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**THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOLISM ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS'
PERFORMANCE IN IBANDA DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY OF
IBANDA TOWN COUNCIL**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION IN
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DECLARATION

I, do hereby declare that the work contained in this report is original and has never been submitted to any other University or institution for the award of a degree or publication.

Signed.....

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Date.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the following report has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the Faculty of Education of Kampala International University with my approval.

Signed.....

SUPERVISOR

Date.....

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to my Child Kaahwa Karlmax and the entire family members who supported me and endured all sorts of inconveniences during my absence in pursuit of further studies.

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ACROYNMS

NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
MoES	Ministry of Education
UPI	Ugandan public institutions
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Ibanda Town Council, Ibanda District located in South Western Uganda. It was intended to investigate into the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance. The study was guided by three research objectives. The first one was to examine the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students. The second one was to find out the effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students, and the third one was to identify the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students. Questionnaires and interview guide were used as a tool to gather this data from 64 respondents, which composed of headteachers, teachers, and students. Descriptive and explanatory research designs were used and the data was analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The study findings revealed that most of the students are involved in taking alcohol. Peer pressure, poverty, befriending drunkards and redundancy, modernity, band wagon influence, for pleasure, can easily access alcohol, permissiveness, inheritance from elders and having money to buy alcohol were mentioned as some of the causes of alcohol drinking among students. It was even mentioned that students take alcohol especially locally brewed waragi on monthly basis.

The study revealed that alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance. Too much spending, diseases, fighting, inability to understand, lack of concentration, loss of respect and self control, accidents, performance failure and defilement and rape were mentioned as alcoholism effects on students' academic performance. Even, majority of headteachers, teachers, and students agreed that they are aware of the levels of students' academic performance at secondary level. Majority of respondents mentioned that the current academic performance of

students at secondary level were fair as evidenced in table 13 and 15 in chapter four due to alcohol drinking.

The study concluded that alcohol consumption is still a big problem among the secondary school students which greatly affects their academic performance in Ibanda Town Council. Students use alcohol as to relieve boredom, reduce tension and anxiety and escape reality. The school community members were not very concerned with the alcoholism effects to the students' performance. There are still several hindrances to the attainment of a healthy school society (alcohol free) in the study area. Therefore, there is need for better government policies especially on rules and regulations, promotion of health talks, promoting education clubs, mass mobilization and sensitization like setting up campaigns against the problem. Counseling ideally would educate people about the potential problem of alcohol abuse and address the broad goal of self – awareness leading to health life choices.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This research was about the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance in Ibanda District with particular reference to Ibanda Town Council. This chapter consisted of the back ground to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study and significance of the study.

1.2 Background to the Study

Marlatt et al (2008) defines alcoholism as a dependence on alcohol. It is characterized as an illness when consumption of alcohol interferes with normal physical or emotional health. Excessive alcohol consumption whether through sustained ingestion or regular drinking bouts or binges may produce physical and psychological addiction and lead to nutritional and emotional disorders. Long term heavy consumption of alcohol leads to diseases of the heart, liver and peripheral nerves. Alcoholism itself is a combination of many other intoxicating drinks like waragi, beer, whisky, wines, spirits and many others which can interfere with one's interpersonal relations when addicted to it, most especially affecting students' academic performance.

Academic performance can be easily termed as the way students' performance. It is mental measurement of ideas and responses. It may either be positive or negative, if good academic performance is to be achieved, teachers and students in secondary schools must avoid alcoholism or substance abuse and conscertrate of school activities all the time (Callahan, 1997). The fact that a disciplined environment (no alcoholism behaviours) is a pre requisite to students' performance and good performance is a stepping stone to success in academic performance, the teachers and students' good behaviours must be registered to achieving it. Alcoholics' students as those

excessive drinkers whose dependence upon alcohol has attained such a degree that it shows a noticeable mental disturbance or interference with their bodily or mental health and even in their interpersonal relations (Hanson, 2004). Repeated drinking results in injury to the drinker's health, family and his/her economic functioning.

Worldwide, alcoholism is every body's concern. It is no longer an individual or family affair but a global issue in terms of size, magnitude and intricacies. Alcoholism is not specific to age, education, gender, race and ethnicity. It usually affects the family, the community and the nation but most victims are mostly secondary school students, having men as perpetrators (Rando, 2002). Therefore, its origin can be traced in the social and economic structures, political set up and traditional customs especially those related to cultural matters. Kees (2000) comments that, some authorities believe that genes play a role in predisposing some people to alcohol. Behaviour theories hold that, people use alcohol because they find it pleasurable and continue to use it because doing so prevents stress.

Interactionist theories maintain that alcoholism is concerned from interaction with others in our culture, for instance, drinking alcohol because drinking is acceptable. Using alcohol at a young age increases the risk of using other substances later and affects one's academic performance. Some teens will experiment and stop or continue to use it occasionally without significant problems. Students use alcohol for many reasons including; curiosity because it feels good, to reduce stress, to feel grown up or fit in society (Waters, 2006). Students use alcohol to relax prior to a social event. It is a practice (alcoholism) in a bid to pass time towards social or at social event. Alcoholism leads to loss of faith and breakdown of morals, this is because very little or no time of alcohol addicts is spent in fellowships, bible reading or study. There is also no time for prayers. This accounts for the moral degeneration in the secondary schools. Scholars have found it that;

alcoholism is dangerous to students' health because it causes misery, poverty and even death. This explains some of the deaths of village alcoholics who lose appetite and consequently poor health that result into death.

In Ibanda District, many students use alcohol and behave in a way that cannot be accommodated in society at large and schools in particular. Various alcohol are abused and some examples include local made beers like waragi and tooto. Even some use solvent misuse such as petrol sniffing and other illicit drugs and this has been a complaint by many university administrators. The reasons as to why these students engage in drug abuse differ and according to Waters (2006), they include; wanting to experiment because others do it, wanting to feel important, "expand" their vision, change their inner feelings. Others use alcohol due to the fact that they are sold (exist) in places of their access since some secondary schools are established near such places like night clubs or disco theques, bars, hotels and shops among others where such alcohol are availed.

When the students' academic performance in most of secondary schools is in a sorry state, people blame alcohol drinking as the cause of the problem. Many secondary schools in Ibanda District are characterized by absenteeism, misbehaviour and substance abuse that are responsible for academic performance failure. This is due to many reasons as; poor government education policies, lack of parents participation, to mention but a few. Many teachers and students still spend most of their leisure time drinking. They end up contributing nothing to the school performance as ascertained by circular EDU/305/2 of Ibanda District. As a result, students have resorted to striking in public institutions, damage property, low teachers turn over, among other indiscipline cases. For example, in 2006 there was a sit down strike in Ibanda secondary school initiated by students under the influence of alcohol and this led to destruction school reputation.

Even, most students under the influence of alcohol disrespect their teachers and this has led to the lowering of their academic performance, damaging school performance and the teenagers' long term health. However, the school administrators can enact strict rules governing their institutions and ensure that students' behaviour and discipline are followed up by students' leaders because this can bring a fear to students who use or this can bring a fear to students who use or intend to use alcohol thus resigning from the act. Presently, in Ibanda Town Council, students' performance in secondary schools has generally declined (Kamwine, 2011). Many people attribute this to alcoholism.

Alcohol abuse is spreading very fast in schools in Uganda. Drinks like waragi which are packed in Sackets commonly known as tot packs are increasing in the market. Young people go for these because they are cheap. Many brands are made locally, some are not approved by Uganda Bureau of Standards such as tonto and Kasese waragi. Alcohol addicts is said to be increasing and high in secondary schooling (Kamwine, 2011). There is increased academic decline such as ill - bahaviours, absenteeism, school dodging and other immoral behaviours as one of the indicators in the area. It was against this background that instigated the researcher need to find out the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance with particular reference to Ibanda Town Council.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There is an increased reported number of cases of indiscipline among the population of Ibanda District and surrounding areas of Ibanda Town Council such as theft, sexual abuse like rape and defilement, violent behaviors like fighting, riots, deviance and killing. Alcoholism has been reported to be on increase among rural schools students. Many students use alcohol because of peer group influence, for relaxation and due to ignorance that leads to ill-behaviours, absenteeism,

school dodging and other immoral behaviours. As if that is not enough, the academic performance of the secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council leaves a lot to be desired. There has been a poor academic performance at secondary level as indicated by UNEB results of 2000 to date. Hardly, do schools get good grade. Even those in grade 2, the number is negligible. The majority of learners fall in grade 3, 4 and F.9, whereas there could be many possible causes for the low levels of academic performance. The researcher sought that it could be majorly due to the alcoholism. It was for this reasons that the researcher would like to examine the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance in Ibanda Town Council.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance in Ibanda Town Council, with a view of finding out possible strategies to avert alcohol abuse.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study objectives included the following:-

- a) To examine the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council.
- b) To find out the effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council.
- c) To identify the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:-

- i. What are the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?
- ii. What are the effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?
- iii. What are the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Content Scope

The study aimed at investigating the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance. But due to limitation of time and resources, it was limited towards examining the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students, finding out the effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students, and identifying the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students. It looked at secondary school students' performance as the dependent variable and the influence of alcoholism as the independent variable.

1.6.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried among four selected secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council, Ibanda District located in Southwestern Uganda namely Ibanda S.S, Kagongo S.S, Kibumbura Girls and Alliance S.S. Ibanda Town Council is a model town council that has embraced a number of government programmes among which is gender mainstreaming that tries to spear head participation of both sexes at all levels in all secondary schools. Head teachers, teachers and students were used as study respondents. It was economically stable as it produces a lot of milk, matooke and has high literacy. It was sometimes referred to as a wet area in the district, which

made it suitable for finding out the current academic performance of students and establishes whether alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance in secondary schools.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The research study considered the period from 2006 to 2011. This particular time was chosen because it coincided with increasing students' academic performance decline in the study area. This explained the influence of alcoholism on students' academic performance. The study took five months from May 2011 to October 2011. After proposal writing in June 2011, the researcher was involved in gathering, summarizing, analyzing and interpreting data, followed by writing and presentation of the research report.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings would be of great importance to:-

- To the Ministry of Education, NGOs and Policy Makers to realize the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students, effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students, and identified the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students. It also provided relevant information to school administrators to formulate policies on how to handle the problem of alcoholism in their schools and to identify students of different behaviour.
- It helped in setting ground for the policy makers like government, NGOs, church and other services to see the necessity of initiating projects and policies/ laws aimed at addressing alcohol drinking has on secondary school students and staffs. Even, this information can be used for advocating and mobilizing people and students leaders who would end up leading to national policy and strategy on alcoholism.

