

**EFFECTS OF EARLY PREGNANCY AND STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE IN
SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN JINJA DISTRICT UGANDA.**

**(A CASE STUDY OF ST. JOSEPH NAKANYONYI SENIOR SECONDARY
SCHOOL BUGEMBE)**

BY

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
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MAY 2018

DECLARATION

I **BUWEMBA SUZAN**, declare that this research is my original work and has never been submitted to any university for award where the works of others have been cited acknowledgement has been made.

Signature.....

Date.....^m13/05/2018

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APPROVAL

I certify that the work submitted by this candidate was under my supervision.
Her work is ready for submission, to be evaluated for the award of a Bachelor
of Education at Kampala International University

Signature.....

Date...15th 05.18.....

MR.LAAKI SAMSON

SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my beloved parents Mr. Buwemba Livingstone and Ms. Babirye Fatuma they have fight tooth and nail to get honey out of me. My sisters Kwikiliza Lillian, Babirye Maureen and Kiiza Kwagala Eunice, my brothers Mukooba Meddie, Waiswa Hassan, Muwanguzi Andrew, Bikuumbi Michael, Derrick and Mwesigwa, my next Gawole Fahad for their wonderful support, prayers and encouragement throughout my studies at Kampala International University.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ATS	African Tradition Society
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infections
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
WHO	World food Organization
USE	Universal Secondary Education

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the case of early pregnancy and student's performance in selected secondary schools in Jinja District and suggested possible solution to the problem. The specific objectives of the study is to investigate the causes of early pregnancy and student's performance in schools. To find the effects of early pregnancy and student's performance in schools. To get the solutions of early pregnancy and student's performance in schools. The methods used for collecting data are, interview schedule as it is flexible in a way that it favors both the literate and literate. However, it will be used much for first hand information about the questions, Questionnaires will be used since it is time saving. The findings reveals that early pregnancy is so effective to girls since majority have not been able to continue with their education as their parents are not willing to pay school dues as they are taken misfortunes.

The study recommends that the government/ministry of education and sports should fight tooth and nail to provide special needs to the learners for example sanitary pads to keep them in schools while in menstruation since it is due to lack of money/poverty that pushes girls to sleep with sugar daddies in order to meet their physical needs. The community, parents are important in a child's life and therefore they should provide physical needs for their children and should also encourage them to stay in school by teaching them sex education in order for their children to avoid engaging themselves into sexual activity before marriage as it used to be in the African traditional society (ATS).

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter contains background to the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions and scope of the study, significance of the study and definitions of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

All traditional African societies know their moral, sexual marriage values, norms and customs therefore they educate their young ones on how to maintain those values. However, people no longer have strong feelings for their norms and values today. It is expected that the people of Jinja district will find their own way of dealing with the issue of early pregnancy and students' performance. In the previous years, regarding this branch of study, there has been sad news in a way that in many countries the majority of young people are sexually experienced by the age of 20 and pre-marital sex is common among 14-19 years old. For example in recent surveys it was found that 54% of young men and 46% of young women in this age group in Jinja District reported having had pre-marital sex.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) including HIV/AIDS is most common among young people aged 15-25 and half of all HIV infections occurs among people aged less than 25 years.

Due to socio-economic status, many people render young girls to be vulnerable to unwanted sex so as to meet their needs for example clothes, food and to also get prestige amongst their fellow students and members in the society.

Some people believe that sexual desires and behaviors are inborn while others believe that sexual behaviors are not determined but learned according to cultural norms as children learn certain values related to sex that lays foundation for later sexual development.

However, doctors and scientist are doing all what it takes to improve on the growth and development in different communities of Jinja district in order to check on early pregnancy and students' performance in schools.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There is a problem of early pregnancy in St. Joseph in a way that two girls are seen in S.4 expecting and this sounds sad not only in the ears of the fellow students, teachers and non staff members but also the society which discourages some parents from taking their children at this school hence loosing popularity in the community. We also see that these students perform poorly in their UACE exams since they did not concentrate in their books due to pressure put on them.

1.3. Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the case of early pregnancy and students' performance in selected secondary schools in Jinja district and suggest possible solution to the problem.

1.4 Objective of the study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research was to analyze the effect of early pregnancy and students' performance of schools in Jinja district.

1.4.2 Specific Objective

To investigate the causes of early pregnancy and students' performance in schools.

To find the effects of early pregnancy and students performance in schools.

To get the solutions of early pregnancy and students performance in schools.

1.6 Research Questions

Is there any difference between peer group formation and early pregnancy among students?

Is there a difference between early pregnancy and the student's performance in school?

Does parent's attitudes towards education of a girl child encourage early pregnancy?

Does lack of parental upbringing encourage early pregnancy among female students?

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study was helpful to various categories of people as put below:-

Girls. The study equipped the girl child with knowledge about the causes, effects and ways of preventing early pregnancy while at school. It imparted fear in them and this made them to concentrate on their education.

Parents. It also helped parents in a way that it is going to provide them with knowledge on how to guide and encourage their children to perfect the future through avoiding early pregnancy.

Teachers. It enabled teachers to carry out guidance and counseling session in order to help their learners to stay in schools.

Ministry at education and sports/the government. It is also helped the government to discover the causes, effects and the solutions of early pregnancy and this enabled it to provide the necessities to the learners in order to avoid early pregnancy and to improve on the performance of the learners in schools.

