

**“INCREASED DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH”. A STUDY OF NGOGWE
ARCHDEACONRY MUKONO DIOCESE**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

I, Mulinde Herbert declare that this dissertation is my own work and all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references and that this work has not been submitted before for any award at any institution / university.

Sign 

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APPROVAL

This research was done under my supervision and has been submitted for examination with my approval.

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DATE 27/8/2024

DEDICATION

The research is dedicated to my wife Mrs. Erina Mulinde, my children Joyce, Robert, Rolyne and Rodine, my daddy and mummy Ven. Canon. Robert Kiwanuka Mulinde, my brothers and sisters, Rev Agnes Marianne Kayaga for all the support, my friends for the care and support they have shown me through-out the period of this project.

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May the Almighty bless you all.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to assess the increased drug abuse among the youth of Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese and it was guided by the following objectives; to investigate the causes of increased drug abuse in youth of Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese, to find the impacts of drug abuse on the youth of youth of Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese and to the possible measures to curb down drug abuse among the youth of youth of Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese.

This study design was description survey design which was qualitative in nature. The total sample was 30 respondents who responded positively to the questionnaire distributed.

The researcher observed that drug abuse is a problem that is causing serious concern to individuals, church and government all over the world. The problem is prevalent among adolescents who in most cases are ignorant about the dangers inherit in drug abuse. Many of them engaged in drug abuse out of unemployment, frustration, poverty, lack of parental supervision, peer influence and pleasure. However, with effective counseling program, the problems can be tackled.

Study findings revealed a great existence of unemployment among the youth in the study area leading to idleness among the youths and community residents in general, initiation of a youth group could offer youth opportunities for actualizing their self-help potentials. Further, the youth groups provided a forum or a platform in the process of raising awareness and providing knowledge to youth about the effects of drug abuse to end the rampant community ignorance in the study area. Recreational activities should be designed as part of the youth group programs such as sporting activities to keep the youth busy to reduce idleness in the study area. These should ensure community participation in all stages of implementation of the programs from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The problem of drug abuse is high among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese. The study analyzed the factors contributing to drug abuse among the youth. This chapter constitutes of; background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, purpose of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, literature review, methodology, and ethical consideration. The emphasis is on the youth who are the tomorrow's hope of the nation.

1.2 Background to the study.

Drug abuse is the use of drugs for purposes other than medical reasons, thus affecting the individual in a negative way socially, cognitively or physically Kuria (1996). Lewinsohn (2007) defines a drug as any product other than food or water that affects the way people feel, think, see, and behave. It is a substance that due to its chemical nature affects physical, mental and emotional functioning. It can enter the body through chewing, inhaling, smoking, drinking, rubbing on the skin or injecting.

The term usually refers to problem with illegal drugs, which also include harmful use of legal prescription drugs, such as self-medication (world book medical encyclopedia 2006). Drug abuse is the excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to the medically or culturally accepted patterns. It could also be viewed as the use of a drug to an extent that it interferes with the health and social function of an individual.

World book Encyclopedia (2004) defined drug abuse as the medical use of drug that interferes with a healthy and productive life. Drug abuse can also be defined as excessive or addictive use of drugs for non-medical purpose.

Drug abuse may also be defined as the arbitrary overdependence or misuse of one particular drug with or without a prior medical diagnosis from qualified health practitioners, which affect an individual mentally, spiritually, psychologically, economically and socially.

Drug abuse amongst the global youth population has become a serious problem affecting everyone. Addiction leads many people, young people prominent amongst them, into downward

spiral of hopelessness that in some cases ends fatal. They range from glue- sniffing street children and teenage ecstasy users, to hard core heroin and cocaine addicts (Nacada, 2005). Drug abuse is responsible for lost wages, destruction of property in schools, soaring health care costs and broken families. It is a problem which affects us all as parents, children, teachers, government officials, taxpayers and workers.

In Uganda, drug abuse has been described as a problem especially among marginal groups who are unemployed. Cannabis is mainly abused by street and school youth as well as by soldiers. Heroin tends to be consumed by urban and street youth; Cocaine abuse is prevalent among high income groups. An increase is reported in the abuse of cocaine as well as in the abuse of cannabis and volatile solvents. Some increase in the abuse of amphetamines. According to the 2009, Uganda Annual Police crime report due to drug abuse was 2,542, in 2008. The trend has been attributed to inadequate laws and weak border controls.

An international conference on drug abuse in Kampala reported that young people in consumption countries were the most vulnerable section of the population, especially those in the period of early and late adolescent are mostly unable to resist peer pressure and start experimenting with drugs in schools or even outside the school. In an online brief 2015, Lira residents in Uganda raised concern over increasing cases of mental illness among the youth. (Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs, 2015)

In Uganda today, Drugs and other substances abuse is more than ever before. You can barely count any family, friend and neighbor that are totally drained to addictions. Hopeful students who accept habits from friends in school eternally loses their way, like a skilled man who gets hooked to alcohol and ends up jobless, desperate and worthless to his family, and several youthful men in the suburbs becoming slaves to marijuana. (Kidimu G. 2012) Drugs and substances abuse taken in among others are; cigarettes, shisha, weed, kuber, marijuana. All stakeholders should join the drug abuse fight campaign and People need to know how much all of us have been affected by drug abuse”

Drug abuse among the Uganda’s population has also been cited in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono diocese and the key challenges among others is the negligence of parents over their children and drivers of HIV/AIDS epidemic yet no efforts have been made to address this

problem as matter of urgency. The victims of drug consumption among the youth in Ngogwe archdeaconry 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 small bottles at very low prices and other drugs like Cannabis, Tobacco, Khat mairungi, heroin and other medically prescribed gangsters. Drug consumption increases by age among youth in Uganda (Uganda National Household Survey)

1.3 Statement of the problem

Drug abuse is a global problem that poses a great danger to the lives of individuals, society, church, politics and security in many countries including Uganda. Despite all the efforts the church, individuals, agencies, mass media and Uganda government at different levels against drug abuse, the prevalent practice among the youth has not decreased but continue to escalate day by day in Uganda including Ngogwe archdeaconry. This prompted me to come up with the research to find the causes of increased drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese.

1.4 Purpose of the study

Under this section, the researcher will investigate the reasons for the increased drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono diocese.

