

The Impact Of Early Marriages On Girl Child Education In Secondary Schools; A Case Study Of Bwambara Secondary School Rukungiri District

¹ Birabwa Aisha, ² Namuyonga Rebecca, ³ Ntiradekura Moses, ⁴ Friday Christopher, ⁵ Twinamatsiko Pascal, ⁶ Kamugisha Nelson

1 Metropolitan International University,

2 Lecturer Metropolitan international University, University Secretary metropolitan international university

3-6 Metropolitan International University

Abstract: The subject then moved to the consequences of early marriages on secondary school education for girls, with a case study of the Bwambara Secondary School in the Rukungiri District. This issue was chosen because it's crucial to find solutions to prevent early marriages and also because it relates to the education of girls in the area. In light of this, the study made an attempt to pinpoint the different reasons that students at Bwambara Secondary School get married and have children, to examine the impact early marriage has on the education of girls, and to pinpoint the various strategies for ending early marriages in secondary schools. The study's goal was to select only a few representative sample elements from the community, hence the researcher utilized a cross-sectional survey research design. The students, teachers, and parents of Bwambara Secondary School make up the population from which the sample was drawn. The respondents came from a variety of classes and departments within the school. In order to get accurate data that would assist the researcher in collecting anything required. There have been 320 people in this population overall. Questionnaires and interviews were the data collection methods employed. For each objective, the researcher used structured, closed-ended questions from the questionnaires to collect qualitative data, and correlation analysis computations were done. To test the hypotheses and ascertain the effect of early marriages on secondary school education for girls, correlation was used. The determinants of early marriages and the education of girls were indicated to have a weakly positive link by the correlation coefficients of 0.356 and 0.947. The null hypothesis was rejected because the P-value for this relationship (0.065) was less than 0.05, making it statistically insignificant at the 5% level of significance. Nevertheless, there was a strong positive correlation coefficient (0.947) between the ways to control early marriages and girl child education, and this relationship was statistically significant at the 5% level of significance because the P-value (0.005) was less than 0.05. The combined independent variable components' impact on the dependent variable was further tested using an ANOVA, and the research showed that the fit was good because the R-squared value was higher than the corrected R-squared and value imposes a harsher penalty on the model. And the researcher recommended that girl child education should be prioritized by all stakeholders NGOs which support girl-child education should be supported by government. Free primary and secondary education should be extended to all areas and prioritized.

Key words: early marriages, girl child education, secondary school

Background of the study

The history of marriage is as old as humanity itself. Based on the Bible, Adam was the first man that God created, and he was an orphan. God, who is omnipotent and omniscient, was aware of his situation and put Adam into a deep sleep while removing one of his ribs and creating Eve (Genesis 2:21-22) According to the holy bible, Adam and Eve were the first parents to emphasize marriage at this time. When God created man in his own image, he made him both male and female. He then blessed them and instructed them to "be fruitful and multiply, fill the land, and dominate it." Gen. 1:27-28. sadly the practice of early marriages gives no such cause for celebration, all too often the imposition of a marriage partner means that a girl's childhood is cut short and her fundamental rights are compromised (UNICEF 2001). (UNICEF 2001). Young girls are robbed of their virginity and forced into responsibilities for which they are not physically or physiologically equipped. Many people are unable to choose their partner or the time of marriage. Others are too young to make informed choices, while some are forced into marriage. They are deprived the chance to grow psychologically and lose their rights to complete reproductive health, wellbeing, education, and civil rights involvement due to premature marriage.

Humanism, which was founded by Abraham Maslow in the early 1900s, was a reaction to the prevalent educational theories of the day, which were behaviorism and psychoanalysis, in conformity with the humanistic learning theory. Abraham Maslow is regarded as the movement's founder and with Carl Rogers and James F.T. Bugental adding to the psychology later down the line (Adane, 2017)

