DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN KAIMOSI AND SIGALAGALA INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

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A RESERCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTUTITE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN PARTIAL FULFLLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN EDUCATION SCIENCE OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

I declare that the material in this book has not been presented else where for any academic qualification.

Signed   :   ...✍.............................

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APPROVAL

This research is submitted for examination with my approval as the supervisor

Signed   :

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this to my Husband Rodgers and my sons Dan and Tim.for the continous support and encouragement .

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ABSTRACT

Drugs are chemical substances that act on the brain affecting a persons mind and behaviour in extreme cases. Drugs are classified as legal and illegal drugs. Legal drugs are chemicals designed to treat. They contain stimulants such as caffeine and depressants. They are obtained either by prescription or over the counter. Such drugs are safe only when instructions on labels are followed. Illegal drugs are those whose sale and use is forbidden by law. This is because their harmful effects out weigh any useful purpose. These drugs are especially dangerous for there is no control over their manufacture or sale. Illegal drugs have become serious public health problem especially tertiary institutions of learning in Kenya thus need for survey on their relationship with academic performance in institutes of technology in western province.

The research aimed at studying the relationship between drug and substance abuse and academic performance in kaimosi and sigalagala institutes of technology. The study also aimed at evaluating results and finding out major causes of poor performance in national examination apart from drug and substance abuse.

The study was confined in kaimosi and sigalagala institutes of technology. The institutes where the research was conducted have a population of one thousand and two thousand respectively. The population comprised both male and female students all above eighteen years of age. The researcher selected twenty students from twelve departments in both institutions therefore a total of two hundred and fourty students were randomly selected and sixteen administrative staff purposely selected

The research design was cross sectional survey and research instruments were

questionnaires, interviews and observation. The questionaires were pre-tested on a number of respondents not included in the sample. The instruments were refined and corrected to improve on validity and reliability of the items.

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The chapter gives background information on drug and substance abuse in institutes of technology, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, its scope and the significance of the study.

1.1   Background of the study

Child Growth, Learning and Development have been established authoritatively to be influenced by a number of factors such as food, (Nutrition), Health, Heredity, Environment and the policy of a country.

It is evidently clear that healthy children are likely to develop better than, unhealthy children. The state of health is influenced by nutrition, medical care, environmental factors, social-emotional and mental status of the child.

Medical care can be boosted by use of drugs .Drugs can be classified as legal and illegal drugs .Legal drugs can be used to treat many diseases. Illegal drugs are the drugs that are forbidden by law; this is because the harmful effects outweigh any useful purpose. Illegal drugs are especially dangerous because there is no control over their manufacture or sale. Therefore the users have no way of knowing exactly what is in an illegal drug.

Drugs included are being abused in schools and colleges by students. Drug abuse has become a serious health problem and therefore affects discipline and active learning

1.2   Statement of the problem.

Legal Drugs play a central role in health related problems. These are drugs which contain chemicals that are designed to treat. Many contain stimulants such as caffeine and depressants e.g. alcohol and narcotics. Despite the drugs being useful it may be abused by students. These are normally referred to as illegal drugs.

There is high relationship between drug abusers and performance of students in National Examination. These drugs are chemical substances that act on the brain affecting a persons mind and behaviour in extreme cases. They include alcohol, nicotine, cannabis, and hallucinogens. Inside the brain the psychoactive drugs react with various neurotransmitters to speed up, slow down or stop certain brain activities.

Due to the above reasons the student may be absent in class and thus and may even lead to embezzlement of fees. Most of them find themselves in indiscipline cases by sneaking at night, and thus affect the performance of students

1.3   Purpose of the study

To examine the effects of drug abuse on academic performance in Kaimosi and Sigalagala institutes of technology in Kenya.

1.4   Objectives

To study the relationship between drug abuse, and academic performance in colleges in Institute of Science and Technology in Vihiga and Kakamega District.

1.   To determine prevalence of drug abuse in Kaimosi and Sigalagala technical institutes.

2.   To evaluate results and find out major causes of poor performance in National examination apart from drug and substance abuse.

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3. To determine the relationship between drug and substance abuse and academic performance in Kaimosi and Sigalagala technical institutes.

Research Questions

I. What is the prevalence of drug and substance abuse in kaimosi and sigalasigala institutes of technology?

2. What are major causes of poor performance in the institutes?

3. What is the relationship between drug and substance abuse and academic performance in the institutions?

1.5 Scope of the study

The study will confine itself to abuse of common drugs only in Kaimosi and Sigalagala institutes of science and technology. Kaimosi has four departments namely applied science, Business, computer and secretarial, whereas Sigalagala has eight Departments namely Applied science, Business, IT, Secretarial, Food and Beverage, Mechanical Engineering, Welding and Fabrication and Carpentry and Joinery. The subjects will sample 20 students, from each department.

1.6 Significance of the study

This study is very significant to the end users of the research results, who are parents, guardians, teachers, and administration – not forgetting Students .Good foundation laid in the early years of the child in terms of physical, mental and social development has far-reaching benefits not only to the individual student, but to the society. Supporting student's health and nutrition free from misuse of drugs leads to increased performance in Colleges. This progress is later linked to increased economic productivity and good behaviour.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0   LITERATURE REVIEW

In literature review the researcher reviews what various authors and scholars have done about poor performance and effect of drugs on academics. Drugs can be classified as, legal and illegal drugs.

2.1   CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS.

- legal drugs
- Illegal drugs.

Legal drugs

These are drugs that contain chemicals that are designed to treat. Many contain stimulants such as caffeine and depressants e.g. alcohol and narcotics. Legal drugs are obtained in two ways.

- Over the counter
- By prescription.

Over the counter.

This can be bought over the counter in various shops and pharmacies. They include, mild painkiller/reliever, cough syrups, and sleep aids. Although over the counter is available to anyone; they are safe only when instructions on labels are followed.

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Prescription drugs.

The use of these drugs is regulated by law. They can only be prescribed by a medical doctor.

Illegal drugs.

These are drugs whose sale and use is forbidden by law. This is because their harmful effects outweigh any useful purpose. Illegal drugs are especially dangerous because there is no control over their manufacture or sale. Therefore the users have no way of knowing exactly what is in an illegal drug. Illegal drugs have become a serious public health problem. They include;-cannabis/marijuana,chang'aa, heroine/spites, cocaine, barbiturates mandrax and glue when sniffed.

2.2   HOW DRUGS ENTER THE BODY/ ACTION

Drugs enter the body through, chewing, injecting, inhaling, sniffing and application on skin

Drug action

Psychoactive drugs

These are chemical substances that act on the brain affecting person's mind and behaviour. They include;-.alcohol, nicotine, cannabis, and hallucinogens.

Inside the brain the psychoactive drugs react with various neurotransmitters to speed up, slow down or stop certain brain activities.

Drugs abuse can cause decrease in wellness in four dimensions i.e.-.emotional, intellectual, social, and physical

Emotional

Addiction cause psychological problems, mood extremes e.g. depression or mania.

Intellectual

Some of the intellectual effects are memory loss, impaired judgment or reduced intellectual ability and loss of educational opportunity due to drop out of school or truancy and loss of interest in learning and developing skills.

Social

Addiction destroys relationships of all types. Drugs abuse has caused abusers to withdraw from or avoid relationships. Abusers do not develop relationship skills.

Physical

Drug abuse is directly responsible for life threatening diseases, motor and intellectual impairment may cause death and may lead to amputation thus physical disability. Drugs of common abuse in our colleges/school are; Tobacco, Alcohol, Cannabis /marijuana /bhang, Khat/Mirraa, Cocaine, Heroine, Kuber and Gum/Petrol.

2.3   Types Of Drugs

Tobacco

Are used in cigarettes and smoked and inhaled, dried leaves chewed and powder called snuff is inhaled; some of the effects of tobacco are:

- Contains tar that can cause lung cancer

- Produce carbon monoxide which interferes with carrying of oxygen by red blood cells.

- Has nicotine that causes addiction, thus more money spent to buy cigarettes.

- Leads to coughing and respiratory problems.

- Causes stomach ulcers

- Smoke interferes with vision

- Wounds that do not heal

- Damage ear by reducing blood flow to it, thus, hearing impairment.

- Increases risk of infection of the ears. Infection can spread to the brain leading to meningitis

- Burgers diseases. Cuts off blood flow to various parts leading to amputation.

Alcohol

Contains ethanol, large amount of alcohol are depressant leading to loss of inhibition, blurred vision and slurred speech (slows down nervous system activity). It can cause reduced level of judgment and loss of inhibition that result from alcohol over consumption, can also lead to risky sexual behavior (one night stands) thus;-

- Teenage pregnancy

- Infection with sexually transmitted diseases

- Cause violence Crime,

- Poor performance at schoolwork,

- Over weight as no nutritional value but only calories,

- Can interfere with absorption of vitamins and other nutrients.

Alcohol is taken due to Social pressure/rite of passage and peer pressure in parties, stress, advertising /TV, Rebellion against parents/other adults

Cannabis/marijuana/ bhang

This is obtained from plant material. Some of the effects are hilarity, euphoria, change in perception of time and space, Impaired coordination, judgment and memory, increased visual and auditory sensitivity, depression, Confusion, Alienation and hallucination, psychotic episodes marked by fear and aggression, may impair psychomotor, cognitive and endocrine functions.

Acute effects of marijuana intoxication are

- impaired memory, thinking, speaking and problem solving

- impaired time perception

- increased heart rate (as high as 160 beats per minute)

- reddening of the eyes

- impaired psychomotor performance resulting in automobile accidents and deaths

Heroine/Opiates

It is obtained from unripe capsule of poppy plants, some of the effects include, lack of memory, visual impairment, reduced interest in learning, Impairs capacity to reason, depression/fear hostility amongst students, uncooperative students, defiant/truant students, disorderliness leading to inconsistency, absenteeism reduced interest in academic work, a know it all attitude sets it, negative influence/discipline, and can face imprisonment e.g. if student is found with bhang/heroine/hashish, poor health, lack of goals/aims in life, lack of strength to take in new ideas, brain damage ,poor attitude towards work, risky sexual behaviour (Osuka J.A 2006).

Substance abuse ranges from alcohol and chewing tobacco to inhalants, cocaine and LSD 60% of high school students and thirty percent of middle scholars say drugs are used, kept and sold in their schools.

Alcohol abuse represents by far the most widespread form of substance abuse.

Justice department figures shows that alcohol or drug use is associated with more unplanned pregnancies, more sexually transmitted diseases and more HIV infection than any other single factor.

The more teenagers drink, the more likely they are to be involved in violent crime, such as murder, rape or robbery either as victim or perpetrator, and substance abusers suffer significant school problems.

Marijuana users are twice as likely as non users to average D's and F's, A Philadelphia study showed that four out of five dropouts were regular drug users. Unfortunately, many parents and educators are unaware of the extent of the problem.

Cigarette smoking provided a window on teen substance abuse, consider the following;-

Teenagers who smoke are more likely to get poor grades, drink alcohol, fight, get drunk and try marijuana than are non smokers

Teens who smoke hang out with friends after school, while non-smokers are more apt to be involved in school sports and activities.

Almost a third of teens who smoke report doing no homework compared with eight percent of the non smoking peers. Perceptions on smoke free campuses vary greatly, While most teachers and administrators says their schools are smoke free, most students do not agree. Although teens understand that smoking is bad for their health, nearly one fourth admit they cannot quit because they are addicted. According to the centre for disease control, less than five percent of school nationwide are implementing effective prevention programme. (Myra Pollack, sadker and David Miller Sadker, Teachers schools and society, 2003)

Drugs addiction is another major social problem. Almost eighty percent of people in their mid twenties have tried illegal drugs. Here are some pertinent facts concerning drug abuse in this country.

According to the national council on alcoholism and drug dependence, marijuana releases five times as much as carbon dioxide and three times as much tar into the lungs as tobacco does. Smoking three to five times a week has the same carcinogen effect as smoking tobacco cigarettes per day, seven days a week.

There are certain patterns of behavior among marijuana users, especially adolescents that show a loss of memory and intellectual reasoning. Crack addiction can occur in less than

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two months of occasional use: it is extremely addictive :(Sharon K Ferer. peak

Performance; success in college and beyond, 2000)

Although unsuspected abuse causes health and relational problems in some of the elderly,

alcohol abuse is more common among the youth than the old. A national survey reported

that 44% of college students were binge drinkers, consuming five drinks in a row (or 4 in

a row for women) on at least one occasion in the weeks before the survey. The binge

drinkers were far more likely than others to have unprotected sex, to drive after drinking,

to fall behind in school, to be aggressive and to be involved in property damage.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0   introduction

Research design refers to a plan for selecting subject, research sites and data collection

procedures to the research questions.

3.1   Research Design

The research design was cross sectional survey. A survey is an attempt to collect data

from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population

with respect to any or more variables.

The research design was chosen because the survey sought to obtain information that

describes existing phenomena by asking individuals about their behaviours.

3.2   Population And Sampling

The research was carried out in two institutions, Kaimosi Institute of science and

technology and Sigalagala technical institute. The institutes from where research was

conducted have a population of one thousand and two thousand students respectively.

The institutes have four and eight departments namely: applied science, business, and

computer and secretarial in Kaimosi technical institute while Sigalagala has Business,

computer, applied science, secretarial, food and beverage, mechanical engineering

carpentry and joinery, welding and fabrication.

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The population comprises both male and female students all above eighteen years of age. The target population was 3,000 students and sixteen administrative staff. The accessible population was about two thousand five hundred. The sample was randomly selected so that each subject in the population would be given a chance of inclusion in the sample. The sample size was 100% of the population; according to Allody Gay (1981) 10 – 20% if the population is acceptable in survey research.

The researcher selected twenty students from each department. Therefore a total of two hundred and forty students were selected randomly and sixteen administrative staff purposively selected as they are the specific subjects with necessary information.

3.3   Research Instruments

Questionnaires, interviews and observations (see appendix D for observation checklist) were the instruments used.

3.4   Validity And Reliability

It was realized that some of the respondents acted differently because they knew that they were part of the sample. This was realized while using the questionnaires but this did not affect the reliability of the data because items on the questionnaires were standardized and observations on non-verbal communication and behaviour were recorded as well. After compiling the questionnaires, they were pre-tested on a number of respondents not included in the sample. The instruments were refined and corrected to improve on

validity and reliability of the items. The questionnaires were issued to all the two hundred and forty students and full response was shown by the administrative staff.

The interview schedules were particularly used on a number of students to fall in the gaps. The interview schedule also enabled observation of verbal and non-verbal behaviour. Participation in observation of students who take drugs was highly reliable and was able to see the effects of drugs on students.

3.5   Data Collection Procedure

After obtaining an introductory letter from the institute of continuing and distance studies, the study was carried out. The researcher personally distributed and supervised the filling of questionnaires by students. This was done with the help of college authorities. The questionnaires for the administrative staffs were left with the institutions principals who later distributed to the respondents. The questionnaires were collected back after two weeks. The interview with the few selected students was held in private office on appointment.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.0   introduction

The chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data. Data presentation will involve the use of tables, percentages and correlation.

4.1   Presentation Of Findings

Table 1 – response on relationship between drug and substance abuse with academic performance in Kaimosi institute of technology.

Subjects	Total	Respondents	%	Non-respondents	%
Students	80	70	88	10	12
Principal	1	1	100	0	0
Dean of students	1	1	100	0	0
Head of departments	4	4	100	0	0

Out of eighty students who were issued with questionnaires, seventy students (88%) answered and among the administrative staff.

Table 2 – Response on relationship between drug and substance abuse with academic performance in Sigalagala Institute of technology.

Subjects	Total	Respondents	%	Non-respondents	%
Students	160	130	81	60	19
Principal	1	1	100	0	0
Dean of students	1	1	100	0	0
Head of departments	8	8	0	0	0

Out of one hundred and sixty students issued with questionnaires, only one hundred and thirty (81%) of them answered to the questionnaires and returned them while administrative staff showed in 100% response.

Table 3 - Response on other possible sources of poor performance in academic performance other than drug and substance in Kaimosi Institute of technology.

	Total	Respondents	%	Non-respondents	%
Students	80	70	88	10	12
Principal	1	1	100	0	0
Dean of students	1	1	100	0	0
Head of departments	4	4	100	0	0

Out of the eighty students who were issued with questionnaires, seventy students (88%) answered and submitted the questionnaires while the administrative staff had a 100% response.

Table 4 – Response on other possible sources of poor performance in academic performance other than drug and substance in Sigalagala Institute of technology.

	Total	Respondents	%	Non-respondents	%
Students	160	130	81	60	19
Principal	1	1	100	0	0
Dean of students	1	1	100	0	0
Head of departments	1	1	100	0	0

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Out of one hundred and sixty students issued with questionnaires only one hundred and thirty (81%) of them answered and returned the questionnaires while the administrative staff had 100% response.

Table 5 - Drugs and substance commonly abuse in Kaimosi Institute of technology in percentage.

nd substance / Gender	Alcohol	Cigarette	Cannabis	Kuber	Heroine	Coccaine
e	60	30	5	3	1	1
ıale	80	15	2	2	1	0

From the table above alcohol is the most abused substance by both gender followed by cigarettes, cannabis/marijuana, Kuber, Heroine and cocaine.

Table 6 – Drugs and substance commonly abused in Sigalagala Institute of Technology in percentage.

d substance / Gender	Alcohol	Cigarette	Cannabis	Kuber	Heroine	Coccaine
	58	28	6	4	2	2
ıle	82	13	2	1	1	1

Table 7 - Age group at which the drug and substance are abused in Kaimosi Institute of technology.

Age group	Number	Percentage
18-20	15	21
21-25	30	43
26-30	20	29
≥ 30	5	7

Table 8 - Age group at which the drug and substance are abused in Sigalagala institute of technology.

Age group	Number	Percentage
18-20	35	27
21-25	45	35
26-30	35	27
≥ 30	15	12

From the above tables it can be concluded that most students in their mid twenties abuse drugs more often compared to other ages.

From the table above alcohol is the most abused substance, followed by cigarette, cannabis, Kuber, heroine and finally cocaine.

Table 9 -Causes of poor performance in Kaimosi Institute of technology.

Source	Number	Percentage
Drug and substance abuse	40	57
Social issues	10	14
Peer pressure	8	11
Poor time management	5	7
Negative attitude	4	6
Inadequate learning resources	2	3
Stress	1	1.4

From above table drug and substance abuse was acted as man cause of poor performance in academic exams followed by social issues, peer pressure, poor time management, negative attitude towards same subjects, inadequate learning resources and finally stress.

Table 10 - Causes of poor performance in Sigalagala Institute of technology

Source	Number	Percentage
Drug and substance abuse	100	77
Social issues	16	12
Peer pressure	10	8
Poor time management	2	1.5
Negative attitude	1	0.8
Inadequate learning resources	1	0.8
Stress	0	0

From the above table, drug and substance abuse was indicated as major cause of poor performance, followed by peer pressure, social issues, poor time management negative attitude, inadequate learning resource and stress.

Table 11 – Number of students recorded absent, suspended and did not perform assignment in percentage in Kaimosi Institute of technology and they abuse drug and substance

Gender	Absentees	Students suspended	Non-assignment performers
Female	80%	90%	75%
Male	85%	95%	70%

Table 12 – Number of students recorded absent suspended and did not perform assignment in percentage in Sigalagala Institute of technology and abuse drug and substance.

Gender	Absentees	Students suspended	Non-assignment performers
Female	85%	95%	80%
Male	90%	97%	75%

From the two tables above, student suspended, recorded absent and did not perform assignment were those who abused drugs.

Table 13 - Academic results in National exams in the four departments in Kaimosi Institute of technology in the last one year.

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Department	Number	Pass	%	Fail	%
Applied science	40	10	25	30	75
Computer	60	20	33	40	67
Secretarial	90	15	17	75	83
Business	120	40	33	80	67

From the table above, it was noted that none of the department had more passes than

fails. Fails were to a great extent more than passes.

Table 14 – Academic results in National exams in Sigalagala Institute of technology

in the last one year

Department	Number	Pass	%	Fail	%
Business	120	60	50	60	50
Computer	60	25	42	35	58
Applied science	100	30	30	70	70
Secretarial	90	30	33	57	67
Food and beverage	100	40	40	60	60
Mechanical engineering	50	30	30	35	70
Carpentry and joinery	40	25	25	30	75
Welding and fabrication	40	25	25	30	75

From the above table it was noted that the number of fails exceeded the number of passes

in all departments.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0   introduction

This chapter highlights discussion of each finding in the context of previous findings, implications of the findings for research and theory and implications of the findings for practice.

5.1   Discussion Of Each Finding

The research established that poor performance in academics in technical institutions is mainly due to drug and substance abuse. In both institutions, drug and substance abuse accounted to the highest percentage as cited by the respondents; Alcohol which is the most abused substance censes indiscipline among the students including violent crimes. This results to gross absentism from classes and poor performance in doing assignments.

Alcohol also leads to risky sexual behaviour thus unplanned pregnancy. It was also observed that most students who abuse alcohol spend their free time after classes taking alcohol while others non-alcoholic peers are studying. All these contribute to their weak overall performance in National exams.

Cannabis/Marijuana is another drug that's commonly abused by students according to the finding. This drug impairs memory, thinking, speaking and problem solving. Since all these interfere with mental faculties, it results in poor performance in exams. Marijuana also results to impaired psychomotor performance resulting in accidents and even deaths

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Cigarettes smoking another abuse drug by students provided a window for substance abuse, students who smoke according to the findings are more likely to get poor grades, drink alcohol fight, get drunk and try marijuana then the non-smokers. Students who smoke hang out with friends after classes, while non-smokers are more opt to be involved in college's sports and activities. Almost a third of students who smoke reported doing no homework compared with eight percent of the non smoking peers.

From the findings, the age that's mostly abuse drug and substance are in their early twenties (between 21 – 25 years). This is likely due to influence by their peers, and the media.

The gender that's mostly affected by drugs and substance are the male students. This was observed in both institutions. This is party due to cultural influence that encouraged consumption of alcohol by the male.

It was observed that college programmes didn't address effectively the issue of drug and substance abuse. There was no general awareness creation on the subject. It was also observed that students were not actively involved in extra curriculum activities thus indulging in activities that encouraged the abuse of drug and substance.

From the research it was also observed that the abuse of drug and substance have a great effect on discipline. This includes absentism from classes, violent crimes like fighting, stealing and shop lifting and even destroying college properties.

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5.2 Implications Of The Findings For Practice

Academic performance in technical institutes can be improved if the level of drug and substance abuse is controlled. This can be achieved by counseling students at individual level and group counseling. Peer counseling should also be encouraged. This is mainly to create awareness on the effects of drugs and substance abuse. Peer counselors should be role models within their age group. Also students should be encouraged to attend workshops and forms where the subject is being discussed.

5.3 Summary

From the study findings it has be observed that drug and substance abuse can interfere with students' academic performance.

- It has also been found out that alcohol is the most widespread form of substance abuse.

- Students with discipline cases are those who abuse drug and substance. This is also true for the students who do not perform assignment compared to their non drug abuse peers.

- Also from the findings, drug and substance abuse is the main cause of indiscipline in technical institutions

- The findings also indicate that students within the age group of between twenty one and twenty five are mostly affected the vice. The male students abuse drug and substance than the female students.

5.4   Conclusion

From the research findings, drug and substance abuse has direct relationship with academic performance. Those students who abuse drugs report poor results than non-drug abuse peers. This is because of the level of absentism by drug and substance abuse, indiscipline resulting to suspension and even expulsion. All these results to overall poor performance in academic exams.

5.5   Recommendations.

From the research findings the following recommendations will go a long way in controlling drug in substance abuse in institute of technology

1. Formation of peer counseling groups.

2. Student involvement in co-curriculum activities after classes.

3. Students be encouraged to attend workshops on drug and substance abuse.

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APPENDIX B

EFFECTS OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the questionnaire is to help the researcher in collection of data on effects of drugs and substance abuse on academic performance in institutes of science and technology in Western Kenya as partial requirement for the award of a Bachelors degree in education – science of Kampala International University.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE TREATED WITH CONFIDENTIALITY.

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

1.   NAME OF INSTITUTION: (Please tick where necessary in space provided)

     SIGALAGALA   ☐

     KAIMOSI   ☐

2.   DESIGNATION _____

3.   Number and names of departments (Name and indicate)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

DRUG USE/ABUSE

1. What does the term drug mean to you? (Explain)

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Is there drug and substance abuse in your institution?

   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

   If yes which drugs are abused?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. (a)   At what age do they abuse?

   (A) 18-20 [ ]   21-25 [ ]   26-30 [ ]   30 and above [ ]

   (b)   How does the age contribute to abuse of drugs?

   _____

   _____

   _____

(c)   If yes above what are the differences between those who take and those who do not?

_____

_____

_____

4.(a)   What number of the male students abuse drugs?

_____

(b)   What number of the female students abuse drugs?

_____

(c)   Does drug abuse contribute to pregnancy?

            Yes [   ]   No [   ]

(d)   If yes, how many terminated studies due to pregnancy in the last year?

_____

5. (a) How does drug abuse affect the performance in National examination?

_____

_____

(b)   How does drug abuse affect the general discipline?

_____

_____

_____

7. What educational programmes do you have to help students deal with drugs?

    _____

    _____

    _____

RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE

1. How many students were given suspension because of drug and substance abuse in the

    last year?

    _____

    _____

    _____

2. What are the other possible causes of the kind of performance?

    _____

    _____

APPENDIX C

EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STUDENTS QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to help the researcher in collection of data on effects if drug and substance abuse on academic performance in institutes of science and technology in western Kenya as partial requirement for the bachelors degree in education- science of Kampala International University

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE TREATED WITH CONFIDENTIALITY

STUDENTS GENERAL INFORMATION

Gender   Male [ ]   Female [ ]

Age   18-20 [ ]   21-25 [ ]   26-30 [ ]   30 and above [ ]

Institution

Sigalagala [ ]

Kaimosi [ ]

Year of study   Year 1 [ ]   Year 2 [ ]   Year 3 [ ]

Level of study   Certificate ☐

                 Diploma ☐

Department _____

Course   _____

How many siblings do you have? _____

Position in the family? _____

Family history parent – both alive ☐   one alive ☐   both dead ☐

Single parent   Mother ☐   Father ☐

Marriage: Still together ☐   Separated ☐   Divorce ☐

Who pays your school fees? _____

Do you have problems paying fees?

       Yes ☐   No ☐

DRUG USE/ABUSE

1.   What does the term drug mean to you?

      _____

      _____

2.   Is there drug and substance use in you college?

      _____

      _____

(b) If yes which ones are abused? Explain?

_____

_____

_____

3.   Do you use any drug yourself?

        Yes [   ]   No [   ]

(b) If yes which one?_____

_____

When do you consider drug as being abused? Explain

_____

_____

4.   Do you have friends who use drugs?

        Yes [   ]   No [   ]

5.   Do they abuse the drugs?

        Yes [   ]   No [   ]

6.   What are the effects of the abuse? Explain

_____

_____

_____

PERFORMANCE

What is the general performance in National exam in your department in the last one year

V. Good ☐   Good ☐   Fair ☐   Poor ☐

In your opinion what are the likely causes of the performance

_____

_____

_____

What is the college programme like?

_____

_____

In your view, is class attendance important?

Yes ☐   No ☐

Do the members of your class attend every class/lessons?

Yes ☐   No ☐

If No, why do they miss classes? Explain

_____

_____

Among the members, who miss classes more?

Male ☐

Female ☐

In your view what are the possible causes of the kind of performance in your department?

_____

_____

_____

Are there programmes and activities available in the college to deal with drug use and

abuse?

        Yes ☐   No ☐

If yes, are they adequate and useful? Explain

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX A

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE PRINCIPAL

APRIL 2008

THE PRINCIPAL

_____

_____

_____

Dear Sir

I am a graduating student at Kampala International University pursuing bachelor of education in science: Biology. I here by write to request you to allow me carry out a research in your institution. The research is on drug abuse and academic performance.

I will be great full to your permission and assistance in conducting the study.

Thank you

Fidelis Wanjiku Njuguna

APPENDIX D

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

1. Class register - Observe frequency of absenteeism

2. Discipline cases - Gender, frequency and type of offenses

3. Non-Verbal cues during interviewing

4. Student behaviour after lessons

5. Progressive and assignment records from head of department

6. Interactive interview about use of drugs in their department

7. Observe those suspended, expelled, pregnant

8. College programmes - whether there's free time or loaded.