

**THE IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE ON MORAL BEHAVIOURS IN SECONDARY
SCHOOLS WITHIN MFANGANO DIVISION, MBITA DISTRICT, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This study entitled, "Drug Abuse and moral behaviour in SECONDARY SCHOOLS, a case study of Mfangano Division, Mbita District, Kenya is my work and original. It has never been submitted to any institution of learning for any award.

Signed.....

DIANG'A B. O. GEORGE

Date.....

APPROVAL


This study entitled, Drug Abuse and moral behaviour in SECONDARY SCHOOLS

, a case study of Mfangano Division, Mbita District, Kenya was done under my supervision and now it's ready for examination by the University.

Signed..........

Mr. Abeka Silvance

SUPERVISOR

Date..........

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved wife Beatrice, my son Elder Hezekiah Diang'a who have endured lonely days and nights as I traveled to Uganda in pursuit of my studies. They sacrificed both financial and social comfort to ensure I manage to come out with this special paper.

My mum Hellen for her continued prayers against all the hardships she experienced during this work of mine.

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DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL TERMS

Drugs:	This is any liquor take that makes one drunk.
Cbda:	These are discussions that were attended by village members that were respondents to this study.
Counseling:	This is moral guidance given to an individual especially when he or is under certain challenges
Domestic violence	These are physical or psychological acts or both that intend to torture the victim in Secondary schoolss
Drug abuse:	This where people take drugs irresponsibly
Investment:	These are savings intended to be sources of income in the future
Sex abuse:	This is people engage in illegal sexual intercoursess
Unemployment:	This is a situation were people lack economic activities from which to earn a living.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN:	African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
BSW:	Bachelor of Social Works and Social Administration
CBDA:	Community Base Data Analysis
Ed:	Editor
HIV:	Human Immuno Virus
KIU:	Kampala International University
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
STDS:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

ABSTRACT

The study analyzed Drug Abuse and moral behaviour in Secondary schools a case study of Mfangano Division, Mbita District Kenya. The study aimed at investigating the influence of excessive drugs taking on morals behaviour in families in Mfangano Division. This was upon the background that, the increasing cases of domestic violence, school dropout, and child neglect and sex abuse in Mfangano are highly related to drugs taking.

The study was guided by objectives that included establishing the reasons for taking drugs by the people in Mfangano; to examine the life experiences in families with members that take drugs and to suggest solutions to the problems faced by various families as a result of drugs consumption. The study was sought through quantitative and qualitative designs while the latter was derived from documentary review from various libraries.

The study established that, the major factors that lead people to consume drugs include; influence of peers, cultural influence, family moral decadence unemployment, and unfair government policy. The study also examined the life experience in families with members that take drugs which were, domestic violence, hunger, irreligiousness, sex abuse, school drop out , poor health , poor interpersonal relations and how levels of investment among others. The study suggested that; the local and religious leaders should educate the public about the dangers of drugs parents should take their children advice, employees drugs consumption should be formulated and implemented. People should be counselled, creation of new jobs and setting up of better recreation activities and centers.

The study therefore concludes that; the weakening of the cultural system has led to moral decadence in families, poor government policy unemployment has led to high levels of poverty , which all lead to people turning desperate and this consume drugs. Unfortunately drugs badly affects people health, leads to domestic violence, sex abuse, school drop out among other effects which lead to high level of poverty.

The study therefore concludes that, the major reasons for excessive drugs taking are; for pleasure, peer pressure, unemployment and spouse influence among other reasons. The major consequences of excessive drugs taking are; spread domestic violence, unwanted pregnancies, sex and drug of HIV/AIDS, abuse, children are poorly facilitated in schools, unemployment and use of abusive language. The study suggested that, there should be implementation of appropriate laws, improving parent-child relationship, counseling by religious and local administrators, employers should penalize drunkard employees, government and people should subsidize peoples' economic activities. The family, government, religious, cultural and NGO leaders should cooperate in condemning any immoral activities in society and there causes such as excessive drugs taking.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Study

The chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope and significance of the study.

Drug taking in African setting is highly praised since it has cultural, political, social and economic aspects of life attached to it. Traditionally drugs takes were taken when performing various cultural functions. Drugs could be poured on the ground for the spirits to also enjoy. People who look drugs were believed to be strong, brave and prestigious (Muhimbuura 1977).

In pre-literate ages in Africa, societies such as; the Haya in Kenya, people drunk at parties that were attended by both men and women who were usually of the same age. They could take and dance, get to know each other, and most of them got their future partners from such parties. Drugs was a source of income where to those that brewed it was a source of income after selling to those that were not in position to brew for them. This was because drugs was used in performing different cultural functions. It's part of African culture for a number of families to gather together for conversation. Drugs was used as a unifying factor as whoever could not get a visitor, after giving food to his visitor, they always conversed while taking a take in most cases beer. Also beer was paid as tribute to chiefs Meru, Kikuyu, Mijikenda societies in Kenya gave drugs to their leaders as a sign of respect.

In Mbita District, many people today take drugs irresponsibly. The young, youth and adults take drugs. According to field studies in every three families there is a person who takes drugs according the President of Republic of Kenya, Kibaki (2008). Mfangano Division is located in Mbita District, western part of Kenya. Most of the people are Christians and relatively a high number of Christians. There are a lot of women and men who take drugs in Mfangano ward, some brew it themselves and others buy it from local sellers.

There are two major local brews that are taken in Mfangano. These include; busaa, which is brewed from millet or sorghum and changaa which is brewed and distilled

from sorghum and sugar. These are squeezed and juice obtained is added to finely crash fried sorghum. The juice obtained and fermented in a warm place for about three days.

Field studies revealed that families that have their members who take drugs face a lot of domestic violence, sex abuse in form of rape, incest, defilement and adultery and child neglect. There are many children who do not attend school though there is free education. Child abuses through torture, use of abusive language among other negative effects are faced in Mfangano Division Mbita District most probably due to excessive drugs taking.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Drug Abuse in Mfangano Division is common to men, women and youths especially males. Many take it for pleasure while others take it to relieve themselves of tension due to economic and social family and work problems (Matembe 2008). The study revealed that many people take much of it, become drunk, lose self control and torture their family members either physically, psychologically or both. Many of the problems such as domestic violence, use of abusive language, family neglect and other subsequent problems faced in Mfangano Division are due to excessive drug taking by family members especially family heads. This study therefore investigated the influence of excessive drugs taking on the moral behaviour in families in Mfangano Division between 2004 and 2007.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The study aimed at investigating the influence of Drug abuse on moral behavior in families in Mfangano Division Mbita District of Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- To establish the reasons for excessive taking of drugs.
- To examine the consequences of excessive drug taking.
- To suggest solutions to the problems faced as a result of excessive drugs consumption.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions.

- What are the reasons for excessive taking of drugs?
- What are the problems of take excessive drugs?
- What solutions may be adopted to curb the problems due to excessive drugs taking?

1.5 Scope of the Study

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Mfangano Division, Mbita District of Kenya among families with people who take drugs.

1.5.2 Content scope

The study employed 120 respondents who consisted; of fathers, mothers, children (family members), Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Workers and local administrative officers from Mfangano Division, Mbita District.

1.5.3 Time Scope

This study was carried out in two months where the first one was for data collection and the second was for data analysis, coding and editing in order to develop a good dissertation. The study was done between September and November 2008.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study was of the following importance.

It analyzed the impact of drugs on the moral judgment and self control of the people who take it. This would educate family member's especially family heads about the mistakes different family members commit whenever they take excessive drugs.

The study showed the roles area leaders may play to prevent and control the people taking drugs. This would help to reduce the occurrence of the subsequent effects various families face as a result of excessive drugs consumption by their members.

The study devised appropriate strategies different families may adopt to prevent and control their members from excessive taking of drugs. This would serve as a remedy to the problems they would face.

This study is a source of reference for future research into related studies to this one.