- The study is of significance in making the public aware of the definition, effect and solutions of alcohol drinking among secondary schools. Most secondary schools administrators and students would be aware that alcohol drinking is one of the ways of violating their rights and so get away of fighting against it. The teachers, parents, local authorities and police are seen as the centre of playing a very big role to their respective responsibilities towards erasing this scenario in conjunction with the government policies, and the local government.
- The study would further act as a source of information for other subsequent researchers about the same topic. Future researchers would borrow knowledge from the literature that will be available to policy makers, councils and the government and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties who are after alcoholism and students' academic performance.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

Every piece of knowledge must have a source and backing. This backing is the textbook, which has to be used in reference. Therefore, alcohol drinking effect on secondary school students' performance must have been researched and documented to review written materials connected to this study. The study was guided by the following study themes:-

2.2 The causes of alcoholism among secondary school students

Water et al, (2006) defines an alcoholic as *"anyone whose drinking interferes frequently or continuously with any of his important life adjustments and interpersonal relationship"*. In other words, this person has characteristics of finding it difficult to discover the real cause of his drinking. Such a person has the characteristics of finding it difficult to do away with drinking and feels he/she can not do without alcohol and in most cases; he tends to push the blame of drinking on others. Even if he suspects that alcohol is a cause of his trouble, he/she is unable to reduce its consumption for a particular period of time.

An alcoholic person always has financial difficulties because of drinking daily. This often makes his/her life expensive and sometimes fails to pay for some drinks. Failure to get money for the same, in most cases forces this person to resort to drink any thing that contains alcohol. Alcoholics are also associated with prolonged shouts and failure to sleep causing shame and bad reputation in the public/society. This person tends to have a complete loss of memory because of drinking and in most cases does not locate his/her way home. He is always carried home every other time he/she drinks (Eastman, 2004). There is also that continuous craving for alcohol which leads to poor health, becoming unhappy with life and without strength to perform most duties of both home and the community as a whole.

According to Eastman (2004), the personality of an alcoholic change as moments of depression and anxiety increase. He allows himself to be more aggressive at his home or work place. Sometimes does so to become less shy at social functions. He is willing to risk rejection by his family and peer group in order to satisfy his drinking demands. Black outs or having no memory of tracing what occurred during a certain period at times is another characteristic of an alcoholic person. One also tends to live in isolation and at the same time feels self-pity which intensifies as his isolation grows. APA (2004) stated that with the wide spread incidence of alcoholism abuse to day, it is apparent that there are many different reasons why students are involved in alcoholism. There are many who believe that one of the biggest influences on our society to day is the media. In Ibanda district, most young people abuse alcoholism at an early stage because of western influence like watching western films where most of them are characterized by alcohol drinking and drug abuse.

Radio and television commercials, along with advertisements in magazines and newspapers are constantly telling the public that there is alcohol available to use. Take an example of Senator Advertisement on radio. Kees (2000), say that students often begin to use alcohol because of social pressure. Boys and men may face pressure to drink to prove their manhood. A man may believe the more he drinks, the more a powerful a man he becomes. He further says that, many girls and women are also beginning to face social pressure to start drinking. They may feel that they appear more grownup or more modern or they may think they will be accepted more easily by others. Locally, television programmes and adverts for Bell lager, Tusker lager and other breweries are commonly done on to reach the up country districts, Ibanda district inclusive. These make young people to develop interest and love for some alcohol leading to alcoholism at an early stage of development in the long run.

Kasirya (2000), companies that make and sell alcohol use social pressure too. Advertisements that make using alcohol look glamorous, especially to young people, encourage students to buy them. This kind of pressure is especially harmful because often students are not aware that it is affecting them. Even, he forwarded that students who lack sufficient endorphins may drink compulsory to regain feelings of wellbeing. But alcohol actually reduces the level of endorphins even more and thus the need to drink increases. He further says that, psychological pressures such as stress may cause alcoholism. Alcoholics believe they can make life bearable only by drinking. With the presence of disco halls and many happening places in Ibanda district, some of the students escape from schools at night for relaxation in those places making them to end up abusing alcohol.

Hanson et al, (2004) says that, although alcohol is a depressant, most students claim that it increases their sense of sociability or wellbeing. The discrepancy between the actual and the perceived effect of alcohol lies in its effect to release of tension and stress, feeling of happiness, and loss of inhibitions. An individual desires the effects of alcohol to sleep, to stay awake, to inspire, to forget, to relieve pains and anxiety, to enhance pleasure and to feel more alert. It was further argued that, many students start experimenting with alcoholism because they want to use it since every body else is taking it, they are afraid of being unpopular with their friends hence taking alcohol. They add that students want to feel important, they are pressured by their friends to use alcohol and some want to feel grown up. For instance, youth usually use alcohol as to rebel against their parents' values and authority and some to see what it is like to alcohol.

Kasirya (2000), some students use alcohol because they want to escape emotional problems, some do it because they can buy alcohol wherever they want that is they can easily access them to become more creative, "*to expand*" their mind, to feel good about themselves, to solve their problems, *escape* reality, relieve boredom, get more energy, to obtain a alcohol "*high*" and to

reduce tension and anxiety. They conclude that for all these reasons people find it better to use alcohol among families. Students abuse drugs because they are searching for pleasure and using drugs to heighten good feelings, taking drugs to temporarily relieve stress or tension or provide a temporarily escape for people with anxiety and others to temporarily forget their problems and avoid or postpone worries. They further state that others view certain drugs for example alcohol, marijuana and tobacco as necessary in order to relax after a tension-filled day at class work, some take drugs to fit with peers especially when peers' pressure is strong during early and late adolescence and others take drugs to enhance religious or mystical experiences including taking drugs to relieve pain and some symptoms of illness.

Eastman (2004), forwarded that students seek alcohol experience for a variety of reasons, ranging from curiosity and desire to belong to a group, to search for meaning or an escape from feeling of inadequacy. They stress that the best predictors of adolescents alcohol use and abuse are peer alcohol use, parental alcohol use, delinquency, parental maladjustment poor self-esteem, social non-conformity and stressful life changes. Hanson et al (2004) suggested that people commonly seek companionship in abusing alcohol, several people including family members who use alcohol, form a strong group to make others participate as well. Lonely people after taking alcohol find company with other users. Explicitly, it shows that there was still an information gap which identified scholars/authors have not adequately covered. The study intended to bridge the gap.

2.3 The effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students

The American Psychiatric Association – APA (2004) noted, the substance may be taken in large amount or a long period than intended. Increased amounts of the substance may be needed to achieve the desired effects. There may have been unsuccessful efforts to curb down the amount of use. A great deal of time may be spent in obtaining the substance or recovering from its effects.

This may have significant impact on one's look and family, forever social life or mental or physical health. The use of illegal alcohol is increasing. The average of first alcohol use can start before age 12. Alcohol in most families has become common (Mugisha, 2003). Alcohol use associated with a variety of negative consequences, including risk of serious alcohol use through out ones life, poor judgment which may put people at risk for accidents, violence, unplanned/ unsafe sex and suicide, of which all affects teenagers (students) psychologically thus ends up performing poorly in class.

According to Kasirya (2000) data from policy, NGO, and school centre suggests that alcoholism is the common multi practice done by school heads in Uganda. He maintained that, the problem of alcoholism is gradually and steadily spreading to the rural areas concentrating mainly in town/ trading centre schools. Alcohol acts as a drug that lowers the activities of the nervous system resulting into loss of self – control, mental confusion and inability to walk steadily and talk/teach clearly. All of which is a shame to the drunkard community like schools, that ends up contributing to the performance failure. In upcountry district of Uganda, Ibanda district inclusive, most of the drunkard students are characterized by class dodging, escaping from school and absenteeism to mention but a few, of which less time is usually spent concentrating in class which affects their education attainment.

Eastman (2004) said, alcohol was drunk for enjoyment in Mesopotamia – Greece about 5,000 years ago. Wine was also common in Biblical times. The Bible in John 2 (1 - 10) says that, among other occasions, wine was made served at a wedding in Cana of Galilea during Jesus' days. The Holy Bible recognizes the dangers of alcohol and in Proverbs 20 (1), and 31 (4 - 7), it contains some indulgence in alcoholism when it looks at alcohol as a mocker, dangerous, intoxicating, brawling and leads to unwise a stray. By intoxicating, alcohol is poisonous to the body and by

arousing brawling; one becomes violent through rough and uncontrolled fights in his/her school and family. Wine, the Bible in the Proverbs 23 (32) says, looks good but bites like a serpent and strings like a viper. Wine makes the abuser see strange things and utter perverse things blaming all the evils that befall him on others and especially on his family which is always around him.

Gamukama (2006) adds that, alcohol affect the health of a student. It also creates health problems for members of the school especially where violence is involved. During violence, student can hurt or kill each other (Researcher Emphasis). There are many cases of accidents involving people who are drunk. For example, traffic accidents and falling in to manholes, violence /strikes at school and general performance failure. Even, Matsiko (2001) observed that in alcoholic societies, there are cute social problems such as incest, adultery, rape and eloping. Child of alcoholic parents tends to be poorly socialized because parents have no time to do this. APA (2004), psychological dependence is characterized by emotional and mental pre – occupation with the alcohol pleasurable effects one's academically.

One craves more to regain the stimulation, elation, sense of well – being, another psychological pleasure from the alcohol. In so doing, pupils, teachers and parents will never achieve their psychological pleasure from alcohol hence this case accelerates school multi- practices. More effects like fatigue, red and glanced eyes, decreased interest, negative attitude, truancy all are the effects of alcoholism that ends up affecting ones academic performance.

The world book encyclopaedia (1994) volume (18) puts it forward that, alcoholism lowers the activity of the nervous system. Specifically, substance affects the control centre of the brain. As a result, intoxicated students may loose their self-control and behave in ways that are unacceptable to others. They may experience mental confusion and inability to walk steadily or talk clearly.

The world book encyclopaedia (1994) further argues that prolonged heavy alcohol drinking can produce more serious effects. For example, the condition known as delirium tremens often called the DTs may result after drug addict stops alcohol drinking. This condition results in mental confusion, hallucinations, violent trembling, and some times death.

