Effects of drugs on secondary school performance in Kiambu county

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EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON SECONDARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN KIAMBU COUNTY

BY

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A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE, BACHELOR OF EDUCATION OF MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to identify the effects of drugs on secondary school performance in Kiambu County. Many potential young youth between twelve and twenty years each year fail to complete their O-Level other fail to enrolled in the university and institutes of higher learning due to poor performance. There is widespread unemployment and increase in criminal activities. This has raised concern because the numbers of potential young youth are dropping out of school and mass failing is increasing every year. The objectives of the study were to identify the commonly abused drugs and to determine the influence, to find out the efforts of the schools and to identify the strategies to curb the use of drugs and substances among the secondary school students. Also to examine the effects of drug abuse among students in secondary school in Kiambu County. To determine how availability of drugs influence the prevalence of drug use among Secondary school students in Kiambu County, to establish the relationship between drug abuse and performance amongst secondary school going students in Kiambu County, to identify and evaluate strategies used in schools to address drug abuse, their effectiveness and shortcomings in Kiambu County, to establish the leading roles teachers can take to curb the prevalence of drug use among secondary school students in Kiambu County. Descriptive survey research design was used in conducting this study. The target sampled populations for the studies were students and teachers in public secondary schools in the County. A sample size of 20% of the population was selected from the schools that were selected using stratified random sampling to include a third of all schools in each category. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as percentages and mean values. Standard deviation was computed for each research question to test for the variability of responses across the study participants. The study findings interpreted and discussed. The findings were presented using frequency distribution tables. The study recommended that parents, community and the government agencies plus all stakeholders should work hand in hand in fighting the brewing and selling of the other drugs in order to save the young people from becoming useless in the society.