

**DRUG ABUSE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN  
SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN WEST ZONE, LUANDA DIVISION OF  
EMUHAYA DISTRICT, KENYA**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

### Declaration by the Candidate:

I David Ebole declare that this work is out of my own efforts and original to the best of my knowledge

Date-----2/11/2009-----

Signature----------

Name-----EBOLE DAVID NJITE-----

### Declaration by Supervisors:

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors.

Signature----------

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Date-----2/11/09-----

## **APPROVAL**

This work is dedicated to my beloved Dad Mr. Ebole, brothers and sisters and my dearest friend Murundu Henry who assisted me when I needed support and to my lecturer who encouraged me during my study. May God bless them all.

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My special thanks go to my dearest father, Mr Ebole for his moral and financial support he gave me. I also extend my sincere gratitude to Kampala International University for providing me an opportunity to pursue my area of interest. I am also grateful for the assistance I received from my supervisor from Kampala International University.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Drug-** Is an illegal substance that some people smoke or inject in their bodies.
- Drug abuse—** The use of drugs in a wrong or harmful way.
- Strategy-** A plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose or process of putting a plan into operation in a skill full way.
- Stimulants –** Drugs or substances that make you feel more awake and gives you more energy.
- Permissiveness-** Showing a freedom of behavior that many people don't approve of e.g. behavior of drug abuse.

## ABSTRACT

The research focused on the efforts done to curb drug abuse by students from the whole world in general, Africa, East Africa and Luanda division in particular. The main objectives of the study were; to examine the efforts done to curb drug abuse by students or pupils. The research based on the following hypothesis; schooling and the home environment have both positively and negatively contributed towards the discouragement of drug abuse by students. Both secondary and primary sources of data were used for example observation of activities, self administered questionnaires which consisted of both open ended and close ended questions. The findings and recommendations of the research were, schools with untrained teachers in guidance and counseling were to train them, the government was to establish more schools to solve the problem of long distance between home and school, parents and teachers were to act as good role models as far as drug abuse is concerned.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **1.1. Background Information**

Nthamburi (1982) stated that the term 'drug' is used to refer to any substance which alters the body chemistry or changes the functioning of the body. Drug abuse is the wrong use of drugs. A drug when taken into the living organism ingests, inhales, absorbs or is injected into the blood stream. Drugs are also used externally as liquids, lotions, ointments or powder.

Mutiso (2002) stated that some drugs are used in prevention diagnosis and treatment of diseases, while others are used for pleasant effect they produce. Today, drugs are widely used to cure illness, but have also been misused and caused pain and suffering to the victims and their families. There are numerous reports in both the print and electric media of the problems related to drug abuse including death.

Nthamburi (1990) stated that drugs are categorized according to their purpose, chemicals characteristics and effects on their users. Medical drugs are drugs that doctors prescribe to patients for different purposes. These include tranquillizers, sedatives and palliative drugs. Tranquillizers are drugs which relieve tension and also induce sleep. Examples of these drugs are piritons and valium. A patient with a psychiatric problem may be given tranquillizers to alleviate depression or anxiety. Sedatives given to patients to reduce pain and induce sleep. Sedative include panadol, codeine and aspirin.

Palliative drugs are used to treat chronic diseases such as cancer asthma, diabetes and high blood pressure. They help in reducing pain and prolonging life. Other drugs such

different types of vaccines, vitamins and minerals are used to prevent diseases. Some medical drugs fight bacteria.

The acute effects of drugs to the users commands the most attention specifically that bhang causes the user to go crazy and become violent; man kills and rape under the influence, woman becomes promiscuous. Many times bhang has been referred to as “sex crazing drug”, “the weed of madness”, and assassin to youth (Goode, 1989). Domestic violence as used to describe a variety of actions and omissions that occur in different relationships, covers incidents of physical attack, when it may take the form of physical and sexual violations, such as punching, choking, stabbing, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire, the results of which can range from bruising to killing (Davies, 1994). She continued to say that domestic violence include psychological or mental violence, which can consist of repeated verbal abuse; harassments, confinement; and deprivation of physical, financial and personal resources. It encompasses child abuse, be it physical, physiological or sexual, violence between siblings, abuse or neglect of the elderly and by children of parents.

Although violence in families may be explained by sexual and economic inequality in society, personal explanation such as the use of alcohol and drugs, the victim’s actions, mental illnesses, stress, frustration, underdevelopment and violent families of origin led to the problems (ibid).

Generally, misusing alcohol and drugs makes violent situations worse, especially in the home, women who have partners who misused drugs and alcohol often suffered injuries and even death (Nieman, 1997).

