Factors Contributing to High Teenage Marriages in Chibombo District in Zambia: A Case of Mungule Ward in Katuba Constituency.

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Abstract: **The main objective of this study was to explore on factors contributing to high teenage marriages in Chibombo District: a case of Mungule ward in Katuba Constituency, particularly in Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages. The study sort to identify the drivers of teenage marriages and to establish the social, cultural and economic factors that promote teenage marriages.**

The methods used to get sample area which has 48 villages included Simple random in which sampling was used to get 100 respondents who were female and male representing others in other villages. Moreover purposive sampling was also used to get answers from traditional leadership and members of the organisations from the respective village under the sampled area.

Research instruments used to collect data were questionnaires, interview guides and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) whereby girls, boys, parents and members of organisation that work within the study area were contacted to get the reality.

Then factors which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule ward in Katuba Constituency revealed to be; Inadequate sex education, Peer pressure, Conformity, Influence of mass media, Lack of transparency, Shame, Traditional practices and Unemployment.

It is recommended that Government through the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Gender may conduct extensive outreach programmes concerning early marriage and HIV/AIDS infections especially by addressing the factors which contribute to early marriage and also involving teenagers in decision making that can change community mind set to abandon that practice.

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background of the study. It provides the statement of the problem, research design as well as the research hypothesis. The purpose of the study is explained. The chapter also presents questions which will guide the study and the significance of the study. Lastly this chapter outline the scope of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Marriage is a social institution that unites people in a special form of mutual dependence for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family. As a social practice entered into through a public act, religious or traditional ceremony, it reflects the purposes, character and customs of the society in which it is found (Clark: 2004). Many societies have norms that limit the age of young girls to enter into marriage, but in some cases the age limit does not take into consideration their physiological readiness for childbearing. Marriage often takes place at ages much earlier than the legally ratified minimum age. Early marriage is the marriage of children and adolescents below the age of 18 years (Barnes: 1998).

Child marriage, is defined as a legal or customary union before the age of 18, threatens children's well-being and constitutes multiple violations of their rights (Ruth: 2014). In numerous contexts around the world, the practice has been shown to have profound physical, intellectual, psychological and emotional impacts, especially for girls (Brown: 2012). It is most prevalent in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa and least common in North Africa, the Middle East and South-East Asia (UNICEF: 2005). Globally, those children most affected by child marriage are those who are poor, live in rural areas, are out of school and without opportunities for labour force participation (Singh and Sumara: 1996). Girls are significantly more likely than boys to be married before the age of 18.

In several culture girls are forced to be married at a very early age due to various reasons such as getting dowry, the fear of some parents that their daughters would get pregnant while at home. It was considered shameful for a girl to get pregnant outside wedlock. Other factors include unequal power relations and economic hardship. This also exposes girls to unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS and abortions as common problems among adolescents worldwide. This also account as to why adolescents suffer more from related complications, such as maternal and infant death (Ruth: 2014).

Zambia has one of the highest rates of female child marriage in Africa, with a reported national prevalence of 42 percent (ZDHS: 2014). Abundant evidence on its adverse consequences has galvanized a series of actors at the national and local levels to address concerns related to the practice. Interventions aimed at legislative change and revised service provision in education, health and child protections have been underway for several years (UNFPA: 2012).

To this end, this study sort to explore and examine the factors contributing to high teenage marriages in Chibombo District, particularly in Mungule ward of Katuba constituency by considering its manifestations, motivations and prevalence. The study further sort to examine the underlying social, cultural and economic factors that underpin the practice to better understand its origins, dynamics and implications for boys, girls, their families and communities. These insights are crucial for engaging with children and adults to reduce the personal, social and economic pressure that leads teenagers to marry and the threats posed by teenage marriages.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

Despite being prevalent with profound impacts, teenage marriages in Zambia attracts limited attention yet it has become a serious problem in most parts of the country particularly in rural areas such as Mungule Ward.

Many girls especially those between the ages of 14 and 18 are forced into marriage by parents or guardians or relatives therefore they face a lot of problems. For instance, young females who forced to enter into early marriage are not able to cope with marriage life, because their age does not allow them to handle well the family matters. Adolescent mothers are also notable to reading the different gestures of their child such as illness, hunger or pain. This puts both the mother and the child in poor health. Teenage marriages also deny girls an opportunity for education and decision making.

The parents or guardians living in poverty are often tempted to marry off their young girls to obtain bride price in which they believe will relieve them from the economic hardship, but in reality parents or guardians are not familiar on the practice of young girls' marriage and their impact of their health and welfare of young females.

