ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PREVENTION OF

DRUC ABUSE AMONG YOUTH IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF KINONDONI

MUNICIPALITY DAR ES SALAAM

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

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2013

CERTIFICATION

I certify that, I have read this dissertation and I highly commend it for the award of

Master of Social Work degree as it meets the required standards for examinations.

…………………………………………..

Prof: Hosea M.M. Rwegoshora

(Supervisor)

………………………………..

Date

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DECLARATION

I, Rebecca William Magabe hereby declare that, the content of this report is a result of my own study and my findings and to the best of my knowledge; they have not been presented by any one and elsewhere for any academic award in any institutions.

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Signature

………………………………..

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved parents the late William Magabe and Rachel Ibaraja and My parents in law, the late Sylvester Pugutu Kigadye and Magreth Sebalinda.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess community's involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth in the Tanzania the case of Kinondoni Municipality in Dar es Salaam region. The primary objective was to examine and to find out how the local communities are involved in drug abuse prevention, their community strategies or initiatives in drug abuse control and to find out why drug abuse persists despite the measures taken by the government to control drug abuse in the country. The study findings revealed that, the local have not yet involved in the prevention of drug abuse among youth in the country from the local community level to national legislation and institutions. Most of drug abuse prevention effort has been done by the government and non government organization. The existing policies and legislations also do not recognize the role of local communities in fighting drug abuse among the community and the nation at large. The local communities lack or have inadequate resources and not well informed about the drug abuse and its impact on the community. The main factor that leads youth to engage in drug abuse has been the lack of employment and peer group pressure. Apart from that, the study shows that people believe that participations and involvement of communities in the prevention effort will help reduce the problem and its impact among the youth. Many respondents shown concern that, the government is not doing enough effort to prevent drug abuse in the country since there many loopholes for drug traffickers and dealers to conduct this business in the country. Based on the research findings a number of recommendations have been made in order to address the problem of drug abuse by involving the local communities.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NGO'S   Non government organization

USA   United State of America

WHO   Wealth Health Organization

UNODC   United Nation on Drug control and Crime

UN   United Nation

DDC   Drug Control Commission

SADC   South Africa Development Commission

CND   Commission on Narcotic Drug

INCB   International Narcotic Control Board

STI   Sexual Transmitted Infection

UN-ODCCP   United Nation on Drug Control Crime Policy

DFC   Drug Free Communities

INTERPOL   International Criminal police organization

NACAD   National Coordinator for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background Information

Drug refers as any substance other than food which by its chemical nature affects the structure or function of the living organism. In other words, to doctor drugs are medicine-finally a legal point of view or a drug is any substance that is so defined under the law by Keneth *et al* (1997). So drug can be defined as substance that alter an individual emotion and or psychological state, physical and state and behavior, drugs include legal and socially valued as well as illegal drugs. Pallen (2001) defines drug abuse as "*the use of chemical substance to the degree that physical, psychological and social harm"*. Drug abuse refers to the use of any drug (illegal or legal) when it is detrimental to the user's physical, emotional, social, intellectual or spiritual well being. In that situation the users of drug abuse may result into negative social economic, psychological, emotional and physical consequence for user in general.

Moreover, drug abuse refers to any substance that when taken by a person, can modify perception, mood, cognition, behavior or motor functions. These substances have devastating consequences for the person using them, their family and the community as a whole. Many countries recognize that, the use of substances by young people is a serious health and social problem. Use of substances robs young people of their childhood and leaves them little chance to have a hearth lifestyle in the future. Young people are particularly at risk for drug uses, as they are in a period of life when partners behavior are being formed and they are most likely to be

influenced by peers and role models who may be involved in the use of substances. It is thus an important period in life when behaviors can be influenced for the benefit of the long-term good hearth.

Drug abuse is a social problem among many communities worldwide; there is no any country which is immune to drug abuse up to this time. Globally, between 153 million and 300 million people, aged 15 to 64 are drug abusers (Wyler 2012:6). This means that Tanzania also is one of the countries which drug abuse continues to affect local community member especially the youth.

Concern over drug abuse among the youth of Africa is a recent phenomenon. A radical change appeared to have taken place about 30 years ago when substance abuse crept into the mainstream society. There has been a dramatic acceleration of this trend during the past 20 years. As International journal of Drug policy (2007.pg. 157) said, ''heroine is a relatively new in Africa and injection drug use is not even a decade old in East Africa. Of the 32 million estimated drug users in Africa during 2002, approximately five million used heroin, and cocaine.''

In recent years, Africa has emerged as a hub trafficking to European markets cocaine via West Africa and Heroin through East Africa and synthetic drug laboratories mushrooming. Alarmingly, drug abuse is on the rise posing significant health challenges such as drug related HIV Infection, increased financial volatility and opportunistic corruption, as this year's theme stresses "is the time to think Health not drugs".

The illicit, drug trade also undermines government institutions and societal cohesion. Drug traffickers typically seek routes where the rule of law is weak. In turn, drug related crime deepens vulnerability and poverty and impedes development. Recent worrying trends, particularly in parts of West Africa show how drug trafficking can threaten the security and even the sovereignty of states. With that fact the African countries through its union has made the following effort.

1.2   Drug Abuse in Tanzania

Before 1990s, the drug problem in Tanzania was limited to traditional drugs namely cannabis herb and khat which are the natural vegetation in some parts of the country. The dimension of the problem increase with stringent measures employed to control drug trafficking in the industrialized countries in the late 1980s. Those measures made it increasingly difficult to conceal and smuggle drugs of abuse into these countries forcing drug traffickers to look for other transit routes between the Orient countries, Europe and America. These changes coincided with the increase in traffic of goods and personnel thus facilitating of narcotic drugs into, through and from Tanzania. By the mid 1980s, many nations from Africa including Tanzanians had been recruited as drug couriers and some were arrested in various parts of the world. At about the same time evidence of increasing trafficking in mandrax through Tanzania ports started to emerge and with time the drugs spilled over into the streets. The current trend indicates a rapid increase in the use and trafficking of both traditional like Cannabis Sativa and Khat and non-traditional drugs like Heroin and Cocaine. For example, from year 2000 to 2009 only 163 kilograms of Heroin and 44kgs of Cocaine were seized in the country compared to an increase of 666.5

kilograms of Heroin and 149 kilograms of Cocaine seized in short period of 2010 to January 2012 origination from South West Asia, South East Asia and South America destined to South Africa, Europe and America.

Information from the law enforcement agencies indicates a consistent increase in the number of people arrested for dealing with drug trafficking annually. For Example, from 2000-2010, averages of 397 people were arrested each year in connection with trafficking of non-traditional drugs of which 244 were associated with Heroin. In additional, statistics from Interpol indicates an average of 42 Tanzanians was arrested abroad in drug trafficking during the period of 2005 to 2010. The number of people engaging in drug trafficking related crimes such as corruption violence and money laundering is also increasing.

A seizure of a clandestine laboratory together with a significant quantity of precursor chemical in the city of Dar es Salaam in 2001 indicates that Tanzania is also engaging in the manufacturing of drugs. A further indication of this is a theft of a total of 473 kilograms of Precursor chemicals from 4 Pharmaceuticals industries in Dar es Salaam and Arusha between the years 2010 to 2011. On the other hand, psychotropic substance form to medical use is easily available over the counter contrary to the prescription requirement for these drugs. There are also incidences of abuse of narcotic drugs intended for medical and scientific purposes.

Cannabis is illegally cultivated on commercial scale in various part of Tanzania particularly in Arusha, Mara, Tanga, Morogoro, Kagera, Kilimanjaro and Iringa. This is evidenced by cannabis farms being destroyed in the country where 2033 acres

of cannabis farms were destroyed between 2006 and 2010 alone. Some peasant is said to be paid in advance as an incentive to engage in the illicit cultivation of cannabis. Cannabis remains most abused drugs in Tanzania followed by chatting and heroin. Unlike in the past where cannabis use was restricted to older and traditional healers, it was now increasingly being used for recreational purposes by young people.

The availability of drugs for abuse has increased the number of people using drugs consequently increasing treatment demand for drug addiction. The number of drug addicts who attended hospitals for drug dependency treatment in Tanzania mainland increased from 4,926 in 2008 to 5,349 in 2009 and to 5,667 in 2010.

The Drug Control Commission (DCC) Report (2011) states that, the actual number of drug addicts in general estimated to be at between 150,000 and 500,000 nationwide. The statistics issued by Mirembe Hospital in Dodoma region that were incorporated in the DCC report show that the number of young people who use drug and attend clinics at the hospital increased from 290 in 2000 to 569 in 2005, equal to a 96.2 percent increase. Drug abuse has become a national concern in the country.

It is estimated that in some primarily and secondary school in the country up to 5% of the youth are said to have used bhang (Possi: 1996). This situation general occurs mostly in the urban areas than in rural areas. Recently number of newspapers in the country has reporting on illicit drug smugglers in the country. The most affected groups in drug abuse are the youth. Before 1990s, the drug problem in Tanzania was

limited to traditional drug namely cannabis herb and khat, which are natural vegetation in some parts of the country.

The dimension of the problem increased with stringent measure employed to control drug trafficking in the industrialized countries in the late seventies and in the eighties. These measures made it increasingly difficult to conceal and smuggle drugs of abuse into these countries forcing drug traffickers to look for other transit routes between the orient countries, Europe and America. These changes coincided with the increase in traffic of goods and personnel thus facilitating trafficking of narcotic drug through and from Tanzania (DCC: 2011).

The current trend indicates a rapid increase in the use and trafficking of both traditional like cannabis sutive and Khat an non-traditional drugs like Heroin and Cocaine, for example from year 2000 to 2009 only 163kg of Heroin and 41 kg of Cocaine were seized in the country compared to an amount of 666.5kg of Heroin and 149kgs of Cocaine seized in short period of 2010 to January 2012. This availability of drug for abuse has increased the number of people using drugs consequently increasing treatment demand for drug addiction.

The number of drug addict who attend hospitals for drug dependency treatment in Tanzania mainland increased from 4,926 in 2008 to 5,349 in 2009 and to 5,667 in 2010 *(Ibid).* Furthermore, statistics show that in the year 2011 more drug abuser patient increased for more than 200,000 thousand while drug abuser increased from 150,000 to 500,000 all over the country in the same year. (ibid).

1.3   International Efforts on Prevention of Drug Abuse

In response to a growing problem of drug abuse and trafficking in the world, various efforts were initiated. These efforts include the adoptions of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drug as amended b the 1972 United Nations Protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United National Conventions against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Regional effort include the Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region of 2006, Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in Eastern Regional 2001, African Common Position on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of 2004 and the African Plan of Action for Control of Drugs and Crime, 2007-2012. Other efforts include the establishment of The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) and United National on Drug and Crime (UNODC).

