

**EFFECTS OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF
GIRLS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN UKWALA WARD, UGENYA SUB COUNTY
SIAYA COUNTY, KENYA**

OKUMU JUDITH

**A Research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Post
Graduate Diploma in Education degree at the University of Nairobi.**

2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been presented by anyone else for the award of any degree in any other University.

Sign..... Date.....

Name: Okumu Judith

Registration no. L40/10937/2018

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Sign..... Date.....

Dr. Anne Aseey

Senior Lecturer, University Of Nairobi

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my lovely children Conny Jovintah and Oscar Warren, who are always my strength whenever I am down. I also dedicate it to my lovely sister Consolata Akinyi who is always inspiring me and lifting me when I am down. God bless you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First my sincere gratitude to the Almighty God for granting me good health and wisdom to undertake this study and complete it safely, let the glory be his forever and ever.

My heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Anne Aaseey for her consistent guidance, patience, understanding and encouragement throughout the process.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to my children Conny Jovintah and Oscar Warren for their understanding and love. My sincere gratitude to my sister Consolata Akinyi who laid my educational foundation and has continued to support me financially and emotionally for without you I could not make it up to here. You are one in a million. My gratitude to my best friend Eucabeth Rari who has supported me and encouraged me to soldier on until the end.

To all who have made this work a success .I thank you all.

God bless you abundantly.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	3
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	4
1.5 Research questions.....	5
1.6 Significance of the study.....	6
1.7 Scope of the study	7
1.8 Limitations of the study.....	8
1.9 Delimitations of the study.....	8
1.10 Assumptions of the study.....	9
1.11 Definition of significant terms as used in the study.....	10
1.12 Organization of the study.....	11

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature review.....	12
2.1 Cultural risk factors and teenage pregnancy.....	12
2.2 Prevalence.....	14
2.3 Concept of teenage pregnancy.....	15
2.4 Causes of teenage pregnancy.....	16
2.4.1 Family dysfunctional and social chaos.....	17
2.4.2 Media.....	17
2.4.3 Lack of knowledge and glamorization of pregnancy.....	18
2.4.4 Culture and tradition.....	19
2.4.5 Poverty.....	20
2.4.6 School dropout	20
2.4.7 Peer pressure	21
2.4.8 Poor parenting.....	21
2.5 Academic performance.....	21
2.6 Effects of teenage pregnancy on education.....	22
2.7 Problems of teenage pregnancy.....	23
2.8 Summary.....	25

CHAPTER THREE

Introduction.....	26
3.1 Research design.....	27
3.3.1 Target population.....	27
3.3.2 Sample size and Sampling Technique.....	28
3.3.3 Research instruments.....	29
3.3.4 Data collection.....	30

3.3.5 Data analysis techniques.....	33
3.3.6 Ethical measures.....	34
3.7 Conclusion.....	34

CHAPTER FOUR

Introduction.....	35
4.1 Questionnaire return rate.....	35
4.2 Principals’ and Teachers gender.....	35
4.3.2 Age of principals and teachers.....	38
4.4 Causes of teenage pregnancy by respondents.....	39
4.5 Effects of teenage pregnancy on education.....	41
4.6 Respondents Academic Performance After pregnancy.....	43
4.7 Class attendance by the pregnant teenagers in a week.....	45

CHAPTER FIVE

Introduction	43
5 Discussion of the findings	43
5.1 Factors that lead to teenage pregnancy.....	44
5.2 Effects of teenage pregnancy on educational opportunities for teenage girls.....	44
5.3 Recommendations.....	45
REFERENCES.....	47
APPENDICES.....	47

APPENDIX 1 Questionnaire.....47

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 shows the questionnaire return rate.....25

Table 4.2 shows principals and teachers gender.....26

Table 4.3 shows age of teachers and principals.....27

Table 4.4 shows causes of teenage pregnancy.....28

Table 4.5 shows the effects of teenage pregnancy on education.....29

Table 4.5 1 numbers of hours respondents study before pregnancy.....30

Table 4.5 2 respondents academic performance before the pregnancy.....33

Table4.5 respondents academic performance after pregnancy.....33

Table4.6ways through which teenage pregnancy affects academic performance.....35

Table 4.8 class attendance by pregnant teens.....34

Table 4.9 time of concentration in class by the pregnant teens.....35

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASRH...Adolescent sexual and reproductive health in Siaya County

WHO...World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Teenage pregnancy is a world disaster, and it has become a major concern to both developing and developed countries all over the world. Teenage pregnancy cases are very high in Kenya, and it seems to be increasing every day in our schools. It is a concern to all people in Kenya not leaving out politicians who have shown interest over it by coming out through media condemning the act of early pregnancy amongst our teenagers. Childbearing and early pregnancy are common in Kenya. Approximately 25 percent of Kenyan women give birth under the age of 18 years where at this age children are still in schools and majorly secondary schools. The re-entry act of pregnant girls in the school system is also continuing to get criticized by society. Society discriminated pregnant girls in school and the young mothers who are back in school, for they say that they influence others in the act and promote teenage pregnancy in schools. This adolescent pregnancy continues every day in schools because, after every school break, not less than three girls come back to school pregnant, so the question goes, who is responsible for these pregnancies? Are parents not watching over their children or schools should introduce another law that restricts girls in school? Therefore, this study is designed to investigate the impact of teenage pregnancy in the Ukwala ward in Siaya County. A total sample of 50 respondents was used for the study. Questionnaire; observation and interview were used to collect data for the research. Looking at the effects of teenage pregnancy, it is clear that the girls face stigmatization, ridicule, and neglect from parents and teachers' abuse. The study also reveals that teenage pregnancy has a great effect on education and affects the girls' future and the economic development of a country. It also revealed that adolescent pregnancy also contributes to girls' poor performance in school and final exams. The study also showed that most underage mothers terminate their education for fear of shame, stigmatization, and ridicule from the school and society and being rated as ill-mannered children. The study also discover that the environment and media had a significant impact on early pregnancy among girl students in high schools. The study therefore suggests that teenage mothers should be given another chance in life .we should not judge them because others got it through rape and assault. They should be counselled by their guidance and counselling teacher to give them strength and hope of continuing with education and getting bright future. Counselling will also help in their job skills and psychosocial development that will help them after their schooling and life ahead.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Pregnancy is a wonderful gift in the life of a woman as she enjoys every moment of holding her own child. In addition, it brings joyful feeling and positive atmosphere among her close relatives. However, early pregnancy is considered as a pandemic and a burden to the underage child, her family and the world. Arthur Campbell stated that, “The girl who has an illegitimate child at the age of 16 suddenly has 90 percent of her life’s script written for her” (Hoffman & Maynard, 2008). Besides, the National Research Council Report has shown that underage mothers have a higher chance of social and economic detriment in their lives (Hoffman & Maynard, 2008). In another way early pregnancy is a pandemic, which leads to negative impact on teen mothers, their children, and the family members. Collectively, it causes a negative impact on the society. In order to promote the well-being of child and reduce the negative effects associated with the teenage motherhood, it is important to have proper guidelines and procedures to minimize the rate of early pregnancies.

Teenage pregnancy has become a global problem .Most countries in the world are going through this problem with questions on how they can control and prevent this teenage pregnancy from continuing .This problem is being faced by developing and developed country. On the other side there is a problem of gender equality where females are fighting for their rights of having equal chances of job opportunities and representations as male gender while teenage pregnancy is a block to majority of young teenagers who are becoming pregnant at primary level and secondary level which kill their dream of filling the gaps that they are seeing vacant and wishing to represent ladies in international levels and national levels but because of teenage pregnancy which affect their performance in schools is the major hindrance to the educational success of girls in developing countries that is including Kenya as a country .Teenage pregnancy is affecting teenagers socially and academically not forgetting health wise. . Pregnancy issue is one of the most crucial aspects of human existence in life. It is related to both bodily and psychosocial well-being of a population (Alubo, 2001; Onifade, 1999; Sai, 1995) said. United States America (USA) is a developed country but it is leading in teenage pregnancy. Pregnancy among adolescent is an emerging issue worldwide, especially in Sub-Sahara Africa. About 20% of adolescent conceive during their first sexual exposure and 50% within the first six months (Aderibigbe, 2008; Araoye, 2010). .As statistics read that 1 out of 5 girls is pregnant while south Korea and Japan still has the least number of pregnant teenagers .World health organization (2011) said that about 16 million girls globally become pregnant every year and from these 5.5 million girls comes from sub-Saharan Africa (Were 2007).In Kenya about 13000 girls terminate their education every year due to early pregnancy (UNDP,2010) .In Siaya

county about 1 in 5 (15%) girls aged 15-19 years have started giving birth in the same way to the national rate. Specifically, 3.6% are pregnant with their first child and 13.6% have given birth before, compared to 3.4 percent and 14.7 percent respectively at the national level. Siaya County's age fertility rate for girls between the age of 15 and 19 is 97 births per 1000 girls which is higher than the national level (96).

To realize the SDGs in Kenya, it is necessary to minimize the number of early pregnancies in the nation. When girls grow up healthy, and acquire necessary education, they have a high chance of living a better life in the future by being economically and socially stable. Latest data on young girls between 15 years and 19 years from the demographic health survey indicated that, the birth rate of Kenyan adolescent girls is 96 per 1000 women. 15 percent of adolescent girls had previously given birth while 3 percent are pregnant for the first time. For the last five years the rate of early pregnancy has remained constant at 18 %.(Rutgers and Government of Kenya for the high-level political forum 2017)

More than 20% of secondary school girls in Kenya are sexually active, or have had sexual relationship at least once in their lifetime. Schultz (2001 pg. 584) said that "many are the times that early pregnancy are considered as school failure as well as the family abandonment of young girl. In one study some community members were so devastated by a principal of a certain school because 5 girls in his school were pregnant and so they saw the principal as being weak and incompetent for he failed to control the rate of pregnancy in his school, they claimed that every term at least two girls in that school had to become pregnant and the performance of that school was getting poor and poor. This made me to be more interested in the effects of teenage pregnancy in the academic performance.

Education is a basic human right that is entitled to every child from primary to secondary school and that is why the pregnant girls are not allowed to be expelled in school because of pregnancy and they are also allowed to come back to school after delivery in order to have a bright future for the child and mother. Education is the backbone of every country's economic, political, social development and so any country or government that invests in education always experiences economic growth, productivity and social and national development and hence reduces inequality among the citizens.

It is always said that educate a girl and educate the whole nation. Globally girls represent the majority of the population as you see the ratio of boy to girl is 1 to 7. Girls are many more than boys and so when the majority of girls do not get education because of pregnancy it affects the development of the country because it leads to high population and less productivity hence poor GDP. Educational development leads to economic growth, wealth and more income distribution, skilled manpower, equality of opportunity, less population growth, decrease in crime, political stability, good health and long life expectancy (Schultz, 1998).

In Kenya the 100 percent transition has helped many girls in Kenya to continue with their education even though the early pregnancy affects their performance because of loss of motivation and the challenges that they go through while pregnant. Govender and Steven (2004) say that education is the strong force that drives every strong economy and also essential for economic and social development hence formulating opportunities and providing the society with skilled work force, which is necessary for economic development. This study reveals that most teenage mothers are not active in class compared to the other peers because of fatigue this leads to the poor performance at the end of the term. This girls miss classes and hence miss a lot in class.

Teachers have observed several teenagers who have been performing well before falling pregnant but after pregnancy, their performance drops at 40 percent of which most of them fail to join university at the end of their secondary education. Despite the entry, points of girls being lower than for boys in the university, most girls still fail to attain the points because of teenage pregnancy. In Siaya county there is a high rise of teenage pregnancy that is affecting so many female teens in terms of the education.

Cunningham and Boulton (1996) stated that early pregnancy has many social effects such as interrupted schooling or school dropout, abortion, criminal activities, school adjustment challenges, negative impact on domestic life, lack of social security and child neglect. This issue has become a concern to the government and society leaders where they are coming out to condemn the act mostly the women representatives of each county in Kenya, has come out to try to stop teenage pregnancy among teenagers. (Milan, Ickovics, Kershaw, Lewis and Meade, 2004; 329).have indicated that behavior issues are often in pregnant and parenting learners.

However, teenage pregnancy is still a challenge to ministry of education (MOE) and society on how it can be stopped and whether introduction of sex education will reduce the teenage pregnancy or increase the sex ideas on the youths mind. This study is looking at the impact of early pregnancy on the school performance at the end of the term and school.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Girl child have been treated and protected as a fragile species and all measures have taken to protect girl child from any danger like equal opportunity in education have be provided not for getting jobs. Apart from teenage pregnancy that have proved itself unpreventable since most teenage girls are falling victims of it at primary level, secondary level and also university level .Teenage pregnancy has become a block or an obstacle to education success of most girls in secondary schools in Ukwala ward Siaya county. Teenage pregnancy is

disruptive to the learning process of women and leads to poor academic performance of girls, abortion and others leave school. Girls who completed their studies without getting pregnant have become successful because education equip them for decent jobs, improve their status and self-esteem in the community and improve their livelihood. Re-entry policy was stated to give the young mothers a second chance of correcting their mistakes and preparing their future and the future of the child but this re-entry have met a lot of negativity and stigma that the girls face. This study looks at the impact of early pregnancy on the school performance on the girls and how the young mothers should be treated with respect and not seen as morally ill.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study will analyze the effects of teenage pregnancy on the school performance of girls in Ukwala ward in secondary school.

This study will bring out the causes of teenage pregnancy and how it affects their academic performance and suggest on how teenage mothers should be treated while in school and at home, to help them in their academic life and the society should stop judging every pregnant teen to be morally ill

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To determine the effects of early pregnancy on education and the school performance of female students in Ukwala ward, Siaya County.
- To establish the problems of early pregnancies in Teenagers in Ukwala ward in Ugenya sub-county in Siaya county.
- To determine the Causes of teenage pregnancy in teenagers in Ukwala ward in Siaya county.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the effects of teenage pregnancy on academic performance?
- What are the problems of teenage pregnancy?
- How can we help the pregnant teenagers excel in their academics?
- What are the challenges of teenage motherhood?

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will give ways of helping teenagers who are mothers in school on ways of improving in their academic performance. It will provide ways how teachers can handle pregnant teens in school.

It will help raise the self-esteem of teenage mothers at home and school. They will be able to stand and express themselves without fear.

The policy makers and authorities in the education department may use evidence indicated by this research to formulate policies to solve this challenge of poor academic performance because of teenage pregnancy. Future researchers can also use it as baseline study.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The research will be carried out within Ugenya sub-county in Ukwala Ward where it will be conducted in public schools which are the ideal for the study .The researcher will concentrate the survey in Ukwala Ward specifically in 5 selected schools. It will look at the cultural risk factors that result to early pregnancy, prevalence, concept of teenage pregnancy, causes of teenage pregnancy, academic performance, impact of early pregnancy on the school performance of girls in high schools in Ukwala ward and then problems of teenage pregnancy and then summary of the literature review.

1.8 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study only covered 5 public schools in Ukwala ward in Ugenya Sub-county in Siaya county of which it focused on the effects of teenage pregnancy on academic performance of female students in that ward.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Some pregnant teens were not willing to come out or accept that they were pregnant.

Some school were not ready to give the exact number of teenage pregnancies they have.

Some girls after being found out that they were pregnant they attempts abortion or drop out of school.

There was financial problem in terms of transport

1.10 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

- The boda boda men who carry them to school impregnate most teenagers. This assumption is not true the pregnancy cases I dealt with none was impregnated by a boda boda but they were impregnated by mature married men who used little money to win the girls.
- Poverty leads to teenage pregnancy. Not all girls who get pregnant lack basic needs, their parents try their best to provide but because of peer pressure and curiosity, some teenagers become pregnant.

1.11 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

There is high rate of pregnancies in public schools and this has been shown statistically that seems not to end very soon. Teens of today have a lot of freedom because of the removal of punishment on school and teachers are not allowed to punish so teachers have relaxed and parents have no time for their girls back at home. This has brought the need of a research on the reasons behind the effects of teenage pregnancy on academics performance of girls in secondary school.

1.12 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

USA...United states of America

DGS..... Development Goals

PP1.....Pre Primary one

MOE...Ministry of education

MSI.....Marie stopes international

NCPD ... National council for population and development

Boda Boda ... motorcycle riders

1.13 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

The study comprises of five chapters , chapter one consist of introduction of teenage pregnancy, background study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope of the study ,purpose of the study, limitations of the study ,delimitations of the study, justification of the study, assumptions of the study ,significance of the study, definitions of terms and organization of the study.

Chapter two: consist of literature review which has conceptual framework, concept of teenage, concept of pregnancy, academic performance, effects of teenage pregnancy on education and academic performance of girls in secondary schools, problems of teenage pregnancy, summary of literature review.

Chapter: three presents the research methodology which has the introduction, research design, target population, sample size and sampling technique, research instruments, data collection, data analysis techniques and ethical issue then lastly conclusion.

Chapter: four consists of data analysis, presentation and interpretation.

Chapter :five consists of summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CULTURAL RISK FACTORS AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy is an issue that is giving many people including parents and the girls themselves sleepless nights because of the high rates pregnancy in Kenya. This issue is killing dreams of our young girls in secondary schools. It is a pandemic that seems not to end very soon if the correct measures are not discovered of stopping it. Teenage pregnancy is when a girl below 18 years becomes pregnant.

Our young teenagers seem to utilize the little freedom they get when the schools are closed and the little break they get they use it without wondering or getting worried of the future. They are like scientists who are using every single minute in discovering a vaccine for a particular virus or a dose for HIV. Teenagers are using more of their time in sex more than any other thing during holidays. This habit has led to the alarming rate of teenage pregnancy that we are seeing right now in our girls.

When the schools are opened, several girls come back pregnant. Our youths are getting sexually active at an early age. As early as 9 years of which even 9 years old girl get pregnant. Our teenagers lack proper guidance by the community and teachers. In the past, a child belonged to the community but nowadays a child belongs to the parents only that even teachers are not allowed to punish the children hence leading to moral decay and early pregnancy each month and single days. The youths are growing up with less respect to the elders hence doing their wish without any fear.

Theresa Brainerd indicates that teenage pregnancy is a challenge that requires more support and education encourage girls to avoid early pregnancy until it is the right time. However, this is not happening now because the parents have neglected their duty and have offered unlimited freedom to their teenagers. The level of strictness of regulations and rules in family setup no longer exist. No one to guide children and put rules to follow at home. Parents are busy not like long ago where parents could have time for counselling and storytelling which entailed teaching. There is no engagement in the family on the issue of love affairs between adolescents is not there anymore. Teenagers enter into a relationship without guidance from their parents who cannot tell them what can come out because of a relationship and sex. They do not know how to handle it. The teenagers of today grow up naïve of sexual dangers, benefits, their parents are not willing to discuss with them freely about issues relating to sexuality, this makes our teenagers to be curious to know more about sex by experimenting it, and hence leading to teaching attitude they have towards sex is wanting.

Ineffective parenting contribute largely to teenage pregnancy, parents are absent in their duty of parenting and poverty which leads young girls to pregnancy. According to WHO, approximately 16 million girls between the age of 15 and 19 give birth annually with 95 percent taking place in developing countries. This contribute to 11 percent of total world births. At least 10 million unwanted pregnancies take place every year among adolescents aged 15-19 years in third world countries. This is too sad and since this number is increasing, we do not know what the number will be by the end of 2020.

Teenage pregnancy should be declared a pandemic that should be dealt with by everyone because the future of our girls is dying. We will have few educated women in the future since this pregnancy leads to poor performance in school and chances of continuing with education after delivery is also not a hundred percent guarantee. Most come back but perform poorly. Early pregnancy “can prevent proper education and other life opportunity “says Leo Bryant.

2.2 PREVELANCE

Teenage pregnancy is a great issue to most countries, developed and developing countries. Rising cases of pregnancy have been linked to the country’s education system, poverty, lack of sensitization and ignorance.

In Kenya, motherhood rates and early pregnancy stand at 18 percent and 1 in every 5 young girl has either given birth or is pregnant. Rates rise rapidly with age from 3 percent on girls at 15 years to 40 percent on girls of 19 years. The situation changes across counties where some have higher rates than others.

Siaya County has a young population where people under 15 years are 15 percent of the overall population. This is because of high birth rate. About 1 in 5 (17%) girls 15 to 19 years old have begun childbearing in Siaya County. This research is looking at the impact of early pregnancy on the academic performance of girls in secondary school. Underage pregnancy has got several effects on the performance of girl child in secondary school. Eloudou-Enyegue stated that teenage motherhood constrain girls from taking part in education.

Early pregnancy do not give the teens enough time to concentrate ,in their studies for most of the classes they miss while attending clinics or when they have negative attitude towards the teacher in class .Most teens lose their lives due to pregnancy. Young girls die while giving birth and this affects the development of the country if we lose young girls who are supposed to build the country to pregnancy.

In secondary schools in Ukwala ward, 3 to 5 girls are expecting in a school mostly in form two and three. UNFPA shown that from June 2016 to July 2017 378,397 young girls aged between 10 and 19 years got pregnant. Kenya’s teenage birth rate in 2016 was 82 births per 1000 girls’ age between 15 and 19. Kenya also had high number of girls getting married at early age of 15 -19, which was 12%. PMA 2018 Kenya Round 7

family planning brief stated that almost half(48%) of women surveyed aged between 18-24 had their first sexual encounter by the age of 18 while in Siaya female encounter their first sexual act by 17 and only 12% used contraceptives hence exposing the rest to teenage pregnancy.

Teenagers who are expecting should be understood and not be harassed in school so that they try to concentrate in class and they should be encouraged by their parents so that they do not be stressed. Stress contributes to poor performance of them in school. Society should accept the pregnant teens because not all pregnancies are intended some are raped while others are due to peer pressure and ignorance

2.3 CONCEPT OF TEENAGE AND PREGNANCY

A teenage is a person who is between 12 to 19 years of age .This person can also be referred to as a teen or an adolescent .The idea of a teen was established when the new York times wrote its monumental 1945 article' Teen –age Bill Rights' which indicated a ten point rights every teen enjoy after world war 11 where the big number of many teenagers from America who were back from the war and back to the society. The piece aimed at giving something with instructional manual for parents becoming the first important use of the word “teenager” although the word was initially used in July 1936. Review of G Girls begin their puberty at earlier at 10 to 14 and this is the reason why most girls became pregnant at teen age because of the rapid change and they do not get proper guidance from the parents and teachers concerning their changes in the body. Teens are fragile and need a lot of counselling and guidance not forgetting understanding. In this stage they do, many practical mostly sexual acts are practiced a lot here. Teenagers become stubborn and they fail to listen to their parents leading to most of them falling victims to pregnancy or crime(Michael Hafford 1900)stated that teenager wasn't relevant category and what indicate a modern teen is dissatisfaction, listlessness, and rebellion against the in adequacies of the past generation and an obsession with freedom mostly if it relates to automobiles did not exist because the freedom to have those dissatisfactions was not available to the teenagers of the day. Teens of today put a lot of questions that we fail to answer like .What is wrong with this new generation of today? Where did we go wrong as parents? Author Elliot Cohen introduced the rights outlined including the right to make mistakes and find out for themselves” right to have fun and companion and the right to question ideas”(G. Stanley Hall , the first president of American psychological Association and author of the two part turn of the 20 century opus entitled 'Adolescence' Its psychology and its relation to physiology, anthropology sociology sex crime and religion, Hall believed that the stress brought on by risky behavior, moodiness and fighting with parents helped to develop the mind we grow into adulthood. The sturm movement emphasized strong emotions and relatively over fully objective thought. This is translated from the German Sturm Und Drang. Savage says a key slogan “youth will be led by you”

Pregnancy is defined as carrying a developing embryo within the female body. Pregnancy is always preferred to be carried by adults and not teenagers. Teens go through many problems while pregnant of which most of them lose lives because of pregnancy because their bodies are not fully developed or mature to carry a child.