Wango (2005) said that those students who abuse substances such as cigarettes and bhang smoking showed the following indiscipline characteristics: unkempt or shaggy hair, use of one set of clothing, being violent and truancy. For those who consume alcohol, they appear troublesome; their population is conspicuous with troubled personalities in the society (Sournnia 1990). According to the Kenya Institute of Education (2003) students who are substance abusers have emotions that are not easily controlled and thus to people they turn violent, have poor judgment, are untidy, learners neglect themselves and their studies which may lead to discipline problems that lead to suspension over expulsion from school. From the foregoing; the issue of substance abuse and violence in schools is both a national and international phenomenon. The dangers of substance abuse are apparent in behavior that results in violence, arson, deaths in the society of people suspected to have consumed alcohol mixed with other substances.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

As already stated, there are strategies that have been put in place to curb drug abuse in schools which have in one way or another failed because the problem of drug abuse in schools still persists. Subsequently, this research probed into the drug abuse among students in schools within Luanda division and it suggested a rationale that should be adopted so as to curb or stop drug abuse by students. The following questions were pertinent to the study:-

- What were some of the schools that existed in Luanda division?

- What were the strategies that had been put in place to curb drug abuse by students/pupils?
- Had the strategies succeeded in promoting the performance of students?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study were to:-

- Examine the effects done curb drug abuse by students/pupils.
- Determine the reasons as to why drug abuse is discouraged.
- Recommend viable solutions to the problem of drug abuse by students/pupils.

### **1.4 Justification/Significance of the Study**

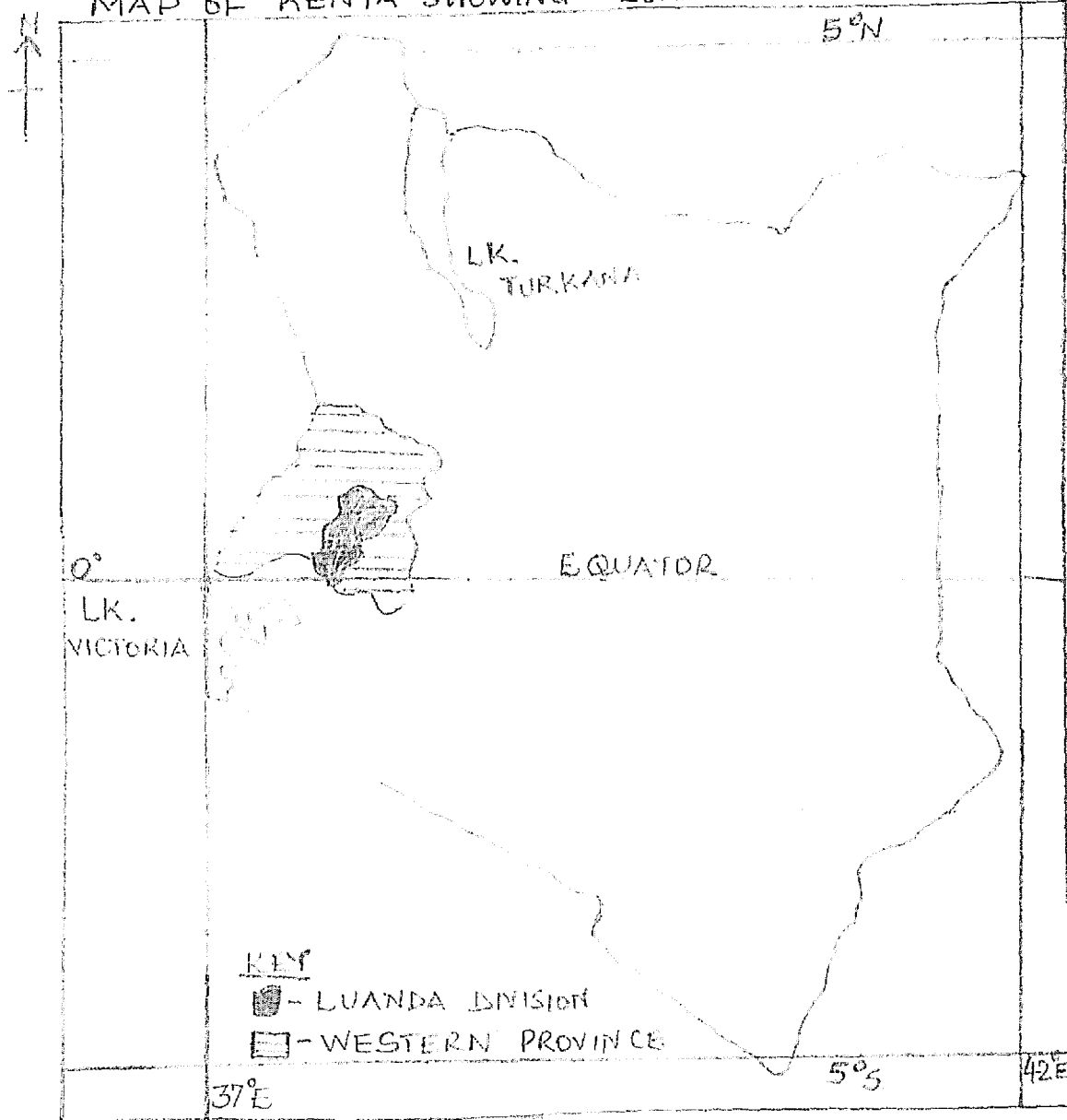
Drug abuse in Kenya and the world is an issue of interest – most of the existing literature explains more about the efforts done by government or different societies to discourage drug abuse by the citizens and have failed to recognize that the school environment and the home are also acting as venues of drug abuse by children. Scholars and academicians will benefit from this research because it will provide solutions to the existing increase of drug and drug abuse by school going children.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The research was carried out in Western province of Kenya and specifically in Luanda division of Emuhaya district. The study was based on the different schools that existed in the area; that is Esalwa,, Esibila, Essaba, Emusire, Ebubayi, Ebusuratsi, Kilingili, Ebuyalu, Ebukanga, Ebusakami secondary schools among others.