1.5 Objectives of the study

Under this section, the study will be guided by the following objectives;

- 1) To investigate the causes of increased drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe archdeaconry, Mukono dioceses.
- 2) To assess the impact of drug abuse on the youth in Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese
- 3) To establish the possible measures to curb down drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese.

1.6 Research questions

This study will be guided by the following research questions;

- 1) What are the causes of increased drug abuse in Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese?
- 2) What are the impacts of drug abuse on the youth and the church of Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese?
- 3) What measures can be taken to curb this vice of drug abuse in Ngogwe archdeaconry Mukono diocese?

1.7 Significance of the study

This study will generate useful data on the causes of drug abuse among the youth of Ngogwe archdeaconry, Mukono Diocese. Therefore, the findings of this study may be useful in several ways; the church may use the study findings to find ways of preventing drug and substance abuse through public enlightened campaigns in churches, schools, promotion of awareness on the dangers of drugs and how they affect an individual and family and the society at large.

The findings may also be used to advocate the campaigns against drug abuse with special focus on adverse consequences of the drug abuse. Ultimately, the society will benefit from the findings of the study in creating a drug free society.

The relevant authorities may assist the youth in identifying the sources of drugs so that they can take remedial measures.

1.8 LITERATURE REVIEW

1.8.1 UNDCP (2012) revealed that, even if marijuana is illegitimate, its utilization is pervasive in Africa. At hand, more than 25 million consumers constitute of 5.8% of the adult population; the world average is 3.4% of the young population. In Africa, 61% of inhabitants are diagnosed of drug and substance abuse and who frequently demonstrate serious psychological disorders are cannabis abusers. Two-thirds of these are adolescents.

According to Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDL), about 10% of income comes from alcohol and this has been allegedly to be progressively increasing since it is rooted in a very strong culture of alcohol acceptance among adolescents. (UYDL, 2008). A different study was

carried in Kampala Uganda using cross-sectional survey design among 2,789 high school students aged between 13 and 15 years. The study showed that 17.6% (n148) of them tried smoking prior to the age of 10 years (Mpabulungi, 2004). The study revealed that some people used drugs to feel superior and acquire stimulation. Kampala presents an important setting for addressing the drug and substance misuse aspects of young people since 24% of them are young people of 10-19 years of age data from UBOs also shows that the percentage of people abusing drug is increasing. Communities recognize drug abuse in a different way, some receive it as a male matter consequently agreeable to male but not female (NACADA, 2004). While in a few societies, the 13 accepted that it is conserved for elders (Otieno, 2005). Nevertheless, studies have publicized that, it affects both male and female uniformly (NACADA, 2004) therefore, measured as a non-gender concern.

According to Uganda Youth Development Link (UDEL) 2008, the trends of drugs and other substances consumption among the youth demonstrate signs of cultural manipulation. Most tribes encompass a culture of brewing alcohol in homes thus exposing the youth to drugs at an early age. As children get to adolescence, drug utilization increases due to peer pressure. The study reports that young people prefer tough local spirits which are easily accessible in small sachets at very low prices. Adolescents also connect and indulge in drinking alcohol during public events and parties, at most of which local companies advertise alcohol at discounted prices. By age 21, numerous young people impede drinking, because there is a lot investigational habit before this stage. Restricted information about hurtful use of alcohol, wish to indulge in; sexual activities, peer pressure, stress, poverty and unemployment, whereby these have caused many young people to continue drinking. This is at times, irregular and may result in unintended poisoning or drowning at beaches as has been reported by Dr. Basangwa, Butabika Hospital (2010). Young people living in Katanga slum are similar to their counter parts in other areas, they display social behaviors and developmental characteristics that make them fall at risk because they experiment in abusing drugs and substance and because of the indiscriminate consequences of drug and substance trafficking activities amongst themselves, there is need for the study which will establish the socio economic and prevalence of drugs and substances abuse among the youth and how different factors such as; culture, affect the drug abuse behavior among people in Ngogwe Archdeaconry in Mukono Diocese. Therefore, from studies reviewed, there is need to establish the extent to which economic factors such as money (income),

occupation, value, culture and migration influence drug and substance abuse among people in Ngogwe Archdeaconry in Mukono Diocese.

According to the 2009, Uganda annual Police crime description, there were 2,034 reported and investigated narcotics cases, which led to 2,274 arrests compared to 2,542 in 2008. The trend has been attributed to unsatisfactory laws and breakable border controls. The raise in the abuse of cannabis, hard drugs and volatile solvents is attributed to idleness, social upheavals, family disruptions as well as high rates of drop-outs from school. Increased production and trafficking of cannabis has led to increased availability of the drug, Opiates and sedatives are mostly 20 injected and some sedatives are also ingested and some opiates smoked, Hallucinogens and amphetamines are ingested. (By Robert Kasirye 2000).

In Africa, youth and adults rich and poor, rural and urban people abuse drugs (United Nations Drug Control Program, 1998). They also add that drug abuse is more common among men than women are but the situation is changing rapidly. Substance abuse among women is less visible and more private. It is noted that younger males prefer beer but educated young people and those with low illness prefer wine, liquor is preferred by males who are heavier drinkers, less educated middle aged and older people and those who are at a higher risk of major diseases.

Recent developments indicate an increasing trend in alcohol consumption. WHO ranked Uganda as one of the leading consumers of Alcohol in the world. Alcohol generates domestic revenue in Uganda. About US\$ 7337.00m of revenue comes from alcohol and this has been reportedly to be steadily increasing since it is rooted in a very strong culture of alcohol acceptance and the market is expected to grow annually by 6.00% (CAGR 2023-2027). The lack of clear national drug Policy coupled with weak and poorly enforced laws provides fertile ground for increasing availability and accessibility of alcohol in Uganda.

The Ministry of Health revealed that the Drugs that are commonly abused in Uganda include; alcohol, marijuana, and khat (mairungi). While these are locally produced, the report also indicates an increase in the use of hard drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methamphetamines between 2010 and 2014 the country recorded more than 85,000 cases of drug and alcohol abuse .Dr Anthony Mbonye who was the Director Health Services, Health Management Information System Surveillance report on alcohol and drug use indicated the highest consumption to be in

the central region at 39%, northern region at 24.2%, eastern at 20%, western at 17%. The report also indicated that more than 57,000 were alcohol cases and more than 27,000 drug abuse cases.