1.8 Scope of the study

1.8 1 Content scope

This study restricted to early pregnancy and students' performance in the selected secondary schools in Jinja District

1.8.2 Geographic Scope

The selected school is found in Jinja district Bugembe town council, Butembe county and Mafubira sub county. It is called St. Joseph Nakanyonyi Senior Secondary School. It is on Jinja-Iganga road, in the north of it, is surrounded with settlement of rich people, in the south, it is a hilly area on Kyabazinga palace, in the south west Wanyange girls senior secondary school. In the West it is located at Lokolo prison and Baba FM radio, in the East we have Nakanyonyi primary school.

1.8.3 Time Scope

This research study sparked off on 20th of February 2018 and on 30th May 2018.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Early: Getting something before its time comes

Pregnancy; A state of expecting a baby

Sex : Physical activity between two people in which they touch each others sexual organs

Effects: A result of any action

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the available literature by different scholars and researchers.

2.1 Causes of early pregnancy

In some societies, early marriage and traditional gender roles are important factors in the rate of early pregnancy for example in sub-Sahara Africa, early pregnancy is often seen as a blessing because it is proof of the young women's fertility. In the Indian sub-continent, early marriage and pregnancy is more common in traditional rural communities compared to the rate in cities. In societies where early marriage is uncommon at an early age, sexual intercourse is backed up with contraceptive. However, most early pregnancies in the developed world appear to be unplanned.

Rape is a majority factor in pregnancies under the age 15 and a minority factor above age 15. Studies have found that between 11% and 20% of pregnancies in teenagers are direct results of rape. While about 60% of teenage mothers claimed their pregnancies were preceded by unwanted sexual experiences. Before age 15, a majority of first intercourse experiences among females are reported to be non-voluntary.

Early sexual behavior. According to information available from the Guttmacher institute, sex by age of 20 is the norm across the world and countries with low levels of early pregnancy accept sexual relationships among teenagers and provide comprehensive and balanced information about sexuality. Adolescents may lack knowledge of or access to conventional methods of preventing pregnancy, as they may be too embarrassed or frightened to seek such information. However, some recent studies have found that the rate of contraceptive use among teenage girls is roughly the same as

that among old women. In other cases, contraception is used, but prove to be inadequate. Inexperienced adolescents may use condoms incorrectly or forget to take oral contraceptives.

Unprotected sex. According to Daily monitor Uganda has for long grappled with the issue of early pregnancy and statistics show that girls as young as 12 years are engaging themselves in unprotected sex yet only 11 percent of adolescents in the country access family planning services.

Poverty. This is crucial given that in 2012 menstrual hygiene management survey indicates that 6 out of 10 girls in Uganda miss school for a half a week every month during their menses because they lack access to sanitary pads and there are no facilities to support them at school therefore it is poverty and lack of money to buy physical needs that pushes a girl to engage in early sex in order to get social needs resulting into early pregnancy.

Poor sex education programmes. It is also said that lack of sex education programmes which enables the learners to be equipped with the causes and dangers of early pregnancies in schools, now days teachers do not organize programmes and periods through which they could provide sex education to their learners but instead focus on the academic performance of the learners and to make matters worse, parents have tremendously neglected teaching sex education to their children hence the children end up in a static dilemma.

Drugs and alcohol. During adolescence, teenagers may drink and experiment drugs frequently with their friends at social gathering and parties. However, do not realize the impacts alcohol and drugs have on the functioning of their brain, especially the effect of binge drinking which is consuming large amounts of alcohol during one sitting. Drinking excessively as well as experimenting drugs may lead to unwanted sex and unintentional pregnancy.

These substances greatly affect a teens' ability to logically think and carryout general thinking processes thus engaging in and unsafe sexual activity.

Peer pressure and sexual abuse. Peer pressure is another major cause of sexual abuse, often females may be pressurized or forced to engage in sexual activity with older male partners which is unsafe and unprotected in order to express their “love” and “true feelings” for their partner which leads to unintended pregnancy. Some children have unfortunately been sexually abused by elders and they are unable to inform a trusted adult about the situation due to fear of being harmed by their predator and it increases the chances of early pregnancy.

Media influence. The media has a large effect on teen/ early pregnancy through showing glamorize pregnancy often and hiding the true hardships associated with pregnancy which encourages these teens to become pregnant more so those who feel they should drop out from school in order for them to get marriage. Mass media also encourages people to produce at a tender age since the life span is short and this has made many teens to feel that they should produce as they will soon die and leave out education.

2.2 Effects of early pregnancy.

Early pregnancy is defined in the United States as an under-aged girl becoming pregnant. However, in the United Kingdom, there is a legal definition whereby a woman is considered to be a pregnant teenager if she fells pregnant before her 18th birth day.

The term in everyday speech usually refers to women who have not reached legal adulthood, which varies across the world who become pregnant.

School dropout. Children who get pregnant are likely to dropout of school this is because some parents could not be willing to support their girl child and take her back to school after giving birth due to negative thoughts that she will still get another pregnancy from their and also wasting their money instead of paying for her young sisters and brothers since some girls who are taken back to school after their pregnancy do not finish education as their minds are absorbed by marriage and caring for their children.

Leads to high rate of poverty, early pregnancy also leads to high rate of poverty and this is seen in a way that majority of the students who get pregnant from school, their families are stricken by poverty and they therefore engage in sexual relationship because they want to get money to meet their physical needs therefore the situation worsens when they get pregnant of their fellow students and at times for big men who are not willing to take care of the pregnancy and this ends up living responsibilities to the family of the girl in most cases which increases darkness in their lives.

Teen mothers. Early pregnancy leads to teen motherhood and teen mothers are very likely to drop out of school because of their low ambitions and dedication to getting education. About 38% of female teens who have a child before the age of 18 complete their high school education by the age of 22. This means that a very high percentage of teen mothers will not even go onto graduate from high school neither pursue post-secondary education. This leads to poor living conditions and the inability to maintain a safe and clean environment for their new born child.