1.4   The Effort Made by Government of Tanzania on Drug Abuse Prevention

In recognition of the seriousness of the drug abuse problem in Tanzania, the government established Anti-Drug Unit within the Police Force as well as in the Customs and Excise Department. Mental health Department in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare was given additional responsibilities to deal with substance use disorders. However, a broader approach against drug abuse and trafficking was initiated in 1995 after repealing the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1935 and the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (prohibitions) Ordinance of 1926 and enactment of the Drugs and Prevention of illicit Traffic in Drug Act No. 9 of 1995, (Cap 95). The Act which is consistent with international convention and protocols,

took into consideration the diverse nature of the drug problem and define it as a mult-sectoral rather than a mere criminal issue. It also established the Drug Control Commission responsible for defining, promoting and coordinating the policy government policies on the drug abuse and trafficking.

Moreover, the Government established Drug control Task Force in the year 2006 consisting of stakeholders from drug law enforcement agencies which are Drug Control Commission, Police Force, Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services, Immigration and Customers and Excise Department (DCC: 2011). The above measures and efforts are based only at National Level. There is no measure and effort done from the Community level. That at local government authorities have no by laws, guidelines and regulations that are intended to solve the drug abuse problems at local community.

Although the youth who are mostly affected by drugs come from our communities and families, but the measure is done only at national level, even those effort found in community mostly are brought by non-governmental organization (NGO) which make community member to feel that the programs is not their own initiation. So they do not feel to own or to participate fully in the prevention of drug use among youth. As the World Health Organization (WHO: 2000) said that,

> *"the role of the local community in preventing drug abuse among youth should be participatory and not merely that of responding to services planned and designed by external agencies or individuals''*.

Such massage shows how local communities' involvement in the prevention is very crucial to controls drug abuse at local communities' level.

1.5   Statement of the Problem

Drug abuse problem in country is increasing despite the measures taken to control trafficking and drug abuse internationally and nationally. Although there is policies and regulation in the country that deals with ant illegal drug trafficking and abuse, drug abusers have been increasing annually. There is growing concerns over the need of involving local communities in the war against illicit drug trafficking and abuse. The UN Secretary General once said that:

> *Governments have a responsibility to counteract both drug trafficking and drug abuse, but communities can also make a major contribution," "Families, schools, civil society and religious''.*

The Drugs and Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Drugs (Part II) provides responsibilities to government departments in controlling drugs abuse in the country. This means that local communities are not given high priority in drug abuse prevention. This study attempts to assess the role of local community involvement in the prevention of drug abuse among youth in the country.

1.6   Main Objective

The main objective of this study is to assess the role of local community involvement in the prevention of drug abuse among youth in the country.

1.6.1   Specific Objective

(i)   To study how the local communities are involved in drug abuse prevention programs in the country.

(ii)   To assess how the local communities are preventing drug abuse problems in their locality.

(iii)   To study why drug abuse persists despite the measure taken by government and suggest means of controlling illicit drug trafficking and drugs abuse in the country.

1.7   Research Question

(i)   How local communities are involved in drug abuse prevention.

(ii)   What are the local community's strategies/initiatives in drug abuse?

(iii)   Why drug abuse persist despite the measures taken, and suggest means of controlling illicit drug trafficking and drugs abuse in the country.

1.8   Significance of the Study

The study is significant because, the findings such as the importance of involving local communities in prevention of drug abuse in the country, this will reduce the number of drug abuse and traffickers since the problem will be solved at local community level. Secondary the study provides alternative means on the local communities can overcome the problem of drug abuse. Thirdly the study comes up with recommendation on how to prevent drug abuse among the use, which will be useful for institutional responsible for drug abuse control in the country.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Introduction

This chapter provides the insight about, what has been said about drug abuse internationally and locally, theories that influence youth to engage in drug abuse and the role of community involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth in society in order to deepen the understanding of the research problem. The chapter is therefore divided into two parts, i.e. theoretical review related to drug abuse and community involvement.

2.2   Drug Abuse and Youth

The definition of a youth varies from one community to another depending on the customs and traditions. Youth consist of boys and girls who are in a transition period from child hood to adulthood (National youth development policy (1996). The encyclopedia (1991) views youth as a person who is no longer a child but not yet an adult. People are considered socially matured if they can act independently and concept full responsibility for their own action. Developing this ability is the task of youth (The world book encyclopedia 1991).

In Tanzania the definition of youth is based on the age of completing primary and secondary school education up to high level of education, which is at the age of fourteen years for primary school and that of completing high education which is twenty five years (Bhaduri 1989). It is estimated that there are 30 million drugs addicted worldwide, with heavy concentration among youths and that drug addiction

has spread through the populations especially the youth Mbatia (1994). The addicts are affected in different ways depending on the type of drug. Marijuana cause relaxations, intensified perception of stimuli, increase self confidence, impaired mental coordination reduce short term memory and distorted judgments.

Drug abuse remain as a major social problem in the world as well as in Tanzania, it has been affecting a great number of youth whom we expect to be the future generation carrying all the responsibility of our national. But now days our youth are in threat on the effects of drug abuse, as has been shown how drug addiction affect the user in different ways. As Smith (1978) said that "Drug abuse may affects ones learning as well as cognition and personality such effect add greatly to the burdens of managing and learning, also unusually memory gaps, uncharacteristic clumsiness, inability to reason and inclination to be quarrel some and aggressive". Some drug abusers who have received treatment for recovery from drug abuse are still going back to the drug abuse again. As Salra Lamb *et al.,* (1998) propounded that " when there is re-occurring mental illness or physical handicapped from drug abuse in the society the need for further integration services becomes even more important".

Substance abuse/drug abuse has been causing different problem to our communities. This is due to the fact that, any society with drug abusers faces problem of insecurity as drug abuser are prone to crime. Society with drug abusers will always be in low social economic status because the youth who form the majority of drug traffickers and abusers will not be able to do any productive work. This results in low productive, poor education and poor social services. Moreover, any society with

many drug abusers may end up with people under health risk such as mental illness and HIV risks.

Tanzania has been dealing with the drug abuse in different way by taking different measures in order to solve the problem. The government has established the Drug Control Commission through the Act Act No.9 of 1995 known as "the Drug and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking Drug Act". The main function of the Commission is to define, promote and coordinate the policy of the government for control of drug abuse and trafficking in the country and provision of education on drug abuse among youth. According to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare report (2008) shows that, number of victims for drug abuse who have received treatment in 2002 was 1724 and 2003 was 2327 and 2008 was 4728. But still other from those users did not recovered completely rather than some of them returned into drug abuse again.

Many studies have been conducted on drug abuse, for example Possi (1996) conducted research on the effects of drug abuse on cognitive and social behavior. A potential problem among youth in Tanzania, he said that "drug abuse has becoming a national concern to the country. It is feared that in some primary and secondary school in the country up to 5% of the youth are said to have used bhang. Drug trafficking is reported to be on the rise with 582 Tanzanians being held in 27 countries in connection with illicit drugs. The common symptoms of drugs possible behavior of drug abusers and their physical emotional consequences are lungs, brain and liver damage, death through suffocation or choking and anemia, death from overdose, mental deterioration, and destination of brain, lever and hepatitis embolism.

Furthermore, Mallyjane (2009) has conducted the research on the impact if drugs among secondary school pupils. Whereby she wanted to know the repercussions of drug abuse to the students and she find out that most of students who use drugs end up with dropping out of school, some end up with HIV/AIDS infection and early pregnancy. Also she concluded that, there is a dramatic increase in drug abuse among secondary school pupils in spite of the fact that drug abuse is prohibited under the law.

Furthermore, drug abuse put the country work force at risk, because the youth who are expected to be the nation workforce. As study conducted by Rwegayura (2002) on efforts to suppress the increasing demand for narcotics in Tanzania, more efforts are needed or else the country workforce is destined for a downfall". As Labor, Youth Development and Sports Minister, Juma Kapuya said that, "the raising wave of illicit drugs trade and consumption puts 33% of Tanzanian population at risk".

The youth population, aged between 15 and 30years account for 68 % of the national workforce but the swelling drugs trafficking and consumption may be their death knell. Moreover different studies also describe them as socially marginalized youth who are at a double high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS as they succumb to drug addiction. Rwegayura concluded that; for the time being Tanzanians still has the capacity to build up s strong economic base on which the population vulnerability in the wake of AIDS and the drugs menace can be drastically reduced. His study was focused on the risk of drugs abuse to the workforce in the country. The nation workforce will be affected much if youth will be left in illicit drugs situation.

2.3   The Cause of Youth to Engage in Drug Abuse

2.3.1   Social Theory and Drug Abuse

There are different social theories that can be related to drug abuse among the people worldwide. Through these theories many authors have provided different reason and argument. Below are some related theories which guide this study in order to achieve the intended goals. The selected theories are Social control theory, functions theory and conflict theory.

2.3.2   Social Control

Theory was developed by Hirschi *et al.,* (1980), the founder of social control theory asked what causes drug abuse or all deviant behavior, he believes is the absences of social controls encouraging in conformity. He insisted that most of us do not engage in deviant or criminal act because of strong bonds with or ties to conventional, mainstreams persons, beliefs, activities and social institutions. If these bonds are weak or broken, we will be released from the society rules and free to deviate and this includes drug abuse. It is not that drug user's ties to an unconventional substructure attract them to drugs; it is their lack of ties to the confirming, mainstream sectors of society that free them from the bonds. It is the absence of these bonds that explains drug abuse, recreational drug use.

With the explanations of the social control theory in our community we are experiencing the loosing of the extended family of African nature. Where by bond of the children were nurtured in family and society in general. Is where every members of the community learned to confirm with the norms, values and custom of the

society. The absences of that bond which encouraged conforming of its members, is where we are experiencing such deviant behavior of youth are weak, broken hence to release our youth from community values and engage themselves in drug abuse.

Moreover, the increase number of marriage break up which contributed to lose of one of social control institutions where by the family is where the child adopt the normal, values and custom of society or community since there is no marriage the youth lose the good socialization of its own parents as the result they are forced to enter into street for their survival and is where they start to learn deviant behavior like drugs and alcohol; as Tarish Hirschi (1980).

> *"Argued that, "people would violate norms and break the law unless they were actively prevented from doing so. The key to such prevention was effective socialization, which was a long process starting in childhood and lasting into adulthood".*

The main agent of socialization is the family members when this would be broken such as chaos will happen. Hirschi (ibid) pin pointed three institutions or entities that are families, peers and schools having the most profound impact on each of our lives, especially as children and adolescent. Close associations with parents and sibling, law abiding peers, and teachers or other school officially were required to control individual behavior.

Thus attachment, commitment, involvement and beliefs became four elements of critical moral bond between the individual and society which would guard against deviance. Delinquent behavior, like drug abuse would be a likely outcome of ineffective ties to socialization. Of course delinquency, deviance and criminal

behavior including recreational and non medical drug use are a matter of degree eventually uses at least one drug outside medical context. Social theory does not assert that person with strong ties to conventional society will never engage in any deviant action, regardless of how mild, including using a drug recreationally. It would however assert that both deviance and control are matter of degree. The more attached we are to conventional society, the lower the like hood of engaging in drug abuse which violates its values and norms.

