EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF ENTEBBE MUNICIPALITY, WAKISO DISTRICT

BY

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND OPEN LEARNING IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY, 2017

DECLARATION

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

Signature: ....

Muhwana Christopher

Student

Date:...... 21·02·2017 ......

APPROVAL

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

Signature: ....
Mr. Oketcho Pius
Supervisor

Date:...20.02.2017......

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my parents; Mungudu P. and my mother Mugaba Naume who have supported me through my education.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EPIINFO   :   Epidemiological Information

CEODL   :   College of Education and Open Learning

SPSS   :   Special Package for Social Scientists

NGOs   :   Non Governmental Organisations

ABSTRACT

The study investigated into the effects of drug abuse on performance in schools. The study was guided by specific objectives that included; determining the causes of drug abuse, to propose effects of drug abuse on academic performance and to establish relationship between academic performance and drug abuse.

The research consists of five chapters. Chapter one with introduction, chapter two consists of the related literature, chapter three consists of the methodology, chapter four consists of data presentation and analysis and chapter five consists of summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

The study was descriptive and analytical in nature where purposive sampling was used to select population. It employed 50 respondents. Data was obtained from secondary using stratified sampling, analyzed and presented using frequencies and percentages and were tabulated. Data was entered in EPIINFO and analysed using SPSS computer package.

The major findings of the study were; the study revealed that majority of the respondents were females who were in secondary and below 25 years. Among the causes of drug abuse were too many problems, peer groups, mental illness and child neglect. Among the effects were less goal oriented, low indices of extracurricular, too many deaths, prone to diseases and infraction in brain.

Among the recommendation include, creation of good learning environment, increased teachers' salary, continued assistance to weak students, and maximum discipline.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The aim of this research is to investigate the effects of drug abuse on performance of children in selected secondary schools in Entebbe Municipality sub-county, Wakiso district.

1.1 Background to the study

According to Microsoft 2009 edition, drug abuse is sometime a physical state characterized by a compulsion to use a drug to experience psychological or physical effects. Drug dependence takes several forms: tolerance, habituation, and addiction.

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

Some of the drugs most often associated with this term include alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, and opium alkaloids. Use of these drugs may lead to criminal penalty in addition to possible physical, social, and psychological harm, both strongly depending on local jurisdiction.

Drug abuse definitions fall into four main categories: public health definitions, mass communication and vernacular usage, medical definitions, and political and criminal justice definitions.

Drug use for non-medical purposes occurs throughout society. For this reason the 1978 President's Commission on Mental Health did not recommend health and mental-health assistance except to persons whose drug use was intense and compulsive. The commission identified heroin as the number one drug problem because heroin addiction may lead to

criminal behaviour to pay for the drug. Adding to the problem is the fact that chemically similar drugs can be synthesized and sold on the street because they are not yet classified as controlled substances.

In a 1999 household survey by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration an estimated 14.8 million people in the United States classified themselves as current illicit drug users. Among youths aged 12 to 17, close to 8 percent of respondents were regular users of marijuana. The percentage of youths in the same age range who used cocaine at least once a month was 49.8 percent. The survey also reported an estimated 1.6 million U.S. residents used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes in 1998. The state with the highest rates of dependence on illicit drugs was Alaska with 2.8 percent of its 12 and older population dependent on illicit drugs and 7.3 percent dependent on illicit drugs or alcohol.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

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

Over increasing drug abuse has been experienced in Entebbe Municipality over the last one decade. It is against this background that this research study was set to determine the effects of drug abuse on performance in Entebbe Municipality sub-county.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research is directed by two sets of objectives;

1.3.1 General Objective

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

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives.

i.   To determine the causes of drug abuse in Secondary Schools in Entebbe Municipality Sub-county.

ii. To propose effects of drug abuse on academic performance in Entebbe Municipality Sub-county.

iii. To establish relationship between academic performance and drug abuse in Entebbe Municipality Sub-county.

1.4 Research Questions

i.   What are the causes of drug abuse?

ii. What are effects of drug abuse on academic performance?

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

1.5 Scope of the Study

The research was conducted in Entebbe Municipality sub-county, Wakiso district. The study focused on the effects of drug abuse on academic performance. The study was conducted between August 2016 and February 2017.

1.6 Significance of the Study

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

The study will be useful to students who have poor performance especially in science subjects always perform worst.