This came at a time when Uganda joined the rest of the world to commemorate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Drugs that are commonly abused in Uganda include; alcohol, marijuana, and Khat (mairungi). While these are locally produced, the report also indicates an increase in the use of drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methamphetamines.

Other drugs commonly abused are prescription medicines including Pethidine (a pain killer) and Ephedrine. Dr. David Basangwa, who was then the Executive Director Butabika hospital, said that between February 2014 and March 2015, the hospital's alcohol and drug unit recorded 778 and 829 alcohol disorders and another drug abuse respectively. This is a worrying trend as it affects the country's social and economic state. Dr. Basangwa added that most drug abusers start while at school or university, they get messed up, drop out of school and usually form the highest percentage of gangsters.

He added that more than half of people who have drug problems also have a mental health problem, such as depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder and ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder)

1.9 Conclusion

In conclusion, the researcher in this chapter reviewed the related literature basing on the objectives stated: causes of drug abuse, impact of drug abuse and possible measures to curb drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono diocese. While carrying this literature review, the researcher relied on the library, journals, reports and the internet on the impact of drug abuse on the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono diocese.

1.9 METHODOLOGY

This chapter dealt with the research methodology using qualitative methods and consisted of the research design, target population, sample of the study, sampling techniques research instruments, data collection measurement and data analysis techniques

1.9.1 Research Design

This study employed design of descriptive survey which was qualitative in nature. This approach was used in order to promote greater understanding of not just the way things are but also why they are the way as observed. This design “describes in-depth the characteristics of one or a limited number of cases” (Varkevisser, Pathmanathan & Broenlee, 1991, p.121). This therefore, enabled in the in-depth description of the effects of drug abuse on the youth of Ngogwe Archdeaconry.

1.9.2 Target Population

“Population is defined as any collection of specified group of human beings” according to Koll (1997, p.134). In this case the target population for this study was the youth. According to World Drug report (2018) drug, affect young in every part of the world.

1.9.3 Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique that was employed in the study was purposive sampling. Under purposive sampling, the units that were to be investigated were based on the judgment of the researcher. This included the school goers, casual workers, taxi drivers and cyclists. This was because of the nature of the research. The research was seeking to interview people who had knowledge about the issue under study, thus the use of purposive sampling.

1.9.4 Sample Size

A total of 30 participants were interviewed and these were as follows; school goers (10), casual workers (5), taxi drivers (5), and cyclists (10).

1.9.5 Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data was obtained from the field (respondents) and secondary data was obtained from the journals, books, newspapers as well as other published material that had information about the concept of drug abuse.

1.9.6 Observation Method

Observation method was used for assessing youth participation in expression of other views about drug abuse, all observable aspects like the causes, impacts and suggested measures to curb down the menace relevant to the study. The method was approach reality in its natural setting.

1.9.7 Interview method.

According to Lawrence& Keith (2000 p.267) defined interview method as, “Face to face, conversation which is conducted between a researcher and the respondents mainly to acquire information.”

1.9.8 Data collection tools.

Questionnaire and interview guide as tools for data collection were used in this study.

1.9.9 Interview guide

The researcher aimed at holding personal interviews with the population under study using a combination of semi structured and unstructured questions. This was created in advance of the interview by the researcher and was constructed in such a way as to allow flexibility in the areas that will be covered. And also, in this guide open ended questions were used by the researcher to collect information from the respondents. This was used to ensure accurate information and allowed deeper investigation into the study problem. The respondents were asked basing on the questions in the guide and further more to clarify on some of the issues in the questionnaire. The researcher used interviews because they were easy to administer and took short time. Parents, Stakeholders and policy makers were interviewed because they were conversant with drug abuse problem and were giving relevant information that would help in the study

1.9.10 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was structured following the relevant study objectives and had sections with sub headings reflecting the study objectives. Questionnaires with both closed and open-ended questions were administered to the respondents. The section of closed questionnaires had questions which were requiring the respondents to choose answers from a set of provided responses. In this case the respondents had no liberty to express their own judgments. The questionnaire had permit secrecy that would result in more honest responses and respondents were freely answered sensitive but true questions.

1.9.11 Research procedure

The researcher had first to seek approval from the dean of Bishop Tucker school of Divinity and Theology to obtain a general introductory letter that would serve as a ticket to various dignitaries and relevant persons where the study would be carried out. The researcher was also to identify respondents with in the sample size. The research had then contact respondents with the purpose of meeting them to deliver the questionnaires at their places of convenience.

1.9.13 Validity and reliability of data

“Validity is the degree to which the results obtained from the data actually represent the phenomena under study” Orodho (2005). A pilot study was carried out to help the researcher in identification of items in the research instrument that might bring about ambiguity in eliciting the relevant information that would be reconstructed.

Reliability of a questionnaire was concerned with the consistency of responses to the researchers’ questions. Therefore responses of each question in the questionnaire were correlated with those of other questions in the questionnaire. A few questionnaires were given a few respondents before the actual study to determine whether the respondents would understand the questions. “Reliability of research instrument is a measure of the degree to which instruments yields consistent data after repeated trials” (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003).

1.9.14 Data Analysis Techniques

The study I employed thematic analysis for data analysis. The technique was used because it was a flexible method that allowed researcher to focus on data in numerous different ways. “With thematic analysis, you can legitimately focus on analyzing meaning across the entire dataset, or you can examine one particular aspect of phenomena in depth. The assumptions and ideas that lies behind what is explicitly stated” (Braun &Clarke 2006).

1.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher requested the respondents to participate in the study on voluntary basis and refusal or abstaining from participation would be permitted. This included briefing the respondents about the research objectives and roles of the respondents. The researcher assured the respondent a confidentiality of the information given and protection from any harm that could otherwise rise from the study since the findings were used for the intended purpose only.

1.11 Conclusion

This chapter presented the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, literature review, methodology, research design, target population, sampling techniques, sample size, source of data, observation method, interview method, data collection tools, interview guide, questionnaire, research procedure, validity and reliability of data, data analysis tools and ethical consideration.

CHAPTER TWO

CAUSES OF INCREASED DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH IN NGOGWE ARCHDEACONRY.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on the causes of increased drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry. These causes included unemployment, peer pressure, ignorance, insecurity, stress, and poverty and family factors among others.