Furthermore, some societies do not have sufficient knowledge on the impact of child marriage that is why they are forcing teenagers to enter into marriage. In reality, teenage marriages subjects a young girl to sexual activities at the tender age in which they are not physically mature, also young mothers face higher risks during pregnancies including complications such as heavy bleeding, fistula infection, anemia and enclampsia, which contribute to higher mortality rate of both mother and a child (Children Dignity Forum: 2010).

Therefore, the need arises to examine the factors that contribute to teenage marriages, the implications and the intervention being made to reduce the high rate of teenage marriages in Mungule ward of Katuba constituency in Chibombo District.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective:

The general objective of this study is to investigate the factors contributing to teenage marriage among teenagers in Mungule ward of Katuba constituency in Chibombo District. The study seeks to identify the drivers of teenage marriages within families and communities in Mungule ward and to establish the social, cultural and economic factors that promote teenage marriages.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives:

The specific Objective of this proposed study were:

(i) To examine social factors contributing to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule ward of Katuba constituency in Chibombo District.
(ii) To analyse cultural factors contributing to early marriage among teenagers.
(iii) To explore economic factors contributing to early marriage among teenagers.

1.4 Research Hypothesis

H1 There was significant relationship between social factors and early marriage among teenagers. To test this, the following variables were used.

- Inadequate sex education.
- Inadequate social control in sexual matters.
- The distance between parents and children.
- Peer pressure.
- Environment influences.
- Conformity.
- Prejudice
- Parents conflicts
- Frustration.
- Influence of mass media.

H2 There was significant relationship between cultural related factors and early marriage among teenagers in Mungule ward of Katuba constituency in Chibombo District.

To test this, the following variables were studied;

- Lack of Transparency.
- Negative attitude on Contraceptive.
- Shame or shyness.
- Lack of access to information.
- Inadequate parental care.
- Inadequate socialization in family and community.
- Traditional milestones.

H3 There was significant relationship between economic related factors and early marriage among teenagers.

To test these following variables were studied

- Meagre economic resource.
- Unemployment
- Prostitution
- Globalization
- Lack of Credit facilities.

1.5 Significance of The Study

Guaranteed marriage is a social institution that bonds people in an extraordinary form of mutual dependence for the purpose of establishing and sustaining a family. In light of this, the study seeks to help facilitate the dissemination of

knowledge and create awareness on the factors that contribute to teenage marriages.

The findings and recommendations of this study will be an eye opener to parents to help them abandon teenage marriages among young girls and boys. The findings can further help the relevant authorities and key stakeholder concerned to come out with proper policy strategies to overcome the problem. Furthermore, the study is adding new knowledge on the existing one on teenage marriage.

1.6 Limitation of The Study

There are some hurdles which might hinder this study to be conducted effectively, these include :-

Financial resources are the major obstacle to make the study to be easily implemented. The research will be self – sponsored, and thus depended upon the researchers limited financial resources.

The time required to accomplish the research work is too short and thus will lender the researcher to focus on only one district in order to meet the time allocated.

Furthermore, the sites in which data will be collected is a rural area were educational levels are low thus some of the respondents may have proper information about the study but they hide it because they do not understand the importance of the exercise.

1.7 Scope of The Study

The study was carried out in Chibombo District, particularly in Mungule ward of Katuba constituency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the reviewed literature from other scholars and researchers related to this Study of the factor which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in rural areas.

The term "literature" refers to the analysis of text books or manuscripts. Although many people rightly associate literature with novels and poetry (fiction), in research the term is more specific. In terms of a literature review, the term literature (non – fiction) means the works the researcher consulted in order to understand and investigate the research problem.

A literature review therefore is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited, scholars and researchers. It is a critical look at the existing research that is significant to the work that the researcher will be carrying out. It involves examining document such as, books, magazine journals and dissertation that have a bearing on the study being conducted.

2.2 Conceptual Literature Review:

2.2.1 The Zambian Constitution

The Zambian Constitution providers for the definition of a child by setting the age limit of a person who is regarded as a child. To this end the Zambian Constitution under **Article 266** enacts as follows:

> *"Child means a person who has attained, or is below, the age of eighteen years;*

This therefore entails that a person who is below the age of eighteen years old is a child, thus the Zambia Constitution reaffirms the provision of the United Nations convention on the rights of the child.

2.2.2 United Nations Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of (1989)

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of [1989] defines a child as "every human being below the age of 18 years". Also Article 2 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of [1990] states that "For the purpose of this Charter, a child means a human being below the age of 18 years" The actual meaning of the articles was that, the child should be protected at least up to the age of 18. Thus why the articles of the Conventions remained relatively open. Furthermore Article 24 of the ICCPR (1966) recognizes the right of every child, without any discrimination, to receive from his/her family, society and the state the protection required by his or her status as "a minor" So it is internationally recognized that children are those human beings below 18 years old.

For the purpose of this research this is the concept which is adopted for the meaning of teenage marriage. Basically teenage marriage can also be regarded as forced marriage because it is conducted without a valid consent of one or both sides.

2.2.3 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Article 24: States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

Article 28: States Parties recognize the right of the child to education and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity.

Article 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

2.2.4 Convention to End All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

This Convention states, "The betrothal and the marriage of a child have no legal effect …," and requires governments "to specify a minimum age of marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory."

2.2.5 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration

Article 1: No marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed by them in person after due publicity and in the presence of the authority competent to solemnize the marriage and of witnesses, as prescribed by law. 2. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 1 above, it shall not be necessary for one of the parties to be present when the competent authority is satisfied that the circumstances are exceptional and that the party has, before a competent authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by law, expressed and not withdrawn consent.

Article 2: States Parties to the present Convention shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage. No marriage shall be legally entered into by any person under this age, except where a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to age, for serious reasons, in the interest of the intending spouses.

Article 3: All marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority.

2.2.6 African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

Article 21: Protection against Harmful Social and Cultural Practices.

1. States Parties to the present Charter shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate harmful social and cultural practices affecting the welfare, dignity, normal growth and development of the child and in particular: (a) those customs and practices prejudicial to the health or life of the child; and (b) those customs and practices discriminatory to the child on the grounds of sex or other status.
2. Child marriage and the betrothal of girls and boys shall be prohibited and effective action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify the minimum age of marriage to be 18 years and make registration of all marriages in an official registry compulsory.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 Socio-Cultural and Religious Values

In communities where child marriage is prevalent, there is strong social pressure on families to conform. Failure to conform can often result in ridicule, disapproval or family shame (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). Customarily, local perceptions on the ideal age for marriage, the desire for submissive wives, extended family patterns and other customary requirements, are all enshrined in local customs or religious norms.

In many contexts child marriage is legitimized by patriarchy, and related family structures, which ensure that marriage transfers a father's role over his girl child to her future spouse. The marriage or betrothal of children in parts of Mungule Ward is valued as a means of consolidating powerful relations between families, for sealing deals over land or other property, or even for settling disputes

2.3.2 Social Feminist Ideology:

According to Adamson Social feminist, Recognized that the exploitation and oppression of women are rooted in the structure of patriarchal capitalism. They believed that sexualism is so deeply ingrained in the social relationship of patriarchal Capitalism that a fundamental transformation is necessary to bring about social change. Thus, in this study early marriage eradication may be hindered by the system whereby policies, traditions and beliefs still oppressing young girls to be married. (Adam and Kamuzora: 2008)

2.3.3 Religious Values

According to the Priest argued that" these days with western ideas spread everywhere; girls stay unmarried as late as 30 years. It is very Scientific and modern, but in our church it is prohibited such girls are neither clean nor blessed". Thus this strong religious message enforce the view that marrying early is best as supported by the one of the priests representing Ethiopian's Orthodox Church.

2.4 Key Previous Studies (Empirical Literature Review)

Empiricism is a way of knowing the world directly relying on what experienced in the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Knowledge is gained based on what is real not what is imagined or revealed. Empirical knowledge is written, preserved, stored and recorded so that other people can have access to it, use it and even improve it for the better society (Kombo & Tromp, 2006).The related literatures to the study at hand are discussed to widen knowledge so as to have a good focus of the study.

2.4.1 Early Marriage in Adolescent Girls (Amin S. et al: 2002)

Girls are at risk of early marriage and those who are already married need greater policy and programmatic attention.

Programs addressing Adolescent reproductive health and HIV prevention have focused primarily on unmarried youth. However the majority of recent unproductive sexual activities among adolescent girls in most developing countries occur within marriage. Girls married before age of 18 have low education attainment, earning power and social mobility. In some settings married girls have been shown to have higher rates of HIV infection than their sexually active unmarried peers.

All countries have regions with areas where early marriage is forbidden, but it is most pronounced in South and West Africa. In Bangladesh, Mali, India and Nepal at least half of all women currently aging 20 to 24 were married by age of 18. According to available Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. In certain regions of Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India and Nigeria at least 40 percent of those women were married before the age of 18 (considered the legal minimum age of marriage in most Countries) according to a population council analysis of United Nations Countries data early marriage among boys in much less common.

When girls are married at a young age, it is often due to poverty, dowry pressures, parental concerns about pre-marital sex and pregnancy or other economic or cultural reasons. For many marriage marks the beginning of their sexual life and an increased social isolation, as girls typically leave their homes and natal villages losing contact with friends and peers. Existing data cannot definitively show the causal link between early marriage, poverty, low educational attainment and other social indicators, which are muilt –directional.

However studies have found that married girls have many disadvantages related to health, social and economic spheres, hampering their ability to negotiate their reproductive and broader life including the needs of their children.