Social control theory emphasizes the actor's stake in conformity. The more we have invested with respect to time, emotion, energy, money in conventional activities and involvement, the more conventional our behavior is likely to be. A stake could be anything we value, such as a loving relationship, good relationship with our parents, family, children an education and a satisfying parent job. In these positively valued reward laden enterprises is less likely to engage in drug abuse.

The more attached we are attached to our parents, teachers clergy and employers the less likely we are to break society rules and use drugs. The more committed we are to conventional institutions, families, schools, religion and work; the less likely we are to break society rules and use drugs. The more involved we are in conventional activities families, education, religious, and occupation the less likely we are to break society rules and use drugs. And the more deeply we believe in the norms of conventional institutions again, family, school, religions and occupations, the less likely we are to break society rules and abuse drugs. Drug abuse is contained by bonds with conventional people, institutions activities and beliefs.

As social control theory believes on attachment, commitment, involvement and believes which adherence to the conventional to the society norms, values and customers. In our society community attachment of the child to their family members and other institutions has been disrupted, since there is increase of marriage break up and family disintegration, children born out of marriage and single parents. This make difficult for the young children to have good socialization from their parents and family because the social control agent like family is disrupted as a result, children choose the attachment outside biological parents. As Jenny Booth (2002) said that:

> *"Teenagers who parents break up, they were twice likely to drink, smoke, take drugs for abuse, and play trounce and leaves school at 16 without qualification and three times as likely to be excluded from school. They were also nearly twice as likely to commit crime, have under age sex and to became teenage parents"*

With that fact, it can be not easier to the teenager mother or further to be committed in child caring, since they have not reached the period of becoming good parents. Even if they grow up since they had never experienced commitment from their own parents it can be difficult to them to be committed on caring their child. In such situations the social rules, values and customs can be violated since such children had never experienced guidance from their parents. Social control theory see the drug abuse problem as the absence of social control that encourage conformity to the rulers, values norms, customs and laws of the society and community which lead to the occurrence of community violence like drug abuse among youth.

2.3.3 Functionalist Theory

The ideas of functionalist was developed by Emile Durkheim 1915, he argued that; 'the organic unity of society, leads functionalist to speculate about needs which must

be met for a social system to exist, as well as the ways in which social institutions satisfy those needs, such as every society will have a religion, because religious institutions have certain functions which contribute to the survival of the social system as a whole. Social system work to maintain equilibrium and to return to it after external shocks disturb the balance among social institutions'. Social equilibrium is achieved, most importantly, through socialization of members of the society into the basic values and norms of that society.

In order to control drug abuse in the community and the nation at large, all parties within community or society should work together with cooperation and unit to attain a common goal of solving social problems when arise in any community and society in general. The theory insist on all part of the society to work together, so drug abuse problem among youth also needs all community member in the country to be involved in the prevention in order to achieve the intended goal for community to live free life style from drug abuse.

According to Calhoum *et al.,* (1994) There must be the inter dependence among parts of social system just as a human body as made up of inter related parts of which each part play a role in maintaining a whole. They further argue that social system are composed of inter connected part that both support and depend one another. Each part has some contributions that must make of the whole system to work well. Functions were the effects that some social group even or institution has a system of relationship to other, if one part will not work accordingly; it affects other part within the system. As a result it reduces efficiency and development of the society. The

dysfunction of the community member in the prevention of drug abuse can cause the effort made by the government to be difficult to achieve.

Functional theory believes that system is functionally integrated to the extent which all parts provide to one another cooperation with goods services and support they need. Also there must be functional relationship, division of responsibilities, specific functions interns of how and working places, so as to assure they meet needs of the system as a whole. They also argue that, if these parties of the society cannot work properly it will cause dysfunctions of the society which may cause arise of social problems.

Brinkerhoff, (1988) argue that ''functionalist theory addresses the question of social organization and how it was maintained. The study of the society must begin with an identification of the parts of the society, and how the community works together as a team. That society has assumption in stability that any social patterns whether contributed to the maintenance of the society harmony. As part these should work together for the good of the whole society''. Community member as one part of the system should work together with other part of the system like government and non government organization to prevent drug abuse among youth in the society, each part has to stand on its position. As the community has the role on imposing some rules, values, custom to the new generation, and to prevent the occurrence of abnormal behavior in their community and society in general. Another functionalist supporter (Stephen Moore: 2001) went further by analyzing the role or functions of the family, society that if the family fails to perform their role in the any society some social problem will occur.

2.3.4 Conflict Theory

The Conflict theory was developed by Max Weber (1864-1920), this theory is distinctly "Macro" in its approach. It examines the big picture larger structural factors, forces that influence not merely individual but members of entire societies, cities, neighborhoods and communities. Proponents of conflict theory hold that, the heavy chronic abuse of crock and addiction to heroin and cocaine are strongly related to social class, income power and locale.

A significantly higher proportion of lower and working class inner-city residents abuse hard drugs that are of more affluent members of society. This is the case because of the impact of a number of key structural conditions, conditions that have their origin in economics and politics. With the case of our society, there is a gap of economic and power person or those in power and the poor. This situation has forced many people especially youth to be attracted into drug selling and abuse drugs with the aim of becoming rich and powerful person in the society. As Elliot Curries (1993) said that:

> *"What causes crack and heroin abuse" said "what causes crack and heroin abuse" said "connections that have always existed between income and neighborhood residence on the one hand, and drug abuse and drug abuse and addiction on the other hand have been exacerbated by these development".*

Most people especially youth of today's they want to become well developed/rich people by any means although the economic system does not facilitate them to get what they want. Conflict theory continue to say one consequence of the polarization of the class structure is the increased attractiveness and viability of selling drugs as means of earning a living. Not only are the poor becoming poorer, but the visibility

of the display of influence among the rich act as stimulus for some segments of the poor to attempt to acquire that level of affluence or semblance of it, through illicit or illegitimate means again a factor that increases the likelihood that some members of the poor will see drug dealing as an attractive and viable livelihood. This fact also is true that the life of rich people and power has been attracted many young people to involve in the selling drugs, since they believe to have wealth in short time and have good life like rich people. This forced them to get involved in drug abuse.

Moreover, economic hardship of poor people has frustrated them, this makes them to find another way for realizing the economic stress as the result they have been involving into drug abuse to suppress the stress of economic hardship. The supporters of conflict theory continued to say,

> *"The decay of much of the economic structure on which lower sector of people rested have contributed to the feeling of hopelessness, alienation, depression and economic among the people"*.

These conditions have made drug abuse especially attracted and appealing. For some getting high and getting frequently has become an oasis of excitements, pleasure and fantasy in their daily life.

The conflict theory sees drug abuse into "Macro" or big picture level of causality, it is the larger structural forces that influence or determine drug use, abuse and sale. Differences in control of economic and political resources help us understand why members of some communities and neighborhoods are more likely to use drugs and become victim of abuse. The economic decline of poorly and an escalation of social, political and economic disorganization in poor communities have speeded up the

process of drug dealers to increase. Over time, as the poor become poor, the communities in which they live become increasingly politically impotent. Drug dealers are more able to gain foot hold in them and their residents find drug dealing an attractive career option.

In order to prevent drug abuse problem in community all parties within the society, should work together, with cooperatives and in unit to attain common goals which should be accompanied with provision of punishment to those who violate norms and culture. Each part has to play its roles, to work as machine.

2.4   The Effects of Drug Abuse

The effects of drug abuse are not only to the youth, but it affects the society in general. That the society, community and the family, as well as the nation at large.

2.4.1   Effects to the Youth

People who use drugs experience a wide array of physical effects others than those expected. The excitement of a cocaine effects such as if followed by a crash period of anxiety, fatigue, depression and strong desire to use more drugs to alleviate the feelings of the crash. Many drug abuses interfere with motor control and are factors in many automobiles accidents. Use of drugs may experience flashbacks, with drawn symptoms causing vomiting, muscle cramps, convulsion and tolerance development. Sharing hypothermic needles used to inject by youth who use drugs, can increase a dramatically risk of contracting AIDS and some types of hepatitis and STI. In addition, increase sexual activities among youth, both prostitutions for girls and gay

behavior to boys and death which attributed by drug overdose. Finally drugs abusers are in the great dangerous of death attributed by overdose. UN-ODCCP,(2002:45) pointed that, the effect of drug abuse to youth it can make the user feel euphoric ,energetic, mentally alert, especially to sensation of sight, sound and touch, it can also temporarily decrease the need for food and sleep, constricted blood vessel, dilated pupils, increase body temperature, increase heart rate and increase in the blood pressure.

2.4.2 Effect on the Family

The devastating effects of drug abuse on the family are those pose the greatest threats to the family at large. When one member of the family abuse drugs every family member suffers because it causes disruption and disharmony within the family. As some of respondent explained that:

> *"Youth who abuse drugs they increase family chaos by stealing from their family and neighbors, fighting with their relatives becoming too dependants as the results thy increase a Baden to their family".*

Diamond Barrette and Tejeda (2001) and Preboth (2000) stated that drug abusers often become so obsessed with that habit that everything going on around them is ignored, including the needs and situations of other family members, leading to a breaking of the family as an entity. Family members are affected as they watch the destruction of n individual who is close to them.

Drug abuse effect is not only to the users but also the whole society is affected by the situations. In the workplace it is costly in terms of lost work time and inefficiency. Drug related crime can disrupt neighborhood due to violence among drug dealers,

threats to residents. Drug abuse can block the ability to make sound judgment which could affect the society much if the new generation is expected to be the leader of the coming generation but with this situation of drug abuse, it could be difficult to make good judgment for the betterment of the society. As WHO (2002) said that, some of the consequences of drug abuse in the community are: young people using or abusing drugs may steal, use violence to get money or engage in other illegal activities in order to obtain the substance, some drug syndicates may actively recruit young people to participate in illegal activities, and the increase violence and illegal activity that may accompany increased drug abuse harms individuals and contributes to a climate of mistrust among community members.

Drug abuse it affect the national in different ways, first the national of drug abusers could be labeled in the international image that the country is affected much with drug. Like now days Tanzania is labeled as the country where drugs path through from different country to be send to other countries. Cost of treatment, drug abuse it affects the national by encoring the cost for treatment of the people who are affected by the drugs and to enforce the law on drug abuse which is also costing the government on the process of law formulation and enforcement.

2.5   Experiences of Drug Abuse Control from other Countries

2.5.1   Drug abuse in the United States of America

The United State of America is one of the powerful economic nations in the world, but drug abuse problem is very high. Drug abuse among students (youth) is a serious problem confronting school districts across the country, regardless of

cultural, ethnic, or socio economic status. The United State ranks first among all industrialized nations in the number of youth people using illicit drugs (NCREL: 1996). In 2010 there was an estimated 22.6 million Americans over the age of 12 years that were current users or former drug abuser (House: 2013). Apart from that, US have been taken different measure to fight drug abuse for a century now. The Harrison Narcotics Act passed in 1914 was the US first federal drug policy. The act restricted the manufacture and sales of Marijuana, cocaine, heroin and Morphine. The act specified that narcotic addiction was a mental illness.