This study partially fulfills the requirements for award of the degree of Bachelor of Education of Kampala International University to the researcher.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presented secondary data related to this study. It was reviewed from published and unpublished documents that include journals, books, magazines and newspapers among others. These data were sought according to study objectives that include, establishing the reasons for taking of drugs by the people in Mfangano, to establish the life experience in families with members who take drugs and to suggest solutions to the problems faced by various families as a result of drugs consumption.

2.1 Reasons Why People Take Excessive Drugs

Many people start to take drugs just to fulfill traditional fun or due to peer group influence. They usually start by taking a little of it but as time goes they on they take a lot and develop other reasons for taking it. These others include, consoling themselves from family stress, of addition to pass time and they enjoy the brew among other factors.

Nsaba (2008) the Uganda Integrity and Ethics Minister noted that, "a lot of people especially the youths are influenced by their peers to take drugs. This is compelled with the ever degenerating moral standards in our society. The parents have become so reluctant to regulate the behaviours of their children thus drug abuse. In Kenya just like Uganda, many parents are becoming less responsible about their children thus characters. They give them much freedom to associate with all sorts of people regardless of their family backgrounds; children now freely attend parties, picnics where a lot of drugs is taken. They have increased their chances of consuming drugs.

German (1972) hinted that "many people in developing countries given their low levels of education and ignorance due to improper information dissemination, they lack information on the dangers of excessive taking, perception of drugs as strengthening ,as an aplodiasiac and as remedy for warms all lead people to take drugs". The parents influence their children to take by giving them drugs as a remedy

for worms. Some people take Busaa brew because they believe it's nutritious since it's brewed from maize and millet that contain a lot of proteins and carbohydrates.

Mc Kean (2006) noted that, "when the Kenya government removed decade-old state controls on the economy and private owned companies, beer became more and available which induced many people to take more and more of it". The government charges very little taxes from people little taxes or not at all. This enables people to sell drugs at low prices thus inducing very many people to take it especially the youths.

Prime Minister of Uganda Professor Nsibambi (2008) noted in consonance with Elwell (1958) that taking drugs is a result of pride, joined with persons refusal to be honest and trustworthy with himself. Many people in Mfangano both old and young are proudly striving vainly to become something or do something for which they lack natural ability. They are convinced that if they first take drugs they would gain the ability to perform it better; this in most cases is a false courage that devils people into committing crimes.

Tutu (2007), a celebrated South African Anglican Bishop attributed drugs taking in families due to lack of religious affections. A lot of families in African setting lack Christian religious values, which situation keeps them ignorant of the dangers of drunkard ness. They are enslaved by their traditional beliefs that encourage taking drugs as part of fulfilling traditional rituals. This coupled with a lot of belief in spiritual powers in Mfangano. It's inevitable to have a lot of people who take drugs.

Kibaki (2008) the President of the United Republic of Kenya in a state nations address, noted in consonance with Chraddock (1998) view, that people take because life becomes hard due to problems like unemployment and that taking drugs is a means of escaping fears of unresolved conflicts, insecurity and other problems that an individual feels he is unable to cope with successfully.

Given the high rate of unemployment and low levels of incomes of the people they face a lot of economic tension from their families. Many families have lot of members which causes scarcity of facilities to use at Secondary schools .so family heads turn to thinking drugs to relieve themselves of such tensions.

2.2 Consequences of Excessive Drugs Taking on Families

Field studies and related literature revealed that it's in most cases misery and suffering from the social up to economic aspect of these families. There is a lot of domestic violence and its related problem, reluctance to work, loss of important friends in terms of communication, which all lead to poor living standards.

Fahey (2006) noted that, "coffee production one of the major exports of Kenya has declined partly because the energetic youth who would engage in such production are enslaved to drugs. In Mfangano lot of people who take drugs especially family heads are reluctant to direct their members in carrying out economic activities to earn a living. This is responsible for the increasing levels of poverty among the people.

There is great occurrence of domestic violence in families that take drugs most especially to women. Candia and Ssempogo (eds) in the new vision (December 29th 2005) noted that drugs consumption and other drug abuse account for high rates of divorce in families due to continuous fighting and other forms of abuse. When husbands go Secondary schools drunk, they abuse and beat up their family members. They hardly provide their Secondary schoolss with family necessities which all lead to misery. The high crime rate in Mfangano in form of theft especially to youth is attributed to drugs consumption.

Candia and Sempogo (eds) (2005:05) further noted that, the rampant crime rates, which have resulted into women abduction, rape and murder, are partly due to excessive taking and drug abuse by both the victims and culprits. The citizen Newspaper of Kenya (Dec 2007) noted that, the people who are hired to murder people in Dar-es-Salaam especially Albinos take drugs. The few netted by the police on the scenes of crime are in most cases found to be under drug influence or have history of drug abuse.

Bainemugisha (ed) in New vision (December 29th, 2005:19) noted that, "drugs consumption and other forms of drug abuse lead people into adultery and other problems after becoming so much excited. These in most cases lead their children as well to engage in premarital sex". Many youth in Mfangano Division, Mbita District; engage in premarital sex that in most cases result into production of children

and the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). These indicators of immorality are partly due to drugs influence.

There is use of abusive language in families with members that take drugs. Wamala (2006) Cardinal of the Catholic Church in Uganda noted that, it a common phenomenon to use obscene abusive language by parents who take irresponsibly in most families. These people lack respect for their fellow village residents, family and clan members, and it is not a surprise for such people to be law breakers. As charity begins at Secondary schools, families that lack good language usage as well lack formal discipline especially on part of the children. Such children are in most stubborn both their teachers and fellow learners. Pilot studies indicated that school children in Mfangano who take drugs so much disturb their fellow learners by either stealing their properties or physically torture them.

Mc Kean (2006) further noted that drugs drug consumption in Kenya largely accounts for ever increasing disagreement in workplace. When people get drunk they quarrel or fight or both. This leads to breaking of relationship between various people in terms of marriage and formal friendship. Business in Mbita District that need a lot of labour from casual labourer faced a problem of labour supply fluctuations because of consuming a lot of drugs. Many employers in most cases have to terminate such employees, which in many cases lower production.

There is inadequacy of household facilities in most families with members that consume excessive drugs. President Kibaki (2008) partly attributed family neglect to taking drugs. Most family heads that take drugs hardly take responsibility to facilitate their Secondary schoolss. They spare little time to work so as to earn a living, when they go to work they are in most cases ineffective and always develop disagreement with their fellow worker. This situation has crippled many businesses.

2.3 Solutions to the Problems faced by Various Families as a Result of Excessive Drugs Consumption

Various institutions and individual have to work hand in hand to stop or reduce the habit of excessive taking of drugs because it causes a lot of problems to the people especially on the moral behaviour. There is need to sensitize the people about the dangers of consuming drugs, setting up of various association to rehabilitate people

who suffer due to drugs ,banning the production and sale of some types of local brew and to emphasize religious doctrines among others.

Nsaba (2008) noted that, “there is need to emphasize religious doctrines, and among the people by condemning drunkard ness, and any form of drug abuse. He further noted that when people are God fearing, they hardly engage in activities that cause unhealthy interpersonal family it could be hard to engage in excessive taking of drugs. Field studies revealed that families that are religious have lesser problems related to drugs and immoral behavior than those that take drugs.

Matembe (2008) noted that, “the schools should take the initiative to teach learners social morals, condemn the use of drugs and any other form of drug abuse. Learners that use drugs are hardly concentrate on their studies and always fail to have good interpersonal relations with their family and other social members. The government also through the Ministry of Education and Sports should emphasize and give code of conduct within well defined parameters on how to mobilize and evaluate it in the school. When teachers condemn drugs abuse children who access school would be in position to avoid drugs consumption which has a negative effect on their moral behavior.

Bainemugisha (ed) in the New vision, (Thursday January 25th, 2006:05) noted that; women should not engage in taking drugs since it becomes very easy for their children to copy such characters. In many society settings Women have a great role in child upbringing through teaching them good characters. It could be that if women do not enjoy taking drugs, they would be able to sensitize their husband about the dangers of taking it.

African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) chapter Uganda (2008) noted that, the government should sensitize the nation about the dangers of drugs, especially on moral behavior; high taxes should be levied on various types of drugs to discourage people who engage in such business. Taking places should be opened during specified time of the day, and only those licensed should be the ones to operate. This would reduce on the number of taking places and availability of drugs in society.