Loss of dignity and respect. Since it is an abomination for a girl to produce from her parents' home and getting pregnancy from school in African culture, any girl who engages in early sex and get unintended pregnant is taken as a burden and seen as a misfortune in the society and therefore it is difficult for the girl to gain dignity amongst her parents and the society which makes the girl to feel small and shy away from her people she needs most at the time and this influences them to committee abortion.

Abortion. Abortion is seen as the suitable solution to unwanted pregnancy in the world to large and therefore we have seen many girls who carryout abortion in order to get rid of the pregnancy and also the fear and shame to be exposed in the society. Unfortunately some young girls have lost their lives in this process for example in 2009 a girl of S.3 lost her life while carrying out

abortion at St. Johns' Wakitaka SSS. And this was the end of everything in her life.

High death rate of women while producing. As children get pregnant at the age at 12 and above, their bodies are not yet fit for producing and this is the one of the reasons as to why many women are losing their lives while producing since their body organs have not been prepared to receive the baby. And some are not able to produce safely due to poor feeding of the pregnant mothers as they are poor and therefore they cannot afford all the meals and drugs of the pregnant mother.

2.3 Solutions to early pregnancy

Unprotected sex. In order to end unprotected sex, there should be the joint effort of relevant ministries such as Health, Education, gender, ethics, as well as other stake holders, including the NGOs, religious organizations, communities and families to highlight the effects of unprotected sex to a girl child as it endangers girls rights to health, education and economic independence in future.

The government and parents should fight tooth and nail to provide special physical needs to the learners for example, they should provide sanitary pads to facilitate girls in schools while in menstruation since it is due to lack of money/ poverty that pushes girls to sleep with big and young boys in order to get money to fulfill their physical needs therefore they should atleast provide skills to girls on how to make sanitary towels which will be useful to the girl child when in her periods.

Organization of sex education programs. The government, teachers and parents should come up and organize sex education to learners. This is because through this sex education, learners are able to know the dangers and the impacts of engaging into early sex intercourse and therefore, they can also be in position to decide for themselves that is to say, to either continue with their education safely or to engage in sexual intercourse and get pregnant hence

dropping out of school and becoming a misfortune in the family, and society, country and the entire world since we are in the reign of the learned everybody sent to be surrounded by a learned person unlike in the African traditional society where informal education was enough for one to qualify as a citizen of the society and the country.

Mass media should let the learners know the goodness of being literate and therefore should give out the steps being taken in order for one to be successful in her education that is to say, avoiding having sexual intercourse at an early age because it will lead to early pregnancy leading to dropout of school.

The Government should increase on employment opportunities in the country this is because many youths are discouraged to continue with their education due to the situation in the country as they believe that even though they study, there are no jobs and therefore they will end up starving like those who never went to school as they see the big number of graduates starving on the streets in order to earn a living since they are unemployed.

Increase of salary and wages of the employers. The Government should put a minimum amount of money to be paid to workers depending on their professionals and jobs this will motivate the youths to stay in schools and finish up their education since there is good pay at the work place unlike today where people who work less earn a lot of money and those who work more they earn less which demoralizes the youths to study and end up getting pregnant intentionally as they want to stop studying.

Harsh punishment should be given to men and boys who rape those girls that is to say life imprisonment being discriminated in the society to mention but a few this will reduce on the high rate of rape today since the offender will fear to rape girls due to fear of harsh punishment. But since other people are not even taken to prison or courts of law, this boosts them to continue dismantling the lives of young girls.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the research methodology of the study and was divided into the following sections, research design, population of interest, sample and sampling procedure, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research based on a survey design on the effects of early pregnancy and students performance in selected secondary schools in Jinja district. This enabled the researcher to obtain better understanding of the effect of early pregnancy and the effect of students' performance allowing comprehensive and intensive data collection, providing an in-depth study on the topic.

3.2 Population of the study

The population of the study was learners in O' level and teachers of St. Joseph Nakanyonyi senior secondary school in Jinja district, eastern province. The respondents were selected from the population using random sampling technique because it is time saving.

3.3 Sampling

A sample was drawn from the population where a stratified random sampling techniques was used to select 30 learners and 12 teachers.

3.4 Data collection tools and methods

Interview schedule used while collecting data because it was flexible in a way that it favours both the literate and the illiterate. However, it used much for those people who do not know how to read and write and this enabled the researcher with first hand information about the questions the researcher asked them.

Questionnaires was used in collecting data. This was because it was easy for learners and teachers to read and interpret the questions very well, questionnaires was given to them and they answered the required questions relevantly which also saved time since it enabled the researcher to get answers from different people at the same time. Books, records, journals and newspapers was used in collecting the information; they enriched the researcher with the causes, effects and solutions of early pregnancy and other views needed in the research.

3.6 Data analysis Techniques

Various statistical methods to present the data was used. These included tabulation table multiple bar graphs and pie-charts. Tabulation tables was used in order to systematically arrange the data collected in rows and columns for efficiency and effectiveness during the presentation and analyzing of data. Multiple bar graphs was used for analyzing the data. This made it easier for the researcher to interpret data in the research.

3.6 Research Procedure

The researcher had an introductory letter from the university and present to the area authority to obtain permission for study. This gave directive to the local administrators at grass root level for acceptance. After acceptance by the authorities, the major task of collecting data begun immediately.

3.7 Limitations of the study

In conducting this study, a number of challenges encounters that is to say.

