

**THE IMPACT OF ABORTION ON GIRLS EDUCATION IN
SECONDARY SCHOOL IN WAKISO DISTRICT
(A CASE STUDY OF MASAJJA S.S.S AND
ST HENRY'S S.S. MAKINDYE DIV)**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF
EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR AWARD
OF A DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION OF
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

BY

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SEPTEMBER 2007

DECLARATION

I SSEKIDDIKO FRANK here by declare that the content of this research report is truly my original work arrived through reading and research. It has never been presented to any other situation of learning for academic award.

SSEKIDDUKO FRANK

Sign



Date

10/10/2007

APPROVAL

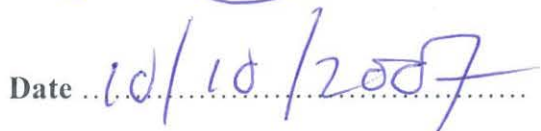
This research report is submitted for examination with approval as a work of based supervisor.

Name; MR OCHAN JOSEPH

Sign

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ochan Joseph', written over a dotted line.

Date

A handwritten date '10/10/2007' in blue ink, written over a dotted line.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank my dear parents who worked selflessly to see me advance in my education and I thank God for the gift of knowledge, am also grateful to MR. MATIA KYEYUNE, MRS NAKAZZI ALEX BEERA and for the constant encouragement and stood by my side and supported me.

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the Abortion context and its influence on youth especially young girls in Masajja Sub-parish in Wakiso District.

Specifically the research set out to explore different conceptions participants held about Abortion, how abortion is against among the Youth and the challenges of Abortion in the area.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Under the Uganda penal code of 15th June 1950 (section 136, 206 and 217), the performance of abortion is generally prohibited in Uganda.

Any person with intent to provide procedure for the miscarriage of women, it is un lawfully administers any noxious thing or use of them to carry out abortion is subjected to four years imprisonment.

A pregnant woman who under takes the same act or constant to its performance is subjected to seven years imprisonment. Any person who un lawfully supplies means to procure abortion knowing that is un lawfully intended for that person is subjected to three years imprisonment.

Never the less, under other provisions of the panel code on abortion may be performed to save the life of the pregnant woman. Section 217 of the code provides that a person is not normally responsible for performing an abortion. In good faith and with reasonable care and skills of surgical operation upon un born could be for the preservation of the mothers life.

If the performance of operation is reasonable, having regarded to the patient's state at times and to all circum stones of the case.

In addition to that, section 205 of the code provides that no person shall be quality of offence of causing by will full act of a child to due before it has an independent life of existence from its mother. If that act is carried out in the life of the mother.

However illegal abortion is common In Uganda it is normally done by female students of secondary schools, those of higher learning and some girls and women out of school.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the measures and strategies undertaken by the government to improve on health standards in Uganda.

There is loss of life and suffering of young children in the area, an increase of school dropouts, increase HIV/AIDS infection and moral decay.

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to find out the cause and effects of abortion among the female of MASSAJJA sub parish between the period 2004-2007 with reference to secondary schools.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

To find out general objectives of the women in MASAJJA sub parish do abort.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To find out the rate of abortion in secondary schools of MASSAJJA sub parish.
- ii. To find out the problems caused by abortion to the victims and how it affects the population .
- iii. To find out the solutions to un wanted pregnancy and abortion.
- iv. To discover the causes of abortion among the youth especially students.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings from the study benefits the people in the following ways.

1. The study helps the researcher to develop a perfect technique to reduce on the number of victims of abortion. For example through seminars, work shops and sensitizing the students (Youths).
2. The findings benefited the health sector of Wakiso district to implement some changes in the community health programmes.

3. The study should help the society to realize the dangers of abortion in the areas both immediate and long term.
4. It intended to show children how they can be helped to avoid un wanted pregnancy hence presenting abortion.
5. It inculcates an understanding in learners to concentrate on their studies which will lead to academic progress hence enable him or her to earn a living.
6. The findings should help the ministry of health to identify some measures to curb abortion and also to identify the exact age group involves in this element.

1.6 Definition of Terms

Abortion: is the birth that occurs before the embryo has not developed enough to live or is the expulsion or removal of fetus from the wombs before it is capable of independent survival.

Contraceptives: these are methods used by women to control birth or un wanted pregnancies.

Still birth: this is the delivery if a dead fetus and premature birth.

Spontaneous abortion: this is the incidental termination of pregnancy under 20 weeks of gestation period.

Divorce: it is the official termination or separation of marriage relationship.

Mortality: This death that occur especially on large scale. This is common among imports and young children.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The research was carried out in Wakiso district MASAJJA sub parish. Sample was secondary students, community health officers were also consulted. Through using asymmetric random sampling of 88 respondents. It took two weeks to collect the data. This research was conducted between 17th July to 20th August, 2007.

1.8 Limitations

There was a problem of funds for transportation to collect data from one area to another but later it was solved by mobilizing funds from different sources.

Language barrier. Some people were not well versed with English but, it was solved by translating for these people into local languages like Luanda.

Weather conditions; some roads were impossible to pass through which made it difficult to gather the required information from the people.

Some people were rigid to give out information but it was solved through proper handling and co-operation.

There were unexpected circumstances for example Heavy Rainfall which disturbed my work.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review

This chapter presents the information which was written on the same topic by others, it shows how they talk about abortion.

Roberts H. Lover (2000) in his book marriages and family argues that not every body believes in having children. Some people feel that children are burden. So they put much effort on their personal fulfillment and remain child free. Actually it has been understood that such couples in case of pregnancy, they opt for abortion in order to achieve their goals. They feel children require a lot of time energy; they prefer to put in to other pursuits other than looking after children.

Jeamette Clover (1996) in this book sociology in society argues that people are strongly committed to career, particularly dual couple who may prefer to remain child free, due to the problem that are likely to occur when they decide to have children. he shows that in case of pregnancy may opt for abortion but, women who are not career oriented and those who tend to agree that women should take care of the home are more likely to become mothers and to have more than one child.

Collan Bort (1994) in his book applied demand argues that economic cost or the standard of living. He shows that children cost of great deal of money while others feel that the cost of children is not worth to them unless, it cost them more problem. So they choose to remain childless. For example in United States of America abortion is used as a birth control method and it is allowed by law according to Collan's view.

Rossides Daniel (1990) in his book social stratification claims that people or parents socializes with children differently, does this differences result into different personalities and behavior among children. The answer to this question is that the concept of deferred gratification and romance impulses in favour of language in favour or language benefit.

Therefore young starts who exhibits the deferred gratification would be less prone than others to physical violence, free sexual through intercourse which leads to unwanted pregnancy.

Dr. Akinrinola Bankole's report (1986) is the director of international research institute at Guttmacher, it was found out that 35% of maternal deaths were linked to complications from an unsafe abortion in Uganda. The report stated that induced abortion has been ranked as a second leading cause of maternal death in Africa.

The invisibility of abortion in Uganda is one of the biggest challenges for health care professionals, women and policy maker. He is remarked for having said "We want to counter the argument that is not happening here".

<http://www.abortionstatisticsannualrecords.com> Shows the statistic of shillings charged by exports in urban areas to acquire drugs from pharmacists for induced abortion cost about shs11, 500(\$ 6.2) while to get the procedure from the doctor cost shs 100,000 (\$ 54).

In rural areas where people are more likely to be poor and less likely to have high quality medical care, women pay about shs 20,000 (\$10-8) for either herbs or get procedure from the midwife or healer.

In **Dr. Kiggundu's** report (2000) about the use of contraceptives. He says that there are common consequences of abortion which include infections like hemorrhage, injury to internal organs and long term health problems such as chronic pain, pelvic inflammatory diseases and infertility.

It states that these cases lead to direct hysterectomy and death. He also argues that women with more economic resources, who go to doctors or private clinics for abortion also, suffer from such complications though this is likely than poor women who use less safe methods, because of using who lack training.

Dr Kiggundu's report (2000) states that scarcity of contraceptives and desire for small family size leads to direct conflicts between family members where by abortion becomes the only option.

Abortion becomes a control method in case of default, in addition to that girls who are sexually active and un married girls in Uganda do abort due to such circumstances. This report also shows a growing demographic of women seeking service of abortion are older women with four to five children, who just do want to afford other children anymore.

