

**EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC  
PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY MALINDI DIVISION,  
MALINDI DISTRICT**

**BY**

**KAGWIRIA DORIS**

**BED/18673/71/DF**

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### DECLARATION

I, Kagwiria Doris, affirm that the work restricted to this report is by my hard work, hence it has never been submitted for this award here in or any other institution of higher education.

Signature: Kagwiria Doris

**Kagwiria Doris**

**Student**

Date: 26/4/2011

### **APPROVAL**

This report has been under my supervision and now it is ready to be submitted to the internal examiners.

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: **Mr. Oketcho Pius**

Date: 26/04/2011 \_\_\_\_\_

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my husband Daniel Nkonge, my parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mburugu, my daughter Sharon, my sisters and brothers who have supported throughout my education.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I thank my almighty God for his continuous support through giving me strength, power, life, wisdom and granting me this favor to be able to accomplish this piece of work.

I would like to thank my supervisor Mr. Oketcho who always created time and guided me through this work at all stages which has made me complete it successfully.

I acknowledge my closest friends who have been giving me strong support and morale while at school which has led to the success of this work.

May God reward you all abundantly.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background to the study**

Drug abuse has a huge range of definitions related to taking a psychoactive drug or performance enhancing drug for a non-therapeutic or non-medical effect. All of these definitions imply a negative judgment of the drug use in question (compare with the term responsible drug use for alternative views).

Academic performance refers to the ability of the child to excel in examination/tests after under going, a course or Study. An individual is valued according to the high academic performance. Any one excels in academic is assured of a better job and excellent life. Child rearing is a very important issue in our society today. Child rearing refers to the way one brings up his or her child. The way the child is reared will determine what kind of a person he/she will be in future e.g. child whose basic needs are met will develop interest in learning and therefore excel in academic performance.

#### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Throughout history, substance abuse has been the cause of many problems and tragedies, which has led it to be the topic of interest in several research studies such as the ones conducted by Finnell and Picou. More specifically, marijuana and alcohol have been the topic of many studies due to the fact that they are the most commonly used substances. For decades, marijuana use and heavy alcohol use have had negative connotations in society. Naturally, since it is illegal, marijuana has always been perceived more harmful than alcohol.

Smoking leads to the greatest number of problems of any drug in use in the world today. Smoking contributes to more than 400,000 deaths each

year in the United States. These deaths are mainly the result of increased numbers of lung cancers as well as increased numbers of cases of atherosclerotic heart disease and emphysema of the lung. Smoking increases the risk for cancers of the bladder, pancreas, kidney, and cervix. There is an increased risk for gastritis and gastric ulceration in persons who smoke. Cataracts of the crystalline lens of the eye occur with increased frequency in smokers.

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

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of drug abuse on academic performance.

#### **1.3.2 Objectives of the Study**

The study will be guided by the following objectives.

- i. To establish the causes of drug abuse
- ii. To establish relationship between academic performance and drug abuse.
- iii. To propose effects of drug abuse on academic performance

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i. What are the causes of drug abuse?
- ii. What is the relationship between academic performance and drug abuse?
- iii. What are effects of drug abuse on academic performance?

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

The research was conducted in Malindi Division, Malindi District. The study focused on the effects of drug abuse on academic performance. The study was conducted in March 2011.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study will be helpful to school administrators in inculcating scientific attitude among pupils.

The study will be useful to pupils who have poor performance in mathematics or who always perform worst.

It is envisaged that the study will be useful in curriculum development and in formulating policies that can address the problems of poor performance in science.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter shows some related literature to the topic under study and it is grouped as follows:-

#### **2.2 Causes of Drug Abuse**

According to Finnell W.S (1975) the causes of drug abuse are as follows:-

##### **Child neglect**

This is where or happens when the parents fail to look after their children whom they are responsible for. If a parent or guardian fails to do what she is responsible for the children end up going for drug abuse.