Attitudes towards the exercise, some respondents were not willing to freely share their information especially the negative information.

Nevertheless, the researcher tried to overcome these limitations to collect sufficient and representative data to reach the conclusions through explaining to the respondents the values and how applicable their information was and they freely allowed to share their views with the researcher by use of interview schedules and questionnaires.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data given in the interview schedule and the questionnaires. The research findings are based on sample size of the school. The respondents are, the teachers, students both girls and boys from the school. The summary of the data to be collected for each factor is going to be presented by use of tables to give a clear picture of the scores of responses that will be gathered.

The following is the response rate in percentage of the sample plan.

4.1 Age of the respondents of the teacher

The results of the field study on age of the respondents from the selected school are 12 teachers including the Head teacher and his deputy. 70% of the respondents are below 39 years of age while 30% of the respondents are above 39 years of age. This reveals that most of the teachers are young as shown below.

Table of age respondent

Age bracket	Frequency	Age%	Cumulative age%
25-30	5	23	23
31-38	3	38	38
39-above	4	39	39
Total	12	100	100

Source: Primary data

Respondent's work experience

The result of the field study on years of work experience shows that 23% of the respondents ranges between 1-6 years, 38% ranges from 6-10 while 39%

ranges from 10 years and above years of work experience. This signifies that the information is going to be collected from teachers with experience.

Table of work experience

Years	No of respondents	No of respondents
1-6	5	23
6-10	3	38
10-above	4	39
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

Age respondents of the students.

30 students responds to the interviews and questionnaires of the researcher. The researcher sees it as adequate and sufficient for the purpose of data analysis.

Table category

Category	Frequency	Frequency (%)
S.1	5	16.7
S.2	8	26.7
S.3	7	23.3
S.4	10	33.3
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table it can be seen that most of the respondents are those in the upper classes that is S.2, S.3 and S.4

Gender

Gender	Frequency	Frequency (%)
Female	19	60
Male	11	40
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

From the field of study, female are more than the male students in responding to the questions.

The results of the field study on age respondent from the selected school reveals that 39% of the respondents are 18 years and above while 39% of the respondents are between 16-17 years age, 22% are between 14-15 years of age. This is an indication that the sample comprises of young students who are vulnerable to early pregnancy as shown below.

The table below shows % age distribution of the students

Age bracket	Frequency	Age	Cumulative age%
14-15	8	22	22
16-17	11	39	39
8 above	11	39	39
Total	30	100	100

Source: Primary data

4.2 Analysis of the Students

According to the majority of the respondents 60% says that early pregnancy is due to poverty, 30% says to a moderate while 10% says to a lower extent.

The table showing Causes of early pregnancy

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	12	60
Moderate extent	10	30
Lower extent	8	10
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

Depending on the response in the table above 60% says to a greater extent early pregnancy is due to poverty, 30% says to a moderate extent while 10% says to a lower extent early pregnancy is due to poverty.

4.3 High rate of poverty in Uganda

According to the majority of the respondents, 70% argues that there is high rate of unemployment in Uganda 17% says to a moderate extent while 13% says that to lower extent.

The table below shows the response of the students

Response	Frequency	Frequency (%)
Greater extent	21	70
Moderate extent	6	17
Lower extent	3	13
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the response in the table above, 70% says that high rate of poverty is due to unemployment in Uganda, 17% says to a moderate extent and 13% says to a lower extent.

Why do young girls go in for sexual activity while still in school?

According to the responses of the respondents, 50% says to meet their physical needs while 30% says to a moderate extent and 20% to a very lower extent.

Below is the table of responses

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	15	50
Moderate extent	9	30
Lower extent	0	0
Very lower extent	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the response in the above table, 50% highlights that early sex is due to the need of young girls to meet their physical needs, 30% says to a moderate extent while as 20% of the respondents says to a very lower extent.

Male teachers involving young girls in sexual activity.

According to the majority 40% says it is because they are attractive and cheap 20% to a moderate extent while 30% to a lower extent and 10% says to a very lower extent.

Below is the table of responses

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	12	40
Moderate extent	6	20
Lower extent	9	30
Very lower extent	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the response in the above table, majority 40% says that it is because they are attractive and cheap compared to their fellow teachers, 20% says to a moderate extent, 30% to a lower extent and 10% of the respondents says to a very lower extent

Does early pregnancy affect the academic performance of student?

Table summary of the respondents on whether early pregnancy affect the academic performance of the students.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the response in the above table, majority 100% of the respondents agrees that early pregnancy affect the academic performance of the students.

Do girls continue with their education after giving birth?

Table summary of the respondents on whether girls who get early pregnant continue with their education after giving birth.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	8	26.7
No	22	73.3
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the response in the above table, 73.3% the majority says that a few students continues with their education while 26.7% says they continue with their education after giving birth.

4.4 Effect of sex education in schools.

According to the respondents 99% says it is very effective because it equips them with knowledge and the impact of having unprotected sex and 1% to a moderate extent.

Table summary of respondents on the effect of sex education in schools.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	29	99
Moderate	1	1
Lower extent	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the above table, 99% agrees that sex education has a great effect in schools and 1% says to a moderate extent.

Table summary of respondents who says that they learn something from their fellow students who have been impregnated before finishing their education.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the above table, 100% learn from their fellow students who undergo early pregnancy before finishing their education that is to say, they avoid having unprotected sex since they know the result of having unprotected sex.

4.5 The role of the parents in reducing early pregnancy

According to the responses, 10% of the respondents are being told the effect of early pregnancy that is to say, dropout from school by their parents, 30% says to a moderate extent while 20% to a lower extent and 40% to a very lower extent.

