

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSES OF ALCOHAL AND DRUG ABUSE(ADA)
AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN MBOONI EAST IN MAKUENI COUNTY**

BY

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**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of a
Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology (Rural Sociology and Community Development) of
the University of Nairobi.**

NOVEMBER, 2016

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has never been presented for the award of any degree in any other University or Institution whatsoever.

Signature..... Date.....

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the Supervisor.

Signature.....Date.....

PROF. EDWARD K. MBURUGU

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my family for their love, support and patience. Indeed you are a source of inspiration.

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I am thankful to many people who gave me a lot of advice, encouragement and constructive criticism. It may not be possible to thank everyone here as the number involved is large but it will suffice to mention those who have given in a lot of their valuable time to discuss this work. Special thanks to therefore go to my supervisor Prof. Edward Mburugu for his invaluable patience, commitment, comments and encouragement throughout the study. My sincere gratitude goes to my lecturers. Many thanks also to the 2014/2015 Masters class. I will always remain grateful to them for their moral support and inspiration. To those not mentioned here, thank you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	4
1.4.1 Main Objective.....	4
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	4
1.5 Justification of the Study	5
1.6 Scope and Limitation of the study	5
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	1
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Literature Review.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.1 Parenting and Substance abuseamong the Young people	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.2 Social factors and substance abuseamong the young people	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.3 Family level of income and substance abuse among the young people	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3.1 Social learning theory	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3.2 Social Disorganization Theory.	16
2.3.3 Social control theory	Error! Bookmark not defined.

2.4 Conceptual Framework.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1 Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2 Site description.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3 Research Design.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.4 Unit of Analysis and Units of Observation.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.5 Target Population.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.6 Sample size and sampling procedure.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.6.1 Sample Size.....	24
3.6.2 Sampling Procedure.....	25
3.7 Methods of Data Collection.....	25
3.7.1 Questionnaire.....	25
3.7.2 Key Informant Interview (KII).....	26
3.7.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).....	26
3.8 Instrument Validity.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.9 Instrument Reliability.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.10 Data Collection Procedure.....	27
3.11 Ethical issues.....	27
3.12 Data Analysis.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATION. 29	
4.1 Introduction.....	29
4.2 Questionnaire response rate and Return.....	29
4.3 General Information on the Respondents.....	29
4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents.....	30
4.3.2 Analysis of Age of the respondents.....	30
4.3.3 Distribution According to the Source of Income.....	31
4.3.4 Use of Drugs for the Medicinal Purpose.....	32
4.3.5 Duration of Drug Usage.....	32
4.3.6 Reasons for taking Drugs.....	33
4.4 How parenting contributes to Substance abuseamong the Young people.....	33
4.4.1 Parent status in Response to Drug abuse.....	34

4.4.2 Relations with the Parent/Guardian	35
4.4.3 Aspects of Parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse	36
4.4.4 Influence of parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse.....	37
4.4.5 Factors relating to parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse	38
4.5 How Social Factors Contributes to Substance abuseamong the Young people.....	41
4.5.1 Aspects of Social factors on Drug and Substance Abuse.	41
4.5.2 Influence of Social Factors on Drug and Substance Abuse	42
4.6 How Family level of Income Contributes to Substance abuseamong the Young people.	43
4.6.1 Monthly Income.....	43
4.6.2 Monthly Average Expense on Drugs	44
4.6.3 Influence of Family level of income on Drug and Substance Abuse	45
4.6.4 Extent of Family income level influence on Drug and Substance Abuse.....	46
4.6.5 Other family Aspects on Drugs and Substance Abuse.	46
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS AND	
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	49
5.1 Introduction.....	49
5.2 Summary of the Findings.....	49
5.2.1 Parenting on Drug and Substance Abuse.....	49
5.2.2 Social Factors on Drug and Substance Abuse.	49
5.2.3 Family Level of Income on Drug and Substance Abuse.	50
5.3 Discussions.	51
5.4 Conclusions.....	53
5.5 Recommendations.....	55
5.6 Suggestions for Further Research.	56
REFERENCES.....	57
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE	58
APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANTS.....	64

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4. 1 Questionnaire Response Rate	29
Table 4. 2 Gender of the Respondents	30
Table 4. 3 Age of The Respondents.....	30
Table 4. 4 Source of Income	31
Table 4. 5 Response on Use of Drug for Medicinal Value	32
Table 4. 6 Duration of Drug usage.....	32
Table 4. 7 Reasons for Taking Drugs	33
Table 4. 8 Parent status in response to Drug Abuse	34
Table 4. 9 Response on Parent/Guardian Relations.....	35
Table 4. 10 Aspects of Parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse	36
Table 4. 11 Response on Parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse	37
Table 4. 12 Extent to which factors relating to parenthood cause drug and substance abuse	39
Table 4. 13 Aspects of Social Factors on Drug Abuse	41
Table 4. 14 Response on Social Factors on Drug and Substance abuse	42
Table 4. 15 Monthly Income.....	43
Table 4. 16 Monthly Average Expense on Drugs.....	44
Table 4. 17 Response on Family level of Income on Drug and Substance Abuse	45
Table 4. 18 Response on Family income level on Drug and Substance Abuse.....	46
Table 4. 19 Other family Aspects on Drugs and Substance Abuse	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: conceptual framework	20
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ABSTRACT

Over the last many years the use of unlawful drugs and misuse of therapeutic drugs has spread at an unheard of speed and impacts the whole world. No country is safe from the frustrating predicament brought on by alcohol and drug abuse, even as a vast spectrum of the international community has established intense drawback over the obstacle. The present study sought to investigate into the alluding factor alcohol and substance abuse by the young people in Mbooni East in Makueni County.

The study aimed to achieve the following objectives; to establish how parenting contributes to substance abuse among the young people, to find out how social factors lead to substance abuse among the young people to find out how family level of income may lead to substance abuse among the young people. The target population of the study was fifty young people aged 14-35 years in Mbooni East, two young people group leaders, two chiefs, one young people and gender development officer, one NGOs leader dealing with young people issues, one religious leader and two head teachers, the study the fifty young people were sampled from young people groups ensuring gender balance.

Stratified sampling approach was employed to make certain that exclusive corporations of the goal populace have been accurately depicted in the pattern so as to expand the accuracy level in approximating tools, the study used questionnaire to solicit information from the chosen formative years. Interview time table and targeted crew discussion had been additionally used to collect data from the respondents. A sample study was additionally carried out to scan whether or not the instruments measure what they are supposed to measure.

An 86% response rate used to be realized. The gain knowledge of showed that a large of the young people pronounced that their father and mother weren't drug addicts, at the same time a minority, in simple terms 18%, of the young people suggested that their moms and dads were drug addicts. The be trained concludes that parental causes such as the household disruption disorders may just result in disenchantment with common noble practices and coming up with deviant attitudes, in turn laying the foundation for substance use, subsequent, lack of adults that formative years may translate to and those that will heed to them when they narrate the things they are going through and the way they're dealing with lifestyles, the household's lack of abilities to cub young misbehaving individuals that may develop a power that makes the adolescent inappropriately robust within the family are among the strongest household related motives attributing to drug abuse among the many adolescence.

The study recommends that there's need to think again about the framework and issue of public schooling on drugs and substance abuse, when you consider that the prevailing advertisement on drug prevention shouldn't be adequate to have an effect on extensively on drug use behavior among the young people.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Substance abuse is an issue that is as ancient as mankind. Over the last 20 years the use of unlawful drugs and misuse of therapeutic medications is spreading at an unheard of rate affecting the whole universe (Affinnih, 2002). No country has been saved from the devastating quandary brought on by way of alcohol and drug abuse. In as much as a large portion of the global community has shown so much attention toward the same problem. Globally substance abuse has become the remedy for many youth to deal with serious problems that face them which include lack of employment opportunities sexual harassment, and even violence (American Society of Addiction Medicine 2011).

Substance abuse among most adolescence has proven to be quite destructive and can lead to some addictions that will affect this individual later in life. In a Nigerian institution of higher learning, facts showed that the majority pupils began utilizing supplies in primary university (Adelekan and Lawal 2006, Adelekan et al. 1992). In South Africa children defined that the principal reason why they used drugs was once due to the fact that of the medicines possess reinforcing effects. The teens also recounted that drugs expand their sexual behavior as a result of results on inhibition, negotiation capabilities, and rational considering (Morojele et al. 2006). A research carried out on juveniles in Nairobi during the court process, the youngsters in most cases were victims of substance abuse (Maru et al. 2003). A different study on substance use amongst institution going young people within the countries of Kenya, Zambia Swaziland, Uganda, Namibia, & Zimbabwe showed customary use of alcohol and illicit medications (Peltzer, 2009).

Surveys on substance abuse did not provoke a lot trouble in Kenya until the early Nineties. This may occasionally have been an outcome of the belief that it was not a major challenge among Kenyan populace. Thus, discussions on substance abuse have tended to be shrouded with rumors and ambiguity. Using alcohol, bhang and miraa has indigenous roots and the three resources had been greatly used in the indigenous society (NACADA, 2007).

In step with a countrywide survey on the speedy crisis evaluation of Kenya's situation of substance abuse in 2012, 11.7% of the young people of years 15 through 24 are using alcohol, 6.2% of them use tobacco, 4.7% of them use miraa and 1.5% use bhang (NACADA, 2009). In addition to this the average age for which the young people start indulging in substance abuse was realized to be ten years of age. This information show serious trouble kids and teens who are already stressed due to some socioeconomic problems like lack of employment opportunities.

As a consequence, the quick spread of drug abuse has ended in the breakdown of the local way of life and introduction of international influences which have made a variety of drugs on hand on a significant scale. Majority of Kenyan adolescence are taken captive by using alcohol. The incidence of drug abuse among the many Kenyan young people is increasing quickly to the destruction of society.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Young people in Kenya encounter the greatest hazard since they are target for introduction into the abuse of medicinal drugs by means of drug lords, substance abuse is, therefore, an hindrance that not handiest involves the adolescence however can also be a countrywide obstacle .proof exist in Kenya that the number of people involve in substance abuse is on the rise . The ministry of health in 2000 gave a report that suggested that sixty seven percent and 32% of younger men and ladies in our country consumed cigarettes and forty five% of these are have not attained the

age of 20. A report by the UN Drug Management Programme indicates that 60% of pupils abuse drugs (Kaguthi, 2006).

Government is dedicated in educating all the young people not simply as a human rights requirement but also as an integral detail for social and fiscal progress. Substance abuse is recognized as a vital issue that avoids formative years from taking full talents of academic possibilities. Further, if the pattern in abuse of drugs continues, Kenyan young people are at greater danger of being drug dependent. Sustained drug abuse among the many adolescents now not only drains the economic system considering the fact that medicinal drugs are luxurious objects but also offers a blow to the nation because its formative years come to be less productive.

The Kenyan government has formulated a myriad of drug abuse techniques and policies geared closer to reduction and prevention of drug misuse. For illustration the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance Act was put into law in 1994 to manage peddling of drugs and its unlawful consumption and UN declared the years from 1991 to 2001 as ten years against substance abuse and use of drugs. In March 2001, NACADA, was formed as a state organization was fashioned with the power to carry out public education crusade against drug abuse, develop a strategy for overcoming the use of drugs by the young people in school and different associations of finding out, sensitize mother and father on drug use and abuse and this identify position items and initiating rehabilitation programmes for addicts (NACADA, 2004).

In spite of these strategies, facts and everyday commentary round still indicate the rate of drug abuse still rising. Extra, the overall photo has shown a consistent upward pattern in drug peddling as attested with the aid of seizure records. A few strikes which have happened in faculties and different associations of learning in the past have often been attributed to medicinal

drugs without proof. One of the most crucial issues that NACADA, has focused on are research papers on the drug abuse among the formative years peculiarly in secondary colleges. Liambila & Wekesa (2007), did a study on the prevalence of drug abuse among young people and found that 77.1% of young adults were reported to be on long term abuse of alcohol; 65.7% on tobacco, 34.9% on bhang, 55.1% on miraa while 12.5% were on inhalants. Further a study on the influence of drug abuse on the delinquency development among the young people and found that familial factors contributed significantly in the development of delinquency in the youths. From the review of the previous studies, there is scanty empirical literature on the causes of substance abuse among the young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County.

1.3 Research Questions

- i) How does family structure contribute to drug and substance use among the young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County?
- ii) How do negative life events lead to drug and substance use among the young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County?
- iii) What are the mitigation measures for reducing the problem of substance abuse among the young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The major goal of this research was to investigate the causes and consequences of substance abuse(ADA) among the young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The Specific Objectives of this study were:

To establish how parenting contribute to substance abuse by young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County.

- i) To find out how social factors lead to substance abuse by young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County.
- ii) To find out how family level of income lead to substance abuse among the young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The impact of substance abuse on the young people in Kenya has been a symbol of a morality degradatio, decadent and wasted generation and loss of our societal values and ideals. This study therefore tries to find out the causes of this menace among Kenyan young people.

This study would be useful for the policy makers and institutions such as NACADA in drafting appropriate policies concerning young people and drug abuse. The study would also be useful for the young people in identifying the factors responsible for drug indulgence. .Finally, the study would add literature to the already existing information for the interest of further research.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the study

This gain knowledge of sought to investigate the causes of substance abuse(ADA) with specific reference to the out of school young people of Mbooni East in Makueni County and hence generalization may only be made for Makueni County.

Drug abuse among young people and issues surrounding it are social problems affecting the entire society. As such, some of the young people declined giving full information about their status as far as drug and alcohol consumption is concerned. Secondly, since the study was

restricted to only a section of Makueni County, the information obtained would not reflect the state of events in the entire country in regard to this phenomenon.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This section reviews different materials from academic writings of alternative scholars that describe the explanations that intent substance abuse(ADA) among the many adolescence with a focal point on: household structure, conflicts in the family, loved ones sales stage and the feasible mitigation measures for lowering the trouble of drug and substance abuse. This section also provides the theoretical framework and conceptual framework related to the gain knowledge of.

2.2 Literature review

2.2.1 Parenting and Substance abuse among the young people

Empirical work clearly shows that substance abuse to a large extent is influenced by the e relationship ties in the family and how the youth are treated in their families (Barber et al., 2003).

While some gain knowledge of have observed strong relationships between household motives and later delinquency, susceptible lengthy-term effects of loved ones causes had been mentioned (Sampson & Laub 1993). Children can have behavior disorders and complicated temperaments as a result of the way they have been introduced up. For instance, if the moms and dads and other household contributors are involved in the use of drugs then the children will be highly influence and may end up developing some vices. According to (Barber et al, 2003), a larger number of this kid will show bad behavior in schools and generally will not like going to school

Johnson (2000) acknowledged that family matters have a great influence on the youths beginning to use drugs and also exhibit bad behavior. A bad interaction between the young people and their parents is closely associated with the use of drugs. According to Bronfenbrenner (2003), the

household is a entire organism that's rather more than basically the sum of members or companies that it includes. For a long period of time the way a family interacts determines the patterns of habits of the member and the habit becomes recurrent. On this approach every person becomes used to acting in particular manner when they are with other members of the family. Every action by any member of the family will draw a distinct way of acting by a different person in the family. This will go on from time to time till the family will realize their ways of behavior.

Page and Gilbert (1999) maintained that moms and dads are to blame for their kids's behavior as it depicts the best way they had been brought up. The World health organization (2003) recounted that after teens think linked to their households and when both mom and dad are worried of the lives of their children, it impacts how children view themselves, and the selections they make about behaviors that impact their health. Additionally, adolescents have got to have as a minimum one grownup who is dedicated to their good-being. In line with WHO (2003), adolescence want adults they may be able to flip to as well as people who can give them listening years as they narrate their ordeals and how they're dealing with lifestyles.

Household's effect can also be seen as an un imaginable power. This force dictates the conduct of the loved ones contributors at any time when they are together. According to Orbot (2003), in the case of adolescent behavioral problems, the family not being in a position to control the adolescent makes the youths to be unruly in the house. For instance, a teenager may just decide to set up his possess lifestyles getting involved in alcohol and use of drugs or just generally bad behavior. Involving the perfect risk interval for the use of drugs amongst adolescence, Rogers and McGee (2003) observed that the susceptible durations area changes over after they develop from one level to another. Being exposed to the danger of substance abuse can begin earlier than

when a youngster is delivered and it is the duty of moms not to use alcohol or any drugs for the period of pregnancy.

The use of drugs by parent is likened to the beginning of use of any other harmful substance and different authorized medications. Newcomb & Bentler (1989) recounted that the function of environmental influences on substance use is intricate to determine, despite the fact that it's likely that DNA issues contribute extra to abuse than to make use of medicinal drugs. Household hazard motives incorporate hypocritical morality, inconsistent discipline, poor communication, parental conflicts, parental absence and household breakup. Nevertheless, Bentler & Newcomb (1989) located that loved ones disruption per se would possibly not directly result in drug use; as a substitute, issues within the family may result in disenchantment with normal values as well as acquisition of bad attitudes, which can in flip lay the groundwork for substance use.

Studies by Fraunenglass, et al. (1997) have assessed initiation of a couple of elements and established that antagonistic small family stipulations are linked with a better chance of the genesis of cigarette use. Conversely, confident relationship between the youths and the parents have been related to a reduce threat of cigarette use (Simons-Morton et al., 2001), even though this discovering shouldn't be common throughout reviews (Olds, 2001). Variations in social publicity, together with community members of the family and norms, were proven to explain the difference in the genesis of cigarette smoking between different races or ethnic groups (Unger & Chen, 1999). Smoking habits of the people we interacts with in the social networks as well as the the media that promote use of tobacco have been shown to be the major causes of the onset of use of tobacco at old age (Olds, 2001).

Studies trying to find out the relationship that exist between the onset of smoking and the race or the ethnic group been irregular, some of them reporting that teens of African-American families are to a lower percentage as compared to the white young peoples to initiate smoking (Chassin et al., 1993). Different reviews (Dawson, 2000) have linked the use of alcohol smoking by parents to an automatic introduction into use of drugs by the youths. Williams and Smith (1993) have pointed out disruption of household structure and social networks that use alcohol as a threat aspect for initiation of alcohol use. Despite the fact that there are few comparisons of the position of community and the family factors within the initiation of licit drug use, a cross-sectional be taught of 2,017 high university students discovered that social network characteristics had been more major than familial factors in explaining drug and cigarette abuse (Newcomb and Bentler, 1988).

For this reason, traits of one's loved ones for the duration of childhood and early life (together with poor relationships between mom and dad and children, parental educational attainment, and potentially parental substance use) show up to be the predominant social causes linked to the onset of drug use and smoking. However, characteristics of households could also be less predominant in distinctive businesses where other social occasions, including social community use of gear or recent migration, may be extra foremost. Developing up in a loved ones that emphasizes getting "excessive" from legal or illegal substances can purpose a young person to consider drug use is appropriate. Exposure to household members who attain for a substance to therapy every discomfort or disorder can purpose a teen to do the same. Young adults get lots of their values from mom and dad and different grownup influences, and as a rule mimic what they see.

2.2.2 Social factors and substance abuse among the young people

Newcomb & Harlow (1986) researched on alcohol abuse in the young people as a response to a perceived loss of control, a way of meaninglessness, and an absence of course in life. Early life may use medicinal drugs as a method of quickly doing away with affliction intertwined to life movements which they understand as being out of their manipulate, and can also be noticeable as contributing enormously to knowing the real reason behind the many cases of usage of drug among the young people from disrupted households (Newcomb and Bentler, 1989).

Terrible life occurrences' (regarding the sicknesses or death, problems between parents and alcohol abuse) witnessed by the young people for the period their lifetime can have a diverse result on how they behave. Harland et al. (2002) observed that those youngsters who experienced a separation of their parents were likely to have behavioral problems. Buehler et al (1997) of their analysis of 68 experiences on the connection between inter-parental clash and tricky behavior discovered a strong link between parental conflict and problems of behavior by the young people. Of their study, parental-conflicts had serious effect on both external and internal behavior and it was noted that this later led to use of drugs. Similarly, Burt et al (2008) discovered that separation of parents is a regular cause of different troubling behaviors for the period of childhood and early life. Household and associate clash tends to broaden chance for substance abuse.

Globally, family clash and reduced care by the family raises the hazard for young individuals substance abuse (Thompson Jr, Lizardi, Keyes, & Hasin, 2008). Marital and family conflicts show up to develop danger for alcoholism among females (Breitenfeld et al. 1998). 75% of the young people who were put into hospital for the use of drugs in Scotland ascribed their household forget or to the break down in their families to their consuming (Jauhar and Watson 1995).

