

**INFLUENCE OF DRUG ABUSE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT, A CASE STUDY OF
KIKAMULA CENTRAL REGION
UGANDA**

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DECLARATION

I, **Nagawa Ritah** declare that this information is truly my own effort. However I give due respect and acknowledgement to the authors and presenters whose work I referred to, as identified in the report and references.

SIGNATURE.....Nagawa Ritah.....

DATE.....11th / 09 / 2015.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the researcher has been under my close supervision and guidance in the course of this dissertation.

Name of supervisor : Mr Achoda Dennis

Signature 

Date..... 14/9/18

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this dissertation to Mr and Miss Kyagulanyi James and Ruth. Mr and Miss Buyinza Charles and Annet, my mother Namawejje Robinah, my Aunt Mis. Nankabirwa Cate, my friends Atuhire Eva, Mwetise Grace, Awilo Judith and Mr Ssekidde Moses, my supervisor Mr Achoda Dennis and relatives.

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It is only the power of heavenly father that am still alive, my family and friends. My special thanks goes to Mr Buyinza Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Kyagulanyi James and Ruth, Miss Namawejje Robinah who have facilitated my research and too have contributed a lot towards my education in aspects of life such as finically, morally, socially, and spiritually.

I also acknowledge my research supervisor Mr Achoda Dennis for his technical support towards this research formulation, writing and compilation.

Therefore I ask the almighty God to bless them abundantly and prosper them in everything they do.

MAY THE GOOD LORD BLESS THEM

LIST ABBREVIATIONS

CBOs	:	Community Based Organization
CNS	:	Central Nervous System
PET	:	Premier's Action committee.
TV	:	Television
UNODC	:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to determine influence of drug abuse on domestic violence

.In particular, the study sought to explore the experiences of the main objectives of this study included; to establish the relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence; to identify the causes of drug abuse in Kikamula Sub County; to identify the effects of drug abuse on the community members of Kikamula Sub County; and to identify the possible measures put forward to control drug abuse in Kikamula Sub County.

The researcher used both descriptive and analytical research designs. The research designs were appropriate because data was easily analyzed using frequency counts and percentages derived from the responses obtained in the questionnaires.

From the study, it is clear that there is great demand for avoidance of drug abuse so as to save most of the families from break up, poverty levels, child negligence, and child school dropout.

Increases cronical diseases, Leads to early marriage, Low levels of education, High school dropouts, increased death rate, increased rate of ignorance, family neglect, poverty, family breakdown.

The study showed that drug abuse are being caused by; Depression, Idleness, Curiosity, Pressure, Availability of drugs ,Inheritance, Poor government policies, Personal income increase, Peer influence, Escaping reality feel cool and impressed.

In conclusion, although the problem of drugs may seem impossible to eliminate, there are concrete steps that can be taken to weaken the hold of drugs on society. The danger from drugs is too great to ignore for us and our children

Recommendation, to address all aspects of drug abuse and its harmful consequences, research program ranges from basic studies of the addicted brain and behavior to health services research. NIDA's research program develops prevention and treatment approaches and ensures they work in real-world settings. In this context, Government is strongly committed to developing a research portfolio that addresses the special vulnerabilities and health disparities that exist.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter dealt with the; background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

The link between domestic abuse and drug abuse is a controversial issue which has been the subject of much debate and research. This research provides a brief overview of the dynamics and consequences of drug abuse in relationships where there is domestic abuse.

Domestic abuse is a gender-based crime often accompanied by stigma and shame. The presence of drugs adds an additional dimension to this and has an effect of blurring understandings of blame. Research into popular perceptions of domestic abuse indicates that increased blame is attributed to victims of abuse who have been taking drugs than those who have not. On the other hand, perpetrators who have been taking drugs receive less blame (Harrison and Willis 2000).

Globally, there are serious drug problems in the world today. The main substances being abused are marijuana, alcohol, and hard drugs. Drug abuse is real and is a growing Today the use of marijuana by many people is becoming out of control. Some of drug abusers are using every day, which is disgusting. Generally drug abuse harms everybody and does good to none. Government, society, families, the individual drug user and the publically suffer because it is a social problem.

In Africa, According to the United Nations office on drugs and crime [UNODC] Report 2005 some 200 million people or 5 percent of the world's population age 14 to 64 abuse drugs at least once in the last 12 month, 15 million people more than the previous years were estimated. Likewise according to the world drug report [2005] the use illicit drugs have increased in the recent years. The report goes to note that increasing availability of the drugs to an over widening socio- economic spectrum of customers is disconcerting although the main problem at the global level continues to be opiate[notably heroine] for most of Europe, Asian, Opiates accounted for 62 percent of all drug treatment sought in 2003. While 3.3 to 4.1

drugs, the most worrisome trend for the UNDCP executive's director is the younger and younger ages of which people are becoming addicted. In Pakistan for example, the share of those who started heroine use at 15-20 years of age has doubled to almost 24 percent.

Drug use among the Ugandan's population has been majorly cited in many parts of the regions and the key challenge among others is the negligence of parents over their children and the drivers of HIV/AIDs epidemic yet no efforts have been made to address this problem as a matter of urgency. The victims of drug consumption on domestic violence show signs of cultural influence. Most tribes have a culture of dealing and brewing drugs in homes thus exposing the youth to such drugs at an early age. As young people reach adolescence, drug consumption increases due to peer pressure. Young people prefer strong local spirit which is easily assessable in miniature sachets at very low prices and other drugs like cannabis, tobacco, khat "Mairungi" heroin and other medically prescribed gangsters. Addition levels begin to emerge at the age of 21 and highly associated with other stressors and peer coping skills among young people. Drug consumption increases by age among the youth in Uganda.

In Kikamula Nakaseke district, drug abuse is at a very high rate and it shows up young people between the ages of 12 to 25. The main factors that perpetuate drug abuse amongst the youth in Kikamula are their affordability and easy accessibility. Other reasons like the need 'for courage to do certain things, lack of physical strength, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, poor diet and nutrition also precipitate drug use among the youth. Young people like to taking drugs to feel high, relieve stress, relax, prove their maturity, for adventures sake and to go through periods of cold weather

1.2 Statement of the problem

Drug abuse on domestic violence in Uganda has been majorly cited in Kikamula and the consumption tremendously increases all the time. Nevertheless, the victims of drug consumption show signs of cultural influence. Most tribes have a culture of dealing and brewing drugs in homes thus exposing many people to such drugs at an early age. As young people reach adolescence, drug consumption increases due to peer pressure. Both married and unmarried people prefer strong local spirit which is easily put in miniature sachets at very low prices and other drugs like cannabis, tobacco, khat "Mairungi" heroin and other medically prescribed thugs. Other causes include; high illiteracy levels, high degree of unemployment, extreme poverty, peer groups, among others.

Consequently, the married people have ended up spoilt, imprisoned, raped, homeless, jobless, early and forced marriages, unwanted pregnancies, prostitutes and others have died of the HIV/AIDS. Due to this problem the future of Uganda is not only at the state of doubt but also in a terrible dilemma since the youth are looked at as the parents and leaders of tomorrow. All this problems are occurring without government strict measures to curb this problem. It is therefore upon this background that the researcher finds it necessary to investigate the possible causes and the impacts of drug abuse on domestic violence to learners in Kikamula in central Uganda.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study took its way into examining how drug abuse leads to severe domestic violence because no one stands aloud to like its consequences.

The purpose of the study was therefore, established the causes and effects of drug abuse arid the variables to be investigated in the study shall be centered on; the review of related literatures and provided a basis for findings of the study.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

To assess the influence of drug abuse on domestic violence

1.3.2 Specific objectives

To establish the relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence

To identify the causes of drug abuse in Kikamula Sub County.

To identify the effects of drug abuse on the community members of Kikamula Sub County.

To identify the possible measures put forward to control drug abuse in Kikamula Sub County.

1.4 Research Questions

Is there a relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence in Kikamula Sub County?

What are the likely causes of drug abuse in Kikamula Sub County?

What effects are there emanating from the abuse of drugs abuse in Kikamula Sub County?

What possible strategies can be drawn to curb down the issue of drug abuse in Kikamula Sub County?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the Influence of Drug Abuse on Domestic Violence in Kikamula Sub County, the relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence plus the effects and strategies to curb down these consequences emanating herein. The scope of the study was under three major aspects; geographical, content and time scope. Each of these is discussed in turn.

1.5.1 Subject Scope

The study was about; “Influence of Drug Abuse on Domestic Violence in Kikamula Sub County” The study was based on the Drug Abuse as an independent variable and Domestic Violence as a dependent variable. The study was limited to the objectives of the study because of time constraints and finance incurred during the research period.

1.5.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Kikamula Sub County, Nakaseke District, and central Uganda.

1.5.3 Time scope

The study was conducted in four months, that is to say May- August, 2015. Reference was made to the university holiday break that commenced on May- August 2015 thus guaranteeing ample time for the researcher to carry out her study without much stress.

1.6 Significance of the Study

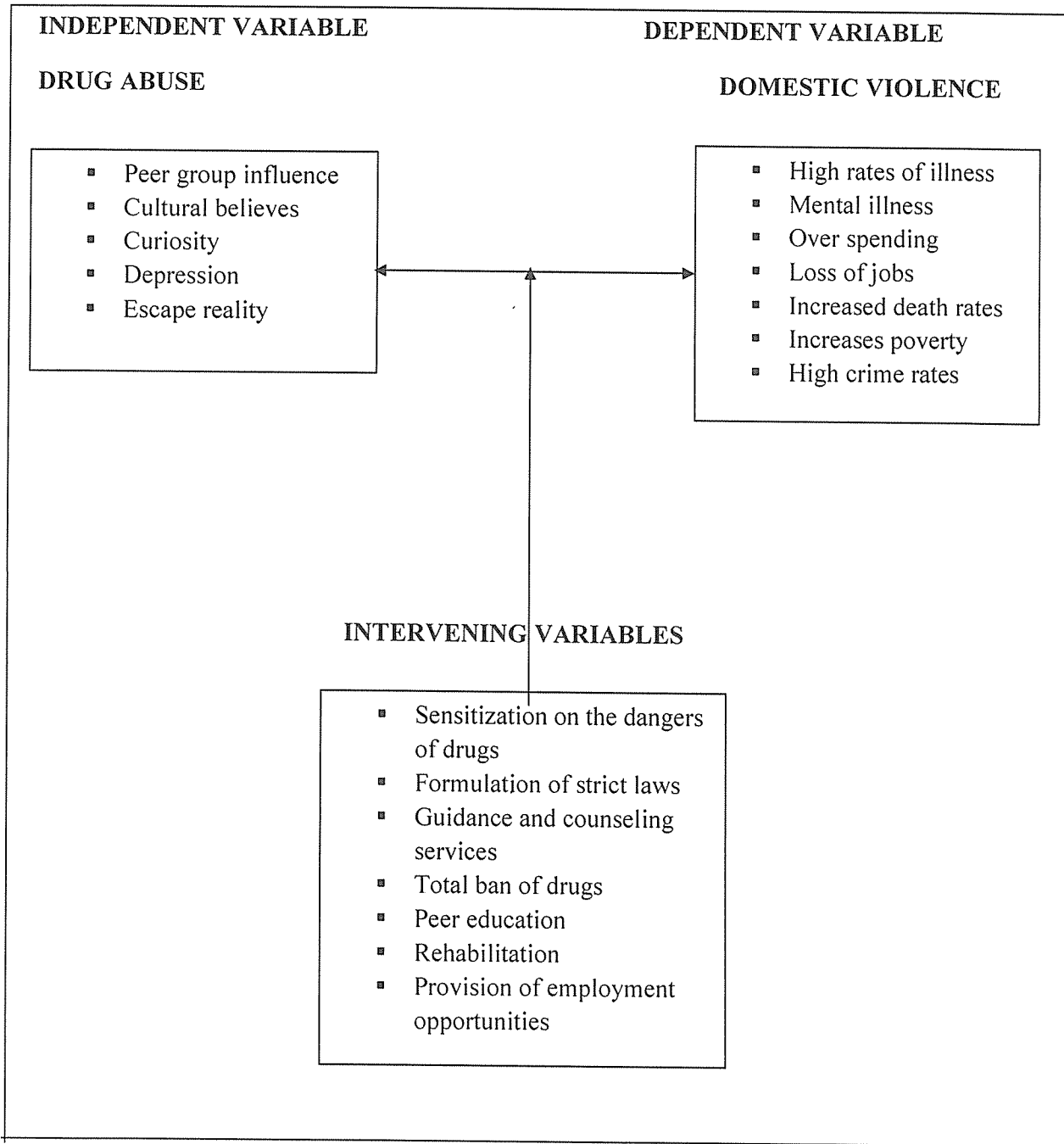
The study findings were beneficial to policy makers as it acted as a tool in formulating the right policies that enhanced community awareness on the negative effects of drugs abuses towards.

The study benefited the local communities in Nakaseke on strategies of avoiding drug abuse, so as to reduce domestic violence.

This study benefited academicians because it provided them with Literature Review which can be used by academicians.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

The Figure 1 below shows the conceptual framework between the two variables



Sources: Researcher's formulation 2015

The figure above explains the variables used in the study that is independent variable, dependent variable and intervening variables. Independent variable such Peer group influences, Cultural believes, Curiosity, Depression, and Escape reality affects domestic

violence negatively which dependent variable such impacts leads to High rates of illness, Mental illness, Over spending, Loss of jobs, Increased death rates, Increases poverty, and High crime rates. Therefore for such impacts to solved intervening variables intervened to minimize, avoid and reduce the rate of domestic violence such as Sensitization on the dangers of drugs, Formulation of strict laws, Guidance and counseling services, Total ban of drugs, Peer education, Rehabilitation and Provision of employment opportunities all these measures can help to reduce the rate of domestic violence occurrence. They can be implemented by government agencies such police, and Military and NGO's.

1.8 Definition of key terms

Drug abuse.

Drug abuse is recurrent use of illegal drugs, or the misuse of prescription or over the counter drugs with negative consequence. These consequences may problems at work, school, home or interpersonal relationships. Such drugs include Marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, Kuber, Mira, Sisha, cigarette, and so forth.

Domestic violence.

Is the willful intimidation ,physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and other abusive behavior as part of systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate pattern against another , it includes physical violence, sexual violence , psychological violence, and emotional abuse.

Or

Is behavior used by one person in a relationship to control the other the other. the partners may be married , heterosexual ,gay ,or lesbian, living together

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter dealt the ideas and views of other persons in relation to the topic identified by the researcher. The literature is vital and enables the researcher to investigate further. The literature was mainly taken from other secondary sources of data.

2.1 Defining family violence in Uganda

Defining domestic violence is integral to accurately profiling the issue. While there is no universally accepted definition of domestic violence, two elements must be considered in any definition: the forms of violence to be included and the types of family relationships. Within the domestic Violence Initiative, family violence has been conceptualized as “a range of abusive behaviours that occur within relationships based on kinship, intimacy, dependency or trust” (Family Violence Initiative Performance Report, 2008). This definition is far-reaching and can encompass physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and financial victimization, or neglect. Within this publication, analysis of violence within the family is primarily based on statistical data that are consistent with Criminal Code definitions, unless otherwise stated.

Determining the family relationships for inclusion in a definition of domestic violence is also a question of scope. Past publications have addressed the different dimensions of family violence for three primary victim groups: spouses (legally married, separated, divorced, and common law partners), children and youth under 18 years of age, and seniors aged 65 years and older. Essentially, family relationships have been defined by the accused person’s relationship to the victim through blood, marriage, co-habitation (in the case of common-law partners), foster care, or adoption.

Recently, there has been some consideration within the research community both nationally and internationally and by federal, provincial and territorial governments towards including all types of intimate partner relationships, including dating partners, in a definition of domestic violence (see, for example, Justice Canada 2009, PET Premier’s Action Committee on domestic Violence Prevention Administration Committee 2010). Violence against dating partners has been argued to fall within the definition of family violence, due to its many similarities with spousal violence. For example, previous research has found that the characteristics of police-reported dating violence generally mirror those of spousal violence (Hotton Mahony 2010). In addition, from a prevention perspective, understanding the

characteristics of violence in dating relationships is important to the development of effective programming. Research has found that individuals' experiences in early dating relationships can have an impact on future patterns of violence for both victims and abusers (Wolfe 2006; Close 2005).

As a result, for the first time, this publication will explore the impact of including dating violence within a definition of family violence. This exploration will involve an examination of the overall prevalence of family violence with and without the inclusion of dating violence. For most sections, the analysis of risk factors and offence characteristics will be based on a definition of family violence that excludes victims of dating violence.

The one exception is the section on intimate partner violence. For this section, differences between spousal and dating partner violence will be delineated, including both the analysis of the prevalence of each form of intimate partner violence and the examination of detailed victim, accused and incident characteristics.

2.2 The relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence

The relationship between drug abuse and domestic abuse is complex and there are important differences in patterns of use for perpetrators and victims.

Perpetrator's drug abuse

Drug abuse on the part of the perpetrator tends to increase levels of violence and the likelihood of causing physical injury. When drugs are combined with other substances, the violence becomes still more dangerous (Humphreys et al 2005). Most women report that their partners are also abusive when sober.

Victim's drug abuse

Women's own drug abuse is unrelated to likelihood of sustaining a physical injury (Thompson and Kingree 2006). Studies consistently highlight that women who experience domestic abuse and use drugs, tend to do so as a consequence of the abuse (Humphreys et al 2005, Jacobs 1998, Taylor 2003). This is reported to help dull the physical and emotional pain (Humphreys et al 2005). In cases of women's abuse towards men, men's risk of injury is largely unrelated to their partner's drug abuse (Thompson and Kingree 2006).

2.3 The causes of drug abuse

Everybody knows bad things can happen to drug users. They become addicted. They can have serious or even fatal health problems. They can ruin their personal, social and professional lives. They may even end up in jail. But why do young people start taking drugs in the first place? What are the causes of drug use among young people?

There are many things that can lead to substance abuse, some of which we have no control over. Research shows that having a family history of substance abuse makes a person more at risk for alcohol and drug abuse. Also, individuals who have been victims of child abuse or who have been raised in poverty are more at risk.

The first cause is simple curiosity. Many teens have heard about drugs, and they are curious to experience them for themselves. They have heard that drugs can be fun, or make a person feel and act different. Maybe they have seen their friends or family members behave differently while on drugs, and they want to see how it really feels. We see drugs on TV and movies every day. Many young people encounter them at school, at home or in their neighborhood. It is not unusual to be curious about something you see and hear about so often, so many people first try drugs because they are curious about them.

Peer influence:- The rationale institute on alcohol abuse and alcoholism (200A) considers peer pressure as a factor in turning people into drug addicts. Contrary to popular belief, peer pressure can happen at any age whether at work places or neighborhoods. This study do not show the method used in identifying the problem and it will not also show the statistics that are established to back up the statement.

Melogosa (2002) considers friends as-one of the causes of drug abuse. Different researchers' studies emphasize that the influence of the group is the main factor in the first stages of drug abuse. In fact the circle of friends from school and from the neighborhood schools holds a front page in the youths' life and this is what he referred to as peer influence. The author in his research does not show any method of research she used to collect or gather her information and thus there is a need to do a new research.

Culture: Pitman (1962) states that the problem of excessive use of drugs is social, cultural as well as psychological dimensions. The customs and values of the community influence altitudes towards drinking. In certain ventures alcohol consumption is very high because of the values held by members of the society rate of alcoholism are low in groups which the

drinking customs, values and sanction are well known agreed to by all and consistent with the rest of the culture. Therefore this analysis in contemporary times may be out dated and unreachable and thus a new research needed to be done in that field.

Religion

Gibbins (1975) states that among the social cultural conditions that minimize drug abuse problems are exposure of a strong family or religious. This research may not be applicable to the present situation. More even the literature will not show the methods of data collection.

Examination pressure

Ministry of Health (2001) among the number of causes of drug abuse it pointed out examination pressure is one of them. The ministry did not give enough information on how examination pressure contributes to drug abuse. The information will not give the specific age and even the methods that are used to collect the data. It will not also indicate the established statistics that could back up the statement.

Byamugisha (2000) argues that in case of students usually examination pressure contributes to a great deal to drugs. In contemporary times, that above study may be out dated and unreliable and this calls for a new research on examination pressure to show the exact statistics and the study instruments.

According to national Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (2004), Melogosa(2002); pitman (1962), Gibbins (1975) bible ministry of health (2001) and Byamugisha (2000); peer influence, culture, religion and examination pressure are the major causes of drug abuse, the research are therefore needed to carry out more research on the factors contributing to drug abuse.

Depression and low self-esteem also can lead to substance abuse. When people, children and teens especially, begin to have friends who use drugs or accept drug use as the “norm”, they are more likely to develop substance abuse issues themselves.

Another reason young people take drugs is to escape their reality. Maybe their home life is not very happy. Maybe they have a boring job, are not doing well in school, or are just not happy with their life for whatever reason. For many people, drugs are a way to escape that unhappy reality. They can feel a little braver, stronger, a little smarter, more beautiful or more important. Of course this doesn't last long, but that doesn't matter. For the brief time that the

drugs are taking affect, the user can forget about the problems, responsibilities and limitations of everyday life and escape to a fantasy world. It is no secret that drugs change the way you feel; this is why they are so attractive to young people despite their dangers.

Young people also take drugs to feel cool and impress their friends. If your friends all smoke marijuana, you will probably be expected to smoke it, too. If they snort cocaine, they will offer it to you. They may tell you that you are scared or acting like a baby if you don't want to try it. This push to do what your friends are doing is called peer pressure, and it has a very strong effect on young people who don't want to appear un cool to their friends. Some kids will do whatever their friends do, just to fit in and follow the crowd. They don't want to be the only one not doing something, even if it is something dangerous, like taking drugs.

Unfortunately, many young people become involved in drugs before they are fully aware of the health risks and the power of addiction. They need to understand the ways young people first become involved with drugs so they can beware of them. Many curious teens have died the first time they tried certain drugs, like ecstasy. Others have found their temporary escape became a permanent addiction. Was it worth it?

Jon Rose (2000) observed that, Young people who come to the attention of health and welfare professionals often use drugs as a means of coping with situational and emotional distress. While this drug use may also exacerbate problems, practical assistance in areas such as accommodation, family, recreation, financial, vocation and educational support will most often need to precede or coincide with any drug use management. Linking drug-related effects and interventions to goals identified by the client will enhance the possibility of change. Providing services to adolescents who are using legal and/or illegal drugs raises a range of specific issues.

Peer group influence has been noted as a key factor to drug abuse among the youth. In the social learning perspective (Akers et al. 1977) adolescents learn delinquency by modeling-exposure to friends' delinquent behavior, peers' social approval of delinquent acts, and anticipated rewards for engaging in delinquency. Peer group influences on deviance are especially likely when there is weak bonding to the family and school (Elliott et al. 1985; Kandel 1980; Jessor and Jessor 1977; Hirschi 1969).

As with sex, drug issues may be a secretive area for young people. This is particularly so if the young person perceives possible negative consequences for disclosure (e.g. refused accommodation, judged, probation breached or parents informed). Jon Rose (2000)

According to Art Link letter (1971), The narcotics problem came into public consciousness in the late 1960s as the "drug culture," an aspect of the youth movement, or the "counter-culture," as it was frequently called. The use of the hallucinatory drug LSD, promoted by Harvard University psychologist Timothy Leary, and other narcotics soon was widely practiced in so-called hippie communities, notably in the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood of San Francisco. By the end of the decade drug abuse was described by government officials as an epidemic, and the smoking of marijuana spread far beyond the youth culture. The use of LSD fell off rapidly by 1970, but other "hard" drugs such as "speed" and heroin persisted, education campaigns and stricter laws notwithstanding. One byproduct of growing drug use was an increase in crime, particularly in urban areas. Drug abuse by soldiers in Vietnam was also reported to be very extensive, and many veterans returned home as addicts. In October 1970 Congress passed the toughest drug control law in history, but no great hope was entertained that laws alone could stem the situation. One of the best known spokesmen in the campaign against drugs was television entertainer Art Link letter, whose daughter had died after using LSD. On September 14, 1971, he spoke to a special United Nations audience in New York on effective ways to deal with the drug menace. Equally, Ugandan citizen have lost their children due to the effect of drug abuse.

Nacada [2003] sites some of the other reasons for taking drugs being peer pressure as the factor promoting children to try illegal drugs whereby when these children are in schools, they tend to associate with different types and kinds of people and in that case they may get friends who are drug abusers and since they are their friends, they will also begin taking these drugs because their friends are taking hence becoming drug addicts in the long run as Micheal W.P [2004] states it.

Samsha [2006] states that teens use drugs for many reasons including curiosity and because the teens hear that drugs make you feel good, high and it reduces stress and may because they have seen their friends and families use them, they become curious of how these drugs taste and how it really feels when one uses the drugs hence making it the reason as to why some people most especially students abuse drugs.

According to Ksir [1996] most drug users are seeking an altered state of consciousness, a different perception of the world that it is provided by the normal day activities and here the writer implies that many of the secondary school students in the nation report that they take drugs to see what it is like or because they have problems and they causing more harm than good to them. In other words, they are looking for change for something new and different in their lives.

Jeffrey S.N [2003] also states depression as 'another primary cause of drug abuse whereby there is something that happens in a person's life may be being the last in class, someone can feel bad and at the same time sad which makes him or her to be depressed and there the person may be forced to take alcohol in order to do away with the kind of depression that one is facing so that he or she can become happy again in life hence causing drug abuse on domestic violence.

2.4 Consequences of domestic abuse where drug abuse is involved

Drug abuse by either perpetrator or victim has important consequences. At this point it is important to make a distinction between drug abuse 'use' and 'misuse'. As discussed above, alcohol use on the part of the perpetrator may increase the severity of physical violence, and perpetrators may use alcohol as an excuse for their behavior. Drug abuse on the part of the victim is often as a consequence of the abuse they experience. With regards to drug abuse, there are further implications to consider.

There is a high rate of suicide in alcoholics and other drug abusers. The reasons believed to cause the increased risk of suicide include the long-term abuse of alcohol and other drugs causing physiological distortion of brain chemistry as well as the social isolation. Another factor is the acute intoxicating effects of the drugs may make suicide more likely to occur. Suicide is also very common in adolescent alcohol abusers, with 1 in 4 suicides in adolescents being related to alcohol abuse.^[9] In the USA approximately 30 percent of suicides are related to alcohol abuse. Alcohol abuse is also associated with increased risks of committing criminal offences including child abuse, domestic violence, rapes, burglaries and assaults.(Chavez, E 1987).

Drug abuse, including alcohol and prescription drugs can induce symptomatology which resembles mental illness. This can occur both in the intoxicated state and also during the withdrawal state. In some cases these substance induced psychiatric disorders can persist long

after detoxification, such as prolonged psychosis or depression after amphetamine or cocaine abuse. A protracted withdrawal syndrome can also occur with symptoms persisting for months after cessation of use. Benzodiazepines are the most notable drug for inducing prolonged withdrawal effects with symptoms sometimes persisting for years after cessation of use. Abuse of hallucinogens can trigger delusional and other psychotic phenomena long after cessation of use and cannabis may trigger panic attacks during intoxication and with use it may cause a state similar to dysthymia. Severe anxiety and depression are commonly induced by sustained alcohol abuse which in most cases abates with prolonged abstinence. Even moderate alcohol sustained use may increase anxiety and depression levels in some individuals. In most cases these drug induced psychiatric disorders fade away with prolonged abstinence (Beauvais, F 1975)

Prolonged illness: According to Mugherera (2008) the long term effect term effects drugs are associated with cancer. Drugs contain chemical substances and that there is strong scientific evidence which shows that ethanol can cause cancer in humans. The risk of getting cancer varies according to the types of cancer. About 5% of all cancers are linked to drug abuse and excessive drinking. The researcher will not show the methods use in identifying the problem in order to support her research thus a new research needed to be done in that field.

Mental illness: White (2000) points out that drugs attack the brain, the centre of all the vital functions. Which a substance causes a brain injury, alterations are being produced at times reversible ones, in the organic function. Also when psychoactive substance destroys several thousands of neurons, the loss is final and this means that mental disorders are set in. A new research needs to be done in this modern situation and it will not give the percentages of people who face mental disorders due to drugs.

Moses (2008) argues that youngsters these days consume with very few people realizing magnitude of the looming catastrophe that the degree to which drugs are consumed today compared to the past is alarming. Cheap but potent alcohol is fast becoming one of the worst mental killers now threatening youngsters. That these poor fellows are caught in a web of alcohol abuse that is very difficult to treat. The researcher will not give the particular area where he carried out his study from and even he will not show the methods he used to gather his information therefore his study is un reliable and there is need to carry out another study in order to get more information on the problem.

Mugherera (2008), white (2000) and Moses (2008) prolonged illness and mental illness respectively are the major effects of drug abuse, their studies will not show the particular areas where the studies are to be carried out and the methods they use in identifying the problems.

According to Nadia (1998) John and Barry (1998) Dakota state university (2001) and home office (2005) found out that marijuana, cocaine, heroin and cannabis are the main types of drug abused nutrition in health and fitness (1999) found out that Beer and wine are the major types of alcohol used leaving out other types like whisky and local brews, so there is need to carry out another study addressing the whisky and local brews as other types of alcohol used.

Drug abuse makes central nervous system (CNS) effects, which produce changes in mood, levels of awareness or perceptions and sensations. Most of these drugs also alter systems other than the CNS. Some of these are often thought of as being abused. Some drugs appear to be more likely to lead to uncontrolled use than others(Berry, J 1980)

Macionis [2002] argues that drug abuse leads to addiction and dependency. Addiction is a situation where the physical and psychological craving for a drug is reached. Drug abuse leads to dependency in a way that an addicted person will not even think and have time for working hard and getting his own money but will instead resort to begging and burdening people to give him money because he cannot work for himself and even when he works for himself, he spends all the money that he gets in buying drugs which leads to dependency.

McGothlin and West [1968] states that drug abuse cause many of the same kind of respiratory problems as smoking tobacco including bronchitis and asthmatic issues since through abuse of drugs the respiratory system can easily be weakened and sometimes totally damaged which leads to diseases such as bronchitis and asthma plus many other diseases that come up because of such an instance.

Nicholas [1974] stated that drugs such as marijuana when addicted to can produce faster heart rate, constriction in the lungs which is too unhealthy for a person to have high heart beats or rates and constriction in the lungs.

Cushman [1977] also stated that drug abuse can cause changes in cognitive functioning such as interfering with short term memory and inability to drive a car because such a person does

not have body balance, does not recall what has just happened either to himself or to another person in a short period of time.

Borms [1997] said that drug abuse leads to changes in perception where by the feels a heightened awareness of all senses, that is to say hearing, seeing and many other senses of a human being which is too dangerous as far as life is concerned for human being.

McGothlin [1968] also stated that drug abuse can lead to mental disorders such as being mad, lack of body balance, brain damage and many others that render a person to be quite useless in the world and to his family members. This sometimes leads the person to behave in an abnormal way which sometimes leads to death of a person.

Drug abuse leads to an increase in the crime rates in an area where drug addicts find themselves doing things that they would not have done if they were in their normal senses like raping of girls by the boys and many other crimes which do happen when they take these drugs like marijuana, alcohol and many others.

Drug abuse leads to over spending of a person where by a drug addict will only spend his money on mostly buying these drugs because he cannot do away without taking such drugs and therefore will spend whichever money that he gets on drugs and remember some of these drugs are very expensive which will lead to over spending of such a person.

National High way Safety Administration [1997] states that drug abuse can lead to transmission of HIV/AIDS where by these people are possessed with drugs such as marijuana, alcohol, cocaine and many others, these drugs can force them to do unbelievable things like raping girls, injecting themselves with drugs when the injections are not sterilized hence leading to the transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS to be on a higher level among the secondary school students.

Drug abuse also leads to loss of jobs where by in case someone goes continuously goes to office when he or she has taken drugs, this means that he or she is not in his or her normal senses and everything that such a person will do is not out of his own wish and the person will not be in good position to work effectively or efficiently because in most cases he or she cannot understand what he or she is doing.

2.5 Possible measures put forward to control drug abuse in the community

According to NIDA [2011], it states that until a few years ago it was very difficult to find treatment programs especially for marijuana and other drug users but it is that it includes detoxification, regular attendance at meetings of support groups, behavioral therapies.

Berns and John [1997] stated that the intervention measure to control drug abuse is through detoxification where by this refers to the process of clearing drugs or toxins from the body which requires hospital stay, follow up services plus professional counseling so as to make the drug users seriously forget about the drugs that they have been taking and through doing this, the problem of drug abuse will be controlled and prevented.

The European report 2009, states cognitive restructuring as an intervention measure which includes identifying and modifying all the psychological states that underlie drug abuse like anxiety, depression and many others and this involves individuals having a critical observation of their own thoughts whereby if a person gets to know the problem he or she is facing, then the causes of the problem have to be found hence making it easy to control and prevent drug abuse.

Silverman [1975] also states that parents should monitor the kind of friends that their children associate with and also guide them against bad company whereby parents should make sure that they know which kind of friends that their daughters and sons associate with in order to avoid them associating with drug abusers like cigarette smoking, alcoholism and many others hence preventing and controlling drug abuse in an area.

Liebson [1979] states that drug abuse can be controlled and prevented through the use of reinforcements to promote abstinence from drug abuse which can also be referred to as the behavioral model whereby reinforcements like giving them prizes, gifts and money can help control and prevent drug abuse because no drug abuser would wish to miss such things of positive reinforcements.

Penz [1993] also states that community wide program concerning drug abuse and here they have to include parents and their children and here they can be counseled and also told the dangers of drug abuse hence controlling and preventing drug abuse.

Blackman [1975] also states that drug therapy as a way of intervention measures to control drug abuse whereby unpleasant acts are possessed to a person who is a drug abuser and in so

doing this will help control drug abuse like electric shocks for some time and this will make the user to stop using and not getting addicted to drugs such as alcohol, marijuana and many more.

Blackman [1975] further stated that some people should seek mental health help whereby sometimes mental illness is as a result of drug abuse for example issues like depression, anxiety and post traumatic stress disorders who need to seek for help from people who are trained in such a profession of mental health and illness and this will also help control and prevent drug abuse.

Blackman [1975] also stated that drugs can be prevented and controlled through effectively dealing with peer pressure since it is the major cause of drug abuse among students in secondary schools and among the youths a case study of Nakaseke town council, Nakaseke district and through doing this drug abuse will be controlled and prevented.

Silver [1975] also states that keeping a well balanced life can also be maintained in order to control and prevent drug abuse whereby in most cases people abuse because they have a lot of stress and problems which keeps them miserable and that is why the writer suggested keeping a well balanced life in order to control and prevent drug abuse for those people who abuse drugs because they are stressed and have problems in their lives.

Blackman [1975] suggested examining the risk factors which may be biological, physical, social, environmental and many others and in so doing the challenges and risks will be known and therefore find possible solutions to such risks which will help us to overcome them hence preventing and controlling drug abuse.

EEA [2000] also suggested that schools should put up programs like sports that help the adolescents to be kept busy all the time and hence have no time to be idle and think about useless things like drinking alcohol, cigarette smoking and many others which will help control and prevent drug abuse among secondary school students.

The connections between domestic abuse and drug abuse have important implications for service provision. When accessing services, women who experience domestic abuse and also misuse alcohol tend to approach either substance misuse agencies or domestic abuse agencies. The different approaches and messages given by these agencies can complicate the situation. Substance misuse services tend to portray alcoholism as an illness. As a result, victims whose

partners misuse alcohol may excuse their abusive behavior and feel the need to stay and support their partner.

Domestic abuse services on the other hand tend to work with a gendered understanding of abuse which focuses around power and control (Humphreys et al 2003). Alcohol is not considered a cause of domestic abuse and the perpetrator's responsibility for his actions is not reduced if alcohol is consumed. It is likely that where women present with the issue of alcohol misuse, other needs and problems such as domestic abuse may be. Masked. Gender adds an additional dimension to this due to the stigma and shame associated with alcohol misuse, particularly if they are mothers (Taylor 2003).

The presence of drug abuse in cases of domestic abuse represents for many an area of blurred understandings of blame and causation. It is important that the complexity of the relationship is understood by service providers. While there are certain patterns and consequences of alcohol use in relationships where there is domestic abuse, alcohol is not the cause of the abuse and treating alcohol use alone will therefore not solve the social problem of domestic abuse.

2.6 Summary of key findings and identified gaps

According to Mugerera (2008), White (2000) and Moses (2008) prolonged illness and mental illness respectively are the major effects of drug abuse. Their studies do not show the particular areas where the studies are being carried out and the methods they used in identifying the problems.

Basing on the above on the identified gaps in the literature review on causes, types and effects of drug abuse and domestic violence particularly in Kikamula, , where the problem seemed to be rampant.

CHAPTER THREE

REASERCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the methodology adopted to carry out the study. It comprised of the research design, study population and sample size, sampling design and procedures, sources of data and data collection methods, measurement of variables, methods of data presentation and analysis, and anticipated limitations and anticipated solutions encountered during the study.

3.1 Research Design

The study was carried out by use of a cross sectional survey design in which data relating to the study variables were gathered from the sample study population. The design also involved both qualitative and quantitative methods of data description and analysis. The design was to be adopted because the researcher was interested in gathering data that represented what went in Kikamula at the time.

3.2 Study Population

The study population were residents of Kapeke Parish, Butikwa parish, Luteete Parish and Kasana parish, which comprised of 29 local councilors, civil servants, social workers, community leaders, community members any key informants, NGOs, and Religious leaders.

The population size was estimated at 29,280, female were estimated at 18,640, while male 10640 according to housing and national population census 2014.

3.3 Sample Size

From the target population of 100 respondents the researcher used a sample of size of 80 by use of solvens formula.

3.4 Sampling technique

Sekaran (2003: 265) describes a sample as a subset of the population. Simple random sampling, this was used in order to give individuals in the organization an equal chance of being chosen in the sample. This helped to eliminate any form of bias in the selection. A sample survey was adopted to select a few respondents from the parish. The study used simple random sampling design to select respondents.

Also (Judgmental) purposive type of sampling was equally used in this study simply because there was a specific predefined group the study sought for and these are none other than nongovernmental organization (NGOs).

3.5 Sampling procedure

A simple random technique was employed in selecting the participants so as to avoid bias on who should participate and who should not, above all to ensure that divergent views from different participants from different parishes would be noted carefully. The (Judgmental) purposive type of sampling was equally used in this study simply because there was a specific predefined group the study sought for and these are none other than community development officers and other skilled personnel like social workers who are trained on social aspects in local communities.

3.6 Data sources

3.6.1 Primary Sources

This was collected from the parish. This involved gathering data directly to address the research objectives using interviews which were flexible and questionnaires which were convenient.

3.6.2 Secondary Sources

The data was collected from both internal and external sources. Internal data source included data from within the local authority such as parish reports, manuals, and contract agreements. External data source mainly focused on published research reports, journals, articles, newspapers and text book from outside the organization.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

3.7.1 Interview

The researcher used unstructured interviews which had no definite format and therefore it was not standardized. It was more flexible and the interviewer had the freedom to arrange the format of the questions by rephrasing or modifying the questions. The unstructured interview was described as the informal way of collecting data in face to face situation. The extent and wording of the questions were tailored towards the respondent that is the questions will follow the interviewee's direction. It's for extensive investigation and gives satisfactory results.

3.7.2 Questionnaires

A standard list of questionnaire items relating to the problem under investigation were prepared. The researcher constructed and formulated questions for all respondents. This was because it was less expensive and helpful to collect information from a wide area; less time is required to collect the questionnaires.

3.8 Measurement of Variables

Dependent variable is a variable which changes, appear or disappear as the researcher changes, introduces or removes other variables, an independent variable is a variable that the researcher manipulates, controls to ascertain their relation to the dependent- they are the cause and the extraneous variables are those apart from the independent variable that affect the dependent variable.

3.9 Data Quality Control

To ensure quality, reliability and validity of the research findings, triangulation was carried out. This involved the use of different sources of data, and use of multiple methods of data collection like interviews, questionnaires to reduce bias, errors and improve on the validity of the findings.

3.9.1 Validity

This refers to appropriateness of the instruments used in the study. It is the ability to produce findings that are accurate and in agreement with the theoretical and conceptual values of the study. To ensure validity, a pilot study was conducted to test the research design and the methods and the instruments. This helped to assess the language clarity, ability to tap information needed, acceptability, and privacy of the respondents.

3.9.2 Reliability

This refers to the dependability or trustworthiness in context of the research findings. It is the degree to which the instruments consistently bring accurate information to reduce bias on the research findings.

3.10 Data Processing and Analysis

Data was analyzed manually and tallied, while results were presented with Microsoft Excel computer program. The results were converted into frequencies and percentages and presented by the use of tables, graphs and pie charts from which analysis, discussion of findings were done to reach a comprehensive conclusion and then draw recommendations.

After data processing, data pieces were analyzed to ensure that the information given was accurate and consistent. Data pieces were then entered into a computer and Microsoft Excel programme was used to analyze it. The data qualitative formed, organized and analyzed using content analysis. The data was thereafter, presented in form of descriptive analysis, frequencies, graphs, pie charts, and table.

3.11 Ethical considerations

Seeking permission: Permission was sought from the administration of the Sub County and the local authorities in the parishes selected. This involved presenting the letter of introduction and intentions of the study.

Consent: This was both the key informant in focus group discussions as well as in-depth respondents and questionnaires. This involved introduction to ensure that the intended respondents were willing to give the kind of information the researcher was looking for willingly.

Confidentiality: This ensured giving respondents liberty to choose whether their identity could be revealed or not in presentation of data.

3.12 Anticipated Limitations and Solutions of the study

The study was affected by language barrier since there are lots of different languages spoken in the area. This affected the communication between researcher and the respondent. The problem was solved by using a translator that would simplify the questions being asked to the respondents

The other limitations of the study were problem of limited resources both in terms of finances and time. This basically affected the time schedule for research completion. This problem was solved by requesting financial support from the sponsors to carry out the research study hence limit the timing affect.

There were uncooperative correspondents who were not able to answer the questionnaires. This problem was solved by simplifying the questions in order for the correspondents to easily understand them and also give answers.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows presentation, interpretation and analysis of the data.

A total of one hundred questionnaires were distributed to 80 respondents, 10 local councilors, 10 social workers and 58 community members, 2 religious leaders, this was randomly given to only those of 18 years and above in the selected villages in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and all questionnaires were successfully received back when they are fully answered hence representing 100% of the respondents.

The data filled in the questionnaire was copied analyzed, interpreted and later on presented by tallying and tabling it in frequency tables showing how often all the respondents occurred and this was later on evaluated in percentages.

4.1 Background information.

Background		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	40	50
	Female	40	50
	Total	80	100
Age	18-24	13	16.25
	25-29	17	21.25
	30-34	16	20
	35-39	11	13.75
	40-44	09	11.25
	45-and above	14	17.5
	Total	80	100%
Education qualification	Secondary level	35	43.75
	Certificate level	11	13.75
	Diploma level	06	07.5
	Bachelor's level	03	03.75
	Others	25	31.25
	Total	80	100
Marital status	Single	32	40
	Married	34	42.5
	Divorced	06	07.5
	Widowed	08	10
	Total	80	100

Source; Primary data, August, 2015

Classification of respondents by sex.

Sex, both the male and female respondents participated in filling in the questionnaires or were part of the sample population of the research where by the percentage for males was 50% and the one for the females was 50% meaning that there was an equal participation of males and females in the research sample size totaling to 100%.

Classification of respondents by age.

On the age of respondents, 21.25% were in between 25-29, 20% were in 30-34, 17.5% were in 45 and above, 16.25% were in 18-24, 13.75% were in 35-39 last but not list 11.25%. This implies that most of the respondents indicated most of the drug abusers were in the age bracket of 25-29 with highest percentage of 21.25. This can be true according to respondents. The findings also show that lowest drug abusers were in the age bracket of 40-44 with percentage of 11.25%.

Classification of respondents by the highest level of education classification.

On level of education, 43.75% had reached secondary level, 31.25% had reached in others classification of education, 13.75% had reached certificate level, 7.5% had reached diploma level, 3.75% had reached Bachelor's Degree level, this implies that the majority of the respondents were from secondary level and this was represented by 43.75% and this was followed by others with 31.25%, 13.75% for the certificate holders followed by diploma holders with 07.5% and lastly 03.75% for bachelor's level and this indicates that most people in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district mostly drop out in secondary level and therefore there is a lot to be done in order to improve the education system in the district at large because of the presented data of the highest level of education qualification.

Classification of respondents by marital status.

On the marital status, 42.5% were married, 40% were single, 10% were widowed, and last but not list 7.5 were Divorced. This implies that the highest percentage of the respondents were married couples who represented by 42.5% and this was so because they were just reluctant at homes since it was a dry season and therefore they had a higher percentage compared to the percentage of single which was 40% who having reduced family burdens, widowed were 10% and lastly divorced were 07.5 % and this finally made a total percentage of 100%.

4.2 The relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence

Findings on the extent to which drug abuse is related to domestic violence

Relationship	Response	Frequency	Percentage
	Yes	68	85
	No	12	15
	Total	80	100
Extent	Lesser extent	11	13.75
	Greater extent	68	85
	Not known	1	1.25
	Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, August 2015

Response whether there is a relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence according to respondents, 85 said yes and 15 said no. This implies that there is a strong relationship between domestic violence and drug abuse.

The extent at which drug abuse is related to domestic violence, 85% said to the greater extent, 13.75 said to lesser extent and 1.25% indicated not known. This implies that there is greater relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence with the greatest percentage of 85% and compared to not known with lowest percentage of 1.25%.

4.3 Examine the causes of drug abuse among the selected areas in Kikamula Sub County, Nakaseke district.

CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Curiosity	Strongly Agree	30	37.5
	Agree	20	25
	Not sure	21	26.25
	Strongly Disagree	2	2.5
	Disagreed	7	8.75
	Total	80	100
Peer Pressure	Strongly Agree	37	46.25
	Agree	27	33.75
	Not sure	9	11.25
	Strongly Disagree	4	5

	Disagreed	3	3.75
	Total	80	100
Escaping reality cool and impressed	Strongly Agree	14	17.5
	Agree	34	42.5
	Not sure	17	21.25
	Strongly Disagree	6	7.5
	Disagreed	9	11.25
	Total	80	100
Availability of Drugs	Strongly Agree	41	51.25
	Agree	27	33.75
	Not sure	6	7.5
	Strongly Disagree	3	3.75
	Disagreed	3	3.75
	Total	80	100
Idleness	Strongly Agree	41	51.25
	Agree	30	37.5
	Not sure	3	3.75
	Disagree	3	3.75
	Strongly Disagreed	2	2.5
	Total	80	100
Culture	Strongly Agree	11	13.75
	Agree	18	22.5
	Not sure	17	21.25
	Disagree	15	18.75
	Strongly Disagreed	20	25
	Total	80	100
Depression	Strongly Agree	37	46.25
	Agree	29	36.25
	Not sure	10	12.5
	Disagree	2	2.5
	Strongly Disagreed	2	2.5
	Total	80	100

Inheritance	Strongly Agree	10	12.5
	Agree	10	12.5
	Not sure	33	41.25
	Disagree	11	13.75
	Strongly Disagreed	16	20
	Total	80	100
Poor Government Policies	Strongly Agree	28	35
	Agree	18	22.5
	Not sure	10	12.5
	Disagree	15	18.75
	Strongly Disagreed	9	11.25
	Total	80	100
Personal income increment	Strongly Agree	39	48.7
	Agree	16	20
	Not sure	11	13.75
	Disagree	10	12.5
	Strongly Disagreed	4	5
	Total	80	100
Peer Influence	Strongly Agree	42	52.5
	Agree	25	31.25
	Not sure	7	8.75
	Disagree	4	5
	Strongly Disagreed	2	2.5
	Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, August 2015

Curiosity

Responses on curiosity as a cause of drug abuse, 37.5 % strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 26.25% not sure, 8.75 disagreed, 2.5 strongly disagreed. This implies that most strongly agreed the curiosity is one of the major causes of drug abuse according to the respondents in Kikamulu Sub County in Nakaseke district. Many young and old people have heard about drugs, and they are curious to experience them for themselves. They have heard that drugs can be fun, or

make a person feel and act different. Maybe they have seen their friends or family members behave differently while on drugs, and they want to see how it really feels.

Peer pressure

Responses on peer pressure as one of the causes of drug abuse, 46.25% strongly agreed, 33.75% agreed, 11.25 % not sure, 5% strongly disagree, and 3.75% disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly agreed with the highest percentage of 46.25% as compared with those who disagreed with the lowest percentage of 3.75%.

Escaping reality cool and impressed

Responses on escaping reality, cool and impressed, 42.5% agreed, 21.25 not sure, 17.5 % strongly agree, and 11.25 % disagreed, 7.5% strongly. This implies that most of the respondents agreed with the highest percentage of 42.25%.

Availability of drugs

Responses on availability of drugs as one of the causes of drug abuse, 51.25% strongly agreed, 33.75% agreed, 7.5 % not sure, 3.75% strongly disagree, and 3.75% disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly agreed with the highest percentage of 51.25% as compared with those who disagreed and strongly disagreed with the lowest percentage of 3.75%.

Idleness

Responses on idleness as a cause of drug abuse, 51.5 % strongly agreed, 37.5% agreed, 3.75% not sure, 3.75 disagreed, 2.5 strongly disagreed. This implies that most of the respondents strongly agreed that idleness is one of the major causes of drug abuse according to the respondents in Kikamulu Sub County in Nakaseke district.

Culture

Responses on culture as one of the causes of drug abuse, 13.75% strongly agreed, 22.5% agreed, 21.25 % not sure, 18.75% disagree, and 25% strongly disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly disagreed with the highest percentage of 25% as compared with those who strongly agreed with the lowest percentage of 13.75%.

Depression

Responses on depression as one of the causes of drug abuse, 46.25% strongly agreed, 36.25% agreed, 12.5 % not sure, 2.5% strongly disagree, and 2.5% disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly agreed with the highest percentage of 46.25% as compared with those who strongly disagreed and disagreed with the lowest percentage of 2.5%.

Inheritance

Responses on inheritance as one of the causes of drug abuse, 12.5% strongly agreed, 12.5% agreed, 41.25 % not sure, 13.75% disagree, and 20% strongly disagreed. This implies that most respondents were not sure with the highest percentage of 41.25% as compared with those who strongly agreed and agreed with the lowest percentage of 12.5%.

Poor government policies

Responses on poor government policies as one of the causes of drug abuse, 35% strongly agreed, 22.5% agreed, 12.5 % not sure, 18.75% disagree, and 11.25% strongly disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly agreed with the highest percentage of 35% as compared with those who strongly disagreed with the lowest percentage of 11.25%.

Personal income increment

Responses on personal income as one of the causes of drug abuse, 48.7% strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 13.75 % not sure, 12.5% disagree, and 5% strongly disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly agreed with the highest percentage of 48.7% as compared with those who strongly disagreed with the lowest percentage of 5%.

Peer influence

Responses on peer influence as one of the causes of drug abuse, 52.5% strongly agreed, 31.25% agreed, 8.75 % not sure, 5% disagree, and 2.5% strongly disagreed. This implies that most respondents strongly agreed with the highest percentage of 52.5% as compared with those who strongly disagreed with the lowest percentage of 2.5%.

4.3.1 Findings on the causes of drug abuse on domestic violence according to secondary data

Everybody knows bad things can happen to drug users. They become addicted. They can have serious or even fatal health problems. They can ruin their personal, social and professional lives. They may even end up in jail. But why do young people start taking drugs in the first place? What are the causes of drug use among young people?

There are many things that can lead to substance abuse, some of which we have no control over. Research shows that having a family history of substance abuse makes a person more at risk for alcohol and drug abuse. Also, individuals who have been victims of child abuse or who have been raised in poverty are more at risk.

The first cause is simple curiosity. Many teens have heard about drugs, and they are curious to experience them for themselves. They have heard that drugs can be fun, or make a person feel and act different. Maybe they have seen their friends or family members behave differently while on drugs, and they want to see how it really feels. We see drugs on TV and movies every day. Many young people encounter them at school, at home or in their neighborhood. It is not unusual to be curious about something you see and hear about so often, so many people first try drugs because they are curious about them.

Peer influence:- The rationale institute on alcohol abuse and alcoholism (200A) considers peer pressure as a factor in turning people into drug addicts. Contrary to popular belief, peer pressure can happen at any age whether at work places or neighborhoods. This study do not show the method used in identifying the problem and it will not also show the statistics that are established to back up the statement.

Melogosa (2002) considers friends as-one of the causes of drug abuse. Different researchers' studies emphasize that the influence of the group is the main factor in the first stages of drug abuse. In fact the circle of friends from school and from the neighborhood schools holds a front page in the youths' life and this is what he referred to as peer influence. The author in his research does not show any method of research she used to collect or gather her information and thus there is a need to do a new research.

Culture: the problem of excessive use of drugs is social, cultural as well as psychological dimensions. The customs and values of the community influence altitudes towards drinking. In certain ventures alcohol consumption is very high because of the values held by members of the society rate of alcoholism are low in groups which the drinking customs, values and

sanction are well known agreed to by all and consistent with the rest of the culture. Therefore this analysis in contemporary times may be out dated and unreachable and thus a new research needed to be done in that field.

Religion; One of the respondents stated among the social cultural conditions that minimize drug abuse problems are exposure of a strong family or religious. This research may not be applicable to the present situation. More even the literature will not show the methods of data collection.

Examination pressure; One of the respondent indicated that among the number of causes of drug abuse it pointed out examination pressure is one of them. The ministry did not give enough information on how examination pressure contributes to drug abuse. The information will not give the specific age and even the methods that are used to collect the data. It will not also indicate the established statistics that could back up the statement.

Depression and low self-esteem also can lead to substance abuse. When people, children and teens especially, begin to have friends who use drugs or accept drug use as the “norm”, they are more likely to develop substance abuse issues themselves.

Another reason young people take drugs is to escape their reality. Maybe their home life is not very happy. Maybe they have a boring job, are not doing well in school, or are just not happy with their life for whatever reason. For many people, drugs are a way to escape that unhappy reality. They can feel a little braver, stronger, a little smarter, more beautiful or more important. Of course this doesn't last long, but that doesn't matter. For the brief time that the drugs are taking affect, the user can forget about the problems, responsibilities and limitations of everyday life and escape to a fantasy world. It is no secret that drugs change the way you feel; this is why they are so attractive to young people despite their dangers.

Young people also take drugs to feel cool and impress their friends. If your friends all smoke marijuana, you will probably be expected to smoke it, too. If they snort cocaine, they will offer it to you. They may tell you that you are scared or acting like a baby if you don't want to try it. This push to do what your friends are doing is called peer pressure, and it has a very strong effect on young people who don't want to appear un cool to their friends. Some kids will do whatever their friends do, just to fit in and follow the crowd. They don't want to be the only one not doing something, even if it is something dangerous, like taking drugs.

Unfortunately, many young people become involved in drugs before they are fully aware of the health risks and the power of addiction. They need to understand the ways young people first become involved with drugs so they can beware of them. Many curious teens have died the first time they tried certain drugs, like ecstasy. Others have found their temporary escape became a permanent addiction. Was it worth it?

Nakato, Young people who come to the attention of health and welfare professionals often use drugs as a means of coping with situational and emotional distress. While this drug use may also exacerbate problems, practical assistance in areas such as accommodation, family, recreation, financial, vocation and educational support will most often need to precede or coincide with any drug use management. Linking drug-related effects and interventions to goals identified by the client will enhance the possibility of change. Providing services to adolescents who are using legal and/or illegal drugs raises a range of specific issues.

Peer group influence has been noted as a key factor to drug abuse among the youth. In the social learning perspective adolescents learn delinquency by modeling-exposure to friends' delinquent behavior, peers' social approval of delinquent acts, and anticipated rewards for engaging in delinquency. Peer group influences on deviance are especially likely when there is weak bonding to the family and school.

4.4 Examine the effects of drug abuse on domestic violence in Kikamula Sub County, Nakaseke district.

This also called upon the respondents to measure the level of effects of drug abuse among the selected community members in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district whereby the respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree and this was answered according to the table below which shows the mode and this was done in order to fulfill the objective of the research number two and this is presented as below;

Effects of drug abuse on domestic violence

Effects of drug abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Family neglect	14	17.5
Poverty	20	25
Family break down	6	7.5
Increased rate of ignorance	0	0
Increased death rate	5	6.25
High school dropout	11	13.75
Low levels of education	9	11.25

leads to early marriages	5	6.25
Increased cronical diseases	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, August 2015

From the study findings 25% reflected poverty with the highest response on the effects of drug abuse on domestic violence. This can be true because the little money they get is being used to purchase or buy drugs such alcohol, Marijuana, Mira, cigarettes, Kuber, cocaine and among others. Other effects of drug abuse were family neglect 17.5% , family breakdown 7.5%, increased rate of ignorance 0%, increased death rate 6.25%, high school dropout 13.75%, low levels of education 11.25, leads to early marriages 6.25% , and increased cronical diseases 12.5%.

In my final analysis therefore drug abuse leads to high rates of poverty as seen in the above findings according to the respondents who indicated it highly.

4.4.1 Further findings on effects of drug abuse on domestic violence.

Drug abuse by either perpetrator or victim has important consequences. At this point it is important to make a distinction between drug abuse 'use' and 'misuse'. As discussed above, alcohol use on the part of the perpetrator may increase the severity of physical violence, and perpetrators may use alcohol as an excuse for their behavior. Drug abuse on the part of the victim is often as a consequence of the abuse they experience. With regards to drug abuse, there are further implications to consider.

There is a high rate of suicide in alcoholics and other drug abusers. The reasons believed to cause the increased risk of suicide include the long-term abuse of alcohol and other drugs causing physiological distortion of brain chemistry as well as the social isolation. Another factor is the acute intoxicating effects of the drugs may make suicide more likely to occur. Suicide is also very common in adolescent alcohol abusers, with 1 in 4 suicides in adolescents being related to alcohol abuse

Drug abuse, including alcohol and prescription drugs can induce symptomatology which resembles mental illness. This can occur both in the intoxicated state and also during the withdrawal state. In some cases these substance induced psychiatric disorders can persist long after detoxification, such as prolonged psychosis or depression after amphetamine or cocaine abuse. A protracted withdrawal syndrome can also occur with symptoms persisting for months after cessation of use. Benzodiazepines are the most notable drug for inducing

prolonged withdrawal effects with symptoms sometimes persisting for years after cessation of use. Abuse of hallucinogens can trigger delusional and other psychotic phenomena long after cessation of use and cannabis may trigger panic attacks during intoxication and with use it may cause a state similar to dysthymia.

Severe anxiety and depression are commonly induced by sustained alcohol abuse which in most cases abates with prolonged abstinence. Even moderate alcohol sustained use may increase anxiety and depression levels in some individuals. In most cases these drug induced psychiatric disorders fade away with prolonged abstinence the same findings were related to those of Beauvais,

Prolonged illness: According to Mugerera one of the respondent said that the long term effect term effects drugs are associated with cancer. Drugs contain chemical substances and that there is strong scientific evidence which shows that ethanol can cause cancer in humans. The risk of getting cancer varies according to the types of cancer. About 5% of all cancers are linked to drug abuse and excessive drinking. The researcher will not show the methods use in identifying the problem in order to support her research thus a new research needed to be done in that field.

Mental illness: one of the respondents pointed out that drugs attack the brain, the centre of all the vital functions. Which a substance causes a brain injury, alterations are being produced at times reversible ones, in the organic function. Also when psychoactive substance destroys several thousands of neurons, the loss is final and this means that mental disorders are set in. A new research needs to be done in this modern situation and it will not give the percentages of people who face mental disorders due to drugs.

Moses a respondent argued that youngsters these days consume with very few people realizing magnitude of the looming catastrophe that the degree to which drugs are consumed today compared to the past is alarming. Cheap but potent alcohol is fast becoming one of the worst mental killers now threatening youngsters. That these poor fellows are caught in a web of alcohol abuse that is very difficult to treat. The researcher will not give the particular area where he carried out his study from and even he will not show the methods he used to gather his information therefore his study is un reliable and there is need to carry out another study in order to get more information on the problem.

Drug abuse makes central nervous system (CNS) effects, which produce changes in mood, levels of awareness or perceptions and sensations. Most of these drugs also alter systems other than the CNS. Some of these are often thought of as being abused. Some drugs appear to be more likely to lead to uncontrolled use than others (Berry, J 1980)

Macionis argues that drug abuse leads to addiction and dependency. Addiction is a situation where the physical and psychological craving for a drug is reached. Drug abuse leads to dependency in a way that an addicted person will not even think and have time for working hard and getting his own money but will instead resort to begging and burdening people to give him money because he cannot work for himself and even when he works for himself, he spends all the money that he gets in buying drugs which leads to dependency.

McGothlin and West states that drug abuse cause many of the same kind of respiratory problems as smoking tobacco including bronchitis and asthmatic issues since through abuse of drugs the respiratory system can easily be weakened and sometimes totally damaged which leads to diseases such as bronchitis and asthma plus many other diseases that come up because of such an instance.

Nicholas stated that drugs such as marijuana when addicted to can produce faster heart rate, constriction in the lungs which is too unhealthy for a person to have high heart beats or rates and constriction in the lungs.

Cushman also stated that drug abuse can cause changes in cognitive functioning such as interfering with short term memory and inability to drive a car because such a person does not have body balance, does not recall what has just happened either to himself or to another person in a short period of time.

Kato as one of the respondent said that drug abuse leads to changes in perception where by the feels a heightened awareness of all senses, that is to say hearing, seeing and many other senses of a human being which is too dangerous as far as life is concerned for human being.

Edward one of the respondent also stated that drug abuse can lead to mental disorders such as being mad, lack of body balance, brain damage and many others that render a person to be quite useless in the world and to his family members. This sometimes leads the person to behave in an abnormal way which sometimes leads to death of a person.

Drug abuse leads to an increase in the crime rates in an area where drug addicts find themselves doing things that they would not have done if they were in their normal senses like raping of girls by the boys and many other crimes which do happen when they take these drugs like marijuana, alcohol and many others.

Drug abuse leads to over spending of a person where by a drug addict will only spend his money on mostly buying these drugs because he cannot do away without taking such drugs and therefore will spend whichever money that he gets on drugs and remember some of these drugs are very expensive which will lead to over spending of such a person.

One of the respondent from National High way Safety Administration stated that drug abuse can lead to transmission of HIV/AIDS where by these people are possessed with drugs such as marijuana, alcohol, cocaine and many others, these drugs can force them to do unbelievable things like raping girls, injecting themselves with drugs when the injections are not sterilized hence leading to the transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS to be on a higher level among the secondary school students.

Drug abuse also leads to loss of jobs where by in case someone goes continuously goes to office when he or she has taken drugs, this means that he or she is not in his or her normal senses and everything that such a person will do is not out of his own wish and the person will not be in good position to work effectively or efficiently because in most cases he or she cannot understand what he or she is doing.

4.5 Identify the intervention measures to control and prevent drug abuse domestic violence in Kikamula Sub County, Nakaseke district.

Here the respondents were required to measure the level of the intervention measures to be used to prevent and control drug abuse domestic violence in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and here the respondents were only required to indicate the extent they either agree or disagree with the information that was given about the effects of drug abuse and this ranked according to the table below.

Findings on the possible measures on drug abuse on domestic violence.

Measures to drug abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Rehabilitation	6	7.5
Strict laws	25	31.25
Sensitization	4	5
Total ban of drugs	7	8.75
Counseling	5	6.25
Peer education	3	3.75
Provision of employment opportunities	30	37.5
Total	80	100

Source primary data, August 2015

According to findings provision of employment opportunities reflected the highest percentage of the respondents with the highest percentage of 37.5% of the total respondents. This can be true because rate of un employment is rampant due to poor job creation in Uganda which has left many young and old people un employed this has resulted to high rates of crimes, poverty in Uganda at large. Other measures of drug abuse were formulation of strict laws which contributed the percentage of 31.25% with second highest, total ban of drugs 8.75% this can also help to stop and block the entry of the drugs into the country hence reducing drug abuse to some extent, rehabilitation indicated a percentage of 7.5 % this can be done by treating drug users who are addicted to such drugs and this can be done by creating rehabilitations centers where the victims will receive medical attention so as to save their lives, this can be done by government and nongovernmental organization. Sensitization 5 % this can be done by creating awareness groups to educate the people about the dangers of drug abuse so that they can avoid themselves in using such drugs this sensitization can be done in media such as radio talk shows and many others, it can also be done by organizing workshops in both rural and urban place last but not least peer education 3.75%. In final analysis provision of employment opportunities can solve all these problems of drug abuse since these jobs will make people busy and have little time to take drugs hence reduction in consumption level.

4.5.1 Other measures according to the respondents

Namakula of the respondent proposed the idea of detoxification where by this refers to the process of clearing drugs or toxins from the body which requires hospital stay, follow up services plus professional counseling so as to make the drug users seriously forget about the drugs that they have been taking and through doing this, the problem of drug abuse will be controlled and prevented.

Another respondent suggested that, states cognitive restructuring as an intervention measure which includes identifying and modifying all the psychological states that underlie drug abuse like anxiety, depression and many others and this involves individuals having a critical observation of their own thoughts whereby if a person gets to know the problem he or she is facing, then the causes of the problem have to be found hence making it easy to control and prevent drug abuse.

One of the respondent said that, parents should monitor the kind of friends that their children associate with and also guide them against bad company whereby parents should make sure that they know which kind of friends that their daughters and sons associate with in order to avoid them associating with drug abusers like cigarette smoking, alcoholism and many others hence preventing and controlling drug abuse in an area.

Joseph a social worker proposed the idea of drug therapy as a way of intervention measures to control drug abuse whereby unpleasant acts are possessed to a person who is a drug abuser and in so doing this will help control drug abuse like electric shocks for some time and this will make the user to stop using and not getting addicted to drugs such as alcohol, marijuana and many more.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the findings, conclusions and recommendations based on chapter four interpretation, analysis and presentation of the data of the research and finally the research areas for further research are also stated.

5.1 Findings

The study was set to examine the influence of drug abuse on domestic violence in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and it served to fulfill the following research objectives and these were three in number as follows;

To examine the causes of drug abuse on domestic violence in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district.

To examine the influence of drug abuse on domestic violence in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district.

To identify the intervention measures to prevent and control drug abuse on domestic violence in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district.

5.1.1 Discussion

The findings indicated that the both male and female were males with the percentage of 50%. The majority of the respondents were in the age bracket of 25-29 years and this was represented by 21.25%, majority of the respondents were having the highest education qualification of secondary level having the percentage of 43.75%, 42.5% were married.

There is greater relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence with the greatest percentage of 85%.

There is a strong relationship between domestic violence and drug abuse. Most respondents indicated yes with greatest percentage of 85%:

5.2 Conclusion.

Respondents agree that domestic violence is a widespread problem. However, its actual extent is difficult to measure. Researchers believe that the extent of violence between intimate partners is higher than reports indicate. Data based on official documents, such as police or hospital records, tend to underestimate the extent of violence because many instances of abuse are never reported. Surveys of individuals generally produce higher estimates of violence than official records, but they are also assumed to underestimate the actual extent of domestic violence. For a variety of reasons, respondents may fail to report violence that occurs with an intimate partner.

The findings of the study are in relation to a study published in 1998 by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), women in the United States experienced about 840,000 nonlethal incidents of violence committed by an intimate partner in 1996. These incidents consisted of physical assault, robbery (theft that is accomplished by a threat of violence or actual violence), and rape or other sexual assault. The DOJ report indicated that intimate violence occurs almost equally among women of all races and is slightly more likely to occur among women with low incomes. The report showed that the most common victims of intimate violence are younger women, between the ages of 16 and 24.

5.2.1 Causes of drug abuse on domestic violence

I noted that drug abuse are caused by various factors such as culture; Escaping reality feel cool and impressed; Peer influence; Personal income increase; Poor government policies;

Inheritance; Depression; Pressure; curiosity; **Idleness** and Availability of drugs

No single factor explains why men and women assault and abuse their partners. The factors most closely related to spouse abuse are youth of both the offender and the victim (between 18 and 30 years old), low income, growing up in a violent family, alcohol or substance abuse, unemployment, sexual difficulties, and low job satisfaction. While no single personality factor causes domestic violence, offenders committing the most serious abuse tend to have antisocial personality disorders. People with such disorders have an impaired ability to feel guilt, remorse, or anxiety.

Social and cultural influences also contribute to spouse abuse. Because most victims of intimate violence are women, researchers who analyze social factors contributing to spouse abuse often focus on the role of women in society. In most societies, economic and social

processes operate directly and indirectly to support a patriarchal (male-dominated) social order and family structure. Patriarchy is associated with the subordination (restriction to inferior status) and oppression of women. Some analysts believe that patriarchy accounts for the historical pattern of violence directed against women in intimate relationships. The violence is often institutionalized, or formalized in societal structures, for instance in traditional laws and customs that permit husbands to physically punish their wives. Also, analysts say, patriarchy contributes to lower economic status for women, which may make women dependent on men. This dependence may increase a woman's likelihood of becoming involved in an abusive relationship or may limit a victim's ability to leave such a relationship.

5.2.2 Effects and consequences of drug abuse on domestic violence.

On effects of drug abuse on domestic violence i noted various effects of drug abuse such as Increases cronical diseases; Leads to early marriage; Low levels of education; High school dropouts; Increased death rate; Increased rate of ignorance; family neglect ; poverty; Crime violence; Mental illness ; Prolonged illness and family breakdown.

Victims of domestic violence experience both short-term and long-lasting effects. Physical injuries can range from bruises, cuts, and burns to broken bones, stab wounds, miscarriages (in women), and death. Also, victims experience depression and other psychological distress, eating disorders, and alcohol and substance abuse problems, and they are more likely than other people to contemplate or attempt suicide. Children who witness domestic violence experience depression and psychological distress and are more likely than other children to be physically violent.

Spouse abuse often involves repeated episodes of violence. In the past people sometimes blamed victims for failing to leave abusive relationships. However, considerable research indicates that most victims are not passive in response to abuse. Victims call the police, they go to social workers or mental health agencies, they flee to the homes of friends or parents, and they fight back physically. However, studies find that many factors economic, interpersonal, cultural, and social prevent victims from leaving violent relationships. Victims who seek help from community services often find that agencies are overwhelmed and limited in their resources. People who are dependent on their partners emotionally and economically learn to endure abuse and remain in unhealthy relationships, a process that has been labeled "learned hopefulness." Learned hopefulness refers to an abuse victim's belief that the abusive partner will change his or her behavior or personality.

5.2.3 Possible measures

The respondents agreed and disagreed on some of these possible measures on drug abuse on domestic violence such as Rehabilitation; Peer education; Total ban of drugs ; Counseling ; Sensitization; Strict laws; Provision of employment opportunities

A variety of programs and services, both for victims and offenders, exist to treat and prevent domestic violence. They are initially designed to provide simply a safe place for victims (and often victims' children), shelters now provide a wide range of programs. At shelters, victims of abuse receive legal assistance, counseling for themselves and their children, referral to other treatment programs (such as substance abuse rehabilitation), and additional treatment and advocacy services.

Although programs for offenders vary in form and in underlying theory, most involve group therapy. Many are educational and offer a feminist perspective on domestic violence. Such programs seek to educate male offenders about the role of patriarchy and to demonstrate that men's attitudes and behavior about control and power lead to abuse of women. The programs also encourage men to examine their attitudes about what it means to be a man. Many treatment programs also emphasize anger management for offenders. Counselors teach participants to recognize cues of anger and then use a technique, such as waiting a period of time to calm down before reacting, to control the anger and avoid violent behavior.

The vast majority of programs that deal with intimate violence such as shelters, police intervention programs, and treatment groups are implemented after a severely abusive incident. A few programs and policies attempt to prevent intimate violence before it occurs. The most widespread prevention programs have been community and national public awareness campaigns that identify intimate violence as an important social problem.

There is also need to encourage and increase the number of people to go for further studies because as far as the analyzed and interpreted data is concerned the highest level of education qualification was degree level with only 15% which was followed by diploma level with 5% and lastly the majority with the highest education level of secondary which was represented by 80%.

Gratitude should be taken to notice that all the secondary students are not married and this covers a percentage of all students which is 80% and this was followed by the teachers and social workers who were married which was represented by 15% and lastly the social workers

and teachers who were divorced due to various reasons behind the act and this was represented by 5% of the entire population.

Gender balance should also be taken in mind where by the number of males to females should not be having a wider gap as it seen in the percentage of males which was represented by 80% and females were represented by 20% and this clearly shows that there is serious need for gender equality in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district.

5.3 Recommendations.

Alcoholism, then researcher found out that some men who assault their wives do it under the influence of alcohol, therefore the researcher recommends that let there be some tough laws prohibiting the excessive consumption of alcohol.

Another suggestion would be that the religious leaders and the ministry of ethic and integrity put in more effort to educate the public about the evils of family neglect, early marriage, poverty, family breakdown and increased rates of chronic diseases which were found to be consisting to domestic violence.

Marital counseling centers also should be opened up to counsel and guide the married couples be not fight quarrel anyhow in the presence of their children and even to the whole public.

The research recommends that let the oral pits of domestic violence be brought to courts of law which will act as an example to the rest.

the research suggests that let there be a task force to monitor and network all these victims of domestic violence so that those people who committee such activities should be sensitized.

The government and other stake holder like the NGOs should start a massive and continued campaign against drug abuse in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and the entire country at large and in doing that, it can prevent and control drug abuse in the entire country as a whole.

The researcher would also like to recommend the acts of the law to be enacted to govern the trade and use of drugs and through doing this, the supply of drugs will be forced to reduce hence preventing and controlling drug abuse in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and the entire country of Uganda at large.

The researcher also recommends the establishment of treatment and rehabilitation centers for the drug abusers and in such settings such as rehabilitation centers will help the drug abusers

to cope up with life without drugs which will help to prevent and control drug abuse in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and the entire country at large.

The researcher recommends the drug abusers to seek help from the mental illness professionals since drug abusers get a lot of issues with their mentality and therefore need to visit the mental health doctor in order to diagnose their illnesses and even find a way of doing away with such illnesses which will also help prevent and control drug abuse in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and the entire country at large.

The researcher also recommends sensitization of the entire country members of Uganda about the causes, effects of drug abuse and also the intervention measures to prevent and control drug abuse so that the citizens of Uganda can be aware about each and every fact about drug abuse which will help in making most people to fear taking drugs because of the information that they would have got through being sensitized hence helping to prevent and control drug abuse in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and the entire country at large.

Dealing with peer pressure is yet another important point to note where since most people abuse drugs due to peer pressure, dealing with peer pressure will help to prevent and control drug abuse since it has been noted that peer pressure is one of the major reasons that force people to abuse drugs in Kikamula Sub County, Nakaseke district.

People are also recommended to keep themselves busy most of the time like through sports, volunteering work and also creative projects that keep you busy and through doing this, it will help the people to have no time of thinking about drugs and this will help to reduce drug abuse in Kikamula sub county, Nakaseke district and the entire country at large.

5.4 Areas for further study.

The researcher conducted the research on the effects of drug abuse on Domestic violence. I therefore recommend further researchers to conduct the research on the following areas as stated below.

The role of government on reducing domestic violence in Uganda

The impact of social workers on community development in Uganda.

Why drugs have increased in Uganda.

What should be done to reduce on high level of poverty caused by drug abuse?

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONAINNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear respondents,

I am Nagawa Ritah a student of Kampala International University conducting a research study about the influence of drug abuse on domestic violence case study of Kikamula sub county Nakaseke district as requirement for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. I kindly request you to spare some time and fill this questionnaire. The information given will be treated with a high degree of confidentiality and this is also show where you are not meant to include your name on the questionnaire which is clear evidence that confidentiality will be ensured because the information got will be used for academic purpose only and will not be published. Therefore please do not leave any question unanswered because there will be a lot of confidentiality and the information got will remain between you and the researcher.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

.....

NAGAWA RITAH

BSW/37752/123/DU

PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Direction; on the boxes provided after each option indicate your best choice by ticking.

1 a) Gender.

Male ☐

Female ☐

b) Age ☐

c) What is the highest level of education qualification that you have attained so far?

Secondary level ☐

Certificate level ☐

Diploma level ☐

Degree level ☐

Other levels ☐

d) Marital status.

Single ☐

Married ☐

Divorced ☐

Widowed ☐

Relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence

Is there any relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence?

Yes ☐

No ☐

To what extent is drug abuse related to domestic violence

Lesser extent ☐

Greater extent ☐

Not know ☐

How does drug abuse affect domestic violence?

Statements	AS	A	NT	D	SD
family neglect					
poverty					
family break down					
Increased rate of ignorance					
Increased death rate					
High school dropouts					
Low levels of education					
Leads to early marriage					
Increases cronical diseases					

PART B; EXAMINE THE CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE

What causes drug abuse?

Statements	AS	A	NT	D	SD
Depression					
Idleness					
curiosity					
Pressure					
Availability of drugs					
Inheritance					
Poor government policies					
Personal income increase					
Peer influence					
Escaping reality feel cool and impressed					
culture					

PART C; EXAMINE THE EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE

What are the consequences of drug abuse on domestic violence?

Statements	AS	A	NT	D	SD
Prolonged illness					
Mental illness					
Crime violence					
Loss of lives					
Increased poverty levels					

Measure to drug abuse

Statements	AS	A	NT	D	SD
Rehabilitation					
Strict laws					
Sensitization					
Total ban of drugs					
Counseling					
Peer education					
Provision of employment opportunities					

APPENDIX C

TIME FRAME SCHEDULE

2015

Activities	May	May	June	July	August	August
Proposal						
Data Collection						
Report Writing						
Report approval						
Submission						

APPENDIX B: BUDGET

The research will be self sponsored and the cost is as follows;

ITEM	AMOUNT
Transport	40,000
Data analysis	40,000
Research helpers	40,000
Stationary	35,000
Welfare	50,000
Proposal and final write up	50,000
Dissertation	50,000
Other costs	50,000
TOTAL	355,000