrying out of this study. This method is preferred as presented information in numerical spread and it was easier to analyze and present the data. The research was conducted by collecting information from 4 primary schools 2 secondary schools and 4 compassion international (CI) an (NGO) sponsored projects by use of questionnaires. The questionnaires in every case covered two teachers or social workers.

3.2 Research population

The research was conducted in four primary schools, two secondary schools and four N.G.O projects. The primary schools were Kanyuambora, Kavengero, Kanyueri and Iriri. The secondary schools were Kavengero and Gwakaithi. The compassion international sponsored projects were KE-203, KE-204, KE-211, KE-213. Most of the learners in these projects are also in the primary and the secondary schools around and attend the project on Saturdays for their projects formal programmes. The sponsorship of children is between 250-300 children per project. The research gathered information by issuing out questionnaires targeting two teachers/in each case. Two social workers from the projects were considered. The respondents will be requested to answer questionnaires.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Random sampling techniques were used. The four primary schools made total of 8 teachers. The secondary sections have 4 teachers and the (CI) projects targeted 8 social workers. The total numbers of questionnaires were 20. The questionnaires had 12 questions and some having more than one area of response. The respondents were at ease and free to answer the questions aided or individually.

3.4 Research Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires through which data was collected. The questionnaires comprised 12 questions each which were divided from the research objectives.

The questionnaires were then be distributed by the researcher and a provision of one week was given after which the questionnaires were collected. There was one type of questionnaire for the teachers and social workers.

3.5 Research Procedure

Before going to the field the researcher obtained an introduction letter from office of the Institute of Open and distance Learning. This introduced the researcher as a student attempting to carry out an academic research. Then the researcher sought permission from the concerned authorities from the sub county to be introduced to schools within the sub county. To ensure promptness and accuracy some of the questionnaires were administered by the researcher and others, which left to heads teachers, who then administered them to the respondents to respond at there on time.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data preparation involved tallying of the data due to ascertain the common and critical information or responses. The use of information analysis sheet facilitated the drawing of picot charts, graphs and tables which acted as interpretation of the findings

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The researcher upholds the ethics of professionalism in carrying out his research. The human dignity was highly maintained. The information gotten was to be maintained confidential and private. No coercion whatever was used as the respondents were required to participate freely and voluntarily.

The research is also intended for the purpose of study and consent was sought both from the university provincial administration and the institutions where the research was carried out.

3.8 Limitations of the study

The researcher met a number of challenges while conducting the research. One of the limitations was uncooperative respondents who may fail to turn back the questionnaires. The other is the challenges of study bearing in mind the researcher still requires to attend his normal daily duty during this in-service course.

Financial constraints were still an issue as the preparation required to be financed and the researcher was the only source of finances.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is going to focus and analyze the Gender, Use of drug abuse in schools, how are the drugs got by students, which drugs are commonly used by students, the possible effects of drug abuse to the schools and the community, measures taken by learning institutions to check the use of drugs, the guiding and counseling services offered in these institutions.

4.1 Background information of the respondents

The questionnaires were directed to both male and females. Out of the 17 questionnaires given the responses were as below given.

Table 4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Males	13	76
Females	4	24
Total	17	100

Source: Field data

Most males responded to the questionnaires. It would be noted that even after giving out equal questionnaires to the respondents, only 4 questionnaires were submitted by the females. This was a mere 24 %. Some of the females who were given the questionnaires sought assistance from their male colleagues and that is why the response from the males is more than 10 questionnaires which were given and distributed to them. All the male

teachers / social workers responded to the questionnaires and even there was an extra 3 thereby making 76% of their response.

Many males seemed to be familiar with the subject and were willing to reveal how much it had affected the learners. The females appear to have little to give as their contribution on this subject. On interviewing the teachers and social workers, the males had a good contribution on how the learners consumed drugs while the females posed in a state of denial and disbelieve. However a few females were aware about the usage of drugs by learners and were willing to offer further facts on the usage of drugs.

4.1.1 AGE

4.1.1.1 Females respondents

Table 4.1.2 Age groups of the Female respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age in years		
20 – 25	1	25
26 – 35	0	0
36 – 45	3	75
46 – above	0	0
Total	4	100

Source: Field data

Only 1 out of the 4 females was in the category of age 20 – 25 provided her response. At this age probably little can be expressed by the respondents as the age difference is narrow from the learners who are using these drugs.

The age of 36 – 45 which had 3 respondents a representation of 75 % are real mothers who in a way may have a direct experience on their sons or may have witnessed from neighbors and relatives with a good chance of discussion on the issues affecting their sons and daughters.

4.1.1.2 Males

Table 4.1.3 Age groups of the male respondents

Category	frequency	Percentage
Age in years		
20 – 25	0	0
26 – 35	5	42
36 – 45	6	50
46 – above	1	8
Total	12	100

Source: Field data

Most of the respondents were falling in the age bracket of 36 – 46 forming a frequency of 6 out of 12 questionnaires and a 50 percent response. Close to that was the category of 26 – 35 years which had 5 out of the 12 questionnaires and forming 42%.only one respondent was found in the age above 46 years while one of the respondents did not reveal his age. No respondent was found in the age bracket below 25 years.

The age brackets of 26 – 35, 36 – 45 had the highest number of respondents. This implies that this group has a direct interactive length and has a higher social space and time. Some have a good knowledge of what is really taken by these young ones as they form the bulk of parents, elder brothers, uncles and the like. This group also forms a good fraction of those who take these drugs. They could in a way be connected by common drug dealers or involvement of the learners in selling or carrying of the drugs to where they are needed for consumption.

Participation by respondents in age 46 and above was minimal as these people appeared less interested or simply busy to go about responding to things that could not benefit them. One of the respondents did not reveal his / her age identity as probably this was too far private to be revealed.

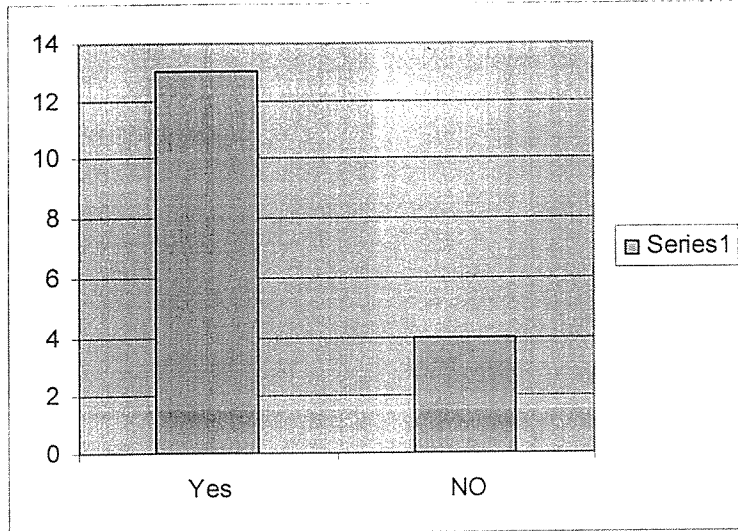
4.2 The extent of drug abuse in learning institutions and the community

According to the research question asked by the researcher was to justify whether drugs were being used in the school where these students were studying from, which was limited to yes or no response.

Table 4.2.1 The Usage of drugs by learners

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	76
No	4	24
Total	17	100

Source: Field data



Source: Field data

Figure 4.2.1 Shows the usage of drugs by learners

From the table and the bar graph 13 respondents acknowledged that students in schools use drugs and 4 were of the opposite view to the researchers' question. Hence this implies that drugs to a large extent are being used by students in schools.

Table 4.2.1 Scores by gender of the respondents

	Yes	No
Males	9	3
Females	4	0

Source: Field data

Seventeen responses were obtained for this question. Out of the 17, 4 were females while twelve were males. One of the respondents did not indicate the sex but gave the no response. It was further noted that all the females who responded to this question acknowledged the consumption of drugs by learners in their institutions. No female

denied that learners did take drugs. Seventy five percent of the males acknowledged the consumption of drugs by their learners while twenty five percent did not. This in total made 13 responses for 'yes' a representation of 24 %. Above three quarters acknowledged there was consumption of drugs in schools and other learning institutions in Kanyuambora Educational Zone. The data is also in agreement that both males and females the learners are consuming drugs

4.2.2 Sources of drugs to students.

This being a closed end question the respondents were expected to confine themselves with the three pre-determined options. The responses were as indicated in the table 4.2.2.1.

Table 4.2.2.1 shows the sources of drugs

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Shops	3	18
peers	3	18
Dealers	7	41
No response	4	23
Total	17	100

Source: Field data

In the data presentation above the respondents in almost all the categories had an indication. Those who suggested that the learners got the drugs from the shops were equal to the number of those who got them from other learners. This was an equal

representation of 18 % each. The respondents who suggested that these drugs are obtained from shops may have given this response for a number of reasons.

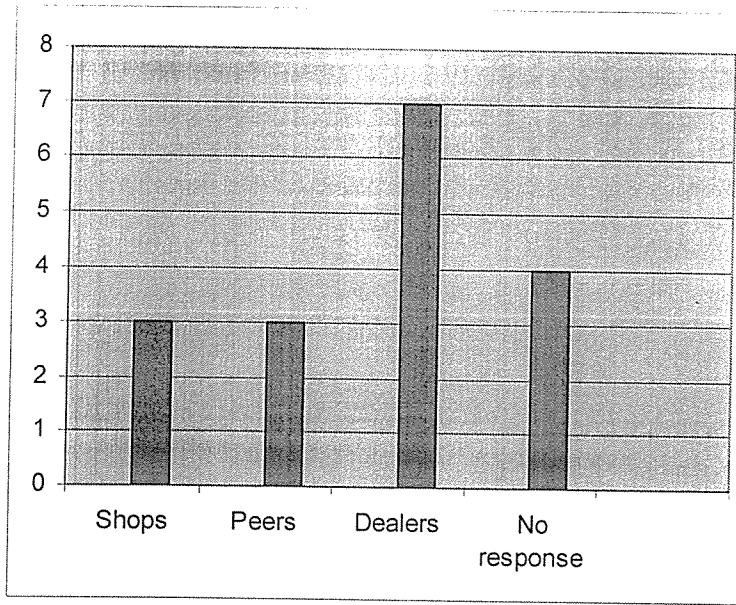


Figure 4.2.2.1 Scores of the sources of drugs

One of the possible reasons could be that of many things are bought from the shops. Another could be that the respondents associated drugs with cigarettes, alcohol and other medicinal drugs. Some however may have thought beyond this and could be suggesting that them that are called 'shops' could still be outlets of illegal drugs through legalizèd and licensed premise(s). Some respondents could still have other sources of these drugs and could be diverting the attention of further investigation to places that may not lead to very quick identification. There could be also a possibility of some of them having dealt with these drugs from their own shops or from their employers in the same shops.

The respondents who talked of learners as a prime source of drugs consumed by other learners could be having an experience of how these learners are getting these drugs. These could be teachers who learn this after monitoring a chase into the prevalence of drugs at school. Parents could also have some information after sharing with their sons and daughters while others could know some information about their own children from other learners who are their close friends.

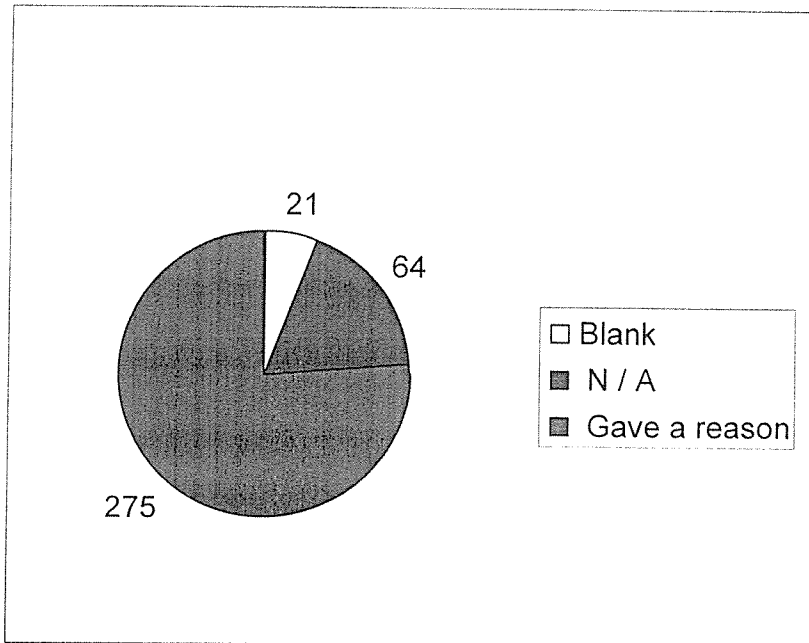
Those that chose dealers as the source drugs were the majority in that category. They had a portion of 41.5 in share. Most of the learners on interactive discussion limited that some dealers are well positioned and well positioned personalities in the society who had engaged in drug deals. They sold these drugs through the use of other learners and even to some extent teachers. The dealers rarely do they appear to have any relationship with the learners but ended up having the drugs get to the same learners. There is a chain of transfer of these drugs from the heavy dealers trickling down to the learners.

A fraction of the respondents did not give any area where these drugs are about. They decided to leave that question blank. A possible reason could have been that of lacking proof or evidence. This group took 23 of the total respondents. The same group could have no information on how these drugs get to the learners for consumption. Others held fear that more investigations could be done on their comments and probably a legal step leveled on them to reveal the same. Some could also not reveal their reliance being good participants in this and therefore decided to keep quiet.

4.3 Various reasons related to drug abuse

4.3.1 The use of drugs by students

Some respondents did not attempt this question while others attempted the question. Those who attempted the question were 13 out of the 17 questionnaires received back. This was a 76 percent representation while 3 out of the same number give the response N/A being a 18 % representation while 1 respondent decided not to comment at all this being 6 % representation. The distribution can be seen below.



Source: Field data

Figure 4.3.1 Shows the response of respondents on the use of drugs

These respondents who gave their responses provided a variety of reasons as to why learners take drugs.

4.3.1.1 Peer pressure

Most of the respondents who provided reasons why the learners take drugs associated the reasons to peer pressure. Peer pressure means being forced to fit into circumstances that the peer will recognize someone as theirs or fit within their group. Others talk of peer influence. Influence goes about to motivating others voluntarily doing what the other does due to continued repetition of something by imitation. Learners take up drugs just to fit in peer groups that may otherwise disown them. Peer definitely means a lot to ones social life. This propels the learners to comply with the group norm and lifestyles one of them being a group that takes drugs.

Peer may also influence the learners by inducing them to take drugs. This is by offering free drugs especially to those that cannot afford to buy them and eventually addiction. Eight respondents out of the attempted responses 13 give this reason of taking drug being a representative of 62 %.

Interaction with the wrong company will influence negatively to the consumption of drugs. A continued interaction with bad company leads to temptations of taking drugs. Two respondents cited this representative of 15% of the total 13 responses.

4.3.1.2 To get stimulated

Some respondents also said they take drugs to get stimulated and feel tipsy. Some learners are shy and get stimulated and courageous to withstand a verbal conversation or dialogue. Some even say they can sustain erection in readiness for a sexual function.

4.3.1.4 Nursing frustration

Some respondents attributed drug taking as a way of nursing frustration by the learners. Some learners are psychologically, emotionally, economically troubled and as a way of seeking solutions to the psychological or emotional problems they turn to drugs for comfort. This reason was cited by one respondent out of the 13 being an 8% representation.

4.3.1.5 Recognition

Some other 2 respondents out of 13 stated that learners go about taking drugs to seek recognition. Over strictness, high handedness, abuse of child basic rights leads to learners taking drugs to feel high and seek recognition or attention from others in the society, school or at home. This was a 15% representation.