2.2 Unemployment

The majority of the respondents revealed that unemployment was the main cause of the drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese. Research finding suggested that becoming unemployed and losing an income could lead to psychosocial stress, which could worsen an individual's health and led to short-term coping strategies, including substance use.

Results suggested that unemployment was associated with youth getting involved in heavy drinking and possibly cigarette use. There was a relationship between economic conditions and substance abuse. It was found out that tighter budget during economic crises impacted drug use. The researcher found out that economic downturns, along with their related stresses such as job loss, were associated with increased problematic drinking. There was also evidence that unemployment was strongly associated with problematic substances use, including the use of alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. Furthermore, multiple studies had found that sales and use of marijuana and other drugs increased among young adults and teenagers as the unemployment rate decrease.

2.3 Peer pressure

The research showed that peer pressure might make you feel obligated to take drugs to feel like you are part of the group and not labeled as weak or boring and end up agreeing with what your friends say so that you fit in the group. In this respect, teens were particularly at risk because peer pressure could be very strong. Adolescence was a developmental period during which the presence of risk factors, such as peers who use drugs, might lead to substance use. Peers play an

important role in many people's lives, especially in late childhood and adolescence when young people attempt to become more independent, gain acceptance, and build an identity.

People of all ages were susceptible to peer pressure, and research showed that, much of the research on peer pressure focused on teenagers, due to the idea that they were more vulnerable to peer influence. Also, research showed that there was direct pressure which came in form of peers urging a person to do something, such as by threatening them, telling them how fun something would be, or suggesting a person do something they might not otherwise consider. However indirect pressure was also seen when peers indirectly influence a person's behavior. For example teens were more likely to be friends with people who share their habits, such as smoking.

2.4 Ignorance

The research showed that there was a bucket of ignorance around these substances, which presented a challenge for minimizing harm associated with drug use. As the bible (Philippians 4:8), says an idle mind is the devil's workshop, and this was true because when young people were idle they tended to take drugs in order to feel high and get rid of boredom or to pass time. This was one of the biggest ways to faster addiction since a lot of time was spent on taking these drugs. According to the research, this was noticed even in the response from the questioners filled many people in this area were ignorant about the use of harmful substances. Others thought that taking drugs could help them to get rid of the problems.

2.5 Insecurity

The research showed that infants and children that experienced insecure attachments and trauma were at greater risk of developing behavioral problems and substance use disorders that might continue into adolescence and adulthood. The research also showed that many of the children and women were found victims due to domestic violence which was related to drug abuse. It was also noted that children from homes whose parents take drugs tended to imitate the behavior of their parents by taking illegal drugs. Parental drug behavior, parental attitude about drug substances and various aspects of parent child interaction best predicted imitation into drug abuse.

The research also showed that lack of household stability, income or employment for a parent may increase stress on the family and its vulnerability, pushing marginal individuals to find solutions or solace in alcohol or drugs. Single-parent families may have increased difficulties, with the single parent being forced to function beyond his or her ability.

2.6 Stress

The research showed that when people are stressed could lead to impulsive behaviors, such as drug or alcohol use. And it could also lead to social isolation, which was a risk factor for substance abuse. It was also observed from the research that, when people feel overwhelmed by stress, they might turn to drugs or alcohol as a way to escape their problems temporarily. More so, stress could also lead to social isolation, which was a risk factor for substance abuse. When people are stressed, they might withdraw from social interactions and turned to drugs or alcohol as a way to cope with their problems. This led to a cycle of addiction, where substance abuse led to further social isolation and negative emotions.

2.7 Poverty

According to the secretary for defense of Matale LC1 stated that, the influence of poverty on families and parenting had led to harmful effects on child and youth development by increasing stress among parents and caregivers, reducing their ability to invest in learning and educational opportunities and compromising their ability to be involved in nurturing their children. These conditions both individually and through their interaction were risk factors for substance use

And also, the head teacher Nkoyoyo boarding primary school Matale stated that, young people who experience extreme poverty or a lack of resources were subjected to a host of environmental and health factors including homelessness, street involvement, exposure to toxic substances and work at a young age. As a result, there was a high incidence of behavioral and psychological problems, including use and harmful use of substances, among these young people.

In terms of implications for prevention, high-quality care giving moderated the effects of poverty on child development, in particular for girls. Increased availability of services for disadvantaged children can foster their potential to develop skills that would improve their chances of success in school and life and combat many of the risk factors for substance use.

Research findings indicated that there was a direct linkage between drug abuse and HIV and Aids prevalence. Poverty also encouraged drug use among students due to absenteeism and idleness, as a result of lack of school fees, with availability of and access to drugs in the village kiosks the idleness may in one way or another encourage high prevalence of drug use among the youth.

2.8 Family factors

Prolonged or traumatic parental absence, harsh discipline, failure to communicate on an emotional level, chaotic or disturbed members and parental use of drugs, which provides a negative role model for children where seen as some of the family factors that may lead to or intensify drug use.

2.9 Conclusion

In conclusion there are many causes of drug abuse but here are some: people abuse drugs due to pleasure derived from it. Drug abuse can be socially learned through drug use by peer group members, exposure to offers to use, and easy access to drugs. Pressure from friends that abuse drugs including their frequent escalation of drug experience may appeal others to start the use of drugs”. Growing up in a single-parent family, lack of parental support or supervision as well as low involvement with the child, and exposure of children to elders in the family who take drugs can promote drug use. Frustration and depression could make some people to take drugs to experience relief or relief from pain mostly from a prolonged use of pain-relieving drugs prescribed by a doctor.

CHAPTER THREE

IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE ON THE YOUTH IN NGOGWE ARCHDEACONRY.

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter dealt with the impacts of drug abuse on the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry. Among these included; poverty and employment, mental problems and sickness, psychological, high crime rate and nuisance to society and tolerance and dependence were identified from the respondents.

3.2 Poverty and unemployment

The respondents revealed that peer groups in the society attract the young ones to copy what their elders are doing hence drug abuse in the long run. They argued that drug abuse also led to unemployment because the youth tended to leave work and concentrate on drugs.

3.3 Mental problems and sickness

One of the respondents who were recovering stated that drugs enter the human body in several ways including injection, inhalation for example, injection takes the drug directly into the blood stream, providing more immediate effects, while inhalation requires the drug to pass through the digestive system, with delayed effects.