2.4 CAUSES OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY

This pandemic is really giving people sleepless nights on how they can end this teenage pregnancy, how can they end it without addressing the cause. What is that thing that is driving these teenagers into early sexual acts that leads to the teenage pregnancy?

‘Teen pregnancy is connected to adverse economic, health and educational outcomes for the underage mothers and the children ‘Charles said.

Most teenage pregnancies are being contributed by the peer pressure influence. Birds of the same feather flock together. This means that girls who walk together have similar behaviors and if you do not have, it is mandatory for the group leader to teach you and match with them .This has led several girls in this path of teenage pregnancy. Their peers .They are forced to be sexually mature when they are still young influence them.

Their team leader tells them, even go ahead, and chose for them men so that they move on the same pace, which leave most of them pregnant and frustrated.

2.4. 1 FAMILY DISFUNCTIONAL AND SOCIAL CHAOS

Family disarrangement may cause family members to participate in rebellious manner. When it is dysfunctional, there is inadequate care offered to children in such families.

Teenagers tend to find affection and love from other peers (UNDP 2013). Adolescent pregnancy can also be caused when parent reject their children. Parents who do not provide for their kids also contribute significantly to teenage pregnancy. In this sense, adolescent attempts to obtain a feeling of self-importance by taking part in in sexual behaviors at early age to feel accepted. Parents have an essential responsibility in the lives of their young ones. Young people show inadequate parental guidance, monitoring and support by taking part in sexual behaviors, substance abuse and criminal activities at an early stage.

2.4.2 MEDIA

The media is also a contributing factor of the early pregnancies among the adolescents in schools. Teenagers are introduced to sexual behaviors in the early age without appropriate regulation (Van Rooyen 1994). Studies

in 2014 indicated that television programs shows 26 percent of sex events. This depicts that teenagers have access to television programs that shows too much sex behaviors such as soap operas, which contain love themes. It is evident that teenagers who fall pregnant fail to go back to school to look after their babies. Early pregnancy may contribute to illiteracy as young girls are forced to drop out of school (UNFPA 2013)

2.4. 3 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND GLAMORIZATION OF PREGNANCY

Most young girls are not aware of the devastating impact of early parenthood. Adolescents who lack proper information on safe sex, have higher chances of unwanted pregnancy. According to the Daily Record website, teenagers obtain inaccurate information from friends, movies and videos reflecting on their approach and attitude toward sex. In addition, wrong information and unsafe sex can rise the chances of contracting several infections. Moreover, current mass media and movie industry are promoting teen pregnancy by encouraging sexual intercourse. According to ABC's "Good Morning America," glamorization of teenager pregnant actors in films encourage sexual behaviors increasing pregnancy rates in young girls. Underage pregnancy is usually perceived as a way to obtain reputation and attention among friends (Langham, 2010).

2.4.4 CULTURE AND TRADITION

Tradition and culture play a significant duty in early pregnancy. It is considered right in some tradition and customs for females to start families once they have started their menstruation cycle. Such traditions are more common in poor and developing countries. For instance, marriage age in Western Asia, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa is nineteen, sixteen, and eighteen years, respectively. In most places also, underage girls are subjected to discrimination and are denied freedom decide when to marry or choose life partner (Leishman & Moir, 2007).In western among the luhyas after circumcision, a boy is now ruled as an adult who can take care of himself and so this gives him freedom to go and practice sex which leads to early pregnancy. With girls, adolescent girl is taught by the aunty on how to please a man and take care of him, which this also leads to teenage pregnancy.

2.4.5 POVERTY

This is another thing that leads many young girls to older men so that they can get material things like pocket money, clothes, oil and so many others that make them comfortable and important when with the Peers .This can only be achieved by giving in to the men, which the results become unwanted pregnancy.

Many parents cannot provide even a sanitary towel to their girls, this leads them to men for provision .Most girls lack cosmetics to use in their body as other peers do so this makes them to run to men's aid for that, which lead to pregnancy.

In other cases, girls sell themselves to men in order to feed the family because their father is nowhere to be seen and so the mother supports the girl efforts of having relationships with older men for money.

2.4.6 DROP OUT

In the research it came out that some girls became pregnant by the time they dropped out of school because of indiscipline issues and lack of school fees. This came to my attention that school drop out is also another factor that can lead to teenage pregnancy .While outside school they involve themselves in sexual acts that lead to pregnancy of which after that it becomes hard for them to come to school and if they come back, they become less active and attentive in school activities hence poor performance.

2.4.7 PEER PRESSURE

This is when one is forced to do what others are doing in a group in order to fit in that group or to belong in that group without interfering with others. This mostly affects teenagers who come from poor families who strive to be like others. They seek money and other materials like pocket money and clothes that are fashionable like their peers from men of which they end up trapped in tat by pregnancy. In this groups if you cannot do what others are doing, then you are kicked out by the leader and in order to escape that embarrassment they go ahead and do what they are told to do. This has led many girls into pregnancy, which is very sad.

2.4.8 POOR PARENTING

Teenage pregnancy has been contributed by poor parenting in some of the cases I got .Parents are not concerned about their children whereabouts nor are they providing nor counseling and guiding their children .Children are left on their own to cater for themselves. This freedom has led to a great number of pregnancies in teenagers. Parents should offer proper care to their children by giving them what they need and guiding them as required.

2.5 ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Only think of books while the pregnant ones are busy fighting the changes that they undergoing in their body.

This was a similar case to other four schools; teenage mothers were not performing at all. Talking to some of them, they told me that most of the time they are thinking about their children and then at night they do not get enough sleep because of the children.

In South Africa there is a school for only pregnant students'. This school was formed to prevent the girls from ridicule and stigma. This school is called Pretoria Hospital School for only pregnant girls. I think our government should also put this in mind since teenage pregnancy is increasing and our schools are very soon getting another name apart from High School.

Teenage mothers should be understood and given a lot of consideration and love not being a bused or ashamed in public in order to perform better in their exams.

2.6 EFFECTS OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY ON EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GIRLS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Teenage pregnancy affects the whole country economically, socially 'Educate a girl educate the whole nation' that was my school motto. When girls do not get the needed education the whole nation is being affected in all sectors because girls have unique ideas that can change the world. Women are developmentally minded and with women in leadership, the country is in the right direction in the world.

Teenage pregnancy leads to repetition of classes in that it makes the female student to spend many years in school. Some females repeat classes because of failing to do exams while they are pregnant. Repetition of classes mounts to something else which affects the education of the girl child. Repetition of class expose them to second pregnancy because they become more mature and easy to do the mistake they did last time. From the teen mothers I interviewed, two of them had two children who they conceived while in school. (Charles 2011) he indicated that kids born by teen mothers have higher chances of also become teen mothers. I totally agree with this research history repeats itself. In real life you find that those who their mother gave birth to them while still in school also a big percentage of them also give birth while in school and it becomes hard for them to avoid it. If they do not become mothers in secondary schools and they become mothers in University level or primary. In a research that was done 66% of teen mothers, their daughters have higher chances of also becoming underage mother in future. Research done by Reid, Hofferth and Mott (200) cited in Kearney (2008) have indicated that there is a significant variation in number of years that teenagers who give birth and those who do not give birth while at school using more years learning. About 42 million kids fail to go to schools in Africa where 60 % are female which is caused by teenage pregnancy (Chang'ach 2012) and again (Hoise 2002)

indicated that a significant number of teenagers who become pregnant under 16 years and their education is cut short have a limited range of opportunities.

Teenage pregnancy can also lead to lack of education which is a long term unemployment or getting a job with low pay with no security and hence poverty in the country. Williams (2010) illustrated that 'teen mothers mostly do not finish their school education hence being unable to secure good jobs.

Teen mothers are also seen as prostitutes by the society this lowers their self-esteem and hence making them unable to move around freely in the community, this make others to drop out of school and go get married in order to get out of sight of the community with their harsh judgment on them.

It's hard for teen mothers to succeed with education and at the same time becoming mothers. What can we do to help them excel in their education .this is a question that needs an answer from as the government, teachers, parents and society. Are we going to leave our sisters suffer because of becoming pregnant?

2.7 PROBLEMS OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY.

Teenage pregnancy is associated with several problems that our teens who are pregnant are going through while at school. Most teens in high school become pregnant at the age of 15 and 18. According to Eloudou-Enyegue (2004), underage motherhood in third world countries continue to prevent girls from acquiring education. Young teens give up in education once they become pregnant or the pregnancy leaves them a burden that they find hard to carry and continue with education.

Teenage pregnancy is associated with many problems like low birth weight or premature birth and this is mostly caused by stress that they go through while pregnant .Some work while pregnant and this causes premature birth.

Each of the three options which face the pregnant schoolgirl has both principled and practical difficulties. The expulsion policy goes against the girl's human rights of acquiring education. The re-entry policy have been criticized of being discriminatory as school boys who are fathers or fathers to be are not sent home

It destroys the future of our girls, most teens do not continue with education and this makes them to live a very miserable life .They run to get married, which is full of abuse and frustrations.

Teenage pregnancy is source of poverty, how is it source of poverty? It is the main cause of our young girls not performing well and after this they do not get well-paying jobs hence living a low life and poverty because there will be no economy building more as so girls make the largest population in the country, so if most girls do not get education that means that a half of the population will be illiterate and that is very dangerous to the

economy of a country and that is because of teenage pregnancy. This is what will happen some years to come if this problem is not solved.

Teenage pregnancy leads to school drop out of several girls who cannot balance education and pregnancy. This is a problem of pregnancy. Teens stop their education while they become pregnant, they lose hope and drop out of school.

It brings about infant mortality. Teens give birth to dead children because of lack of prepare care and counselling. And again there is high incidence of iron deficiency anemia that is very common among the pregnant teens and this leads to preterm labor, post-partum and many other dangers. It widens the gap between boys and girls in education .The girls who are pregnant drop in performance while boys continue, the girls take easy subjects because of lack of concentration while pregnant while boy take technical subjects like engineering and so on. This makes girls to be judged as weak type.

Young mothers have low self- esteem and they do not have higher expectations because they do know what tomorrow holds for them .The society laughs at them and judges them really harsh that they seem to be dying slowly.

Young girls lose their lives when they are aborting. Some who are afraid of the judgment abort unsafely and lose their lives .Young girls in secondary schools should be taught on the dangers of early pregnancy by their parents and teachers so that they can be aware and try to avoid teenage pregnancy by abstaining from early sexual act or behaviors.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is going to look at the methodology that have been used to collect data of teenage pregnancy band how it has been used and how the data have been analyzed.

The objective of this research was to determine the impact of early pregnancy on the academic performance of girls in high schools in Ukwala ward in Ugenya Sub-county in Siaya County.

This chapter is to place in context the logical basis for the collection and subsequent analysis of the collected data viewed under research design study population, sample and sampling techniques, research instrument and method of data analysis.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study uses descriptive survey, which includes both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

A survey is a tool of gathering information by administering a questionnaire to a group of people. It is commonly used to collect data about people's habits, opinion, behaviors, attitude, perceptions or any other variety of education issues.

The researcher also used observation method to look at issues that could not be interviewed but could be seen.

The research intended to get the true picture of impact of early pregnancy on performance of girls in Ukwala ward. This design was appropriate for this study since it involved interviews and administering questionnaires to a sample of head teachers, teachers and students to collect information about their views pertaining the academic performance of pregnant teens in school and young mothers in the school at the end of the term and final exams.

The descriptive analyses was done using percentage, frequencies, and cross-tabulations.

3.3 .2TARGET POPULATION

The study targeted 5 principals from five schools, 20 teachers handling form one to four. 5 pregnant teens from form one to form four 10 girls and 10 boys each from a class with a pregnant teen of which they will talk from observation what they see from their classmates. Pregnant teens and the teen mothers formed the targeted population in this project. Teens who were pregnant at that particular time and those who had given birth and were at school continuing with their education after giving birth.

3.3.4 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A sample represents a subset of the population in which generalization is done about the population and sampling means choosing a portion of the population in a study area which represents the entire population (Michael 2012). Five schools in Ukwala ward are to be applied as places of focus of the research. The sample size was 5 mixed schools and 65 students and 5 principals and 20 teachers. The sample population was from the age of 15 to 19 years and currently in school in form one to form four. The research was mainly conducted using qualitative research method. Participants were drawn from the 5 schools in Ukwala Ward that were randomly selected. The schools were randomly selected too it is a radius of 15km from where the researcher is based.

Two schools are located in townships while the three are located in village areas. Four schools are mixed while one is girl school. The participants were sampled from the names that I was given by the principals of which. I chose equal number of names that I had in the lists.

3.3.5 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The data was gathered using questionnaires, which were effective and good research instruments for the survey method (MOE, 2012). The questionnaires were constructed to address the objectives of the study pertaining to expectant girls' performance in secondary schools. The questionnaire was preferred because the respondents always give honest answers since they remain unidentified and have sufficient time to consult and think out without pressure. The researcher used both closed and open-ended questions to help draw in quantitative and qualitative data. The respondents were treated almost at the same time to help bring down the biases resulting from personal characteristics. The questionnaires were formulated by the researcher to gather information from 5 secondary schools. 50 students used questionnaire to answer questions.

Interviewing respondent were involved in this survey via purposive sampling. Girls who are pregnant and were willing to talk frankly rather than filling questionnaire were interviewed they were 5 principals and 20 girls invited to be interviewed aiming at getting first- hand information. School principals were also interviewed. Majority of the expectant girls were shying off but they gave correct information about their performance.

The researcher also used the observation method to identify some teenagers who were pregnant and were hiding from the administration and they also took part in this project of which they were two girls, form 3 and form 4.

The feedback rate for the questionnaires was high where out of 50 questionnaires, 48 were returned with feedback rate of 94 percent. To teachers were 80% of which were handed personally and collected when they were through with it answering.

3.3.6 DATA COLLECTION

The researcher obtained permission to carry out the research from the District Education Officer Ugenya sub-county. The researcher then set aside between one week or two weeks to visit the schools sampled for research and then administered questionnaires to head teacher, subject teachers and students.

The questionnaires for both the teachers and students were administered and collected immediately they were filled. For confidentiality, the researcher ensured that the respondents' names and the names of their schools were not written.

3.3.7 Data analysis techniques

Data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Questionnaire were scrutinized for accuracy then coded and entered in computer using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Quantitative data were analyzed through descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequencies. Qualitative data mainly consisted of responses from interviews and open ended questions. Data were then put into various categories according to themes of study. Such categories comprised the recurring concepts, perspectives and words (Isaac, I. & Michael, W. B. 1992). Qualitative analysis complimented the statistical analysis to provide a comprehensive account of the problem under study. The responses are summarized and presented in tables and figures with frequencies and percentages.

3.3.8 ETHICAL MEASURES

Ethical measures were strictly observed. Participants were informed about the required ethics to ensure their rights and safety are observed. For instance, they asked for permission from education department like the head teachers, the participants, voluntary participants, anonymity and confidentiality as by Berg, 1995}.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings on questionnaire return rate and responses on effects of teenage pregnancy on the girls' performance in KCSE in secondary

Schools in Ugenya sub-county in Ukwala ward in Siaya County, Kenya. This is based on the performance of the girls before pregnancy, after pregnancy and effect of pregnancy on girls' performance in mixed secondary school. Data collected were analyzed by use of SPSS computer programs.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

Two sets of questionnaires were used to collect data for this study; the Principals 'and teachers' and girls' questionnaires.

Table 4.1 shows the questionnaires received back dully completed.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire return rate

Respondent	Number expected	Number Returned	%
Principals	5	5	100.0
Teachers	25	25	89.0
Girls	50	48	97.0

The questionnaire return rate was adequate for the purpose of research. (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003)The return rate for teacher's and girls' questionnaires was not 100.0% due to problems of absenteeism of the students and some teachers.

4.3.1 Principals' and Teachers' gender

Gender was a factor to be considered among principals and teachers in school because it would enable the researcher acquire information from both genders.

The results are shown in table 4.2

Table 4.3 Principals' and Teachers' Gender				
Gender	Principals	Teachers F	%	F %
Male	3	8.0	29	54.7
Female	2	12.0	24	45.3
Total	5	20.0	53	100.0

From table 4.2 it is unmistakable that a higher proportional principals (80%) and teachers (54.7%) were male. These being mixed secondary schools, there was need for gender balance in teachers to give balanced guidance and counselling to both boys and girls. From the findings of the study, it is evident that gender balance is lacking.

4.3.2 Age of principals and teachers

Age of principals and teachers shows maturity and experience that they have in handling teenagers especially the pregnant ones in order to keep them feel comfortable in school while pregnant and also they counsel them and this influence teenage pregnant girl's academic performance at school. The researcher therefore found it necessary to ask the age of the respondent

Responses are shown in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Distribution of the respondents by age

Age bracket		Principals		Teachers		F
F	%	F	%	F	%	
Below 25 years	0	0.0		25	47.2	
26 - 34 years	0	0.0		23	43.4	
35 - 44 years	3	30.0		3	5.7	
45 years and above	7	70.0		2	3.7	
Total	10	100.0		53	100.0	

Table 4.3 indicates that principals in 45 years and above have enough experience in handling the girls and boys in mixed secondary schools which lead to better performance and behavior that can help reduce the pregnancy level. Likewise teachers with 35 years and above are experienced enough in their teaching profession and know how to handle teenagers and counsel them and also they know the best teaching methods to be used in teaching both boys and girls in mixed secondary schools that enable pregnant teenagers to perform just as good as boys and non-pregnant girls in KCSE examination it is evident that age leads to experience.

Table 4.3 indicates that majority (70.0%) of the principals are 45 years and above. This shows that maturity and the experience they have in the management and administration of the school curriculum. Mature experienced principals could be well versed with the school plan to ensure good handling of pregnant teenagers in school motherly and fatherly hence improving their performance and attitude. However, 47.2% of teachers below 25 years could mean that these were newly employed teachers who are still gaining experience in handling the teaching and learning approaches. Girls most probably require mature teachers to ensure that the teaching learning environment is conducive. They require constant guidance and counseling in their pregnancy period and also counselling to the others who are not yet pregnant that is, girls seemingly call for special attention in school.

4.3 The Causes of underage Pregnancy by participants

The study aimed to identify the key factors that contribute to early pregnancy. The participants' response are shown in figures in the table below:

Table 4.4: Causes of early Pregnancy

Factors	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Poor parenting	0	0	5	10.00	18	36.0	27	54
Love Seeking	46	92.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	0	0
Poverty	1	2.0	1	2.0	3	6.0	44	88.0
Peer Pressure	11	22.0	2	4.0	30	60.0	7	14.0
Media	3	6.0	32	64.0	5	10.0	10	20.0
Dropout	4	8.0	13	26.0	6	12.0	27	54.0

The study seek to identify the major contributor of adolescent pregnancy where the table above shows peer pressure, media, poverty, poor parenting, and school dropout were the key factors that participants linked to teenage pregnancy.

According to the table, 27 (54%) of the participants strongly concurred that poor parental guidance can result to early pregnancy. On the other hand, 18 (36%) participants agree while just five (10%) participants disagree. Parenting attitude and skills have significant impact on the lives of children as displayed by the social learning theories and attachment theory.

Is often considered that lack of parental love and domestic abuse make their underage girls to look for love from their male counterparts contributing to early sexual behavior leading to early pregnancy. In the analysis process to examine this finding, the researcher requested the participants to show if looking for love can result to early pregnancy. As indicated by table 1, it was clear that most respondents' equivalent to 48 (96%) participants strongly opposed the argument that seeking for love can result to early pregnancy while the other 2 (4%) participants concur with the argument.

Additionally, it is good to consider another factor of the relationship between teenage pregnancy and poverty. Most participant that is 94 percent agree that scarcity can result to early pregnancy.

It was clear that 37 (74 percent) of participants concurred or strongly concurred that peer pressure is another key factor leading to early pregnancy while collectively 13 (26 percent) participants opposed or strongly opposed this argument. In collaboration with the media impact on early pregnancy, 32(64 percent) participants shown disagreement, 3(6 percent) participants strongly disagree while only 15(30%) agree that the media have a significant impact on early pregnancy in Kenya. This means that the media has little impact on the increasing cases of early pregnancy in the Ukwala ward since most families do not own one.

Finally, another key issue is school dropout and the manner in which it pushes young girls into sexual behaviors. It has been indicated by various researchers that dropping out of school also contributes to teenage pregnancy. Therefore, girls who drop out of school have higher chances of engaging in early sexual behaviors thereby leading to early pregnancy. Nonetheless, girls who become pregnant have higher chances of dropping out of school. Therefore, in this analysis the researcher wanted to investigate if participants concurred to the argument that early pregnancy can contribute to dropping out of school. From the table above it is obvious that 66 percent of the participants support the argument while 34 percent oppose it.

4.4 Impact of early Pregnancy on Education

The researcher requested the participants to show if they were in school at the time of the study and their feedback are indicated in the table below:

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	90
No	2	10
Total	50	100

This table indicate that, the majority of 90 percent were still in school while 10 percent of the participants were out of school. This means that early pregnancy is a cause and an effect of dropping out of school. Therefore, being in school usually safeguard teens from becoming pregnant hence, those who terminate their studies have higher chances of taking part in sexual behaviors thereby becoming pregnant.

Table 4.6: Number of hours participants study before pregnancy *Number of

Hours participants study after pregnancy.				
Number of Hours Respondents study after pregnancy				
	Less than 1	1-2	3-4	5-7
	4	8	14	8
Number of hours respondents study before pregnancy	less than 1	1-2	3-4	5-7
	16	13	6	35

From this table, it is evident that before the pregnancy, five (5), eight (8), fourteen (14) and eight (8) participants studied for less than one (1) hour, from one (1) to two(2) hours, three (3) to four (4) hours and five (5) and more hours respectively. After the pregnancy, it is clear that sixteen (16), thirteen (13) and six (6) participants studied for less than one (1) hour, from one (1) to two (2) hours and three (3) to four (4) hours respectively. This shows a decrease in the number of hours participants read after they become pregnant.