Disruptions in the household lifestyles cycle leading to unstable atmosphere in the family (for example father's absence, demise of father and mother) was attributed to the young peoples use of drugs in Greece (Madianos et al. 1995). Black Americans and Latinos in modified households (e.g., those who converted from two dad and mom to single moms and dads in the course of the gain knowledge of) were leading in the rate of introduction to drug use Gil et al.,(1998). Additionally, deteriorating household environments had been more desirable in the genesis of the use of drugs by the Latinos immigrants than non immigrants to the U.S.

Youngster bodily and sexual abuse seems to be a threat from use of drugs. Females who were sexually harassed when young have a high likelihood of abusing drugs when they grow up (Gil, Vega, & Biafora 1998). Sexual harassment when individual are young may lead to the danger of adolescent drug abuse amongst women and using medications possibly an effort to overcome the emotional anguish related to the abuse.

An article by using Weiss, Hsiang-Ching, and Pearson (2003) noted that trauma and sexual harassment would lead to use of drugs by young ladies. The ladies use drugs as a way of dealing with their repeated harassment. Depression and PTSD (publish-nerve-racking Stress problems) have been found to almost always precede lively substance abuse in females, even as depression more often than not passed off after substance abuse in guys. For example, Brady and Randall (1999) have located that women are more doubtless than guys to attribute their ingesting to a irritating occasion or psychological sickness (such as depression and anxiousness), which is more more likely to be a precursor of the ingesting. They have shown that there's a powerful coexistence between use of drugs sexual harassment and childhood victimization. An evaluation of self-mentioned archival information of younger men and females age variety between 12 and 19, from a intellectual well being organization located that a combination of loved ones violence,

sexual harassment, and physical abuse is directly proportional to the use of drugs Harrier et al (2001).

Pelissier and Jones (2005), support the claim that guys cite pleasure seeking even as ladies state alleviation of bodily and emotional suffering as the foremost motives for substance abuse. Ladies who smoke and use alcohol and cig have additionally been determined to have experience more sexual abuse in comparison to their male counterparts. Tuchman (2010) has argued that ladies and girls who regularly abuse drugs encounter problems in their relationship and this is due to the drugs that they use establish. In line with a study carried out by Kauffman et al. (1997), females believed that drug abuse was introduce to their lives due to relationship problems and stress. A piece of writing with the aid of Hodgins et al. (1997), gave a rough estimate that 28% to fifty three% of the ladies who abuse drugs were sexual harassed when they were young; and 42% of women in medication have said they were physically abused when they were adults. Consistent with this study, women in therapy are extra possible than guys to have experienced violence, especially spousal abuse. They have got observed that ladies in medication joined the use of drugs to a designated stress. Many ladies in medication started using drugs soon after a exact aggravating event in their lives; and rape and incest are the normally stated triggering activities for drug abuse among females. Other demanding movements that catalyzed the abuse of drugs by women are sickness, accidents, and disruption in household life (Nelson-Zlupko, 1995).

Experiences involving students in high school in Nairobi (mean age 17) and institution in Western Kenya (mean age 22.9), and parents in Nairobi (age range 31-forty) showed that younger men and ladies misused drugs and alcohol in order to manage stress and problems.

Some of these problems are distressing emotions like frustration, emotional issues, household conflict, unemployment and hopelessness (Atwoli, et al, 2011).

A gain knowledge of on substance abuse amongst young people who dwell in the slums in Kenya of ages 12-24, showed that young ladies who encountered problems in their marriages either separated, widowed or divorced, have high likelihood to get involved in the use of drugs as compared to the young men of the same age bracket (Mugisha et al., 2003). A gain knowledge of done by NACADA (2010b) in central province on the use of alcohol and drug abuse by youths of ages 15-64, showed that ladies stated issues in marriage as well as problems with their mum and dad as the essential reasons for using drugs. Hence, household disruption (household and marital conflict), financial strain, poorer results, illness and loss of life, unemployment for formative years, poverty among other terrible existence experiences have been hypothesized as danger reasons of multiplied alcohol and drug use among the many formative years.

2.2.3 Family level of income and substance abuse among the young people

Poverty within the home may end up in crimes being committed by children typically related to drug consumption. Prostitution, pregnancy by teenagers theft, sexually transmitted ailments like AIDS are common in young people who come from poor families ((Mugisha et al., 2003). Child are deprived of key elements of growth such as food, apparel and safe haven due to poverty. The exposure to physical and social unrest will extensively affect how the young people grow and develop depending on the level of exposure (WHO 2003). Depressed teenagers, have low self-esteem, they feel like they are not part of the others and this make them vulnerable to the rising threat alcohol and drug issues. According to Mbatia et al. (2009), the clinical picture of use of drugs by the young people is as complicated as its etiology. Use of drugs can be viewed both as a the force that causes problems in a number of growth essential areas, and as a response to prior

or current existence instances. The use of drugs by the teenagers mainly occurs with other medical issues. Misbehavior, nervousness disorders, depression, sexual acting out and tutorial problems are related to the use of drugs by the teens with enormous regularity (Ward et al. 2008).

A study carried out by (Mbatia et al. 2009) on alcohol and drug abuse in a city in Tanzania for the people aged between 15 and 19 years, observed that gentlemen and ladies who have been employed, are leaders in their homes, and were between the ages of 25 to 34 use the illegal drugs when you consider that they have so much money that enabled them to buy alcohol. Ward et al. (2008) implemented a study on occurrence of substance abuse amongst men and ladies patients in South African clinics, ranging 18 to 25 and above, found that being employed used to be noted as a reason for abuse for the reason that it made it viable for individuals to purchase alcohol and different medicines. In step with (Mbatia et al. 2009), some teens who are from well of families abuse drugs considering that they can find the money for them, even as some from families that are not having enough wealth as a result of frustration, abuse low priced medications corresponding to alcohol. Additionally, frustrations bobbing up from lack of college costs and different normal wishes may just lead pupils to abuse medicinal drugs centered on the misconception that use of drugs will make you not to think of your troubling issues

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study shall apply three theories namely: Social learning concept, Resilient concept and Social control thought.

2.3.1 Social learning theory

Social studying thought was developed by (Bandura, 1989). His recommendations have fashioned the foundational work of psychologists investigating alcohol and other drug use and

disorders. The title Social learning theory has been given to a thought that has been proposed by way of a number of proponent psychologists (Bandura 1989) and sociologist (Askers 1985). It is an efficient push to clarify how the social and private information which are quite often known as "identity" creates from the social setting from which such learning happens

Relevance of the theory

Social learning theory is a method that synthesizes the ideas of learning with those of cognitive psychology. Social learning idea represents a common theory of behaviour. As such it is one technique to understanding human behaviour, and its main constructs and standards are a long way reaching and expressed in vast phrases. Consistent with social studying idea, our observations of other men and women engaging in addictive behaviour can result in the development of addiction. That is valuable to explaining the causes of alcoholism and addictive lifestyles.

2.3.2 Social Disorganization Theory.

The term social disorganization as used by McKay (1998) means deterioration of social relations between members of a society because of which members are unable to function according to their status in the society. This leads to chaotic conditions in social institutions, associations, customs, traditions and folkways. Thus the term social disorganization includes in its compass material disorganization, disorganization in the family, rural and urban disorganization among others. This theory argues that people are currently witnessing changes in the function of the family in India particularly in the urban areas. There is relaxation in the control of family authority on its members. There is no change in man- woman equation. Women do not wish to consider that they are inferior to men; they are rebelling against male supremacy and domination. Women are seeking jobs outside family and wish to enjoy the fruits of their newly won freedom.

All this is producing tension and conflicts in homes, bitterness and disaffection rules. According to Henry W. McKay (1998), the problem of well-educated couples has distinctly come to the fore. The cases of maladjustment and war of sexes is common. The transformation of personalities of individuals in urban areas is showing its impact on the family structure.

According to this theory there is a direct correspondence between personal and social organization. Any intensification of personal disorganization leads to corresponding disorganization in society and vice versa and as a result of personal disorganization man's relation with the environment becomes disturbed. He is unable to fulfill his roles in the society and his acts cease to be positive and constructive. A disorganized personality inclines towards crime, alcoholism, sex-perversions and suicide. A disturbed personality undergoes drastic changes in attitudes and outlook towards the society. However, there is no unbridgeable gap between the normal and disturbed personalities. As a matter of fact, a normal personality may become disturbed due to sudden change in environment, loss or tragedy. Similarly, a disturbed personality automatically becomes normal with passage of time Henry W. McKay (1998)

McKay (1988) argues that attitudes and interests keep changing with time and the changes in the society. Personal disorganization can be due to many factors, the major one being conflict of personal attitudes and social norms. Everyone tries to behave within the limits set by society, but due to strong passions and sudden emotional fits, man violates the social norms. When the conflicts between man's needs and desires become acute and man becomes unable to control himself, he indulges in antisocial acts like rape, cheating, prostitution, fraud and alcoholism among others. Due to this antisocial behavior, he becomes a sociopath and this alienates him further from society Henry W. McKay (1998).

This theory argues that man drinks alcohol and smokes marijuana among other drugs in order to escape from realities of life and live in an imaginary heaven. These trips are short-lived and can only intensify the problem. Suicide is the most vicious form of personal disorganization. Family and social disorganization affect young people most. The children coming from slums and broken homes see all types of crimes while very young. Therefore their minds largely immature, thus they take to minor crimes and lead a life of vagabondage. They are unable to seek adjustment with the society (Durkheim 1951).

Relevance of the theory

The theory argues that once an individual becomes disorganized, he is not able to fulfill his role in the society. The instability that arises due to alcoholism cannot enable the family to achieve its goals. The theory is useful as it suggests that once an individual person becomes disorganized the environment around him can also become disorganized. An alcoholic can be treated and counseled in order to quit drinking and become a productive member of the society. The theory is useful in explaining alcoholism and its impact in the society because alcohol is seen as one of the factors that cause both personal and family disorganization. Alcoholism disturbs family relationships causing domestic quarrels, moral degradation and juvenile delinquency and inflicts general harm to the individual, family and society at large. However this theory gives encouragement that the bridge between the disorganized and the organized can be bridged

2.3.3 Social control theory

Social control thought is based within the technique developed by using the sociologist Emile Durkheim, who stated that persons get a lined to the norms of a particular society depending on how the norms are frequently practiced (see his theory of suicide, Durkheim, 1951). In step with this view, participants will get a lined to a particular way of life upto the point that they get connected who also buy the principles of that way of life. (Hirsch, 2001; Stark & Bainbridge, 1996: 5).

In keeping with social control conception, social order is situated on traditional values and belief which might be upheld and put into practice by using society at massive. A general take in the norms and regulations of the society is thought to be the principal fueling component that controls bad behavior (Benda, 1997) despite the fact that many competing reasons had been unveiled through criminologists (self-manipulate, lifestyles form and possibilities, rational calculation).

3 others accessories of manage are additionally underlined in social manipulate theory (Hirschi, 2001). Attachment explains the emotional and psychological relationship one feels towards different people or agencies and the level in which people care about their feeling and what they have to say; dedication refers back to the funding gathered in terms of conformity to traditional principles. Ultimately, involvement means taking part in professional and conventional undertaking. Amongst young people, the major areas that control the social aspect include family, schools, authorized institutions, religious belief which talk negatively and discourage use of illegal drugs.

Relevance of the theory

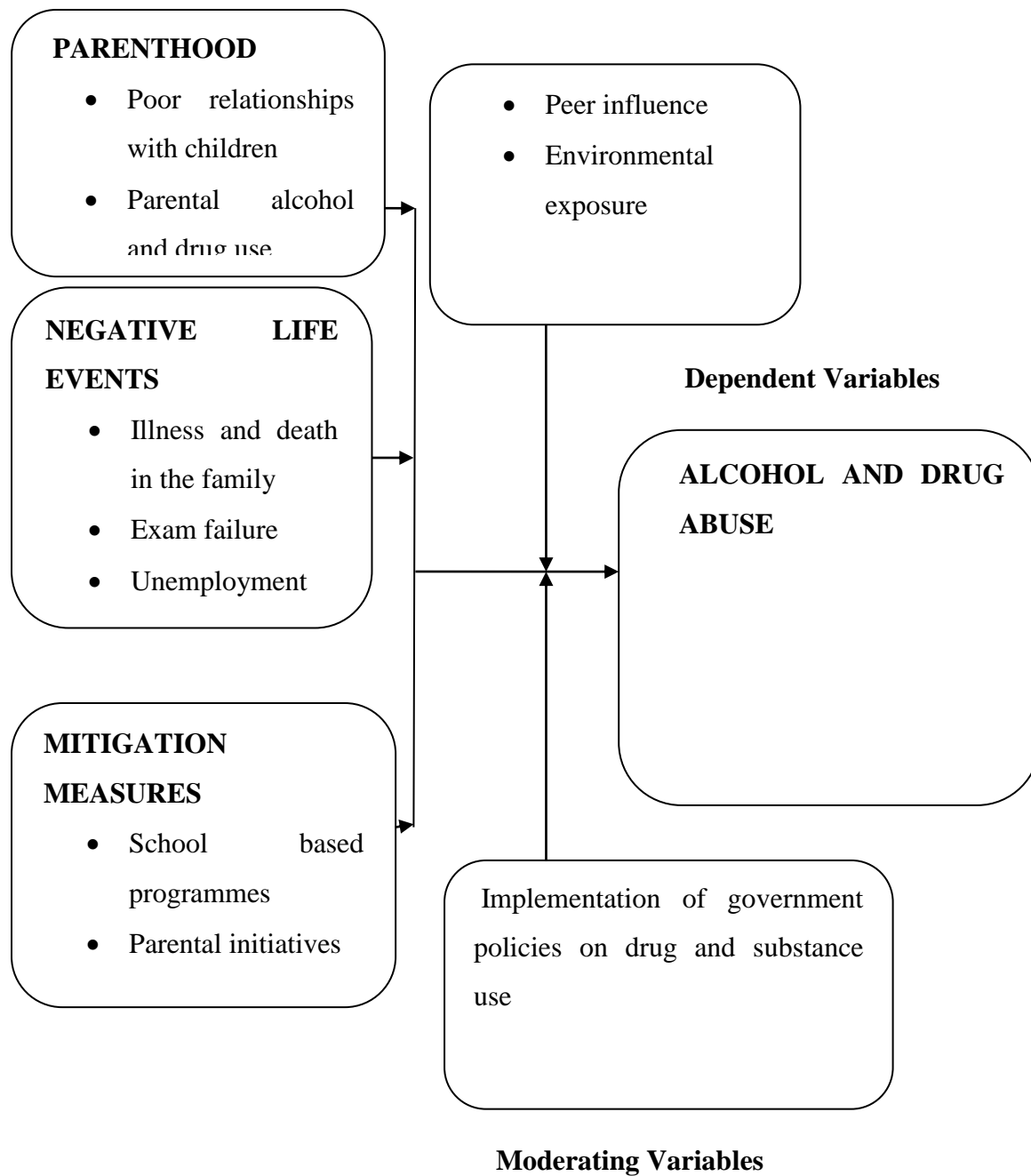
The relevance of the theory for this study lies within these 4 sources of social manipulate within the prediction of adolescence drug abuse behaviour. Social manipulate theory is concerned with

the household as the foundation of social control (Einstadter & Henry, 2006). The idea holds that socialization is fundamental in order for an individual to boost a judgment of right and wrong, which is one function of internalized manage. The speculation additionally harassed the significance of affection ties to big others in a single's existence, equivalent to moms and dads. Based on family constitution, the speculation has proven that formative years from single-father or mother households were validated to show extra alcohol use than formative years from two-mother or father families (Duncan et al 2006). This theory is accordingly fundamental in attempting to provide an explanation for the causes of substance abuse among the many adolescence and consequently massive in attempting to emphasis on the variables of the gift be trained.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Framework refers to the most important skeleton/structure that now not simplest offers type and shape to the whole process, but additionally supports and holds collectively all the other factors logically. In this study, the conceptual framework is the vivid illustration of the factor under study accompanied by the use of videos to show the variable under the study (Mugenda, 2008). The independent variables incorporate household constitution, bad existence routine and mitigation measures while the dependent variable is alcohol and drug abuse. The conceptual framework of this study is shown by Figure 1.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Interpretation of the Conceptual Framework

The study sought to set up the cause of substance abuse among the many adolescence. The

pursuits of the learn had been; set up how parenting make a contribution to substance abuse among the many adolescence, find out how social explanations lead to substance abuse among the adolescence, find out how household degree of income lead to substance abuse among the many adolescence. The conceptual framework above indicates that parenthood, can create bad relationships with youngsters and that parental substance abuse may have an effect on drug and substance abuse among the many kids, additionally poor existence routine such as the health problem and dying in the household, exam failure and unemployment among the formative years might also lead to drug and substance abuse. The study additionally focal point on the mitigation motives such as the school headquartered factors and the parental initiatives. Early life are additionally below the impact of alternative factors which aren't dealt with in this gain knowledge of such because the peer impact, environmental publicity and implementation of government insurance policies on drug and substance use, these collective predict the drug and substance abuse among the many young people.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part describes the research design, target populace, samples selected and sampling methods

of the gain knowledge of. It discusses the info assortment method, data assortment instruments, reliability and validity of the devices, knowledge evaluation and ethical disorders.

3.2 Site description

The county of Makueni (previously the district of Makueni) is one of the counties in the eastern region of Kenya. Wote is its largest town and doubles up as the capital. The county's population is 884,527 people according to a census carried out in 2009 and roughly covers an area of 8008,9 kilometres squared. The county has 9 sub-counties: Mbooni East, Kibwezi, Mukaa, Kilungu, Nzau Makueni, Kathonzweni, Makindu and Mbooni West.(Makueni County govt internet site).

The study focused on Mbooni east which is an administrative sub county in Kenya. It is one of nine sub-counties in Makueni County. Mbooni east was established as a sub- county in the 2007 elections. It is located in South Eastern Kenya in the Lower part of Eastern Province. It has a population of about 107,600 and covers an area of 558.4 sq. kms. Mbooni East is divided into six administrative divisions, namely: Kisau, Kako, Waia, Kiteta, Kalawa and Kathulumbi. The headquarters are in Mbumbuni Town. The area is divided into fourteen locations and forty Sub-Locations. (Makueni County Government Website)

3.3 Research Design

Research design is a scheme or a plan for generating answers to matters pertaining research Patton, M.Q. (1990). This study adopted a descriptive study design. In keeping with (Patton, M.Q. (1990), a descriptive design describes what was or what's in a social system (comparable to a college, neighborhood and so on.). The intention of this study was to secure proof involving all current situations or current conditions underneath the phenomenon of study, determine requirements or norms with which to examine gift conditions and to assess methods to take the

next move having founded where we are and where we wish to head. The be taught as a result adopted this design for these inquiries. The gain knowledge of collected information on the motives and consequences of substance abuse(ADA) among the adolescence in Mbooni East in Makueni County.

3.4 Unit of analysis and Units of Observation

The unit of evaluation was once the factors of substance abuseamong the formative years in Mbooni East in Makueni County. The unit of observation was the young people in Mbooni East in Makueni County and different key informants from whom the information used to be received.

3.5 Target Population

According to Patton(1990), populace refers to the complete team of participants, hobbies or objects having a customary observable characteristic. For purposes of this learn, the population of the gain knowledge of made out of the formative years aged 14-35 in Mbooni East. The goal population consisted of 5,007 formative years who have been prepared into formative years groups (Mbooni Survey document, 2010)

3.6 sample size and sampling procedure

3.6.1 Sample Size

The study targeted fifty young people for the study. The fifty young people were sampled from young people groups ensuring gender balance. The information from the sample were strengthened by other methods through triangulation.

3.6.2 Sampling Procedure

Stratified system of sampling used particular unique groups to act as the population being targeted and the group was to act as a sample ensuring high level of accuracy in the sampling methods. The young people were organized into groups of age 30-35 yrs, 26-29 yrs, 20-25yrs and lastly 14-19years hence they were stratified in line with the years. Additional stratification was applied to see into it that women and men are represented equally. The general ratio for male and female on this gain knowledge of was at one point believed to be 1:1. Simple random sampling was once used to choose a pattern from each and every stratum (gender). The word “sure” used to be written on small papers that were cut into pieces and the word “No” was written on the remaining pieces and then all the pieces were put into a container. The pieces had been then blended and each male used to be asked to decide upon one on the Mbooni East Sub County headquarters. The male who picked the pieces with the words “sure” were selected to take part within the learn whereas folks who selected the portions written “No” had been excluded from collaborating. This system was repeated for the women. This procedure took situation on the sub county headquarters seeing that this was once more critical location and without problems available with the aid of most young people.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

3.7.1 Questionnaire

The study used questionnaires to solicit information from the selected young people. The questionnaire had both closed ended questions as well as open ended questions. The questionnaires were issued to the sampled 50 respondents. The questionnaire was preferred due to the fact that it assists the person carrying out the research to explore a great sample at a very short span of time, and to uphold confidentiality (Patton,1990). The questionnaire was in two

parts. Part one aimed at collecting data on (demographic information) personal and general details and part two consisted of open ended and structured questions. Part one was based on how the parents contributes to substance abuse among the young people, part three considered the social factors that lead to substance abuse among the young people and part four considered the level of income and how it led to drugs and alcohol abuse among the young people.

3.7.2 Key Informant Interview (KII)

This study used key informant interviews for the purposefully selected key informants. The questions for key informants were open-ended/in depth. The key informants included two young people group leaders, two chiefs, one young people and enterprise development officer, two NGOs officials dealing with young people issues, one religious leader and two head teachers. This helped to solicit factors that lead to alcoholism in Mbooni East. Basically, three Key Informant Guides were used for the verification of quantitative information provided by the Questionnaires and therefore they purely provided the qualitative data. Purposive sampling technique was used in picking the major people to give information.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) FGD as a semi-structured data collecting procedure in which a group of participants that have been chosen meet to discuss an issue. The study used two FGDs to solicit group views/ opinions of the target population and allows the person carrying out the research to acquire insights on their, needs, reasons for certain practices problems, perceptions and beliefs. One FGD was for men and another for ladies to allow gender variation and free discussion.

3.8 Instrument Validity

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) broke down the term validity to be the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences situated on the study outcomes. Therefore it is the potential of devices in measuring that which they are meant to test. To increase material validity, the research devices were appraised by means of the task supervisors. A pilot gain knowledge of was also performed to test whether the tools measure what they are supposed to measure. Ambiguous questions had been then modified or discarded after the teachers and students submitted their crammed questionnaires.

3.9 Instrument Reliability

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) outline reliability as a depiction of the level to which a study yields regular outcome after repeated trials. On this research, the results of the pilot study were compiled and correlation calculated utilising SPSS variant 18.

3.10 Data Collection Procedure

A research permit for conducting the gain knowledge of was sought from the Ministry of Education. The study participants were informed in writing of the objectives, benefits and risks if any of being involved in the study. Anonymity of the respondents was also assured. The questionnaires were administered and collected the same day to avoid the respondents discussing the questions and therefore influencing the outcome of the research.

3.11 Ethical issues

Mugenda & Mugenda (1999) defines ethics as that part of philosophy that deals with ones behaviour and at the same time guides their behavior. Researchers being people who are

genuinely concerned about other peoples' life, they must be persons of integrity who will not carry out a research for their gain or a research that will impact negatively on others. In order to obtain the required information, it was therefore necessary to guarantee respondents' anonymity. The respondents' names were not recorded in the final project; instead pseudonyms were used. Informed consent was also sought for those young people under the age of eighteen. The study findings were disseminated accurately to the participants after the research.

3.12 Data analysis

Information was cleaned and coded into SPSS. Expertise was then classified into topics headquartered on the ambitions of the gain knowledge of. Responses have been then analyzed using SPSS variation 21 program. Percentages and frequency distribution were used to analyze the demographic knowledge.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the results from the research questions that are an investigation of the causes of alcohol and substance abuse among the young people in Mbooni east in Makueni County. The results were presented using frequency tables and percentages for easy analysis and interpretations.

4.2 Questionnaire response rate and Return

Table 4.1 shows the distribution and return rate of the respondents of this study;

Table 4. 1 Questionnaire Response Rate

Target Category	Number Targeted	Number Responded	Response Rate
Female	25	21.0	42.0%
Male	25	22.0	44.0%
Total	50	43.0	86.0%

Out of the 50 Questionnaires that were issued to both male and female young people, 43 of the Questionnaires were correctly filled and returned. This represented a response rate of 86% and a non-response rate of 14.0% of the total Questionnaires which were issued, the response was viewed to be enough since according to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) a rate of 50% and above is good enough for social studies.

4.3 General Information on the Respondents

This is basically the information on the population interviewed in this study. It is the demographic characteristics of the sampled population. This section has analyzed gender issues,

age of the respondents, source of income and other aspects of drug addiction among the young people.

4.3.1 Sex of Respondents

The study intended to determine the sex of the respondents, the gender of the respondents was critical in order to ascertain the role of gender in drug addiction. Table 4.2 shows the data on the sex of the people giving feedback.

Table 4. 2 Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	%
Female	21.0	48.8
Male	22.0	51.2
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

The finding on the sex of the respondents reveals that 22 (51.2%) of the people giving data were female while 21 (48.8%) of them were male, the results therefore implies that most of the young people respondents were male. The findings therefore suggest that both male and female have equal chances of addition to drug and substance abuse since the difference in numbers is negligible.

4.3.2 Analysis of Age of respondents

Table 4.3 shows the data on the age bracket of the respondents:

Table 4. 3 Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	%
15 – 20 yrs	11.0	25.6
21 - 25 years	14.0	32.6
26 - 30 years	8.0	18.6
31 – 35 years	10.0	23.3
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

Study findings revealed that about one third (32.6%) of the respondents were aged (21-25) years, 11 (25.6%) of the respondents were aged between (15-20) years, 10 (23.3%) of the respondents were aged between (31-35) years, while 8 (18.6%) were aged (26-30) years. from the findings a large no of the young people were ranging from 21-25 yrs as revealed by the findings. These findings suggests that young people are energetic and participated more in drug abuse due to high rate of peer influence among them this cut across all the age groups covered by the study.

4.3.3 Distribution According to the Source of Income

Table 4.4 shows the findings on the Source of Income;

Table 4. 4 Source of Income

Source of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	18.0	41.9
Self-employed	13.0	30.2
No Jobs	12.0	27.9
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

The finding on the source of income of the respondents reveals that 18 (41.9%) of the respondents were employed 13 (30.2%) of the respondents were self-employed and at te same time 12 (27.9%) of the respondents were jobless. The findings therefore imply that most of the young people were employed and earned a living indicating that there exists a correlation between employment status and drug and substance addiction.

4.3.4 Use of Drugs for the Medicinal Purpose

The researcher intends to find out from the respondents whether the drug use was for the purpose of the medicinal purpose, the data collected is presented in table 4.5;

Table 4. 5 Response on Use of Drug for Medicinal Value

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27.0	62.8
No	16.0	37.2
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

These findings reveal that 27 (62.8%) of the respondents reported that they used drugs for other purposes other than the medicinal purpose, while 16 (37.2%) of the respondents used the drug for medicinal purpose, the findings therefore imply that a considered number of young people abused the drugs for their addictions as depicted by the findings.

4.3.5 Duration of Drug Usage

The study intended to draw from the respondents on the duration that they have abused drugs, the data collected is presented in table 4.6;

Table 4. 6 Duration of Drug usage

Duration of Abuse	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 years	4.0	14.8
2-3 years	8.0	29.6
3-4 years	9.0	33.3
More than 4 years	6.0	22.2
TOTAL	27.0	100.0

The findings revealed that 9 (33.3%) of the respondents have been addicts for a period between (3-4) years, 8 (29.6%) of them have been addicts for between (2-3) years, 6 (22.2%) of them

have been addicts for more than 4 years while 4 (14.8%) have been addicts for between (1-2) years. The findings therefore reveal that majority of the young people have been addicts of drugs for successive years of between (3-4) years as depicted by the findings.

4.3.6 Reasons for taking Drugs

The study intended to establish from the respondents on the reasons for taking drugs, the data collected is presented in the table 4.7;

Table 4. 7 Reasons for Taking Drugs

Reasons for Taking Drugs	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of role model	27.0	62.8	16.0	37.2
Conflict with parents	17.0	39.5	26.0	60.5
Peer pressure	41.0	95.3	2.0	4.7
Unemployment (stress)	40.0	93.0	3.0	7.0
Break down of family units	37.0	86.0	6.0	14.0
Excessive money	19.0	44.2	24.0	55.8

The findings revealed that 27 (62.8%) of the respondents reported lack of role model as the cause of addiction to drug, 17 (39.5%) reported conflict with parents, 41 (95.3%) reported peer pressure, 40 (93%) reported unemployment (stress), 37 (86.0%) reported break down of family units while 19 (44.2%) reported excessive money within their disposal for use. From the finding it can be implied that peer pressure and unemployment are among the leading causes of drug addiction among the young people.

4.4 How parenting contributes to Substance abuse among the Young people.

Objective one of the study sought to establish how parenting contributes to substance abuse among the teens: the findings are presented in the following sections;

4.4.1 Parent status in Response to Drug abuse

The study aims to find from the respondents whether their parents were drug addicts. The findings are presented in Table 4.8;

Table 4. 8 Parent status in response to Drug use

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No	18.0	41.9
Yes	25.0	58.1
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

The findings revealed that 25 (58.1%) of the respondents reported that their parents were drug addicts, 18 (41.9%) of the young people respondents reported that their parents were not drug addicts, the findings therefore implies that majority of the parents to the young people in question were drug addicts, implying that parental drug addiction status has an influence on the rate of substance misuse by the young people.

A critical interview with the area Chief echoed the findings when the area chief showed that a large number of the young people who were addicted of drugs and substance abuse were coming from a family where if not both but at least one of the parent was an addict of drug and substance abuse. A thematic FGD with the female also revealed that most fathers who abuse drugs and substance have a high likelihood of influencing theirs sons and daughters into drug and substance abuse.

4.4.2 Relations with the Parent/Guardian

Relations among the young people and their parents or the guardians have an influence on the drug misuse by the young people, the findings is presented in table 4.9.

Table 4. 9 Response on Parent/Guardian Relations

Parents/Guardian Relation	Frequency	Percentage
They like me very much	12.0	27.9
They fairly like me	15.0	34.9
They do not like me	16.0	37.2
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

From the data collected, majority 16 (37.2%) of the respondents reported that they were not liked by the parents/guardians, 15 (34.9%) reported that their parents fairly liked them, while 12 (27.9%) reported that they were liked very much by their parents. From the findings it can be revealed that majority of the guardians liked their children who have attempted drug abuse. It can be suggested that young people who are liked by their parents tend to indulge more in the drug and substance abuse as a result of lack of stern parental rebuke.

An in-depth interview with the area Chief revealed that majority of the young people who were addicted to use of drugs and substance abuse had a soft relationship with their parents or guardian as the area Chief was Quoted “ *Majority of the cases of drug addicts reported to me are from young people who had a soft relationship with their guardians/parents where parents are not willing to correct their children even when they indulge in anti-social behavior*” These sentiments were echoed by report from the Focus group.

4.4.3 Aspects of Parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse

Aspects of parenthood have an impact on the substance abuse by the young people; the data collected is shown in table 4.10.

Table 4. 10 Aspects of Parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse

Aspects of Parenthood	Degree of Contribution					Total		
	VGE	GE	ME	LE	NE	%	N	Mean
1.Immorality of the parents	43.6	14.7	12.3	13.1	16.3	100	43	3.098
2.Lack of direction/purpose	45	13.3	15.1	10.3	16.3	100	43	2.98
3.Loneliness	42.2	16	17.9	10.3	13.5	100	43	4.091
4.Rejection by the parents	46.4	11.9	16.5	14.5	10.7	100	43	3.983
5.Isolation by the parents	47.7	10.5	12.3	15.8	13.5	100	43	2.87
6Lack of parental guidance	41.4	12.4	16.3	13.4	16.5	100	43	3.099

The scale that was used was Likert scale of 1-5, where VGE= very great extent; GE=great extent; ME=moderate extent; LE=less extent; NE=no extent.

From the findings, it was revealed that loneliness contributed to a great extent to drug and substance abuse mean of 4.091, equally rejection by the parents, immorality of the parents and lack of guidance from parents also contributed to a great extent on drug and substance abuse by the young people as shown by means of 3.983, 3.098 and 3.099 respectively. Further the findings revealed that lack of direction and purpose in life as shown by mean score of 2.980 and isolation by the parents as shown by mean score of 2.870 contributed moderately on young people's drug and substance abuse. From the findings it can therefore be deduced that the aspects of parenthood in question; immorality of the parents, lack of direction and purpose in life,

loneliness, rejection by the parents, isolation by the parents and the lack of guidance from parents collectively contributed to influence the drug and substance abuse by the young people.

An in-depth interview with the young people group leader revealed that the major causes of drug and substance abuse has been due to negligence from the parents and guardians who after they noticed that their children were involved in drug use, get withdrawn instead of taking appropriate measures to salvage their young people from the menace. A thematic Group Discussion among the household men and men echoed these sentiments when the report affirms that majority of the parents tends to disassociate themselves with their young people especially due to fear of being considered a laughing stalk by the rest of the society, these intensified the addiction among the young people.

4.4.4 Influence of parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse

Further the study sought to establish from the respondents whether parenthood influence drug and substance abuse among the young people, the data collected is presented in table 4.11;

Table 4. 11 Response on Parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse

Response	Frequency	%
To a very great extent	10.0	23.3
To a great extent	12.0	27.9
To a moderate extent	8.0	18.6
To a little extent	7.0	16.3
To a very little extent	6.0	14.0
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

From the data collected, majority 12 (27.9%) of the respondents reported that parenthood contributes to a great extent to drug and substance abuse among the young people, 10 (23.3%) to

a very great extent, 8 (18.6%) to a moderate extent, 7 (16.3%) to a little extent while 6 (14.0%) of the respondents reported that parenthood contributes to a very little extent on drug and substance abuse among the young people. The findings therefore implies that parenthood have an influence on the drug and substance abuse among the young people as depicted by the findings.

4.4.5 Factors relating to parenthood on Drug and Substance Abuse

The researcher also intended to establish how familial factors contribute to influence on drug abuse among the young people, the findings is presented in table 4.12.

Table 4. 12 Extent to which factors relating to parenthood cause drug and substance abuse among the young people

Factors relating to parenthood	Extent of Contribution					Total		
	VGE	GE	ME	LE	NE	%	N	Mean
1. Drug use highly brought about by the type of attachment in the family	41.2	13.3	14.7	13.1	17.7	100	43	3.987
2. Habit problems and complex temperaments attributable to the way they have been brought up	42.6	11.9	17.5	10.3	17.7	100	43	2.902
3. Family issues plays a big role in the beginning of young peoples alcohol abuse and behavior problems.	39.8	14.6	20.3	10.3	14.9	100	43	2.987
4. Mothers and fathers are responsible for their youngsters behavior as it displays in the manner they were brought up	44	10.5	18.9	14.5	12.1	100	43	3.897
5. Young people need adults to turn to and those who will listen to what they experience and how to cope up with life.	45.3	9.1	14.7	15.8	14.9	100	43	4.004
6. Lack of skill by families to manage the misbehaving young people can create lack of character development among young people.	39	11	18.7	13.4	17.9	100	43	3.907
7. Family disruption can possible not lead directly to drug misuse but may lead to disenchment with traditional value	41.8	9.9	18	12.6	17.7	100	43	4.98

The scale that was used was Likert scale of 1-5, where VGE= very great extent; GE=great extent; ME=moderate extent; LE=less extent; NE=no extent.

From the data collected, majority of the respondents reported to a very great extent That household disruption per se won't instantly result in drug use; rather, loved ones problems could result in disenchantment with common values and the progress of deviant attitudes, which may

in flip lay the basis for substance use as shown by a mean score of 4.980, other respondents reported that the young people require older people they can turn to and those who will give them a listening year as they narrate their life experiences and how they are faring on with life to as a larger percentage as shown by a mean score of 4.004, consequently other agreed to a great extent that young people drug use is to a great extent influenced through the great close relationship to o the family and that mom and dad are liable for their youngsters' behavior as it displays the way in which they had been brought up proven via imply score of 3.987 and 3.907 respectively. A number of the people interviewed agreed to a average extent that loved ones reasons are influential within the genesis of early life drug abuse and behavioral problems as proven by means of mean ranking of 2.902 and that early life will have behavior disorders and complicated temperaments on account of the style they have been brought up as shown via imply rating of 2.902 respectively.

From the findings it can be deduced that familial factors such as the family disruptions problems that could result in disenchantment with common values and the progress of poor attitudes, which can in turn lay the foundation for substance use, lack of adults that early life can flip to and those who will hearken to them as they describe what they are experiencing and the way they are dealing with life, the family's lack of expertise to control the youths can give force that make the teens to have some ill authority within the household are among the strongest familial factors attached to drug abuse among the young people.

Further one of the interviewee; Enterprise Development Officer, reported that young people have been under control of other family factors which were way beyond their control, he maintained that loved ones issues has result in disenchantment with average values and the progress of

deviant attitudes, which may in flip laid the basis for drug and substance abuse among the many adolescence in the locality. A thematic focus Group Discussion revealed that most families lack skills to control a young people that is a misbehaving, this has created a power that has made the ateens strangely powerful in the family and there continued to indulge in the drug and substance abuse

4.5 How Social Factors Contributes to Substance abuseamong the Young people.

Objective two of the study sought to establish how social factors contribute to substance abuseamong the young people; the findings were presented in the following sections;

4.5.1 Aspects of Social factors on Drug and Substance Abuse.

The gain knowledge of goes on to establish from the respondents on the social factors on drug and substance abuse, the data collected is presented in table 4.13;

Table 4. 13 Aspects of Social Factors on Drug Abuse

Aspects of Social factors on Drug abuse	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Household income	14.0	32.6	29.0	67.4
Parental education	25.0	58.1	18.0	41.9
Family size	39.0	90.7	4.0	9.3
Budget	33.0	76.7	10.0	23.3
Price of drugs	27.0	62.8	16.0	37.2
Peer group	38.0	88.4	5.0	11.6
Exposure to drug by friends	42.0	97.7	1.0	2.3
Low self-esteem	39.0	90.7	4.0	9.3
Reduced parental monitoring	39.0	90.7	4.0	9.3

From the data collected, 14 (32.6%) reported that household income affects drug and substance abuse, 25 (58.1%) Parental education, 39 (90.7%) family size, 33(76.7%) Budget, 27 (62.8%) Price of drugs, 38 (88.4%) Peer group, 42 (97.7%) exposure to drug by friends, 39 (90.7%) low

self-esteem, 39 (90.7%) reduced parental monitoring, 32 (74.2%) exposure to drug by sexual partner, while 28 (65.3%) reported that body image dissatisfaction contributes to drug and substance abuse among the young people.

An in-depth interview with the representative from the NGO, revealed that various social factors causes drug and substance abuse among the young people, among them the level of the family income, parental social status, peer pressure and exposure to drugs were identified as some of the factors contributing to the drug and substance abuse. A thematic focus group discussion echoed the findings and identified reduced parental monitoring as a major cause of drug and substance abuse among majority of the young people.

By implications, social factors in question; Household income, Parental education, Family size, Budget, Price of drugs, exposure to drug by sexual partner, low self-esteem ,Peer group, exposure to drug by friends, , reduced parental monitoring, and body image dissatisfaction are among the factors that contributes to drug and substance abuse among the young people.

4.5.2 Influence of Social Factors on Drug and Substance Abuse

Further the study sought to establish from the respondents whether social factors influence drug and substance abuse among the young people, the data collected was presented in the table 4.14.

Table 4. 14 Response on Social Factors on Drug and Substance abuse

Response	Frequency	Percentage
To a very great extent	13.0	30.2
To a great extent	14.0	32.6
To a moderate extent	7.0	16.3
To a little extent	5.0	11.6
To a very little extent	4.0	9.3

TOTAL	43.0	100.0
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From the data collected 14 (32.6%) of the respondents reported that social factors contributes to a great extent to drug and substance abuse among the young people, 13 (30.2%) to a very great extent, 7 (16.3%) to a moderate extent, 5(11.6%) to a little extent while 4 (9.3%) of the respondents reported that social factors contributes to a very little extent on drug and substance abuse among the young people. The findings therefore imply that social factors have an influence on the drug and substance abuse among the young people as depicted by the findings.

4.6 How Family level of Income Contributes to Substance abuseamong the Young people.

Objective three of the study sought to establish how family level of income contributes to substance abuseamong the young people; the findings were presented in the following sections;

4.6.1 Monthly Income

Monthly family income level has an influence on the drug and substance abuse among the young people, the data collected is presented in table 4.15.

Table 4. 15 Monthly Income

Monthly Income (Kshs)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5, 000	3.0	7.0
Between 5000 and 10,000	7.0	16.3
Between 10,000 and 15,000	11.0	25.6
15,000 and 20,000	10.0	23.3
Above 20,000	12.0	27.9
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

The findings revealed that 12 (27.9%) of the respondents reported a family monthly earning of above Kshs 20,000, 11(25.6%) between Kshs (10,000- 15,000), 10(23.3%) reported a monthly a monthly earning of between Kshs (15,000-20,000)7(16.3%) reported a monthly earning of between Kshs (5000-10,000) while 3 (7.0%) of the respondents reported their family earns less than 5000 monthly. From the findings it is evident that majority of the young people come from families whose parental monthly income is above Kshs 20000 as depicted by the findings.

An interview with the enterprise development officer echoed these findings and posited that the level of family income had an influence on drug and substance abuse among the young people within the locality, he eluded that young people from reach families were more prone to drug and substance abuse as compared to young people who come from families

4.6.2 Monthly Average Expense on Drugs

Monthly average expense on drugs is a strong indicator on the extent of drug and substance abuse among the young people, the data collected is presented in table 4.16.

Table 4. 16 Monthly Average Expense on Drugs

Monthly Average Expense on Drugs (kshs)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1,000	9.0	20.9
Between 1000 and 2,000	8.0	18.6
Between 2,000 and 3,000	11.0	25.6
Between 3,000 and 4,000	9.0	20.9
Above 4,000	6.0	14.0
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

From the data collected majority 11(25.6%) of the respondents spend between Kshs (2000-3000) on a monthly basis on drugs and substance abuse, 9 (20.9%) spends between Kshs (3000-4000)

also 9 (20.9%) spends less than Kshs 1000, 8 (18.6%) spends between Kshs (1000-2000) while 6 (14.0%) spends above Kshs 4000 on drugs and substance abuse on a monthly basis. The findings therefore reveals that majority of the young people who are addicts to drugs and substance abuse spends between Kshs (2000-3000) on a monthly basis as depicted by the findings.

4.6.3 Influence of Family level of income on Drug and Substance Abuse

Also the researcher intended to establish whether the level of family income level influence the use of drugs and substance among the young people, the data collected is presented in the table 4.17;

Table 4. 17 Response on Family level of Income on Drug and Substance Abuse

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32.0	74.4
No	11.0	25.6
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

From the data collected, the findings revealed that majority 32 (74.4%) of the respondents reported that the level of their family income have an influence on the use of drug and substance among the young people while 11 (25.6%) of the respondents were not of the opinion that the level of family income influence the use of drug and substance abuse by the young people as was shown by the findings.

An in depth interview with one of the young people leaders also echoed that findings when he maintained that the level of family income played a crucial role in determining whether a young people was to participate in drug abuse or not, he maintained that families which were living below the poverty line, had young people who have withdrawn in life and therefore resorted to

taking cheap alcohol, while those from the reach families also took advantage of the excess money to indulge in drug and substance abuse.

4.6.4 Extent of Family income level influence on Drug and Substance Abuse

The researcher also sought to establish from the respondents on the level of family level of income influence on the Drug and substance abuse, the data collected is presented in table 4.18;

Table 4. 18 Response on Family income level on Drug and Substance Abuse.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
To a very great extent	12.0	27.9
To a great extent	11.0	25.6
To a moderate extent	8.0	18.6
To a little extent	7.0	16.3
To a very little extent	5.0	11.6
TOTAL	43.0	100.0

From the data collected, majority 12 (27.9%) of the respondents reported that family level of income influence the use of drug and substance abuse to a very great extent, 11 (25.6%) reported to a great extent, 8 (19%) reported to a moderate extent, 7 (16.3%) reported to a little extent, 5 (11.6%) reported to a very little extent. The findings therefore implies that the family level of income influence to a very great extent on the use of drug and substance abuse among the young people.

4.6.5 Other family Aspects on Drugs and Substance Abuse.

The study sought establish how other family aspects contributes to drugs and substance abuse among the young people, the data collected is presented in table 4.19;

Table 4. 19 Other family Aspects on Drugs and Substance Abuse

Family aspects on drug and Substance abuse	Strength of Agreement					Total		Mean
	VGE	GE	ME	LE	NE	N	%	
1. Poverty within the house may just outcomes in youngsters committing crimes commonly associated with drug use.	40.4	14.1	17.5	8.9	19.1	43	100	3.987
2. Poverty denies adolescents common substances of development like food, clothing and shelter resulting to drug abuse	37.6	16.8	20.3	8.9	16.3	43	100	4.012
3. Young people who were employed abuse drugs because they have so much many that they can use ro buy alcohol.	41.8	12.7	18.9	13.1	13.5	43	100	3.907
4. Teens from well of families use expensive drugs ssince they can afford while the poor teens will use abuse cheap substace	43.1	11.3	14.7	14.4	16.3	43	100	3.991

The scale that was used was Likert scale of 1-5, where VGE= very great extent; GE=great extent; ME=moderate extent; LE=less extent; NE=no extent.

From the data collected, majority of the respondents reported that being poor deprives teens of such common factors of growth comparable to food, garb and safe haven resulting to drug abuse to a pleasant extent as proven by means of mean score of 4.012, others equally said that adolescence from rich households abuse materials when you consider that they may be able to come up with the money for them, at the same time some from negative households, as a result of frustrations, abuse inexpensive medicines corresponding to alcohol to a excellent extent as proven with the aid of mean score of 3.991 also young people who have been employed abuse medications because they had bigger access to cash which they use to trade for alcohol mostly shown by means of imply score of 3.907 even as poverty in the home may influence in children

committing crimes customarily associated with drug use as was shown by as shown by mean score of 3.987.

A thematic group discussion among the men and women affirmed that children may end up coming crimes oftenly and using drugs due to poverty in homes; further the discussion revealed that poverty deprives adolescents basic elements of development such as shelter, clothing and food resulting to drug and substance abuse, On the same not the area chief reported that children from poor families should be supported by the NGO who are concerned with the young people affairs to provide them with both physical and moral support.

From the findings it can be deduced that the young people are denied of basic elements of development like shelter , food and clothing due to poverty resulting to drug abuse, also young people from families' that have got riches tend to use drugs more as compared to the kid from poor families since they can afford the drugs.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers summary of the findings, dialogue of the results and conclusions drawn from the study as good as the strategies founded on the study findings and recommendations for further be trained

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The findings of the study answered the research questions on how parenting, social factors and family level of income contribute to substance abuse among the young people. The discussion and related literature were presented for each of the three variables of the study.

5.2.1 Parenting on Drug and Substance Abuse.

On parenting, the results revealed that larger percentage 25 (58%) of the teens revealed that their moms and dads were not drug addicts, while 18 (42%) of the teens stated that their parents were drug addicts, further majority 16 (37%) of the young ladies and men said that they were not liked by the parents/guardians, 15 (35%) reported that their parents fairly liked them, while 12 (28%) reported that they were liked very much by their parents. The study also revealed that the aspects of parenthood in question; immorality of the parents, lack of direction and purpose in life, loneliness, rejection by the parents, isolation by the parents and the lack of guidance from parents collectively contributed to influence the drug abuse by the youngsters.

Further the study revealed that that familial factors such as the family disruptions problems that may lead to disenchantment with traditional values and the development of deviant attitudes, which may in flip lay the basis for substance use, luck of adults that adolescence can turn to and

those that will listen to them as they describe what they're experiencing and the way they are dealing with lifestyles, the lack of authority by the family to control the misbehavior of the youths has made the youths are among the many strongest familial reasons attached to drug abuse among the young people.

5.2.2 Social Factors on Drug and Substance Abuse.

On the impact of social factors on Substance abuse among the teens, the study revealed that 14 (33%) of the young people reported that household income affects drug and substance abuse, 25 (58%) Parental education, 39 (91%) family size, 33(77%) Budget, 27 (63%) Price of drugs, 38 (88%) Peer group, 42 (98%) exposure to drug by friends, 39 (91%) low self-esteem, 39 (91%) reduced parental monitoring, 32 (74%) exposure to drug by sexual partner, while 28 (65%) reported that body image dissatisfaction contributes to drug and substance abuse among the young people. It was therefore revealed that the social factors in question contributed to considerable level in influencing drug and substance abuse among the young people.

5.2.3 Family Level of Income on Drug and Substance Abuse.

On the influence of family level of income on drug and substance abuse, majority 12 (28%) of the young people reported a family monthly earning of above 20,000, 11(26%) between (10,000-15,000), 10(23%) reported a monthly a monthly earning of between Kshs(15,000-20,000)7(16%) reported a monthly earning of between Kshs (5000-10,000) while 3 (7%) of the young people reported their family earns less than 5000 monthly. Consequently the study revealed that majority 11(26%) of the young people spend between (2000-3000) on a monthly basis on drugs and substance abuse, 9 (21%) spends between Kshs (3000-4000) also 9 (21%) spends less than

Kshs 1000, 8 (19%) spends between Kshs (1000-2000) while 6 (14%) spends above Kshs 4000 on drugs and substance abuse on a monthly basis.

Further the study revealed that poverty deprives young peoples of common needs such as food, garb and shelter resulting to drug abuse, additionally young people from rich families' abuse resources on account that they can have the funds for them, whilst some from terrible households abuse the medicinal drugs because of frustrations abuse low-cost medicinal drugs reminiscent of alcohol. People who were employed abuse medicines on the grounds that they had larger entry to cash which enabled them to purchase alcohol, further poverty in the house may just outcomes in youngsters taking part in crimes that are linked to the use of illegal drugs

5.3 Discussions.

On parenting, the findings revealed that majority of the parents to the young people in question were not drug addicts, implying that parental drug addiction status was not directly proportional to the rate of drug abuse among the young people. Further it was revealed that majority of the guardians/parents did not like their children who have attempted drug abuse as shown by the findings. Further the study revealed that the aspects of parenthood in question; immorality of the parents, lack of direction and purpose in life, loneliness, rejection by the parents, isolation by the parents and the lack of guidance from parents collectively contributed to influence the drug and substance abuse by the young people. The findings revealed that parenthood have an impact on the drug and substance abuse among the young people.

The findings revealed that familial factors such as the family disruptions problems that may lead to may lead to disenchantment with usual values and the progress of deviant attitudes, which may in turn lay the groundwork for substance use, success of adults that adolescence can flip to

and people who give them a listening ear as they narrate their ordeals and tell how they are managing their experiences, the lack of skill by the family member to control the misbehavior in the youths has made them inappropriately robust within the household are among the strongest familial factors attached to drug abuse among the young people. The findings are in agreement with the literature reviewed, According to (Barber *et al*, 2003) Children could have conduct problems and intricate temperaments as a result of the way they were introduced up. For instance, if the mother and father and different loved ones participants interact in substance abuse, youngsters are likely to improve social, cognitive and behavioral problems.

On social factors influence on Substance abuse among the young people, the study revealed that, social factors in question; Household income, Parental education, Family size, Budget, Price of drugs, Peer group, low self-esteem, exposure to drug by friends reduced parental monitoring, exposure to drug by sexual partner and body image dissatisfaction are among the factors that contributes to drug and substance abuse among the young people. These findings were echoed by the literature reviewed, (Newcomb, 1986) asserts that drug abuse in the young people is A response to a perceived lack of manipulate, a sense of meaninglessness, and a lack of course in life. Young people could use drugs as a way of briefly assuaging soreness related to life pursuits which they perceive as being out of their control, and can also be visible as contributing enormously to an figuring out of the bigger incidence of drug use amongst formative years from disrupted families.

5.4 Conclusions

The study was conducted to investigate into the Causes of drug and substance use among the young people in Mbooni East Makueni County; the study therefore makes the following conclusions;

On parenting and drug and substance abuse, the study concludes that parental factors such as the family disruptions problems that that can result in disenchantment with usual values and the development of deviant attitudes, which can in flip lay the groundwork for substance use, good fortune of adults that teens can turn to and people who give them a listening year as they narrate what they have experienced how they're dealing with lifestyles, the loved ones's lack of skills to manipulate a misbehaving formative years that may create a drive that makes the adolescent inappropriately robust within the household are among the strongest family related factors attributing to drug abuse among the young people.

On social factors, the study concludes that that substance abuse by the younger humans is a response to a perceived lack of manage, a way of meaninglessness, and an absence of direction in lifestyles. The be trained thus concludes that early life could use drugs as a method of quickly alleviating anguish related to existence events which they perceive as being out of their control, and can be visible as contributing tremendously to an figuring out of the greater incidence of drug use amongst young people from disrupted families.

On the family level of income on drug and substance abuse, the study concludes that teens are deprived of the basic need of growth such as clothing , shelter and food by poverty and this results to drug abuse. Teens from rich households often use drugs since it affordable to them while those from poor families abuse the drugs out of frustrations hence using cheap drugs such

as alcohol. Those who were employed abuse drugs since they have enough cash to trade for it, further children may end up committing crimes that are usually linked to the use of illegal drugs due to poverty.

On the level of loved ones earnings on drug and substance abuse among the many young people, the gain knowledge of revealed that majority of the formative years comes from households whose parental month-to-month sales is above Kshs. 20000. Extra it was published that majority of the early life who're addicts to medications and substance abuse spends between (2000-3000) on a monthly basis. Learn published that poverty deprives teenagers of such normal factors of development similar to food, garb and safe haven resulting to drug abuse, additionally early life from rich households' abuse materials considering the fact that they may be able to manage to pay for them, whilst some from bad families abuse the medications because of frustrations abuse low cost medications akin to alcohol. Folks that have been employed abuse medications when you consider that that they had higher access to money which enabled them to purchase alcohol, further poverty within the house may just outcome in kids committing crimes normally associated with drug use.

These findings had been echoed by using the findings from the literature reviewed as (WHO, 2003) asserts that young people who're depressed, have low self esteem, and they consider themselves not to be a part of the larger group and this predisposes them to the problem of drug abuse (Farrell & White, 1998) alludes that Poverty within the dwelling may effect in kids committing crimes normally associated with drug use. Theft, prostitution, teenage pregnancies

and sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS are regular in youngsters whose mom and dad are poverty stricken.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study the following recommendations are drawn;

1. There is need to restructure the framework and paradigm of public education on drugs and substance abuse, the existing advertisement on drug prevention is not adequate to impact greatly on drug use behavior among the young people.
2. One of the vital most important drug prevention initiatives among the adolescence is to determine and get rid of the sources of medicinal drugs smuggling. When the give of drugs can also be lowered vastly, this will likely eventually result in an broaden of their costs in order that the formative years are not able to manage to pay for to settle the invoice with their pocket money.
3. Majority of the young people might have not learnt the problem solving techniques and therefore resort to dug and substance abuse as a way out to their problems, institutions should install a proper systems where young people with specific problems are probed and helped out before this escalates out of control.
4. The government will have to increase community-based involvement and neighborhood responsibility: particularly for poorer family income and at-hazard districts - open school and other premises in the district comparable to library, playground; frequent friendly police patrols after school should also be installed to help reduce the menace.

5. Parents should be involved on their children development with keen interest, those who are first attempters on drug use should not be left to struggle on their own but there should be a collective support to prevent them from developing addiction.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research.

This study looked into the causes of Substance abuse among the young people in Mbooni East Makueni County, the researcher suggest that further research should be done on;

1. Effects of peer pressure on drug and substance among the young people.
2. Health related problems associated with drugs and substance abuse.
3. Socio-economic impacts of drugs and substance abuse.

REFERENCES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

SECTION A: General Information

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

2. Your age bracket (Tick whichever appropriate)

15 – 20 Years 21 - 25 Years

26 - 30 years 30 – 35 years

3. Kindly indicate the source of your income

Employed Self Employed No Job

4. Have you ever used drugs other than for medicinal purposes?

Yes No

5. If yes and not currently using, for how long did you use them.

1 – 2 years 2 – 3 years

3 – 4 years More than 4 years

6. If yes and currently using, for how long have you used the drugs?

Less than a year More than a year More than two years

7. Kindly name the most abused drugs in your area

8.
.....
.....

9. In your own opinion, which are the main sources of abused drugs?

.....

.....

.....

10. In your own opinion, why do young people in your area take drugs?

- Lack of role models at home []
- Conflict with parents []
- Peer pressure []
- Unemployment (stress) []
- Break down of family units []
- Excessive money []

Section B: The causes and consequences of substance abuse(ADA) among the young people in Mbooni East in Makueni County.

PART A: Parenting

1. Is any of your Parents a drug user?

- Yes []
- No []

2. How do you relate with your parents/guardians?

- They like me very much []
- They fairly like me []
- They do not like me []

3. To what extent does the following facts' relating to parenthood cause drug and substance abuse among the young people? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= no extent, 2= little extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= great extent and 5 is to a very great extent

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
Immorality of the parents					
Lack of direction and purpose in life					
Loneliness					
Rejection by the parents					

Isolation by the parents					
Lack of guidance from parents					

4. To what extent does parenthood influence drug and substance abuse among the young people?

- To a very great extent []
- To a great extent []
- To a moderate extent []
- To a little extent []
- To a very little extent []

5. To what extent do the following factors relating to parenthood cause drug and substance abuse among the young people? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= no extent, 2= little extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= great extent and 5 is to a very great extent

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
Young people drug use is heavily influenced by the quality of attachment to the family					
Young people may have conduct disorders and difficult temperaments resulting from the manner they were brought up.					
Family factors are influential in the genesis of young people drug abuse and behavioral problems.					
Parents are responsible for their children's behaviour as it reflects the way they were socialized.					
The young people need adults they can turn to and those who will listen to them as they describe what they are experiencing and how they are coping with life.					
The family's lack of skills to manage a misbehaving young people can create a force that makes the adolescent inappropriately powerful in the family.					
Family disruption per se may not directly lead to drug use; rather, family problems may lead to disenchantment with traditional values and the development of deviant attitudes, which may in turn lay the foundation for substance use.					

PART B: Social Factors

1. To what extent does the following social factor influence drug and substance abuse among the young people? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= no extent, 2= little extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= great extent and 5 is to a very great extent

Social factors	1	2	3	4	5
Household income					
Parental education					
Family size					
Budget					
Price of drugs					
Peer group					
Exposure to drug by friends					
Low selfesteem					
Reduced parental monitoring					
Exposure to drug by sexual partner					
Body image dissatisfaction					

2. In general, to what extent does social factor influence drug and substance abuse among the young people?

- To a very great extent []
- To a great extent []
- To a moderate extent []
- To a little extent []
- To a very little extent []

3. To what extent do the following factors relating to parenthood cause drug and substance abuse among the young people? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= no extent, 2= little extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= great extent and 5 is to a very great extent

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
Substance abuse in the young people is a response to a perceived loss of control, a sense					

of meaninglessness, and a lack of direction in life.					
Conflicts between parents had effects in both internalizing and externalizing problem behaviour (i.e. aggression, delinquency and substance abuse in the latter).					
Parental divorce is a consistent predictor of delinquency and other externalizing behaviors during childhood and adolescence.					
Trauma and victimization could lead to substance abuse in women young people.					

PART C: Family level of income

1. What is your monthly income?

- Less than 5, 000
- Between 5000 and 10,000
- Between 10,000 and 15,000
- 15,000 and 20,000
- Above 20,000

2. If you take drugs, how much do you spend on average per month on drugs

- Less than 1,000
- Between 1000 and 2,000
- Between 2,000 and 3,000
- Between 3,000 and 4,000
- Above 4,000

3. Does the level of family income influence one to use drugs?

- Yes No

4. In general, to what extent does the level of family income influence drug and substance abuse among the young people?

- To a very great extent
- To a great extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a little extent

To a very little extent []

5. To what extent does the following family aspect influence drug and substance abuse among the young people? Use a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= no extent, 2= little extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= great extent and 5 is to a very great extent

Aspects in the family	1	2	3	4	5
Poverty in the home may result in children committing crimes frequently associated with drug use.					
Poverty deprives adolescents of such basic elements of development such as food, clothing and shelter resulting to drug abuse					
Young people who were employed abuse drugs since they had greater access to money which enabled them to purchase alcohol.					
Young people from rich families abuse substances because they can afford them, while some from poor families, due to frustrations, abuse cheap drugs such as alcohol.					

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. As an elder of this location, are you aware of drugs and substance abuse in the community?
2. Do such cases come to you?
3. Which age is mostly affected? And why is this so?
4. Who are the main abusers of drugs?
5. Which drug is popularly abused in this area? What could be the possible reasons for taking this drug?
6. How do you handle these cases?
7. Are you aware of any organization dealing with this problem in the community? If any, how do the organizations respond?
8. In your opinion, what do you think are some of the reasons that make people abuse drug and substances?
9. How does drug and substances consumption affected the community?
 - (a) Socially
 - (b) Economically
10. Do you think there is adequate information or is the community knowledgeable on drug and substance usage?
11. In your view, what do you think should be done about his problem?