Daniel (2003) says that, alcoholism in small amount affects our nerves and our brains and makes us more relaxed. This means that we are not as fast at making decisions and our coordination is not as good as usual. So, if a person has been abusing alcoholism, it is dangerous for him to drive a vehicle or a bicycle or operate any machinery. Joel et al (2001) alcohol is a drug which one may be addicted to by dinking it regularly, even in small amounts. Heavy drinker runs the risk of serious liver damage. Abusing too much alcohol can kill a person. Alcoholism has an effect on behavior. Burns (2007) say that alcoholism affects the mental health problems such as seeing, strength, or hearing voices, being suspicious on others, having flash backs of feeling severe depression or anxiety. Burns further argues that injuries or death from accidents happens more to drug addicts. This is because they make bad decisions or take unnecessary risks. For example, they can lose control over their bodies while using drugs hence getting affected by sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

Drug is dangerous because when used continuously the user can suffer from loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability and inability to concentrate, insomnia and tremors such a student may end up disturbing teachers and school mates and thus an easy to a accommodate in school (Halonen, 2006). Students who start using marijuana do not try to do well in school work. It also affects their ability to understand what they read and how to do maths problems. They tend to forget what they learned when they are “high” on waragi and this may lead to indiscipline cases of cheating or examination mal-practice in case they are subjected to attempt any exercise.

Coon (2002), stated that some drugs like marijuana causes brain damage, mental illness and loss motivation, in regular users, marijuana causes chronic bronchitis and pre-cancerous changes in lung cells. He adds that being stoned on marijuana impairs short-term memory and slows learning. These effects may results into indiscipline acts like students fighting teachers and fellow students due to for example, mental illness among other effects. Such people may also influence other students and lure them into say staging strikes and chaos in school.

According to Mackean (2007), drugs like caffeine are one of the stimulant drugs and it is the active substance present in tea, coffee and cocoa. He further stresses that too much caffeine may cause tension and anxiety, hand tremor, over excitability and sleeplessness. Students normally abuse caffeine so as to do away with sleep especially in examination period and such students end up sleeping in class and sometimes doing what is not expected due to the fact that they had no sleep when they took the drug.

Coon (2002), established that serious abuse of drugs like caffeine may in an unhealthy dependence known as caffeinism, insomnia, irritability, loss of appetite, chills, racing heart and elevated body temperature are the effects. He adds that caffeine encourages the development of breastcysts in women and it may contribute to bladder cancer, heart problems and high blood pressure. He concludes that, it is customary in our culture to think of caffeine as a non-drug. But as this discussion shows, it is wise to remember that it is a drug and use it in moderation since it can affect one's behaviour or discipline as well as academic performance once subjected to the effects.

Some drugs abused like alcohol work as drugs to human beings. Halonen, (2006), stated that we do not always think of alcohol as a drug but it is an extremely powerful one; it is a depressant

drug. Alcohol is a drug that is found in beer, wine and “hard” liquor such as whisky, gin and vodka. Daniel. A, (2004:47), in an attempt to explain what alcohol is , stressed that there is a group of chemical substances known as alcohol one of them is ethyl alcohol which is commonly used in drinks.

Halonen et al, (2005), forwarded that alcohol slows down the brain’s activities. The student “loosen up”, after one or two drinks because the areas in the brain involved in controlling inhibition and judgement slow down. They further stated that as one drink more, the inhibition become even further reduced and their judgements become increasingly impaired as more as more alcohol is consumed and eventually the drinker becomes drowsy and thus is likely to do all sorts of indiscipline like abusing fellow students and disrespect to teachers and worse of it all they gear other students into strikes and demonstrations in schools.

2.4 The possible strategies to avert alcoholism among secondary school students

Alcoholism has become matter for world – wide public and scientific concern. The growth of which has so far not necessarily been paralleled by advance in the skills and expense/. Thus needs for adequate assessment and appropriate intervention (Kees, 2000). Therefore, it is time now to reassess what has and has not been accomplished, to analyze and challenge our assumptions and to offer new and more carefully conceived blue prints for rebuilding students’ performance at secondary level.

Therefore, health professionals should be highly respected in their communities and surrounding schools. Families should frequently turn to them for advice especially on health matters. For this reason, exemplary behaviour, knowledge, practice and opinion of health professional both in practice and in training are crucial elements in advancing alcohol control policies (Matsiko, 2001).

Surveys of health professionals should include standard questions on alcohol prevalence. They should also include questions on knowledge of the health effects of alcohol and questions about curricular content and health professional practice regarding counseling drunkards on cessation of alcohol use.

According to Matsiko (2001), there is need for vigorously training public programmes on alcoholism causes so as to reduce on its effects. Therefore, health professionals should be highly respected in their communities and surrounding environment for their role in trainings. Families should frequently turn to alcoholic member for advice especially on health matters. For this reason, exemplary behaviour, knowledge, practice and opinion of health professional both in practice and in training are crucial elements in advancing alcohol control policies.

In conclusion therefore, there is need for better government policies especially on promotion of school rules and regulations, promotion of school and public health talks, promoting education clubs, mass mobilization and sensitization like setting up campaigns against the problem (*Researcher emphasis*). Counseling ideally would educate students and the community about the potential problem of alcohol abuse and address the broad goal of self – awareness leading to health life choices. This is for researcher's interest to critically find out whether alcohol drinking has an effect on secondary school students academic performance in Ibanda Town Council.

The above review of literature as whole brings out pertinent issues of meaning of alcoholism, its every day and particular effects among students' academic performance. However how these observations manifest themselves in the area of study is gap that needs to be filled. This was what the researcher intended to do. Moreover the above scholars suggested direct solutions to the identified causes and the effect of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance. This was another gap and this work provided some solutions.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter described the research methodology that was used in the research study. These included research design, area of study, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, research procedures, data quality control, analysis of data and limitations and delimitations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

The survey research design was used. Surveys are generally classified in two broad categories. Descriptive and explanatory research designs. The descriptive sample survey design was used and it enabled the researcher to use qualitative and quantitative techniques in collecting and analyzing data about the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance. This kind of research design was selected because different categories of respondents were studied at one point in time. Qualitative methods were used to collect views and opinions of the respondents. Qualitative approach was also used because data was collected through research questions. It also allowed respondents to provide personal view through semi structured questions which helped the researcher to get crucial data about the study phenomenon. Quantitative method was also used because it was easy to collect information using questionnaires to those people who were very busy with office work; answering questionnaires at their convenient time was the best option for this study.

3.3 Area of Study

The study was conducted using a case study of Ibanda Town Council in Ibanda district located in south western Uganda. Schools of Ibanda Secondary School, Kagongo Secondary School, Kibumbura Girls School and Alliance Senior Secondary School were used. These school were

chosen as part of the study area because it has a population that comprises of the mostly youth who were at risk of using alcoholism. Ibanda Town Council soils are sandy loams, sandy clays and laterite loams. Most of which are ferralitic type (Uganda Atlas: 1990).

Its relief varies from plain and rugged flat- topped hills, Savanna vegetation and grassland areas cover Ibanda. This is because the area receives little rainfall which is less than 875mm which falls approximately 90-130 days per rainy season per annum. The area was also chosen because; the researcher was familiar with the environment and the people of the area. The decision was also based on the financial constraints of the researcher; this helped her easily to obtain relevant information from respondents at fewer costs.

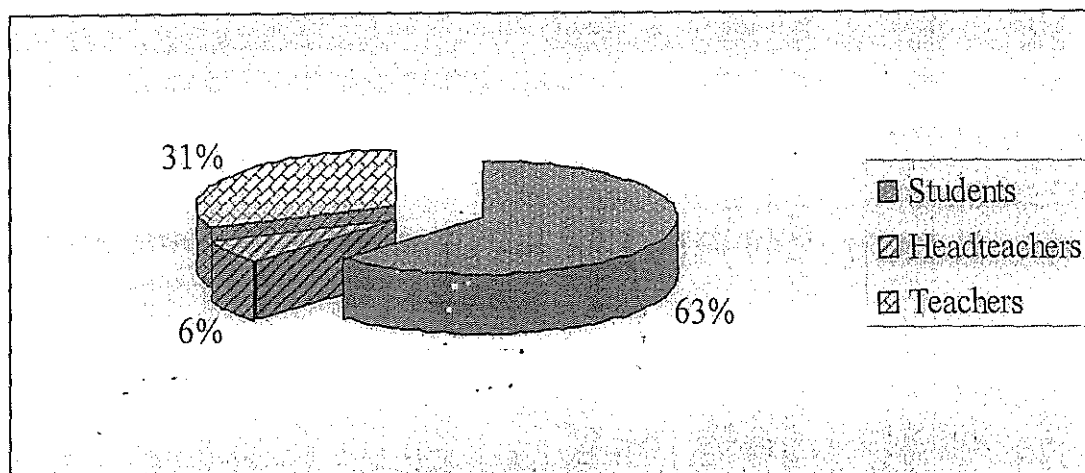
3.4 Study Population

The study population included students, teachers and head teachers. Head teachers and teachers were considered because they are policy/ school program implementers. Students especially students' representatives and alcoholics were considered because they are directly affected by the phenomenon. This selection enabled the researcher to get a crucial data about the study problem.

3.5 Sample Size

The total sample size for this study was sixty four (64) respondents. These included: four (4) head teachers, 20 teachers and 40 students. These were selected and used depending on knowledge, experience and their opinions which supplemented information got from Ministry of Ethics and Integrity, Ministry of Education and Sports and other secondary sources. The researcher used the academic performance results of secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council to determine the schools used for the study. The researcher considered those schools who were performing well, those who were average and the worse. The details of expected respondents are summarized in the figure1:

Figure 1: Showing respondents' category



This choice was based on the assumption that these numbers of respondents was reasonable in qualitative research to generate the necessary data to understand the phenomenon in a case study.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

The researcher used systematic simple random sampling where she selected four secondary schools across the town council. This was made possible by first getting a list of schools from each ward from the Ibanda Town Council education department offices. A ruffle was used to select the students. Pieces of paper bearing the names of the students in each of the selected schools were written and by constant sharing at different intervals, the researcher picked out the first ten representatives and considered them to participate in the study. At least ten respondents from each school was approached for interviews, making a total number of respondents forty, constituting 62.5% of the respondents. Here, respondents were randomly selected from all schools with the help of the head teachers because they have much information about the study problem, and only 20 teachers and 4 head teachers were also purposively chosen because of their position. These helped the researcher to select the respondents depending on their knowledge, experience and opinions.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

Data collection in this study referred to gathering information for research purposes (Burns & Grove 2003). The collection of data in this study took two forms namely; primary data and secondary data. The collection of primary data involved the use of questionnaire and the interview guide to gather information from selected respondents. The collection of secondary data involved the review of official documents such as files, memos, textbooks, journals, annual and quarterly reports, magazines and minutes of scheduled and unscheduled meetings, resource centers and so forth. For this study, data was collected through using questionnaires and interviews as they were taken to be the most appropriate methods for data collection.