Moreover, the act emphasized on of prohibition of production or importation, imposing economic sanctions and military aid, as well as the country took military intervention the countries which were leading in exporting illicit drugs into the USA. These measures taken by the US intended to discourage production, distribution and consumption of illegal psychoactive drugs. The office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) view drug addiction is a disease that can be successfully prevented and treated (Bennet Brian: 2011). Another effort is supply reduction, reduction of demand for drugs, legalization and decriminalization and so forth. But the problem is still going on as the Colombia electronic encyclopedia (2013) shown that, the concept of controlling drugs is a relatively recent phenomenon, and one that has been met with limited successful despite the billions of dollars spent.

Moreover, USA has trying to address the problem by using different approaches like Drug Free Communities Coalition, Anti-Drug media campaigns, Drug testing in schools and in the work places. Besides that, the US intervened on treatment of drug abusers, improving access to treatment and recovery to drug abusers, drug courts.

By using different measures, same approach has seen effective to fight against drug abuse. The drug – free community coalitions has proven to be effective in the war against drug abuse.

In every state drug problem vary from community to community, and therefore creating the need for local solutions to local problems. In the United States, the formulation of Drug Free Communities (DFC) coalition has proven to be an effective catalyst for reducing drug abuse among youth and increased citizen participation (US NDCS: 2008).

The initiative primarily targets youth, but there is also support for a number of local coalition that focus on young adults aged 18 – 25 as well as support for efforts that assist parents and youth in mobilizing their communities to prevent the use school, tobacco, prescription and other drug abuse. Coalition include local representative like young people, parents, media, low enforcement, school officials, faith based organization, state, local and tribal government agencies and other community representatives (Ibid).

Understanding that there is no one size fits all approach to protect youth and strengthening communities to prevent drug use, Drug Free communities shown low rates of substance use among their youth through their comprehensive community by wide approach to strung abuse and its related problem. (USNDCS, 2008). This means that user against drug use should be tackled from different angle that from high level (government) to local communities involvement.

2.5.2 Drug Abuse in China

In Asia, China is one of the countries which are affected by drug abuse problem; drug abuse has become a significant problem. It is reported that number of drug abusers has increased from 10,000 in 1990 to 901,000 in 2001; that is 12 percent increase. The actual number in 2000 was estimated to be 6 to 8 million.

The illegal drug trade in China is influenced by factors such as history, location, size, population and economic condition. China has one fifth of the world's population and a large expanding economic growth in the world. The economic reform and an open door policy to the outside in 1980's, has contribute to the increase of drug abuse problem in the country. Today's there are over 900,000 registered drug addicts in China, but the governments recognize that the actual number of users is far higher than what is reported. Some of unofficial estimates range as high as 12 millions drug addicts, among the registered drug addicts, 83.7% are male and 73.9% percent are under age of 35 years (Narcotic Control in China, 2012).

To address the drug abuse problem in the country, the government of China has taken different measure, strategies and initiatives against drug abuse. These measures include the Anti-Drug Agencies and legislation. At the national level, there agencies specifically responsible for control of illicit drug, Treatment and demand reduction program, both voluntary and compulsory drug treatment program are provided in China. Moreover the country has ratified the 1988 UN Drug convention, 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drug and 1971 UN Convention of psychotropic substance. Besides that, China is a member of the international Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (Phillip, 2010).

Apart from that measure, another strategies and initiatives taken by the government of China is conducting vigorous enforcement against drug offenders in collaboration with local agencies, drug concealment method, active cooperation with regional partner, preventive drug education and engaging in the community. Most of these public awareness the program target the youth because they believe that empowering the youth to say "NO" to drug early in life will reduce drug abuse problem in the country. Furthermore these programs includes Driving home the Anti-Drug message in a flash, Engaging the community strength in unity, Reading the community strength in unity and Reading out to ex-abusers and arresting the rise of inhalant abuse (Central Narcotic Bureau, 2012).

Moreover, China has gone far by involving local community to fight drug abuse by letting the community to solve their own problem locally. Community approach has been effective through community intervention. Village leader, teacher, women and youth leader are involved in the anti drug abuse campaign. Whereby community leaders they imposed their norms, rules and custom for fight against drug use. As Zunyou Wu (2010) said,

> "*community intervention which was based primarily on mobilization of existing community resources was successful in reducing the incidence of new drug abusers*".

Such an approach may be useful in other countries in which drug users remain a part of both their family and their community. Community intervention has proven effective for health problem such as smoking; community intervention program would complement the efforts being made by the government to eliminate the production distribution and smuggling of drugs. The combined effort of community

net work and social network successfully eradicated the drug abuse problem in China from 1950's to the 1970s. For these reason, a comprehensive community based program to reduce the incidence of drug initiation among adolescent young people is more crucial.

2.5.3 Drug Abuse in Kenya

Like other countries in the world, Kenya is not free from the global epidemic; drug abuse has taken its tall in the society, largely out of the fact that not many people treated the various drug abuses as the source of the serious health afflictions. Evidence of lack of awareness, fanned by unavailability of accurate information on the adverse of consequences of indulgence habit left the problem of drug abuse to permeated communities through Kenya (Hegembe, 2013). It has shown that drug abuse in Kenya affects about 12% of the youth populations.

In order to control the drug abuse problem in the country, the government initiated action by enforcing measure to control supply reduction way back in 1983 with the formation of a specialized Anti Narcotic Unit under the Police force.

In resolving to reign in on the problem of drug abuse, the government created the office of the National Coordinator for the campaign against Drug abuse (NACAD) effective from March, 27, 2001. The office has a mission of coordinating and harmonizing drug abuse prevention, education activities, to create awareness with an aim of achieving behavior and attitude change and eventually contribute to significant reduction on demand and abuse of chemical substance.

Moreover, NACAD has adopted an intervention line that encompasses comprehensive education for long-term empowerment of youth and general public to encounter drug abuse. There is close collaboration in the fight against drug abuse with key actors including relevant government department, the media, Non Government Organization, relevant professional and institutional leadership. The agency thus advocate and mult-sector and discipline approach.

While recognizing the measures currently being instituted to combat drug abuse at the international scene, NACAD has chosen to lay more emphasis on homogeneous solutions that are conscious of the societal, cultural and economic influences and environments. The intervention measures under way or in the plan aim at achieving positive change of behavior and altitude particularly among the youth and young adults in such situations (NACAD, 2013). With the above effort made by the government of republic of Kenya, it does not show where the role of communities involvement in dealing with drug abuse in their communities through the organization (mobilization of community members). The key actors on drug abuse remain in government and NGOs to influence the communities in the prevention of drug abuse.

2.6   Drug Abuse and Community Involvement

Historically African community handled their own problem communally from local level to high level by the guide of local leaders. Kinship was the most important social bond, it embedded in economic system, it influenced behavior in the society and community in general, and it was culture creations, it determined right and responsibility of its people. Kinship system included all relationship based on blood

and marriage that links people in web of rights and obligations (free Encyclopedia August 2012). Such culture created the traditional behavior of solving their own problem when occur in their community.

During Africa system the cultural norm of concern and solicitude was and is still one of the features most characteristics of the kin relations. It implies a strong sense of identification with other, especial to feel with and for other, particularly if there is a confronting difficulties in their communities. As now days we are experiencing the drug abuse problem in different community. Thus concern here is a matter of sharing, sense of or duty of helping each other's (Bernstein, Henry 1976, Creighton, Colin and Omary, 1995).

So drug abuse problem can be shared with every member in the community on its prevention to protect the youth to abstain from drug abuse as the culture of African community and society in general. Culhoun *et al*, (1994) stated that "good approach to reduce drug abuse crime in the society is not only putting criminal into jail rather is to combat its roots cause socially, economically and politically.

They argued that good approach with positive result should involve community to deal with its own problem''. That statement it remained us how community involvement in prevention of drug abuse is very crucial to our country, that every community has to handle their own problem communally by the guide of local leaders through the use of community resources.

As Asuni, (1992) said that "Effective response to decrease drug+ abuse in Africa will in part depend on how well existing assets are employed importance of family

and community acceptance can also be effectively employed in promoting culture of healthy drug free lifestyle''. There is need to mobilize elders in the community to resume their traditional role of counseling and guiding the youth communally and within families''.

Haward *et al.* (2003) said that, ''community programs needs to strengthen norms against drug use in all drug use prevention settings including the family, school, and community. Community programs that includes Media campaigns and policy changes, such as new regulations that restrict access to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs are more effective when they are accompanied by school and family intervention''. (Ibid.pg. 346) they continued to say ''drug abuse prevention is best pursued as an integrated part of a comprehensive multifaceted continuum of intervention designed to address barriers and to learning to promote healthy development". For another comprehensive, multifaceted approaches are only feasible if the resources of schools, families and communities are woven together.

WHO (2000) propounded that, Local community participation by key person in various sectors such as the school, families, workplace churches, government and the mass media is essential. Local Communities can undertake activities that emphasize the prevention of substance use problems, health promotion and community development local community action includes setting priorities making decision, planning and implementing activities and projects, in order to achieve better health. (ibid, Pg. 28). In the community prevention measures can include public awareness campaigns creating alternatives for the youth such as music dance, drama, sports,

games and fun fetes, and re-orientation and vocational training for out-of-school youth.

Barbara Bradley *et al.,* (1992) said "some community has responded to the challenge of preventing substance abuse among adolescents with broad based group involving many different sectors of the community. Often referred to as community coalition, this group involves key community leaders and representatives of grass roots organization. They bring together representatives from schools, law enforcement agencies, religious organizations, businesses, and other sector of the community that share concern about the problem or have a stake in its solution.

The combined effort of the health infrastructure and social network successful eradicated the drug abuse problem in China from 1950s to the 1950s. Wuhan Wu (2002) concluded that, "community intervention/involvement which is based primarily on mobilizing of existing community resources was successful in reducing the incidence of new drug users". Such an approach may be useful in countries where drug users remain a part of both their family and their community.

As USNDCS (2008) said that, every country drug abuse problems vary from community to community creating the need for local solution formulation of drug free communities coalitions has proven to be effective catalysts for reduced drug use among youth and increased citizen participation. This shows that community involvement in any social problem is a good approach to solve their own problem when arise. Through community they felt need of the people can be seen or

observed and what should be done can be decided and planned from the community itself.

As Zunyou Wu (2012) propounded that, community intervention/involvement program would complement the effort being made by the government to eliminate the production, distribution and smugglings of drug abuse. Drug abuse needs mult-sectoral intervention to solve it, because there is no single approach which can deal with the problem. As the functionalist theory believes society is a whole, which compose some parties, this part must work together for the system to develop and growth. Community is the part of the society which has to function to make society growth and solve its own problem when arise.

2.7   Knowledge Gaps

From the reviewed theory and literature review, there is evidence of that community involvement in solving their own problem is very crucial. It is observed that African society deal with their own problem communally when it occurred in their society. The existing literature shows that involvement of community in prevention of drug abuse is more crucial to help the effort made by government to prevent any social problems among the community.