##### **Mental Illness**

Mental Disorders, abnormal or unstable behaviour, thoughts, or feelings. People are defined as mentally disordered because they behave, think, or feel differently from most others. However, even the most bizarre and strange behaviour can often make sense, once it is understood why the person is thinking and feeling that way. It is impossible to identify the precise number of people suffering from mental disorders, but it has been suggested that they may affect some 15 per cent of the population in developed countries.

Personality disorder develops slowly, as the person grows up, and is thought to be mainly due to environment and upbringing. For example, someone who grows up in a family where they are constantly criticized and shouted at may develop an anxious, neurotic personality. Similarly, someone who grows up in a family where everyone is aggressive and violent may develop an anti-social or paranoid personality. A growing body of evidence suggests that early sexual abuse also distorts personality development.

### **Peer groups**

Social relationships among infants involve mutual interest without interaction. This is known as parallel play. Beginning with the years before school, relationships among children the same age and roughly equal status—the peer group—become increasingly sophisticated social systems influencing their values and behaviour. The transition to the adult social world is aided by the organization of peer groups with a leader, members with varying strengths and weaknesses, and recognition of the need for cooperative behaviour. Peer-group conformity reaches a peak when children are about 12 years of age. Conformity never disappears, but its manifestations among adults are less obvious.

The members of peer groups change with age. Pre-adolescent groups tend to be homogeneous—that is, members are usually of the same sex and come from the same area. Among older children, social relationships are more likely to be based on shared interests and values

According Hasley (1989), In short, there is a human tendency to be influenced by the values and perceptions of others. However, people are not merely passive machines for estimating the state of their own environment, and the trend throughout the 20th century towards greater individualism may contrast positively with such conformity.

### **Too much problems**

Many people may resort to drug abuse when they have too much problems.

### **2.3 Relationship between Drug Abuse and Academic Performance**

Prior to conducting the study, the researchers hypothesized that academic performance would be negatively correlated with amount of alcohol consumed per month. No relationship between consumption of marijuana and academic performance was expected. The hypothesis regarding alcohol consumption was supported by the data, however, a negative correlation was also found between consumption of marijuana and current performance, contrary to expectations. However, multiple regressions revealed an interesting result which was that marijuana use did not account for any additional significant variance in performance, once alcohol use had been accounted for.

It is no surprise that there is such a strong relationship between amount of marijuana consumed and amount of classes skipped. However, due to the fact that the relationship between alcohol consumption and classes skipped is only slightly weaker, the extent to which this is caused by the motivational syndrome is blurred. Since both marijuana and alcohol are closely related to the amount of classes skipped, it is inconclusive whether this is due to alcohol usage or marijuana usage, and hence the motivational syndrome.

It is important to take into consideration that there are several limitations to this study such as the fact that all participants were pupils and more specifically the fact that 57% of the participants were freshmen. This limitation has a tremendous effect on the validity of the study because the lifestyle of freshmen is very different than that of upperclassmen since they are in a new environment where they are forced to live on campus and in most cases they are living away from home for the first time. Another limitation is the fact that more than 80% of the persons interviewed were psychology majors. This might have had a negative effect on the results since it is possible that psychology majors

may have a stronger or weaker affinity for marijuana and alcohol. These limitations make it virtually impossible to generalize these results to other populations of students especially since the lifestyle of high school students is so different.

Further research should focus on the combined effects of marijuana and alcohol. The study should be conducted on high school students as well as undergraduate students. However, there should be a more even distribution of majors amongst the undergraduate students to ensure that no single major makes up the majority of the population because that skews the results.

#### **2.4 Effects of Drug Abuse on Academic Performance**

To add to the negative connotation of marijuana, there have been many studies that imply that marijuana has a negative effect on a person's abilities. For instance, a study conducted by Picou, suggests that marijuana use is positively correlated to the "a motivational syndrome". People with the "a motivational syndrome" are less goal-oriented, and are characterized by a lack of motivation and lower levels of academic achievement (Picou, 1980,529).

Another study found that, "adolescent drug use has been linked to lower indices of extracurricular activity, academic aspirations, and 'attraction to' school" (Evans & Skager, 1992, 354). Hence it is no surprise why many parents and educators are concerned that the academic performance of their children and students may be affected by the use of marijuana. However, maybe they should be more concerned about the effects of alcohol, as is suggested by Finnell's research in which users of marijuana performed better on an aptitude test than users of alcohol (Finnell & Jones, 1975, 15).



The abuse of alcohol contributes to many deaths per year in the United States. One of the most common drug overdoses leading to death is ingestion of a large amount of alcohol. Chronic alcoholism leads to liver disease. Liver disease can be manifested as fatty change. Excessive alcohol ingestion for many years can lead to micronodular cirrhosis. A cirrhotic liver leads to portal hypertension and the complication of bleeding esophageal varices with massive, life-threatening gastrointestinal hemorrhage. There is also an increased risk for hepatocellular carcinoma arising in a cirrhotic liver. In the brain, alcoholism can lead to Wernicke's disease.

Many drugs can be injected intravenously. The drugs themselves may have the major effect of impairment of mental function, but the route of administration can have serious complications. Injection of drugs with needles that are not sterile leads to the potential for a wide variety of infections. Such infections include: human immunodeficiency virus (the causative agent for AIDS), viral hepatitis (particularly hepatitis B and C), and bacterial infections.

Persons with a history of intravenous drug abuse also are more likely to have tuberculosis of the lungs. The drug heroin can produce a nephropathy in the kidney that resembles focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. In addition, a "talc granulomatosis" can occur because many injected drugs have been adulterated with an inert substance (such as talcum powder) to "cut" or dilute the amount of drug.

Cocaine can exert a variety of effects. The major acute effects producing pathologic conditions result from the increased circulating catecholamine levels with cocaine use. These increased catecholamines can produce vasoconstriction. The lesions can include acute hemorrhages and infarction in the brain. Ischemic changes in the heart from small artery

narrowing and sclerosis lead to contraction band necrosis of the myocardium and possible sudden death. Combining cocaine use with ethanol use can compound the myocardial damage. Pregnant mothers who use cocaine can affect their fetuses from abnormalities of placental function leading to low birth weight babies or an increased risk for placental abruption. Maternal cocaine use increases the risk for spontaneous abortion.

Persons with cocaine intoxication (not necessarily related to the drug level) may develop a state of iatrogenic psychosis (cocaine psychosis) with "excited delirium" in which they are markedly agitated and combative and develop hyperthermia, often of a severe degree (to 106 F). Organ damage can accompany this state of excited delirium and may include rhabdomyolysis of muscle, hepatotoxicity, and renal failure. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), hypotension, and sudden death are additional complications.

Methamphetamine is a stimulant drug with inotropic effects upon the cardiovascular system. Methamphetamine is metabolized to amphetamine, which is also a stimulant. The heart may have such stress placed upon it that there are ischemic changes to the myocardial fibers. The myocardial effects are made worse by concomitant ethanol use.

There are many adverse effects to drug use. In men these include: testicular atrophy, decreased testosterone production, gynecomastia, baldness, hypertension, fluid retention, tendon injuries, nosebleeds, more frequent colds, and sleep disorders. In women, the adverse effects reported include: decreased breast size, fluid retention, hypertension, and sleep disorders. Physical changes such as testicular atrophy and gynecomastia in men, or breast atrophy in women, are often not reversible even after stopping the drugs. Adolescents taking drug may

have diminished bone growth and shorter stature. Drug may produce cholestatic jaundice; they reduce the level of HDL cholesterol to promote atherogenesis. The major psychiatric effects of drug use include increased aggression and major mood disorders including depression and mania. Such adverse effects could significantly impact athletic performance negatively and decrease sexual function. In short, anabolic steroids can prevent the very things that they are supposed to enhance.

## **2.5 Conclusion**

All in all drug abuse has a negative impact on the performance of the children in primary education.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Research Methodology**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter includes various sections that portray how the study was carried out. It presents the methods, techniques and procedures used in order to gather the required data for the study it comprises of several sub sections such as: - research design, research population, sampling methods, data, collection methods, and data collection instruments and data management.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study was gender based or focused where mainly pupils were studied. The design was basically quantitative. These quantitative methods were used in gathering and analysing data.

This design was used because of its suitability in data collection because it enabled the researcher to study small samples in depth.

#### **3.2 Area and Population of the Study**

The study was conducted in Malindi Division, Malindi district, Kenya. Malindi District is an administrative district in the Coast Province of *Kenya*.

The district has a population of 544,303. Malindi Town is increasingly becoming known as Kenya's version of "Little Italy". Italians now own more than 2,500 properties, and the number of Italian residents in Malindi town and its environs, estimated at slightly over 3,000, is the largest European population compared to other European populations anywhere in Kenya.

The study included the sampled population of Karima, Sir Ali. H.G.M, Upweoni and St. Andrew Primary Schools.

### **3.3 Sample Framework**

#### **3.3.1 Sample size**

Thirty (50) respondents were interviewed whereby 35 females and 15 males were selected to represent the whole population of Malindi division, Malindi district

#### **3.3.2 Sample technique**

A purposively sampling technique was used in order to increase the precision of estimates. Purposive selection was used among the people who are to be considered as having key information to contribute and these included; headteachers, teachers, pupils and parents.

#### **3.3.3 Sample Procedures**

The researcher first defined the population, lists the elements of the population, determined an appropriate sampling methodology, decided an adequate sample size and selected a representative sample of 50 respondents.

### **3.4 Methods**

#### **3.4.1 Instruments**

In order to achieve the objective of this study, the researcher used the following methods of data collection to get information on the effects of drug abuse on academic performance.

##### **(i) Questionnaire**

The questionnaires were administered to pupils, teachers, parents and head of schools in order to get a clear view about the effects of drug abuse on academic performance in Malindi division, Malindi district. The methods enabled the researcher to generate enough

information so as to make conclusions and draw conclusion appropriately to this issue.

#### **(ii) Interview Method**

The researcher conducted face-to-face interviews with the headteachers, teacher and pupils.

#### **(iii) Focus Group Discussions**

The researcher used this to answer opinion questions like, how is the performance of pupils? However it is very difficult to organize respondents for a meeting.

### **3.4.2 Sources of Data**

#### **(a) Primary Source**

Data was got from the field by use of questionnaires, observation, and focused group discussion.

#### **(b) Secondary Source**

Text books and other related work of outstanding scholars either Published or not, Magazines, Newspapers were referred to so as to give more light on issues about the factors for drug abuse.

### **3.5 Data Processing**

Different data sets were used in analyzing data collected. Bar graphs and other graphs were done in Microsoft Excel. Bar graphs were used to give a clearer outlook on the effect of drug abuse on academic performance in primary schools. Recommendations were made using the outcome of the result of the analysis

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

Qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to analyse data that is bar charts and tables show the performance of pupils in primary schools and giving recommendations basing on results of the analysis.

### **3.8 Ethical Procedure**

In collecting the data the researcher first got an introductory letter from the University, Department of IODL. This letter was presented to the members interviewed.

### **3.9 Limitations to the Study**

The research study was faced by a number of problems and constraints and hence may not adequately meet the intended objectives to the required level.

Problem of distance between the researcher and his supervisor while in the field impeded proper continuous assessment of research, thus research process could only be dictated when it's already late.

The unwillingness of the respondent's posed a problem to the research study,

However, the researcher tried his level best using various research skills and tactics to avoid the problems or at least to reduce their impact on the study.

There was use of unstructured interviews where questions were administered in form of conversation. This enabled the researcher to gather data without being known by the respondents.

The researcher mobilized funds from various sources that mainly included family members.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of the Findings

#### 4.0 Introduction

In this section, core of the study is presented. Data collected from the respondents is analysed. The discussion is presented in accordance with research questions and objectives of the study

#### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Background of the Respondents

##### 4.1.1 Sex of the Respondents

**Table 1:** Sex of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	15	30.00
Female	35	70.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

From the study it was established that female were more than males, Females 35 (70.00%) and male 15 (30.00%). The females were many since the area has more females than males.

##### 4.1.2 Age

**Table 2:** Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
5 - 14	25	50.00
15 - 24	14	28.00
25 - 34	6	12.00
35+	5	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

From table 2, it can be established that most of the respondents fell between 5 – 14 years with 50% followed by 15 – 24, 25 – 34, and 35+ with 28.00%, 12.00% and 10.00% respectively.

#### **4.1.3 Marital Status**

**Table 3:** The marital status of the respondents

<b>Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Married	10	20.00
Divorced	2	4.00
Single	7	14.00
Never married	31	62.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

From table 3, it is shown that most of the respondents have never married with 62.00%, followed by married, single, and divorced with 20.00%, 14.00%, and 4.00% respectively.

#### **4.1.3 Education Background of the respondent**

**Table 4:** The educational background

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	38	76.00
Secondary	3	6.00
Tertiary	7	14.00
University	2	4.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

The study established that more academic background was primary with 38 responses (76.00%), followed by tertiary, secondary and university with 14.00%, 6.00% and 4.00% respectively.

#### **4.1.4 Occupation of the respondent**

**Table 5:** The occupation of the respondents

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Farmer	12	24
Civil Servant	13	26
Others	25	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

Most the respondents were in others category and they were 25 with a percentage 50.00% followed by civil servant and farmers with 26.00%, 24.00% respectively. Others were many as this category included children who are still studying.

## **4.2 Drug Abuse**

**Table 6:** Knowledge of drug abuse

<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	45	90.00
No	5	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

Table 6 shows that most of the respondents knew what drug abuse means and have ever seen someone using it and this constituted 90.00% of the total respondents and the rest 10.00% have never heard of drug abuse and don't what it is.

#### 4.2.1 Causes of Drug Abuse

**Table 7:** Causes of drug abuse

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Child neglect	9	18
Peer groups	20	40
Too much Problems	7	14
Drug testing	3	6
Mental Illness	11	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

From table 7 it can be established that most of the respondents gave peer groups as the leading cause of drug abuse with 40% followed by mental illness, child neglect, too much problems, and testing with 22%, 18%, 14% and 6% respectively.

#### 4.3 Relationship between Drug Abuse and Academic Performance

**Table 8:** Relations between drug abuse and academic performance

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Positive	8	16.00
Negative	42	84.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

From the study it was discovered that there is a negative relationship between academic performance and drug abuse. 84.00% of the respondents said that there is a negative relationship between drug abuse and academic performance while 16.00% said that there is a positive relationship between the two.

#### 4.4 Effects of Drug Abuse on Academic Performance

**Table 9:** Effects of Drug Abuse on Academic Performance

<b>Effects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Absenteeism	21	42
Violence	4	8
Mental functionality	12	24
Person's ability	3	6
Too much deaths	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Fieldwork 2011

From table 9, it can be established that drug abuse is associated with absenteeism as it constituted 42% followed by mental functionality, too much deaths, violence and person's ability with 24%, 20%, 8% and 6% respectively.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the discussions and conclusions of the study

#### **5.2. Discussions**

Through the study it was established that most of the respondents fell between 5 – 14 years with 50% followed by 15 – 24, 25 – 34, and 35+ with 28.00%, 12.00% and 10.00% respectively. And most of the respondents have never married with 62.00%, followed by married, single, and divorced with 20.00%, 14.00%, and 4.00% respectively.

The study established that more academic background was primary with 38 responses (76.00%), followed by tertiary, secondary and university with 14.00%, 6.00% and 4.00% respectively who in others category and they were 25 with a percentage 50.00% followed by civil servant and farmers with 26.00%, 24.00% respectively. Others were many as this category included children who are still studying.

##### **5.2.1 Drug Abuse**

The study revealed that most of the respondents knew what drug abuse means and have ever seen someone using it and this constituted 90.00% of the total respondents and the rest 10.00% have never heard of drug abuse and don't what it is.

Through the study, most of the respondents gave peer groups as the leading cause of drug abuse with 40% followed by mental illness, child neglect, too much problems, and testing with 22%, 18%, 14% and 6% respectively.

