

**ABUSE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED SCHOOLS  
IN MAVINDINI DIVISION,  
MAKUENI DISTRICT, KENYA**

**BY**

**MUTISYA MATIVO KIUMBA  
BED/SNE/14733/62/DF**

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## DECLARATION

I declare that this research paper is my original work and has not been presented to any other university for the award of any degree. I also declare that all the materials cited in this paper which are not my own, have been duly acknowledged.

*Mutisya Mativo Kumba*

MUTISYA MATIVO KIUMBA

*13/8/09*

DATE

## APPROVAL

This work has been presented to me as a university supervisor and I declare to the best of my knowledge that it is original.

Sign:  .....

LAAKI SAMSON

Date:  .....

## **DEDICATION**

This study is dedicated to my loving wife Felistah Mutindi and our children for their support and patience during my absence from home over the holidays while pursuing my degree course in special Needs Education at Kampala International University, Uganda. I appreciate their understanding and may God bless them.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Last but not the least, special thanks goes to Miss Zipporah Kilonzo of Steways Enterprises at Wote-Makueni for typing the draft with patience and dedications to what it is now. To all I say God Bless You.

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## **Abstract**

This study set out to identify the effects of drug abuse to academic performance in Mumberes division, based on the fact that the teenage are adversely affected, has caused indiscipline in schools. Efforts should be made to find solution to curb the vice. This should be focused on identify the effects of drug abuse to learning and general health.

The targeted population involved head teachers, teachers, pupils and parents sampled randomly from five schools in the division. Data collection was done through questionnaires as they are the most convenient. The researcher used qualitative approach as it is descriptive in nature.

The study reveals that the causes of drug abuse include ignorance, peer influence, mass media and inadequate guiding and counselling just to mention a few. The teachers, parents and other stakeholders should take an active role in sensitizing the public on the effects of drug abuse.



### **The scope of the study**

The study is limited to drug abuse and academic performance in Mavindini division

Drug abuse and academic performance in the schools is so rampant and widespread that the researcher has sampled four schools to undertake the study where pupils, teachers, head teachers and parents were involved through questionnaires

### **Significance of the study**

**Parents:** sensitization, parents will be educated on their roles in giving guidance and counseling on effects of drug abuse and acting as role models.

**Teachers:** The infusion of drug abuse in teaching helps teachers to teach the causes and effects of drug abuse hence less cases of indiscipline which improves academic performance.

**Administrators:** The administration will have ample time in managing and planning achievable aims and goals for the learners.

**MOEST:** The K.I.E who is curriculum developers will use the findings to incorporate information of effects of drug abuse to learning and one's health.

**QUASU:** The inspectorate will organize refresher courses for stakeholders to create an insight in them on effects of drug abuse.

### **Definitions of terms:**

**Effects:** Implications or consequences

**Drug abuse:** Improper use of drugs

**Dropouts:** Learners who leave school before completing the course.

**NACADA:** the National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse

**MOEST:** Ministry of Education Science and Technology

**KIE:** Kenya Institute of Education

**Sensitization:** Creation of awareness

**Quasu:** Quality Assurance

## **LIMITATIONS**

- Lack of co-operation amongst the respondents.
- Limited time.
- Poor infrastructure i.e. muddy roads.
- Insufficient funds.
- Illiteracy.
- Lack of good role models.

## **DELIMITATION**

- The researcher being conversant with the language of the catchments area.
- Availability of resource materials from the Quasu Office.
- Good approve with the respondents.
- Being familiar to the respondents hence, needs no introduction.

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- (i). What has led to a high rate of drug abuse in the division?
- (ii). What are the effects of drug abuse of learners academically?
- (iii). What are the appropriate ways of managing the effects of drug abuse?

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Education is the backbone of social, economical and national development. For effective and efficient learning, all the stakeholders will be mobilized on the effects of drug abuse and be educated on how to support the drug addicts in the division. This will help the teachers to guide, love and support affected learners to live a positive and constructive life.

“Learners who engage in drug abuse are always aggressive sometimes depressed and withdrawn from others” Lutomia G.A (2000). The same case applies to learners in Mumberes division who engage in drug abuse as this has lowered performance in academic work and indiscipline cases. This causes low self esteem which affects concentration in class activities and may results to school dropouts.