Table summary showing the role of the parents in reducing early pregnancy.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	3	10
Moderate	9	30
Lower extent	6	20
Very lower extent	12	40
Total	30	100

Source: primary data

According to the above table, it expresses that parents are not playing a big role in teaching sex education to their children as it used to be in the African traditional society (ATS).

4.6 The solution to teachers who involve young girls into sexual intercourse.

According to the response, 80% of the respondents says teachers should be put to jail for the rest of their life 15% to a moderate extent while as 5% says to a lower extent.

Below is the table of response

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	24	80%
Moderate	5	15%
Lower extent	1	5
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the above table, the majority 80% says, to a greater extent teachers should be put to jail for the rest of their life when he involve a young girl into sexual intercourse while 15% says to a moderate extent and 5% says to a lower extent.

How are the teachers helping the students to go through the problems they are facing as a whole.

According to the respondents, 70% the majority says teachers help them through guidance and counseling, 20% to a moderate extent while 10% says to a very lower extent.

Below is the table of content

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	21	70
Moderate	6	20
Lower extent	0	0
Very lower extent	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above 70% says to a greater extent teachers carries out guidance and counseling sessions for their students while 20% says to a moderate extent and 10% to a very lower extent.

Is sex education a solution to early pregnancy?

The table summary of respondents on whether sex education is the solution to early pregnancy

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	33.3
No	20	66.7
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the response of the respondents in the table above, 66.7% says that sex education is not the solution to early pregnancy as there are other factors like poverty, 33.3% agree that sex education can be solution to early pregnancy.

4.7 Analysis of the Teacher

Table summary of response on whether sex education has an effect on the students

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	100
No	0	0
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

According to the above table, all teachers 100% agrees that sex education has an effect on the students as it guides them on how to move on with their life no matter what.

How have the teachers helped their students to go through some of the problems they face?

According to the respondent, 90% the majority says to a greater extent helps their students through guidance and counseling while 10% says to a moderate extent.

Table showing the response of the teachers

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Greater extent	10	90
Moderate	2	10
Lower extent	0	0
Very lower extent	0	0
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above, 90% of the teachers have an upper hand in helping their students to solve their problems through guidance and counseling while 10% says to a moderate extent.

Is sex education a solution to early pregnancy?

Table summary of the respondents showing whether sex education is the solution to early pregnancy

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	11
No	10	89
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above, 89% believes that sex education is not the solution to early pregnancy as there are other problems like poverty, prestige to mention but a few while 11% says it can be a solution to early pregnancy as it guides them on the effects of early pregnancy and early sex.

4.8 Students' Analysis

What is the most common cause of early pregnancy?

Table summary of the respondent expressing the most common cause of early pregnancy.

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	15	50
Peer pressure	6	20
Ignorance	3	10
Prestige	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table 50%, says that early pregnancy is due to poverty as girls make sex for money to meet their needs, 20% believes that to a moderate extent and 10% says that to a lower extent while as 20% says to a very lower extent that people engage in sex due to prestige.

What influences girls to have sexual relationship with their teachers?

Table summary of response showing the influence of girls to have sexual relationship with their teachers.

Influence	Frequency	Percentage
Money	9	30
Closeness	2	5
Prestige	12	40
Sex	7	25
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

Depending on the table above 30% says that to a moderate extent girls sleep with teachers (sex) because of money 5% says to a very lower extent it is due to closeness as they attract on another, 40% believes that to a greater extent girls make love with teachers (sex) because of prestige as they believe they are beautiful while 25% says they just want to enjoy sex with teachers since they are seen as experienced in making love yet in actual sense they are not.

Causes of high rate of poverty in your area.

Table summary of respondents showing the cause of high rate of poverty in respondent's area.

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment	21	70
Unwillingness of people to work	6	20
Selfishness	3	10
Too much sleeping	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above, 70% says that poverty is due to unemployment as there are no jobs in their areas 20% says that it is unwillingness of people to work as some neglect the available jobs 10% believes that it is because of selfishness as people who have the facilities are not willing to share them accordingly.

Have you ever stolen something from school, home or on the way?

Table summary of respondents showing whether they have ever stolen something from school home or on the way.

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above 100% of the respondent have ever stolen something either from school, home or on the way.

What forced them to steal?

Table summary of response showing what forced the respondent to steal.

Cause	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	6	20
Hunger	24	80
Devil	0	0
Habit from home	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the above table, 20% says that they steal because they do not have money to meet their needs while 80% says that it is hunger as they do not have a solution apart from stealing.

Do girls engage in sexual intercourse with sugar daddies?

Table of summary of response showing whether girls engage in sexual intercourse with sugar daddies that is to say men of age of 40 and above.

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

The table above shows that 100% of the girls engage in sexual intercourse with sugar daddies.

Why do they engage in sexual relationship with sugar daddies?

Table summary of response showing the reasons as to why girls engage in sexual intercourse with sugar daddies

Cause	Frequency	Percentage
Sexual pleasures	1	5
For money	18	60
Prestige	5	15
Peer influence	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above majority 60% of the respondents says that young girls go in with sugar daddies because of money, 20% says because of peer influence as their friends pushes them not fear sugar daddies besides they give out money unlike their few students, 15% believes that it is because girls likes identifying themselves with rich men hence prestige, 5% says it is because of sexual pleasures as sugar daddies are experienced as far as sex is concerned.

Do you find sex education necessary in your school?

Table summary of respondents show whether they find sex education necessary in their school

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	60
No	12	40
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

Depending on the table above 60% says there is need of sex education in their school while 40% says it is not necessary.