There was no doubt that alcohol and other drug use/abuse had direct consequences on the society and long-term effects on individuals and their families. Some of the common consequences include long term health complications, psychological and behavioral disorders, high risk of HIV infection and STDS, and risk of injury and harm to others.

3.4 Psychological

Amongst the respondents was the health officer who stated that the use of alcohol and drugs can progress through stages; from the stage of experimentation to stages of more frequent use, and ultimately to dependence level where consumption is at high level. At the stage of physical and psychological dependence, there is craving for the drug or alcohol and subsequent failure to tolerate withdrawal when their use is stopped. There are also manifestations of social, physical,

psychological and spiritual complications. The individual and family and wider society become adversely affected by the consequences of alcohol and drug abuse.

3.5 High crime rate and nuisance to society

The lay-reader Ssugu Mrs Namugaba Church of Uganda in her response said that, alcohol and drug use/abuse might lead to failure to fulfill obligations at work, school or home including poor work performance, absenteeism, suspension or expulsion from school, and neglect of dependents. One respondent said that in some instances some run mad because of too much addiction to drugs or ended up becoming criminals. Different crimes such as a robbery, rape, kidnapping, bestiality, killing among other bad activities have been identified with young people under the influence of drugs in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese

On the same note the research showed that alcohol use disorder or problems were significantly associated with lack of job satisfaction, poor health, and problems in implementing personal plans, disciplinary problems, and inability to save from personal earnings, debts and absenteeism from work.

3.6 Tolerance and dependence

According to the web site managed and authorized by the department of health state government of victoria, Australia “People who use drugs regularly for a long period of time can develop dependence and tolerance to it. Tolerance means they need to take larger amounts to get the same effect. Dependence can be psychological, physical, or both. People who are dependent on drugs may find that using the drug becomes more important than other activities in their life”. This is evidenced in Buikwe trading center where one of the drug victims left work because over dependence. The people around him say he was a butcher since he over depended on the drugs, he no longer goes to work after getting take over by the drug dependence.

3.7 Isolation

Basing on research, it was found out that drug abuse results into addiction and this later becomes a lifestyle. An addicted person dedicates more and more of their attention to getting drugs, finding ways to use and concealing their use from others. All of these behaviors separate the

youths who use drugs from anyone not participating in the act and the end result is becoming isolated.

3.8 Damaged Relationships

The researcher found out that drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono diocese resulted into damaging the relationship most especially between the parents, family, community and the youth who abuse drugs. Relationships with family, friends and romantic partners can be challenging even in the best of times and when someone is sober. Introducing drugs into the equation worsens things and this has caused deep wounds to the families and the society where they belong.

3.9 Death

The research found out that drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono diocese increased chances of death more so as a result of overdose, accidents most especially on the motorcycle/ boda-boda riders who ride recklessly under the influence of drugs. This has left a vacuum where whereby young people who would be of value in the society end up dying young because of the abuse of drugs.

3.10 Conclusion

In conclusion, drugs are chemicals or substances that change the way our bodies work. Some are medicines that help people when doctors prescribe them, others may have no medical use or benefits. It was identified that when taken usually by swallowing, inhaling, or injecting, abused drugs find their way into the bloodstream and cause a lot of disease and disability in the body.

More so drug addiction, also called substance use disorder, is a disease that affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medicine. Therefore, whatever the cause, substance abuse and dependence confer significant social, mental, and medical impairment in those individuals afflicted, church, community together with huge economic costs to society.

CHAPTER FOUR

POSSIBLE MEASURES TO CURB DOWN DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH OF NGOGWE ARCHDEACONRY MUKONO DIOCESE.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter included suggestions and possible measures from the respondents to curb down

4.2 Sensitization and advice to parents

The research showed that sensitization and advice to parents had the highest percent therefore making it the major possible measure which could curb down drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry. The respondents suggested that sensitization should be done about the health alternatives to drugs and how dangerous the drugs are to one's life.

4.3 Spiritual guidance

From the research some respondents suggested spiritual guidance. They argued that religious leaders should preach against the dangers of drug abuse and encourage the youth to get involved in church activities to prevent idleness. Making youth ministry live and active in church where even some of the clubs should be empowered like Scripture Union, Boy's scout and guiding.

4.4 Job creation and government intervention

From the research some respondents suggested that the government should intervene and create jobs, strengthening laws to drug addicts and skilling the youth so that they can become self-reliant. Also government should provide easy and affordable access to rehabilitation centres, implement effective addiction counseling and prevention programs, provide policies that would address the wider availability of drugs in the society, develop effective awareness campaign programs on drug abuse; establish recreational centres; and finally religiosity can prevent people from using drugs even if they are exposed to drugs in the environment.

4.5 Educating children

From the research some respondents suggested that educating children could also be helpful. Other suggestions were taking the addicts to rehab centers, putting preventive measures in place by the local leaders, educating children and encouraging youths to stay in school.

In order to curb the vice of drug abuse, a number of preventive measures are necessary. Some of these include: Communicating with adolescents who abuse drugs was of utmost importance, having close family relationships, paying immediate attention to a child or teenager who was hurting emotionally, involvement in religious activities and assertiveness training. The home was seen as the nucleus that strengthens society. Children and teenagers needed homes that could offer warmth, shelter and security, social support (which consists of good relationships with parents, siblings, adults and peers) during adolescence substantially reduce drug abuse. There should be law enforcements especially by the anti-narcotic unit to curb drug trafficking. Early intervention would work best implemented before the onset of drug abuse.

According to the head teacher Nkoyoyo Boarding primary school Matale, most drug abuse among the youth starts in school and therefore the school population was the best place for early detection, prevention and management of drug abuse. A survey on drug abuse among the youth aged between 10 and 24 years found that, majority of them started abusing drugs in secondary schools and universities. Therefore, the heads of education institutions are better placed to effectively lead in curbing drug abuse among the youth.

According to the Diocesan Education Secretary Mukono Diocese, education was important for human and social development and it was considered a fundamental human right. But in Mukono Diocese more especially in Ngogwe archdeaconry, they had limited resources to cater for the basic needs of its people. When youth abuse drugs, not only was the drain on the economy but also on the control of supply and demand reduction which are expensive undertakings. This was a blow to the country as the youth become less productive. According to Goode many drug abusers may be unable to attain or hold full time employment and may be absent from work leading to loss in productivity. (Goode, 1993; Ade, 2006).