##### **5.2.2 Relationship between Drug Abuse and Academic Performance**

From the study it was discovered that there is a negative relationship between academic performance and drug abuse. 84.00% of the

respondents said that there is a negative relationship between drug abuse and academic performance while 16.00% said that there is a positive relationship between the two.

### ***5.2.3 Effects of Drug abuse on Academic Performance***

Through the study it was established that drug abuse is associated with absenteeism as it constituted 42% followed by mental functionality, too much deaths, violence and person's ability with 24%, 20%, 8% and 6% respectively.

### **5.3. Conclusion.**

The actual socio-economic, cultural and educational conditions vary from community to community and affect the performance of pupils. Out of school and in school factors have been shown to affect the participation of pupils in academics.

Child neglect, domestic violence, peer groups and mental illness have resulted into youths engaging in drug abuse other than their participation in school.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

In view of the results of the study, the researcher made the following recommendations.

The school administration should mind about creating a good and favouring learning environment for the learners especially in making the time tables by making complicated lessons appear in morning appear in morning hours and then other easiest subjects to be there during after noon and should also provide extra lessons like afternoon classes and over the weekend

The Ministry of Education and Sports should encourage teachers to teach well willing by increasing on the salaries of the teachers and paying them in time such that they also get motivated.

The ministry of education should emphasize to teachers to encourage pupils, and motivate them by rewarding good performances.

Both government and NGOs of women should employ public campaigns, seminars and workshops to modify or eliminate the aspect of culture that there is equality between boys and girls and both should have equal chances to study and excel especially in sciences.

Health and environment education can be used to increase participation and broaden science education of girls in other words teaching and learning science should be made applicable to everyday lives for the learners.

Teachers should provide continual assistance to weak students so that they are not out competed in class hence reducing drug abuse rate.

School administration should organize and invite resource persons to always talk to girls about their lives that is to say schools should have counselors to help girls in their daily life and career choice.

Teachers should ensure maximum discipline in school and good academic atmosphere in all aspects by instilling seriousness in learners especially girls.



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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: WORK PLAN

<b>November 2010</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Development of proposal
	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	approval
	3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> week	Collection of data
<b>April 2011</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Presentation, analysis of data collected
	3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> weeks	Submission

## APPENDIX B: PROPOSED BUDGET

ITEMS	COST (KShs.)
Stationary	1000/-
Printing / binding	5000/-
Facilitation / meals	2000/-
Transport	3500/-
Miscellaneous	1000/-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12500/-</b>

## APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am a student of Kampala International University, in my final year. I am carrying out a research study on the topic; **The effects of drug abuse academic performance of pupils in Malindi Division Malindi District.**

The purpose of this study is to collect data on the topic. Your response will be treated with confidentiality and the information obtained is strictly for education purposes.

**Instruction:** This section concerns you, please tick the most appropriate boxes of your choice and fill in the space provided

### SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

1. Sex (a) Male ☐ (b) Female ☐
2. Age of the Respondent (a) 25 – 34 ☐ (b) 35 – 44 ☐  
(c) 45+ ☐
3. Marital status (a) Married ☐ (b) Single ☐ (c) Divorced ☐
4. Education background (a) Primary ☐  
(b) Secondary ☐  
(c) Tertiary ☐  
(d) University ☐
5. Occupation of the respondent (a) Civil Servant ☐ (b) farmer ☐  
(c) Others Specify

**SECTION B: CAUSES OF Drug Abuse**

6. Have you ever heard of drug abuse? Yes ☐ No ☐
7. If yes, then how is defined? .....  
.....  
.....
8. What are the causes of drug abuse?

**SECTION C: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND  
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

9. What is the relationship between academic performance and drug abuse?  
.....  
.....  
.....

**SECTION E: EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON ACADEMIC  
PERFORMANCE**

10. Are there effects of drug abuse on academic performance? Yes  
No
11. If yes, what are they?  
.....  
.....  
.....
12. What do you recommend the government to stop it or prevent it?  
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