How important is sex education to students (individually)?

Table summary of the respondents showing how important is sex education to them as an individual

Respondent	frequency	percentage
Enables you to abstain from sex	12	40
Enables you to concentrate on your books/studies	18	60
Total	30	100

From the table above 40% says that sex education enables them to abstain from sex while 60% says that sex education just enables them to concentrate on their books/studies but it cannot stop them from having sexual relationship

Have your school ever encountered sex education sessions?

Table summary of respondents showing whether their school have ever encountered in sex education sessions

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	30	100

From the above table 60% of the respondents says that early pregnancy affects the students as some dropout of school, 30% believes that to a moderate extent as after producing some are able to go back to school while 10% says to a lower extent early pregnancy affects the students.

Do students need to go back to school after giving birth?

Table summary of respondents expressing whether there is a need of victims of early pregnancy (students) to go back to school after giving birth

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Great extent	15	50
Moderate extent	9	30
Lower extent	6	20
Very lower extent	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

From the above, table 50% believes that there is a need of these girls who are the victims of early pregnancy to go back to school after giving birth as one learns from his/her mistake, 30% says that to a moderate extent while as 20% says to a lower extent.

Do students continues with their education after giving birth?

Table summary of respondents showing whether students (girls) who have ever faced the problem of early pregnancy continue with their education after producing.

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	37
No	19	63
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above 60% says that students continues with their education after giving birth as they give much of their time to their babies while 37% believes that these girls who undergo early pregnancy continues with their education as their parents forces them to do so

Should sex education session be put on a time table?

Table summary of respondents showing whether sex education session should be put on a time table

Respondent	frequency	percentage
Yes	24	80
No	6	20
Total	3800	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above, 80% says sex education sessions should be put on the time table while 20% sees that it is not necessary.

Why should it be put on the time table?

Table summary of response showing why sex education should be put on the time table

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Enough guidance and counseling	11	35
Learn to protect themselves	5	15
Outcomes of having unprotected sex	7	25
Fighting for their rights	7	25
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the above table 35% says it should be put on the time table because it enables them with enough guidance and counseling, 15% says that it is through sex education that they learn protecting themselves, 25% says

that they learn the outcomes of having unprotected sex through sex education while 25% says they are able to fight for their rights through having enough sex education.

Are you able to concentrate on your studies due to the knowledge acquired from sex education?

Table showing of response showing whether the students are able to concentrate on their studies due to the knowledge acquired from sex education

Respondent	frequency	percentage
Yes	24	80
No	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

From the table above 80% says that they can concentrate on their studies due to the knowledge they acquire from sex education while 20% says they can concentrate on their studies as a result of acquiring sex education.

What are the most suitable measures of preventing unwanted pregnancy?

Table summary of response showing the most suitable measures of preventing unwanted pregnancy

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Abstinence	15	50
Condom use	3	10
Being faithful to your partner	12	40
Having sex with your relative	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the above table 80% says the most suitable measures of preventing unwanted pregnancy is abstinence 10% says it is through condom use while 40% says it is through being faithful to your partner.

How are the girls with early pregnancy being helped after delivery?

Table summary of response on how they have helped girls with early pregnancy after delivery

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Taking them back to school	17	57
Forcing them to get married	0	0
Taking them for short courses	13	43
Disowning them	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above 57% says that girls who face early pregnancy are being helped by taking them back to school while 43% says that through taking them for short courses.

Are girls being helped to meet their physical needs?

Table summary at response showing whether girls are being helped to meet their physical needs

Respondent	frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	20
No	24	80
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

From the table above, 80% says that girls have not been helped to meet their physical needs while 20% believe that they have been helped to meet their physical needs by their parents.

How are girls being helped to meet their physical needs?

Table summary of respondents showing how girls are being helped to meet their physical needs.

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Providing sanitary pads in schools	0	0
ex for money	0	0
Going for prostitution	0	0
Buying clothes for them by their parents	30	100
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

From the table above 100% of the respondents says that parents provide clothes for their girl children

4.9 Analysis from the Teacher

Do you find sex education necessary in your school?

Table summary of respondent on whether they find sex education necessary in their school.

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	100
No	0	0
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table, 100% of the respondents says that they find sex education necessary in their school.

Has your school ever encountered sex education session?

Table summary of respondents showing whether their school has ever encountered sex education session

Respondent	frequency	percentage
Yes	12	100
No	0	0
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

According to the above table 100% says that they have ever encountered sex education session in their school

Have you ever encountered any case of early pregnancy in your school.

Table summary of response showing whether they have ever encountered any case of early pregnancy in their school.

Respondent	frequency	percentage
Yes	12	100
No	0	0
Total	12	100

Source: Primary data

According to the table above, 100% of the respondents says that they have ever encountered a case of early pregnancy in their school.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter mainly contains with summary of key findings, conclusion and recommendations related to effects of early pregnancy and student's performance in selected secondary schools in Jinja district Uganda.

5.1 Discussion

Persistent poverty is one of the major cause of school enrollment and attendance. According to the of current affairs, the standards of living in Uganda has generally decreased as the poor are becoming more poorer and the rich are also becoming more richer. Around 60% of the Uganda population is classified as living below the poverty line. This means that majority of the parents cannot afford to provide the additional inputs required to sustain the children in school, it is also noted that children in villages have dropped out of school because of lack of school facilities like uniforms, shoes, books to mention but a few and they have resorted into providing labour in sugarcane chambers.

Poverty has also lead to hunger and malnutrition according to (WHO) world food organization they have find out that few families both in towns and villages can afford all the three meals in a day that is to say breakfast, lunch and supper and having some food in stock as it used to be in the past and malnourished children have reduced capacities to learn and those in school perform poorly leading to high school dropout rate.

