



MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

COURSEWORK: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (BIT 2207)

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1 TOPIC

Decreasing the Drug Abuse Among Students in Secondary Schools in Uganda using breathalyzer device

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The academic performance of Secondary School Students in some schools has remained low over the years as evidenced by UACE and UCE results. Some attempts have been made to link poor performance to lack of adequate facilities and drug abuse but no study has been carried out to verify this in the country. Records at the Country Education Office indicate that some of the students abuse drugs and a breathalyzer device is going to be introduced in schools to detect drugs.

3 MAIN OBJECTIVE

To determine the drugs that are commonly abused by students in public secondary schools in the Country and reduce it using the breathalyzer device.

4 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To establish the causes of drug abuse among students in public secondary schools in the Country.

To determine extent of students involvement in drug abuse in public secondary schools in the Country

5 SCOPE

This study was limited to the boarding schools in Uganda mainly in Wakiso district. Emphasis will be drawn on determining the effective increase of drug abuse amongst secondary students.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Research Design

This is an applied , analytical and qualitative research. The research came down that the effects as they were and no treatment was on drug abuse

among students in secondary schools in Uganda. To address the weakness associated with the design of its inability to strictly attribute the effects on single causes through identification of cause-effect relationship, other possible determinants of drug abuse were adequately controlled through random sampling of respondents, incorporating the factors into the study and taking a large sample.

6.2 Population Size

This research was conducted on different schools in Uganda with aid provided by the ministry of education and sports

6.3 Sampling Frame

The public schools were stratified into three, that is; boys schools, girls schools and co-educational schools. Out of the 45 schools purposive sampling was used to select nine schools based on student population. Schools with relatively large student population sizes were preferred

6.4 Research Procedure

6.5 Desk Study

This study mainly considered reports from Ministry of Education and Sports

6.6 Data collection methods

Both primary and secondary data was used to obtain information for purposes of study. Secondary data included information from text books, journals and reports whereas primary data included moderate field surveys

7 Conclusion

The most commonly abused drugs by students in secondary schools in the Country are alcohol, cigarettes, miraa and marijuana. Cocaine and heroin which are considered hard drugs were found to be abused by less anumber of the students. These results also call for measures to be put in place to identify students who are drug abusers by using breathalyzer device to be rehabilitated through parents, guardians and School Authorities helping them to get professional help.