The Kabaka of Buganda his highness Mutebi (2008) on the final football match on Buganda clans football tournament final match, argued that the young to engage in income generating self-help project instead of engaging themselves in taking drugs though young groups should mobilize themselves and seek assistance they may need though organize leadership in order to develop.

Wamala (2008) expressed the concern of the church on emphasizing the role of parents in spearheading the fight against drug abuse and drug dependence right from family level. Strict laws should be enacted and their penalties be well defined in order to discourage anybody who would engage in taking drugs. He added that the church through non governmental organizations to teach the dangers of drugs to the people and should counsel married couples so as to stabilize their marriage.

In a nut shell, people who take drugs are very vulnerable to moral behaviors because when they get drunk they most cases loose self control and use abusive words. Many people exercise domestic violence in most cases reported to take drugs or abuse drugs. These tendencies make it so hard for some people to sufficiently facilitate their families or effectively mobilize and control their moral behaviors.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, area and population of the study, sample frame work and size, methods of data collection, data management, data analysis and limitations to the problem.

3.1 Research Design

This study was both descriptive and analytical in nature. It elaborated the influence of excessive drugs taking on the moral behaviour in Secondary schoolss, case study of Mfangano Division, Mbita District, Kenya. A critical probe into the study findings was done that established the magnitude of the study.

A sample survey and structural study designs based on quantitative and qualitative data design were employed to gather primary data. Interview, observation and Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) methods were employed to collect qualitative data. Quantitative data were through questionnaires. The qualitative data were presented in descriptive form. The data from questionnaires were presented in descriptive manner using percentages, mean and ratio after integrating it with qualitative data. Secondary data were obtained through library search.

The population sample was delivered using purposively and random sampling design given the homogeneous nature of the population. These were basically be people affected by excessive drugs consumption, medical workers, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) workers, central and local government officer in the health sector. The research dissertation was written according to the procedure of Kampala International University (KIU) research department.

3.2 Area and population of study

The study took place in Mfangano Division, Mbita District, Kenya. The study employed a sample size of 120 respondents.

3.3 Sample Selection and Size

The study involved purposive and random sampling designs. The first stage involved the random selection of Mfangano Division and Mbita District will be selected. The study consisted of purposively selected respondents that included; 40 men (family heads), 40 women, 20 children, 10 local council administrators and 10 NGOs workers. These made a sample size of 120 respondents.

3.4 Methods of Data Collection

The study used a range of methods to gather data. Data were both primary and secondary. Primary data were sought through qualitative and quantitative data designs. Interview, observation and Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) methods were employed to gather primary data where as questionnaires were used to seek quantitative data.

Secondary data were sought through documentary analysis from various libraries plus other resources centers and internet surfing. Data were sought upon the background purpose and objectives of the study.

3.4.1 Primary Data

These are data that were objectively be sought by the researcher herself.

3.4.1.1 Interview Method

Face to face questions were administered to the respondents without requiring them to note down. The researcher wrote down where it was necessary. Interviews were held with 80 respondents because these were manageable due to limited resources and time. The interview schedule that consisted of both close and open ended questions was used to seek data from the field of study. Interviews sought data on the purpose and objectives of the study.

3.4.1.2 Observation Method

The researcher personally participated in the data collection process by taking physical survey of the indicators of the influence excessive drugs on moral behaviour. An observation checklist that contained items of interest was designed

and helped the researcher gather the required data. This method was used in order to gather first hand information to avoid suspicions by some respondents and helped the researcher to get a clear scenario of the influence of excessive drugs taking on moral behaviour in Secondary schoolss in Mfangano Division, Mbita District, Kenya.

3.4.1.3 Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA)

A purposively selected panel of 10 most competent respondents were employed analyzed the study findings from the various data collection methods. These were selected from the main population and included; 2 women, 2 men, 2 children, 2 village administrators and 2 medical officers with NGOs. These discussions were presided over by the researcher.

3.4.1.4 Questionnaires

Sets of well selected questions based on the study purpose and objectives were designed, printed and distributed to the respondents who gave answers to the study. They comprised of both close and open ended questions that were answered by the respondents in about three days. Questionnaires were used in order for the respondents to have privacy in the study as some were suspicious of the study findings. High level of confidentiality was maintained on the respondents' views.

Questionnaires were useful in that various views about the study were got; confidentiality of respondents was maintained and saved the researchers' time as distant respondents were easily accessed.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

3.4.2.1 Documentary Review

The researcher through field studies sought data from various acknowledged studies, research reports, journals among others in relation to the study objectives and purposes. These data were helpful in illustrating a way to design interview schedule, questionnaires and observation checks lists that were helpful in seeking the field findings. Also the respondents based on such references to add more information to the study since the data increased the authenticity of the study.

3.5 Data Management

Data derived from the various methods were compared and contrasted. Different results were tested on differently selected competent respondents that evaluated the

consistency of the study results. These data were helpful in illustrating a way to design, interview schedules, questionnaires and observation checklists. Various findings from already done studies where the selected methods were used were considered.

A letter that sought permission to carry out research in Mfangano Division, Mbita District, Kenya was obtained from KIU research department Faculty of Social Sciences. This letter was presented before the village administrators for endorsement. This helped the researcher to gather data with few disturbances. The dissertation was written following the KIU research report writing procedure.

3.6 Data Analysis

The qualitative data derived from qualitative data design were compared with that derived from quantitative design and were analyzed manually to generate percentages that were integrated into tables, charts and graphs. The quantitative data were presented in a descriptive form after which percentages, ratios and mean were formulated gave a statistical presentation for a better perception of the study findings.

The data from the qualitative and quantitative methods were first inspected, cross checked and edited in order to discover any items misplaced, misunderstood and misinterpreted to detect gaps and discard off information that won't be of much relevance to the study. These were discussed in the Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) where data were categorized according to the study objectives. Data analyses from CBDA were considered in dissertation writing.

3.7 Limitations to the Study

The researcher faced the following problems when carrying out the study.

Given that many people are ashamed of being regarded as drug abusers, some never revealed the data required for this study. This led to false information that hampered the establishment of the magnitude of the study to some extent.

Some respondents were illiterate which limited their abilities in giving relevant data through different data collection methods such as questionnaires.

The researcher faced the problem of poor time management from the respondents. Given the limited time some respondents were from distant places for effective Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) thus, some were not available for data recording.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains data from the field findings that were sought through the various data collection methods. These data were sought in relation to the study background, purpose and the demographic nature of the population. The results are from questionnaires and interview schedules. It's the local residents, local administrator and NGO workers who answered both the questionnaires and interviews. Children just answer interviews but never answered questionnaires since most of them were not having enough information since could not ably write.

4.1 Demographic Nature of the Population of Study

The study considered the, Gender, Marital status level of Education, working experience and occupation of the respondents.

4.1.1 The Gender of the Population

The study employed 120 respondents; 60 of which were male and 60 were female. There were 40 unmarried and married men, 10 children, 5 female local administrator and 5 NGO workers and Vice Versa. This information is presented in the table below.

Table 4.1 The Gender of the Respondents

Gender of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	60	50
Female	60	50
Total	120	100

Source: Research Field Findings 2009

4.1.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

With marital status, the researcher examined attributes such as being; married, single, divorced or being widower /widow. Out of 120 respondents; 52 (43.3%) were married, 33 (27.5%) were single, 24 (20%) were divorced and 11 (9.2%) were Widow /widower. This data is presented in the table below.

Table 4.2. Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status of the respondents	Frequency					Percentage	Total
	M	W	L.A	NGO	C		
Married	20	20	6	6	-	43.3	52
Single	5	5	2	1	20	27.5	33
Divorced	10	10	1	3	-	20	24
Widow /Widower	5	5	1	-	-	9.2	11
Total	40	40	10	10	20	100%	120

Source: Research Field Finding 2009

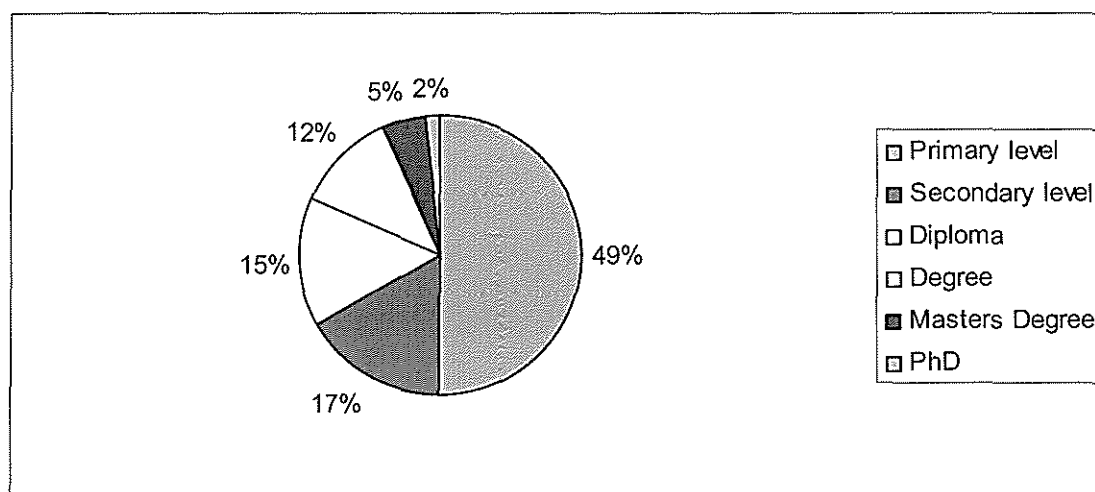
Key

M= Men **W=** Women **L.A=** Local Administrators **C=** Children
NGO= Non Governmental Organisations

4.1.3 The Levels of Education of the Respondents

The study considered the following education levels; primary, secondary, diploma, degree, masters' degree and PhD level. Of 120 respondents that participated in the study; 60 (50%) had primary school level, 20 (16.7%) had secondary, 18 (15%) had Diplomas, 14 (11.7%) had Degrees, 6 (5%) had masters degrees and 2 (1.7%) had doctorate of philosophy degrees. This information is presented in the table below.

Figure 4.1 Levels of Education of the Respondents



Source: Research Field Finding 2009

It was revealed from the study that, health of the respondents achieved primary level education. Also 66.7% of the respondents were not qualified for any profession while 33.3% were professionals. This helped much in establishing the magnitude of the study because most of the people that take drugs are people of low status.

4.1.4 The Work Experience of the Respondents

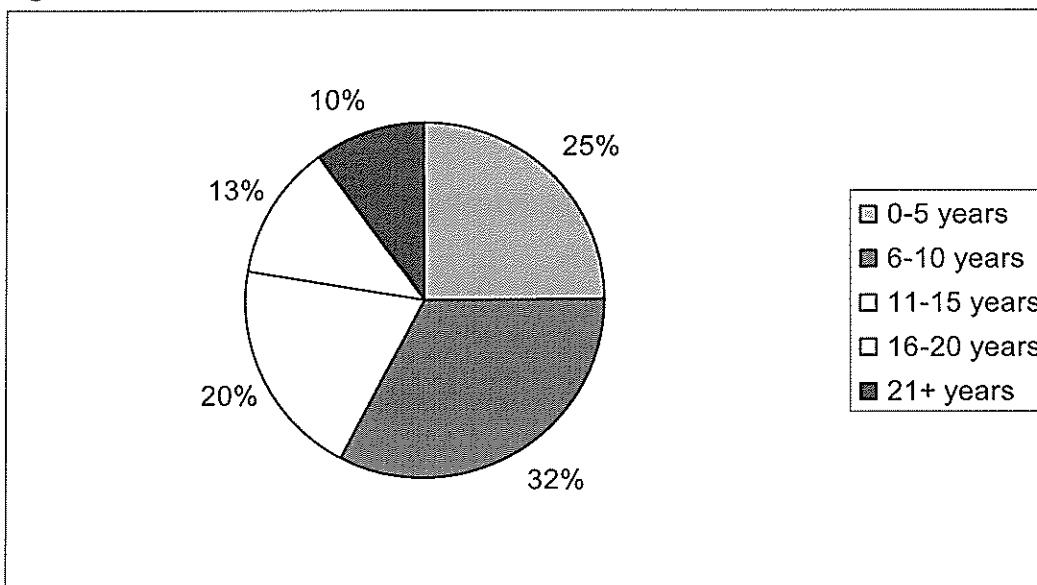
The work experience of respondents was based on five age segments in form of, below 5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years, 16-20 years and over 21 years. Out of 120 respondents; 30 (25%) had experience between 0-5 years, 39 (32.5%) had 6-10 years, 24 (20%) had between 11-15 years, 15 (12.5%) had experience between 16-20 years and 12 (10%) had experience from 21 years and above. This information is presented in the table below;

Table 4.3 Parents working experience of the respondents

Working experience of respondents	Frequency	Mean	Ratio	Percentage (%)
0-5 years	30	4	1:4	25
6-10 years	39	3.1	13:40	32.5
11-15 years	24	5	1:5	20
16-20 years	15	8	1:8	12.5
21+ years	12	10	1:10	10
Total	120	1	1:1	100

Source: Research field findings 2009

Figure 4.2 Pie chart shows the Working Experience of the Respondents



Source: Research field findings 2009

The working experience was investigated because it enabled the researcher to estimate the income levels of the respondents that influence them to take drugs.

4.1.5 Types of Occupation of the Respondents

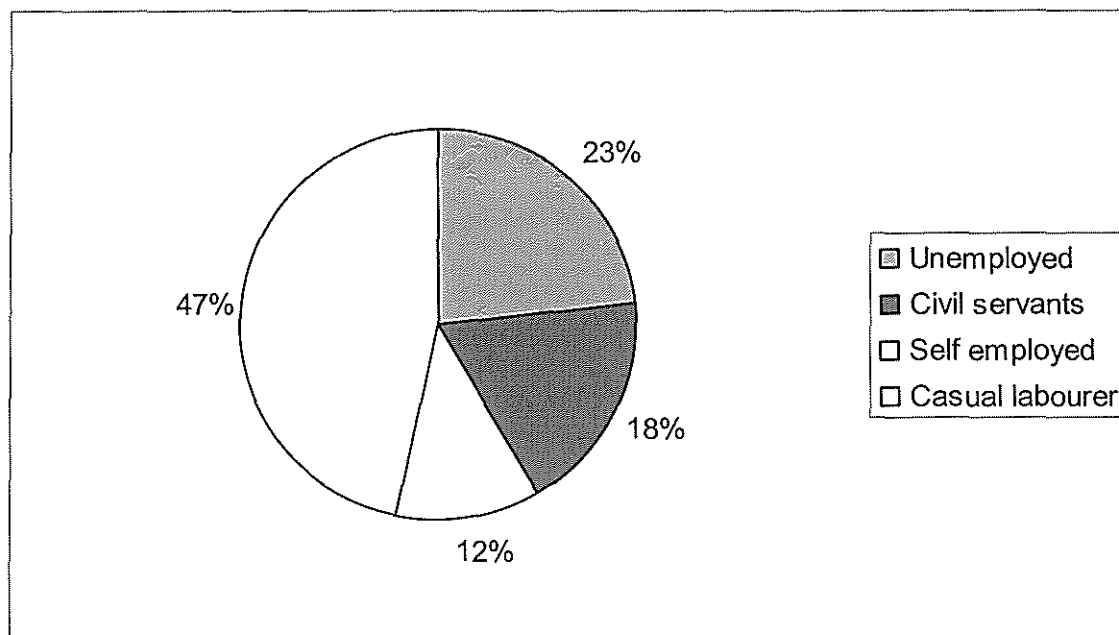
The study investigated this on attributes such as; unemployed, self employed, civil servant and casual labour. Out of 120 respondents; 28 (23.3%) were unemployed, 14 (11.7%) were self empowered, 22 (18.3%) were civil servants and 56 (46.7%) were casual labourers. This information is resented in the table below;

Table 4.4 Occupation of the Respondents

Type of occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unemployed	28	23.3
Civil servants	22	18.3
Self employed	14	11.7
Casual labourer	56	46.7
Total	120	100

Source: Research field findings 2009

Figure 4.3 Occupation of the Respondents



Source: Research field findings 2009

It was established that most of the respondents were casual labourers and constituted 46.7%, unemployed were 23.3%, civil servants were 18.3% and the self-

employed were the least at 11.7%. Most of the respondents were low income earners.