But it is true that one system of the society cannot work alone, it needs all the system to work together despite the fact that only few studies have attempted to investigate community involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth. The available study has not specifically analyzed the community involvement into prevention of

drug abuse among youth in Tanzanian context. This is why this study wants to assess the role of community involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth in Tanzania in order to supplement the existing literature and knowledge.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1   Introduction

This chapter describes the study area, study population, research design, sampling techniques, research instruments and data collection procedures, data analysis and limitation of the study.

3.2   Study Area

The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam region, where by Kinondoni Municipality in Dar es Salaam was selected as case study area. Kinondoni Municipality is estimated to have the 1,775,049 people among them female are 914,247 and male are 860,802. The area was purposively selected because the Municipality is most populated and popular in drug abuse among youth in Dar es Salaam region. Statistics show that 2435 drug abuse patient attended hospital in Kinondoni Municipal to compare with Ilala municipal where by statistics show that only 367 drug abuser patients attended hospital. Based from these statistics, the researcher believes can get the required information, as Orotho and Kombo (2002) said that; "the selection of a case study area is essential, if influences the usefulness of the information produced". Moreover kinondoni was selected because it is not easier to cover Dar es salaam region due to financial and time limitation does why Kinondoni municipality was selected to overcome this limitation.

3.3   Research Design

Research design can be regarded as an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance with the research

purpose (Kombo & Tromp: 2006). Design means adopting the technique of social science research which is most suited for the research and study of the problem, Rwegoshora (2006). This study which was intends to assess community involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth in Tanzania. For this case exploratory design was selected in order to explore more how community members are involved in prevention of drug abuse, if the community had not involved in prevention, the study was intend to explore more why the community was not yet involved in prevention of drug abuse. Smith, (2009) states that, exploration research design need to demonstrate soundness and requirement of approach. It needs formulating questions which has a broad enough to allow new perspectives to emerge and still specific enough to generate some organizing them for the study. Setting limits to the field or topics of inquiry and dealing with problems of bias or selectivity. Given that, this type of exploration design tends to be associated with the generation of new insights, meanings ideas and theory.

Moreover exploratory research design was selected because it allow open ended question to explore more the insight of people, it also insist the approach which allow subject to express and develop their own interpretation of the situation. It also contribute to accuracy and fair interpretation of results for sake of clarity to the researcher, the respondents and the means by which the study was conducted, and it contribute a deeper insights and better understanding of the research topics. For some extent, also the study can be descriptive because the study involves getting feelings and sentiments reason why community members are not involved in prevention. Because of that qualitative study was selected to answer the question of why and

how, however to some extent the study was adopted quantitative by showing percentage, ratio, and frequencies of respondents. Other detailed below explain about the study population, sample size, sampling techniques, method of data collection and data presentation and analysis.

3.4 Study Population

Population is a group of individuals, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement. Rwegoshora (2006) said, the target population is one which includes all the units (person) of which the information is required. Therefore, target population is all respondents on the research problem which the researchers thought they can provide relevance information concerned the topic under study. In this study targeted population categorized as following ten cell leaders, community members, local government leaders, religious leaders and youth.

3.5   Sample Size

It is a portion of the total population Rwegoshora (2006) said, Sample is the part of the population which is studied in order to make reference about the whole population. Kinondoni Municipal comprise of 27 wards, from that three (3) wards were drawn to make a sample for this study.

The selected wards were Mbezi Louis, Ubungo and Manzese wards.These ward were selected as the area of study because of the interaction of people among these wards. And from those wards groups of people was selected to form sample size. My sample size was 90 peoples that represent the whole population of the areas under study.

Table 3.1: Show Numbers of Respondent and their Category

Ward	No of Youth		No of local community members		No of religious leaders	No of community leaders (Tencell level)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Mbezi Luois	5	5	5	5	3	3
Ubungo	5	5	5	5	3	3
Manzese	5	5	10	10	4	4

Source: Researcher, (2013)

3.6   Sampling Techniques

Sampling is the procedure researcher uses to gather people, places or things to study.

Mugendi (1999) described sampling as a

> *"process of techniques of selecting number of individual for study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group, from which they were selected".*

The purpose of sampling is to secure a representative from which will enable the researcher to get information about the case under study. In this research both probability and non-probability sampling were used, the techniques included:

3.6.1 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling a probability sampling it was used to select community members and youth. This was selected because every unity of the population had equal chance of being included to form a sample size, it easier to conduct, the degree of sampling error is low, and the method can be used in conjunction with other methods in the probability sampling. In the process a Researcher used lottery methods to obtain the number of respondents; lottery method has three stapes, first stage a researcher visited the ten cell leaders where the ten cell leader provided the list of house hold on his /her area.

The second stages, from the list name of male household were written in piece of paper and then were placed into box. Third stage the box was shacked vigorous to mix them, there by ten cell leader pick up randomly 5 piece of paper to see the name of male house hold whom were included in the study. Again from the list name female house holders were written in piece of paper and then were placed in the box, the box was shacked vigorous to mix them. The ten cell leader again pick up that piece of paper from 1 to 5 to have female respondents who were included in the study both male and female make a total of 10 respondents. This procedure was done also to obtain number of youth both female and male respondents whom represented the other youths from their areas of study.

3.6.2   Purposive Sampling

This sample method, researcher purposively targets a group of people believe to be reliable for the study. In this study, purposive was used to select community leaders, ten cell leader and local government leader. These are community leaders who deal with community problems when occur or arise. The researcher believes that these are key person to provide information on any issue or problem related to their areas.

3.7   Method of Data Collection

3.7.1   Interview

An interview is a data collection method that can be viewed as an oral questionnaire. The difference between Questionnaire and interview lies in the fact that in the latte, information is obtained verbally through a face-to-face conversation between the researcher and respondent. Moreover, Interview is a method in which the subject or

unit of study is interviewed (Rwegoshora, 2006) in this method probing questions are asked and conversation done.

In this study interview were used to obtain information from respondents like local community at household level. With the consent of the respondents, some interviews were tape-recorded. Transcription of the translation was made and since the interviews were in local language, Kiswahili, translations were also made. In the research general informants were the different ten cell leaders, local communities, religious leaders and youth who were able to narrate how the community is involved in prevention of drug abuse. They also gave their opinions and suggestions during the interview on how to solve some of the pressing problems in their community.

3.7.2   Focus Group Discussion

Is a group of individual selected and assembled by the researchers to discuss and comment on, from person experience. The topic that is the subject of the research, Powel (1996) cited from Rwegoshora (2006:125), this was to obtain in depth information on the concepts, perception and idea of a group. Focus group discussion was used to collect data from the respondents especially the youth.

The different types of interview described above involve the conversation between a researcher (alone or in the presence of his/her assistant) and the individual respondents. However, there are situations where the researcher may need to conduct discussion with a group of people in what is referred as a Focused Group Discussion (FGD). In this discussion, participants talk to each other about a pre-selected topic or topics with the aim of generation ideas and information relevant to the topic. In

conducting the discussions, the participants are guided by a facilitator whose role is to ask focused questions and encourage the participants to express their different perception, attitude and points of view.

3.7.3   Questionnaire

This refers to a device for securing answers to questions using a form which the respondents fill in, George Landberg (1980) cited from Rwegoshora' (2006). In this study the   questionnaire was used to collect data during the field works. It was mostly used to collected information from local community leaders and ten cell leaders. This is because the researcher believes that these leaders' haves little time for face to face interview due to their daily activities to deal with community activities.

3.8   Data Presentation and Analysis

This refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among the data group, Kothari (2004). In this study different way of data presentation will be employed in terms of qualitative and quantitative.

3.9   Method of Data Analysis

For data to be meaningful it has to be processed therefore, the data collected from the method mentioned above were subjected to simple methods of data analysis as follows:

3.9.1 Triangulations

In research the use of more than one data collection methods is known as triangulation. As explained earlier, the research on the role of local communities in the prevention of drug abuse has used different date collection methods. This is known as methodological triangulations. Other types of triangulations commonly used in research are theory triangulations, data triangulations and investigator triangulations.

Theory triangulations involve the use of multiple perspective and principle to interpret a single set of data. In data triangulations, the researcher uses a variety of data sources such as interviewing people occupying a different position in life on the same topic or subject.

And in investigator triangulations the researcher makes use of the presence of several other researchers to conduct a study on the same issue. On the significance of triangulations in research Denzin (1978:28; quoted in Patton, 1987:61 and Sheuya 2004:65) argues that:

"*multiple methods should be used in investigations*".

Triangulations are one of the most common study, focus group discussion were also used to triangulate information collected during the fieldwork such as existing strategies in drug abuse prevention, why youth engage in drug abuse and the role of local communities in preventing drug abuse. That is percentage; frequencies, table and figure, the use of SPSS Program will be employed in the process of data analysis.

3.10 Limitation of the Study

Limitation of study is a case may thus change, depending on many issues outside its domain. The authenticity, validity and accuracy of information depended on a multitude of factors, which changed every time. People who could be cooperative one day, could be uncooperative tomorrow if being told to avoid 'the aliens', or in order to press for extra payments. Many respondents were expecting money after interviewing and filling in questionnaire while the researcher had no funding for conducting research, she is self sponsored. Limited resources (financial and human resources);Resources were scarce much as the researcher was self sponsored, however the researcher managed to involve volunteer who helped to collect data within a given time frame. To overcome this situation I had to give them detailed explanations on the objective of the study, making official appointments and other was paid some little money to compensate for their time spent during the process.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter describes the data presentation, analysis and discussion of findings. Presentation of data has been elaborated by using tables and figures. The presentation is in the form of sub themes which corresponds with the research question and objectives. Kothari (1990), defined data analysis as a "Computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among data groups".   It is through data analysis a logical deduction can be done.   The research question is passed to prove or to refute the validity in relation to the research analysis. The total numbers of respondents in this study were 90 people as sample size. The questionnaire was distributed to all respondents whereby out of that numbers 84 questionnaires were returned back, six questionnaires were not returned back. The chapter is organized into three parts. The first part addresses on how local communities are involved in drug abuse prevention, where by general questions were asked to know if the drug abuse is seen as a social problem. Second part wanted to know local community strategies/initiatives in drug abuse. Third part concerning with the persistence of drug abuse despite the measure taken by the government and also to provide suggestions of what should be done.

4.2   Local Community Involvement in Drug Abuse Prevention

Involvement of local communities in drug abuse prevention is very crucial, since the affected group in communities is our youth. The impact of drug abuse affects every member in a family, the community and the nation at large. The intention of this part

was to understand the general awareness of community members toward drug abuse as a social problem which needs to be prevented from the increase if not to eradicate it.

The study examined first the social problem encountered by community members in their communities. Findings indicate that 56% of the respondents agreed that, drug abuse is the social problem which causes chaos to their families. Through in-depth interviews they mentioned drug abuse as a source of many problems in their communities, they explained that because of drug abuse among youth, many youth have been involving themselves in sexual harassment, prostitution, theft, trounce. This has increased the rate of HIV/AIDS among youth due to the fact that a drug abuse increase the sexual argues and fantasies as a result sexual harassment, like rape, has been increasing in their communities.

Table 4.1: Showing Social Problems Faced by Communities

Social Problems	Frequency	Percent	Total
Drug abuse	47	56	84
Sexual harassment	38	45.2	84
Unemployment	8	9.5	84
HIV/AIDS	15	17.9	84
Trounce	6	7.1	84
Prostitute	18	21.4	84
Theft	30	35.7	84
Poverty	17	20.2	84
Total	**180**	**100**	**100**

Source: Researchers, (2013)

Moreover, they continued to say, lack of employment has contributed in time to enter into drug abuse. Also when they abuse drugs at a young age it resets them to fail to attend their studies, as a result school trounce has increased among youth. The table below illustrates the social problem encountered by community members in their community.

Findings from collecting questionnaire in the area ofthe study show that, youth have been facing the challenge of unemployment, lack of education, lack of capital. As a result they involve themselves in prostitution, theft, drug abuse as a means of earning a living. The following quotation illustrates more.

> *"Today many youth after completing standard seven and even those who have completed form four have nothing to do, what you think they can do in their lives! Most of the time they sit in a secluded corner or walk around the street with nothing to do, in the end they are convinced to use drugs without knowing their true impact. If they can have jobs to keep them busy that will help them avoid the use of drugs."*

The finding from the interviews revealed that, youths who do not abuse drugs manage to have small businesses although some still depend on their families. Those doing small businesses lack the capital to enlarge their business, such situation have made their lives to be miserable.

4.3.1 Unemployment and Livelihood Strategies Among the Youth

Before, we attempt to define the concept of livelihood, it is necessary to distinguish livelihoods from employment. According to Chambers (1995:195), the concept of employment is derived from the rich industrialized countries where it is used to mean, *having an employer, a job, a workplace and a wage.* The concept has been transported to other countries where condition is different without modifying it to

suit the local conditions. It is argued that in these other countries, the livelihood is a more comprehensive concept than employment because it captures the complex and diverse ways with which poor households access a living:
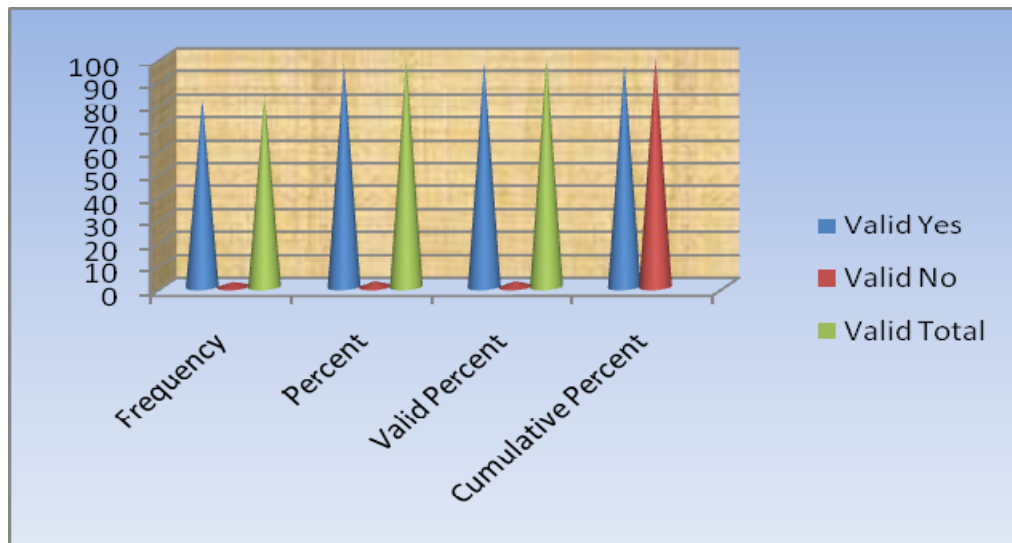
Chambers defines livelihoods as:

"The means of gaining a living, including capabilities, tangible assets and intangible assets" (ibid: 174).

According to Rakadi and Llyod-Jones (2002:10-14) quoted in Sheuya (2004:1) the most important assets for livelihoods, human, social, physical, financial and natural capital. This study wanted also to know the activities done by youth in the community as the source of their income. The response shows that 97.6% of respondents said that there is a problem of unemployment among the youth in their communities.

Respondents explained even those who are not employed they still doing small business as self employment. The respondents interviewed explained that, many youths are not employed and many of them do not involve in any activities for production. They identified unemployment problems at family level where they mentioned that, some family members have no any means of getting basic requirement because they are unemployed.

As the result they involve in illegal business like drug abuse and drug selling. The figure below gives the types and number of people in the community who are conducting those activities as their livelihood strategy B .

Figure 4.1: Show the Rate f Unemployment Among Youth

Source. Researcher Finding, (2013)

4.3.2 Drug Abuse at Local Community Level

Drug abuse is a problem that involves communities as much as it does to individual users. Drug abuse can increase family stress, crime and significant health problems. The interview conducted in the study area found that there a number of people, mostly the youth who are engaging in drug abuse. The response shows that 95.2% agreed to have a drug abuse problem among youth in their community. Some respondents from magomeni reported that,

> *"Drug abuse is everywhere in our press we are worried that if today my children are not using drugs but how about tomorrow, because every day we see young people entering into the drug business either selling or sniffing".*

Moreover, another respondent added that,

> *"I have my own cousin's whom have been abused drug every day, if you wish l can send you there to see the situation is, since my uncle died they have turned their house to be gentle for drug abuse . They added, many youth in this area are prone of drug abuse the situation is too bad".*

4.2.3 The Impacts of Drug Abuse at Local Communities

The impact of drug abuse of youth; respondents explained that, the family chaos has increased much in the family, mental health problem among youth, death, loss of manpower to the family, dependant to their families, theft. One respondent said:

> "*Drug abuse has made our youth to increase burden in the family since they do not do anything to produce, they force us to give them money to buy their drugs. When you refuse, they start shouting at everyone in the family and even go the extent of trying to beat their parents. In the end they end up stealing and selling anything from the house for the purpose of getting money to buy drugs. They can also steal from our neighbors when they fail to steal at home.*
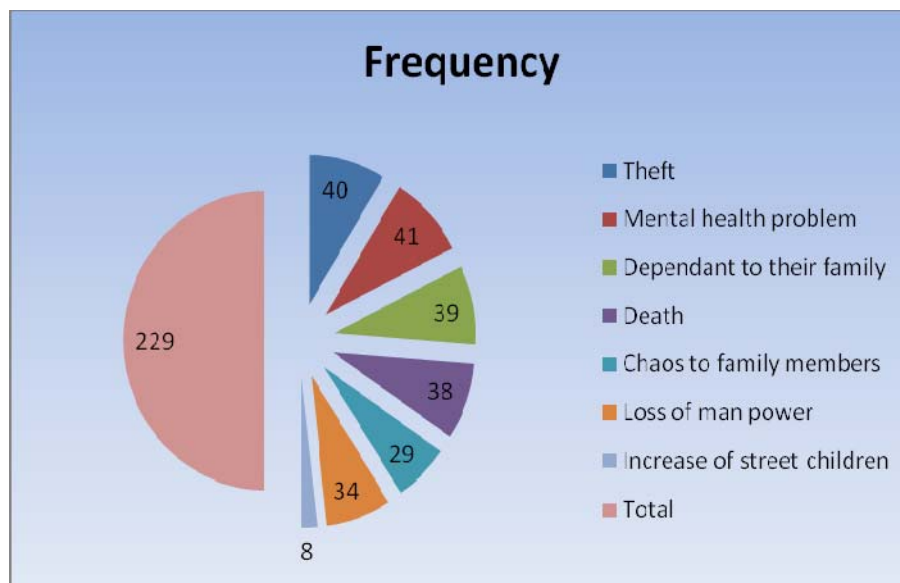
Another respondent said:

> *Look our age is older, but the children whom we expect to take care of us are the ones depending on us. Because they have nothing to do they use drugs which have made them weak, they can't do anything to produce for their living, and this has caused a lot of chaos to us."*

The drug abuse has devastating consequences for the person using them, their family and community as whole (WHO. 2002). Many countries recognize that the use of substance of young people is a serious health and social problem. Use of substance robs young people of their childhood and leaves them little chance to have a healthy lifestyle in the future. Young people at the age of 12-18 are into at risk for drug uses as they are in a period of life when partners of behavior are being formed and they are most likely to be influenced by peers and role models who may be involved in the use of drug abuse.

In the study conducted in the USA, It was found drugs and crime is interrelated, as demonstrated by researcher done by the United States National Institute of Justice. The major impact on drug –addicts in the US is that they are prone to commit crimes.

They need money to finance their drug taking habits and for that they seldom have money, so they indulge themselves in pretty crimes and in consequence they entangle themselves in big crimes. The same also is happening in Tanzania, the communities with a high number of drug abusers there is a lot of crime committed every day. The table below illustrates the impact of drug abuse from the findings of this study.

Figure 4.2: Impacts of Drug Abuse among the Youth in the Society
Sources: Researcher finding (2013)

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In the study conducted in the USA, It was found drugs and crime is interrelated, as demonstrated by researcher done by the United States National Institute of Justice. The major impact on drug addicts in the US is that they are prone to commit crimes. They need money to finance their drug taking habits and for that they seldom have money, so they indulge themselves in petty crimes and in consequence they entangle themselves in big crimes. The same also is happening in Tanzania, the communities with a high number of drug abusers there is a lot of crime committed every day.

Moreover the study wanted to know the most drug abuse with youth. Findings from focus group discussions with youth revealed that 91.8% of respondents said the common drug abused is *Bhang*. They explained that bhang is abused mostly because it is easier to access it. Bhang is cultivated here in Tanzania and it is very cheap to buy. They added other drugs abused are milungi, cocaine, and heroin which are very expensive although their availability today is easier since many people are doing that business. They continued to say when you miss cocaine and heroin you can buy Valium to release the anxiety of wanting to use heroin or cocaine. Other respondents reported that,

> *Cocaine and heroin are abused more with the people of high income. The low income earner gets from the rich person, poor people like me how l can afford to go outside the country to buy cocaine and heroin?*

This situation it confirms to the theoris that community has not played much its part in prohibitions of cultivating and selling of bhang in their villages. Moreover the

elders in the society have not properly guided their youth to dare to abuse drugs or smoking of bhang.

4.3   Strategies Employed by Local Communities in the Prevention of Drug Abuse

It was assumed that there was a community effort made to prevent youth from abusing drugs and what are the strategies used by communities in the prevention of drug abuse. One of the first questions was to understand if drug abuse has been taken as a serious problem in the community. Secondly the researcher wanted to know if there are any effort/strategies employed by community members in prevention of drug abuse.

The finding indicated that 83% of respondents contacted agreed that drug abuse is seen as a serious problem due to the effect which has been seen and the chaos of drug abuse which community members face. Although those who didn't see this as a serious problem, they believe that drug abuse is an individual problem, when a person fails to be accountable for their life.

In the case of strategies employed by communities, the findings show that the community has not made any effort to prevent the problem. They said in our community the leaders have not organized/mobilized for them to discuss the drug abuse problem. So there is not any effort from our community. The only effort we see is those from NGO's and maybe we who hear from the government that a drug seller has been caught with possession of drugs. One of the respondents said:

"Since I have been here I see youth abusing drugs and everyone in our community knows some youth who uses drugs, but we have never seen our local government take any action towards this, although every day we see our youth abusing them."

Other respondents said,

"The effort which we see is that from NGO's only. We see some NGO's who mobilize youth who are drug abusers to help them withdraw from drug NGO's like Kimara peer educators, AMREEF. But from our local government has nothing been done."

This statement supported by the explanation from the Focus Group Discussion on the question concerning the existence of human, financial and material resources for prevention. Findings indicated that there is no any human financial and material resource in their community for using in the effort to prevent drug abuse. The only resource which is seen is those from NGO's only, which make the people, feel less concern on the prevention.

Moreover the study has revealed that the involvement of drug abusers in prevention contributes others to abstain from the use. The community since had not made any effort to prevent drug abuse, also youth had never involved themselves in the prevention of drug abuse. Although the NGO's who deal with drug abuse prevention they work together with youth, but they never have mobilized community members to support them.

Respondents wished that NGO's has to conduct a meeting on the impact of drug abuse to the community members rather than recruiting youth only. For community has to use our own resource to prevent youth from involving in drug abuse. The

above statement is revealing that community member have played a marginal role in preventing drug abuse among the society this corresponds with the theory of functionalist, the theory stipulates that:

> *"Dysfunction of one part of society can lead to the society to fall into social problems, community member they do not play their role as one of social control institution in society, drug abuse problem can continue to disintegrate our nation".*

As response shows the war against drug abuse among youth has been left to the government and Non-government organization alone, as respondents continued to say, most of the effort which we see in our community is those of non government organization. This is contrary from other country which community plays big roles in the prevention of drug abuse.

In the USA and China where the community has been playing a big role in the war against drug abuse, as Zonyou Wu (2010) said "community approach has been more effective where through community intervention village leaders, teachers, women and youth leaders were involved in the intervention whereby community leaders they impose their norms, rules and custom for fight drug abuse.

Lack of community participation in prevention of drug abuse among youth in Tanzania, have made them feel that, they do not own the program introduced by Non Government Organization and the government. This supports the theory of functionalist:

> *"If one part of the system not working properly can cause failure to another part of the society to function properly".*

All systems should function in order to maintain the equilibriums of the society; community dysfunction can make the effort made by the government to fail to achieve its goal because they lack the support of communities as one of stakeholder in the prevention of drug abuse.

4.3.1 Involvement of Drug Abusers in Local Communities in Drug Abuse Prevention

The study shows that, those who said they involve a drug abuser in prevention are those of the religious and non- government organization, they argued that the drug abuser when involved they provide education to the other youth about the impact of drug abuse. This statement revealed that the community had not made any effort in the prevention of drug abuse; the effort has been left to the government and non-government organization. This proves the dysfunction of other organ of society which made the increase of drug abuse in the country as the functionalist theory believes.

The government recognizes drug abuse problems in the country. In response to this situation it enacted a law dealing with drug offenses (The Drug Control Act of 1995). This law clearly lines out how to act in the event of drug offenses and it provides strong sentence for offenders. To support the fight against drug abuse the Tanzanian government in 1996 established a Commission of experts. It's called the National Commission for Drug Control. The Commission supports the Police, Immigration Police Department and Customs, which have a mandate for controlling drugs supply in the country. While the community member has played a little role or not some

effort made from the community to prevent drug abuse among youth. Rather than the community member they do discriminate the victims of drug abuse.

Discrimination is one of disfunction of the community, because for a community to function well, they must have to find a way to help the youth in drug abuse. When they discriminate them it means that, community has been failed to play its role guiding and advising the youth. This means that the disfunctional part of the theory has been shown through community members.

Respondent continued to report that, community has never been with even resources for prevention of drug abuse. They explained that those facilities are seen in the non-governmental organization. This proves that community members had not yet made any effort to prevent drug abuse among youths, because even that effort seen in the community is those brought by non-governmental organization.

Furthermore, respondents continued to say, even the facilities which have been seen in the NGO's are not enough to fulfill the demand of prevention which is seen as a bigger problem than the resource is available. They continued to say, the community has to use its own resource to prevent drug abuse, while another said conduct meeting on the impact of drug abuse, others supported in conducting a self awareness program to the community. They supported community must use its own resources by arguing that:

> *Community members have power when they decide to do something toward any social problem they can use their own resource by mobilizing community members to work together on any issue.*

Even the issue of drug abuse still community has the power and chance to involve in prevention of drug abuse problem.

4.4 The Persistence of Drug Abuse and Suggestion on what should be Done

This study had explored on persistence of drug abuse despite the effort made by the government. Secondly the study wanted to know the suggestion of people (respondent) on what should be done to prevent drug abuse. The view of respondents was as follows.

They said the drug abuse problem persist because people in power are involved: they narrated that:

> "*If people in power were not involved in such business it could be easier to stop it, because the people in power are involved in importing and exporting it is not easy to stop the business*".

The above argument show that the government had not given enough priority the problem, people believe if the government decides to deal with any social problem the result must be seen . Since the government had not taken this war seriously, that is why the problem continues, this statement can be supported by the reports of the *Mwananchi News Paper* reported that;

> "*If the statistics on importation of the drug is increasing annually and traffickers have been caught, where until they sell, the confiscated drugs where are they kept? It is true that, we have a special police force dealing with drug abuse control, but we don't see any actions taken to drug traffickers like in the other countries*"

Some respondents said……

> *It is very difficult for this country to do illegal business without to be caught by the police, when you see such business is increasing and going on there must be some people in power are involved on the business. Thus why even those has been caught you can't hear where their cases have ended.*

This report supports the view of respondents that, the government had not given enough priority to fight the problem. It has been reported that, there are some government officials and politicians who are engaged in drug trafficking activities that is why the war against drug trafficking and abuse in the country is very difficult to achieve. This thoughts gained support from the news paper which wrote that Mr. Lukuvi is agreeing that the drug abuse business involves government officials they should be announced in public and action should be taken against them". Such statement agrees with the theory of functionalist that dysfunction of some part or the government contributes to the failure on its war against drug abuse. If some leaders in the government involve in drug abuse this prove the failure of government to control its subordinates in the business of drug selling.

Moreover, the newspaper reported that, there is one religious leader who reported that it is difficult to do such illegal business if you do have no collaborating with some government officials to facilitate your business. This show that is very difficult to deal with drug abuse problem when we know that it involves few people in the government system who is also drug dealers. He continued saying that he talking this by experience it is not true that the government security system is weak but they're few government officials who are not faithful'.

This support also the respondents who said drug abuse persist due to moral erosion. Since it has been reported that there is government officials and politician who are engaging in drug trafficking in and outside the country, this can be termed as moral erosion among civil servants. As the theory reveals that;

> *"dysfunction of any part of the body can lead to another part to fail to perform their role".*

The response from questionnaire shows that, some government leaders are involved it makes the effort of government in the war against drug trafficking and abuse to be difficult. Some respondents respondent that, community members pay little attention or concern for the problem, people in the community they see the problem as an individual problem that is why they have not played a big role on the prevention of drug abuse among youth. They see drug abusers they are not countable for their life that is why they use drugs. While other respondents said that lack of employment among youth make the prevention to be difficult, since many of youth are not employed even in self employment and they have no income to start a small business. It is difficult to prevent them from involving in drug abuse because there is nothing to make them occupied. Lack of education on the impact of drug abuse, people has no education on the impact of drug abuse that is why they do not see as dangerous situations to abuse drugs.

Furthermore, respondents suggested that the community should unite to fight the problem instead of waiting for the government and NGO's to do everything for them. They narrated that:

> *"Community should join their hands together with the government to fight the problem because people know the drug abuse importers and exporters; it is their duty to support the government effort in order to help our children's".*

They continued to say government should establish an institution dealing with drugs only, add a topic of drug abuse on the school syllabus, local government should take

action to mobilize their people to prevent the increasing number of youth involving in drug abuse. Religious leaders have to play their roles of educating people about the impact of drug abuse. Also peer education should be provided to the youth.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1   Introduction

The drug abuse problem among youth continues to pose a major problem around the world and it continues to be major risk behavior among youth in different communities. Different measure has been taken at international level and also in Tanzania; the government has been playing its role to prevent drug abuse among youth as crucial organ on the war. Although it is true that government alone cannot succeed to win the battle, with this fact, it calls to every member of society to join hands together to fight against drug abuse among the youth in the country. So the study on assessment of community involvement in drug abuse prevention among youth. The objective of this study was to study how the local communities are involved in drug abuse prevention, to find out the local community strategies or effort in drug abuse prevention, and to study why drug abuse persist despite the measure taken by the government.

5.2   How the Local Communities are Involved in Drug Abuse Prevention

The result reveals that drug abuse is a social problem in their communities which need to be addressed. This supported by the question that drug abuse among youth in community seen as a serious problem, whereby the study revealed for 83.3% respondents to agree as a serious problem in their community. This result agrees with other study form the United States of America, China and Kenya that communities see this as a social problem. As Edward, 1994 (quoted from CSAP) said that "drug abuse problem are not limited to urban and suburban areas, drug abuse by youth in

the rural communities has became as great problem as the cities. Rates of violence and substance abuse in rural America are catching up to rates reported in urban areas".

Although the study revealed that drug abuse is a serious in their communities but yet, nothing has been done by community member to prevent its increase in our country, because there is no effort or strategies employed by communities to prevent the increase of youth into drug abuse from the local communities.

This is contrarily with another study which has shown that community involvement in prevention it bring positive results. Study done in China by (Zonyou Wu, 2010) said "community approach has been to be effective where through community intervention village leaders, teachers , women and youth leaders were involved in the intervention whereby community leaders they impose their norms, rules and custom for fight drug abuse. The community intervention which was based primarily on mobilization of existing community resources was successful in reducing the incidence of new drug abusers. Such approach may be useful to other countries in which drug users remain a part of both their family and their''.

The community should actively participate in determining the problem and needs, developing solutions and implementation and evaluations intervention. Prevention should be comprehensive and should draw on existing financial and human material resources to strengthen self-help and community participation. As the USNDCS (2008) argued that "understanding that there is no one size that fit all approach to protect youth and strengthening communities to prevent drug use, drug free

communities shown low rates of substance use among their youth through comprehensive community whereby local representative like young people, parents, media, law enforcement, school official, faith based organization, state, local and tribal government agencies communityrepresentative are included in the prevention.

5.3   Local Communities' Strategies or Effort in Drug Abuse Prevention

In the case of community effort or strategies in drug abuse prevention, study revealed that there is no community effort which has been made to prevent youth into drug abuse, result showed that the only effort seen is those of NGO's and those from government. The community has never made concern   preventing drug abuse. This also supported by respondents for the 70.2 % that, in their community there is no existence of human, financial, and material resources to prevent drug abuse. Where by the study done by (WHO, 2008) propound that, "community should actively participate in determining the problems and needs developing solutions and implement and evaluate intervention. Prevention should draw on existing human, financial and material resources to strengthen self help". Such situation can help the community members to feel part and parcel of any prevention program.