Some parents intentionally stop providing for a girl child due to socio-cultural perception that it is better to educate a boy child than a girl child since they are taken as misfortunes therefore their work is in the kitchen. However, some boys are forced to leave education in order to look for cattle for example in

Karamoja region there are a few children who attain education up to higher level since the emphasis is put on rearing cattle leading to high school dropout.

The government has not put more effort in improving on education set up for example constructing new structures, desks, books, and this demoralizes parents and learners to go to school that is to say in Kalyowa primary school in Luuka district classroom has got five entrance and this makes the learners to come at school anytime he/she feels like and also more or of class anytime due to insecurity.

The government also put less money to the ministry of education and sports which hinders the development of education in Uganda due to lack of financial support

The teachers have been less motivated that is to say they are paid little money and on top of that it is paid late this has increased poverty not only in parents but also among teachers which has made them to look for extra jobs in the country for example farming, operating shops to mention but a few reducing on teaching hence poor performance in schools as it is witnessed in the year 2017 UCE results that majority of the students failed their exams due to lack of school facilities like computers, laboratories and absenteeism of teachers in schools.

Sexual harassment and early pregnancies among school girls of Uganda is rampant. According to teachers of St. Joseph senior secondary school and some of the parents says that sexual harassment and early pregnancies have a great threat to girls participation and retention in education. It is worse to worst teacher who have learners to engage into sexual activity with them.

Hostile environment has also discouraged the parents from sending their daughters and sons to school and students also lose interest in education and if they convenience they are totally kicked out of school and the rise of poverty in Uganda also discourages parents from investigating their children's

education as they are not in position to meet the ever increasing cost of schooling adequately.

According to the findings of this research as the level of poverty rises child labor has become crucial for family survival. It has been noted that child labor is increasing in all parts of Uganda for example in Jinja, Busia. They are employed in domestic activities like house mines, agricultural sector for example cutting sugarcane in the sugarcane

They are able to get school fees and also cater for their families to. Parents have continued sending their children particularly daughters into labor market mainly as domestic workers in urban centers. Boys abandon school in order to earn money in pottering and others resort to pick pocketing in Uganda respectively.

Socio-cultural and religious factors have also influenced high rate of school dropout. This is more so seen among the Bagishu in eastern Uganda and the sabins who carry out circumcision for boys and sometimes even girls this is effective in away that they believe that once a boy is circumcised, he is initiated into manhood and girls but instead woman who are prepared to manage their own homes and therefore this makes it difficult for these boys and girls to continue with their education as they see that they are mature people who are ready to marry and produce children and not staying in school. There are religious which emerge with their norms and customs, for example some religion discourages their flowers from going to school since it is seen as an earthly thing and hey emphasize doing heavenly things like praying and having faith that god can lift up regardless of their status. They also discourages them to visit hospital when they follow sick and this has left many people in dilemma hence school dropout.

The problem facing the continents educational system cannot however, be over generalized because of the diversity characteristics their history and development which makes some problems peculiar to ascertain countries. This

means that the education of women and girls is characterized by lower enrollment than that of boys. In Nigeria, the drop out rate from the educational system is surprisingly higher for boys than it is for girls. In Uganda, there is a high school drop out of girls due to early pregnancy and poverty which fail to meet their physical needs like sanitary pads as some use papers to pad themselves which even stop them from going to school.

The research finds reasons associated with low performance to be lack of motivation in teachers, students and parents as some fear to send their children into higher level of education due to high rate of unemployment, a disabling learning environment, gender stereotyping and misrepresentation of the roles of women and girls. Girls are taken up by domestic responsibilities which leave them with little time for private study leading to poor performance and repetition of classes which demoralizes the learners.

The consequences of low performance in science subjects for example biology, physics, agriculture, mathematics also makes girls to consider themselves inferior and some decide to stop studying and try marriage as research has shown that boys perform science subjects better than girls in Uganda.

5.2 Conclusions

It is well appreciated that education has the capacity to improve on the quality of education and develop the intellectual capacity of a nation, which is so important to the people of Uganda as it improves on their life and standard of living.

Uganda aims at achieving sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction through effective mobilization of its masses on how to utilize the available resource that is to power schools to mention but a few. Here it will be increasing Ugandans work force to be literate, trainable, skilled and flexible so as to engage themselves in the development of the country and seize the opportunities globalization presents.

Prior to the implementation of (USE) universal secondary education where the government has come up to enable all Ugandan children to attain education by funding these school for example St. John Wakitaka senior secondary school in Jinja district, Mafubira sub-county Butembe county. However, there are still cases of children not attending school and therefore the government should come up with strict notes that is to say a child who shall dodge school no matter the reasons he/she will be punished including the parents.

5.3 Recommendations

Although most African government tries to provide for equal opportunities in education the educational system discriminates against girls and women who are unable to compete equally for the various courses offered in schools, colleges, institutions and universities which demoralizes the learner socio-cultural machinery which has gender bias has also contributed highly towards school dropouts of a girl child.

The issue of school dropout is a cross Africa for both males females but it is reported to be significantly higher for female than for males. According to the research. This could be due to the delay of taking children at school more so in villages that is to say in Uganda children have to start their pre and primary education at the age of 6-7 but some are taken by the age of 10 and you find that by the time she gets in secondary, she will see herself as fit for marriage and not education leading to school dropout.

According to the research finding, although girls and boys are given equal opportunities facilities and attentive most countries report lower performance for girls in science subjects which put girls of a different level from that of the boys.