From the developmental point of view, the youth were seen as future social and human capital. There was a relationship between economic cost, school dropout and laws of the country's

workforce due to accessibility to drugs. In Uganda, media reports indicated that students were drowning in alcohol.

4.6 Family involvement

Although peers influence strongly drug use during formative years of youth which may be stronger than that of parents in some cases of the families can have a powerful influence on shaping the attitudes, values and behavior of children. Research found out that friends are more similar in their use of drugs than in any other activity or attitude. In this situation, drug use by peers may exert a greater influence than the attitudes of parents. Research also found out that peer and parental influences are synergistic, with the highest rates of drug use being observed among adolescents whose parents and friends were drug users. Other investigators, however, have found that peers have a high degree of influence only when the parents have abdicated their traditional supervisory roles. Parents exercising traditional family roles may be able to limit the influence of peer groups on children's attitudes towards drug use and therefore have a crucial influence on children's behavior.

4.7 Prevention

One of the most effective ways to address substance abuse was through prevention. Education and awareness programs can help individuals understand the risks and consequences of substance abuse and provide them with healthy coping strategies to manage stress.

Treatment and recovery programs were also essential for addressing substance abuse. These programs could help individuals overcome addiction and learn healthy coping strategies to manage stress and other triggers. Counseling and therapy can also be helpful for addressing underlying mental health issues that may be contributing to substance abuse.

In addition, addressing the root causes of stress can also be an effective way to prevent substance abuse. This could involve addressing workplace stress, financial problems, or other sources of stress that may be contributing to substance abuse.

7.8 Conclusion

In conclusion drug abuse was a complex issue that required a multi-faceted approach to address. When it comes to drug abuse, people within a community can be seen as belonging to different categories; those who do not use drugs, the early users who run a great risk of developing problems, those who are addicted and need treatment that is expensive and requires a lot of effort, and relapses are frequent. Therefore, those who are addicted need strategies which include detoxification and rehabilitation, then those who do not use drugs need awareness and education, reach a lot of people in the community, while the early users need early identification and referral to treatment centers which are very effective, especially when the person is willing to work towards behavioral change.

Lastly effective drug prevention programs should involve the family, schools, communities, and the media. That is to say, creating healthy home environment, (functional family communication or interaction, parents taking extra measures to monitor the activities of their children including their associations, reduce child's exposure to drug users in the family).

CHAPTER FIVE

BIBLICAL REFLECTION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on biblical understanding of drug addiction substances where young people have fallen victim to the condition. The Bible mentions temptation, suffering, and yielding to sinful behavior. It's vital to remember that love, forgiveness, and redemption are core Christian values.

Various scriptures can be interpreted to suggest that addiction is a sin, highlighting the spiritual and moral implications of substance abuse. At the same time, the Bible offers hope and encouragement, emphasizing that individuals can turn to God for strength and guidance in overcoming their struggles with addiction.

5.2 Worldly passion

Titus 2:12 teaches us that the grace of God teaches us to resist worldly passion and anything ungodly including alcohol addiction and drug addiction. It also inspires you to maintain self-control and good morals and to build a close relationship with God. But also not to forget that we are to resist the pleasures of the world.

Proverbs 20:1 says, wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler and whoever is led astray by it is not wise. The Biblical principal that the body is a temple of God (1 Corinthians 6:19-20) challenges all of us to honor the gift of our bodies through what we consume and how we treat our physical selves. We also affirm that the gift of grace through Christ saves, liberates, encourages and challenges us to allow the Holy Spirit to grow and ripen ourselves to be a gift for the world. Even we already know hope and peace through the complete and sufficient grace of Christ. We groom unworldly as we have yet to arrive at the culmination of God's glorious history. We remain human in fallible and finite world (Romans 8:23) law remains an important guide yet the law its self is administered by less than perfect people and reflects a fallen world and despite the pride of law abiding, the righteousness of God makes no distinction. We have all sinned and fall short of the glory of god (romans 3:21-24) *(a biblical and theological reflection*

on consumption, addictive and prejudicial drug policy April 29:2015-April/May 2015 by max Lynn).

5.3 Drug addiction is condemned

Ephesians 5:18-20, “And do not get drunk with wine for that is a debauchery but be filled with the spirit, addressing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual song singing and making melody to the Lord with your heart giving thanks always and for everything to God the father in the name of one lord Jesus Christ”. Although it doesn’t directly refer to drinking as a sin, one could interrupt God’s word to mean we should not be led astray to drinking Alcohol or by substance abuse in general more importantly the Bible’s references to drug abuse owe something to reflect on as you work to overcome addiction and regain self-control every day of your recovery process.

Roman 13:1-5, God ordained governing authorities to resist them is to resist God’s ordinance. Those who disobey may be punished by the authorities, but they also have harmed their conscience towards God. 1 Peter 2:13-14, submit to every ordinance man for the Lord’s sake (Titus 3:1). This ought to settle the matter for every true believer. Drug abuse including marijuana use is illegal and therefore sinful. Some favor legalization of marijuana. But even if it is legalized, there are reasons Christians should not use it.

Romans 13:12-14, cast off the works of darkness, work properly not in darkness. Make no provision to fulfill the lusts of the flesh. Galatians 5:19-21, 1 Corinthians 6:9-11. People who are guilty drunkenness, will not inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Corinthians 5:11 if a church member commits drunkenness and refuses to repent, he should be disciplined so we don’t keep company with him hence whether caused by alcohol or by other drugs, intoxication violates God’s word. But use marijuana, cigarette, causes intoxication. (Copyright 1986, 1992,2002, David .E. pratte; Gospel way.com

Drug abuse sets a bad example and constitutes fellow with sins. Many Gospels teaches Christians to set a good example and avoid fellowship with sinful conduct. 1 Timothy 4:12, even our mouth, our manner of life, purity and others should be a good example to others. Matthew 18:6-7 woe to people whose examples leads others to sin, Matthew 5:13-16 our lives should be such that they lead others to give glory to God. Ephesians 5:11 Do not fellowship the work of

darkness reprove them. Therefore, drug abuse violates the above passages by setting a bad example and having fellowship with sin.

5.4 Conclusion

Drug abuse totally ruins lives here and for eternity. From beginning and to tragic ending, drug abuse is a tragedy and a shame. People with good judgment and devotion to God should avoid it. People needed to realize that Jesus, not drugs is the answer to their needs. 1 Corinthians 10:13, God provides the means to handle any temptation or problem in life you do not need to escape reality by means of drugs. You can avoid drugs and find all you need in Jesus. Philippians 4:13 “I can do all things through Jesus who strengthens me”. 2 Peter 1:3 emphasizes that, all things that pertain to life and godliness guilty, sorrow and eventual death physically and eternally Jesus is the real answer His way is a way of life, hope, salvation, forgiveness and eternal life.

Therefore, if you have used drugs or even addicted, you can be forgiven and change your habit. You can be free from the chains and guilty of drug abuse. You must trust Jesus and let him change your life. John 8:32, “You shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free”. 1 Corinthians 6:9-19, the church in Corinth contained drunkards who had been washed, cleansed and justified from their sins by Jesus. Matthew 11:28-30, “Come to me all you who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest”.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

6.1 Conclusions

In conclusion, the researcher was focusing on the topic, increased drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese.

In this the researcher found out and observed that drug abuse is a problem that is causing serious concern to individuals, church and government all over the world. The problem is prevalent among adolescents who in most cases are ignorant about the dangers inherent in drug abuse. Many of them engaged in drug abuse out of frustration, poverty, lack of parental supervision, peer influence and pleasure.

Also, the researcher observed that drug abuse has resulted into poverty and unemployment, mental problems and sickness, high crime rate and nuisance to society, tolerance and dependence, isolation, damaged relationship and sometimes death.

However, with effective counseling programs, sensitization, church involvement through spiritual guidance, government intervention through job creation, community involvement, the problems can be tackled.

6.2 Summary of the findings

From the study findings it was revealed that the respondents interviewed, the male were more than the female.

The results indicated that most of the respondents were single than their counterparts the marrieds. The results also indicated that the majority of the respondents were unemployed.

From objective one, the results indicated that majority of the respondents revealed that unemployment is the main cause of drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry, followed by peer influence and then stress, then lack of parental guidance and spiritual growth and other respondents attributed it to ignorance and idleness while some respondents pointed out insecurity among the community people.

From objective two, the study also revealed that mental problems and sickness were the major impact of drug abuse on the youth, followed by high crime rate and nuisance to society, then poverty and unemployment followed by death of the victims and the followed by insecurity and family breakups.

From objective three, the results showed that sensitization and advice to parents had the highest percentage therefore making it the major possible measure which can curb down drug abuse among the youth in Ngogwe Archdeaconry. This was followed by spiritual guidance, other respondents suggested government intervention through job creation which can result into skilling the youth so that we get more job creators than seekers, other respondents suggested educating children.

The research has established that the youth are likely to behave in a manner consistent with the behavior of their friends. In accounting for challenges of drug abuse in Ngogwe Archdeaconry, peer group influence and unemployment are perhaps the strongest and most consistent correlate of adolescent misbehavior of drug abuse. It is therefore surprising that more is not known about why this relationship exists, but also little is known about the structure of friendship networks or the processes that generate the similarity in behavior patterns which has put the division in danger over the outcome of drug abuse including cases to do with rape, robbery, murder, prostitution, unwanted pregnancies, imprisonment among others.

6.3 Recommendations

From the study finding which revealed a great existence of unemployment among the residents in the study area leading to idleness among the youths and community residents in general, initiation of a youth group could offer youth opportunities for actualizing their self-help potentials. Furthermore, the youth group could provide a forum or a platform in the process of raising awareness and providing knowledge to youth about the effects of drug abuse to end the rampant community ignorance in the study area.

Recreational activities should be designed as part of the youth group programs such as sporting activities to keep the youth busy to reduce idleness in the study area. These should ensure community participation in all stages of implementation of the programs from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Establishment of family Education on drugs. The family is the nucleus of the social organization. Parents should give their children appropriate education on drug use. They should be encouraged by health authorities to offer family education on drug abuse to their children. They should inform them of the dangers of drug abuse and dependence on their health, society and the nation.

Campaign against Drug Abuse: National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) should intensify their campaigns on antidrug in order to have a drug free society. The campaign against use of certain drugs and misuse of drugs should be more intensified at the secondary school level because it is the peak of adolescent. Also, government and other relevant authorities should launch out campaigns against drug abuse as well as dependence.

Community action involves development of a plan for research-based prevention in the community, where an assessment of the types of drug problems experienced in the community and the level of risk factors affecting the problem is undertaken. The result of the assessment can be used to raise awareness and seriously guide the selection of the best prevention programs to address the problem. The next step involves the assessment of the community's readiness for prevention and can help determine additional steps needed to educate the community before prevention efforts begins.

Establishment of counseling Centre for Drug Control: Counseling centers should be established in every community by the government or private individuals. Qualified health counselors should be employed in helping drug addicts or those dependent on drugs by giving them special advice on how to go about the withdrawal system.

Spiritual guidance from the religious leaders. The youth need to be involved in the church activities so that they are not idle because idleness leads them to start using drugs. Proverbs 16:27-29 "Idle hands are the devil's workshop". This coupled with the spiritual guidance from the religious leaders will automatically reduce on the cases of drug abuse in the community.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am Mulinde Herbert..... a student at Uganda Christian University currently undertaking a research study to fulfill the requirements of the award of Bachelor of Divinity on the “increased drug abuse among the youth: a case of Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese. You have been selected to participate in this study and I would highly appreciate if you assisted me by responding to all questions in the attached questionnaire as completely, correctly and honestly as possible. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used only for research purposes of this study only.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Part A: Respondent's background information

1. What is your gender?
 - a) Male ()
 - b) Female ()
2. In which of the following age brackets do you belong
 - a) 15-18 years ()
 - b) 19-25 ()
 - c) 26-35 ()
3. What is your marital status?
 - a) Single ()
 - b) Married ()
 - c) Separated ()
4. What is your education level (state the highest level?)
 - a) Never been to school ()
 - b) Primary did not complete ()
 - c) Primary completed ()
 - d) Secondary did not complete ()
 - e) Secondary complete ()
 - f) University did not complete ()
 - g) University completed ()
 - h) Other_____
5. What is your occupation?
 - a) Student ()
 - b) Employed ()
 - c) Unemployed ()

6. Whom do you live with?

- a) Father alone () b) other alone ()
c) Both parents () d) Parent and sibling(s) ()
e) Guardians () f) other specify _____

Part B: Causes of increased drug abuse among the youth of Ngogwe Archdeaconry.

7. Do you understand what Drug Abuse is?

- a) Totally understand ()
b) Partially understand ()
c) Don't understand ()

8. What type of drugs is abused in your area? Kindly tick where appropriate, where 4-very often, 3-often, 2-less often, 1-Not At all.

Drug	Very Often	Often	Less Often	Not at All
Alcohol				
Miraa				
Cigarette				
Bhang				
Tobacco				
Heroin				
Cocaine				
Brown sugar				
Others (specify)				

9. Do you abuse drugs?

- a) Yes () b) No ()
b) If Yes to Q.9 kindly indicate to what extent
a) Large extent () b) Moderate Extent ()
c) Small extent () d) No extent at all ()

10. What is the form of partaking drugs in the area?

.....

11. In your opinion what are the reasons for drug abuse?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part C: Impacts of drug abuse on the youth of Ngogwe Archdeaconry

12. In your own opinion, how do you think drug abuse affects the youth who use drugs?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part D: Measures to curb down the drug abuse menace

13. Please give suggestions/ recommendations towards the factors influencing youth to drug abuse in Ngogwe Archdeaconry Mukono Diocese.

.....

.....

.....

.....

14. Suggest any measures which can be used to curb down the drug abuse menace in your area?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thank you very much for your cooperation

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Questions

1. For how long have stayed in Ngogwe Archdeaconry?

.....

2. Are you aware of drug abuse?

.....

3. If yes what is drug abuse in your view?

.....

.....

4. In your opinion, do you think there is any cause of drug abuse among the youth?

.....

5. If yes, how do you comment on the increased drug abuse in Ngogwe Archdeaconry?

.....

.....

6. What do you think are the influences of drug abuse on the youth?

.....

.....

7. Please give suggestions/recommendations to curb down the drug abuse menace in
Ngogwe Archdeaconry.

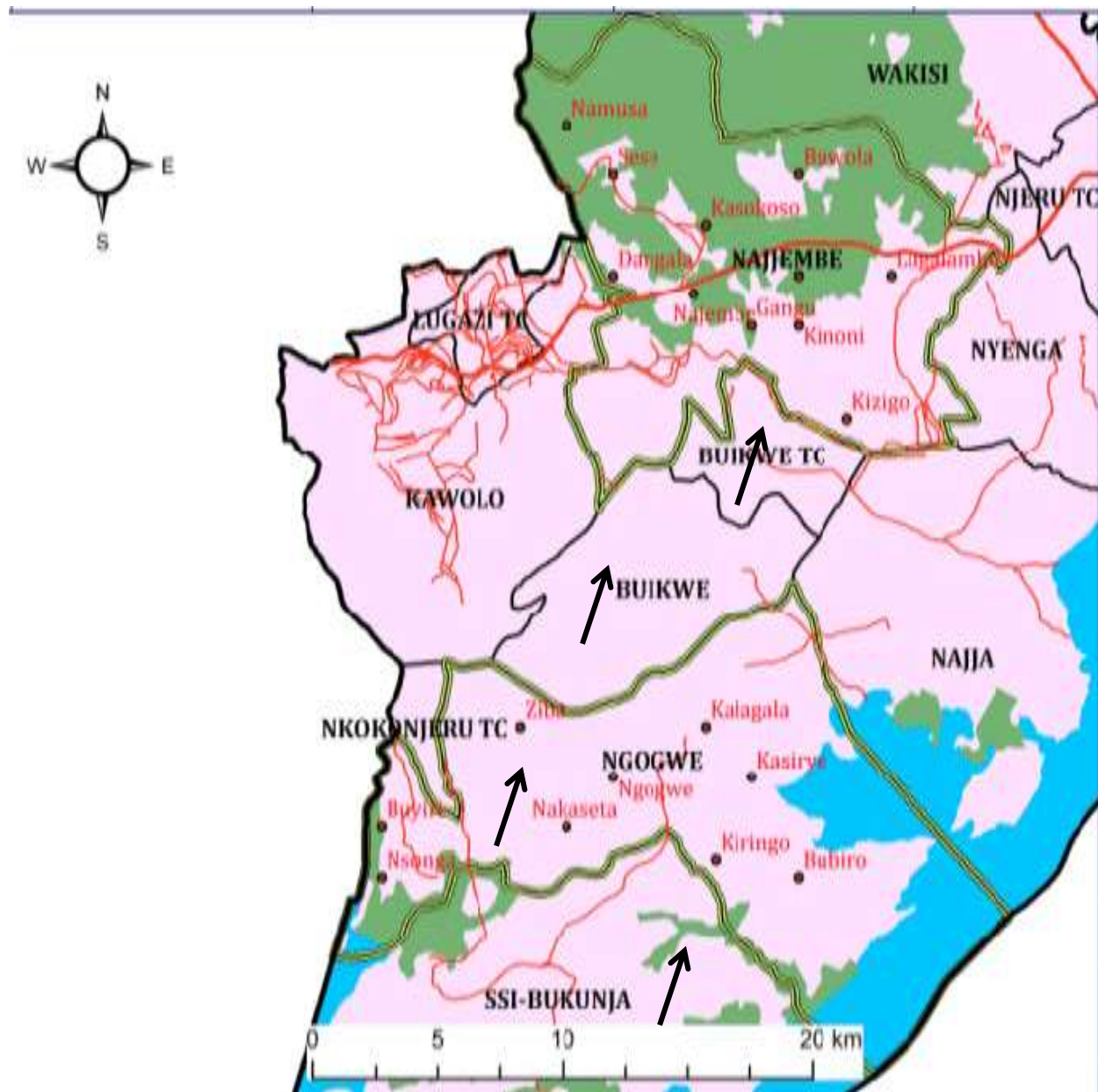
8.

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

A MAP OF SHOWING NGOGWE ARCHDEACORY



KEY

→ Ngogwe Archdeaconry

DIRECTOR OF STUDIES
NKOYOYO P/S



PUPILS OF NKOYOYO P/S



ARCHDEACON



HEADTEACHER MATALE



LAY READER SSUGU C/U



RECOVERY FROM
ADDICTION



HEADTEACHER MATALE



BUIKWE TRADING CENTRE