The greatest disability faced by these learners is the fact that people around them fail to understand and accept their situation. The teachers need to be patient and tolerant when teaching and handling them. This will assist the learners’ develop self acceptance which boosts concentration when learning.

Even though it’s the right of every child to access quality education according to UNICEF and convention of children of which Kenya is a signatory, it is pathetic to note that drug abuse problems are experienced by people of all aspects of life. Responsible and dependable members of the society are rendered useless and hopeless. This hinders children from taking full advantage of the free primary education opportunities provided by the government Karicheo (1999).

In recent years violence and crimes have been a common feature in institutions. Strikes, demonstration as well as destruction of property and human life have been noted. The cases of learners harassing and even raping the fellow learners and not sparing even their teachers are common news broadcasted over the media. The researcher feels a need for reconsidering researcher the way of creating awareness on the grassroots where many are languishing in drug addiction and its effects instead of campaigning against in cities where residents are more unlighted. The NACADA team should restructure its roles to reach slums and villages to curb the menace. The researcher therefore tries to solicit solutions to this problem in Mumberes division.

## CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse is not a sudden occurrence. Many young people often start by tasting some of these drugs and substances due to ignorance of their effects on their bodies and future health.

“Some people are influenced by other especially friends and peers to take drugs. Others imitate older members of the society, leaders or successful business people on the wrong assumption that it helps to identify with ones social group so that you are not the odd one out” Ngumy (2005).

The researcher concurs with Ngumy in that peers normally have some activities used to qualify them belong to a certain group. Failure to which renders one out of place.

Some of the youth are carried away by false perception from the promotion advertisements in the media. These advertisement show handsome and beautiful models using drugs. Powerful people are also depicted using the very drugs the youth are refused to take. They always admire to be like such people, thus fall into the trap of drug abuse as those false pictures are permanently packed in their minds.

Ones families' breakdown, children tend to seek refuge in drug taking to compensate the arising loneliness. These youths often lack role models to emulate since their parents take part in drug taking if not active drug traffickers. “Children growing up in a family where one of the parent (usually the father) is an alcoholic are faced with many problems in life” IRACC (2000).

Due the economic status of most parents in Mumberes division, most of them lives in rental houses at the shopping centres where a lot of drug taking and selling takes place hence pupils are quite exposed to these drugs at tender age before they even learn the effects as they are lured to it. In home where brewing of 'busaa' and changaa' takes place, the children are forced to circumstances to take the drug to compensate food since their parents shun the responsibility to provide food when drunk. This promotes addiction as the children take the drug regularly.

“When you find in an estate a kiosk which is more closed than open, or where products are sold at a higher prize so that many customers are not attracted, this is potentially a drug zone where young men gather in certain environments and corners are also suspect”. East Africa Standard Monday October 14 2002. The researcher supports the statement because in Mumberes division, many youths are idlers and are mostly found in certain places, which

suggest availability of something they value greatly. These drugs are readily available in the immediate environs especially small kiosks in the outskirts of the shopping centres or behind the shops. These provide easy access of drugs to youths and school going children especially the teenage group.

Lack of proper use of leisure time may lead to drug abuse since an empty mind is the devil's workshop. Learners in school may fail to achieve their set goals hence involve in drug taking to hide frustrations and stress. Others may take drugs as a show of adulthood after circumcision since the society considers them adults and can make personal decisions.

The researcher feels that shaping the children's behaviour should be a collective responsibility. The parents should not abdicate their divine responsibility of child's guidance to the teacher. Teachers are equally busy and have their role to play as a result, the children turn to anybody next to them and will heed to any advice and teaching.

### **EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE**

A.Ojwang (2002), defines effects of drug abuse as psychological and physical dependence. The researcher concurs with Ojwang since the drug users continuously feel the urge to take a drug hence becomes a habit. They also get pain when not in drugs for example headache, sweating. Contraction of muscles and unconsciousness which may result to death.

Drug abuse can affect a community or a nation at three levels namely; individual health, social life and economic life. Individuals may suffer ill health as a result of drug abuse. According to Kenya United against drug abuse (2004), drug abuse affects the main organ of your body such as the brain, lungs, heart, reproductive organs and other vital organs. The researcher agrees with the organizations since drugs like cigarette smoking can cause lung cancer, cancer of the mouth and throat and can lead to weak and thin tissues of the lungs making breathing difficult for smoker. Mothers who smoke may deliver underweight or premature babies hence their cognitive development is tempered with resulting to learning disability and poor performance.