The study will be useful in curriculum development and in formulating policies that can address the problems of drug abuse in schools.

Make recommendation that would stimulate the government's effort to find solutions to problems facing inclusive education.

Serves as a reference guide among other sub-counties within the district in terms of stopping drug abuse in inclusive education setting in secondary schools.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives reference to what other scholars have written concerning drug abuse and their effects on the performance of children. The literature, review in my study concerns the drug abuse with an emphasis on schools in Uganda. The literature review will help the researcher to document what other researchers have done and to identify the knowledge gap. The material used in the review includes magazines and journals on drug abuse and related websites over the Internet.

2.1 Causes of Drug Abuse

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

Child neglect: This happens when the parents fail to look after their children whom they are responsible for. This results into drug use as a way of surviving.

Mental Illness: Mental Disorders, abnormal or unstable behaviour, thoughts, or feelings. People are defined as mentally disordered because they behave, think, or feel differently from most others. However, even the most bizarre and strange behaviour can often make sense, once it is understood why the person is thinking and feeling that way.

Peer groups: Social relationships among infants involve mutual interest without interaction. This is known as parallel play. Beginning with the years before school, relationships among children of the same age and roughly equal status-the peer group-become increasingly sophisticated social systems influencing their values and behaviour.

The members of peer groups change with age. Pre-adolescent groups tend to be homogeneous-that is, members are usually of the same sex and come from the same area.

Among older children, social relationships are more likely to be based on shared interests and values.

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

Too many problems: Many people may resort to drug abuse when they have a lot of problems.

2.2 Effects of Drug Abuse on Academic Performance

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

Low indices of extracurricular: Another study found that, "adolescent drug use has been linked to lower indices of extracurricular activity, academic aspirations, and 'attraction to' school" (Evans & Skager, 1992). Hence it is no surprise why many parents and educators are concerned that the academic performance of their children and students may be affected by the use of marijuana.

Too many deaths: The abuse of alcohol contributes too many deaths per year in the United States. One of the most common drug overdoses leading to death is ingestion of a large amount of alcohol. Chronic alcoholism leads to liver disease. Liver disease can be manifested

as fatty change. Excessive alcohol ingestion for many years can lead to micronodular cirrhosis. A cirrhotic liver leads to portal hypertension and the complication of bleeding esophageal varices with massive, life-threatening gastrointestinal hemorrhage. There is also an increased risk for hepatocellular carcinoma arising from cirrhotic liver. In the brain, alcoholism can lead to Wernicke's disease.

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

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

Infraction in brain: Cocaine can exert a variety of effects. The major acute effects producing pathologic conditions result from the increased circulating catecholamine levels with cocaine use. These increased catecholamines can produce vasoconstriction. The lesions can include acute hemorrhages and infraction in the brain. Ischemic changes in the heart from small artery narrowing and sclerosis lead to contraction of band necrosis of the myocardium and possible sudden death. Combining cocaine use with ethanol use can compound the myocardial damage. Pregnant mothers who use cocaine can affect their foetuses from

abnormalities of placental function leading to low birth weight babies or an increased risk for placental abruption. Maternal cocaine use increases the risk for spontaneous abortion.

Methamphetamine is a stimulant drug with inotropic effects upon the cardiovascular system. Methamphetamine is metabolized to amphetamine, which is also a stimulant. The heart may have such stress placed upon it that there are ischemic changes to the myocardial fibers. The myocardial effects are made worse by concomitant ethanol use. There are many adverse effects to drug use. In men these include: testicular atrophy, decreased testosterone production, gynecomastia, baldness, hypertension, fluid retention, tendon injuries, nosebleeds, more frequent colds, and sleep disorders. In women, the adverse effects reported include: decreased breast size, fluid retention, hypertension, and sleep disorders. Physical changes such as testicular atrophy and gynecomastia in men, or breast atrophy in women, are often not reversible even after stopping the drugs.

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

2.3 Relationship between Drug Abuse and Academic Performance
Negatively related: Prior to conducting the study, the researchers hypothesized that academic performance would be negatively correlated with amount of alcohol consumed per month. No relationship between consumption of marijuana and academic performance was expected. The hypothesis regarding alcohol consumption was supported by the data,

however, a negative correlation was also found between consumption of marijuana and current performance, contrary to expectations. However, multiple regressions revealed an interesting result which was that marijuana use did not account for any additional significant variance in performance, once alcohol use had been accounted for.

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

It is important to take into consideration that there are several limitations to this study such as the fact that all participants were students and more specifically the fact that 57% of the participants were freshmen. This limitation has a tremendous effect on the validity of the study because the lifestyle of freshmen is very different than that of upperclassmen since they are in a new environment where they are forced to live on campus and in most cases they are living away from home for the first time. Another limitation is the fact that more than 80% of the persons interviewed were psychology majors. This might have had a negative effect on the results since it is possible that psychology majors may have a stronger or weaker affinity for marijuana and alcohol. These limitations make it virtually impossible to generalize these results to other populations of students especially since the lifestyle of high school students is so different.

2.4 Conclusion

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

All in all drug abuse has a negative impact on the performance of the students in secondary education.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

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

3.1 Research Design

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

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

3.2 Area and Population of the Study

The study was conducted in Entebbe Municipality, Wakiso district. The study included the sampled population of Entebbe Municipality and the population under study included respondents from Nsamizi Army Primary, Kambarage Nyerere Army Nursery and primary school, Uganda Air force primary school and Chaduich Namate primary school.

3.3 Sample Framework
3.3.1 Sample size

Fifty (50) respondents were interviewed whereby 35 females and 15 males were selected to represent the whole population of Entebbe Municipality sub-county, Wakiso district.

3.3.2 Sample technique

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

3.3.3 Sample Procedures

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

3.4 Methods

3.4.1 Instruments

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

(i) Questionnaire

The questionnaires were administered to students, teachers, parents and head of schools in order to get a clear view about the effects of drug abuse on academic performance in Entebbe Municipality sub-county, Wakiso district. The methods enabled the researcher to generate enough information so as to make conclusions and draw conclusion appropriately to this issue.

(ii) Interview Method

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

(iii) Focus Group Discussions

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

3.4.2 Sources of Data

(a) Primary Source

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

(b) Secondary Source

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

3.5 Data Processing

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

3.6 Data Analysis

Qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to analyse data that is, bar graphs, charts and tables were used to show the relationship between performance of students in secondary schools and drug abuse giving recommendations basing on results of the analysis.

3.7 Ethical Procedure

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

3.8 Limitations to the Study

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

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

4.1 Socio-Demographic background of the Respondents

4.1.1 Sex

Table 1: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	15	30.00
Female	35	70.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

Figure 1: Sex of the respondents
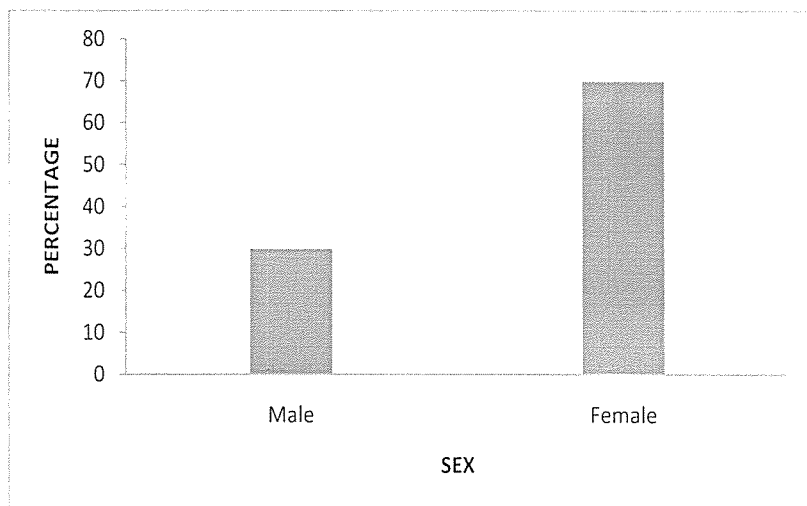
Source: Fieldwork 2016

4.1.2 Age

Table 2: Age of the Respondents

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

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

4.1.3 Marital Status

Table 3: The Marital status of the Respondents

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	10	20.00
Divorced	2	4.00
Single	7	14.00
Never married	31	62.00
Total	**50**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

4.1.3 Education Background of the respondent

Table 4: The Educational background

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Secondary	38	82.00
Tertiary	7	14.00
University	2	4.00
Total	**50**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

The study established that more academic background was secondary with 38 responses (82.00%), followed by tertiary, and university with 14.00%, and 4.00% respectively.

4.1.4 Occupation of the Respondent
Table 5: The Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Farmer	12	24
Civil Servant	13	26
Others	25	50
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

4.2 Drug Abuse
Table 6: Knowledge of Drug abuse

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	90.00
No	5	10.00
Total	**50**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

Figure 2: Knowledge of Drug abuse
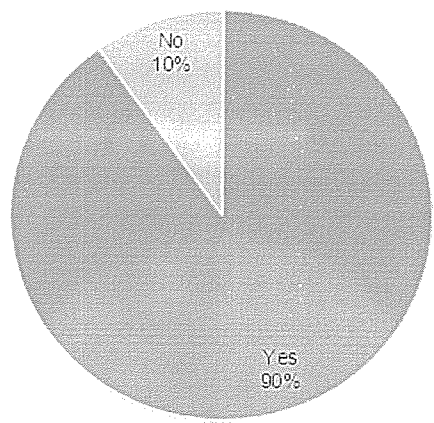
Source: Fieldwork 2016

4.2.1 Causes of Drug abuse

Table 7: Causes of drug abuse

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Child neglect	9	18
Peer groups	20	40
Too many Problems	7	14
Mental illness	11	22
Others	3	6
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

4.3 Effects of Drug Abuse on Academic Performance

Table 8: Effects of Drug abuse on Academic Performance

Effects	Frequency	Percentage
Absenteeism	21	42
Infraction in brain	4	8
Mental impairment	12	24
Person's ability	3	6
Too many deaths	10	20
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

4.4 Relationship between Drug abuse and Academic Performance

Table 9: Relations between drug abuse and Academic performance

Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	8	16.00
Negative	42	84.00
Total	**50**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork 2016

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

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussions and conclusions of the study

5.1 Discussions

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

The study established that more academic background was secondary with 38 responses (82.00%), followed by tertiary, and university with 14.00%, and 4.00% respectively who are in others category and they were 25 with a percentage 50.00% followed by civil servant and farmers with 26.00%, 24.00% respectively. Others were many as this category included children who are still studying.

5.1.1 Drug Abuse

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

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

5.1.2 Effects of Drug abuse on Academic Performance

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

5.1.3 Relationship between Drug Abuse and Academic Performance

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

5.2 Conclusion

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

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

5.3 Recommendations

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

The school administration should mind about creating a good and favouring learning environment for the learners especially in making the timetables by making harder subjects appear in morning hours and then easier ones to be put in the afternoon hours and should also provide extra lessons like afternoon classes and over the weekend.

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

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

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

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

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

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX A: WORK PLAN

August 2016	1st week	Development of proposal
	2nd week	Approval
	3rd & 4th weeks	Collection of data
February 2017	1st & 2nd week	Presentation, Analysis of data collected
	3rd & 4th weeks	Submission

APPENDIX B: PROPOSED BUDGET

ITEMS	COST (UShs)
Stationary	60,000/-
Printing / binding	30,000/-
Facilitation /meals	35,000/-
Transport	50,500/-
Miscellaneous	25,000/-
Total	**200,500/-**

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of Kampala International University, in my final year. I am carrying out a research study on the topic, **"The effects of drug abuse on academic performance of students: A case study of Entebbe Municipality sub-county, Wakiso district."**

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

Instruction:

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

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

1. Sex: (a) Male ☐   (b) Female ☐

2. Age of the Respondent: (a) 5- 14 ☐   (b) 15-24 ☐   (c) 25-34 ☐   (d) 35+ ☐

3. Marital status: (a) Married ☐   (b) Single ☐   (c) Divorced ☐   (d) Not married ☐

4. Education background:
   (a) Secondary ☐
   (c) Tertiary ☐
   (d) University ☐

5. Occupation of the respondent
   (a) Civil Servant ☐
   (b) Farmer ☐
   (c) Others (Specify) ....

SECTION B: CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE

6. Have you ever heard of drug abuse?
   (a) Yes ☐   (b) No ☐
   If yes, then how is it defined?...
   ....

7. What are the causes of drug abuse?

....
....
....
....

SECTION C: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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

....
....
....
....

SECTION D: EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

9. Are there effects of drug abuse on academic performance?

(a) Yes ☐   (b) No ☐

If yes, what are they? ....

....

10. How do you recommend the government to stop it or prevent it?

....
....
....
....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION