

**CAUSES OF EARLY MARRIAGES AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN KASAMBYA
SUB COUNTY, MUBENDE DISTRICT.**

BY

MUSHABE SAAD

REG NO: 1153-07234-00392

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OPEN
AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN APARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS
DEGREE OF ARTS WITH EDUCATION OF
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

MAY, 2018

DECLARATION

I **Mushabe Saad** hereby declare that this research work is my own original work and it is not a duplication of any type of a already witten document. It has therefore never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for the award of bachelors degree of Arts with Education.

I further declare that, all materials cited in this research which are not my own have been dully acknowledged.

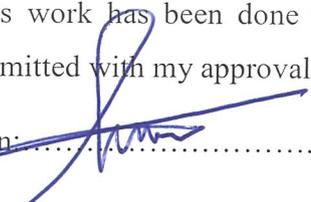
Sign: 

Names: MUSHABE SAAD

Date: 29th/05/2018

APPROVAL

This work has been done under my supervision as the university rules and regulations and submitted with my approval.

Sign: 

SUPERVISOR:

Date: 29/5/2018

DEDICATION

This entire work is dedicated to my parents Mr. Mugisha Saadi and Mrs. Mugisha Safina Pamera Amooti whose effort has been extra ordinary in spiritual and economic support as caring, loving parents.

I also dedicate to my sisters Kyalimpa Sauda. Tugumikiriza Sayidat and my brother Mugisha Musa. Also my friends kasende Miria and Mushabe Dirisa Mulangila Johnbosco who have fought so much for me to explore the heights in the field of academia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Utmost appreciation goes to the almighty ALLAH who has enabled me to reach this far in the field of academia.

Am greatly pleased to my supervisor who laboured at all times to offer advise in all corners and at all costs to see to it that I do accomplish this research study.

From a humble background of Mubende district, Kasambya sub county, Rwegula parish Rwenongo village. I sincerely a appreciate every individual that has supported my studies since child hood, individual relatives, friends and the government of the republic of Uganda.

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the causes of early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya Sub-County, Mubende district. The objectives of the study were; To find out the rate of early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda, the researcher found out that the rate of early marriages was low due to increased government enforcement of the laws through arresting the culprits on even the wedding ceremonies; To find out how social causes early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda, the research revealed that social causes had played a big role in the causing of early marriages among adolescents however several awareness of the community about the effects of early marriages in the adolescents had been sensitized to the community which has reduced the causes of early marriages in adolescents. To find out how economic causes of early marriages in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda, the researcher found out that poverty played a big role in causing early marriages ;To find out how psychological causes early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda, the research revealed that high fertility rates of adolescents and pornographic media contributed to the causes early marriages among the adolescents. The researcher used primary and secondary methods of collecting data the sample of 50 respondents was considered and the respondents included Students parish chief, secondary teachers and citizens leaders of the community. The secondary data sources that were used included, observation, sampling and interviewing. The data was presented using frequency tables.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
CHAPTER ONE.....	9
INTRODUCTION	9
1.0 Background.....	9
1.1 Background of the study	9
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	10
1.2 Objective of the study.....	11
1.3.2 Specific objectives.....	11
1.4 Scope of the study	12
CHAPTER TWO.....	13
LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	13
2.2 Causes of early marriages.....	14
2.3 consequences of early marriage.....	16
CHAPTER THREE.....	18
METHODOLOGY	18
3.0 Introduction	18
3.1 Research Design	18
3.2 Research Population	18
3.3 Sample Size	18
3.4 Sampling Procedure.....	18
3.5 Research Instruments.....	19
3.6 Data Gathering Procedures.....	19
3.8 Data Analysis.....	19
3.9 Ethical Consideration	19
3.10 Limitation of the study	19

CHAPTER FOUR	20
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	20
4.0 Introduction	20
4.1 Profile of the respondents (students, teachers, parish chief and community leaders)	20
4.2 Findings	21
4.2 Social causes of early marriages as revealed from respondents.	22
4.2.3 Economic causes of early marriages in adolescents Kasambya Sub County, Mubende Distric.24	
4.2.4 Psychological factors were reported for the cause of early marriages in adolescents Kasambya Sub County, Mubende District	25
 CHAPTER FIVE	 27
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	27
5.0 Introduction	27
5.1 Discussion.....	27
5.2 Conclusion.....	29
5.3 Recommendations	29
5.4 Areas for further researcher	30
REFERENCES	31
APPENDICES	32
Appendix 1: questionnaire.....	32
APPENDIX II.....	33

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Percentage of girls who get married early by country.	14
The table 4:2:1 shows the rates of early marriages in Kasambya a sub county, Mubende district.	21
Table 4.2 Social causes of early marriages as revealed from respondents.	22
Table 4.2.2 shows the social causes of early marriages as revealed from the respondents ...	22
Table 4.2.3 Economic causes of early marriages in Kasambya Sub County, Mubende District as shown in the table below.	24
Table 4.2.3 shows the rate of economic factors responsible for the cause of early marriages.	24
Table 4.2.4 Psychological factors were also reported for the cause of early marriages in Kasambya Sub County, Mubende District.	25

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Early marriage refers to a social situation where young girls and boys below the legalized age and even adolescents join in making a decision of making families. Though the concept of early marriages is seen from the girl child point of view it should be recognized that it touches on the boys although events are common among young school girls surrender their academic programs at early stage and get married to both boys and men who at times double or triple the ages.

The situation of early marriages greatly impacts on the welfare as well as livelihood of school going students especially among the girl child in areas such as biological psychological and physical abilities of these young age. It thus puts them at a risk of maturing properly as they would in the absence of getting married early in their career lives. Thus such a practice robs the country of its valuable and resource citizen in future generations who would actually help in taking up various social, economical, psychological and political programs for development of the nation.

In the case of the boys, early marriages is quite common as well and such boys marry without taking into consideration the responsibilities and obligations of family heads and hence in the due course of the marriage the failure to maintain and provide family basics and necessities of life has led to the breakup of family institutions with the option of finding spouses who can meaningfully provide needs at home. This is the basis upon which the divorced couples after the separation start joining wrong companion such as drug abuse witnessed among the boys, immoral behaviors in the community and prostitution in the case of the girls in the streets thus, joining the immoral companies of the youth, theft, loitering in the urban centres for instance Kasambya sub-county Mubende district of Uganda.

1.1 Background of the study

The phenomenon of early marriages has been prompted by the nasty environment comprising of western life styles in which adolescents find themselves embedded with. This is witnessed from the entertainment industry with different dressing styles so called modern that attracts of the early aged group youth for example music, films and most negatively the pornographic sector that has exposed the young boys and girls in attempting environment such as blue

movies, naked pictures, television shows and radio programs such situations exposes them into sexual activities hence resulting to early marriages.

However in the practicing of such life styles that is borrowed from the entertainment industry they go for beyond than they would ending result has been dropping out school, and unwanted pregnancies resulting into getting married before they are ready to hold and maintain the institution, activities of marriage that demands a lot of maturing judgment respect, patience, obedience and most importantly ability to take care of the family right from childhood to adulthood for the provision of basics and necessities of life.

In most cases, the youth involves in the marriages institutions without we; preparations and failure to take care of their offspring has led to the concept of street kids, mass abortions as well as parents running away from home responsibilities. Such social consequences has brought lot of obstacles on the part of the government to put in place measured and regulation to combat the impacts of street kids and aborts which has claimed the likes of young girls who tamper to remove fetus for fear of facing their parents, guardians and fellow peers at schools and this has prompted the need to carry out this research so as to put in place effective mechanisms of early marriages.

Culture beliefs, traditions and values have been the driving forces in favor of early marriages among most girls and boys from different communities. In fact among the Masai in Kenya and eastern part of Uganda, after circumcision of boys and mutilation of the girls are treated to face home responsibilities regardless of their age. This has greatly affected the education of such young youth since their parents and guardians foster their relationships and hence dropping out of school resulting into early marriage institutions.

In addition to the above some parents and guardians send off their daughters to get married as early as possible for purposes of getting dowry, social prestige and hence to make business from these young girls and this has increasingly led to high rate early marriages together with its associated consequences.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Early marriages have adversely and negatively implanted unbearable consequence among adolescents and this has left their lives in a dilemma since it takes them the bright future they would have enjoyed in the absence of early marriages.

Initially with early involvement of pupils in young relationship that gradually develops or results in unwanted pregnancies they are left with no option other than abortion but since it is an illegal practice, they drop out of school and decide to enter into early marriages that go with attached social and physical impacts that negatively leave such young groups in a helpless situation since they enter into marriages when they are still not yet ready for it biologically, psychologically and physically thus, the need to conduct this research to help improve a desired social situation of combating the challenge.

There ought to be a good and well regulated education system that looks towards putting in place measures and mechanisms that shall ensure that the forces behind early marriages are combated in advanced right from the provision of basic needs to pupils/students that is the main cause behind early marriages especially among the girl child who go in for gifts and money from Sugar daddy as a failure of parents to provide for their needs. Hence this research intends, aim at putting in place an effective measure to help solve such a situation.

1.2 Objective of the study

The general objective of the study was to establish the factors behind early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub county in Mubende district of Uganda.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To find out the rate of early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda.
2. To find out how social factors cause early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda.
3. To find out how economic factors cause early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda.
4. To find out how psychological causes early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda.

Research Questions

The research study was guided by the following set questions

1. What is the rate of early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda?
2. How do social factors cause early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda?

3. How do economic factors cause early marriages adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda?
4. How do psychological factors cause early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende district of Uganda?

1.4 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Kasambya Sub County, Mubende district of Uganda. This area was chosen because of some reported cases of early marriages in this area which the researcher wanted to establish.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations statistic, half of all girls in some countries are married by the time they reach the age of 18 years UN annual report 2008. The United Nations Students' Fund took a step ahead and called for a global campaign to present the widespread phenomenon of child marriage.

The call on of International Women's Day was part of a new report released by UNICEF entitled "early marriages child spouses" it discussed why early marriages continue and may even be on the rise among extremely poor population.

Forcing students especially girls into early marriages can be physically and emotionally harmful (Martins) 2003. Carl Bellman the executive director of UNICEF quoted "early marriages violate the right to personal freedom and growth. Yet until now there has been virtually no attempt to examine child marriage as a human rights violation in and of itself".

By analyzing child marriage as a violation of a child's basic rights the report sought to build momentum for change. This is another step in a growing movement to end the silent despair of millions of students, especially girls, who are being of students, especially girls, who are being shuttered away in lives often full of misery and Bellamy said. For both boys and girls early marriage has profound physical intellectual psychological and emotional opportunities and chances for personal growth (Collin 1999). For girls in addition it will almost certainly lead to premature pregnancy which causes higher rates of maternal mortality and is likely to lead to a lifetime of domestic and sexual transmitted infections in dueling HIV/AIDS (Bullan 2004).

Child marriages can be found across globe but are pervasive in parts of Africa and South Asia. The percentages of girls aged 15-19 in selected countries who are already married include.

Still according to UNICEF in 2007 more than 60 million girls aged 20-24 world wide had married between their 18th birthdays. If current trends continue additional 100 million girls or 25,000, 30,000 girls everyday will become child brides over the next decade while boys are subjected to early marriage most child marriage involve girls. For instance in Mali the ratio of 15-19 who are married as students compared to boys is 72 to one and in El Salvador it is six to one.

An ICRW review shows that rates of child marriage are highest in parts of Africa and south Asia where one half to three fourth of girls are married before age 18 Niger, Mali and Chad have the highest rates.

Table 2.1 Percentage of girls who get married early by country.

Country	Percentage
Democratic republic of Congo	74
Niger	70
Afghanistan	54
Bangladesh	51
Honduras	30
Iraq	28
Uganda	32
Chad	71

Source: UNICEF Report on early marriages 2004

2.2 Causes of early marriages

Poverty. For many poor families marrying their daughters at an early age essentially is a strategy for economic survival. It means one less person to feed, clothe and educate. In Asia and Africa the importance of financial transactions at time of marriage also tends to push families to marry their daughters early. For example, in many Saharan cultures parents get a high bride price for a daughter who is married. From the international center for research on women (ICRW) 2007.

The traditional and religion desire to protect girls pout of wedlock pregnancies is also a secondary factor in many societies parents are under pressure to marry off their daughters as early as possible in an effort to prevent her from becoming sexually active before marriage a woman who does so brings dishonor to her family and community. Because marriage often determines a woman's status in many societies' parents also worry that if they don't marry their daughters according to social expectations, they will not be able to marry them at all. Forced child marriage also rotate to cementing family relations clan and tribal connections or settling obligation. For example in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, Afghanistan and some parts of Middle East, marrying young girls is a common practice to help the grooms families offset debts or to settle interfamily disputes.

At its core forced child marriage is rooted in tradition. A 2007 ICRW study found that no one religious affiliation was associated with the proactive. Rathera varieties of religious were associated in a diversity of countries throughout the world.

However, custom and traditions do change. In fact forced child marriage has nearly disappeared in several countries where is used to be an entrenched cultural practice only a

generation or two ago. These countries include china Taiwan, Korea, Thailand and Indonesia. There is no reason why this harmful.

Domestic violence causes some girls to run away in desperation. Those who do so and those choose a marriage partners against the wishes of their parents may be punished by their or even killed by their families. These girls run the risk or honor killings that occur in Bangladesh Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey and elsewhere (Faye 2003).

To prevent child marriage a wide range of individuals and organizations from community leaders to international bodies must take action. A first step is to inform parents and young people about negative implications of child marriage so that they can choose to prevent it.

Education is a key and fundamental in this process. Persuading parents to keep their daughters at school is critical for the overall development of girls in the postponement of marriage Sri Lanka and the Indian states of Kerala are good example (Mensal 1995) that have a higher rate of first marriage.

For girls who are already married services must be developed to counsel them on issues ranging from abuse to reproduction. Girls aged 15-19years give birth to fifteen (15) millions babies 'year (UNDP) Report on development 2000. Many of them do so without attending an antenatal clinic or receiving the help of professional midwives.

The international center for research on women suggested these programs focused on the three key issues

- i) Providing girls with life skills such as numeracy, literacy, using telephone or articulating their needs and interest to elders
- ii) Raising awareness and commitment among parent teachers, religious leaders and other influential politician, adults to eradicate forced child marriage.
- iii) Working with young people including boys to understand and build peer support on the idea of preventing forced child marriage.
- iv) Finally any effort aimed at ending forced child marriage must address how to strengthen girls education programs to ensure that girls stay in school and learn enough for parents to consider it worthwhile postponing their marriage education is a single most important factor associated with girls marrying before the age of 18 according to a "2007 ICRW study" Even one more year of school than the

national average can increase a woman's earning potential by 10 percent to 20 percent.

2.3 consequences of early marriage

- v) Early marriage is one of the serious problems that have been costing Ethiopian girls much be it physically psychological or social. The scale of the problem is only understood through new about victims of the problem or rumors uttered in a social circle.
- vi) Referring to the demographic and health survey 20005 in Ethiopia, the media of marriage was 16.1 years 13% of the women are married by age 15 and 66% of the woman were married before the age of eighteen(18) which is clearly showing the high prevalence of early marriage especially in regions such as Tigray and Amhare.
- vii) According to the findings of the survey 15% of married women in Am hare were being betrothed before the age of 12. The major causes of the problem are noted to be deep-rooted in traditions the need to maintain family status in society which is closely bound up with the success of students (Miller 2006). This is an old traditional concern that a girl will be too old for marriage which will represent failure on the part of her parents of major importance is that of creating a bond with the bridegroom's family as well as ensuring that the girls married while she has her virginity.
- viii) Instability of marriage, poor health fistula and related problems, having too many students, school dropout and less education and impact on the well being of students are the major consequences of early marriages (Hicks 2000) out of the consequences, the fistula problem stands on to be the most dominant and a severe problem. Since girls are married at an early age when they are not physically mature they face problems such as fistula at the time of birth.
- ix) Out of the victims of that problem of fistula, only a few are lucky enough to get treatment of the fistula problem. Many die after being alienated from where there is no fistula treatment nearby. "My husband chased me away when suffered from a fistula problem" by Margret Muthoni quoted in Nairobi.
- x) In the previous Ethiopian civil code, the minimum age for marriage was 15 till the recent Ethiopian revised family law which put the age of eighteen years as a minimum legal age for marriage. This despite this, the enforcement of the law has

got challenges from the society and the executive body and even from the judiciary system.

- xi) A girl cannot sue the accountable persons for her early marriage she would be told by the local police that it is not fair to sue the person they were culturally right moreover, the exhaustive appointment and prolonged trial processes make her despair over the law. Against all odds nongovernmental organizations (NGO) like Pathfinder International are trying to break the ice. "The efforts of our parents have prevented or annually more than 12,000 early marriages from boys and girls between July 2005 and October 2006" said by representative of USAID.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methods the researcher used in collecting data. It focuses on design, population, sample size and sampling technique, research instruments, data collection and their analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive survey design using qualitative approach

3.2 Research Population

The target population of this study comprised the students in eight secondary schools in Mubende district Kasambya sub-county of Mubende district. These were 128 teachers and 1760 students. Thus, the findings of this study can be generalized to all that target population.

3.3 Sample Size

A sample of 50 students was taken from eight secondary schools in Mubende district Kasambya sub-county, four of which were generally known good performers in academics and four were generally known non performers in academics over the years. The generally famous performers were Rwegula Secondary School, Kasenyi Secondary and Biwanga Secondary School. Since data was collected using oral interviews, respondents were not very many.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The researcher first clustered the schools on basis of their locality whether very rural or near Mubende town. The schools were therefore purposively selected. To find out whether those near the town were more likely to go for early marriage than those from far away in villages or vice versa.

3.5 Research Instruments

The researcher used oral interviews so as to get detailed information from the students on the issues of early marriages among the adolescents in Kasambya Sub County, Mubende district

respective schools; they had finished their Secondary Leaving Examinations on December 3, 2016.

3.5 Research Instruments

The researcher used oral interviews so as to get detailed information from the students on the issues of early marriages among the adolescents in Kasambya Sub County, Mubende district

3.6 Data Gathering Procedures

The researchers requested for the permission from the school administration to allow the researcher collect data from the students on the issues of early marriages among the adolescents

The students were requested to provide the responses to the researcher through oral interviews in kasambya sub county, mubende district

3.8 Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using the percentage rates distribution in tables

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher went to the schools and explained to the individual head teachers about the study he was carrying out, and thus requested them to allow him carry out his research in their respective schools. Though none of them wrote a letter authorizing him, they verbally allowed him to carry out the research from their schools. Head teachers of the selected schools were requested to cooperate and assist the researcher.

No personal details, such as the names of the respondents were required. This ensured confidentiality of information disclosed.

3.10 Limitation of the study

Some students seemed uncomfortable in answering questions related to early marriages. This was realized mainly among the female students.

The honest of the information provided by the student can not be guaranteed.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter; the researcher presents those findings of the study following the study objectives as well as the set research questions. Findings of the research study were presented in table with the aid of frequencies and percentages and later interpreted and analyzed.

4.1 Profile of the respondents (students, teachers, parish chief and community leaders)

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
36-40	6	12
30-35	15	30
25-29	6	12
20-24	5	10
14-19	18	36
Total	50	100
Gender		
Male	20	40
Female	30	60
Total	50	100
Education qualification		
Masters	None	-
Bachelor	10	20
Diploma	22	44
Certificate/ pass slip	18	26
Total	50	100

Source: secondary data

Table 4.1 above give generalization about the profile of respondents who participated in the students. The majority of the respondents were students ranging from 14-20 years. These accounted to (36%) of the total number of respondents this was followed by those in the age brackets very few of the respondents were aged between 20-24. (10%)

As for gender, the majority of the respondents was female (60%)

This was because; only marriages mainly apply to them. So the researcher wanted to get detailed information from them

Regarding qualification, since the majority of respondents were students, the majority of them had p.7 certificates (36%). This was because they had not yet done their s.4 final examinations

4.2 Findings

4.2 Extent of early marriages among adolescents in Kasambya sub county, Mubende district

The table 4:2:1 shows the rates of early marriages in Kasambya a sub county, Mubende district.

Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Vey high	5	10
High	15	30
Low	20	40
Very low	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: secondary data

The research study revealed that the rate of early marriages in Kasambya Sub County is low as revealed by 40% of the respondents. The chairman said that the community had started appreciating the benefits of studies which made the rates to slightly percentages of early marriages among on going school child reduced in Kasambya Sub county Mubende district.

Further more the rate of early marriages reduced due to increased government support to the young students in form of introduction of universal secondary education to far areas of the village and provision of scholastic materials schools which was not affordable by parents in earlier years and the government has gone ahead to even arrest young spouse during the wedding ceremony, this has totally scared the community members to practice child marriage in Kasambya Sub county.

More so the rate of early marriage has drastically reduced as reported by the many community leaders of Kasambya Sub County. This is due to continued government enforcement of the law. In form of arresting and imprisonment of the culprits of early

marriages wedding ceremonies, community punishments and the enactment of laws and policies against those who defile young girls, cultural transformation among others.

The response was got from the field. The respondents revealed that the extent of early marriages has reduced compared to the past generations. It was found out that the rate of early marriages in Kasambya sub-county, Mubende districts girls were used during the research study. As the residents of the area as well as some students had a lot to say about early marriage phenomenon was concerned.

It is however noted that though early marriages were relatively low, they exist. Some girls are married off before reaching the age of 18. This is, according to the laws of Uganda for an illegal marriage though it exists. This is due to several factors, such as social, economic and psychological factors.

4.2 Social causes of early marriages as revealed from respondents.

Table 4.2.2 shows the social causes of early marriages in adolescents as revealed from the respondents

Social causes	Frequency	Percentage
Peer influence	5	10
Lack of parental care	16	32
Traditional beliefs	4	8
Domestic violence	8	16
Low levels of education	10	20
Prestige of family	7	14
Total	50	100

Peer influence among the counterparts of these learners/pupils adversely impacts on their behavior whether or not they will follow the right life styles or fall suit of wrong companies that cannot advise them accordingly as far as the process and general well being of their lives are concerned as indicated by 10% of the respondent. As a result these 10% students start engaging in unwanted activities that their friends encourage them to enter into amidst all the shortcomings that shall be registered as early as possible. It must be noted that the end results of their interaction with the environment in which they leave tampers with their life styles and finally sends them to in people's homes as house wives even when they are not well prepared to early the load of becoming mothers.

Another respondent indicated that early marriages also comes about as a result of lack of parental guidance and counseling to their students on the rightful courses of action that they should follow in order not to fall victims of circumstances. This implies therefore that most parents fail to draw the attention of their students about the consequences of living a meaningless life and show it can have a negative impact on their general welfare. The failure of the parents to play their own part leaves the learners with an option of trying out the world and at the end they get trapped while trying the option and they end up getting married early in their lives

In addition to the above the traditional belief in most African societies in general, the long held stereotyped attitude of general community towards girls as being house wives still impact on their well being to date 8% of the respondents indicated that most families (societies in Kasambya sub county) still hold a negative attitude towards women as persons who must be at home as house wives. Therefore most parents too are reluctant to sending their daughter to school instead they look for ways of getting them married so as to get the get wealth that in turn is used to finance their brother's education with regard to the payment of dowry.

Domestic violence among families in Kasambya sub county, Mubende district has also been a secondary cause for early marriages by 16% among on school going students, parents and guardian impose child labor, heavy punishment like torture and daily conflicts among the married couples has made the girls child mostly in the hands of the community which results into influence to look for the solution way out as reported by one of the respondent during the research study.

Low levels of education attained by parents, guardian and the community. A sample was taken for instance parents revealed that limited education level by the community family of students do not encourage their students to study since the never studied and still serving as said in the community. Students resorted into going for early marriage on the daily basic hence early marriages among the school going students.

Prestige of the family, socially students married at early age are considered virgin. This is considered victory, prestige of the family where the girl comes from and their rewards for aunts and uncles to such a wedding ceremony. This has increase has led to the students being married at rate of 14% to avoid shaming the family in future and the community at large hence early marriages.

4.2.3 Economic causes of early marriages in adolescents Kasambya Sub County, Mubende Distric.

4.2.3 The table below shows the rate of economic factors responsible for the cause of early marriages

Economic causes	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	15	30
Lack of resources	5	10
Source of wealth to parents	10	20
Unemployment	12	24
Competition of inheritance of resources among families	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Secondary data.

Most importantly 30% of the respondents indicated that among the driving forces behind early marriages among students/pupils who are of a school going age is the high poverty levels among families/parents and guardians that makes it hard it not impossible for these students to continue being at school despite lacking the necessities of life such as clothing, uniform, scholastic materials.

Such as books, pens, pencils, sets and other reading materials besides the parent's failure to look after their nutritional needs that has a high probability of directing their brains since an empty stomach cannot afford class work as well as other social and psychological developmental needs of students.

Beside the above mentioned factors research findings from the key informants reveled out that lack of resources (financial) implies the failure of parents and guardians to finance their students education with regard to paying them school fees that are required to facilitate different school operations. Thus the schools shall always send their students away and the failure having the purchasing power of sending them back makes them to drop out of school and in the process they start thinking of engaging in affairs that might the short run lead them

to having unwanted pregnancies in the case of the girl child and hence being sent to marry those who impregnated them.

In most African societies for instance women girls are looked at as a source of wealth and therefore their parents have to send them off so as to get dowry or real cash as a source of wealth that is capable of sustaining the family over a period of time 20% of the respondent agreed with this argument as one of the factors behind marriage rate among school going students who have not yet attained a decent education level that is capable of providing them with a decent standard of living as a result of having to secure a job for themselves.

Unemployment of most of families, parents and guardians of students Parents lack jobs where they can work and attain better standards of living like paying school fees, buying scholastic materials of their students. Caring for girl child periods every moment .girl have resorted into being married at an early age due to absence of secondary necessities at the family level as 24% of the community respondents sampled.

Competition of resources like land and property in the family and guardians of the students. Continuous wrangles for land, houses for inheritance mostly among the youth especially boys in the family makes the girl child look for the solution way out where getting into marriage at an early stage is the solution as reported by respondent 16% of the victims of such incidences

4.2.4 Psychological factors were reported for the cause of early marriages in adolescents Kasambya Sub County, Mubende District

Table 4.2.4 show the psychological factors reported for the cause of early marriages in Kasambya sub county, Mubende district

Psychological causes	Frequency	Percentage
High sexual desires and fertility rate of female gender	30	60
Sexual satisfaction both sex	20	40
Total	50	100

In most African societies for instance girls who are still with the age of going to school have under gone desires psychologically. This has been evidenced by most of the respondents at Kasambya secondary school where at least 60% of students have been marriage due to their

early fertility growth of their sexual desires. This has led to the increased school dropout among the adolescents' hence early marriages in even most African countries.

Sexual satisfaction and seeking for pleasure among the youth has great been a cause of early marriages. 40% of students through watching pornographic photos, movies and internet misuse have increased their desire for sex at an early childhood. This has resulted to the decision of such child for marriage to satisfy his/her psychological need as need by his body desire hence early marriages.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presents his final

Summaries on the subject of investigation, findings, conclude and finally put forward a number of recommendations as far as the problem under study is concerned.

5.1 Discussion

Basing on the findings of the study, it is right to argue out that the practice of students dropping out of school so as to get married is a phenomenon that is taking place in all societies and communities of the human race. The reasons that account for a happening are diverse and complex in nature but the need to get involved in other activities for survival by those who engage in it ranks most among the other factors. Most importantly, poverty is the client factor that put these students to engage in early marriages after dropping out of school so as to get an alternative of getting survival.

The death of parents in the past years cannot be left out as one of the reasons that have forced to secure other activities arming a living. With the source of the deadly HIV/AIDS virus, so many parents have died and left their students in the streets helplessly without any support from weather their relatives' organization of the government as a whole. This has therefore made their relatives or the government as a whole. This has therefore made these students to look for other options of making a living. Dropping out of school since they cannot manage going to study and yet they cannot afford paying for themselves besides looking after other family members. Thus the requirement or to get married or involved in early relationships with men who are even much older compared to them especially girl child.

The nature of life that these child lead after dropping out of school leaves a lot to be desired given the fact that they get involved in activities that does not match up with their abilities and potential accommodate given the fact they are young, not energetic enough and above all mentally less capable of handling the marriage environment in which they are exposed. Take an example of when these students have to be in streets as sex slaves as a commercial means of earning money from men after using them thus, they indulge frustrating conditions that are frisky to their lives but they have no option since they have to earn a living through all means.

The impact associated with early marriage in adolescents is mostly negative in nature as revealed by the findings of the study. Most importantly, these girls get exposed to situation that force them to get unwanted pregnancies that further puts their lives at danger as a result of trying to get rid of the pregnancy through carrying out risky abortion methods that are cheap to their disposal, besides some of the young girls can lose their lives in the process of trying to carry out the abortions.

The young students are also forced to give birth to babies at a time when their womb is not mature enough to give way for the child from their womb. Thus they have to undergo operation that are also risky to their lives given the fact that putting them in knives might rob them their lives, research findings further demonstrated what is currently taking place in and out everyday life where young girls throw away their babies so as to give them time to continue with their normal lifestyles. Hence the babies become obstacles to their way with regard to engaging in activities that can earn them a living

As a result to cope up with life in case of the girl students, the resort to commercial sex activities so as to earn a living without straining themselves so much. However, a critical examination on the consequences of commercial sex reveal out that it exposes them sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea, syphilis and above all, the deadly HIV/AIDS that has claimed the lives of many young boys and girls of this generation.

For the sake of the boys for instance and girls inclusive they become addicted to drugs such as cigarettes, cocaine, marijuana, alcohol to mention but a few. In addition they become hindrance for the development of the nation since some of them become thieves in the suburb, urban surrounding them as their only way of earning a living. Students dropping out of the school adversely affect their abilities to cope up with the diverse and complex world on a daily basis and as a result of failing to cope up with the world that require or demand well prepared individuals who can exploit its resource as a result of having knowledge taught in school, they fall out of life completely and instead look for the other means of earning a living that can adversely turn out to be very costly to their lives since they engage themselves into risky ventures that is illegal in the common interest of our everyday living environment.

The role of parent towards the fighting of practice of students dropping out of school so as to get married has not been realized fully since to date most parents instead of discharging their students from getting involved in the relationships that can lead them to unprepared marriages they instead encourage them especially girls to get married so as to bring them the dowry and

wealth that is long awaited by parents from their daughters. This is looked at by the parents as a mechanism of relieving themselves out of poverty thus parents have an upper hand towards letting their own offspring to drop out of school for purpose of getting married as well as in unfriendly practice within the society/community that does not correspond to their future well being as far as getting a career is concerned for a better future and peace in families.

5.2 Conclusion

Basing on the research finding it is right to argue that the practice of students dropping out of school so as to get involved in early marriage among the adolescents situation before the clock the age of 18 years and above is a social, economical and psychological trend that cuts across the globe. The reasons that account for it are diverse and complex in nature. However it seems likely that poverty has been the driving force behind the phenomena of students' dropping out of school so as to get married. Thus forcing those to look for other available option that they can get involved in as a mechanism of supporting themselves. Being exploited to environment that does not correlate with their physical and mental capabilities to handle.

5.3 Recommendations

Research findings on the causes of early marriages among students who are of a school going age show a number of forces and weaknesses on the part of welfare. The following can be applicable involving the problem at hand.

First and foremost, the government should have a poor of funds and resources to cater for the needs of students whose parents cannot afford to cater for them as a result of poverty or in case of death of parent. This will help to ensure that these students's education needs as well as other needs are fully catered for even in the absence of their biological parents absent. This will help to ensure that they continue to enroll for education as well; as being able to get the necessary assistances far as their social and economical welfare is concerned.

Awareness and sensitization programs by different stakeholders in field of helping students should be extended to the communities to draw the attention of parents on the needs to be fully responsible towards their students's education and supporting them while in school so as not to corrupt their minds of thinking on how to make quick money as a mechanism of addressing their poverty condition. There is a need to involve the role played by students how dangerous it is to dropout of schooling search of marriage option that are severely harmful to their lives in the future.

There is a need for cultural transformations in societies so as to draw the attention of the parents the fact that their daughters are not properties to be sold for exchange of wealth. Instead should be encouraged to give equal opportunities to the girl child as when it comes to making choice of taking them to school. This will enable the girls to stay at school that getting involved in early relationship as a channel of delivering wealth to the irrespective families.

There is an urgent need to implement the law against the practice of young girls getting involved in commercial sex activities as a way of making money to earn a living government hold be committed to discouraging all cities and towns and the general community member son allowing and seeing the young generations who would develop the country taking part in commercial sex activities as a way of earning a living.

Like what most government have done all the other should follow as far as availing free and compulsory education to all irrespective of their financial abilities. Above all local authorities must ensure that all students within their respective communities do attend school programs on a daily basis. Any child found loitering around should be arrested as a mechanism of making them develop fear of staying at home for the most part of their lives and thus be able to enroll and acquire the knowledge that is very instrumental towards improving their future welfare

5.4 Areas for further researcher

Further research need to be taken to dig deeper the social, economic and psychological impacts associated with the phenomenon of early marriages among school going age students. The areas include the role played by parents towards providing for their students who drop out school so as to get married. These areas shall further draw our insight as to whether the parents are doing their own part required of them as of them as the biological parents of these students as well as whether or not or not the communities are supportive against the fight involve getting students move away from early marriages that highly destructive too their welfare.

REFERENCES

Collins P. (1999) psychological and emotional effects of early marriages in sub Saharan Africa. London oxford university press.

Faye m. (2003) causes of early marriages New York McGraw hill companies

Miller h. (2006) causes of early marriages Mumbai: vikass publishing house

UNICEF report on early marriage 2004

UNITED NATION annual review Wednesday 7th May 2005

UNICEF Global girls education program 2002

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: questionnaire

I am a student of Kampala International University in the name of Mushabe Saad pursuing a degree of arts with education (secondary). The purpose of this research is purely academic as a partial fulfillment for the award of a bachelor's degree of education in arts.

Sample questions

1. What are social causes of early marriages among the adolescents?
2. What are economical and psychological causes of early marriages among the adolescents?
3. Are there some traditional beliefs of causes of early marriages?
4. Are these marriages done voluntarily among the partner on their parents force for some
5. Are these some negative factors associated with early marriages?
6. Has the government put in place measures to reduce on the rate of early marriage?
7. Does school pressure cause pupil to drop out of school?
8. Are the above mentioned measures implemented effectively if yes, what steps have been taken against those who many school going pupils.
9. What measures do you think can be put in place to reduce on the high rates of early marriage?
10. What recommendation women you put forward as a mechanism to regulate the practice of early marriages?

APPENDIX II

1. Are the causes of early marriages among the adolescents reported in this school?
2. How many students dropped out of school to get married before completing for?
3. What steps do you take as school administration against such practice?
4. How does the ministry of education and sport help in reducing the practice of early marriages.
5. Are there established laws against early marriages? How effective are they?
6. How does the community view the practice of early marriages among the young youth?
7. Has the government come out in the open with measures against early marriages?
8. What recommendations would you put forward against this practice of early marriage?
9. What is the international view of causes of early marriages across the globe?