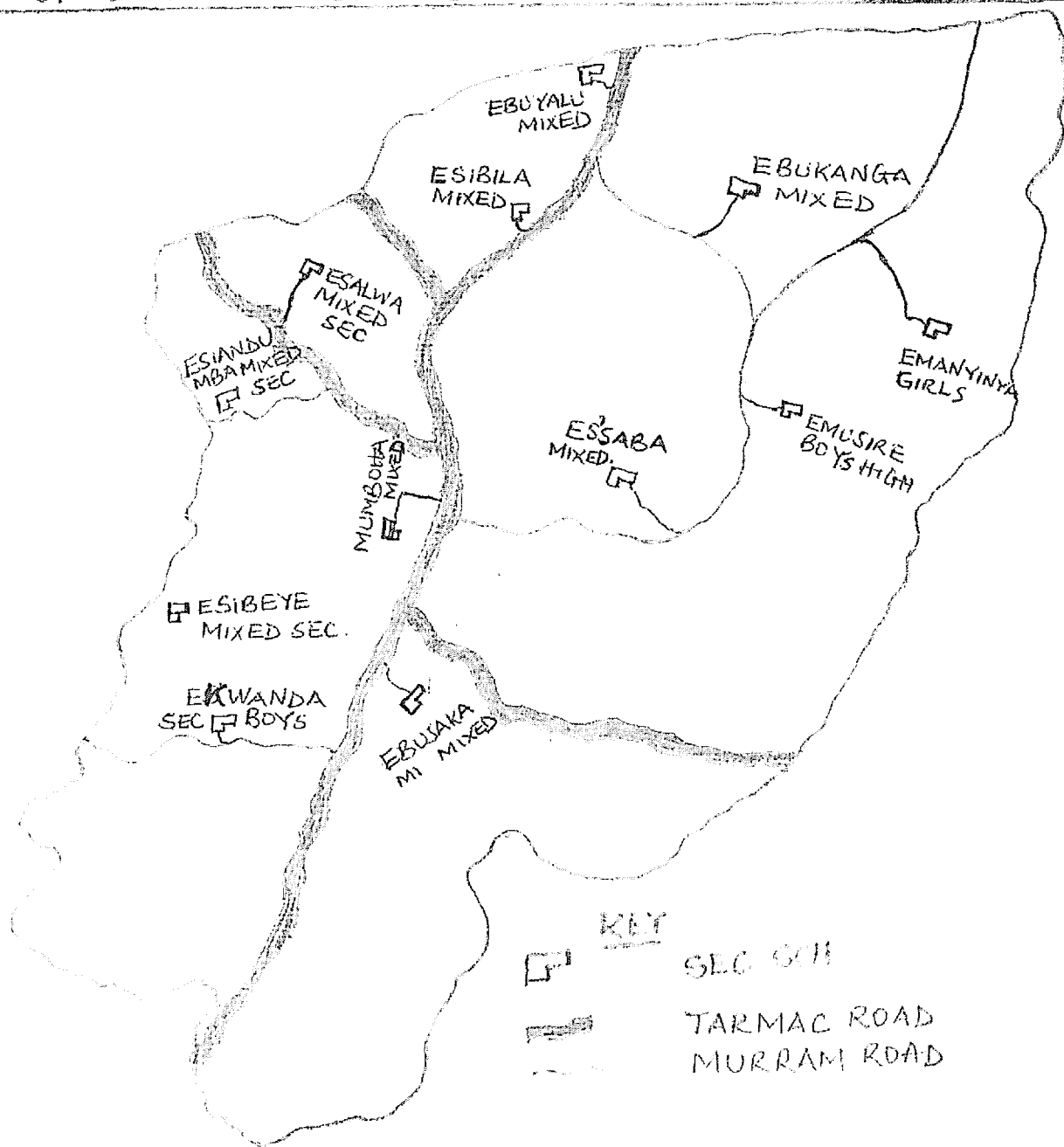
Among primary schools, the study focused on Ebulondi, Essumba, Esalwa, Emmwatsi, Emusire, Ebusiratsi, Kima, Esibakala, Muchula and Ebukoolo. This is because there exists many schools both secondary and primary which are facing truancy low environment and indiscipline that is caused by drug abuse by students/pupils.

# MAP OF KENYA SHOWING LUANDA DIVISION WESTERN PROVINCE.



1:100 000 000

# MAP OF LUANDA DIVISION SCHOOLS IN EMUHAYA DISTRICT.



SCALE 1:1000000

## CHAPTER II

### 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Soft Drugs

Nthamburi (1982) stated that under this category are stimulant and volatile drugs. Stimulant are substances or drugs which increase the activity of the central nervous system – most common examples of stimulant are tobacco, caffeine which is found in coffee, tea, carbonate drinks like Coca-Cola and other beverages, Miraa and medical preparation drugs called Amphetamines. Tobacco for example is usually taken in the form of cigarettes or snuff. Tobacco contains substances that are harmful to the body such as: - nicotine which is responsible for making a person addictive to smoking. Carbon monoxide which is inhaled during smoking damages the arteries, heart and lungs.

Tar the black substance left in the lungs after smoking, promotes cancer of the throat, heart and lungs. The effects of smoking cigarettes include:- pregnant woman may experience miscarriages or give birth to underweight and unhealthy babies, chest and respiratory diseases, poor blood circulation, socio – economic problems. A smoker will spend a substantial amount of money buying cigarettes. It also irritates the people around because they will smoke, which is dangerous to their healthy visual, hearing and touch perception. The most common ones are cocaine, bhang, heroine and Lysergic acid Diethylamide (LSD).

Children, girls and women are no longer safe at home, school and at the work place or on roads. According to Ndung'u (Daily nation July 18<sup>th</sup> 2005), Kenya is becoming a nation of rapists who go scot free. For example a man infected her with a venereal disease was on July 6<sup>th</sup> 2005 jailed for three (3) years by a Kerugoya court (ibid). In this Daily



Nation, Muiruri explained that report released on June 30<sup>th</sup> 2005 added a dimension of the crisis when it revealed that man had become notorious of rapping their under age daughters. If it is not their father, then it is other male relatives. The phenomenon of drug abuse in western Kenya and more specifically Luanda division has started to draw a lot of attention. There are frequent claims that Luanda division in Emuhaya District seems to have the worst drug problems in the country especially bhang.

Though researchers on drug abuse were widely carried out, many questions on drugs and its effects on the Luanda families are yet to be answered. No research has uniquely centered on drug abuse to understand it's extend and problem of use and the recurrent problems that result. There is little data available on drug abuse in Luanda as well as domestic violence (nature and extent, effects and causes). This study has revealed the factors that encourage drug abuse and the role of drug abuse in domestic violence is a suppressed problem. It also looked into the various ways the social institutions are using to curb drug abuse in the area, as they bring domestic violence to a control. The result of the study came up with strategies for controlling domestic violence and drug abuse in Luanda division.

## **2.2 Reasons why children in schools abuse alcohol or other drugs**

A number of schools did studies on the factors that probably influence the youth to use substances in various parts of the country. Murimi (1996) did his study in Kikuyu Division of Kiambu District and concluded that family members using drugs are very strong in influencing adolescents in drug use. This factor contributed 72% according to

Mirimi's finding concurs with those from earlier studies by Ackerman (1970), Plant and plant (1992) and Steinberg (1999) who observed that families factors were very strong in influencing the youth to abuse substances.

According to Siringi (2003) in Kenya, about 20% of primary schools pupils have taken alcohol and this figure rises as they progress through secondary school to university where it is estimated to be around 68%. The author also deduced that family structures are therefore leaving children in such families to experiment with drugs. The process of experimentation later leads to rampant substances abuse. Imitation of elders by the youth also contributes to drug abuse. Some youths engage in substance abuse because of peer influence hence need to conform to their peers (Siringi 2003). The study further revealed that disillusionment made students to abuse substances as this appears to be the only route for escaping their frustrations. Children from broken use and abuse as well as poverty since students from poor families take drugs as a result of frustrations (Muli 2002). Njiru (1996) carried out a research in Runyenjes in Embu district among secondary school students to find out reasons for substance abuse and his findings indicated that peer or relatives influence about 58% of the students getting into substance abuse. It is common for adolescence to learn behavior from significant others and perceive it to be acceptable to the family and society. Adolescents are expectant of positive rewards out of the habitat for example administration, being accepted and respected a situation that sustain the habitat in independence. The Kenya alliance for the advance of children (KAAC) carried a survey to identify factors for substance abuse by school children in Nairobi in 1985. Their report indicated that among the factors for substance abuse was the desire by students to improve performance in school exams. This

was due to the belief that drugs help to improve school performance. This may not be true because most substance interfere with attention. Substance abuse may also interfere with perception and the thinking process. Substance abuse may lead to low self – esteem and poor self – image this may lead to lack of interest in learning and attending school, school phobia, and truancy dropping out of school (Britain council 1986).

The type of school such as day or boarding, mixed or single sex and size of school, lack of guidance from teachers who sometimes have no training to be able to help,, poor school administration and leadership skills, availability of drugs from school enrolment and school neighborhood like slums influenced substance abuse. The same survey concluded that cults such as Rastafarians influence from the mass media, inadequate law enforcement on drug trafficking all led to drug abuse by the youth (British council 1986).

Mwenesi (1996) tried to determine why people abuse drugs. In his study, the following responses were given by the drug abusers as the reasons for their habit: to cope with problems, to feel good, to kill boredom, to gain strength and peer influence. Students believed that reading all night would improve their examination grades and they therefore chew Miraa. The responses felt that they gained more but were left tired and exhausted and needed Roaches in order to sleep. Others in the higher institutions of learning took drugs because of the higher level tolerance among comrades. All these factors identified in the above studies contributed to substance abuse among secondary school students which resulted to different types of crimes and other anti – social behavior from them.

Green Wagon (1984) stated that frustration makes students to indulge in alcohol and drugs in order to cope with frustrating situations. For example, young people are jilted

by their friends, unemployment and inability to perform well in school, poverty and problems in the family.

Idleness is also a cause of alcohol and drug abuse. When students or young people have too much time to themselves with nothing constructive to do, they tend to experiment with alcohol and other drugs in order to get excitement.

Giving too much money to students as pocket money without regulating its use is another cause of abuse of alcohol and drugs. Children with too much money usually buy alcohol to share it with friends. Most parents are busy and tend to ignore their parental responsibilities in bringing up their children. So as a way of making up inability to be there for their children, parents end up giving their children too much money.

Bad examples from adults are another reason for alcohol and drug abuse. In homes where parents drink smoke openly, children tend to copy their parents habits hence they end up abusing alcohol and drug abuse. Availability of drugs in the Kenyan markets some drugs are fairly cheap and within the reach of most users. Such drugs are sold in Kiosks, Market places, in school and home neighborhood. Young people should avoid being tricked into using alcohol drugs.

In many social gathering, a student may be sidelined if they are not doing what the rest of the group is doing. He may even loose friends if they refuse to take alcohol or abuse drugs. They are considered primitive or out of touch with reality. Therefore most innocent students end up abusing drugs and alcohol so that they may be accepted by their friends.

Media influence commercial advertising and movies promote abuse of alcohol and drugs by linking success and power to their consumption. Students are influenced by media to desire the character traits of the celebrities featured in the advertisement and movies. Young people should be critical of what they see and read in the media and not regard it as the absolute truth.

### **Parental neglect of children**

Some parents are unavailable for their children, because they are either too busy or in different. Such children feel neglected and unloved. They may indulge in alcohol and drugs in order to get their parents attentions. They may also be attracted to groups or gangs where indulging in alcohol, drugs and crimes is the norm.

### **Permissiveness and breakdown of Traditional African values**

Western culture has negatively influenced African traditional values. It has promoted individualism and lack of concern for the needs of others. Today, many students believe that they have the right to do whatever pleases them without regard of the options of parents, elders and others in authority.

## **2.3 The effects of alcohol and other drug abuse**

A substance abuse has been linked to student discipline problems globally. Muya (2005) stated that substances abuse is the major factor behind student violence in U.S.A a survey by the federation department of human services revealed that 60% of the students who abused substances were more likely to carry guns to school, 60% of those who abuse alcohol take part in gang activities, are more prone to suicide and get trouble with the

police. The author further stated that American schools are drug infested with students hitting the bottle in a big way. Irgens – Jensen (1975) revealed that students in USA who engage in substance abuse are involved in offences such as vandalism, robbery, theft and smuggling. Substances abuse was further identified as a chief factor in rising domestic disruption and violence, killing of more children and youth every week and generally unprecedented crime surge among others in a year.

Mutiso (2002) stated that a student health begins to deteriorate, because alcohols lose their appetite for food. They may also drink on empty stomachs and this can affect the liver and the digestive systems. A drunkard is likely to be lax, produce poor quality, report to school late, lack concentration and become uncooperative at his/her class work. A person who drinks excessively is likely to be careless at their place of work leading an employer in making losses. Alcohol destroys brain cell and makes student vulnerable to risky behavior which may lead to contracting HIV AIDS by engaging in sexual immorality. When they are drunk, they are unacceptable of making appropriate moral decision. They can easily be taken advantage of because they are not in control of themselves. Alcohol abuse leads to unruly behavior like being drunk and disorderly is regarded as criminal contract under the laws of Kenya.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **3.0 Methodology**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher employed a descriptive design in interpretation of data. The quantitative approach was used because data was easily collected and analyzed within a short time. Quantitatively, the data obtained was described for easy comprehension. The survey approach explored the traits and situations from which numerical data had been obtained. The survey approach did not utilize the whole population but just a sample was used and the tool to be used was questionnaires to collect data.

#### **3.2 Sample Size definition**

The researcher employed a stratified random sampling technique whereby 30 schools in the division were sampled. This technique was used because the population had been divided into a number of groups or strata where members of a group shared a particular characteristic such as gender, teaching experience among others. The characteristics were identified and members selected using simple sampling method from each group.

#### **3.3 Research Information**

The tool or instrument used was the questionnaire. The questionnaire method arrested in getting first hand information, it ensured confidentiality, the sample population had to work independently without influence from each other, and it accommodated many

respondents and it had to be subjected to comparison. The questionnaire had both open ended questions which attested in getting personal information from the respondents.

### **3.4 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The data collected with the above tools was examined and analyzed to determine its validity. Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used. Data for qualitative analysis was collected through oral interviews and analyzed disruptively through follow ups from as studies. Qualitatively, the research employed the use of structural questionnaire administered to the respondents. Data obtained through this method was analyzed and presented through tables and graphs.



## CHAPTER IV

### 4.0 EFFORTS DONE TO CURB DRUG ABUSE BY STUDENTS

#### 4.1 Guidance and counseling

According to A.E.O Luanda Division, Guidance and Counseling programmes have been introduced to curb the problem of drug abuse by students. Almost all the schools in the division have 5 sponsors at least one or two teachers for training so as to facilitate this programme. Principal of Ebusakami secondary school says that there is a great change in terms of discipline because before this programme was introduced, many students used to engage in drug abuse but nowadays with guidance and counseling the cases of drug use have reduced. He also says that students have preferred guidance as compared to the other forms of punishment because they are assured of confidentiality between them as clients and the counselor (teacher).

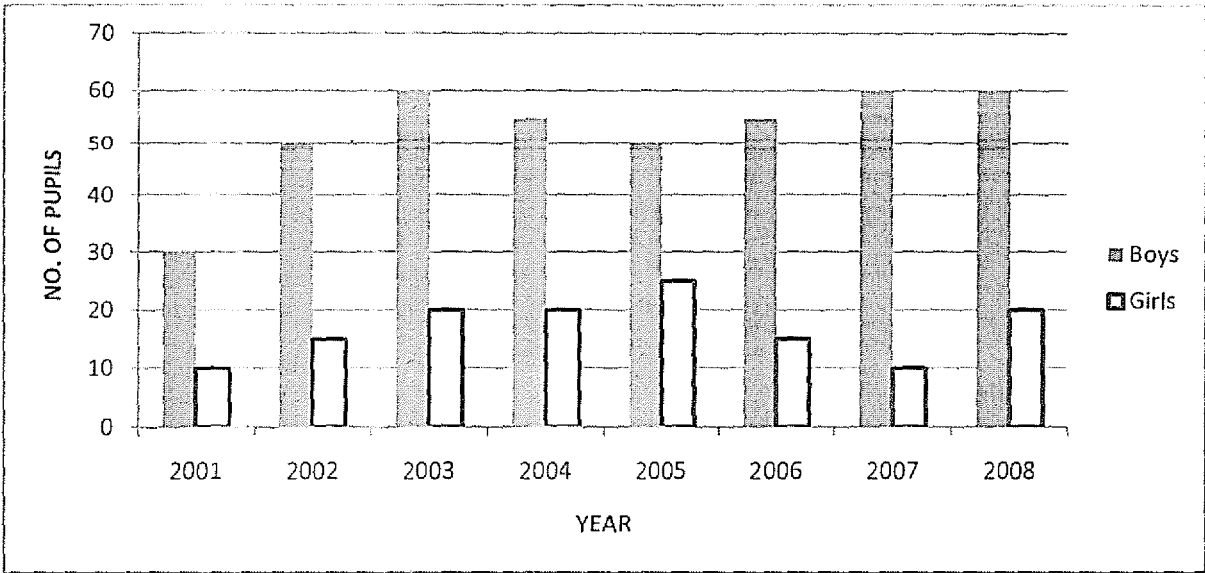
#### 4.2 Promotion of the boy – child education

In Luanda division the number of boys is higher at class eight/K.C.P.E level as compared to the number of girls. In secondary schools as the boys undergo adolescence stage, they become more and more indiscipline and eventually drop out of school. The graph below shows the difference trends in the enrolment of boys and girls at K.C.P.E and K.C.S.E levels at Esibila secondary school.

#### K.C.P.E LEVEL

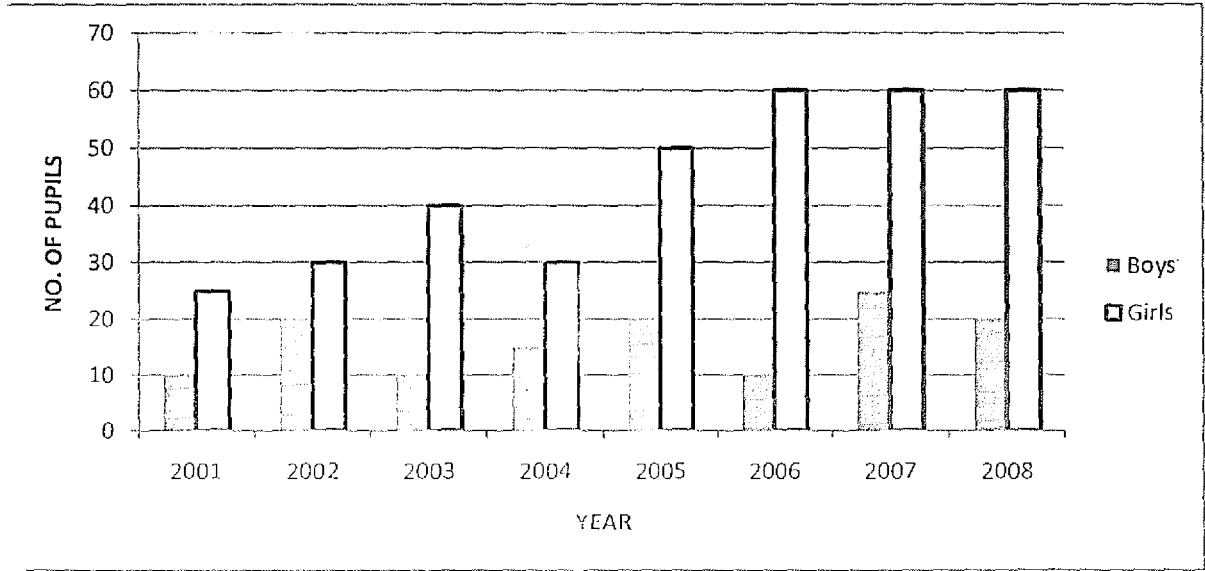
YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NO. OF BOYS	30	50	60	55	50	55	60	60
NO. OF GIRLS	10	15	20	20	25	15	10	20

SOURCE: FIELD DATA.



**K.C.S.E. LEVEL**

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
No. of Girls	25	30	40	30	50	60	60	60
No. of Boys	10	20	10	15	20	10	25	20



The first table and graph shows that there exists inequality in terms of enrolment in primary schools. This is because the number of boys outweighs the number of girls at KCPE level. In secondary/KCSE level, the number of girls outweighs the number of boys at Esibila secondary school because of the negative impact of drug abuse by boys. Most teachers reported that boys drop out of secondary schools because they regard themselves as mature people when they smoke cigarettes and bhang.

Apart from that Luanda division also displays the same trend in terms of total number of students who register for KSE exam in the division. The promotion of the boy – child education has been started to discourage the boy from the use of drugs drug abuse. First of all, corporal punishment for example canning has been abolished in schools because it discouraged the boy from learning and he prefers his own free time as an adult to engage in drug use.

In addition, schools for example Esibila secondary school, Esalwa, Ebuyalu, Emusire and Hobunaka invite Guest speakers and resources persons of different professions who encourage the boys on the importance of academic achievement and the negative impact of drug use and abuse. The resource persons and quest speakers are important because they at as role models to both boys and girls.

#### **4.3 Use of Electronics and Print Media**

In Ebusakami secondary school, Ebuyalu,, Emusire and Hobunaka the school administration has gone an extra mile to educate students on the dangers of drug abuse and drug use by the use of television and pamphlets. The table below shows the attitude

of different students with different ages towards both print and mass media obtained from the field data.

Age	12 & 13	14 & 15	16 & 17	18 and Over
Approve	16	18	18	18
Disapprove	2	0	0	0
Total	18	18	18	18

**SOURCE: FIELD DATA**

This table shows that pupils/students from the age of 12 – 18 years and above preferred the use of electronic and print media as a medium of instruction and drug abuse compared to the other forms of instructions for example lecture method use of the Guest speakers or resource persons.

According to the students electronic and print media provides both entertainment and education thereby killing boredom. Apart from that more students attend this programme as compared to when electronic media is absent.

#### **4.4 Reason for drug abuse by students in Luanda division**

##### **4.4 (a) Distance from home**

During this research, students especially the day scholars said that their colleagues who engage in drug abuse come to school late because of the long distances between school and home. Because Luanda division is located in the rural area, students on their way to

and from school interact with people who buy and sell drugs for example ciggers, bhang, Marijuana, Miraa among other.

#### **4.4 (b) Poor role models**

Secondly, students of Ebusakami, Esalwa and Ebuyalu were interviewed during the research and complained that they lack good role models as far as the problem of drug abuse is concerned. This is because teachers and parents engage in drug abuse for example alcohol, bhang, and cigarette smoking. For this reason, students have concluded that drug abuse and use is a source of entertainment just like the print electronic media.

#### **4.4 (c) Fear of failure of exams**

During research many students admitted that they feared failure in both internal and external exams. They also claimed that drugs acted as stimulants because they made their brains to remain sober and active in the retrieval of information or content learnt. The table below shows the different attitude students had towards Miraa, obtained from field data.

Form	F 1	F 2	F 3	F 4
Approve	20	30	30	30
Disapprove	10	0	0	0
Total	30	30	30	30

SOURCE: FIELD DATA.

This table shows that 10 students of form one in Esalwa secondary school disapproved the use of Miraa but form two upto form four all the students approved the use of Miraa. This is because Miraa kills sleep and many students go for them to have more time to tackle their assignments and read.

#### **4.4 (d) Poverty in the area**

During this research, in day/boarding schools such as Emusire, Ebusakami and Ebunangwe; boarding students said that their counterparts day scholars sneak in school with drug like bhang, Miraa and alcohol and sell to other students so as to get money. This is because of high poverty level in Luanda division.

#### **4.4 (e) Availability of drugs in the school catchment areas**

Many students interviewed during this research admitted that the availability of drug such as bhang and local brewed alcohol had attracted many students towards its abuse. Students fell victims of circumstances because the drugs are cheaply obtained in Luanda division.

#### **4.4 (f) Pressure from parents**

Students who abused drugs, when interviewed, most of them said that their being in school was forced by parents. So they decided to abuse drugs like alcohol, Miraa and bhang as a counteraction measure towards parental pressure. The research carried in Ebuyalu and Ebusyubi secondary schools revealed that many students had no future in education.

#### 4.4 (g) Peer influences

The school is an agent of socialization. Students in Ekwanda, Ebusyubi, and Emanyinya when interviewed over the use and misuse of drugs for example cigarettes they said that the vice is bred in the school because those that do not smoke cigarettes and bhang are easily hared into using drugs by those who abuse drugs in those peers groups. This is because the former student can't afford loosing company of their peers.

Form	F 1	F 2	F 3	F 4
Approve	26	35	38	40
Disapprove	14	5	2	0
Total	40	40	40	40

**SOURCE: FIELD DATA**

This table shows that 15, 5 and 2 students in form one, two and three respectively in Ebusyubi secondary school disapproved the use of cigarettes as the utmost way of fitting in peer groups at school. But in form four all students approved the use of cigarettes. This is because cigarette smoking ensured strong bond within the peers.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 Summary of the findings

After exploring the reasons for bhang use and drug abuse and the strategies that have been put in place to curb drug abuse by students, the following are the findings:-

1. The school and the home environment have both positively and negatively contributed towards the discouragement of drug abuse and drug use by the students.
2. Distance between school and home has contributed to drug abuse. Because students especially day-scholars while on the way to and from the school encounter drug peddlers and drug users who out of curiosity get tempted in the purchase and abuse the drugs.
3. Administration of examinations and assignments has both positively and negatively contributed towards drug and drug abuse by students. Because of fear of failing examinations students abuse Miraa which earns them many sleepless night hours so that they can do assignments and read.
4. High poverty level in most homes has positively and negatively contributed to drug abuse and drug use. As indicated in the study, parents sell drugs such as local brew (alcohol) to obtain school fees. Children too transact the drug business in school in order to get pocket money.
5. Availability of drugs in the school catchment area has contributed to drug use and drug abuse. Because of the feeling by students that drug use and drug abuse is part and parcel of the people's culture.



6. Pressure from parents has positively and negatively contributed towards drug use and drug abuse by students. Because students who are forcefully kept in school by parents have developed a feeling of hopelessness. They are therefore in school just to please parents but clearly know that their future in education is doomed.
7. Peer influence. Students socializing in school peer groups have fallen victims of circumstances as far as the problem of drug use and drug abuse has concerned. Negatively use and drug abuse has coasted students' academic performance.

### **5.1 Recommendations to the findings**

As a scholar, the following are some of the recommendations that schools in Luanda division can adopt in order to eradicate drug and drug abuse by students/pupils:-

1. Teachers who engage in drug abuse should be discouraged to use drugs where students are for example at school, market places or at home. This is because if they interact with students while taking drugs, students will always want to be associated with what teachers do as their role models.
2. Parents and guardians should be guided on how to behave and at while they are their children by the relevant authorities for example the provincial administration.
3. From this research all the students preferred the use of electronic media should try as much as they can to purchase television, radio and pamphlets in order to attract the clients/students attention.

4. The government should establish more schools in Luanda division. This is because schools are eventually distributed and students have to join schools that are in their neighborhood to reduce the distance between home and school.
5. Schools with untrained teachers in guidance and counseling should train them so as to facilitate the programme well.
6. The government should increase bursary packages in the public secondary schools so that many students from the poor economic background can benefit from the facility.
7. The provincial administration should work hand in hand with law agencies to eradicate drug trafficking by getting hold of those involved in the vice.
8. Disseminate information regarding the negative effects of drug use and drug abuse through public gatherings, pamphlets, radio and newspapers.
9. School administration should be vigilant on drug abuse in schools of Luanda division. Any cases reported should be met with severe punishment.
10. Guiding and counseling sessions to be put in place in both schools and homes so as to nullify devastating effects of peer groupings.
11. The government should collaborate with other donor agencies so that poor parents start and undertake economic projects like petty businesses,, farming, bee keeping, jua kali enterprises. These programmes if implemented will help solve problems of poverty in Luanda division.

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 APPENDIX

#### 6.1 QUESTIONNAIRE.

Dear respondent,

I kindly request you to fill this questionnaire by providing the answers to the questions for the purpose of research work; do promise to treat the data provided with utmost confidentiality.

1. Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Gender : \_\_\_\_\_

Age : \_\_\_\_\_

Marital status : \_\_\_\_\_

Teaching experience : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give 2 reasons why students abuse drugs in your

school \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How many students have dropped out of school this year? \_\_\_\_\_ Give the

reason \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Compare the academic achievements of drug abusers in your school and those who do not use drugs \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

5. State any five strategies that the school has put in place to curb drug abuse by students.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

6. What can be done by the government to curb the problem of drug abuse by students? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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## BUDGET

ITEMS	AMOUNT
Stationery	2,000/=
Transport	2,000/=
Respondents	1,000/=
Accommodation	3,000/=
Food	2,000/=
Typing and printing	3,000/=
Postage	1,145/=
Airtime	500/=
Research tools	955/=
First aid kit	200/=
Miscellaneous	200/=
<b>Amount</b>	<b>16,000/=</b>

SOURCE: RESEARCHER