Table 4.6: participants' School Performance before Pregnancy

Academic performance	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	5	8.6
Very Good	7	16.1
Good	25	62.8
Average	9	11.5
Total	50	100.0

Participants were requested to state school performance before they became pregnant and it emerged that most of them performed well. From the table above, 25 (62.8%) of participants were good performers, 7 (16.1%) of participants were excellent performers while 9 (11.5%) participants were average students. Excitingly, only 5

(8.6%) participant indicated that they were excellent performers before the pregnancy. This means that the participants were doing well in school before they become pregnant.

4.6 Participant's School Performance after the Pregnancy

Academic performance	Frequency	Percent
Good	5	14.2
Average	12	34.9
Below Average	32	51.4
TOTAL	49	100.0

The participants were also asked to indicate how teenage pregnancy affected their school performance and their feedback are presented in the table below:

Table 4.9: Ways in Which Early Pregnancy Impacts School Performance

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Reduces number of average study period	29	82.8
Reduces Absorption rate	6	17.2
Total	35	100.0

The table above shows that, decrease in the absorption rate and the number of average time of study are the key ways in which early pregnancy impact school performance. Twenty-nine (29) participant equivalent to 82.8% illustrated that early pregnancy altered their school performance by minimizing their time of study while the other six (6) participants equal to 17.2 percent indicated that their absorption level declined after pregnancy.

On the other hand, table 4.10 below shows the participants' opinion on whether there is any chance for them to get back to school after giving birth. It show that most of the participants that is 48 (96%) participants held

that there is a chance of getting back to school after they give birth while only 2 (4%) of the participants indicated that there was no any chance of continuing with studies after giving birth. This means that, majority of the pregnant girls are aware that they can proceed with their learning after delivery. These analysis are indicated on table below:

Table 4.10 If there is any chance for participants to get back to School after giving birth

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Yes	48	96.0
No	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

4.5 CLASS ATTENDANCE BY THE PREGNANT TEENAGERS IN A WEEK.

Class attendances	All week days	Less days
Pregnant teens attendance	20%	80%
School days in a week		
Total	100	

Most pregnant teens do not attend classes regularly as shown on the table 4.11 above .Only 20 % attends the classes all week while 80 % do not come regularly. This affects their academic performance hence always being below average as compared with other students, who are not pregnant; this is because much of the time they miss classes that is much time during their pregnancy period, which becomes difficult to recover.

4.6 Time of concentration in class by the pregnant teens

Lesson time in class						
	20 min	%	40 min	%	double lesson	%
Pregnant teens	30	70	10	20	5	10
Level of concentration in						
Class						
Total		45				100 %

Majority of teenagers do not concentrate fully in class .They take less time concentrating in class while the majority concentrate less and sleep more in class during lessons. As shown in the table above majority of pregnant teens said that they concentrate actively for only 20 minutes that is half a lesson while 10 which is 20% only concentrates for 40 minutes which is full lesson and only 10 % can manage to concentrate fully in a double lesson. This shows why they perform below average in the final exams.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter gives a brief summary, recommendations and conclusions of the study.

5.0 Discussion of the Findings

The aim of this research was to investigate the impact of early pregnancy on the school performance of girls in high schools. This part indicate the explanation of key findings shown by the analysis based on the research goals and in connection with the literature review in chapter two of this study.

5.1 Factors that contribute to early Pregnancy

In connection with the factors that result to early pregnancy, this research found that inadequate parental guidance is a key contributor of early pregnancy. It was discovered that 90 percent of the participants concurred that insufficient guidance can contribute to underage pregnancy. This investigation agrees with Sarri & Phillips' (2004) analysis that guardians have a vital responsibility in controlling early pregnancy by offering parental attitude and skills.

Additionally, the study indicated that looking for love cannot result to early pregnancy. The table shows that the big number of participants disagree with the argument that searching for love can lead early pregnancy. The research shown that the large number of participants resided in “domestic violence-free homes” and had parent who provided the required care and love. However, these argument dispute Davies et al. (2004) analysis that the atmosphere and relationship at home can force teens to look for love from outside thereby making them engage in early sexual intercourse leading to pregnancy.

Moreover, the research indicated that poverty was a key contributing factor to early pregnancy. The table indicates that most participants equivalent to 94 percent agree that poverty forces them to engage in sexual activities. It was evident that limited resources such as food and money made most girl to engage in sexual behaviors making them vulnerable to early pregnancy. These result support CSA's (2003) analysis that many young girls in poor households use sex to get gifts and money.

Furthermore, the research indicate that peer pressure is a key contributor of early engagement of sexual behavior. From table it is evident that 74 percent of the participants concur that peer pressure contributes to early pregnancy. Williams' (1991) argues that most young girls' dependents on their friends for details making them vulnerable to early pregnancy. This analysis also agrees with the theory that guides this research in that the teenagers learn more from their friends. That peer pressure as indicated by the research has significant

influence on character of young girls. Coincidentally, the research indicate that the media have insignificant impact on the cases of underage pregnancy. The study is obvious that approximately 70 percent of the participants do not agree on the media influence on early pregnancy. However, this finding refutes Hymowitz's (1997) analysis that the media displays sexual content on movies and television without proper guidance. Instead they make sex to look easy, sweet and fun. It usually appears like every person is having it (World Population Day Essays, 1996).

5.2 The impact of early pregnancy on life opportunities for young girls.

The study indicated that most victims of early pregnancy terminate their education. From the table approximately 86 percent of participants shown that they had terminated their education. School dropout is indicated as a cause and effect of early pregnancy. It was evident from the research that various participant terminated their education due to the pregnancy while another portion became pregnant due to school dropout. These analysis agrees with the theory guiding this study. Therefore, a significant number of pregnant girls terminate their education to give birth and after delivery, they feel ashamed to get back to school. Hence, they serve as an example to the other teenage girl with same challenge. Besides, these analysis concurs with Muganda-Onyando & Omondi's (2008) argument that early pregnancy plays the role of a catalyst in accelerating the cases of dropping out of school in disadvantaged households. O'Connor (1999) supported this by indicating that school- oriented girls have lower chances of getting pregnant during their high school period. More so, the research indicated that early pregnancy minimizes the learning period of the participants. From the table above it was evident that the participants would study for three to four hours which declined to one to two hours. These analysis concur with Mohase's (2006) argument that pregnancy impact the rate of concentration in pregnant girls.

6. Recommendations

Grounded on the findings acquired from this research, the following are the recommendation to guide the policy decisions in reducing teenage pregnancy. Firstly, it is good to consider the social, educational, employment, and economic histories that is common in teenage parents. They should be given career development which will assist them make appropriate change from dependence to financial independence. These teenage mothers requires life skill development, career awareness, job skills development and psychosocial development. State should ensure teenage mothers are given proper career development.

Additionally, several psychosocial barriers can affect the training and education of pregnant teens. These barriers are low motivation, aspiration, expectation, self-esteem, unrealistic ambitions and goals as well as lack of role models. To assist pregnant teenagers overcome their poor backgrounds, they should be given attention

to build their support systems and self-concept. They should also be taught how to face the issue of combining family and work duties. Lastly, they should learn how to enhance interpersonal relationship and communication as well as how to receive and give emotional support.

Addressing early pregnancy, sex education should be taught in school which will enable the teenagers to know the effects of early sex engagement and early pregnancy in their educational journey and future career and life. Boys should be also take place in this education, because they contribute in the pregnancy of girls. There should be a provision of parenting center and school-based day care for the young girls who give birth while in school. These tactics would provide effective and viable approach in providing students with a good opportunity to finish their studies, and also educate them on good parenting.