In conclusion, HIV/AIDS also contributes that towards the performance of the students. Some students are born with it while others construct in from engaging into sexual activity with infected people and this is so effective in way that students have failed to continue with their education due to fear of

his/her students to discover that they are infected and others fall out of place as they think that there is no need for them to study since they are going to find their way to the grave as soon as possible. Although students are encouraged to associate with their fellow students even though they are infected they go on discriminating them which prompts them to dropout of school.

5.4 Area of Further Research

The values of most African cultures accept the inferiority of women and girls taking them to be simple minded lacking in basic knowledge wisdom and logic considering them to be good in kitchen for example in Saudi Arabia girls and women are not allowed to attain higher level of education. One of the girl was shot a bullet in the head for attaining higher level of education but fortunately, the girl survived death and she is seen now as a heroine in her country. And she is inspiring many girls and women to fight for their rights as they also have a right to education to mention but a few.

Political forces in most African countries demonstrate how the concepts of culture and traditional social custom are used to resist meaningful change. This is an important area of study that should yield valuable actionable information on current government policies on gender issues in education.

NGOs, religious organizations and the private sector also need to be challenged as they have demonstrated capacities for reaching out to remote areas under privileged populations and for cost effective innovative educational programmes. NGOs particularly suit for adaptability as compared to governments. Their impact can be multiplied through close monitoring and evaluation increased knowledge through agency specific research and through sharing of experience including documented success stories case studies.

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APPENDIX I

INTERVIEW AND QUESTIONNAIRES

I am a student of Kampala International University carrying out an academic research on the topic **“EFFECTS OF EARLY PREGNANCY AND STUDENTS PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN JINJA DISTRICT”**.

You have been randomly selected to participate in the study and you are kindly requested to provide an appropriate answer by ticking the best option or giving an explanation where applicable.

The answers provided will be used only for academic purpose and will be treated with care.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

GENDER

MALE

☐

FEMALE

☐

AGE

CLASS

Interview schedule

1. What do you think are the causes of early pregnancy?
2. Why is there high rate of poverty in Uganda?
3. Why do young girls go in for sexual activity while still in school?
4. Why do teachers (males involve these young girls in the sexual activity.
- 5 Does early pregnancy affect the academic performance at the students?
- 7 How effective is sex education in schools.
- 8 Do girls who get pregnant at an early age continue with their education?
- 9 What do you learn from your fellow student who have been impregnated before finishing her education?
10. What rule have the parents played in reducing early pregnancy.
11. What should be done to teachers who involve young girls into sexual intercourse?
- 12 How have the teachers helped you to go through some of the problems you are facing in school as a whole?

Questionnaires

(1) What is the most common cause of early pregnancy?

- A. Poverty
- B. Peer pressure
- C. ignorance
- D. Prestige

(2) What influences girls to have sexual relationship with their teachers?

- A. Money
- B. closeness
- C Prestige
- D. Sex

(3) What could be the cause of high rate of poverty in your area?

- A. Unemployment
- B. unwillingness of people to work
- B. Selfishness
- D. Too much sleeping.

(4) Have you ever stolen something from school home or on the say?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(5) If yes that forced you to steal?

- A. Poverty ☐
- B. Devil ☐
- B. Hunger ☐
- D. Habit from home ☐

(6) Do girls engage in sexual intercourse with sager daddies?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(7) If yes why do they engage in sexual relationships with sugar daddies?

- A. Sexual pleasures
- B. For money
- C. Prestige
- D. Peer influence

(8) (1) Do you find sex education necessary in your school?

A. Great extent ☐ C. Lower extent ☐

B. Very great extent ☐ D. Very low extent ☐

(9) (2) If yes how important is it to you as an individual?

A. Enables you to abstain from sex

C. Enables you to concentrate on your books/ studies

(10) Has your school ever encountered sex education sessions?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(11) Have you ever encountered any case of early pregnancy in your school

Yes ☐

No ☐

(12) To what extent does early pregnancy affect students?

A. Great extent ☐ C. Lower extent ☐

B. Moderate extent ☐ D. Very low extent ☐

(13) Do students need to go back to school after giving birth?

A. Great extent C. Lower extent

B. Moderate extent D. Very low

(14) Do students continue with their education after giving birth?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(15) Should sex education session be put on a time table?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(16) If yes why should it be put on the time table?

- A. Enough guidance and counseling ☐
- B. Learn to protect ourselves ☐
- C. Outcomes of having unprotected sex ☐
- D. Fighting for our rights. ☐

(17) Are you able to concentrate on your studies due to the knowledge acquired from sex education

Yes ☐

No ☐

(18) What are most suitable measures of preventing unwanted pregnancy?

- A. Abstinence ☐
- B. Condon use ☐
- C. Being faithful is your partner
- D. Having sex with your relative

(19) How are the girls with early pregnancy being helped after delivering?

- A. Taking them back to school
- B. Forcing them to get married
- C. Taking them for short courses
- D. Disowning them

(20) Are girls being helped to meet their physical needs?

Yes ☐

No ☐

(21) If yes how are they being helped to meet their physical needs?

- A. providing sanitary pads in schools
- B. Sex for money
- C. Going for prostitution
- D. Stealing

APPENDIX II

BUDGET

Item	Costs Ugshs
Airtime	4000/=
Transport	24000/=
Type setting	25000/=
Printing	23000/=
Binding	21000/=
Total	97,000/=

APPENDIX III

TIME FRAME

TIME	ACTIVITIES
February	Proposal writing
March	Field customization
March	Developing instruments
April	Data collection
May	Data analysis
May	Submitting the final report