Maslow and the humanists thought that behaviorism and other psychological theories had a negative view of pupils; for example, operant conditioning in behaviorism psychology suggested that students might be trained based on their desire for a reward to act in a good or poor way. When all of their needs are addressed, as according to Maslow and humanistic psychology, students are essentially good and make wise decisions. Humanistic psychology emphasizes the belief that learners bring out the best in themselves and that people are more motivated by their feelings than by their intellect. rewards and punishments. Maslow had this belief and tried to support it in numerous papers. In light of this, the humanist philosophers predicted that girls wouldn't choose an early marriage if they had access to all they required to continue their education. According to these theorists, girls hurry into early marriage in the hope that their requirements will be fulfilled there, such as sanitary pads, school fees, basic wants, etc (Goldien, 2013). young marriage Around 14 million females under the age of 18 marry each year around the world, according to the (IPPF, 2011). In the developing world, one in five girls married by the age of 18, and one in nine marry before the age of 15. Early marriage rates are at least 60% in nations like Niger, Chad, Mali, Bangladesh, Guinea, and the Central African Republic (CAR). South Asia is the location where child marriage is most common (46).per cent) and in sub-Saharan Africa (38 percent) (Chowdhury, 2013). Countries with the highest rates of early marriages in Europe include Georgia (17 per cent), Turkey (14 per cent) and Ukraine (10 per cent). At least 10per cent of adolescents marry before the age of 18 in Britain and France (UNICEF, 2015).

According to Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), which provide much of the current country-level child marriage data, child marriage is most common in the world's poorest countries. The highest rates are in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia as well as parts of Latin America and the Caribbean (ICRW 2016; NRC/IOM 2015).

One of the countries with highest incidences of early and forced marriage is Uganda. 40% of females get remarried before their 18th birthday, and 10% of girls get married off before they turn 15 (UNICEF 2011). Regardless of the fact that the legal age for marriage is 18, according to UNICEF 2011 statistics, 46% of all women are married before they turn 18.

Early marriage has a deleterious impact on girls' wellbeing and society as a whole because it prevents them from receiving the education, economic empowerment, and details about reproductive health services that would have allowed them to make well-informed decisions, improve their ability to use resources, and take part in local decision-making. The practice of early marriage has been widespread among many ethnic groups in the world including Uganda. Finally in Uganda, Early marriage leads to early pregnancy and motherhood, which adversely affects the education of girls in schools.

Problem Statement

It is impossible to overestimate how early marriage affects the education of girls at Bwambara Secondary School. This is owing to the fact that 16-year-olds are now registered in high school classes, which leads some parents to believe their children are ready for marriage without taking into account how marriage might impact their daughter's academic, psychological, and emotional development. More specifically, the student's academic performance suffers as a result of their inability to successfully juggle work and home life. Most often, young brides are those who suffer unexpected pregnancies, which makes them less likely to return to school and ultimately lead to early marriage. The aim of any young girl is to go to school and have a successful future, yet despite this, many females continue to become pregnant while still in their teen years and end up eloping or getting married off. The impact of early marriages is condemned by many parties, particularly politicians. Therefore, the researcher must investigate how early marriages affect the education of girls at Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District.

Specific Objectives

1. To identify the different causes of early marriages to the students of Bwambara Secondary School.
2. To examine the educational effect of early marriage on Girl Child Education.
3. To identify the different ways how early marriages eliminated in Secondary Schools.

Hypothesis of the study

Ho: There is no relationship between early marriages and girl child education

Ha: There is a relationship between early marriages and girl child education

Ho: There is no relationship between educational effect of early marriages and girl child education

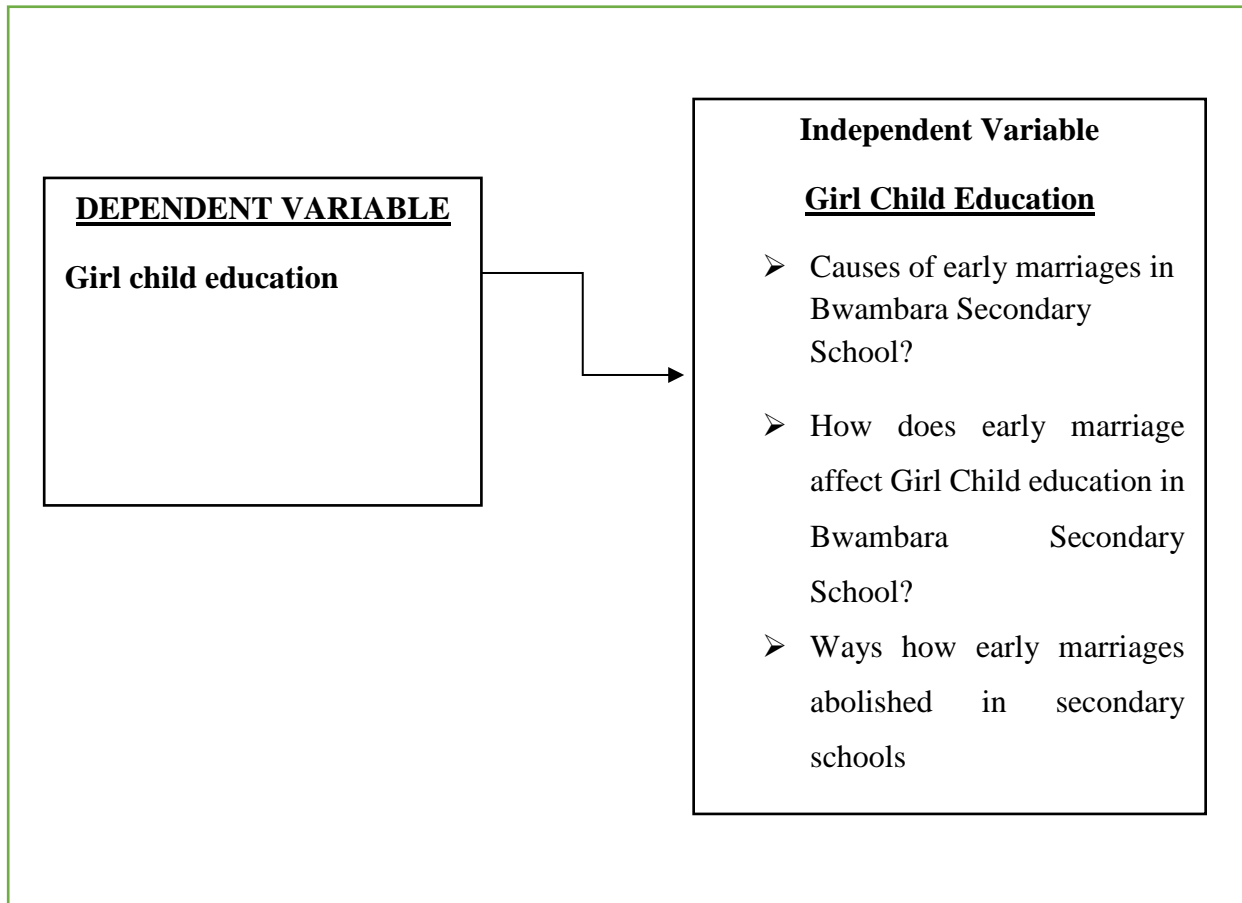
Ha: There is a relationship between educational effect of early marriages and girl child education

Research Questions

- 1) What are the different causes of early marriages in Bwambara Secondary School?
- 2) How does early marriage affect Girl Child education in Bwambara Secondary School?

- 3) What are some of the ways how early marriages abolished in secondary schools?

Conceptual framework



Source: Obtained from primary data

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed the survey design. This is because it is targeting a big population and size of sample of respondents. According to Creswell, (2016), survey design is effective for collecting qualitative data within a big population. Survey design is also effective in studying relating to demographics of the population.

Moreover, the study used a qualitative research technique. For in-depth examination, the qualitative approach supplied detailed material in the form of statements from interviewees (Abera , 2016). The data was gathered based on what was occurring at a specific time in terms of early marriage and the education of girls. This particular method was chosen in part because it occurs at a single point in time, allows examination of many non-numerical variables at once, and aids in identifying the prevalence of the research topic in the population under study (Bordens & Abbott, 2011).

Study Population

Population was defined as a vast community of individuals, institutions, items, etc. that share the characteristics that pique a researcher's interest (Creswel, 2013). The students, teachers, and parents of Bwambara Secondary School and making up the population from which the sample was drawn. In order to collect accurate data and provide the researcher with all the information required, respondents were gathered from a variety of classes and departments at the school. There have been 320 people in this population overall.

Sampling Size determination

In order to obtain the parameters of this heterogeneous population, which consists mainly of 200 students, 70 teachers, and 50 parents at Bwambara Secondary School, separate estimates of the populations of the parameters could be obtained for each stratum without the need for additional sampling using a stratified sampling technique in which the attendees were first divided into small clusters known as strata. In order to make the results and inferences based on them objective, respondents from various branches were then chosen using a simple random sampling technique.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

N is the population size

n is the sample size

e is the margin error at 95% confidence interval

Table 1: Sample Size

Respondents	Target Population	Sample Size	Percentage
Students	200	190	95%
Teachers	70	60	90%
Parents	50	40	90%
Total	320	290	

Source: primary data 2022

Research Instruments

The researcher used primarily data. In collecting Primary Data, the researcher used questionnaires as tools for collecting the data.

Questionnaires

This choice of tool was used due to the fact that the targeted population is literate and therefore capable of filling-in the questionnaires. It gives the respondents adequate time to give well thought out answers. Questionnaires were also self-administered and provided quick means of collecting data from a large population's sample.

Data Collection Procedure

An introductory letter from Metropolitan International University research directorate was obtained after submitting the research proposal which enabled the researcher to collect data from the field. Upon establishing the validity and reliability of instruments to be used, the researcher gathered raw information from the respondents. Data collection, processing, and analysis was undertaken by the researcher herself..

Validity and reliability of Instruments

Validity

Validity is the ability to infer inferences that are relevant and helpful from the findings of certain instruments (Creswell, 2017). According to the university supervisors' recommendations for validity and relevance to the study, the questionnaires were verified and modified. Furthermore, an examined in the context that is useful for survey tools was employed (Gay & Airasian, 2017). In order to remove ambiguity, assure correct editing, language, and accurate measurement, the instrument required to be which was before (Sekaran, 2018). When the computed CVI is more than, the research instrument is valid.

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of Questions Declared Valid in the Questionnaires}}{\text{Total Numbers of Questions}}$$

Reliability of the instruments

According to test-retest correlations, an instrument's reliability can be evaluated by how regularly it was conducted and scored, how internally consistent the item responses were across constructs, and how stable the findings were over time (Creswell, 2017).

The researcher checked the tools to make sure that they were free of any transcription errors in order to safeguard the accuracy and consistency of the qualitative instruments (Gibbs, 2017).

A single pre-test cluster is examined using the internal consistency method. The degree of connection between both the questionnaire's components was demonstrated using this approach. The Cronbach Coefficient Alpha, which was used to assess the dependability of the quantitative research tool, was used in this. The Alpha can range from 0 to 1, and a value of 0.6 or less typically implies insufficient internal consistency or dependability (Malhotra, 2016); however, Cooper & Schindler (2018) state that a coefficient of 0.7 represents a consistent research tool. The following equations was used to get Cronbach's coefficient alpha

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{(k-1)} \frac{1 - \sum \sigma^2 k}{\sigma^2}$$

Where $\sum \sigma^2 k$ = the sum of variances of the k parts (usual items) of the test. α = Cronbach's coefficient alpha. k = Standard deviation of the test.

Alpha was preferred because the questions was have choices to be made, to which different weights was attached. A reliability coefficient 0.7 was considered acceptable. For the qualitative instruments, the researcher was ensure reliability by checking the instruments to make sure that they are free from errors that may have been made in transcription.

Data Analysis

This involved tabulation of the collected data. A quantitative method was used in computation of percentages and totals. Tables were used to present and summarize data for easy interpretation and display of information

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter analyses, interprets and presents the findings gathered from Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri district residents and students. In order to achieve the main objective of this research specific objectives and research questions had to be answered

The study attempted to contact 196 respondents, and it was successful in doing so, which resulted in a response rate of 100%, as indicated in table 1. Because the respondents were given ample time to complete the questionnaires, the researcher was able to attain this response rate. According to Babbie (2003:50%), a response rate of 60% or higher is good, and a response rate of 70% is considered extremely well. This validates Mugenda and Mugenda's (2003) recommendation that a response rate of 50% be used as a general guide. As a result of exceeding the minimum advised, this study deemed the response rate appropriate for analysis and generalization.

Table 1 Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Returned	196	100
Not returned	0	0
Total	196	100

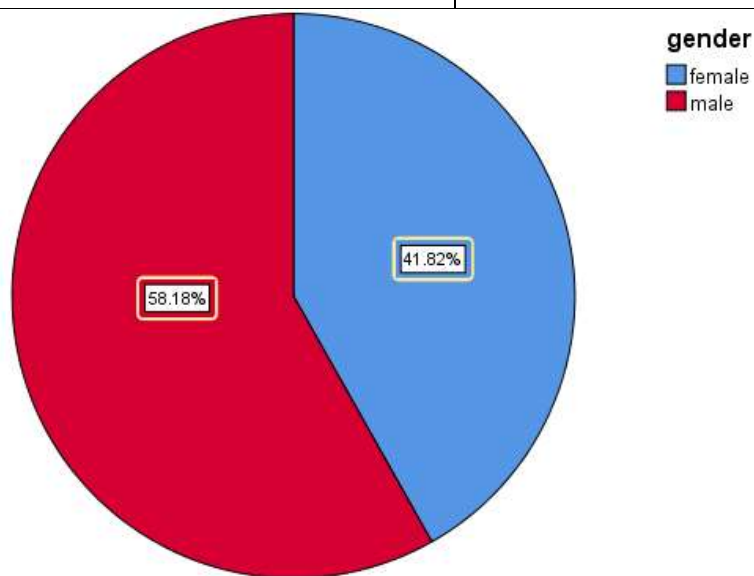
Source: Primary data 2022

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The descriptive characteristics of the sample were based on gender, age, religion, place of residence, marital status and educational levels of the respondents

Table 2: Gender characteristic of respondents

Sex of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	114	58.18
Female	82	41.82
Total	196	100



Source: Primary Data 2022

From figure and table 2 above, response indicated that the majority of respondents were male counter parts who accounted for 114 (58.18%) and female respondents accounted for 82 (41.82%). This implies there is a marginal majority of males over the females among the residents of Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District.

Age of the Respondents

Respondents were asked to choose their age brackets and the findings are presented in the table below:

	N Statistics	minimum	maximum	mean	Std error	Standard deviation	variance	Skewness statistic	Std error
Age	290	15	67	27	1.109	11.634	135.345	0.896	0.230
Valid N	290								

The minimum age was 14 and the maximum age was 47. Since the standard deviation (11.634) lies within the range of the minimum and maximum age, age meets the measures of central tendency and hence has a probability of one

Table 3. Showing the age brackets of the respondents

Age bracket (years)	Frequency	Percentage
---------------------	-----------	------------

12 – 17	165	84
18-30	12	6
Above 30	20	10
Total	196	100

Source: Primary data 2022

According to the results shown in Table 3 above, 74 (84%) of the sample were aged between ages of 12 and 17, the majority of whom were students in school, 12 (6%) were between the ages of 18 and 30, and 20 (10%) were aged between ages of 30 and beyond, the majority among whom were teachers. This suggests that the majority of the respondents were between the ages of 12 and 17. This group of students was able to respond to the study's questions in a straightforward and concise manner. This shows that the majority of respondents were not toddlers but rather students in the upper primary age range and could, thus, respond to the questionnaire adequately. This implies that it is true and trustworthy.

Time Spent in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District

Respondents were asked how long they had been in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District and the findings are presented in the table below:

Table 5: Respondents' Period of engagement in Nansana

Period of employment	Frequency	Percentage
Over 10 yrs.	20	10%
6 – 10 yrs.	146	75%
3 – 5 yrs.	20	10%
Less than 2 yrs.	10	5%
Total	196	100

Source: Primary Data 2022

According to Table 5, 20 (10%) of the respondents had ended up working at Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District for more than ten years; these respondents were largely teachers; 146 (75%) had worked there for six to ten years; these respondents were upper primary students; 20 (10%) had worked there for three to five years; and 10 (5%) had worked there for less than two years. As a result, the majority of respondents knew something more about Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District and the subject of the study, which is education for girls and early marriage. This also implies that Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District has very low turnover. It also implies that the respondents were knowledgeable enough about the municipality and the topic under study

Causes of Early marriage.

To find out the causes of poverty, the following question was asked to the respondents. Describe the causes of poverty in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District? The findings are presented in the table below:

Table 6 showing the causes of teenage

Causes of early marriage among girls in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri	Response											
	Strongly agree		Agree		Not sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%

Poverty is the critical factor contributing to early marriage. Where poverty is acute, a young girl may be regarded as an economic burden and her pregnancy to a much older man.	98	50	39	20	29	15	29	15	-	-	196	100
Traditional and cultural practices such as female genital cutting (FGC) contribute to the early marriage of girls.	122	62	65	33	10	5	-	-	-	-	196	100
The status of women in society plays a key role in early marriage; women are seen as inferior and they are neglected and despised and this leads to early marriage	147	75	39	20	-	-	10	5	-	-	196	100
Poor parenting whereby the girls are exposed to erotic scenes of the parents and or other neighbors having sex may compel the girls also to do the same and end up pregnant	137	70	39	20	-	-	20	10	-	-	196	100
Peer pressure is one of the major factors leading to early marriage whereby girls are easily deceived into sex by their peers doing the same.	98	50	78	40	-	-	20	10	-	-	196	100

Source: Primary data 2022

It can be seen from table 6 above that 98 (or 50%) of the respondents strongly agreed that poverty is a major cause of early marriage. In areas of extreme poverty, a young girl's pregnancy by an older man may be seen as an economic burden. 29 (15%) were unsure, 29 (20%) agreed, and 8 (15%) disagreed. As a result, it indicates that poverty is the main cause of early marriage. In areas of extreme poverty, a young girl's pregnancy by an older man may be seen as an economic burden.

122 (62%) strongly agreed, 65 (33%) agreed, and 10 (5%) were uncertain about the claim that traditional and cultural practices such female genital cutting (FGC) cause girls to marry young. This suggests that cultural and traditional practices like female genital cutting (FGC) lead to females marriage young.

Additionally, 147 (75%) of the sample strongly agreed that women's status in society has a significant influence in early marriage; women are viewed as inferior and are neglected and scorned as a result, which encourages early marriage. 10 (5%) disagreed with the statement, while 39 (20%) agreed. This implies that indeed the status of women in society plays a key role in early marriage; women are seen as inferior and they are neglected and despised and this leads to early marriage since the majority agreed to the assertion.

70% of the sample, or 137 participants, strongly agreed that poor parenting, in which girls are exposed to pornographic images of their parents or other neighbors engaging in sex, may lead to the girls engaging in the same behavior and giving birth, 20 (10%) were opposed to the statement, while 39 (20%) agreed. The girls may be forced to engage in sexual activity themselves and become pregnancies as a result of poor parenting, which exposes the girls to sensual scenarios involving their parents or other neighbors.

Peer pressure, whereby females are readily tricked into having sex by their classmates doing the same, is one of the primary causes leading to early marriage, was strongly agreed upon by 98 (50%) respondents. 78 (40%), 20 (10%) were not sure and 4 (8%) disagreed. It can therefore imply that Peer pressure is one of the major factors leading to early marriage whereby girls are easily deceived into sex by their peers doing the same.

Effect of Early marriage on the girl child education

Table 7. Showing the effect of early marriage on the girl child education

Impact of early marriage on the girl child education	Response											
	Strongly agree		Agree		Not sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
The loss of adolescence, the forced sexual relations, and the denial of freedom and personal development attendant to early marriage have profound psychosocial and emotional consequences	147	75	49	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	100
Early marriage leads to a girl's loss of mobility and her confinement to the home and to household roles	157	80	39	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	100
Teen mothers are very likely to drop out of school because of their low ambitions and dedication to getting an education	176	90	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	100
Early marriage leads to poor living conditions and the inability to maintain a safe and clean environment for their newborn child. These young women often end up living on welfare and do not have adequate resources for their child. Overall, these young girls are forced to delay and postpone any plans for their future in order to raise their child	186	95	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	100
These young mothers go through many physical changes: from adolescent physical adjustment to having to adapt to the ever changing shape of her body through the pregnancy and her postpartum figure.	147	75	49	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	100
The child of a teen mother is very likely to live in poverty because of its mother's lack of financial resources. Essentially, the birth of this child becomes the beginning of a perpetual cycle in many cases.	157	80	39	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	100

Source: primary data 2022

Table 7 shows that 147 (75%) of the respondents strongly agreed to the fact that the loss of adolescence, the forced sexual relations, and the denial of freedom and personal development attendant to early marriage have profound psychosocial and emotional consequences, while 49 (25%) agreed that the loss of adolescence, the forced sexual relations, and the denial of freedom and personal development attendant to early marriage have profound psychosocial and emotional consequences. None of the respondents disagreed and none was not sure. It implies that indeed, the loss of adolescence, the forced sexual relations, and the denial of freedom and personal development attendant to early marriage have profound psychosocial and emotional consequences

157 (80%) strongly agreed that early marriage leads to a girl's loss of mobility and her confinement to the home and to household roles and 39 (20%) of the respondents agreed and no one disagreed while all the respondents were sure of their respondents. This implies that indeed early marriage leads to a girl's loss of mobility and her confinement to the home and to household roles

176 (90%) of the respondents strongly agreed that teen mothers are very likely to drop out of school because of their low ambitions and dedication to getting an education, while 20 (10%) of the respondents agreed that teen mothers are very likely to drop out of school because of their low ambitions and dedication to getting an education; implying that indeed teen mothers are very likely to drop out of school because of their low ambitions and dedication to getting an education

186 (95%) of the respondents strongly agreed that early marriage leads to poor living conditions and the inability to maintain a safe and clean environment for their newborn child. These young women often end up living on welfare and do not have adequate resources for their child. Overall, these young girls are forced to delay and postpone any plans for their future in order to raise their child, while 10 (5%) of the respondents agreed that indeed early marriage leads to poor living conditions and the inability to maintain a safe and clean environment for their newborn child. These young women often end up living on welfare and do not have adequate resources for their child. Overall, these young girls are forced to delay and postpone any plans for their future in order to raise their child.

Further still, 147 (75%) of the respondents strongly agreed to the fact that these young mothers go through many physical changes: from adolescent physical adjustment to having to adapt to the ever changing shape of her body through the pregnancy and her postpartum figure, while 49 (25%) agreed that these young mothers go through many physical changes: from adolescent physical adjustment to having to adapt to the ever changing shape of her body through the pregnancy and her postpartum figure. None of the respondents disagreed and none was not sure. It implies that indeed these young mothers go through many physical changes: from adolescent physical adjustment to having to adapt to the ever changing shape of her body through the pregnancy and her postpartum figure.

157 (80%) strongly agreed that the child of a teen mother is very likely to live in poverty because of its mother’s lack of financial resources. Essentially, the birth of this child becomes the beginning of a perpetual cycle in many cases, 39 (20%) of the respondents agreed and no one disagreed while all the respondents were sure of their respondents. This implies that the child of a teen mother is very likely to live in poverty because of its mother’s lack of financial resources. Essentially, the birth of this child becomes the beginning of a perpetual cycle in many cases.

Strategic remedies that used to mitigate teenage pregnancies

Table 8 showing the strategic remedies that used to mitigate teenage pregnancies in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District

Strategic remedies to mitigate teenage pregnancies	Strongly Disagree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Application of such laws as, imprisonment of any person found guilty of negligence, knowingly and was fully causing a child to become vulnerable to unwanted sex.	137	70	39	20	10	5	10	5	-	-	196	100
Of significance also is the fact that a number of NGOs have been allowed to operate in areas where early marriage is prevalent. They are now educating the people on the importance of taking girls to school rather than marrying them off to older men.	137	70	39	20	10	5	10	5	-	-	196	100
Through strict intervention of the government there is hope for the children who have been out of school to pursue their lifelong dreams	137	70	39	20	10	5	10	5	-	-	196	100

From the table 4.7 above, it observed that 137 (70%) of the respondents strongly agreed to the fact that application of such laws as, imprisonment of any person found guilty of negligence, knowingly and was fully causing a child to become vulnerable to unwanted sex can reduce on the rates of teen pregnancies among the students of St. Joseph Secondary School, 39 (20%) agreed, 10 (5%) were not sure and 10 (5%) disagreed. It implies that application of such laws as, imprisonment of any person found guilty of negligence, knowingly and was fully causing a child to become vulnerable to unwanted sex can reduce on the rates of teen pregnancies among the students in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District.

137 (70%) of the respondents strongly agreed to the fact that of significance also is the fact that a number of NGOs have been allowed to operate in areas where early marriage is prevalent. They are now educating the people on the importance of taking girls to school rather than marrying them off to older men. This can reduce on the rates of teen pregnancies among the students of St. Joseph Secondary School, 39 (20%) agreed, 10 (5%) were not sure and 10 (5%) disagreed. It implies that of significance also is the fact that a number of NGOs have been allowed to operate in areas where early marriage is prevalent. They are now educating the people on the importance of taking girls to school rather than marrying them off to older men. This can reduce on the rates of teen pregnancies among the students in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District.

Finally, it can also be observed that 137 (70%) of the respondents strongly agreed to the fact that Through strict intervention of the government there is hope for the children who have been out of school to pursue their lifelong dreams among the students of St. Joseph Secondary School, 39 (20%) agreed, 10 (5%) were not sure and 10 (5%) disagreed. It implies that through strict intervention of the government there is hope for the children who have been out of school to pursue their lifelong dreams among the teens in Bwambara Secondary School in Rukungiri District since the majority agreed to the assertion.

Correlation analysis

Correlation tests are carried out to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Table 8 presents the correlation matrix for the variables of this study with girl child education as the dependent variable.

Variables	1	2	3
Causes of early marriages 1	1.000		
Ways of controlling early marriages 2	.356** 0.065	1.000	
Educational effect 3	.947** 0.005	.567** 0.001	1.000
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary data

Ho: There is a relationship between early marriage causes and education for girls.

Ha! There is a relationship between early marriage causes and girl child education.

Ho: Early marriage preventative measures and girl child education go hand in hand.

Ha! There is a relationship between strategies for preventing young marriages and the education of girls.

Ho: There is a relationship between the educational impact on early marriages and the education of girls.

Ha: There is a relationship between the education of girls and the impact of education on early marriages.

According to the correlation value of 0.356, there is only a marginally significant link between the factors of early marriage and education for girls. Since the P-value (0.065) is less than 0.05 and the relationship is statistically insignificant at the 5% level of

significance, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is determined that there is no meaningful connection between the causes of early marriage and girl child education.

With a correlation coefficient of 0.947, early marriage prevention programs and girl child education are significantly positively correlated. As the P-value (0.005) is smaller than 0.05, this link is statistically significant at the 5% level of significance. The correlation coefficient is 0.567 implies that there is a moderate positive relationship between the educational effect on early marriages and girl child education. This relationship is statistically significant at 5% level of significance, since the P-value (0.001) is less than 0.05 thus the null hypothesis is rejected and conclusion made there is a significant relationship between the educational effect on early marriages and girl child education.

Test for auto correlation.

Table 9 shows Serial correlation test.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	0.5647	Probability	0.768
Obs*R-squared	1.3450	Probability	0.471

Source: Author's computation.

Ho: There is no serial correlation

Ha: There is no serial correlation

Since the p-value (0.768) is greater than the critical value (0.005) we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is presence of no auto correlation between the variables.

Test for data validity and reliability

Table 10 shows validity and reliability of data.

Number of gaps in the sample	Durbin Watson d-statistic
1	(4,286)=1.342

Since the Durbin Watson d-statistic (1.342) is greater than R squared value (0.756), it is non spurious at 5% level of significance and therefore data is reliable and valid. However R-squared increases whenever we add an extra regressor in the model because it takes degrees of freedom into consideration or imposes a harsher penalty hence a good fit.

Conclusions

Findings demonstrate that marriage has a variety of effects on girl children's education, including poverty, child labor, early marriage, and loss of interest in school because of financial difficulties. Based on the findings, parents have not allowed their children to struggle alone, but have also taken any action to ensure that their children study well and pay attention in the classroom by providing them lunch, visiting children, and sending them to school every day. Ensuring that kids go to school, providing academic materials, and creating a setting at home that is conducive to learning The researcher comes to the conclusion that a girl child's capacity to remain in school is influenced by government policies. The study arrives at the conclusion that the government is crucial in preventing teen pregnancies. The study's findings indicate that the function

Recommendations

The researcher recommends that girl child education should be prioritized by all stakeholders. NGOs which support girl-child education should be supported by government. Free primary and secondary education should be extended to all areas and prioritized. There should be more sensitization and investigations by the ministry of Education and Sport to the parents, guardians and children on the value of education and streamline each one 's role in the improvement of the academic performance in school hence encouraging the children to stay in school. This will lead to high quality education in these schools and also help make the children to love education and stay in school. Close monitoring and supervision should be done by the teachers and the school management to ensure that children complete their tasks as assigned to them in school

Bibliography

Abera . (2016). The Study of Some Selected Factors Affecting Academic Performance of Students at KotebeCollege of Teachers Education. *Unpublished M.SC.Thesis*.

Adane. (2017). *Early Childhood Marriage and Early Pregnancy as a Risk to Safe Motherhood*. A Report on the Regional Conference on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children inAfrica.

Chowdhury. (2013). The socio-cultural context of child marriage . *InternationalJournal of Social Welfare*, 244-253.

Daraz. (2015). Child Marriage in Rwanda Refugee Camps. *Journal of Social Issues*, 232-256.

Goldien. (2013). Early Marriage and Motherhood in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Sage publications*.

IPPF. (2011). *The impact of girls'' education on early marriage*. Helpdesk Report.