3.8 Research Instruments

The study used 2 categories of research instruments; interview and self-administered questionnaires as discussed below:-

3.8.1 Questionnaires

De-Vos et al (2005:166) defines a questionnaire as a collection of questions based on the subject of interest to the researcher and completed by respondents. A questionnaire consisting of both open-ended and close ended questions were drafted and given to teachers and head teachers. The questionnaire included both closed and open ended questions. This tool was appropriate because head teachers and teachers had limited time to attend to interviews due to tight schedules of their official duties hence filling questionnaires at their convenient time which helped the study to generate more information study phenomenon. This method was used for the literate people who know how to read and write and this helped the researcher get adequate information concerning the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance. This enabled the researcher to get wide information from different people within the shortest time. The questionnaires were used

because they permit anonymity that results in more honest responses and they were the best instruments for quantitative research.

3.8.2 Oral Interview Guide

According to Kathari (2003) interview method of collecting data, involves presentation of oral verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verbal responses. In this method face to face conversation was carried out between the researcher and the respondents (students) and this was accompanied with an interview guide. This method was preferred because most of these respondents were not able to write and read or answer a questionnaire well with little guidance. Face to face interviews were conducted with the aid of an interview guide. This was administered in both Runyankole and English depending on the level of education that a respondent portrayed. This helped the researcher to get first hand data since the respondents were answering for themselves compared to the questionnaire method.

3.8.3 Document Review

The study also used documented secondary data. These included written documents such as notices, journals, textbooks, administration and public records, magazines and policy papers. The reason for using secondary information was mainly to help the researcher to place the findings within a more general context by comparing and integrating the research findings with the existing literature about the study problem.

3.9 Data quality control

Validity and reliability of the instruments were first tested:-

3.9.1 Validity

Instruments are supposed to measure accurately what they are supposed to measure. Therefore, before the researcher administered the questionnaires, they were first examined and scrutinized by

the supervisor as this ensured that the terms used in the questionnaire and interview guides were precisely defined and properly understood. The instruments were finally pilot tested on an appropriate population of 10 respondents from two schools. The best way of achieving and ensuring validity of the interview was by examining the credibility of the informants, therefore, the people where pilot test were head teachers and teachers.

3.9.2 Reliability of Instruments

An instrument is reliable if it measures consistently what it is supposed to measure. Even if other researchers administer it, it should produce the same results. In this study, the test re-test method was used to establish reliability. The tools of data collection were pilot tested twice on different occasions to the same population by different data collectors and they produced same results.

3.10 Research Procedure

The researcher presented an introductory letter from the Head of Department of Guidance and Counseling of Kampala International University to the people in authority of Ibanda Town Council especially the head teachers, after introducing herself and sought for permission to carry out research about 'the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance with particular reference to Ibanda Town Council'. After permission was granted, the researcher was able to collect data from the chosen respondents according to the agreed time schedule. Being aware and conscious of the fact that the issue of alcoholism and students' academic performance was quite a sensitive one, the researcher was extra careful in conducting the study, for example avoiding asking questions that may bring bias. Approach to head teachers was done in a polite way and nobody was forced to answer any question. The researcher was also as tactful as possible in order to make the respondents feel comfortable as well as assuring them that the information collected was confidential.

3.11 Data Analysis

Thematic content analysis was used as the main analysis strategy. Key findings were transformed in to themes for analysis and presentation of data. Narrative reasoning was used to interpret the findings and was logically argued out. A verbatim quotation was used to present empirical evidence. Data was analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods. Qualitatively, personal communication and thematic analysis were used to analyze study findings. Thematically, study findings were first coded and consequently arranged in themes and sub-themes. There after, findings, which was said verbatim, was analyzed using an identifier. Quantitative method was used, and this employed measurements and statistical analysis by use of graphical form, tables, charts and with the use of appropriate programs like micro-soft excel and micro-soft word. The above methods of data analysis ensured proper and efficient computation of data collection and produced standard work.

3.12 Study limitations and delimitations

During the study, the researcher was faced a number of challenges which includes:-

- Delay in collecting the data - Some respondents' especially head teachers caused some delay in answering questionnaires because most them were away for workshops and hardly seen, this was solved by appealing to them for cooperation.
- Some other things considered as limitation during this study are in relation with the people chosen for the study, some of them were not interested in being interviewed and others felt reluctant also in filling the questionnaire. The fact that the reluctant ones were assisted by some of their relatives were also a limitation and it was better if they answered the questionnaire with full confidence and interest.

- Suspicion of some respondents - Some respondents approached became reluctant in giving out information about the study asking why the research particularly aimed at 'the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance in Ibanda Town Council'. This was solved by ensuring such respondents that information given was for academic purposes and would be treated with utmost confidentiality.
- The researcher was faced with a problem of misinterpretation of questionnaires by the respondents. This was solved by the researcher where she discussed and interpreted the questionnaires to the respondents before answering, and to put them in line and make them understand the issues under investigation.
- The researcher was faced with a problem of shortage of funds to meet transport costs and other expenses. Here, the researcher budgeted for the little resources she had to meet the expenses required to accomplish the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter attempts to analyze, interpret the data collected and present data about the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance with particular reference to Ibanda Town Council. The empirical findings of the study were presented, analyzed and interpreted. Questionnaires were used to collect the data bearing in mind the frame of the objectives and the set research questions. The collected data was organized from the responses to questionnaires administered to Head teachers and teachers and interview administered to students.

4.2 Nature of the respondents

This section presents socio- economic demographic characteristics of respondents that include; education level, age and sex. This information was obtained from Head teachers, teachers and students as shown in the tables below:-

4.2.1 Sex composition

The first aspect under investigation in this section was sex of respondents in terms of males and females. Findings are presented in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of sex among the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	40	62.5
Female	24	27.5
Total	64	100

Source: Field data, 2011

According to the research findings, 40 respondents constituting 62.5% were males while 24 respondents (27.5%) were females. The number of males outnumbered that of females during the study. This is because of cultural practices and attitudes where the decision making is normally in hands of males, due to this fact, it was a bit tricky for females to honour the researcher's interviews. However, since the researcher went to fuel length and was able to get 24 out of 64 respondents (27.5%).

4.2.2 Age distribution of respondents

The second aspect under investigation in this section was age differences of respondents. The study covered respondents from different age groups. Findings are presented in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Respondents' age brackets

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
10 – 17	36	56.2
18 – 27	20	31.3
28 and above	8	12.5
Total	64	100

Source: Field data, 2011

With regard to age, the majority of the respondents were in age range of 10 – 17 years (55.3%), with slight difference to those in age range of 18 – 27 years (31.3%). Other Head teachers and teachers were in age of 28 years and above (12.5%). These characteristics were very important in the study because it gives a background where one can build to critically assess the study phenomenon.

4.2.3 Level of education

The third aspect under investigation in this section was education levels of respondents. The study also covered respondents from all educational levels. Findings are posited in the table 3 below.

Table 3: Showing respondents' education level

Level of education	Frequency	Percentages
Primary	00	00
Secondary	40	62.5
Tertiary	24	27.5
Total	64	100

Source: Field data, 2011

Study findings show that the majority of the respondents (62.5%) had secondary education while 27.5% had tertiary education, and none of the respondents had primary education. These characteristics were very important in the study because it gives a background where one can build to critically to assess the study problem. It was established that the level of education had a strong influence on one's knowledge about the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance.

4.3 Research question One

The first research question stated that, *'What are the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?'*

Responses to this research question were sought using items in the questionnaire administered to Head teachers, teachers, pupils and education stakeholders as indicated in Appendix 11. These questions were addressed to across section of 64 respondents.

The first question in relation to the above research question was aimed at finding out whether secondary schools have alcoholic students. Various responses to this question were given as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Responses to whether secondary schools have alcoholic students

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	15	75	5	25	20
Students	30	75	10	25	40
Total	49		15		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 4, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 15 (75%) of teachers and 30 (75%) of students respectively agreed that secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council have alcoholic students. And only 5 (25%) of teachers and 10 (25%) of students never accepted the above idea. This implies that most of secondary schools are characterized by the presence of alcoholics which is due to peer group influence and family background.

The second question was posed to teachers, Head teachers and students by the researcher with the aim of finding out how often do students take alcohol in Ibanda Town Council secondary schools. Findings are posited in the table 5 below.

Table 5: Showing the rate at which students take alcohol in the secondary schools

Rate	Frequency	Percentages
Daily	4	6.4
Once a week	15	23.4
Monthly	30	46.8
Yearly	15	23.4
Total	64	100

Source: Primary data, 2011

From table 5 above, students often drink alcohol at different intervals. 4 (6.4%) of the respondents put it clearly that students drink daily, 15 (23.4%) of respondents said that some other students prefer taking alcohol once a week mostly during weekends when they are free from studies, majority 30 (46.8%) of respondents also pointed out that students drink once in a month and 15 (23.4%) of respondents said that some students drink once in a year mostly during parties, holidays like Christmas and during annual festivals in their schools and villages.

The third question was posed to find out the common type of alcohol abused by secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 6 below.

Table 6: Mentioned types of alcohol commonly abused by students (No= 64)

Types of alcoholic	Frequency	Percentage
Toto	20	31.3
Local brewed waragi	40	62.5
Spirits (Bottled & packed)	10	15.6
Wines	5	7.8
Solvents	8	12.5

Source: Primary data, 2011- Multiple answers were given

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents (62.5%) had use local brewed waragi, followed by tooto with 31.3%, spirits with 15.6%, solvent with 12.5% and wines with 7.8% of the respondents. As one of the respondents quoted that, 'alcohol is every ones drink; you can not survive with out taking alcohol. A man has to drink as to think, survive and make the family' (Mugisha pers. Comm.; 2011). Generally, the above alcohol has greatly affected students' performance, life and discipline as well.

Another question was posed to find out whether alcohol advertisement on radio and television being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students. Findings are posited in the table 7 below.