4.2 Reasons Why People Take Drugs

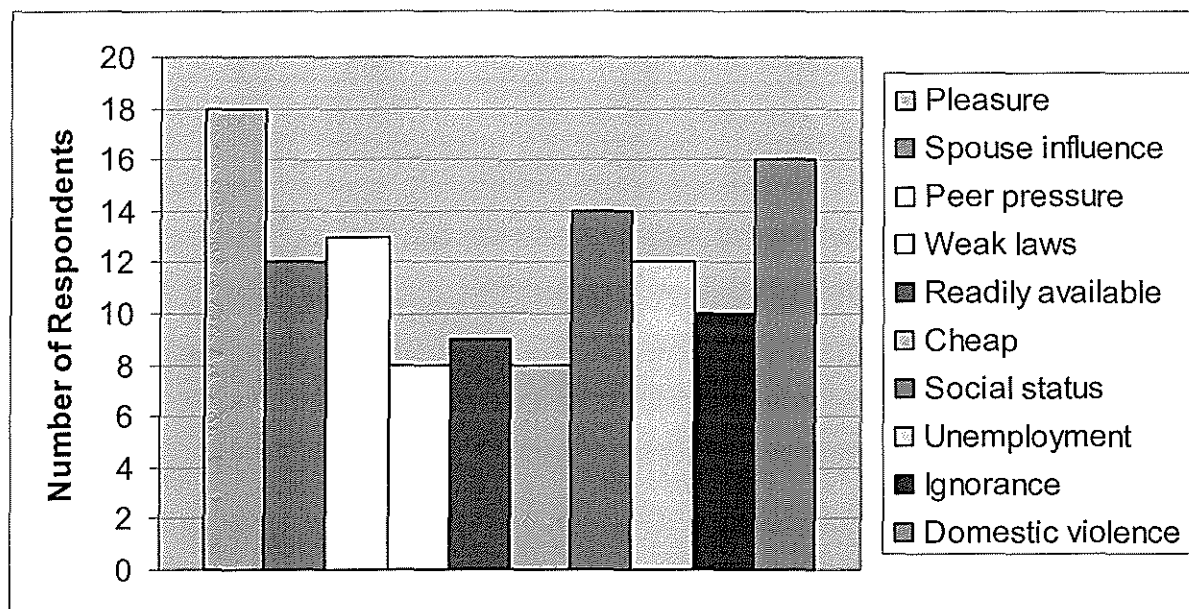
The study found the following reasons to account for excessive drugs taking by the people in Mfangano Division, Mbita District of Kenya. These include; pleasure, spouse influence, peer pressure, weak laws to prohibit it, its readily available, its cheap for social status, ignorance about its effects, domestic violence and unemployment. The study established that out of 120 respondents; 18 (15%) take it for pleasure, 12 (10%) due to spouse influence, 13 (10.8%) peer pressure, 8 (6.7%) weak laws, 9 (7.5%) readily available, 8 (6.7%) cheap, 14 (11.7%) for social status, 12(10%) due to unemployment, 10 (1.3%) due to ignorance and 16(13.3%) due to domestic violence. This information is presented in the table below;

Table 4.5: Why People Take Drugs

Reasons why people take drugs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Pleasure	18	15
Spouse influence	12	10
Peer pressure	13	10.8
Weak laws	08	6.7
Readily available	09	7.5
Cheap	08	6.7
Social status	14	11.7
Unemployment	12	10
Ignorance	10	8.3
Domestic violence	16	13.3
Total	120	100

Source: Research Field Study 2009

Figure 4.4 Reasons People Take Drugs



Source: Research Field Study 2009

4.2.1 Analysis of the Reasons why People Take Drugs Excessively

The study found out that, the major reasons that lead people to take excessive drugs are, for pleasure, spouse influence, peer pressure, weak laws, its readily available, and its cheap, for social status, unemployment, and ignorance of the people and domestic violence among other reasons.

Most people take excessive drugs for pleasure. Many people make taking clubs where they gather every evening with friends. In Mfangano people who take local brew converge in various Trading centres such as Mbita, take, dance and eat. These people end up taking irresponsibly and committing criminal acts such as domestic abuse and family neglect.

Spouse influence was another reason for drug-taking. Most women reported that their husbands persuade them to test drugs takes most especially when they make parties. They convince them that if they take some drugs they would forget their problems and feel satisfied. Some people are of a view that those that do not take drugs do not enjoy life according to one of the local administrators.

Drugs is readily available in many parts of Mfangano Division. Most of it is locally brewed in the area by the people. This makes it very cheap for many people to

access it. Most youths dodge lessons and engage in drugs taking. Some parents engage their children in drugs selling which makes them more vulnerable to the act of drugs taking. This is because they grow up used to drugs taking. Tom, one of the NGO workers noted that in every place in Mfangano with a lot of people, there is an drugs taking point. This situation persuades people who would not have taken drugs to take it excessively.

Relatedly drugs is sold cheaply in Mfangano, from one hundred Kenya shilling one can buy drugs and enjoy. This makes it possible for the low income earners to afford buying it. To make matters worse, it's very strong that one becomes drunk after taking drugs worth only 500 Kenya shillings. This has led to excessive drugs taking.

Many people are ignorant of the fatal effects of some drugs takes such. People take it excessively that they develop some diseases such as throat and lung cancer because they take without eating food. Some drugs takes such as Busaa have a sweet taste which makes people take much of it without anticipating the effects. This leads to excessive taking.

The study revealed that there are so many people suffering from poverty and disease. A lot of people are infected with HIV /AIDS and think they have no future such many people have become drugs. John one of the residents noted that his son started taking irresponsibility when he knew he was HIV infected. ANPPCAN (2008) relates Excessive taking to problems in families where the culprits argue that they want to forget their problems.

Most youths start drugs taking due to peer group influence. Most adolescents adapt a lot of habits due to lack of self control and irresponsible parenthood. Samuel one of the NGO workers noted that even adults turn their Secondary schoolss taking places by using them as drugs taking places. McKean M (2006) similarly noted that taking clubs in Kenya highly account for increasing number of people who take drugs.

Cultural influence has attracted a lot of people to take drugs; some societies perceive that whenever a visitor is not given beer, the ghosts will become annoyed. Among Meru tribe, beer is part of the dowry that is highly considered. One family head from Mfangano noted that people from the family find it prestigious to take.

Consonantly Nsibambi (2008) noted that some conservative principle of some cultures highly account for drugs taking.

There is a high level of moral decadence among various families due to multiplicity of reasons. Domestic violence due irresponsible marriages, premature marriage, influence of western culture through immoral acts such as homosexuality and Lesbianism, sex abuse, disruption of cultural values among other factors are major causes of moral decadence. Some local administrators noted with concern that the young, youth and adults highly disrespect leaders in that they hardly perceive their views as important. Similarly Tutu (2007) noted that people have evaded God that is why immoral practices catalyzed by drugs taking are common. Whenever one loses proper ethics, practices like drug abuse are inevitable.

The high levels of unemployment have made people redundant and desperate. High tension has developed in formulating ways of survival. Many people engage in drugs brewing and selling so as to earn a living. The disappointed people resume to drugs taking to forget their problems. James a NGO worker noted that from their studies carried out in Mfangano revealed that many people spent a lot of time especially during the day in taking places just because they lack work to do. Nsaba (2008) similarly noted that the low incomes among the people in developing countries make it hard to make enough investment to create employment. This redundancy leads to unconstructive acts such as drugs taking.