Furthermore, this study revealed for 67.85% that there is no involvement of drug abuse in the community, since the community has not yet taken measures. A study by (CSAP, 1988) shown that "researcher continue to indicate that a primary reason for the limited effectiveness of many school based prevention programs is insufficient of parental support and community involvement". Community involvement in prevention is very crucial to support the effort made by the government to achieve the intended goal of drug abuse prevention.

This has supported again with the result on the existence of human, financial and material resources in the community, whereby the result revealed that 70.2% of respondents said there is no any human financial and material resources in their community to prevent drug abuse. Study done by (WHO, 2008) propound that, "community should actively participate in determining the problems and needs developing solutions and implement and evaluate interventions. Prevention should draw on existing human, financial and material resources to strengthen self help". The respondents who agree on the existence of those resources are those seen from the Non Government Organization. While the study in the USA and China show that community use the local resources like teachers, schools, official local leaders, law enforcement, young representatives, and local tribal government to deal with the problem.

Furthermore, this study revealed for 67.85% that there is no involvement of drug abuse in the community, since the community has not yet taken measures as CSAP 1988 said that " researcher continue to indicate that that a primary reason for the limited effectiveness of many school based prevention programs is insufficient parental support and community involvement".

5.3 Why Drug Abuse Persists Despite the Measures which has been taken by Government

The study has revealed that the drug abuse problem persist because of the government have not given enough priority to the problem, as Mwananchi Newspaper (June, 29, 2013) reported that "it is true that there if the special police unit dealing with drug abuse control, but we don't see any measures taken to drug

traffickers and abusers like in other countries. The statistics show that there is an increase of importation of drugs in the country and traffickers were reported to be caught, where are have been taken? Where are the drugs kept after being caught at the airports and other places? With this statement it supports the result revealed by the study that the government had not taken seriously to deal with that problem.

Moreover the study had revealed that people in power are involved in the drug business, Raia mwema newspaper (July 31/2013) reported that "Idd Azzan is a member of parliament or is a drug abuse smuggler? Such report shows how community members do doubt on some government leaders. With this situation it shows how moral erosion in our in our society. Furthermore, study shown that the community had played little concern on the problem, as the study has revealed the community has not been involved in drug abuse prevention among youth. They left government and non government organization to deal with the problem. While other researcher said "education and researches and practitioners are advocating that schools actively enlist parental support and community involvement in the prevention effort" (Summer, 1991) quoted from CSAP. This shows the importance of community involvement in prevention of the drug abuse.

This study supports that community involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth can help to reduce the problem if not to eradicate it; this has shown for 90.5%. Such result had confirmed to the theory that if the community will work with government and non-government as one body the society will be free from that chaos, because all parts of body will be working together.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0   SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, POLITICAL IMPLICATION AND

RECOMMENDATION

6.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study on community involvement in prevention of drug abuse among youth in Tanzania.

6.2   The Summary of Findings

Drug abuse is becoming a national concern in the United Republic of Tanzania as the country grapples with drug abuse, as statistics has shown that in the year 2011 more drug abuser patient increased to more than 200,000   while drug abuser increased from 150,000 to 500,000 all over the country. In the same year, the study revealed that the Tanzania government had made much effort to deal with the problem such as the introduction of the drug control commission for drug abuse, Anti-drug unit with the police force, as well as in the custom and excise department to mention the few. Community involvement in the prevention of drug abuse among the youth was the intension of this study. The study has revealed that community members know that drug abuse is a social problem in the country which needs to be addressed by involving local communities.

Moreover, the study has found that, the community members has not involved in the effort to prevent drug abuse among youth, rather than the effort against drug abuse has been done by government and non-government organization. Furthermore, the study has discovered that, drug abuse among youth persist due to the fact that the

community had paid little concern to the problem although they agree that is the social problem, the government has not given enough priority the problem, lack of employment, moral erosion, lack of education on the impact of drug abuse, increase of globalization.

Apart from that, the study has shown that community involvement in the war against drug abuse could help the effort made by the government and non government organization. If the community members will mobilize themselves through the local government leaders to involve prevention of drug abuse among youth by using its own resources from community members the problem can be reduced more if not eradicated.

Tanzania has been experiencing the drug abuse problem among youth as reporters and newspapers have been reporting about youth who were held outside Tanzania for drug abuse and others in the country has been caught by the government. Tanzania government had made some effort to deal with drug abuse among youth but still the problem is increasing at a higher rate as statistics shown. Moreover the non government organization has been playing their part in the effort to reduce drug abuse problem but still the increasing numbers of youth who use drugs is higher. Dysfunction of some part in the system can lead to occurrence of chaos in the society. The researcher believes that community involvement in drug abuse is very crucial for the government to prevent drug abuse.

It was identified that community members are aware of the problem as a social problem to them, although study revealed that community members had not made

any effort to prevent drug abuse among youth. The problem identified is that community members pay little concern on the problem, simply because the government is not mobilizing them to prevent drug abuse at local community level. The only effort is done by government and non government organization.

It found that community members have also little knowledge on the impact of drug abuse in youth. This has made the community to be less concern on the prevention of drug abuse among youth. While other members of the community believe that, drug abuse is an individual problem to be less accountable for their action.

Moreover, another problem identified is the lack of employment of large numbers of youth. The study revealed that large number of youth who are not employed; this has led to some youth to engage in drug abuse and trafficking. The study identified that even the community involvement in the effort to prevent the problem without creation of employment for youth will be difficult for to abstain from drug abuse. Besides that, it is found that the increasing of globalization had made the youth to be easier to be convinced to involve in drug abuse, while community members are facing a big challenge on the control of their youth to prevent them to involve in such a problem, simply because they see popular people abusing and selling drugs.

Furthermore, the study identified that people in power has been involved into drug abuse and importing. This has contributed the community members to be discouraged to involve in the prevention of drug abuse because of fear of being disturbed by such people. Although the research findings revealed that if the community members will be involved in the prevention of drug abuse among youth

by taking measure and effort on the prevention of drug abuse among the youth in the country. The problem can be reduced more if not to eradicate completely and it will help to prevent new drug abusers among youth in the country.

6.3   Recommendation

The research findings have been identified numbers of problem among the community members and society in general. Therefore the researcher found it is convenient to provide recommendation to the community, society, and government of Tanzania, religious leaders, youth and local government leaders. Here it is advised that each part in the society must work to achieve the national goal of the effort to prevent drug abuse among youth in the country. The national interest should be given main priority with every member in the community.

6.3.2   Recommendation to the Society

The society members have to take drug abuse as part of their agenda in their daily activities. This call for every member of the society to involve in prevention of drug abuse. The society members should awake and resume their role of guiding and directing youth into a better way of life rather than to let the globalization system to destroy our youth.

6.3.1 Local Government Leaders

As the study wanted to know how the local communities are involved in drug abuse prevention and finding has shown that communities gad bot yet involved in prevention of drug abuse. Here is recommended that:

(i)   Local government leaders to rethink pn their daily activities on drug abuse as a
      social problem that need to be prevented from its increase in their communities.

(ii) Local government had to mobilize their community members to join their hands together to work on the prevention of drug abuse by using local resources.

(iii) Local government leaders should make a plan on what should be done to prevent youth from involving in drug abuse and selling in their communities.

(iv) Local government leader should also plan to hire oral expertise to provide education on their communities toward drug abuse problem and its impacts in the society, and at individual levels in general.

(v) Local government leaders must have strategies on empowering the youth in their communities by involving youth in production activities like to offer areas for small business to find small loans for youths in their business.

(vi) Local government also can support the youth by providing such skills to youth.

6.3.3   Recommendation to the Community

(i)   Community members should reduce discriminations among drug abuser, rather than community should provide assistance to them in order to save their youth who is already affected by drugs so that they can go back to normal life.

(ii)   Community members should use their own financial, human and material support for prevention of drug abuse rather than to wait the government to provide everything to them. Which makes so difficult for the government to manage every demand of the community while communities have their own resources.

(iii) A community member has to change their altitude of the believing that drug abuse is an individual problem and abusing drugs it fails of being accountable for their action and life in general.

(iv) Community members have to mobilize themselves so that can plan on what should be done to eradicate the drug abuse in their community and creating employment on the community so that many youth can be employed rather than to wait for the government to create employment for youth.

(v) Community members should see the problem as a social ill which need multi sector to intervene on its.

(vi) Local community leaders should create self employment to youth in their community, so that the lack of employment of youth can be minimized/reduced if not eradicate it.

(vii) Local community leaders should plan to conduct meeting and seminars to the community on the impact of drug abuse on their community, families and individuals

(viii) Local communities should mobilize local resources in the prevention of drug abuse that community members can use their own resources to solve the problems.

6.3.4   Recommendation to the Religious Leaders

(i) Religious leaders have to understand that people whom they serve they believe much on them, so they have the role to preach people on the sing committed by drug seller and drug users.

(ii) Religious leaders should mobilize people to speak out about the impact of drug abuse to their believers, so that all members of the society will feel to play part in the effort of prevention of drug abuse.

6.3.5   Recommendation to Youth

It has been shown that youth react fast when they hear things from their own peers and do things with them to work out problems. The youth in your community will help in coming up with activities and making them work. Adults need to be involved in providing support and resources for specific activities such as drug abuse prevention, but youth must take the lead role in making the activities happen.

6.4   Policy Implications

The implication of this study is that, the drug abuse control policy should be formulated in order to guide the effectiveness of the drug abuse control. To strengthen the laws on drug abuse and selling which will enforce the drug seller and importers to have a strong punishment which will be making other who wishes to involve in the business to be afraid. The study has implied that community involvement in the prevention is very crucial as one organ of the system to participate in the prevention can enhance the effort made by the government to achieve the intended goals.

Moreover, the study findings have implied that it's a time for the government to be fully committed in the war against drug abuse to be transparent and accountable on its effort to prevent drug abuse and selling in the country. This will make the people in power to stop from involving in the scandal of smuggling. Furthermore, the study

findings have implied there is a need to join our hands together to prevent the increase of drug abuse among the youth. That community members, government and non government organization have to come together as a system to make sure every member of the society participate and to be accountable in the activities of prevention. Because as study shown if the situation will be left alone to the government and non government organization to prevent that implies that the new generations is threatened due to the increase of youth who are mentally ill and poor health which can be result the nation to lose more manpower in the future.

6.5   Conclusion

Arrests of drug barons included one man sentenced to prison during March, 2007 for 12 years (Daily News, 2007) and suspension of four airport officials on suspicion of drug trafficking (The Citizen, August 2013. The sum of these actions demonstrates that the Tanzanian government is clearly focused on reducing supply and practices associated with illicit use of narcotics. The government " War on Drugs" is not yet, however, accompanied by a policy that focuses on the needs of the communities in which these practices, nor does it respond to the needs of the users themselves. Attempts to control supply must be accompanied by multi-sectoral intervention approach that addresses drug use of community and individual level. It is crucial to respond to the needs of the community to help those already engaged in drug use to reduce potential harm through supportive drug abuse prevention and intervention.

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