Table 7: Responses to whether alcohol advertisement on radio and television being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students

Respondents	Response				Total	
	Agree		Disagree			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4	
Teachers	20	100	00	00	20	
Students	20	50	20	50	40	
Total	44		20		64	

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 7, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 20 (100%) of teachers and 20 (50%) of students respectively agreed that alcohol advertisement on radio and television being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students, whereas only 20 (50%) of students never accepted the above idea. This implies that due to some persuasive radio and television advertising talking about the good taste for beers, some students end up taking alcohol to find out the truth.

Another question was posed to find out whether peer group influences being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students. Findings are posited in the table 8 below.

Table 8: Responses to whether peer group influences being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	20	100	00	00	20
Students	40	100	00	00	40
Total	64		00		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 8, all the respondents, that is; 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 20 (100%) of teachers and 40 (100%) of students respectively agreed that peer group influences being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students. This implies that some students copy what other students do especially friends. Students who abuse alcohol seduce the non-alcohol users and thus all end up taking them. Mature students have attendance of luring young students' especially new students to a school to engage in such acts of alcohol and smoking habits.

Another question was posed to find out whether secondary school students abuse alcohol to be relieved from problems. Findings are posited in the table 9 below.

Table 9: Responses to whether secondary school students abuse alcohol to be relieved from problems

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	20	100	00	00	20
Students	35	87.5	5	12.5	40
Total	59		5		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 9, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 20 (100%) of teachers and 35 (87.5%) of students agreed that secondary school students abuse alcohol to be relieved from problems, whereas only 5 (12.5%) of students never accepted the above mentioned idea. When interviewing, one head teacher asserted that some students are stressed up and asserted that some students are stressed up and thus find abusing alcohol as a solution.

The seventh question was posed to find out other possible causes of alcohol drinking among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 10 below.

Table 10: Showing other causes of alcohol drinking among secondary school students (No=64)

Causes	Frequency	Percentages
Modernity	16	25
Poverty	8	12.5
Befriending drunkards and redundancy	19	29.7
Permissiveness	13	20.3
Inheritance from elders	15	23.4
Band wagon effect	14	21.8
Have money to buy alcohol	10	15.6
For pleasure	21	32.8
Can easily access alcohol	17	26.6

Source: Primary data, 2011- Multiple answers were given

From the table 10 above, 16 (25%) of respondents pointed out that because of modernity many students get involved in drinking, 8 (12.5%) of respondents said that poverty is also a cause of alcoholism, and 19 (29.7%) of respondents mentioned that befriending drunkards and redundancy is also another cause of alcohol drinking to the students' community.

Also, 13 (20.3%) of respondents suggested that permissiveness is among the causes, 15 (23.4%) of respondents found out that inheritance is a major cause of alcoholism, and 14 (21.8%) of respondents mentioned band wagon effect and said that some students drink after seeing others drinking and that many alcoholics started drinking at a tender age.

The findings also revealed that students abuse alcohol due to the fact that they are able to buy this alcohol. This was in favour of 10 (15.6%) of the respondents. In support of this, when interviewed, one of the head teachers also observed that the students are given a lot of pocket money and this

forces them to buy the alcohol that they abuse, for pleasure with 21 (32.8%) and can easily access alcohol with 17 (26.6%) of the respondents.

4.4 Research Question Two

The first research question stated that, '*What are the effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?*'

Responses to this research question were sought using items in the questionnaire administered to Head teachers, teachers and students as indicated in Appendix 11. These questions were addressed to across section of 64 respondents.

The first question in relation to the above research question was aimed at finding out whether alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance among secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 11 below.

Table 11: Responses to whether alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	17	85	3	15	20
Students	20	50	20	50	40
Total	41		23		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 11, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 17 (85%) of teachers and 20 (50%) of students agreed that alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance, whereas only 3 (15%) of teachers and 20 (50%) of students never accepted the above mentioned idea. Most of the drunkard students are usually characterized by frequently absenteeism and class dodging which in the long run contribute towards declining academic performance.

The second question in relation to the above research question was aimed at finding out whether respondents are aware of the levels of students' academic performance at secondary level. Findings are posited in the table 12 below.

Table 12: Responses to awareness of the levels of students' academic performance

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	17	85	3	15	20
Students	20	50	20	50	40
Total	41		23		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 12, all the respondents (4 (100%) of Head teachers, 20 (100%) of teachers and 40 (100%) of students agreed that they are aware of the levels of students' academic performance at secondary level. As one of the respondents said that;

'Alcoholism greatly contributes towards studies neglect in our school. Most students and teachers spend a lot of their time and money drinking thus has no time and energy to concentrate in their studies' (Mutungi pers. Comm, 2011).

Therefore, head teachers, students and teachers being aware of the students performance results may help them to keep up to date thus able to put in more efforts as to achieve better results in secondary schools.

From the field study, those respondents who mentioned that they are aware of the levels of students academic performance at secondary level, specifies some of the current academic performance of students at secondary level as it's below:-

Table 13: Showing the current academic performance of students at secondary level

Students' performance	Frequency	Percentages
Good	8	12.5
Fair	28	43.7
Poor	14	21.8
Others (Not aware)	14	21.8
Total	64	100

Source: Primary data, 2011

From the field study, majority of the respondents (43.7%) mentioned that students' academic performance at secondary level in Ibanda Town Council is fair. Also 21.8% of respondents mentioned poor and others (not aware) respectively. The least of the respondents (12.5%) mentioned that students' academic performance at secondary level being good in their schools. This clearly shows that students' academic performance at secondary level is not yet at the required standards since it is contributed by alcoholic behaviours.

Another question was posed to find out whether head teachers, teachers and students are aware of the last 3 years UNEB academic performance results in Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 14 below.

Table 14: Showing responses to the awareness of the last 3 years UNEB' academic performance results

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	10	50	10	50	20
Students	30	75	10	25	40
Total	44		20		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 14, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 10 (50%) of teachers and 30 (75%) of students agreed that head teachers, teachers and students are aware of the last 3 years UNEB academic performance results in Ibanda Town Council, whereas only 10 (50%) of teachers and 10 (25%) of students never accepted the above mentioned idea. Therefore, head teachers, students and teachers being aware of the students academic performance results may help them to keep up to date thus able to put in more efforts as to achieve better results in schools by avoid alcoholic behaviours.

Another question was posed to find out the specific academic performance results of students for three years in Ibanda Town Council. Those who mentioned yes, specified the academic performance results for the last 3 years in UNEB as it's indicated in table 15 below:-

Table 15: UNEB results for the last 3 years of 4 selected secondary schools

Yrs	No. of students	Students performance in grades											
	Who sat	G 1	%	11	%	111	%	IV	%	U	%	X	%
2008	211	3	1.4	20	18.2	50	23.7	80	37.9			8	3.7
2009	195	2	1.2	31	15.8	62	31.7	81	41.5	17	18.7	2	1.1
2010	186	3	1.6	40	21.5	5	2.6	94	50.5	40	21.5	4	2.2

Source: Primary data, 2011

It's evident that since 2008 - 2010, few learners got distinctions; one from all the 4 selected secondary schools of which alcohol drinking may be responsible for this. When analyzed this especially looking at the performance in all years, many of the learners scored in the range of credits and passes, which indicates a fair performance of the subject. When you compare the rate of distinctions, credits and passes, the ratio is 6: 73 to 10:3 respectively, which show a majority of the learners falling in the average score of credits. From the study, the other effects of alcohol drinking on students were given which is responsible for the above performance as it is indicated in chapter four in table 17.

From the field study, the researcher tried as much as possible to find out how drunkard students and fellow students academically perform in one of secondary school. Various responses were given as it is indicated in table 16 below:

Table 16: Marks showing academic performance of drunkard students and fellow pupils

Names of students	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
Mutungi John Baptist	Math	91	Above average
	English	73	Above average
Abaho Buravo	Math	31	Below average
	English	50	Average
Ana Mpairwe	Math	71	Above average
	English	72	Above average
Kamusiime Jasper	Math	18	Below average
	English	37	Below average

Source: Field data, 2011

From the field study, the researcher selected four gender balanced students from Ibanda Town Council secondary schools, of which two of them were not drunkards -saved (Mutungi John Baptist and Ana Mpairwe). Abaho Burayo and Kamusiime Jasper were also mentioned as some of the drunkard students in school. It was found out that those students who were saved was performing well (above average) in Math and English, and those who were in the category of those drunkard students were below average.

Another question was posed to find out the effects of alcoholism on the students' academic performance among secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 17 below.

Table 17: Showing effects of alcoholism on students' academic performance

Effects	Frequency	Percentages
Too much spending	19	29.7
Risk of acquiring diseases like AIDS, mental illness	18	28.2
Fighting and quarreling	17	26.6
Immoral behaviours like defilement and rape	16	25
Loss of respect and self control	15	23.4
Accidents	13	20.3
Lack of concentration	15	23.4
Inability to understand	10	15.6

Source: Primary data, 2011

Respondents were asked about the effects of alcoholism on the students' academic performance in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council, 19 (29.7%) of respondents revealed that drinking alcohol results into too much spending of money, 18 (28.2%) of respondents said it is very dangerous to drink alcohol because many people have acquired diseases like sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS and 17 (26.6%) of respondents also said that alcohol influences alcoholics to fight and continuous quarrels among students. In support of this, one head teacher quoted that;

'the worst this is that when these students move out for say alcohol they interact with every one including prostitutes that they infect them' (Mugumya pers. Comm.; 2011).

Again, 16 (25%) of respondents pointed out that many people engage themselves in immoral characters like defilement and rape after drinking alcohol and this leads to imprisonment, 15 (23.4%) of respondents said that alcoholism makes people to lose respect, self control and

reputation in public, and 13 (20.3%) of respondents said that accidents are caused by alcoholics who lose control after drinking and drivers who drive while drunk hence death.

Lack of concentration was mentioned by 15 (23.4%) of the respondents and inability to understand by 10 (15.6%) of the respondents. In an interview with the head teacher Ibanda Secondary School, he observed that students who abuse drugs are unable to concentrate in class and studies in general and thus end up disturbing teachers and fellow students in school. Alcoholism leads to the inability of the student to understand what they read or study and end up being confused in class.

4.5 Research Question Three

The third research question stated that, *'What are the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?'*

Responses to this research question were sought using items in the questionnaire administered to Head teachers, teachers, education stakeholders and pupils as indicated in Appendix 11. These questions were addressed to across section of 64 respondents.

The first question in relation to the above research question was aimed at finding out whether appropriate steps have been taken to shift alcoholism among secondary students. Findings are posited in the table 18 below.

Table 18: Response to whether there are appropriate steps taken to avert alcoholism

Respondents	Response				Total	
	Agree		Disagree			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4	
Teachers	20	100	00	00	20	
Students	30	75	10	25	40	
Total	54		10		64	

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 18, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 20 (100%) of teachers and 30 (75%) of students agreed that appropriate steps have been taken to shift alcoholism among secondary students, whereas only 10 (25%) of students never accepted the above mentioned idea.

Respondents (Table 18) who agreed that there are appropriate steps that have been taken to avert the alcoholism problem in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council, specified some of them as indicated in Table 19 below:

Table 19: Appropriate steps taken to avert alcoholism cases in secondary schools (No=64)

Appropriate steps	Frequency	Percentages
Guidance and counseling of alcoholics	15	23.4
Involvement of press and church against alcoholism	10	15.6
School environment and hygiene	19	29.7
Head teachers, parents and students leaders attitude	14	21.8
Public seminars and conferences	20	31.3
Proper school management and administration	17	26.6

Source: Primary data, 2011 – Multiple answers were given

Table 19 indicates the steps that have been taken to avert the alcoholism among students in Ibanda Town Council. Guidance and counseling of alcoholics in schools was given by 15 (23.4%) of the respondents, involvement of press and church against alcoholism with 10 (15.6%), school environment and hygiene with 19 (29.7%), Head teachers, parents and students leaders attitude with 14 (21.8%), public seminars and conferences with 20 (31.3%) and proper school management and administration with 17 (26.6%) of the respondents.

Another question posed and respondents were asked to specify who has been behind averting alcoholism in secondary schools in Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 20 below.

Table 20: Response as to who is responsible for averting alcoholism among students

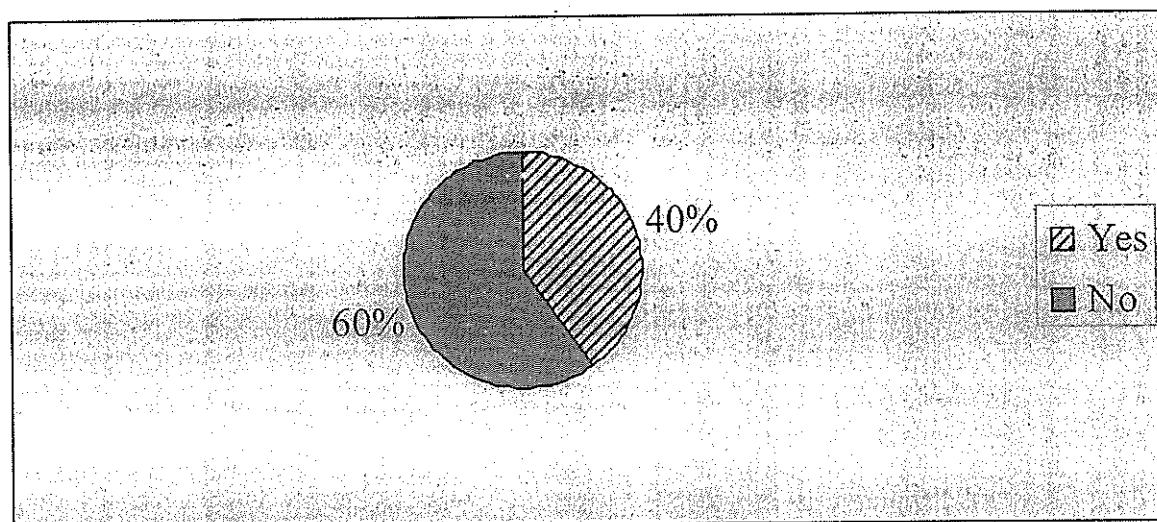
Who	Frequency	Percentages
NGOs and government organizations	16	25
Ministry of Education and Sports	13	20.3
School Committees like PTA members	10	15.6
Head teachers and teachers	15	23.4
Church	10	15.6
Total	64	100

Source: Primary data, 2011 – Multiple answers were given

From Table 20, NGOs and government organizations like UNESCO was mentioned by 16 (25%) of respondents, Ministry of Education and Sports by 13 (20.3%), school committees like PTA members by 10 (15.6%), headteachers and teachers were mentioned by 15 (23.3%) and church involvement by 10 (15.6%) of respondents.

Respondents were asked to clarify whether steps that have been adopted to avert students involvement in alcoholism in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council have been effective. Various responses were given as it is indicated in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Showing whether steps adopted have been effective



Source: Field data, 2011

From Figure 2, majority of respondents (60%) mentioned that the steps mentioned in Table 19 above with the aim of averting students' alcoholism in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council have not been effective. The remaining 40% of them claimed that the steps taken were effective.

Another question posed and respondents interviewed mentioned the following responses to their awareness of the laws concerning alcohol drinking. Findings are posited in the table 21 below.

Table 21: Responses to whether people are aware of the laws concerning alcoholism

Respondents	Response				Total
	Agree		Disagree		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Head teachers	4	100	00	00	4
Teachers	20	100	00	00	20
Students	25	62.5	15	37.5	40
Total	49		15		64

Source: Field data, 2011

From Table 21, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 20 (100%) of teachers and 25 (62.5%) of students agreed that people are aware of the laws concerning alcoholism, whereas only 15 (37.5%) of students never accepted the above mentioned idea. This may be due to ignorance, illiteracy and improper government policies like lack of public sensitization about the laws governing alcoholism.

Respondents mentioned some of the strategies that need to be adopted so as to avert alcoholic consumption among students in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 22 below.

Table 22: Proposed solutions to alcohol drinking in secondary schools (No=64)

Solutions	Frequency	Percentages
Enforcing education	14	54.7
Government intervention	18	28.2
Teaching dangers of alcohol to the public	15	23.4
Stopping them from drinking	12	18.7
To walk away from a group of alcoholics	20	31.3
Guidance and counseling of alcoholics	18	28.3
Public awareness and sensitization	10	15.6
Press and church role against alcoholism	10	15.6
Public seminars and conferences	18	28.2

Source: Primary data, 2011- Multiple answers were given

From table 22 above, respondents suggested the solutions for alcohol drinking among students. 14 (54.7%) of respondents revealed that the alcoholics who are still young below 18 years to attend school regularly or should be forced by government to go back to school in case of school drop out, 18 (28.2%) of respondents suggested that the government should intervene and arrest alcoholics who go drinking, 15 (23.4%) of respondents said that the public should be sensitized about the dangers of alcoholism to avoid its dangers. The findings indicated clearly that there was need for community training and sensitization about the effects of alcoholism as a way initiating good behavior among the local people, students inclusive. There is need for better government policies especially on promotion of community - family rules and regulations, promotion of community and public health talks, promoting education clubs, mass mobilization and sensitization like setting up campaigns against the problem.

And 12 (18.7%) of the respondents also said that parents should prohibit alcohol taking in their families in presence of children to avoid children to start drinking at an early age, avoiding alcoholic group by 20 (31.3%). This implies that people more especially the students should be advised to join clubs like sports, music, drama and religious groups to avoid idleness, which at times causes students to join bad groups. Guidance and counseling of alcoholics by 18 (28.3%) of respondents, this implies that counseling ideally would educate students and the community at large about the potential problem of alcohol abuse and address the broad goal of self – awareness leading to health life choices.

Public awareness and sensitization and press and church role against alcoholism by 10 (15.6%), which implies that most rural areas lack health talks done by the health workers from the government and church thus end up in continuous bad behaviour of alcoholism and its effects. Public seminars and conferences by 18 (28.2%) of respondents implying that there is need for vigorously training public programmes on alcoholism causes to reduce on its effects. Therefore, health professionals should be highly respected in their communities and surrounding environment for their role in trainings. Families should frequently turn an alcoholic member for advice especially on health matters. For this reason, exemplary behaviour, knowledge, practice and opinion of health professional both in practice and in training are crucial elements in advancing alcohol control policies.

Respondents mentioned some of the strategies that need to be adopted so as to avert declining students' academic performance in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council. Findings are posited in the table 23 below.

Table 23: Appropriate steps taken to avert the poor academic performance problem (No= 64)

Appropriate steps	Frequency	Percentages
Provision of instructional materials	15	23.4
Recruitment of qualified staff	10	15.6
School environment and hygiene	09	14.1
Head teachers, parents and students co-operation	14	21.8
Staff cycling (student – teacher ratio)	20	31.3
Proper school management and administration	07	10.9
Mass awareness and sensitization	45	70.3
More government funding	20	31.3
Prohibition of students from bars & night clubs	32	50

Source: Primary data, 2011 – Multiple answers were given

Table 23 indicates the steps that have been taken to avert the poor academic performance in secondary schools of Ibanda Town Council. The provision of improved and current instructional materials was given by 15 (23.4%) of respondents, recruitment of qualified staff by 10 (15.6%), school environment and hygiene by 09 (14.1%), co-operation between head teachers, parents and students by 14 (21.8%), staff cycling (student – teacher ratio) by 20 (31.3%), proper school management and administration by 07 (10.9%) of respondents.

There is need for mass awareness and sensitization of the public about the need for students improved academic performance in schools so as to help parents take up their role of their children's education guidance and discipline, thus able to avoid alcoholism consumption. More government funding by 20 (31.3%) of respondents. Parents should enhance their support towards

their children's education by 30 (46.8%) of respondents. Parents should get involved in education of their children if they are to attain improved academic standards in most secondary schools. They should discourage their children from abusing alcohol at an early stage of development.

From the table 23 above, 32 (50%) of the respondents suggested that students should be published from moving out of school to places like bars, night clubs, video halls among others where such cases of drug abuse are rampant. When interviewed, the head teacher of one secondary school had this to say schools should ensure that tight control is put on to students and restrict them from moving out of school.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses and concludes the findings of this study. An attempt is further made to highlight recommendations which the researcher deemed to be of benefit to the government, secondary schools and students in Ibanda Town Council, Ibanda District in particular, the Ministry of Education and Sports, and NGOs country wide, considering what the findings of the study revealed in relation to the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance.

5.2 Discussion of the research findings

Since most of the respondents' education is limited, this affects their understanding and ability to avoid alcohol drinking. Majority of the respondents were students.