These governments of developing countries have inappropriate policies that hardly fulfill the needs of the people. There are poor infrastructures, poor legislation system, poor economic planning among others. There are weak laws that would bar people from irresponsible drugs taking and other drug abuses. These factors such as break up; of cultural systems and poor political systems make it inevitable for people to engage in drugs; taking.

In summary, cultural attitudes, pleasure, unemployment domestic violence, spouse influence and peer pressure are the major cause of excessive drugs taking in Mfangano. Most people believe so much in traditions that if one takes drugs, he pleases the gods, and he or she is a brave a member of their society. Other factors are due to people's ignorance and being desperate.

4.3 Study Findings on the Consequences of Drug Abuse on Families

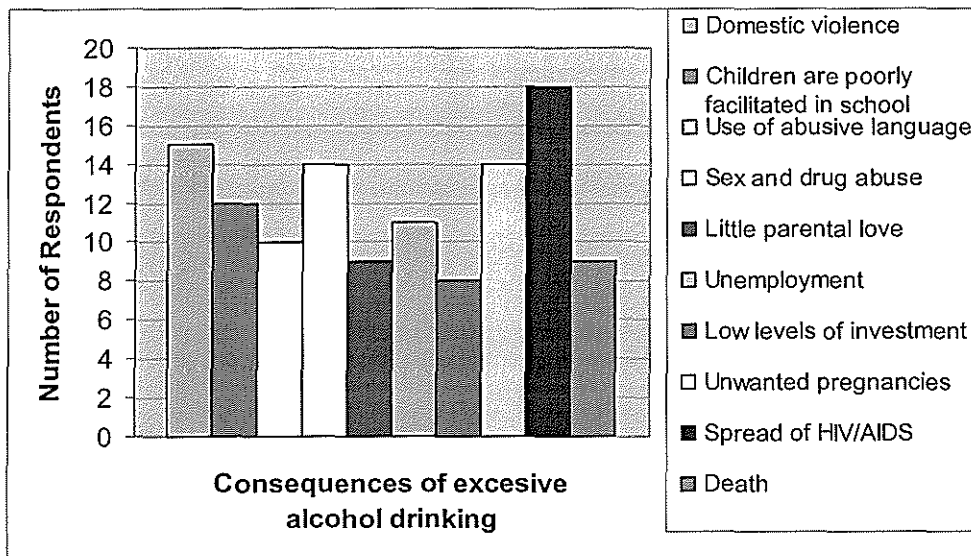
The study established that excessive drugs taking in Mfangano Division leads; to domestic violence, children are poorly facilitated in schools, abusive language use, sex and drug abuse, little parental care, unemployment, low levels of investment, unwanted pregnancies, spread of STDs such as HIV/AIDS and death of the victims among other consequences. This information is presented in the table below.

Table 4.6: Consequences of Drug Abuse

Consequences of drug Abuse	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Domestic violence	15	12.5
Children are poorly facilitated in school	12	10
Use of abusive language	10	8.3
Sex and drug abuse	14	11.7
Little parental love	09	7.5
Unemployment	11	9.2
Low levels of investment	08	6.7
Unwanted pregnancies	14	11.7
Spread of STDs	18	15
Death	09	7.5
Total	120	100

Source: Research Field Study 2009

Figure 4.5: Consequences of Drug Abuse



Source: Research Field Study 2009

4.3.2 Analysis of Study Findings on the Consequences of Excessive Drug Abuse

There is little parental love and family neglect is common among families with members that take drugs excessively. Parents spend most of their time in taking places after work and when they return Secondary schools, they payless attention to their children. This has led to inadequacy of household needs such as; food, shelter, medical care, education among others. The local administrators attributed little parental love to drugs taking which has led many children to go to street and drop out of school

Many people Mfangano who abuse drugs are unemployed. Given that many people are casual workers and engaged in agriculture, it becomes very hard for them to be active in the production process. Few employers entrust drug abusers with their work. Most workers need a lot of energy that people who take excessive drugs don't have. This leads employers to neglect such people. This leads to inadequacy of facilities used in their Secondary schoolss.

Given that most people who take drugs are unemployed, it becomes very hard for them to save for investment. The little they gain from their work is spent on family needs. Similarly Fahel (2006) noted the production of some cash crops such as coffee, sisal, and cotton have declined because the energetic youth who would have

engaged in such production have been weakened by drugs. This accounts for ever increasing levels of poverty in the area.

Domestic violence is very common in families with members that take drugs especially family heads. Psychological and physical abuses that range from quarreling to causing bodily injuries respectively are in most cases a result of taking drugs. Husbands return Secondary schools during late hours of the night and torture their family members. One of the respondents noted that his father beats them and their mother whenever he returns drunk. The Ethics and Integrity Minister of Kenya observed that most people convicted of domestic violence are highly related to drug especially drugs taking.

Other respondents noted that there is food scarcity among families with members that take drugs. Such people tend to be lazy, weak and irresponsible to their work. Given that most of the people are agriculturalists, it needs energetic people but when people are on drugs they become weak; a local administrator observed that the increasing number of hunger cases result from reluctance to carry out agriculture. King of Buganda Mutebi (2008) recommended people especially youth should avoid drugs take.

Many families with members that take drugs hardly attend church or other religious worshiping places since they spent a lot of time in taking. One female local resident noted that when her husband started taking drugs he evaded church. Constantly Cardinal Wamala (2007) noted that one of the major factors that leads to irreligiousness is irresponsible drugs consumption because most of them remain with less time to attend church services.

Sex abuse is a hot bedmate of drugs consumption. The study revealed most people who commit; incest, defilement, rape, homosexuality, bestiality and lesbianism among other forms attribute such to drug influence especially drugs. Most NGO workers and local administrators revealed that family who commit incest related it to drugs influence. Similarly Muhumbura (1977) noted that when people become drunk they lose a sense of fear and do whatever comes in their minds to show off that they are powerful. He further noted that to most men, when they get drunk they desire sex so much acts in most cases become inevitable.

School drop out is a common phenomenon among families with members that take drugs. Parents in most cases fail to concentrate on their work because of addiction to drugs which leads to low incomes. Subsequently parents fail to raise enough money to keep their children in schools. Many children revealed that despite the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE); absenteeism is still very high in schools because the money their parents would have used to buy scholastic needs is spent on drugs. Similarly the Ministry of Education Report (2007) related school drop out to parents fails to provide scholastic needs due to unnecessary expenditure on items like drugs.

Drugs taking today affects the health of people where diseases such as liver and throat cancer in Mfangano are highly related to drugs takes such as change one of the local brews. House wives noted with deep sorrow that most widows to cancer are victims of drug abuse especially drugs. The Ministry of Health (2007) described the increasing number of death due to drug abuse. Whenever people get drunk in most cases their interpersonal relations worsen, quarreling especially using abusive words becomes very common because they lose some of their senses. Most respondent's related domestic violence to drug abuse especially drugs.

Most people especially the youths that get unwanted pregnancies are in most cases drug abusers or engage in drugs taking. Some respondents revealed that, in some Secondary schoolss where drugs is sold, teenage girls are defiled or raped by the drug abusers after seducing them with petty gifts. These end up becoming pregnant and people responsible deny their responsibilities. Most of the children produced end up on streets due to inadequacy of resources to cater for them.

Some drugs takes are so strong that they lead to death of the victims. Petrol Sniffing and "Milla" if taken without good feeding might lead to death or long illness. Many people become so weak to do any productive work because of excessive drugs taking thus living a miserable life.