4.3.2 The commonly used drugs by learners

A number of drugs were given in this question. Some of the drugs given were marijuana, tobacco, alcohol, bhang mainly these are the locally available drugs.

Table 4.3.2.1 Shows the commonly used drugs by students

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Miraa	6	18
Tobacco	8	24
Alcohol	12	37
Bhang	3	9
N/A	3	9
Blank	1	3
Total	33	100

Source: Field data

Out of the above information, alcohol took the biggest percentage. This is because some of the local brews are cheap and easy to prepare and yet offer the same taste as the commercial brews. Some herbal stuff also lead to drunkenness and some raw materials like maize, millet are used to make local brews known as 'Maricha' or 'Busaa'. The alcohol takes 12 points out of the 33 responses being a 37 %. The second in rank was tobacco which took a 24 %. Tobacco is a plant that is locally grown, harvested and cured. It can easily be consumed as learners are used in the exercise of its preparation and it is available at no cost to them. The parents who are consumers also become role models who are easily imitated negatively. Teachers are also not exceptional as they fall in this true.

The fact that tobacco is less an illegal substance leaves a wider option of this drug abuse along side this is the influence of the peer and the craving for becoming adult.

Bhang is a drug that was indicated by a 9 % group. This drug is illegal and facial notice of the consumption cannot be established well. Most of those learners who consume bhang are those from high school mostly.

Some respondents also said miraa / khat is commonly used drug taking an 18 % representation. This drug is socially acceptable to the adults especially men but morally unacceptable to the youth. It is therefore not easy for an adult who chews miraa to rise against a sprouting young start who chews the same. The state of moral value in the event of taking miraa fades. This is a locally grown plant and therefore readily available at no or very little cost.

Some respondents gave N/A standing for not applicable as their response. This was a 9 percent representation. Many reasons could go along with their response ranging from denial, fear of illegal investigation, no time to uncooperativeness.

One respondent a representative of 3 percent did not bother to respond and decided to leave a blank space.

The above given reasons could be true of this respondent.

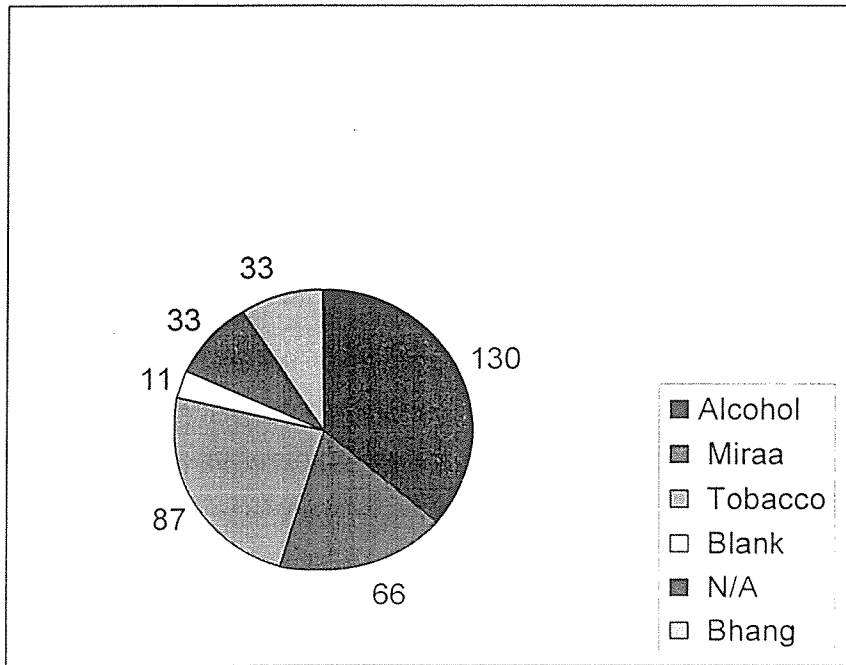


Figure 4.3.2.1 shows the drugs taken by students in degrees on a pie chart

4.3.3 Drug abuse as a possible cause of unrest / chaos in schools

This question provided four options for choice. The respondents were expected to choose from the provided choices i.e. Agree, strongly agree, disagree and strongly disagree.

The respondents gave their findings as shown below.

Table 4.3.3.1 Scores of drug abuse as a possible cause of school unrest

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	6	35
Strongly agree	2	12
Disagree	6	35
Strongly disagree	2	12
None	1	6
Total	17	100

Table 4.3.3.2 scores of drug abuse as a cause of school unrest by Gender.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	1	25
Strongly Agree	0	0
Disagree	3	75
Strongly disagree	0	0
Total	4	100
- Males		
Agree	5	41
Strongly Agree	2	17
Disagree	3	25
Strongly disagree	2	17
Total	12	100

Source: Field data

The respondents in this question were 16 out of these, 4 were females and 12 were males. In the females' category, I agree that drug abuse could be a possible cause of unrest in school a representative of 25%. The other 3 fell in the category of those who disagreed. This was a 75% representative. To this group a lot of feeling that drug abuse could not have been the cause of unrest in schools. Some of the respondents did not attempt to respond to that question at all.

For the males 5 respondents out of 12 agreed that drugs were real causes of unrest in the learning institutions. This was a 41% of the representation on that category. However 3 out of 12 disagreed making a 25% of the total representation. An equal number of 2 out of 12 both strongly disagreed and strongly agreed this was a 17 % representation each.

In all one of the respondents did not indicate the sex and did not attempt to respond to that question.

4.4.0 The effects of drug abuse

This question was responded to by the respondents in various ways. A number of results were provided that could emanate from the use of drugs and substances. This can be shown in the table below.

Table 4.4.1 shows the possible effects of drug abuse and their scores

Product	Frequency	Percentage
Dropout from school	6	25
Poor academic performance	7	28
Truancy	2	9
Indiscipline	1	4
Early pregnancy	1	4
Mass media	1	4
N/A	2	9
No response	2	9
Violence	1	4
Withdrawal	1	4
Total	24	100

The other problems related to drug abuse were poor academic performance. Out of the 24 respondents 7 out of them settled for that being a 28% representation. Poor academic performance is definitely an evidence of drug abusers. Another group of respondents cited school drops out as a way in which drugs affect learners through. Learners drop out of school after addiction. They could also be given a responsibility of selling out these drugs or even get to prepare them.

Truancy is an element with the learners who frequently hide away from school after leaving home. Some learners leave home for school but do not get there. This could be under drug influence or even failure to obtain these drugs. This area was suggested by 2 out of 24 making 9% representation.

Indiscipline was also suggested by one respondent. The responded said could be caused by consumption of drugs. The respondent added another word of rudeness to the teachers. Another respondent gave early pregnancy as also a product of drug taking. The respondent went a further mile to think that drugs are not only taken by boys alone but also girls who may end up getting early pregnancies.

Violence was also cited as one of the products of drug abuse. Students who portray violence through bullying, fighting, insulting may be under the influence of drugs.

The other respondents gave their response as 'N/A' suggesting that they never knew much about drugs or simply they did not get time to respond to the questions. The other two did not give any response for reasons that could be as for the above response.

One of the respondents seemed not to have understood the question well for the suggestion of mass media as a product of drug abuse. The researcher should note to have put the question in a clearly and simple language that could be understood easily by the respondent.

4.4.2 Drug abuse as a problem to school and other areas

The respondents in this question was obtained from all the 17 questionnaires that were received back as seen in table 4.4.2.1

Table 4.4.2.1 Scores of drug abuse as a problem to schools and other areas

Category	Frequency	Percentage
No	17	100
Yes	0	0
	17	100

All the respondents gave a 100 % 'no' response. This clearly indicated the drugs had not only become a problem to the schools but also to the other living. Their responses indicated that drugs were not only a problem to the schools and other learning institutions. This question was responded to by all including them that earlier did not give any response in the earlier questions. This could be a feeling that drugs were not a problem to mostly the school but to the other areas mostly.

The other shoulder of this question was to seek the view of respondents on to other areas where they feel drug abuse related problems were being felt. Various places were mentioned and the figure below indicated the same.

Table 4.4.2.2 scores of the areas where drug abuse is being felt

Area	Frequency	Percentage
Home	6	35
Community around school	9	53
Public at large	2	12
Total	17	100

Source: Field data

From the information given above the respondents who felt that the communities around the school were the recipients of the drug related problems formed a 53 % of the respondents. These problems could be the crime increase in the community, immorality, idleness, juvenile delinquency and many others. These respondents could be suggesting that the school being an institution with collective administrative systems may not be having problems with the drug abusers. This could be because of the rules that are in place to check the vice. But the community where these learners and others in the community are taking drugs, it becomes a bit difficult to control their negative effects on them.

A 35% of the respondents said that the effect of drug abuse was being felt at home. This evidence could come from the parents who are living with these learners. Again it is at these homes that we have gullible parents. They will accept everything that their children tell them whether wrong or right. Homes are the real areas where the problems are exhibited through sparingly with strict parents.

Respondents who felt the problems are being felt in the public at large had 12 % representation. These respondents thought the drug abuse related problems were being felt even in the public at large. This information reveals widely that there is a problem of drug abuse in almost all areas of our social life.

4.4.3 The Measures taken to eradicate drug abuse by learners

All the respondents again responded to this question, there were a number of suggestions to the effect of eradicating use of drugs in the learning institutions.

The contribution of the respondents was as indicated in Table 4.4.3.1

Table 4.4.3.1 Scores of the measures taken to eradicate drug abuse

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Guidance and counseling	9	45
Educating on dangers of drug abuse	7	35
Law enforcement	2	10
Punishment	2	10
Total	20	100

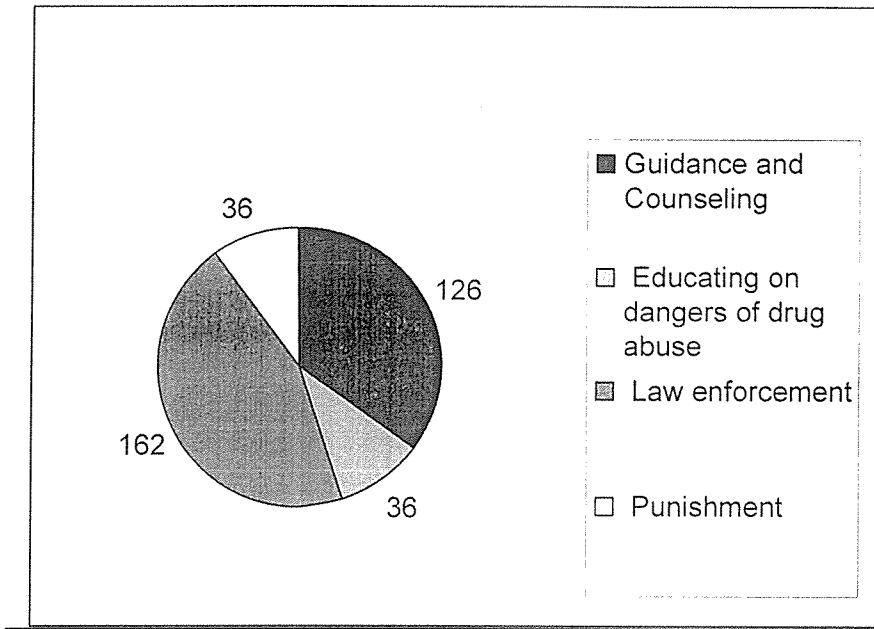


Figure 4.4.3.1 Contributions of the possible measures taken in degrees

According to 45 % of the respondents the institutions have embarked on guidance and counseling as a way of checking the consumption of drugs by learners. This is the most soft, polite and very effective way of eradicating this problems. The quality of guidance and counseling however may have some contribution to its effectiveness in this area. It is hone of the teachers and parents role to guide and counsel their children. This is a role that is basically ignored or neglected.

Some respondents sited sensitizing the community on the dangers on use of drugs as one of the most effective ways in which we can minimize or eradicate the use of the drugs in school. An informed person makes an informed decision. It could be the feeling of these respondents that these learners are just perishing due lack of knowledge. In this case therefore use of drug education would be the best and serves as the best weapon for prevention other than cure. This was a 35% representation of the total response.

Some other respondents thought law enforcing machineries should be put in place to regulate the use of drugs to the extent of abuse and misuse. This mostly involves the provincial administration, district education boards, board of governors that which are entrusted with the safety and health of the learners and learning institutions. The negligence of the above bodies may greatly affect the efficiency of controlling the use of drugs. 10% despondency was in for the above feeling.

Some other 10 % felt punishment of the learners could check the use of drugs. There are many ways of punishing that can be instituted on these learners but can be less effective If not properly administered. This coupled with the children's right which may bar corporal punishment, hard labour, use of derogative words; suspension may make it difficult to implement the same. However punishment if positively instituted can serve corrective purpose as opposed to puritive purpose.

4.4.4 Guidance and counseling services in schools

The researcher intended to explore whether guiding and counseling services are offered in schools. All the 17 respondents attempted this question which had enclosed answers of Yes and No. The results obtained were as in table 4.4.4.1

Table 4.4.4.1 Scores of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	16	94
No	1	6
	17	100

Source: Field data

Out of the 17 respondents 16 said that guidance and counseling services were being offered. This was a 94 % representation with all the 4 females' respondents saying yes. One male said 'no' while the rest 11 said yes. This was a 100 % for females and a 92 % of the males. Only one respondents did not give the sex status but also gave the 'yes' response. Probably, this is the most appropriate way of handling this problem. A few things however, must be put into account to avoid a kind of inadequacy in the kind of guidance and counseling offered. The teachers and parents should be given skills on how to handle the emerging issues. This is by closing discussing with their children.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the discussion, conclusion, and the recommendations basing on the presentations from chapter four.

5.1 Discussion

This chapter tries to discuss the findings in chapter 4, draw conclusions and give recommendations to the findings.

Respondents who gave their responses on whether learners use drugs, 12 were males 4 were females and one of them did not reveal the sex status. All females who responded to this question acknowledged the consumption of drugs by learners in their institutions. Seventy five percent of the males also acknowledged and a mere 5% did not accept learners consumed drugs.

The age category 23-35 had 5 respondents who said 'yes' a 38%. The teachers and social workers in the age bracket 36-45 years are the parents, uncles, elders' brothers and sisters of these learners and could very well know their behaviours hence speak about them very well. Those who said 'no' for learners did not take drugs, could be more likely to be teachers from primary school who may have younger learners with them. These learners may have not indulged themselves into drugs while others may have but went unnoticed. Some of these who said 'no' still may be having and could be saying it to lock further investigations into drug abuse or could be a denial from the reality.

In seeking to know where the learners got these drugs; most of the respondents said they got them from dealers being a 41% representation, shops 18%, learners/peers 18% and 23% did not give any response. The reasons that led to these suggestions could be many. Shops could be suggested because many things are bought from the shops. Others could have associated drugs with cigarettes, alcohol or drugs for medicinal purposes. Some who may have thought beyond this could suggest 'shops' are still outlets of hard drugs even being legalized and licensed premises. Some could know the real sources of these drugs and could be diverting the attention of possible investigations to real suppliers of these drugs. Some could have made transactions of these drugs from their own shops or from their employers in the same shops.

Those who suggested dealers were prime source of drugs for learners revealed that these dealers were well positioned personalities on interviewing the learners. They sold off these drugs through the learners themselves or through the teachers. There is a well organized chain of transfer of these drugs from the dealers trickling down to the learners. Those who said learners provided these drugs could be teachers who mounted to chase for these drugs from learners in their dormitory others got information from the daughters and sisters.

Those who did not give any response could be afraid of being requested to provide more evidence or could be having no evidence at all.

The responds also gave reasons why learners took these drugs. Some of the reasons were peer pressure where learners are forced to shape in to the fit in peer groups and peer

influence where they voluntarily do like others in groups to fit in otherwise they get disowned. To fit in the group's lifestyles and norms leads to a group "culture".

Wrong companionship may negatively influence the learners to take these drugs. Some said learners take drugs to get stimulated and feel tips. Stimulation gives courage to the shy even to with stand the sight of their opposite sex counterparts they desire to love. Others get stimulation for sexual function. Others said drugs are taken to nurse frustrations experienced emotionally, psychologically and economically. Some take drugs to seek recognition after over strictness at school and at home while others take drugs to feel high. Other suggestions were that drugs are taken to please their feelings. Others attributed to the availability of these drugs bearing in mind that tobacco is grown and cured here; there are illicit brews in these homes while miraa is a plant that is grown in this area for many reasons ranging from culture, social and commercial functions.

Some learners are left to freely sell these drugs and freely interact with them thereby leading to temptation of messing about with them. For that matter the drugs that were mostly abused in this area were alcohol, with a 37%, tobacco 24%, miraa 18%, bhang 9% while 12% despondence did not provide any response.

On the possible effect of drugs abuse the respondents 35% respondents agreed it caused unrest and chaos in school while an equal number disagreed. Those who agreed could have an experience on how drugs influenced learners in to contemplating, organizing and accomplishing strikes. These could be mostly respondents from high school with tangible evidences on this. Others did disagree as they did not believe this was the single reason for unrest or thought there were other crimes associated with these.

The various reasons given by respondents as a result of drug abuse were numerous. Some attributed it to poor performance in academics, high rate of school dropouts due to addiction, poor health or even insanity. Truancy and indiscipline were the others while unwanted pregnancy was another. Violence and withdrawal were also reported as some of drug abuse results. Drug abuse was seen as a problem not only to the school but many other places. Most of the respondents thought that homes were greatly affected by the abuse of drugs. Many children were at home exhibited unacceptable behaviors which were morally unfit. The community was also said to have a high level and rise of criminal activities, idleness, and juvenile delinquency, rape cases and the like due to drug abuse. This implies that the effects of drug abuse by children were being felt in all areas of the society.

On their suggestions on what the school institutions are doing to control the vice, many of the respondents gave guidance and counseling as the most effective way of dealing with the vice a 45% representation. This was closely followed by suggestions that educating the youth on the dangers of drug abuse while others suggested that strict punishment and enforcement of law should be applied accordingly. Sensitization of the community on the dangers of drug abuse was yet another effective way as informed people make informed decisions and lack knowledge lead to people perishing.

94% despondency said that said that they had guidance and counseling services in their schools but the real issue could be the quality of guidance and counseling offered. This could be because of the workload and other responsibilities the teachers could be having. This leads to casual counseling which is done on humanitarian ground by the teachers.

The other reasons could be lack of trained hence unskilled counselors. This can really be that the guidance offered is probably inadequate or not there at all.

The respondents also suggested other measures that can be taken to control the abuse of drugs by learners. Among the suggestions was the formulation of policy on drug and substance abuse, initiation of interschool debates, sporting and games where drug abuse topics could be concerned. This will still consume some out of class time therefore no idleness. Provision of drug education by experts was also another suggestion. The intervention of provincial administration in enforcing law and order was also suggested. Introducing guidance and counseling courses for teachers was a main suggestion put forward by the respondents.

5.2 Conclusions

Findings of the research revealed that the learners abused drugs in great amounts at school, home and even other places. The drugs abused could be obtained from the dealers, shops or even channeled through other learners. The reasons for taking these drugs were that the drugs were readily available and affordable. This led to learners and other youths abusing these drugs heavily. Peer influence also led a big number of the youths in abusing the drugs. The drugs commonly used were alcohol, Miraa, tobacco and bhang which was obtained locally or from a closer neighborhood. Some of these drugs were locally prepared with the involvement of the learners e.g. the illicit brews while others were grown for commercial purposes but also consumed by the growers e.g.

tobacco and miraa. Others were illegally trafficked from the neighboring locations and highly consumed e.g. bhang.

The effects of the drugs were numerous, chaos and unrests in schools where some. Others were the high drop out rates, criminal offences and juvenile delinquency. Pregnancy, violence and withdrawal and rap cases were others. Excessive dependency, theft and idleness were still another and the continued drug abuse culminated to addiction and health related problems. Antisocial behaviour and immorality were also high with drug abuse.

Efforts taken to control these drugs by various institutions were also many. Guidance and counseling was one of the measures, suspension and punishment was another while peer counseling was another. The respondents suggested as many ways as possible.

The introduction of drug and substance abuse policy, use of Audio visual aids in teaching dangers of drugs, introduction of drug and substance abuse in the curriculum among others.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the findings, discussions and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are made.

- There is need to put in place a proper chain of administration be put in and the empowerment of the students' welfare representatives being elected by the student body in a free and fair way. Formulation of school rules with the involvement of the students or pupils. There is also need to have the

administration in schools being custodian of all finances given out to the learners and release them at need. Encourage inter school debates, sports and games for social development. Routine student checkups should be initiated to establish what the students are in possession of.

- The other recommendation touches on the security and safety of the institution. The school compound should be out of bounds to non-teaching or support staff beyond official working hours. Fences and institutional gates should be fixed and to control the students, the parents' teachers association (PTA) to be empowered to be given autonomy to control school and institution disciplines. These will device ways of positive and negative rewards and motivation.
- Another recommendation is to the government through the ministry on employing full time trained counselors who keep track of the students' behaviour and give support to the parents provision of more time for the students and their parents or guardians during the holiday. Decongest the curriculum and incorporate the emerging issues units HIV/aids, drug and substance abuse, morality, social ethics as compulsory units.

Control media commercial advertisements that impact negatively to the learners. Develop policies on drug and substances review the alcohol drinking age upwards to 21 years.

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APPENDIX: 1
QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE TEACHERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING

Preamble

The purpose of the questionnaire is find information regarding the use of drugs and substances in learning institutions in Kanyuambora Location /educational zone

The findings of this research will be used for academic purpose only

Confidentiality

All information provided herein will be treated with strict confidentiality. You do not need to disclose your name.

Instructions

Please kindly complete the questionnaire with accurate information as possible.

Tick the box of your answer and fill the blank spaces with accurate answers.

1. Sex Male Female

2. Age -----

3. Do learners in your school use drugs

Yes No

4. Where do they get these drugs?

Shops Peers Dealers

5. Why do you think they use these drugs?

6. Which drugs (s) is/are commonly used by the learners?

7. Is drug abuse a possible cause of unrest/chaos in your school?

- A. Agree
- B. Strongly Agree
- C. Disagree
- D. Strongly Disagree

8. What else according to you could be a product of drug abuse in your institutions?

9. Is the drug abuse a problem only to the school?

Yes No.

If no, where else is the effect being felt?

10. What is the institution doing to eradicate the use of drugs by the learners/

11. Do you have guidance and counseling services in your school?

Yes No

12 Suggest other measures which you feel can be undertaken to control the use of drugs and substances in learning institutions.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
KANYUAMBORA CHIEFS CAMP
P.O KANYUAMBORA 14/6/08.

The Director,
Institute of open and distance learning
Kampala international university
P.O.BOX 20000 Kampala – Uganda

RE; AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

NELSON NJIRU NAMU ID No. 9412119

REG. No. BED / 13228 / 61 / DF.

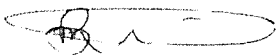
This is to certify that the above mentioned is a student at Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor hi Education - Special Needs.

He has been granted authority by this office to conduct a research on "Drug abuse and substances in learning institutions in Kanyuambora Educational Zone" as partial fulfillment for the award of degree.

Please do accord him the necessary assistance.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,



CHIEF
KANYUAMBORA LOCATION

EDWARD N. NDERI

CHIEF – KANYUAMBORA LOCATION.

CC.

Z.I.S – KANYUAMBORA ZONE.

A.CK KAVENGERO C.D.C
P.O BOX 42 ISHIARA
MBEERE

6th August, 2008

The Director,
Institute of open and distance learning
Kampala international university
P.O.BOX 20000 Kampala – Uganda

This is to acknowledge and attest that MR NELSON NJIRU NAMU carried out his scholarly research at our centre on Drug abuse in schools (youth).

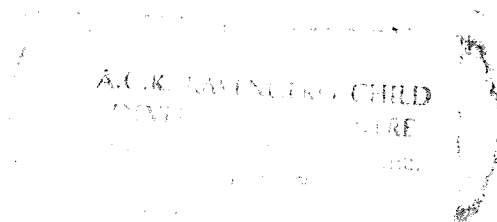
Those involved in this exercise were the sponsored youth of the centre and the exercise was very successful. At least 45 respondents were interviewed. Therefore, I recommend his research as empirical and not fabrication.

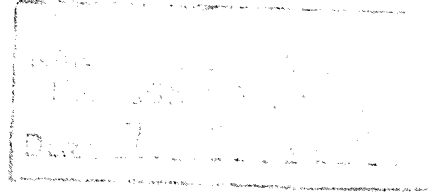
Thanks

Yours truly



Peterson Njuki
Project Director






RE: KANYUAMBORA LOCATION POPULATION CENSUS AS AT
JANUARY 2008.

The below mentioned is the current population of our location according to the census. On population conducted in this location and maintained true records in this office todate.

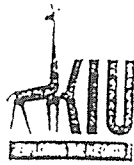
Sub - location	population
Nguthi	5523
Ngura	5326
Total	10849

Thanks


Yours faithfully,
BETH W. KAMAU

For

CHIEF
KANYUAMBORA LOCATION



Kampala International University
Institute of Continuing and Distance Education

P. O Box 20000
Ggaba Road, Kansanga, Kampala, Uganda

DATE:.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MRS/MS/MR.....

The above named is our student of Institute of Open and Distance Learning (IODL), pursuing a Diploma/ Bachelors degree in in Education.

He/she wishes to carry a research in your organization on:

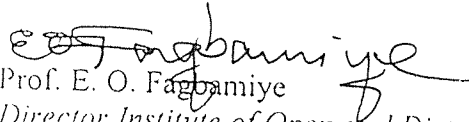
.....
.....

The research is a requirement for the award of a Diploma/ Bachelors degree in education.

We shall appreciate your assistance in this regard.

Thank you.

Yours Sincerely,


Prof. E. O. Fagbamiye
Director Institute of Open and Distance Learning