Moreover, pregnant girls are likely to terminate their education as indicated earlier hence having limited opportunities in future. Nevertheless, their children have lower chances of succeeding in career or school. Therefore, it is essential to encourage and support pregnant girls to acquire education. Besides the formal education system, they can still learn other skills in other facilities such as non-formal education, Special schools for pregnant girls, and programs to assist pregnant girls to complete their education.

Nonetheless, they require people to support them in the difficult moments and assist them attain their life goal. Teachers, school counselors, Parents, peers and social workers should give them the needed assistance to help them complete their education. Parents should also spend time with their girls, this can be during weekends and after schools in order to advise them and also try to find out if at all their girls are disturbed by anything or if there is something they lack, this will create a bond between them and hence make the girls able to discuss any matter with their parents and this will reduce the risk of going somewhere else to look for attention and love.

Finally, poor background was among the major contributor of teenage pregnancy as indicated by this study. To address this challenge, the state should support families to be able to provide the basic needs that the family members requires. This approach will prevent the girls from seeking for assistance from their male counterparts. This can be achieved by training disadvantaged families in farming to get adequate food production and other necessities that are needed.

In conclusion, early pregnancy impacts the education process of young girls. It is clear that there is no magic bullet for underage pregnancy. Having many factors that contribute to early pregnancy, single approach strategy will not end teenage pregnancy. It requires a collective approach that involves the school, the community and the family. It also requires the collaboration of the healthcare facility and also including boys in sex education to educate them on dangers of indulging in early sex and disadvantages of becoming a young

father. This will reduce the numbers of early pregnancy since both parties will now be aware of dangers of early sexual practice. Lastly proper counselling should be provided to the teens before they return to school system to avoid drop out of schools and low self-esteem this will boost their performance in school and make them perform as others and even more than the peers.

REFERENCES

- Cathrine Barmao-Kiptanui 1, Jonah Nyaga Kindiki 2 and Joseph K. Lelan (2015) Impact teenagemotherhood on the academic performance in public primary schools in Bungoma county, Kenya.
- Kiarie antony kimemia(2015) factors influencing teenage pregnancy in public secondary schools in imenti north sub county, meru county, kenya
- Ifeoma N. Ochiogu • Juhani Miettola • Amobi L. Ilika • Tuula Vaskilampi (2010). Impact of Timing of Sex Education on Teenage Pregnancy in Nigeria: Cross-sectional Survey of Secondary School Students.
- Tsoaledi Daniel Thobejane (2015) Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa: The Case of Matjijileng Village. Institute for Gender and Youth Studies, University of Venda, South Africa
- Chaaban, J. & Cunningham, W. (2011). Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls. The Girl Effect Dividend. The World Bank Policy Research Paper 5753.
- Chege, F.C. & Sifuna, D. N. (2006). Girls' and Women's Education in Kenya. Gender perspectives and trends. Nairobi: UNESCO
- Coles, C. (2005). Teen pregnancy and "internal poverty." *The Futurist*, 38(7), 10
- Collins, C., Allagiri, P. & Summers, T. (2002). Abstinence Only vs. Comprehensive Sex Education: What is the evidence? AIDS Policy Research Center & Center for AIDS Prevention Studies. AIDS Research Institute; University of California, San Francisco. Policy Monograph Series- march 2002.
- Dismas Kituyi Kato (2015) influence of teenage pregnancy on completion rates among girls in public day secondary schools in kimilili sub-county. University of Nairobi.
- Chandra, A., Martino S. C., Collins, R. L. (2008). Does watching sex on television predict teen pregnancy? Of Findings from a National Longitudinal Survey Youth. *Pediatrics*. 122:1047–1054
- Joanna Macutkiewicz¹, ² Angus MacBeth¹, ³Intended Adolescent Pregnancy: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Studies
- Obilo Benter Anyango (2012) FACTORS INFLUENCING GIRLS' PERFORMANCE IN KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS IN MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN LOWER NYOKAL DIVISION HOMA - BAY DISTRICT, KENYA RESEARCH PROJECT UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258185014>

- Pillow w (2004) .Unfit subjects: Educational policy and the teen mother. Routledge. Falmer. New York.
- Schultz K (2001) constructing failure, narrating success: Rethinking the “problem” of teen pregnancy.
Teachers college record. 103(4)
- Schultz P (2002) “Why governments should invest more to educate Girls”, World Development, vol.30 (2)
- Murphy E, Carr D (2007) powerful partners: Adolescent girls’ education and delayed childbearing.
Washington DC. Afidep-ASRH-Siaya-CO...
- Charles Gyan (2013) the effects of teenage pregnancy on the educational attainment of girls at Chorkor, a
Suburb of Accra.
- NCPD (2014)

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE

TO THE STUDENTS

Kindly tick your answers or mark () in the spaces provided in the questionnaire as appropriate. Do not write your name or the name of your school to ensure confidentiality.

1 What is your age bracket?

[A] Below 15 years ()

[B] 16 – 18 years ()

[C] 19 -25 years ()

2 Which form are you in?

[A] Form one ()

[B] Form two ()

[C] Form three ()

3 How was your performance before pregnancy?

[A] Average ()

[B] Below average ()

[C] Above average ()

4 How is your performance now with the pregnancy?

[A] Average ()

[B] Above average ()

[C] Below average ()

5 How many hours do you take while studying?

[A] Less than 1 hr ()

[B] 1 to 2 hrs ()

[C]3 to 4 hrs ()

6What is your relationship with your peers?

[A]GOOD ()

[B]Fair ()

[C]Bad ()

7Are your teachers supportive?

[A]Yes ()

[B]No ()

8How long can you sit in class for a lesson ?

[A]Full lesson ()

[B]Half a lesson ()

9 Do you concentrate in class for the whole lesson ?

[A]NO ()

[B]YES ()

10 After delivery will you continue with your studies ?

[A]YES ()

[B]NO ()

11 Do you wish to get higher learning ?

[A]Yes ()

[B]No ()

12 How many children do you have?

[A]11 ()

TEACHERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is divided into two sections, A and B. Please complete each section according to instructions. Do not write your name or the name of your school to ensure complete confidentiality. Kindly respond to all questions.

Section A

Respond to each question by putting a tick or explain as required.

1. What is your gender?

a) Male b) Female

2. What is your age bracket?

a) 25 years and below (b) 26-34 years (c) 35-44 years

d) 45 and above

3. What is your highest academic qualification?

a) KACE c) KCSE

b) KCE d) Others (specify)

4. What is your professional qualification?

(a) Dip. Ed (b) B.Sc (c) B.A (d) M.Ed

Section B

5 what are the causes of teenage pregnancy?

6 What are the effects of teenage pregnancy on education

INTERVIEW GUIDE

The following interview question were asked during the in-depth interview and it was for only head teachers and teachers.

1 How is daily school attendance of pregnant teenagers in your school?

2 How many girls are pregnant in your school?

3 What are the effects of teenage pregnancy on education?

4 What are the causes of teenage pregnancy?

5 How is their performance in the academic work you give to all learners in your classroom?

6 Do you think it can be possible for a pregnant teenager to perform better than her un pregnant peers in the classroom can?

7 Is it possible for teenage girl to catch up with her peers in her academic performance after she had lost contact time with the teachers when she went to give birth?

8 In what ways can teenage pregnancy affect the health of pregnant teenagers and what effect would this have on their school performance?

9 Why would teenage pregnancy lead to poor academic performance of pregnant learners at high school level?

HOW TO OVERCOME TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN FUTURE

1 Do you think teenage pregnancy can be prevented or reduced in secondary schools?

2 What suggestions can you give which will help overcome the problem of teenage pregnancy in secondary schools?

3 How should the educators approach be when addressing the problem of teenage pregnancy to learners?