<http://www.abortionresearchreports.com> it shows that 3000 illegal abortion are estimated to be performed annually in Uganda and every year 20 million unsafe abortion are performed world wide. It also states that 97 percent of abortion takes place in developing world. Legalized abortion is very common in developed countries, where safest medical procedure available.

Namusis Mary it chairperson of Uganda private Midwives Association (UPMA) in her report about abortion (2005) she said that magnitude and imprecation referral hospital in Uganda, illegal abortion is more common among women aged 15-24 years, which is estimated to 23% of all the women that have ever been pregnant.

It states that have government has expressed serious concern over those trends in that the high level of induced abortion among women in Uganda has led to the government to establish family life education programmes in primary and secondary schools.

She also says that Uganda had a very high total fertility rate of the fill children per women for the period 1995-2000; in the same period the population growth rate was estimated to be 2.8%.

Therefore, in recognition of a rapid population on growth per capital income and negative consequences in social services.

The government launched a comprehensive programme in 1988, which adopted the National population policy for sustainable development in 1995.

The main focus of this policy was to strengthen maternal and child health, family planning method service and extending of family life education campaign to the people.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design that was used to collect the data and analyze data. It describes the methods that were used and sources of data techniques of extracting data and analyzing the findings.

3.1 The Research Design

The design used in carrying out this study was both qualitative and quantitative. The researcher used this method because it was very convenient and cheap for study.

3.2 Area/Population of the Study

The study collected information from health centers, health officers, secondary students, midwives married women and un married.

The study was carried out in Massajja sub parish Wakiso district it is one of prominent areas/place where abortion cases occur, therefore, it was necessary to conduct this study in this area.

3.3 Sample Selection and Size

Sampling included some of secondary students, community health officers, were consulted through using systematic random sampling 86 respondents were selected to participate in the study. Purposively the researcher selected three community health officers and two zones leaders as key informants. To make the total number of 88 persons.

3.4 Instruments Used To Collect Data/Tools

The instrument which had been used is of two categories. The questionnaire and interview schedule for respondents.

The respondents were consulted or interviewed and they provided the required information.

Observation method was used through checking the records and reports written by doctors and nurses in specific health centers in MASSAJJA sub parish in Wakiso district.

Researcher used this method because of the following reasons.

The observation method over comes the problem of language barrier.

The interview method provided first hand information which avoid misleading reports and obtained of up to date information.

3.5 The Study Procedures

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the faculty of education.

The researcher used question name and some interview guide in order to collect the information and 88 questionnaires were distributed out which only 64 were returned.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0. Introduction

This chapter dealt with data presentation, analysis and interpretation of raw data collection from the field.

Table 1 showing cases of abortion in the area

| Opinions | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Yes | 20 | 31.2 |
| No | 15 | 26.25 |

Source: Primary Data 2007

Table 1 shows that 31.2% of the population in the area strongly agreed that there are cases of abortion in the area, while 26.255 disagree that there where no cases of abortion.

This implies that in Masajja Sub Parish, there are rampant cases of abortion. The information provided by doctor Matovu of safe clinic, said that a pregnancy is terminated, deliberately, if the women or mother's health is seriously at risk.

Table 2 showing ways through learning about abortion

| Opinions | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Trough spy network | 20 | 31.25 |
| It is reported to you directly | 0 | 0 |

Source: Primary Data 2007

Table 2 shows that 31.25% of the cases of abortion in the area are learn through spy net work while 23.43% are discovered through direct report to the authority.

Thus according to the information above shows that spy net work team is very sensible towards abortion cases in the area.

As Mr. Ssempala the L.C.I chairman reported that, such cases of abortion are reported to them through spying, he went ahead and said that secondary school students are the most victims.

Table 3 shows people's opinion on whether abortion should be legalized

| Sex | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| Male | 10 | 15.62 |
| Female | 14 | 21.87 |

Source: Primary Data 2007

The table shows that 15.62% of the male population in Masajja Sub Parish said that abortion should be legalized because; it is one of the birth control methods though it is dangerous.

The females, 21.87% of Masajja Sub Parish, supported that abortion should be legalized because it was reported that boys and men in this area have an act of denying the responsibility of fatherhood of a born baby, hence women and girls say that should be legalized.

This implies that people in this area advocate for the legalization of abortion in the society, due to the problems, they faced or got through unwanted pregnancy.

Age of respondents

This shows the age bracket of the respondents, this was done in order to find out whether the respondents are capable of answering questions in the study.

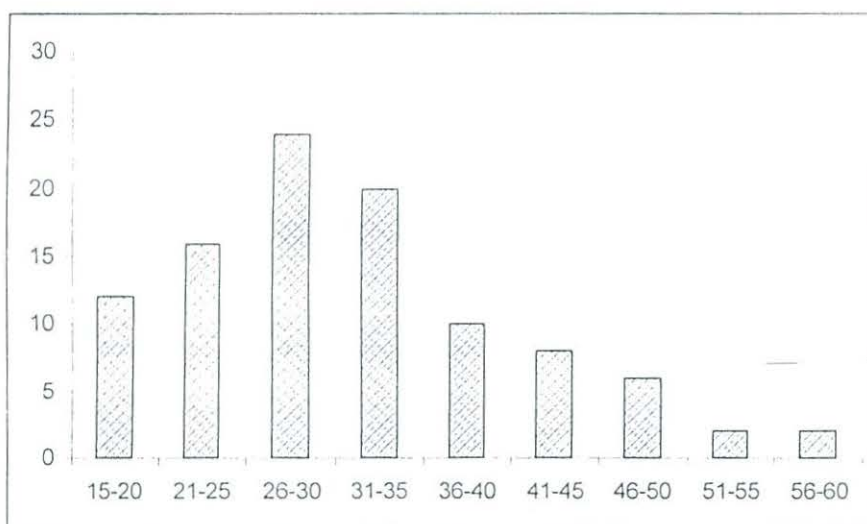
The Table IV showing Age brackets of respondents

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| 15-20 | 6 | 12 |
| 21-25 | 8 | 16 |
| 26-30 | 12 | 24 |
| 31-35 | 10 | 20 |
| 36-40 | 5 | 10 |
| 41-45 | 4 | 8 |
| 46-50 | 3 | 6 |
| 51-55 | 1 | 2 |
| 56-60 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Source: primary data 2007

A histogram (graph) showing Age bracket of respondents

Graph I



Source: primary data 2007

This shows that majority number of people who participated in the study fall under 20 to 40 which is good and competent age.

Therefore, they can stand on their own to present their views on anything with care and wisely.

Table 5 showing the categories that normally abort

| Respondents | Number | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Pupils | 4 | 1.25 |
| Students | 20 | 31.25 |
| Unmarried women | 6 | 9.37 |
| Married women | 2 | 3.1 |
| Prostitutes | 15 | 23.4 |
| Total | 47 | 100 |

Source: Primary Data 2007

The study showed that most affected population in Massajja sub Parish are the students with 31.25. This means that the young generation in this area is likely to be affected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease.

It also meant that people of the area marry at young age hence increasing the number of school drop out in the area.

The high increased number of student in this case is due to lack of family life education programmes. Therefore, family life education campaign should be extended near to the schools and homes.

As the new vision of 9th January 2001, page 6, Vol. 306 number 49. In the report presented by Tom Waluga, it was discovered that abortion is commonly practiced by secondary students due to fear of their parents to know that they are pregnant.

Table 6 showing the educational level among the respondents

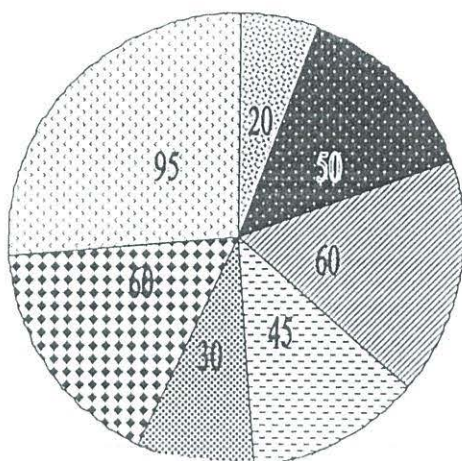
| Education level | Male number | Percentage (%) | Female Numbers | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Tertiary | 2 | 6.45 | 1 | 5.3 |
| Secondary | 5 | 16.13 | 3 | 15.8 |
| Primary | 20 | 64.5 | 5 | 26.3 |
| Non educated | 4 | 12.9 | 10 | 52.6 |
| Total | 31 | 99.98 | 19 | 100 |

Source: Primary Data 2007

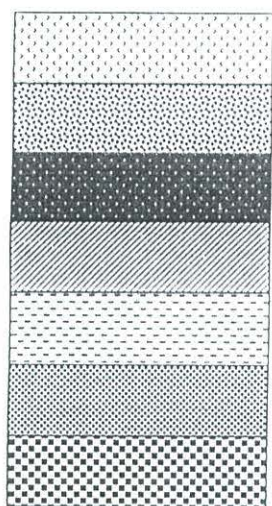
The study shows that 65% of the population in the area is not educated. This means that people of the area marry at a young age hence increasing the unwanted pregnancies leading to abortion.

It also shows that there is high population in the area, which means that the standard of living in Masajja sub Parish is very high.

The pie chart showing impact of abortion on the people of Masajja sub parish.



THE KEY REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING;



The Number of people who use family planning methods and contraceptives in the area.

The decline in the number of school on going children in Masajja sub parish.
It represents the number of HIV infection among the youth and moral decay

The increased number of school drop outs in the area.

The number of broken marriages due to abortion

Prostitution and witchcraft practiced in Masajja sub parish

The number of victims affected by complications like haemorrhage, uterine performance.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

5.0. Introduction

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion abortion is too high in Massajja sub-parish, according to the information obtained. The information was got from clinics, face to face talk, schools and other sources like newspapers, magazines.

It was also discovered that abortion has common consequences which include infections like death, school drop outs, injury of internal organs and long term health problems such as chronic pain, pelvic inflammatory diseases and infertility.

Despite the government effort to put up or establish improve condition in both rural and urban areas, there existed scarcity of some service. For example the use of contraceptives, therefore, people should be sensitized about this method in order to control unwanted pregnancies.

5.2 Recommendations

Given that the roles of abortion in Masajja sun parish and its effects, the following should be done to improve on the above situation.

- ❖ The government should extend health services near to the community especially in rural areas.
- ❖ Parents should be made obliged to send their children to school without giving any excuse.
- ❖ The community health officers should sensitize the community through workshops, seminars in such areas like Massajja to improve the health conditions of the people.
- ❖ The government should enact laws against abortion; strict laws should be put in place to punish the victims who procure it.
- ❖ Guidance and counseling services and Non Governmental Organization should be protected in terms of security and funding in order to achieve their goals.
- ❖ Parents should be counseled in order to protect their children properly; increase of pregnancy should not be harsh to them.
- ❖ Girls/ women who do not want to conceive should use contraceptives like condoms, pills, injector plan Etc.
- ❖ The government should invest more resources especially in health sector, training and deploying more special medical workers to meet the increased demand.
- ❖ The community health organization like Uganda private midwives Association (UPMA) should be given financial support by the government due to work they do.

- ❖ The students who got pregnancy should be given a chance to continue with their studies though with pregnancy.
- ❖ The government should put much effort on the family planning services in such areas and also extending family life education campaigning in schools. So that students can be aware of such situations.
- ❖ The Ministry of education and health should work together in order to establish family life campaign as a subject in schools for example, in primary schools, secondary schools and higher institution of learning.

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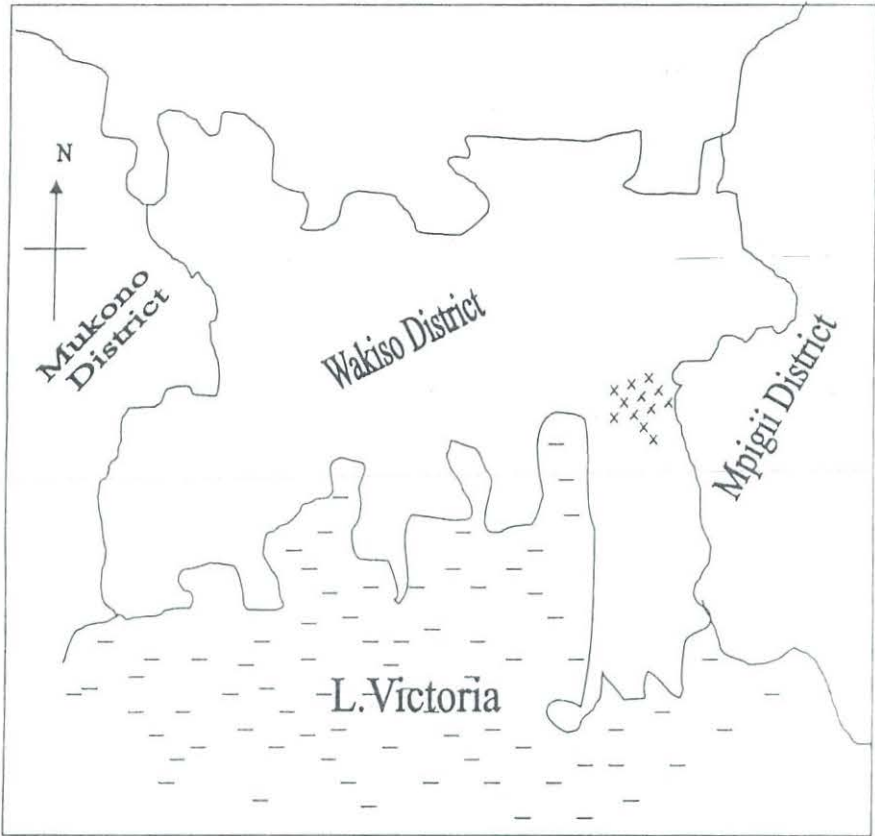
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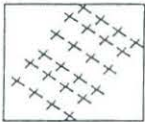
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A SKETCH MAP SHOWING MASSAJJA SUB PARISH WAKISO DISTRICT.



KEY



The area occupied by Massajja Sub Parish

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE TO PARISH CHIEFS AND COUNSELORS

Dear respondents,

I am Ssekidduko Frank a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Diploma in secondary Education, doing a research paper which is one of the requirements for the award of the above Diploma programme. My topic is impact of abortion on girls' education in secondary schools in Wakiso District.

I kindly request you to render me your assistance in this endeavor by responding to the questions below.

BIO-DATA (RESPONSES)

NAME (S).....

GENDER:.....

AGE:.....

OCCUPATION:.....

CONTACT ADDRESS:.....

QUESTIONS:

INSTRUCTIONS

a) Please answer the following questions as honestly as possible.

b) Tick where appropriate.

1) Have you ever heard of abortion in your area?

Yes ☐

No ☐

2) How do you know such cases?

a) Is it reported to you direct from the health centre? ☐

b) Through spy network ☐

3) Are cases of abortion rampant in your area?

Yes

☐

No

☐

4) Which women do normally abort?

a) Pupils

☐

b) Students

☐

c) Unmarried women

☐

d) Prostitutes

☐

e) Married women

☐

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE TO STUDENTS

Dear respondents,

I am Ssekidduko Frank of Kampala International University pursuing a Diploma in secondary Education, doing a research paper which is one of the requirements for the award of the above Diploma programme. My topic is impact of abortion on girls education in secondary schools in Wakiso District.

I kindly request you to render me your assistance in this endeavor by responding to the questions below.

BIO-DATA (RESPONSES)

NAMES (S).....

GENDER.....

AGE.....

OCCUPATION.....

CONTACT ADDRESS

QUESTIONS:

INSTRUCTIONS

C) Please answer the following questions as honestly as possible.

d) Tick where appropriate

1) According to you, should abortion be legalized?

If Yes, Why.....

If Not, Why.....

2) What is the impact of abortion to the community and to those who procure it?

.....
.....

3) What could be the solution to these problems?

.....
.....

4) Do you think that some parents influence their daughters to abort?

Yes ☐

No ☐

5) What are causes of abortion in this area?

.....
.....

6) What have the civil leaders in the area done to reduce it?

.....



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FACULTY OF EDUCATION

December 11, 2006

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to introduce to you Mr. /Ms. SSEKIDDUKO FRANK Registration No. DSE/0450/01/06 who is a student of our University in the Faculty of Education.

He/She is undertaking a resource project which requires your input as part fulfillment for the completion of his/her programme of study.

I kindly request you to avail him/her with all the necessary assistance.

Thank You.

With kind regards,

OKIRIMA MICHAEL
DEAN, Faculty of Education
Kampala International University