The alcoholic causes brain damage and weakening of immune system. This affects learning of pupils who drink in school since once their brains are damaged they cannot cope up with school work "the action of alcohol on the brain is to suppress or depress the activity of the brain's cerebral cortex and the entire nervous system to an extent which depends on the level of alcohol concentration in the blood stream. The researcher concurs with the above

information since suppression of the brain gives the drinker a carefree attitude which makes him/her lose judgment of events and situations. Alcohol causes loss of memory and mental retardation. This affects learner's performance as they cannot retain what they are taught for a long period.

According to [http://www.drug-abusebiz.com/side\\_effects\\_to\\_hm](http://www.drug-abusebiz.com/side_effects_to_hm), "inhalants when inhaled via the nose or mouth into the lungs can cause heart failure and death within minutes of use". The researcher agrees with the above findings since inhalants like glue cause dizziness, slow speech, hearing loss amongst others, learners who take this drug have problems in achieving their full potentials since the use of senses necessary for learning are interfered with.

Karichco B (1999) says "Drug abuse can disrupt entire school when many learners in a class are under the influence of drugs or absent because of drug abuse, the progress of all students is impeded and hence poor performance in education generally". The researcher agrees with Karichio since violence and crimes have been a common feature in our schools, students burning schools, murder cases, learners attacking fellow learners and teachers and worse still rape cases are not new news in our schools. All these are a result of drug abuse.

Drugs cause loss of life. The Guinness world record (2002) states that the world's most urgent problems and ailments are tobacco-related illness including heart diseases, lung diseases and breathing disorders will be the world's leading killers responsible for more deaths than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, road accidents and suicide put together."

The researcher concurs with the above since drug abuse is the greatest solvent of discipline in our schools, friendship, families and the entire society. It is estimated that smoking kills five million people every year of which 70% are in developing countries, Kenya inclusive. The drug menace ought to be fought and eradicated at all costs by everybody to have 'drug abuse free' institutions and establish more health and friendly learning and teaching environments. The stakeholders therefore should be committed crusaders against drug abuse in the society at large. The vogue now is for institutions to put up large notices in or outside their premises prohibiting smoking and use of other drugs.

Drug abuse has social effects on the infected and affected. Tobacco for instance gives an unpleasant smell to breathe, clothes and environment. The tobacco chewers spit a lot which is offensive and unhygienic. A. Olwang 1998 says "drug addicts usually that the society in

which they live is against the society and do harmful things and engage in criminal activities to punish the society". The researcher concurs with Ojwang since heavy drinkers become irresponsible and might not take care of their families leading to suffering of children and spouses. Many cases of rape, incidents of domestic violence, divorce and malnutrition are related to heavy drinking leaving children being denied their right to education.

Drugs are usually expensive. The users spend a lot of money to purchase instead of meeting basic needs. This makes learners lack school fees and other basic necessities for conducive learning.

Learners who engage in drug abuse indulge in sexually activities recklessly which may lead to early pregnancy, forcing girls to drop out of school. These learners are exposed to contracting sexually transmitted diseases and the deadly HIV/Aids if not both. [http://www.Encyclopaedia.com/html/section/drug addict. effects of substance abuse asp](http://www.Encyclopaedia.com/html/section/drug%20addict.effects%20of%20substance%20abuse.asp) asserts. "Drug abuse affects many societies in many ways. In the work place it is costly in terms of cost work time and inefficiency". This is fully accepted by the researcher since heavy drinker absent or come late to the place of work due to hangovers, hence reduces efficiency and productivity.

### **DRUGS BEING ABUSED**

Some of the drugs and substances that are prone to abuse in Mumberes division include alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes) bhang, mirra commonly refer to as khat, rubber, kuber and inhalants like glue.

S.K. Vasishta and N.M. Patel (2002) states that 'Bhang is commonly abused world wide. It is widely smoked in hand made cigarettes and its effects vary from anxiety to excitement". In Mumberes division, bhang is widely abused by the youths as it is readily available. This interferes with the functioning of the brain which in turn affects proper learning hence lowering of academic performance.

