

**THE EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF  
SECONDARY STUDENTS IN KOBOKO DISTRICT TOWN COUNCIL**

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## DECLARATION

A APAYI AFSA with registration number, BED/17187/71/DU declare that this research has never been submitted anywhere else for award of a degree or diploma.

I solemnly bear and stand to correct any mistake.

SIGNATURE .....  .....

DATE ..... 7/6/2010 .....

## APPROVAL

I here by certify that this work has been under my supervision and I have approved it for submission.

Signature ..... 

Date ..... 7th JUNE 2010

Supervisor .....

## **DEDICATION**

I declare this project to Allah the most gracious and most faithful for every thing that has happened has been only by him.

I dedicate it to my guardians Aisha, Zainab, Brahan, for what ever they invested through denying themselves and pulling out lots of money only to see this coming to pass has definitely come to pass.

To my wonderful and beloved sister Salila, who had the big support then have given unto the in all concerns throughout these studies, this project is a special dedicated to my best friends and course mates, Isaac, Deo, Obed, Jacky, Stella, Polline, Faith, Lillian to mention a few.

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Map of Koboko District Showing Koboko Town council

## **ABSTRACT**

The study dwelled into the effect of drug abuse on the academic performance of secondary students. It was carried out in Koboko District Town Council among the schools of Day Star, Modern and Town College.

The study utilized the students of different schools with a major aim of determining the effect of drug abuse on academic performance.

The study appreciated the role played by other people toward the study by reviewing their work and it is believed that the study is useful to the students, teachers and school administrators and the country at large.

Descriptive design was employed and the researcher made questionnaire to collect the intended information, the data was analyzed by use of frequency tables, which made work more easy for the researcher.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

In most communities in the world, there are people who have been affected by acts of drug abuse and people use drugs (legal, illegal or prescription) in moderation and for short lived effects but some people depend too much on them and others abuse drugs even at the cost of their health.

The term drug refers to a chemical substance that affects biological functioning of an individual in such a way that it alters their thoughts, behaviors and emotions (Mary .M. Gergan, Jerry .M. Suts, Ralph, L. Rosnow, Robert .T. Lana (1989). Meanwhile drug abuse refers to the use of unacceptable drugs or excessive or inappropriate use of acceptable drugs in such a way that physical, psychological or social harm can result (William Kornblum, Joseph Julian, Coralyn .D. Smith 2001).

Performance is defined by the dictionary as the accomplishment, execution, carrying out of any thing ordered or undertaken. It is accomplishment of some organization or personal goals.

Drug use has both objective and subjective dimensions. The objective aspect is the degree to which a given substance causes physiological,

physical, psychological or social problem for the individual or the group. While the subjective aspect is how people perceive the consequence of drug use and how their perceptions result in social action concerning drug use (within Karnblum, Joseph Julian, Carolyn .D. Smith (2001).

Teenagers usually begin using drugs especially alcohol at around age of thirteen (13) by the time they are act high schools seniors for example in U.S.A the junior/middle and senior high school students drink 35% of all wine coolers sold, they also consume 1.1 billion alcohol as a part of school life and the fates of bringe drinking were highest among Caucasians among African, American and Asian.

Research show that male students are fare more likely than female students to engage in offensive behavior after drinking to get into a fight, have an automobile accident of damage property (Vincent .N. Parillo, 2002).

The problem facing the pregnant generation in Koboko was to achieve academic excellence. This academic performance is always associated with mental strength. The use of drugs and abuse was been identified as an important problem affecting Koboko District Town Council.

Koboko District is one of the districts in West Nile. It is located in the Northern part of Uganda, and it is also in the Northern part of Arua District. Koboko District is the one of the Uganda Districts which borders Uganda, Sudan and Congo, that is Congo in the western, Sudan in the Southern. The problem is serious because students get such drugs from the neighbouring countries such as Congo and Sudan where some of the students come from these countries to study in Koboko since it is in the boarder.

The districts surrounding Koboko also produce some of the drugs for example Marijuana are got from Maracha and Terego Districts and even Arua. The most drugs supplied by these districts include marijuana and alcohol which made student access to them as others from Congo and Sudan.

Therefore, due to the accessibility of students to such drugs, most of them abuse drugs and their performance is affected.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The biggest challenge the present generation in Koboko is facing is to achieve academic excellence, this academic strength is always associated with mental strength. The use and abuse of drugs was been identified as an important problem facing the academic performance of students in Koboko District town council.

### **1.3 THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between drug abuse and academic performance.

### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

#### **1.4.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES**

The general objective of the study intend to examine the effect of drug abuse on the academic performance in Koboko District Town Council.

#### **1.4.2 THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES WERE TO;**

- i. Examine how drug abuse affects performance
- ii. To identify sources of drugs used
- iii. To determine types of drugs used.
- iv. To determine the frequency of utilization of the drug used.

### **1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS: \_**

- i. What are the effects of drug use or abuse?
- ii. What are the sources of the drug used?
- iii. Which type of drugs are used?
- iv. How long are the drugs taken?
- v. How many times are these drugs taken a day?

## **1.6 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The finding of this research study are sought to be beneficial to the following people:

The school administrators to formulate policy to identify students who abuse drugs.

The teachers who become sensitive on the effects of drug abuse on performance and identify different ways of helping them.

The research would act as a stimulant for further investigation and research on the topic for the benefit of students in Koboko District and else where.

The report was to help the researcher to acquire a Bachelor's Degree of Guidance and counseling.

## **1.7 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study was conducted in Koboko District Town Council, the research was focused on the students performance in some selected secondary schools in Koboko Town Council and the schools includes Koboko day Star and Koboko Modern and Town Council. The schools were selected at random without bias from the accessible population.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

According to Mary .M. Gergon, Jerry .M. Suls, Ralph, L. Rosnow, Robert .E. Lana (1989) biological functioning of an individual in such away that it alter our thoughts, behavior and emotions.

Meanwhile durg abuse refers to the use of unacceptable drugs and excessive or inappropriate use of acceptable drugs in such away that, physical, psychological or social harm can result (William Kornblum, Joseph Julian, Carolyn .D. Smith, 2001).

A drug is any chemical substance that alters normal biological process. Many widely used drugs are both psycho active and addictive thought of emotions by altering biochemical reactions in the nervous system: thereby affecting a drug that causes a compulsive physiological withdrawal symptoms and also produce tolerance (Lester .A. Lefton 2000: 136).

From a scientific and sociological perspective, a drug is any substance that chemically alters the functioning of the brain or nervous system and thereby affecting consciousness and leads to poor performance (Lester .A. Lefton, India Bramon (2003).



A recent study found that adolescents who abuse drugs tend to be maladjusted, alienated impulsive and emotionally distressed (Masse and Tremblay, 1997). Anti-social behavior, school failure and risky sexual behaviors are also commonly associated with drug abuse and many of the same people who worry about the illegal use of marijuana forget that alcohol too is a potent, mind altering drug that is illegal for most high school students and for college students younger than 21 and is much more serious problem nation wide.

Sociologists have studied drug use in high schools and college students in U.S (United States) that eighth graders and high school sophomores and seniors that is during the past half of all United States (U.S) high school seniors drink alcohol and almost one third got drunk during this time (Dennis Coon, 2002:99)

Therefore, high school seniors who plan on-going to four years of college, use fewer drugs than those who do not have these plans and students who are given information about drugs, use drugs in greater moderation and giving them information piques their curiosity and more students are likely to use drugs (Blum-et-al, 1979, Levine 1986: 120).

The long-term effects of the use and abuse of drugs are not yet known, it is well documented that drug and alcohol abuse impairs the ability of

students to function effectively in school and in their interaction with others and the general public considered the use of drugs to be major public problem faced by the public schools (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997).

Performance is defined by the dictionary as the accomplishment, execution, carrying out of any thing ordered or undertaken. It is also defined by Alday (1987) as the accomplishment of some organizational goals. Therefore, performance has four variables namely: ability, motivation, clarity of expectation and opportunity.

Ability is what a person known and can do if he/she chooses. Motivation is what a person is willing to do, clarity of expectation refers to clarity and understanding of goals, tasks and objectives and agreed upon performance measurement criteria Allen (2000).

## **2.2 CHANGES IN PERFORMANCE**

According to Vincent .N. Parrillo (2002) contemporary social problems drug abuse can affect performance of students in the following ways;

Distinct downward turn in grades, drug use can affect the performance of the student in a way that, his or her grades tend to change for example if he or she used to have good grades, but due to the use of drugs, the grades will start changing.

Assignments not completed: performance of students who use drugs can be affected due to incomplete doing of assignment students who do not complete assignment or do not at all may experience changes in their performance hence result of drug use or abuse.

Changes in performance may be due to loss of interest in school, in extra-curricular activities, that is student who abuse drugs tend to loss interest in school and other curricular activities, they do not participate in the curricular activities, they do not attend classes and even come to school late hence change in performance.

Poor class room behavior such as at in attentiveness, sleeping in class, hostility students abuse drugs tend to sleep in class due to the drugs, they become inattentive to the teacher who is teaching and also some times very hostile both inside the class and outside the class.

Missing school for unknown reasons: changes in performance may also be due to missing of school without proper reason. That is student who use drugs can intend to remain home or with friends to either smoke drugs or drink rather than coming to school to attend lessons hence their results change from good to worse.

Students who abuse drugs are ever in trouble with school, at work or with the police, the use of drugs can make one to become very hostile, does not respect an one especially the head teacher staffs of the school even an authority as a result, they are in trouble with the authority.

Memory loss, as said before that drugs affects our consciousness, therefore, students who use drugs tend to loose their memories, forget what they have said and done, that is students who use drugs do not recall what the teacher have been teaching in class and even they do not have time to revise hence change in performance.

Increased discipline problem; changes in the performance of the student who use drugs can be due to increased indiscipline cases at school for example fighting at school going to school without school uniform, failure to follow school rules and regulation which may lead to suspension even dismissal at school hence change in performance.

### **2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS**

Drugs are classified in various categories therefore, the following are the categories of drugs or how drugs are classified as below;

Depressants (downers)

This type of drugs depress the central nervous system which causes relaxation, sedation or even loss of consciousness and examples of this

includes alcohol, barbiturates like seconal and anti-anxiety drugs like valium, tobacco.

Stimulants (uppers) they act on the central, nervous system to increase its over all activity and responsiveness, examples of this includes coffane, nicotine, amphetamines and cocaine which produce alertness, excitement decreased fatigue.

Narcotics (that relieve pain) these are drugs that are derived from opium and function as an analgesic or pain reliever which includes heroin, morphine.

Hallucinogens (that alter perception)

These are drugs that produce sensory or perceptual distortions for example visual, auditory or kinesthetic hallucination for example marijuana, psilocybin.

## **2.4 TYPES AND EFFECTS OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS**

### **HOW THEY MAY AFFECT PERFORMANCE**

A psychoactive drug is a chemical that alters the perception or moods of people who take it (Fort and Cory, 1975) have ranged them from the least to the most hazardous as follows (D. Stanley Eitzen, Maxine Baca Zinn (2000).

## **Caffeine**

Is the most widely used and safest drug, found most commonly in coffee, tea, chocolate and cola. It's a stimulant that makes some people more alert and increases their ability to work just and accurately, heavy usage may cause irritability, insomnia, anxiety and headache (White 1991).

## **Marijuana**

Comes from the hemp plant "Cannabis sativa" a plant cultivated for at least 5000 years and found through out the world and most widely used. Illicit drug in the United States (U.S), its effects are increases the intensity of sense impression, relaxation effect provides a "high" skin to one produced by alcohol.

## **Inhalants**

In inhalation of certain chemicals found in glue, gasoline paint thinners, finger nails polish remover, household cement and the like produces a high and it can lead to loss of judgment dizziness, aggressiveness.

## **Tranquilizers and antidepressants**

These are widely prescribed by physicians and psychologists to aid patients who are troubled by anxiety, insomnia and depression. The effects of these drugs are muscle relaxation, numbness, inability to concentrate and damages the liver and bone marrow.

Psychedelics (hallucinogens) they naturally in the peyote cactus, some mushrooms and certain fungi and other plants all these causes panic associated with loss of control, loss of bowel and bladder control slurred speech and inability to walk.

Narcotics are opiates, either natural (cocaine, morphine and opium) or synthetic (heroin, merperidine and methadone) all are powerful depressants that have a pronounced effect on the respiratory and central nervous system and are used effectively to relieve pain that is have the pain-killing properties and are very important in modern medicine for example treat diarrhea and stop coughing (Vincent .N. Parrillo, 2002)

Cocaine which produces a sense of greater strength and endurance and a feeling of increased intellectual power can cause paranoid psychoses when taken in large quantities over time.

Amphetamines called uppers and are mass produced, synthetic stimulants, they are used to keep people awake and alert, Dieters also use them to decrease appetites hence feeling of self confidence, blood pressure and long relax.

## **Barbiturates**

These are depressants like alcohol, this depress the central nervous system, prolonged barbiturate use and high doses can cause physical dependence with symptoms similar to those of heroin addiction.

## **Heroin**

Most heroin users experience a sudden intense feeling of pleasure. Others may feel self esteem and composure. (D. Stanley Eitzen, Maxine Bace Zinn (1997) social problems, Allyn and Bacon, apearson, Viacom company, Boston, New York

## **Nicotin**

It is the only drug that humans use hour by hour, week after week till death do them prematively. Somers inhale various coaltars, nitrogen dioxide formaldehyde and other ingredients that increase the chances of constructing lung cancer, throat cancer, emphysema and bronchitis.

It is a stimulant that raises blood pressure, increases the heart rate, change in appetite and provides the user with a sense of alertness.

Therefore, it is responsible for a relatively high probability of heart disease and strokes.



## **Alcohol**

Is a relatively safe drug when used in moderation but are of the most dangerous when abused, it is a depressant that directly affects the central nervous system, it slows brain activity and muscle reactions.

### **2.5 STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS**

The study was investigating a neglected area in Uganda as guided by the following hypothesis.

Students who do not abuse drugs perform better than students who abuse drugs (use drugs).

There is a difference between students who abuse drugs and students who do not abuse drugs.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The descriptive method of research was employed in this study. The study was quantitative using the deliberate sampling method only specific people in every category were conducted, this was to enable the researcher to minimize on time wastage and at the same time reduces costs.

#### **3.2 AREA AND POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The study was conducted at Koboko District, Town Council among the schools of Koboko modern, day star and Koboko Town College which are mixed schools. Three schools were used to represent and teachers from such schools also participated.

#### **3.3 THE SAMPLE SELECTION AND SIZE**

Random sampling was used for selecting the respondents in the study. This is in line with the findings of Mugenda of Mugenda (1999) who confirms that random sampling strategy is the best method of gathering information from population that are homogeneous and the respondents are 15 to represented population and each school was represented by 15 respondents.

### **3.4 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS**

A research questionnaire was employed to collect data from the field and was the most suitable research instrument. The questionnaire comprised of open ended and closed ended items and contained two sections, personal information and the other which would help the researcher to obtain the information as pertained the study.

### **3.5 PROCEDURES**

Permission to conduct the research was obtained from relevant authorities and questionnaires were administered to the respondents and scored participants were assured of confidentiality.

### **3.6 DATA ANALYSIS**

The result of the study was analyzed and the special consideration was based on the mean, mode and standard deviation.

### **3.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The researcher faced financial problems whereby there was no money was funded.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with the analysis of the raw data collection from the field.

#### **4.1 BIO DATA OF THE RESPONDENTS**

##### **4.1.1 AGE BRACKET OF THE RESPONDENTS**

This was done in order to find out whether the respondents are in position to answer the questions.

**Table 1: Age Bracket of the Respondents**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
10-15	15	33.3%
16-20	20	44.4%
21 and 25	06	13.3%
26-35	04	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2 reveals that 44.4% of the respondents lie between 16-20 years, while 33.3% of are between 10-15 years then 13.3% lie between 21-25 years and 8.9% are from 26-35 years. This means that the majority of the respondents are between 16-20 years of age.

According to D. Stanley Eltzen, Maxine, Baca (2000) Zinn. The group with the highest rate of current cocaine use is adults eighteen to twenty five (25) years old and the World Health Organization estimates that one-third of the global population aged fifteen older smokes and that smoking

causes over million deaths each year every ten seconds, some where in the world.

#### 4.1.2 YEAR OF JOINING THE SCHOOL

Table 2: Shows the Respondents Year of Joining The School.

Year	Frequency	Percentage
2006	04	8.9%
2007	06	13.3%
2008	12	26.7%
2009	18	40
2010	05	11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4 shows that 40% of the respondent or majority of the respondent joined the school in 2009, whereas minority joined the school in the year 2010 (11.1%).

#### 4.1.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Table 3: Shows educational level of respondents

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
'O' level	25	55.6%
A level	15	33.3%
Others	5	11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3 reveals that 55.6 of the respondents are in "O" level where as 33.3% of the respondents are in "A" level and 11.1% are in other levels.

#### 4.1.4 TYPES OF DRUGS

Table 4: Shows the types of drugs commonly abused in schools.

Types of drugs	Frequency	Percentage
Tobacco	10	22.2%
Alcohol	18	40%
Marijuana	12	26.7%
Cocaine	5	11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4 shows that majority (40%) of the students abuse alcohol, 26.7% abuse marijuana where as 22.2% use tobacco and 11.1% use cocaine that is the minority.

#### 4.1.5 Sources of Drugs

Table 5: Shows the sources of the drugs abused within the school

Sources of drugs	Frequency	Percentage
Friends	14	31.1%
Home	11	24%
Market	16	36%
Teachers	04	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 5 reveals that majority (36%) of the respondents get the drugs from the market, 31.1 of them get from friends meanwhile 24% from home and 8.9% from the teachers.

According to D. Stanley Eltzen, Maxine, Baca Zinn (2000), a study revealed the impact of advertising on under age drinking. An astonishing

56% of students in grades five to twelve said that drink advertising especially alcohol encourages them to drink.

A 1995 study conducted by the weekly reader revealed that 30% of children in grades 4 through 4 said that classmates pressured them a lot to drink.

#### 4.1.6 . EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON PERFORMANCE

Table 6 shows the effects of drug abuse on the academic performance of the students in secondary schools.

**Table 6: Effects of Drug Abuse on Performance**

<b>Effects of drug on performance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Sleeping in classroom	8	17.8%
Lack of interest in school	4	8.9%
Missing school for unknown reasons	12	26.7%
Trouble with the school administration (indiscipline cases)	6	13.3%
Memory loss	10	22.2%
Read hard	5	11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6 shows that majority (26.7%) of the drugs, misses school for unknown reasons which leads to changes in their performance, (22.2%) have memory problems, 17.8% sleep in class, 13.3% get trouble with the school, 11.1% said they read hard and 8.9% said it make them to loss interest in school.

Alcohol consumption is related to other problems as well for example among the youth (high school and colleges) excessive drinking is related to vandalism, racists acts, violence and sexual assault.

#### 4.1.7 NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE TESTED DRUGS

Table 7: Shows the number of students who have tested or abused drugs.

<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Respondents who have tested	14	31%
Respondents who have not tested the drug	18	40%
Not sure	13	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 7 reveals that 40% of the respondents have not tested any drug meanwhile 31% have tested a drug and 29% are not sure.

According to D. Stanley Eltzen, Maxine, Baca Zinn (2000) drugs are commonly used by students mostly from privileged backgrounds and in terms of social class, a study from Columbia University Center on addition and substance abuse find that students living in fraternities and sororities consumed an average of fifteen (15), drink per week each 3 times as many as the average students.



#### 4.1.8 Suggestions given by the Respondents

Table 8 shows the suggestion for the improvement of the performance of students who abuse drugs.

**Table 8: Suggestions**

<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Sensitization of students, parents and teachers	18	40%
Imposing strong rules and regulations by school administrators	6	13.3%
Disqualification of teachers who abuse drugs	9	20%
Provision of guidance and counseling services to the students	12	26.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8 reveals that 40% of the respondents suggest that there should be sensitization of students, parents and teachers about dangers of drugs, 26.7% said guidance and counseling services should be provided to the students, 20%, said teachers who have got abusing and providing students with drugs should be disqualified and 13.3% suggest that school administrators should impose strong rules and regulations.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

#### **5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The researcher found the following recommendations important for the improvement of performance in secondary schools especially Koboko District and Uganda at large.

The researcher recommends that, the school administrators, parents, students should be sensitized about the dangers of drug abuse to both the academic performance and the community at large.

The researcher recommends that the school administrators should ensure that teachers who abuse drugs are not suppose to teach that is should be disqualified from the teaching profession since they do not follow the educational ethics (codes of ethics) which mostly contributes to the changes in performance.

There is need for guidance and counseling services in schools that is the school administrators should ensure that guidance and counseling services are provided to the students which will encourage them from not abusing the drugs.

Involvement of the community that is the school administrators should ensure that the community is aware about the drug abuse in schools so that they participate in the improvement of the performance of the study.

School administration should impose school rules and regulations which are strong especially those who got abusing should be punished so that others see from them.

The respondents commonly abuse alcohol (40%) due to it's affordability and accessibility meanwhile (11.1%) of them abuse cocaine and others drugs also includes tobacco (22.2%), marijuana (26.7%) therefore, the community should be involved in monitoring the students who abuse drugs and also those who misses school for unknown reasons.

The researcher found that, the majority (36%) of the students get drugs from the market through advertisement, (31.1%) of them got friends, (24%) from home and (8.9%) from teachers. Therefore, the community should ensure that, people who sell such drugs illegally are arrested and imprisoned and also those who grow should be punished.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

Majority (44.4%) of the respondents were within the age bracket of (16-20) years, the common drug abuse in school are alcohol (40%) marijuana

(26.7%), tobacco (22.2%) and cocaine (11.1%) and such drugs are got from the market through advertisements for example according D Stanley, Maxine Baca Zinn (2000) were a study revealed that 56% of students in grade five to twelve said that drug advertising especially alcohol encourages them to drink and 30% of them in grades 4 through to said classmates pressured them a lot.

To improve the performance of the students, teacher, parents and school administrators should be sensitized about the effects of drugs on the performance of students, guidance and counseling services and involvement of the community.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: A WORK PLAN (TIME FRAME)

Activity	Time	Outcome
Proposal writing	February 12 <sup>th</sup> –March 20 <sup>th</sup>	Well approved proposal
Field study	25 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> March	Field work to be completed.
First draft research report	27 <sup>th</sup> May	1 <sup>st</sup> draft of research proposal to be submitted
Final copy of research report	30 <sup>th</sup> July	Final copy of report to be submitted.

## APPENDIX B: BUDGETING FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH REPORT

Budget category	Unit cost	Multiplying	Total
Two reams of paper	7,000	7,000 x 2	14,000
One staple machine	1,500	1,500 x 1	1,500
Typing and printing	30,000	30,000 x 1	30,000
Binding	10,000	10,000	10,000
Accommodation	20,000	20,000 x 2	40,000
Transport	25,000	25,000 x 2	50,000
Food	20,000	20,000 x 2	40,000
Phone calls	20,000	20,000 x 1	20,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>205,500</b>

## APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRES

### QUESTIONNAIRES FOR STUDENTS

Dear Respondents;

My name is Apayi Afsa, pursuing a Bachelor of Guidance and Counseling at Kampala International University

This questionnaires is focused on the study of the effects of drug abuse on the academic performance of Secondary students in Koboko District Town Council. You have been randomly selected to participate in the study and you are therefore, kindly requested to provide the required information as it will be handled with extreme confidentiality.

#### SECTION A

##### PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Sex of respondents

Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Age of respondents

10-15 ☐ 16-20 ☐ 21-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐

3. Religion of respondents

Catholic ☐ Protestant ☐ Muslim ☐ Others ☐

4. When did you join your present school?

2006 ☐ 2007 ☐ 2008 ☐ 2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

5. Which education level are you in?

"O" level ☐ "A" level ☐ Others ☐



## SECTION B

1. What is drug abuse?

.....  
.....

2. Which types of drugs are commonly abused within the school?

- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....
- v. ....

3. Have you ever tasted any of the drugs mentioned in 2 above?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Who gives you these drugs?

.....  
.....

5. Which types of drug is not liked or used within the school?

- i. Alcohol ☐
- ii. Marijuana ☐
- iii. Tobacco ☐
- iv. Cocaine ☐
- v. Others ☐

6. Specify the types of drugs in (v) above

- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....

iv. ....

v. ....

7. Why is the drugs in 5 above used or abused?

i. ....

ii. ....

iii. ....

iv. ....

8. Do you think drug abuse can affect academic performance?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. What do you experience after taking the drugs?

i. ....

ii. ....

iii. ....

iv. ....

v. ....

10. If no, what are the benefits of drug abuse towards your academic performance?

i. ....

ii. ....

iii. ....

iv. ....

v. ....

11. Is there difference in performance between students who abuse drugs and those who do not abuse drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. If yes, what is the difference?

.....  
.....

13. If no, give a reason to support your answer.

.....  
.....

14. What suggestions would you give for the improvement of the academic performance in your school?

- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....

15. Any other comment?

.....  
.....

Thanks, God bless you!

## QUESTIONNAIRES FOR TEACHER D

### Dear respondents

My name is Apayi Afsa, pursuing a Bachelor of Guidance and Counseling at Kampala International University

This questionnaires is focused on the study of the effects of drug abuse on the academic performance of Secondary students in Koboko District Town Council. You have been randomly selected to participate in the study and you are therefore, kindly requested to provide the required information as it will be handled with extreme confidentiality.

### Personal information

1. Sex of respondent

Male          Female

2. Age of the respondents

25-30 ☐          35-40 ☐          45-50 ☐  
10-15 ☐          16-20 ☐          21-25 ☐          26-35 ☐

3. Religion of respondents

Catholic ☐          Protestant ☐          Muslim ☐          Others ☐

4. When did you join your present school?

2006 ☐          2007 ☐          2008 ☐          2009 ☐          2010 ☐

5. Which education level are you in?

"O" level ☐          "A" level ☐          Others ☐

6. Do you have students who abuse drugs in your class?

Yes ☐          No ☐

7. If yes, which type of drugs do they abuse?

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....
- iv.....

8. Where do the students get the drugs mentioned in its above?

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....
- iv.....

9. Do the students who abuse drugs perform better than students who do not abuse drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. How do students who abuse drugs perform?

v. Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐

11. How do the drugs affect the performance of the students?

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....
- iv.....

12. What suggestion would you give for the improvement of the students who abuse drugs?

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....

iv.....

13. Any other comment?

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

iv.....

Thanks, God bless you!

# APPENDIX D:

## Map of Koboko District Showing Koboko Town council