4.4 Solutions to Drug Abuse

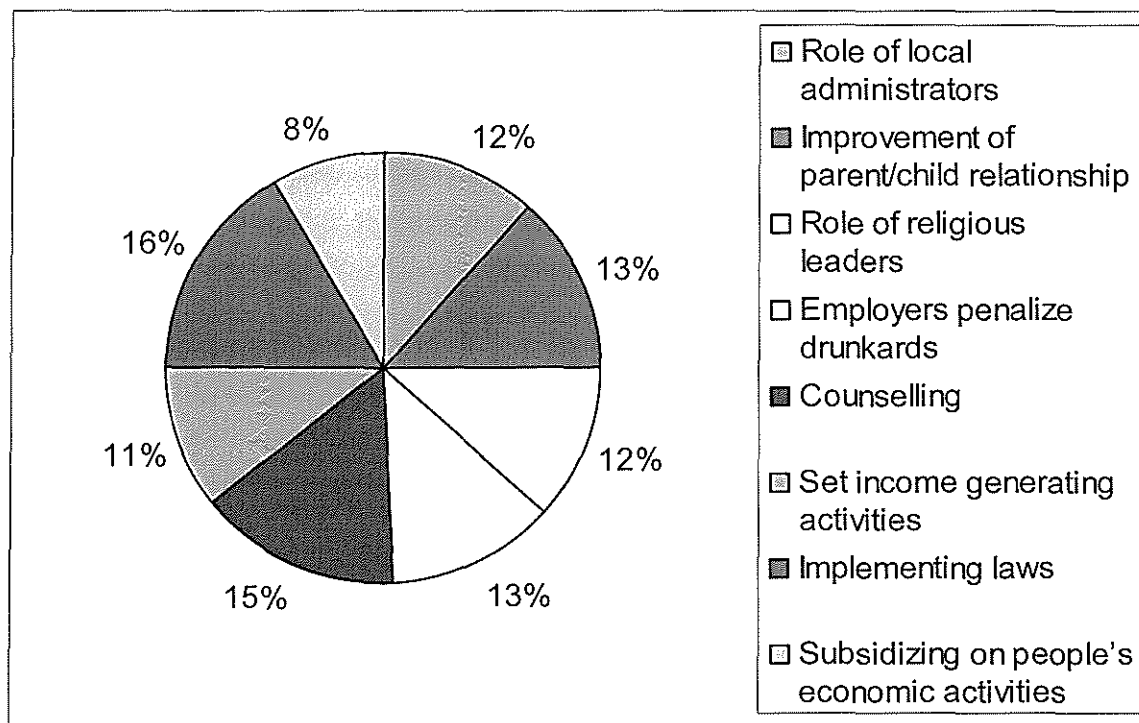
The study suggested that; the local administrators should educate people about the dangers of drug abuse in take, improvement of parent/child relationship, role of religious leaders, employee penalize drug abusers, counseling, set income generating activities, implement laws and subsidizing people's income generating activities. Out of 120 respondents; 14(11.7%) suggested role of local administrators, 16 (13.3%) suggested improvement of parent/child relationship, 14(11.7%) suggested role of religious leaders, 15(12.5%) suggested employers penalize drug abusers, 18 (15%) suggested counseling, 13(10.8%) suggested setting income generating activities, 20 (16.7%) suggested implementing laws and 10 (8.3%) suggested subsidizing on economic activities of the people. This information is presented in the table below;-

Table 4.7: Solutions Drug Abuse

Solutions Drugs Abuse	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Role of local administrators	14	11.7
Improvement of parent/child relationship	16	13.3
Role of religious leaders	14	11.7
Employers penalize drug abusers	15	12.5
Counseling	18	15
Set income generating activities	13	10.8
Implementing laws	20	16.7
Subsidizing on people's economic activities	10	8.3
Total	120	100

Source: Research Field Study 2009

Figure 4.6: Solutions to Drug Abuse



Source: Research Field Study 2009

4.4.2 Analysis of Findings on Solutions to Drug Abuse

The study suggested that, local and religious leaders should educate the public about the dangers of drug consumption, parents should improve their relationship with their children, employers should penalize drunkard employees, people should be counseled, set income generating activities, implement appropriate laws and subsidize on people's economic activities among other solutions.

The study suggests that local administrators should pioneer the sensitization process of the people about the dangers of excessive drugs taking. They should move Secondary schools to Secondary schools emphasizing the need to do away with drugs taking by informing the people about the dangers of excessive drugs dinking. This is because it's the local administrators that legislate between various cases that happen, some of which are due to drugs taking. Bainemigisha (2005) similarly noted that if local administrators pioneer the sensitization process about the dangers of excessive drugs taking people would obey because these leaders are elected by them.

Various concerned personnel should work hand in hand to teach various families about the dangers of drugs Abuse. The clan and family heads, church leaders, local

administrators should sensitize various family members to work together against some vices. Parents should accept advice from their children. Similarly Wamala (2006) appealed to parents to always listen to their children's views that are for or against their wish. Many children condemn their parents about irresponsible acts like domestic violence due to drug abuse but in many cases do not want to listen to them. This should be reversed by the parents themselves.

Religious leaders through their preaching should condemn irresponsible acts such as drug and sex abuse that most especially result from excessive drugs taking. Religions leaders would be respected by many institutions because they are believed to be impartial and holly. The Minister of Ethics and Integrity of Uganda Nsaba (2008) noted that religious leaders in every society have to sensitize the public about the dangers they anticipate from what they do. If religious leaders advise the government, NGO and other institutions the fight against sex and drug abuse would easily be won.

Employers should penalize drunkard employees by either suspending them from work or deducting their salaries in case they report to work drunkard or miss work due to hangover. Various organizations and private individual who offer other employment should emphasize being sober all the time at work to avoid any accidents that would happen. Consonantly Matembe (2008) notes that, employers should take the initiative of instilling discipline into their drunkard employees by denying bonuses among others. This would reduce them from bad acts since they would be losing.

Various NGOs, government, clan and family elders, church and other potential individuals should counsel people who take drugs. It was discovered that some take it to relieve themselves of tension from work, and other marital problems that accrue from personal disagreements. There should be more research about the real problems that lead people to take excessive drugs and devise appropriate solutions.

The government should start various income generating activities through setting up industries and empowering local producers in the private sector to provide employment to others. It should subsidize local producers by giving them some free of charge implements, reduce tariffs on imports and search market for their produce. This would increase the level of production thus offering employment to many

redundant people. Being actively employed would help them avoid irresponsible acts such as excessive drugs taking. The Minister of Finance noted that if our people are provided with employment, they would refrain from bad activities such as drug and sec abuse.

The government together with local administrators should formulate and effectively implement laws against irresponsible activities such as excessive drugs taking These should set limit hours for taking drugs at night, types of drugs to be sold; increasing sellers, brewers among other aspects. The local administrators and other stakeholders should take initiative to implement such laws. Consonantly Kibaki (2008) noted that, the local authorities should champion the process of implementing laws because they know the local residents better than the top government administrators.

The government through various financial institutions should subsidize and provide low, interest loans to the people. Many people have development goals and plans but lack financial capital to make their plans take off. Some people engage in drugs selling because it requires little capital and there is high demand for it in the area. So if people are economically empowered, they would engage in other business activities other than drugs selling. Similarly Kibaki (2008) noted that people need to be educated about development plans and how they can accurate capital through personal savings and saving from the loans they acquire. This would make people hopeful and engage in more productive businesses.

In summary, the family and government should pioneer the process of counselling and teaching about good morals they should follow in their day to day life. Irresponsible acts such as drug abuse including drugs taking should be fully condemned and people that desist from abandoning them should be penalized in the Courts of law. People should be empowered economically to engage in more financially productive ventures.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the general summary of the study, researcher's suggestions, questionnaires, interview and letters of permission.

5.1 Summary of the Major Findings

The study analyzed the influence of excessive taking of drugs on moral behaviour at Secondary schools a case study of Mfangano Division, Mbita District of Kenya. It was guided by objectives that covered; reasons for excessive drugs taking, consequences of excessive drugs taking and solutions to excessive drugs taking.

The study established that the major causes of drug abuse taking are; for pleasure, spouse influence, peer pressure, weak laws, readily available, its cheap, for social status, unemployment, ignorance and domestic violence. The consequences of excessive drugs taking are domestic violence, poor facilitation of children in schools, use of abusive language, sex and drug abuse, little parental love, unemployment, low levels of investment, unwanted pregnancies, spread of STDs such as HIV/AIDS and death. The study suggested that; local administrators should educate people, improvement of parent child relationship, religious leaders should condemn excessive drugs taking, employers penalize drug abusers, counselling, setting of income generating activities, implementing laws and the government should subsidize people's economic activities.

5.2 Conclusions

The study analyzed the influence of excessive drugs taking on moral behaviours in Secondary schoolss a case study of Mfangano Division, Mbita District Kenya. The study aimed at investigating the influence of excessive drugs taking on morals behaviour in families in Mfangano Division. This was upon the background that, the increasing cases of domestic violence, school dropout, and child neglect and sex abuse in Mfangano are highly related to drugs taking.

The study was guided by objectives that included establishing the reasons for taking drugs by the people in Mfangano; to examine the life experiences in families with members that take drugs and to suggest solutions to the problems faced by various families as a result of drugs consumption. The study was sought through quantitative and qualitative designs while the latter was derived from documentary review from various libraries.

The study established that, the major factors that lead people to consume drugs include; influence of peers, cultural influence, family moral decadence unemployment, and unfair government policy. The study also examined the life experience in families with members that take drugs which were, domestic violence, hunger, irreligiousness, sex abuse, school drop out , poor health , poor interpersonal relations and how levels of investment among others. The study suggested that; the local and religious leaders should educate the public about the dangers of drugs parents should take their children advice, employees drugs consumption should be formulated and implemented. People should be cancelled, creation of new jobs and setting up of better recreation activities and centers.

The study therefore concludes that; the weakening of the cultural system has led to moral decadence in families, poor government policy unemployment has led to high levels of poverty , which all lead to people turning desperate and this consume drugs. Unfortunately drugs badly affects people health, leads to domestic violence, sex abuse, school drop out among other effects which lead to high level of poverty.

The study therefore concludes that, the major reasons for excessive drugs taking are; for pleasure, domestic violence, peer pressure, unemployment and spouse influence among other reasons. the major consequences oaf excessive drugs taking are; spread domestic violence, unwanted pregnancies, sex and drug of HIV/AIDS, abuse, children are poorly facilitated in schools, unemployment and use of abusive language. The study suggested that, there should be implementation of appropriate laws, improving parent-child relationship, counseling by religious and local administrators, employers should penalize drunkard employees, government and people should subsidize peoples' economic activities. The family, government, religious, cultural and NGO leaders should cooperate in condemning any immoral activity in society and their causes such as excessive drugs taking.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher therefore recommends that;

- The peoples should forbid their children from peer groups that are likely to cause bad behaviour to them through sensitizing them about the immoral activities in society.
- Some cultural norms and customs such as taking of drugs during ceremonies like weddings should be revised in the interest of social, economic and political life.
- Government should start various income generating activities. Public companies should be in position to avail people with well paying jobs. The private sector should given tax holidays so as to accumulate enough capital.
- Counseling services should be availed to the people especially the desperate ones who resume to drugs taking.
- Local administrators, government, church, NGO workers should sensitize the people about the dangers of excessive drugs taking. This should be done through print and audio media, these include, newspapers, poster, bill boards, radio and televisions among other channels.
- Government should coordinate with the private sector through setting up various incomes generating activities right from village level. The government should empower people through giving them low interest loans in order to generate capital for investment. People should as well be organized into small Savings Credit and Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) to easily access financial support from various institutions.
- Religious leaders through preaching should rehabilitate peoples' morals through counseling and guidance teachings. They should condemn all bad acts such drug and sex abuse, theft and use of abusive language which disfavors good interpersonal relations.

- Families should formulate their own governing principles and members who do not abide by them should be punished. Family heads should lead and guide others about good behaviour.
- Health workers though NGOs should educate the public about the dangers of drugs consumption. Various deadly diseases such as cancer that result from excessive drugs taking should be informed to the people. They should as well be taught how to stop drugs taking.
- Some cultural beliefs and norms should be revised. Some people who believe that drug taking is a sign of showing that one is brave should be or advised to stop that belief. Though drugs are used in fulfilling cultural functions, it should be taken responsibly.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Questionnaire for Local Residents

. This research is carried out with an aim of **'Investigating the Influence of Drug Abuse on the Moral Behaviour in Families'** in your area. You are therefore humbly requested to give answers to this questionnaire to make this study a success. The results of this study will be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purposes.

Instructions

- i) **Be precise and concise**
- ii) **Answer as instructed before each section.**

SECTION A

(Personal Identification)

From 1-5 tick the most appropriate answer of your choice among the objective given or give your own view.

1. sex?

a) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. What is your marital status?

a) Married ☐ c) Divorced ☐

b) Single ☐ d) Widow/Widower ☐

3. What is your level of education?

a) Primary level ☐ d) Degree level ☐

b) Secondary level ☐ c) Master's degree level ☐

c) Diploma level ☐ f) Doctorate of Philosophy ☐

4. What is your working experience?

a) Below five years ☐ c) 16-20 years ☐

b) 6-10 years ☐ d) over 20 years ☐

5. What do you do for a living?

.....

SECTION B

(Reasons Why People Take Drugs)

6. What are the reasons for excessive drugs taking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

Reasons	Tick
a) Pleasure	
b) Spouse influence	
c) Peer pressure	
d) No laws to prohibit it	
e) Readily available	
f) Low cost (cheap)	
g) For social status	
h) Any other reason (record below)	

SECTION C

Consequences of Drug Abuse on Families

7. What are the consequences of excessive drugs taking on families in your area?

Tick those mentioned

Consequences	Tick
a) Domestic violence	
b) Children are inadequately facilitated in schools	
c) Use of abusive language in Secondary schoolss	
d) Sex and drug abuse	
e) Little parental love	
f) Unemployment	
g) Low levels of investment	
h) Any other effects (record below)	

SECTION D

(Solutions to Problems that Result from Drugs Abuse)

8. What can we do to reduce excessive drugs taking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

Solutions	Tick
a) Local administrators should educate people on dangers of excessive drugs taking	
b) Improve parent/child communication	
c) Religious leaders should condemn excessive drugs taking	
d) Employers should penalize drunk employees	
e) Set limits/times for taking hours	
f) Any other solutions (record below)	

Thank you

APPENDIX B: Questionnaire for Local Leaders and NGOs Workers

This research is carried out with an aim of 'Investigating the Influence of Drug abuse on the Moral Behaviour in Families' in your area. You are therefore humbly requested to give answers to this questionnaire to make this study a success. The results of this study will be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purposes.

Instructions

- i) Be precise and concise
- ii) Answer as instructed before each section

SECTION A

(Personal Identification)

From Question 1-5 Tick the most Appropriate Answer or give your own view.

1. sex?

A) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. What is your marital status?

a) Married ☐ c) Widow/widower ☐
b) Single ☐ d) Divorced ☐

3. What is your level of education?

a) Primary level ☐ d) Degree level ☐
b) Secondary level ☐ e) Master's degree ☐
c) Diploma level ☐ f) Doctorate of Philosophy ☐

4. What is your working experience in leadership?

a) Below five years ☐ d) 16-20 years ☐
b) 6-10 years ☐ e) Over 20 years ☐
c) 11-15 years ☐

5. What do you do for a living?

.....

SECTION B

(Reasons Why People take Drugs)

6. What are the reasons for excessive drugs taking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

Reasons	Tick
a) Pleasure	
b) Spouse influence	
c) Peer pressure	
d) No laws to prohibit it	
e) Readily available	
f) Low cost (cheap)	
g) For social statues	
h) Any other reasons (record below)	

SECTION C

(Consequences of Drugs Abuse on Families)

7. What are the consequences of excessive drugs taking on families in your area?

Tick those mentioned

Consequences	Tick
a) Domestic violence	
b) Children are inadequately facilitated in schools	
c) Use of abusive language in Secondary schoolss	
d) Sex and drug abuse	
e) Little parental love	
f) Unemployment	
g) Low levels of investment	
h) Any other effects (record below)	

SECTION D

(Solutions to Problems Resulting From Drug Abuse)

8. What can we do to reduce excessive drugs taking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

Solutions	Tick
a) Local administrators should educate people on dangers of excessive drugs	
b) Improve parent/child communication	
c) Religious leaders should condemn excessive drugs taking	
d) Employers should penalize drunk employees	
e) Set limits/times for taking hours	
f) Any other solutions (record below)	

Thank you