5.2.2 Research question One: *'What are the causes of alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?'*

From the research findings, it was discovered that most of the students are involved in taking alcohol. Peer pressure, poverty, befriending drunkards and redundancy, modernity, band wagon influence, for pleasure, can easily access alcohol, permissiveness, inheritance from elders and having money to buy alcohol were mentioned as some of the causes of alcohol drinking among students. It was even mentioned that students take alcohol especially locally brewed waragi on monthly basis.

This is in line with what Feldman Robert (2006) says that although alcohol is a depressant, most students claim that it increases their sense of sociability or wellbeing. The discrepancy between the actual and the perceived effect of alcohol lies in its effect to release of tension and stress, feeling of

happiness, and loss of inhibitions. Alcohol abuse is spreading very fast in schools in Uganda. Drinks like waragi which are packed in Sackets commonly known as tot packs are increasing in the market. Young people go for these because they are cheap. Many brands are made locally, some are not approved by Uganda Bureau of Standards such as tonto and Kasese waragi. Alcohol addicts is said to be increasing and high in secondary schooling.

In support of the above, Otto et al (2009) states that an individual desires the effects of alcohol to sleep, to stay awake, to inspire, to forget, to relieve pains and anxiety, to enhance pleasure and to feel more alert. Students use alcohol for many reasons including; curiosity because it feels good, to reduce stress, to feel grown up or fit in society. Students use alcohol to relax prior to a social event. It is a practice (alcoholism) in a bid to pass time towards social or at social event.

5.2.3 Research Question Two: *‘What are the effects of alcoholism on academic performance of secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?’*

From the research findings in reference to the research question two, 4 (100%) of Head teachers, 17 (85%) of teachers and 20 (50%) of students agreed that alcoholism has an effect towards students’ academic performance. Too much spending, diseases, fighting, inability to understand, lack of concentration, loss of respect and self control, accidents, performance failure and defilement and rape were mentioned as alcoholism effects on students’ academic performance. Even, majority of head teachers, teachers and students agreed that they are aware of the levels of students’ academic performance at secondary level. Majority of respondents mentioned that the current academic performance of students at secondary level were fair as evidenced in table 13 and 15 in chapter four due to alcohol drinking.

The findings concur with Mugisha et al (2003) that many accidents are caused by drunk drivers. They fail to decide or determine the kind of speed they should drive at most times, they drive very fast when alcohol has already slowed down the speed at which the brain will react to impulses or messages by the time the brain sends information to the body to stop the car, it will be too late. Even, according to Kasirya (2000) data from policy, NGO, and school centre suggests that alcoholism is the common multi practice done by school heads in Uganda. He maintained that, the problem of alcoholism is gradually and steadily spreading to the rural areas concentrating mainly in town/ trading centre schools. Alcohol acts as a drug that lowers the activities of the nervous system resulting into loss of self – control, mental confusion and inability to walk steadily and talk/teach clearly. All of which is a shame to the drunkard community like schools, that ends up contributing to the performance failure. Even, most students under the influence of alcohol disrespect their teachers and this has led to the lowering of their academic performance, damaging school performance and the teenagers' long term health.

In support of the above, Waters (2006) added that students use alcohol for many reasons including; curiosity because it feels good, to reduce stress, to feel grown up or fit in society. Students use alcohol to relax prior to a social event. It is a practice (alcoholism) in a bid to pass time towards social or at social event. Alcoholism leads to loss of faith and breakdown of morals, this is because very little or no time of alcohol addicts is spent in fellowships, bible reading or study. There is also no time for prayers. This accounts for the moral degeneration in the secondary schools. Scholars have found it that; alcoholism is dangerous to students' health because it causes misery, poverty and even death. This explains some of the deaths of village alcoholics who lose appetite and consequently poor health that result into death.

5.2.4 Research Question Three: *‘What are the possible strategies that should be adopted to avert alcoholism among secondary school students in Ibanda Town Council?’*

According to the research question three, most of the respondents mentioned that appropriate steps have been taken to shift alcoholism among secondary students. These steps included:- guidance and counseling of alcoholics, involvement of press and church against alcoholism, school environment and hygiene, Head teachers, parents and students leaders attitude, enforcing education, to walk away from a group of alcoholics, teaching dangers of alcohol to the public, government intervention, press and church role against alcoholism, public seminars and conferences and proper school management and administration were mentioned as some of the suggested measures to be put in place.

In support of the above, Nakibuka J et al (1995) state that, young people below the age of 18years, according to Ugandan’s laws are not allowed to drink alcohol. Therefore, bars that are allowed to sell alcohol should maintain certain laws regulating their business and standards laid down under public health laws. The school administrators can enact strict rules governing their institutions and ensure that students’ behaviour and discipline are followed up by students’ leaders because this can bring a fear to students who use or this can bring a fear to students who use or intend to use alcohol thus resigning from the act.

Even, according to Matsiko (2001), there is need for vigorously training public programmes on alcoholism causes so as to reduce on its effects. Therefore, health professionals should be highly respected in their communities and surrounding environment for their role in trainings. Families should frequently turn to alcoholic member for advice especially on health matters. For this reason, exemplary behaviour, knowledge, practice and opinion of health professional both in practice and in training are crucial elements in advancing alcohol control policies. In conclusion there is need

for better government policies especially on promotion of school rules and regulations, promotion of school and public health talks, promoting education clubs, mass mobilization and sensitization like setting up campaigns against the problem.

5.3 Conclusion

The researcher found out that alcohol consumption is still a big problem among the secondary school students which greatly affects their academic performance in Ibanda Town Council. Students use alcohol as to relieve boredom, reduce tension and anxiety and escape reality. The school community members were not very concerned with the alcoholism effects to the students' performance. There are still several hindrances to the attainment of a healthy school society (alcohol free) in the study area. In conclusion therefore, there is need for better government policies especially on rules and regulations, promotion of health talks, promoting education clubs, mass mobilization and sensitization like setting up campaigns against the problem. Counseling ideally would educate people about the potential problem of alcohol abuse and address the broad goal of self – awareness leading to health life choices.

5.4 Recommendations

From the findings of the study, the following recommendations should be given due consideration by the government through the Ministry of Education and Sport. These include the following:-

There is need for head teachers, teachers and other education officials to act as good examples to the school community; they should be alcohol free all the time. Bum and Eds (1997) observe that *'other community members stress that human relationship angle with setting a good example by the leaders'*. Therefore, school heads' behaviour is necessary in teaching the whole society good discipline.

The Ministry of Education and Sports should endeavor to equip rural schools with recent and current school rules and regulations to control and govern school discipline, thus able to do away with alcoholism and its effects.

The school administrators through guidance and counseling services, school mobilization sessions should be sensitized on the importance of a school which is alcohol free and discipline among school students and how best it can be achieved.

Supervision of school heads and other stake holders like Ministry of Education officials should be stepped up as this can improve good school management. A well multidisciplinary approach and authority in streamlining the management of alcoholism in secondary school is required.

Supervision of local leaders like should have a **code of public conduct** that prohibits alcoholism in defined terms as can improve good society management. In other words a multidisciplinary approach and authority in streamlining the management of alcoholism in society is required.

5.5 Area of Further Research

Because of the limitations of time and finance, the study has only been focused on the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance with particular reference to Ibanda Town Council, Ibanda District. It is suggested that, further research should be done on:

- Factors Hindering Government Efforts to Develop and Implement Appropriate Community Policies that can Enhance Academic performance and Healthy Environment in secondary schools.
- Alcoholism as a cause of secondary school strikes in Uganda. A Case of Ibanda Town Council, Ibanda District.
- Alcoholism in Ibanda District: A comparative Study.

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APPENDIX I
WORK PLAN

NO.	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME
1	Submission of final proposal	April – 2011
2	Fieldwork – data collection	May – 2011
3	Report work – data analysis, editing and compiling	June 2011
4	Submission of first draft report	July 2011
5	Submission of final report	September 2011

APPENDIX 11: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

HEAD TEACHERS & TEACHERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

Respondent,

I am a student from Kampala International University, conducting a research aiming at finding out 'the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance in Ibanda Town. I request you to give more information about the study problem and the information given will be confidential and only for academic purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS: *Tick the right alternative where necessary or fill in the spaces provided*

SECTION A: Back ground of the respondents

1. What is your name? (Optional)
2. Sex
 - (a) Male ☐
 - (b) Female ☐
3. Age of the respondent
 - (a) 18 – 27 ☐
 - (b) 28 – 37 ☐
 - (c) 38 and above ☐
 - (d) Any other specify
4. Marital status of the respondent
 - a) Single ☐
 - b) Married ☐
 - c) Widowed ☐
 - d) Separated ☐

5. Educational level of the respondent

a) Secondary

☐

b) Tertiary

☐

6. What is position?

.....

7. How long have you been on that position?

a) 0-2 years

☐

b) 3-7 years

☐

c) Above 7 years

☐

d) Don't remember

Section B: Causes of Alcohol Drinking in Secondary Schools

1. Do you have any alcoholics' students at school?

Yes

☐

No

☐

2. If they are there, how often do they take alcohol?

a) Once a week ☐

b) Daily ☐

c) Monthly ☐

d) Yearly ☐

3. What is the alcohol commonly abused by secondary school students in your school?

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.....

4. Do you think alcohol advertisement on radio and television is responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b). Give reasons for your answer?

.....

.....

5. Do you think peer group influences being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b). Give reasons for your answer?

.....

.....

6. Do you think secondary school students abuse alcohol to be relieved from problems?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b). Give reasons for your answer?

.....

.....

7. What are the other major causes of alcohol drinking among secondary school students?

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Section C: Effects of alcoholism on secondary school' students' performance

8. Do you think alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance in your school?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b). Give reasons for your answer?

.....

.....

9. Are you aware of the levels of students' academic performance at secondary level?

Yes ☐

No ☐

10. If yes, what is the current academic performance of learners in UNEB in schools of Ibanda Town Council?

Good ☐

Fair ☐

Poor ☐

Others specify

.....

.....

.....

11. Are you aware of the last 3 years UNEB academic performance results in Ibanda Town Council?

Yes ☐

No ☐

12. Specify the academic performance results for the last 3 years in UNEB in your school?

Year	No. of students	Students performance in grades					
	Who sat	G 1	G11	11	IV	U	X
2008							
2009							
2010							

ii). Give the reasons for the above results?

.....

.....

.....

13. Show the marks of academic performance of drunkard students and fellow pupils of the last term ends? (for head teachers only)

Names of students	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
	Math		
	English		
	Math		
	English		
	Math		
	English		
	Math		
	English		

14. What are the long term effects of alcoholism on the student?

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Section D: Measures of Alcoholism.

15. Do you think appropriate steps have been taken to shift alcoholism among secondary students?

Yes ☐

No ☐

16. If yes, what has been done?

.....

.....

.....

17. Who has been behind such a move?

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18. Do you think such steps above have been effective?

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20. Do you think people are aware of the laws concerning alcoholism?

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21. What do you think should be done to improve secondary students' performance?

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22. What do you think should be done to improve secondary students' performance?

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.....
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Thank you for your co operation

STUDENTS' INTERVIEW GUIDE

Respondent,

I am a student from Kampala Internal University, conducting a research aiming at finding out 'the influence of alcoholism on secondary school students' performance in Ibanda Town. I request you to give more information about the study problem and the information given will be confidential and only for academic purposes.

Section A: Causes of Alcohol Drinking in Secondary Schools

1. Do you have any alcoholics' students at school?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. If they are there, how often do they take alcohol?

a) Once a week ☐ c) Daily ☐
b) Monthly ☐ d) Yearly ☐

3. What is the alcohol commonly abused by secondary school students in your class?

.....
.....

4. Do you think alcohol advertisement on radio and television is responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students?

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. Do you think peer group influences being responsible for increasing abuse of alcohol by students?

Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Do you think secondary school students abuse alcohol to be relieved from problems?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. What are the other major causes of alcohol drinking among secondary school students?

.....
.....

Section B: Effects of alcoholism on secondary school' students' performance

8. Do you think alcoholism has an effect towards students' academic performance in your school?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Are you aware of the levels of students' academic performance at secondary level?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. If yes, what is the current academic performance of learners in UNEB in schools of Ibanda Town Council?

Good ☐ Fair ☐
Poor ☐ Others specify

.....
.....
.....

11. Are you aware of the last 3 years UNEB academic performance results in Ibanda Town Council?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. If yes, how was it?

.....
.....

13. Give the reasons for the above results?

.....
.....

14. What are the long term effects of alcoholism on the student?

.....

.....

Section C: Measures of Alcoholism.

15. Do you think appropriate steps have been taken to shift alcoholism among secondary students?

Yes ☐ No ☐

16. If yes, what has been done?

.....

.....

17. Who has been behind such a move?

.....

.....

18. Do you think such steps above have been effective?

.....

.....

20. Do you think people are aware of the laws concerning alcoholism?

.....

.....

21. What do you think should be done to improve secondary students' performance?

.....

.....

22. What do you think should be done to improve secondary students' performance?

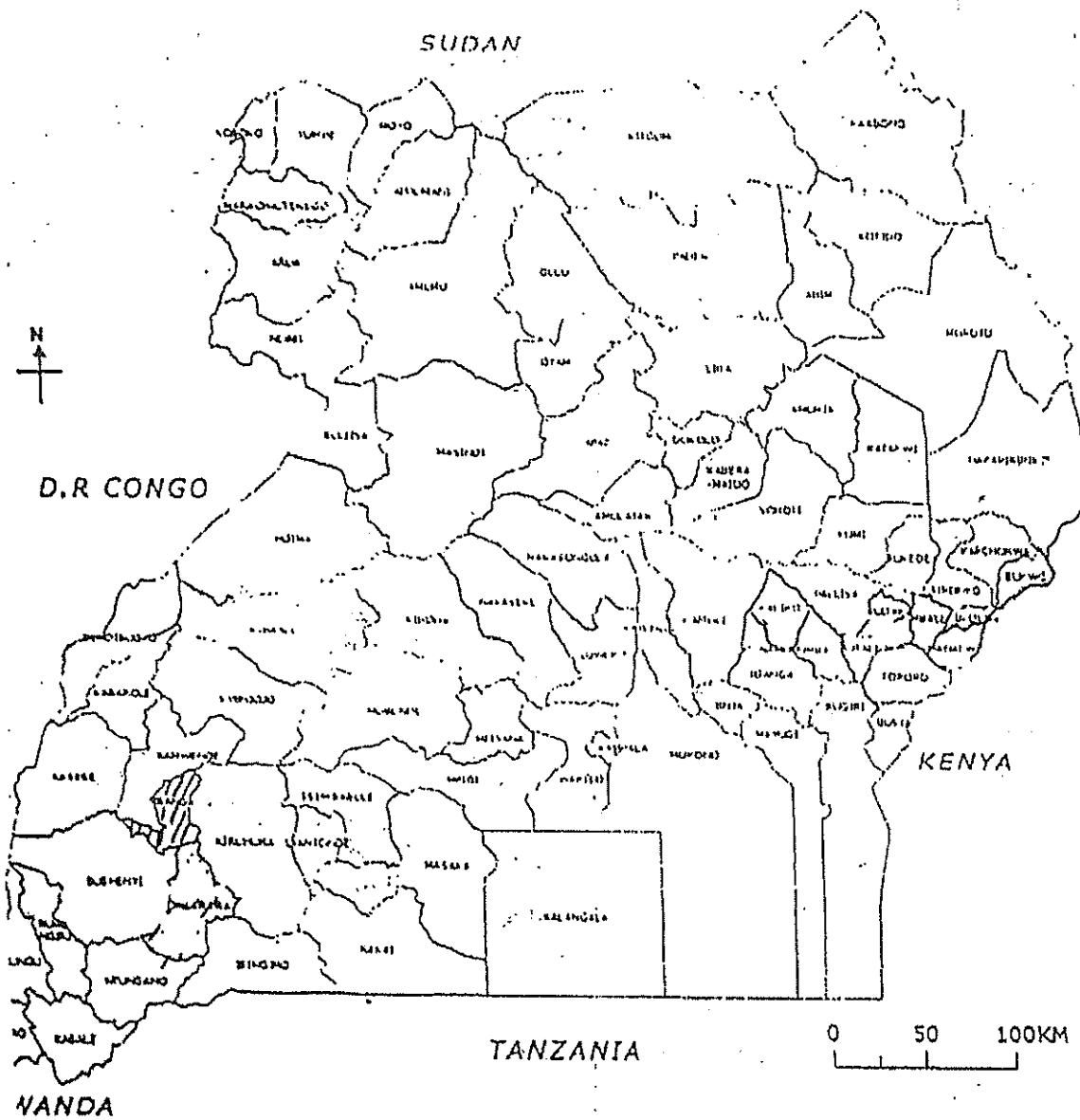
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Thank you for your co operation

APPENDIX III:

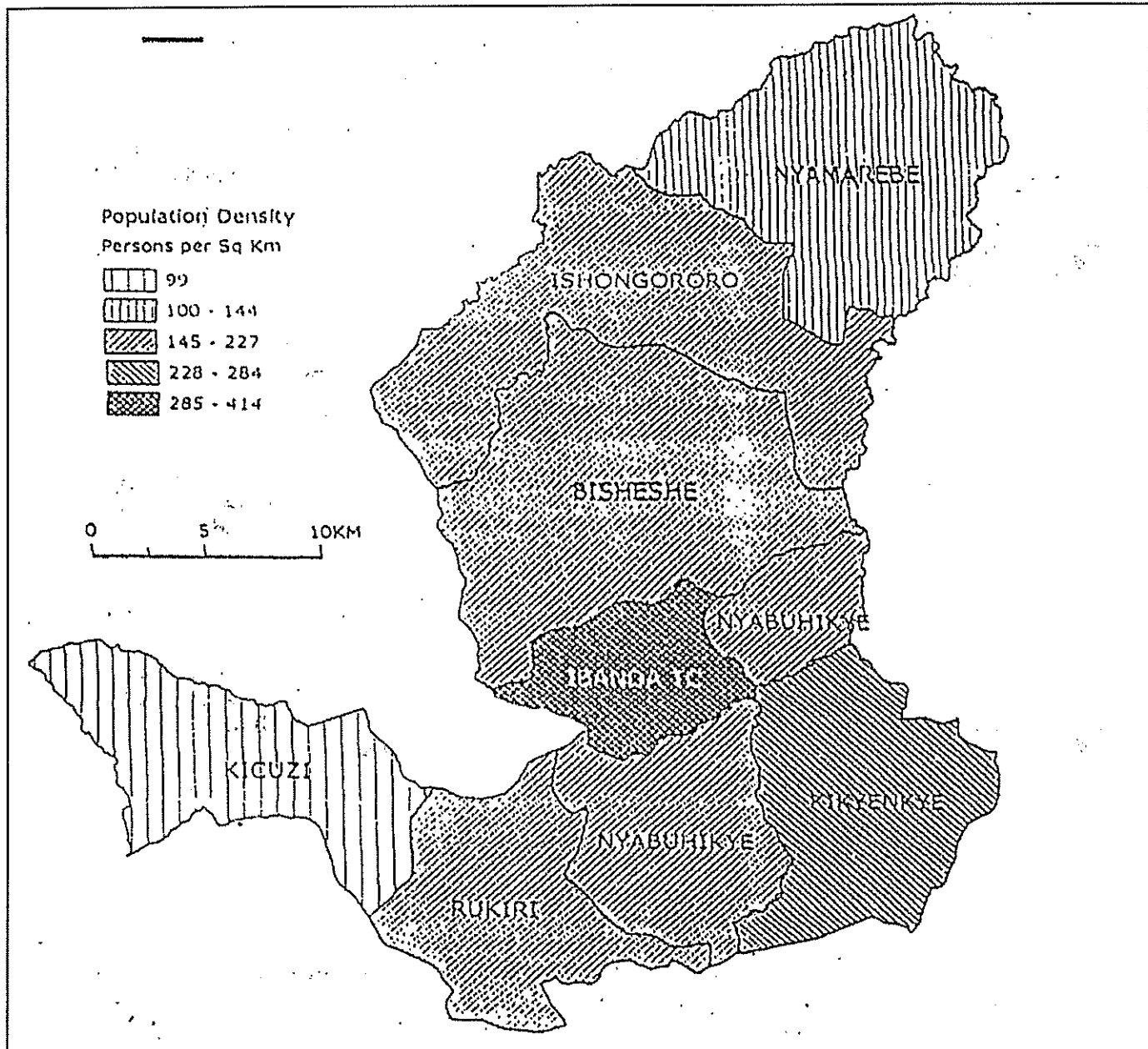
MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF IBANDA DISTRICT



Mbarara District Development Plan 2006/7

APPENDIX IV:

MAP OF IBANDA DISTRICT SHOWING THE LOCATION OF IBANDA TOWN COUNCIL



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics