

**THE IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE ON ACADAMIC  
PERFOMANCE ON LEARNERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN  
KARARE DIVISION, MARSABIT CENTRAL**

**SUB- COUNTY - KENYA**

**BY**

**FRANCIS MUYANGA WAMBUA**

**BEDA /000513/1122/05489**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE IN  
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ARTS) OF MOUNT KENYA  
UNIVERSITY.**

**DECEMBER 2014.**

## 1 ABSTRACT

The study examined the impact of poor performance for learners who are affected by drug and substance abuse in Karare division, Marsabit central sub-County in Marsabit County. According to the Maslow hierarchy of needs as presented in a pyramidal hierarchy; from with more basic needs at the bottom, Maslow uses the terms psychological safety, belongingness and love. Learners affected by drug and substance abuse experience psychological torture which leads them to dropping out of school and poor performance. The study found out the impact of drug abuse on performance. The major objectives was to find out how teachers cope with learners affected by drug and substance abuse, identifying problems of learners affected by drug and substance abuse whether they are or segregated by other learners, find out cases of drug in learners and measure used in solving problems encountered by learners who are affected by drug and substance abuse.

The research targeted 11 schools, teachers and community, simple techniques were employed, use of questionnaires and observation also cluster sampling were used as instruments of data collection. The selected sample population represented 11 schools in the division. The researcher targeted sample population of 148 teachers. For data collected, the researcher did an introduction to selected schools. For data collection, the researcher used simple survey design since was appropriate for the study. It was concerned with gathering facts rather

than manipulating of variables. The researcher represented the outcome of the study using tables, graphs and pie-charts. The researcher wrote down the findings, discussion as well as conclusion and recommendation that were derived from the study