Alcohol commonly abused by learners in Mumberes division include beer, changaa, muratina, wine, whisky, gin, brandy not forgetting the deadly 'kumikumi' which has claimed even lives of teachers in the division, thus affecting academic performance. Most schools being located along the highway provides an additional advantage to learners to access of these drugs in Mumberes division by learners though not well known is kuber which is

widely sold at the commercial centres. This drug has adversely affected as it changes their emotions and general behaviours which lead to indiscipline and poor performance.

Miraa (khat) whose twigs are chewed are also abused. The learners mostly obtain them from truck drivers who stop to rest or even lodge at the shopping centres. The drug has multiple effects including poor appetite and digestion which results to malnutrition and poor health thus affecting learning.

### **POSSIBLE INTERVENTION MEASURES**

Drug abuse has become a fast growing menace in Kenya and more so, Mumberes division. The youth are hardest hit although it has affected all levels of people in the society. The stakeholders therefore should put heads together to alleviate the problem. On 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, during budget day, the government increased 10% tax on beer and cigarettes prices. This is an indication that the government is discouraging the use of drugs. The banning of alcohol and cigarettes advertisement on the media and billboards by the government shows that she is working tirelessly to curb the problem. The researcher supports the government in the ban since advertisement build false information in the users especially the youth.

Everybody needs to intervene early otherwise we may end up losing the energetic generation due to drug abuse. Proverbs 29: 17 in the bible says; "discipline your children and you can always be proud of them. They will never give you reason to be ashamed." It is the noble and Godly duty for the parents to teach their children the way they will never forget when they grow up. The researcher holds to the opinion that the parents being the immediate that the child meets have every vital role to play. They should not be too strict or too permissive. Parents should be guiders and counsellors to the youth. They should also offer to be good role models to be emulated.

The teachers should take their vital role of guiding both the parents and the learners with all the expected professionalism. The reality is that teachers are given much more and thus required to give much more. In every age there comes a time like this when a teacher must come to meet the needs of the hour, Luke 12:48. This is therefore the crucial time that we teachers are determined to stand to our core role despite the changing times. It is therefore important to intervene before it is too late. Parents and teachers ought to understand that the adolescents are entrusted under their care hence, should understand, love, guide, council and accept them as a delicate but precious group.



Karichio (1999) states, "most if not all youth especially the drug abusers usually seek approval from the peers. They often try to convince others to join them in the habit as a way of acceptance" the researcher concurs with Karichio and advises parents and teachers to keep an eye on the friends to the younger generation to reduce peer influence.

Parents who are the family pillars need to solve any arising misunderstanding amicably without frustrating or stressing their children. They should further avail themselves for their children for socialization, aiming of views, love, understanding and acceptance instead of pre-occupying themselves with business and other social activities which gives children room for personal discovery and misguidance by peers. Parents and teachers therefore have the responsibility of disseminating facts about drug abuse at home and school respectively. Parents need to control programmes viewed on the television as some affect the children.

Religious leaders in their places of worship and administrators during 'Barazas' should sensitize the public on the effects of drugs possible ways of reducing the spread of the scourge.

The government should formulate policies on how to educate the society on the effects of drug abuse. Laws should be made more strict pertaining the drug traffickers to reduce its availability as the young learn through imitation, the government should intervene and control if not ban some influence programmes on the media. The government needs to provide treatment and rehabilitation centres for the addicts who require close attention. They should be involved in recreation activities for efficient use of leisure time.

Religious leaders ought to build their pillar by nurturing religious values in the youth. The education sector should organize seminars and workshops to sensitize the society and students body on the effects of drugs abuse and other related consequences. Narcotics psychotropic substance control act (1994) should form policies to aid in reducing the vice.

East Africa Standard, Monday October, 14 2002, Kaguthi said that if families don't take measures to help reduce the drug abusers, the future net cost of rehabilitation become more than ten times what it may have cost them to act earlier. The researcher agrees

with Gaguthi as the proverb says early the better. All the stakeholders therefore should join forces before it is too late to sensitize the public through seminars and workshop on the dangers of drug abuse. (

The curriculum work load should be reduced to allow parents and teachers time with their children for counseling and individual attention both in school and home. Parents should take up their role seriously of gathering for the well being of their children .They need not abdicate this responsibility to the third part.

It must be well and clearly known that we have many enemies targeting our youth and unless we act aggressively now, we shall live to regret. It is the call of the researcher for everybody to take an active role to curb and prevent drug abuse scourge in the society in order to build a strong and productive health Nation.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the ways the researcher employed in collection of data. It further stipulates the instruments the researcher used in gathering information.

Researcher used survey design to collect data. The strategy assisted the researcher to gather information from the targeted group in a standardized form. The researcher was interested in describing meaning as it uses word to describe people, situations and events. The selected sample was a cross section of the whole population. The researcher was able to collect sufficient information because the sample population experienced similar situations in the same environment. The researcher used questionnaires to gather in depth issues like causes and some intervention measures. The researcher was able to analyze the respondents towards the topic in question.

#### **Population**

The researcher targeted four schools in Mavindini division where pupils, teachers, head teachers and parents were involved. Both male and female took part to give gender balance. The group was drawn from the whole population using random sampling where everyone had an equal chance of being selected. The process involved picking by chance the members who represented the population.

The learners were aimed at as they are the vulnerable group and have friends who have dropped out of school due to effects of drug abuse and what they wish to be done. Boys and girls were all targeted of ages between ten and eighteen.

Teachers were targeted as they spend most of the time with learners. Parents were also targeted as they provide basic necessities of life and guidance on any deviant behaviour.

#### **Instruments/Tools**

The information herein was collected using questionnaires which were ideal because the researcher targeted group consisted of literate population who could read and write. The topic being very sensitive, the respondent need not to identify their names since some could not be

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The information collected from the questionnaires was analyzed basing on the teachers, pupils and parents responses. The responses are noted down according to answers given and presented in tables.

**Table 1: Views of teachers on reasons which make learners engage in drug abuse**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Ignorance	6	60%
Bad company	2	20%
Family dispute	1	10%
Poverty	1	10%
TOTAL	10	100%

It is evident from the above table that ignorance is the leading cause of drug abuse with a percentage of sixty. Most youth engage in drug taking without knowing the effects. Twenty percent of the youth take drugs due to wrong company who are always at hand to lead them with proper guidance lacks. Ten percent of the sampled group hold to the opinion that drug taking is caused by family dispute as the youth are forced to seek refuge in something that make them forget the trouble back at home. Ten percent feels that drug taking is caused by poverty as some youth may be lacking food and other basic necessities which lead them to drugs like alcohol to satisfy their hunger.

**Table 2: Views of teachers on effects of drug abuse on learning.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Poor performance	5	50%
Truancy	2	20%
Arrogance	2	20%
Destructive	1	10%
TOTAL	10	100%

From the above table, it is true to say that half of the teachers attribute drug abuse as a major cause of poor performance in schools. This is true because once the central nervous system is

disturbed; learning cannot take place properly, hence poor performance. 20% of the teachers feel that drug taking cause truancy and most drug taking learners drop out of school. Another 20% of the teachers feel that drug taking bring about arrogance and makes it difficult to control learners who engage in drug taking as they are wild and not ready to be collected. They mostly result to quarrels and fight as a defensive mechanism. 10% hold to the opinion that these learners who take drugs become destructive as they are mostly the key organizers of strikes and destructions in schools.

**Table 3: Views of teachers on intervention measures.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Guidance and counseling	4	40%
Creation of awareness	4	40%
Rehabilitation	1	10%
Provision of facilities	1	10%
TOTAL	10	100%

Most of the teachers are of the opinion that pupils should be guided and counselled on the effects of drug abuse before they get themselves into it. They are also in agreement that creation of awareness should be done by the stakeholders before the vice damages the youth. This is evident by the 40% given for every reason by the teachers. 10% of the teachers feel that rehabilitation and provision of facilities by the government should be done to support those who have already engaged in drug abuse to bring them back to almost their normal state of being. The researcher concurs with the fellow teachers on their opinion but this question is still permanently packed in her mind, “who and how guidance and counseling should be done to effectively safe the perishing youth?”

**Table 4: Pupils views on what they do during holidays.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Visiting friends	6	60%
Visiting relatives	2	20%
Engage in hobbies	1	10%
Helping parents	1	10%
TOTAL	10	100%

The free time given to learners to visit friends during holidays offers them chance to try on various things like drug abuse and pre-marital sex due to peer influence. The 60% given by pupils as time for visiting friends indicates that there is a risk on the care given to the youth by the parents who should always be close to monitor their behaviour and guide where necessary. 20% of the sample population who get time to visit their relatives also get chance to learn wrong virtues as they are exposed to different environment. 10% of the pupils engage in hobbies which may be constructive or destructive. The parents should therefore monitor the hobbies their children involve in and guide them on the ones to take part in. 10% of the respondents show that they help their parents at home and these must be the ones who survive the tragedy of drug abuse in the society.

**Table 5: Views of patents on who should guide and counsel the adolescent.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Teachers	5	50%
Parents	2	20%
Religious leaders	2	20%
Pressure groups	1	10%
TOTAL	10	100%

The parents seem to concur with the researcher that teachers should be, the guiders and counsellors to the youth. This is evidenced by the 50% opinion offered by the parents feel that it is their parents role to guide the adolescents since it is a noble and Godly duty for parents to teach their children the right way and grow up. It is the feeling of 20% of the parents that pastors should guide and counsel the youth as it is their duty to offer spiritual guidance. Another 10% hold to the opinion that pressure group like NACADA should offer guidance and counseling to the adolescents because they have skills on how to yield effective fruits. Facilities like films always offer an additional insight as the adolescents are able to watch on their own the effects of drug abuse to learning and one's life.

**Table 6: Views of head teachers on sources of drugs.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Peer groups	2	40%
Shops	1	20%
Homes	1	20%
Siblings	1	20%
TOTAL	5	100%

Peer group is an evidence major source of drugs amongst the youth as it covers 40% of the responses given by the head teachers. Peer grouping being the key approach to learning can adversely affect development of good morals amongst the group. 20% of the head teachers feel that the youth obtain drugs from the shops where they are readily available at affordable prices. 20% hold to the opinion that the youth get access to drugs at their homes where parents are part and parcel of drug abusers. Older siblings who are drug abusers provide access to drugs for the youths mostly when they are alone in their rooms. This offers them ample time to experiment on these drugs which later lead to addiction.

According to Ngummy (2005) some people are influenced by others especially friends and peers to take drugs. Others imitate older members of the society, leaders or successful business people on the wrong assumption that it helps to identify with one's society group.

The researcher feels that to fight ignorance, all the stakeholders should join forces to create awareness in the institutions. We should not wait until it is too late when the society is totally spoiled to open our eyes. Parents should be on the watch out on how their children associate with to curb peer influence since young people tend to learn greatly from each other.

Fifty percent of the teachers hold to the opinion that drug abuse lowers learners performance. Karichio B (1999) affirms, "drug abuse can disrupt the entire school when many learners in the class are under the influence of drugs or absent because of drug abuse, the progress of all students is impeded and hence poor performance in education". The researcher concurs with this since an exam where the scores of performance determines the quality of education offered by teachers, learners who involve in drug taking always pull this down as they cannot concentrate in class and sometimes withdrawn.

The parents on the other hand feels that the teachers should professionally guide and counsel the youth on effects of drug abuse to learning and general life. The views given on this constitute 50% of the responses which is quite evident that parents require teachers to take responsibility. Therefore, in every age, teachers must come to meet the needs of the youth. It is then the call of researcher to follow teachers to take up the responsibility to guide and counsel these learners as they spend most of their time with them. However, parents should not shun this responsibility but join hands with the teachers to ensure that there is no lop-hole for the youth to escape. Teachers should keep the parents informed on the child's performance and progress not only in academic but also the general behaviour which succeeds if the parents fully trust the teachers and avoid being suspicious of the unknown.

## **CONCLUSION**

Drug abuse being a global disaster which is eating the youth mercilessly, the researcher hopes that all the stakeholders will come to its plight and root its dangers out of the society. It was evident that ignorance is the major cause of drug abuse as the youth are not enlightened on its effects to their learning and health. Idleness further contributes to drug abuse especially when the youth are even abundant time to visit friends when they are alone they tend to experiment on various thing to fit the desired group. Poor performance results from drug abuse since



learners involved either lack of concentration or absent themselves from school due to its influences. Teachers should be the key persons to guide and counsel the learners since they are skilled on this.

The groups should be intensively monitored by teachers and parents as they provide the major source of drugs. East African Standard, Monday 4, 2002, says “..... This is potentiality a drug zone where young men gather in certain environments and corners are also suspects “ creation of awareness should be done to effectively to save these youths from the dangers involved. The already affected persons should be rehabilitated and supported to be able to adjust to normal lives. The government should provide necessary facilities to help in sensitizing the community on effects of drugs if films could be availed on schools and public a , the resecher feels that the vice can be curbed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

After carrying out the study on the effects of drug abuse to learning, the researcher feels that of the following recommendation are adhered to, can help in curbing the vice.

- The Ministry of Education science and technology should ensure that the teachers are skilled on guiding and counseling techniques.
- Creation of awareness should be done by all the stakeholders through seminars and workshops, infusing to learning contents films and through mass media.
- Rehabilitation should be done by the government and NGOs to support the affected persons regain their potential being.
- Relevant facilities should be provided by the government to ease the teaching of effects of drugs which can be done by providing films and books to learning institutions.
- The curriculum workload should be reduced to allow parents and teachers time for guiding and counseling.
- The government should enact a law on punishment on those found selling or giving drugs to learners.
- The teachers and parents being the immediate persons to learners should be good role model to be emulated.
- The curriculum developers should provided educational services on drug abuse and its effects.

- Children should not be left to decide what fits them at a tender age especially after circumcision where they are viewed as adults although they have not attained the age of eighteen.
- Parents should actively meet the basic needs for their children to avoid being lured to drugs by those who can supply their needs.
- Kiosks and stalls around institutions should be demolished to reduce excess of drugs to learners.
- Parents should not be too permissive or too strict to their children but create harmony in the home.
- Drug addicts should engage in various sports and entertainment activities like watching movies, playing football, volleyball, hockey, running and farming.
- Rehabilitation process should involve vocational training where they are equipped with skills to help them earn a living.

The above finding of the researcher concurs with other recommendations from the literature review. The researcher therefore calls upon all the stakeholders to properly implement these recommendations to save the society from languishing in drug abuse.

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### **QUESTIONNAIRES FOR TEACHERS**

Research on drug abuse and academic performance in Mavindini division

I humbly request you to complete the questionnaire below by ticking [ ] or putting [X] Or yes or no or by writing a short answer where appropriate. All answers will be treated with total confidence.

1. What is the name of your school?
2. How long have you been teaching in the school?
3. Are there learners who engage in drug taking in your school?  
Yes [ ]                      No [ ]
4. What are some of the reasons which make learners engage in drug abuse?
5. Are the learners who drop out of school due to effects of drug abuse?
6. Do you have difficulties in handling learners who engage in drug abuse?
7. What are the some of the effects of drug abuse?
8. What steps can you think can be taken to ensure that learner do not drop out of school due to effects of drug abuse?

### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUPILS**

Hallow pupils? Please answer the following questions to the best of your ability. The information you are going to give will be treated with confidence.

Please do not write your name.

1. Are there learners who have dropped out of school due to effects of drug abuse in your class?  
Yes [ ]                      No [ ]

## QUESTIONNAIRES FOR TEACHERS

Research on drug abuse and academic performance in Mumberes division.

I humbly request you to complete the questionnaire below by ticking [ ] or putting [X ]  
Or yes or no or by writing a short answer where appropriate. All answers will be treated with  
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1. What is the name of your school?
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3. Are there learners who engage in drug taking in your school ?  
Yes [ ]      No [ ]
4. What are some of the reasons which make learners engage in drug abuse ?
5. Are the learners who drop out of school due to effects of drug abuse?
6. Do you have difficulties in handling learners who engage in drug abuse?
7. What are some the effects of drug abuse ?
8. What steps can you think can be taken to ensure that learner do not drop out of  
school due to effects of drug abuse?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUPILS

Hallow pupils? Please answer the following questionsto the best of your ability. The information you are going to give will be treated with confidence.

Please do not write your name.

1. Are there learners who leave school due to effects of drug abuse in your class?

Yes [ ]      No [ ]

2. What do you do at home during holiday?
3. Do you have friends who engage in drug abuse?
4. Who provides for your basic needs such as food, shelter and clothes?
5. How often do you get your daily needs?
6. How do teachers

## 6.6 MAKUENI DISTRICT ( Administrative boundaries )