Marriage for many girls is the beginning of frequent and unprotected sexual activity. The younger the bride, the more likely she is to be a virgin. Frequency of sexual intercourse among married girls is far higher than among unmarried sexually active girls. Trends have been exhaustively examined courtesy of World Fertility Survey and DHS data. Analysis of DHS data shows that in 27 of 29 countries more than half or recent unprotected sexual activity occurs within marriage. Married girls under pressure to become pregnant are likely to face the risks of child first birth carry special risks for both mother and child and 90% of first births that occur before age of 18 years, occur within marriage according to analysis of DHS data by the population Council.

First time mothers younger than age of 16 are at greater risk of maternal and infant mortality. Married girls have distinct and in some setting substantial risk of acquiring HIV child brides have frequent unprotected sex, often with an older partner. The younger the bride the larger the age gap with her spouse. Older males are more likely to be sexually experienced and may thus have an elevated risk of being HIV infected. In Kisumu-Kenya Ndola-Zambia studies using bio-makers found higher HIV infection rates among married girls ages 15 to 19 compared to sexually active unmarried girls of the same age.(33 percent compared to 22 percent in Kenya and 27 percent compared to 16 percent in Zambia)

Young married girls have low educational attainment and few schooling opportunities. In a cross regions, the percentage of girls married by age of 18 decreases as the number of years of schooling a girl has received increases married girls rarely attend school married girls have less house hold and economic power than married women. Population council analyzed data from Egypt and Kenya and from a study in India indicates that married girls have less decision-making power than married women, often living with little authority under the supervision of their new mothers in law.

Married girls have less mobility than their unmarried counterparts or married women. Analyses of data from population council projected in India and Kenya and study in Bangladesh found significant differences in the mobility of married girls, measuring how. They often go to such place as a tea stall, another neighborhood, restaurant, bank or post office.

Married girls have less exposure to modern media. Studies in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Nepal as well as in Kenya have shown that married girls are generally exposed to less media than unmarried girls who are married later. Increasingly modern media are a means of providing information on reproductive health and HIV prevention, thus increasing social contact with the world changing interpersonal communication about HIV/AIDS and in some cases changing social norms.

Married girls have limited social networks. The Bangladesh study and India analyst found that married girls who often move to their husbands' communities are far likely than their unmarried peers. Married girls may be at greater risk of gender based violence in some settings. An analysis of DHS data from nine countries found that about half of the countries of Egypt, Haiti, India and Nicaragua young age at married significantly increased a girls or woman's risk in experiencing violence.

2.4.2 *Child Marriage Situation for Zambia: (Min of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs: 2015)*

Zambia has one of the highest prevalence rates in the world, with 31.4% of 20-24 years old females getting married by the age of 18. This is however, a reduction from the prevalence rate of 42% recorded in both 2002 and 2007 Demographic and health Survey Reports. This translates into a reduction of child marriage prevalence by about 25%.

Child marriage is a violation of the rights of children. Young girls are exposed to many health risks including teen pregnancy, fistula, childbearing and motherhood before they are physically and psychologically ready for such huge responsibilities and pressures. The vice of child marriage deprive the children of their right to education and employment, and make them more vulnerable to the risk of sexual and physical violence as well as sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

According to the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey Report of 2014, statistics indicate that child marriage is more common among girls (17%) than boys (1%). It is worth noting that only 2.2 percent of men 20-24 age group got married by 18, as compared with the 31 percent of women in the same age group. On the whole, marriage occurs relatively early in Zambia. Among women aged 20-49, 45% of them were married by age 18 years.

The Report further reveals that 28.5 % of the girls in Zambia began childbearing before the age of 18. This is a major social and health issue with severe implications for both the teen mother and child. Girls with no education (53%) began childbearing early as compared to those in the age group with secondary education (23%). The pattern is similar with those in the lowest wealth quintile (45%) who began childbearing early as compared to those in highest wealth quintile.

Available evidence indicates that there are various factors that make children vulnerable to and in marriage. These factors include education and literacy levels of children, orphan hood,

single parentage, levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services, gender based violence, as well as wealth levels.

2.4.3 Qualitative Study of Child Marriage in Six Districts of Zambia, (Gillian: 2015)

Zambia has one of the highest rates of female child marriage in Africa, with a reported national prevalence of 42%.1 a recognized dearth of comprehensive data on the practice led UNICEF to commission this study, which was overseen by a Technical Working Group, composed of representatives of government, multilateral, nongovernmental (NGOs) and civil society organizations. Its aim was not to acquire statistically significant data, but to focus on obtaining in-depth, qualitative information on the underlying social, cultural and economic factors that motivate and sustain the practice.

Child marriage is widely practiced across all six sites where data was collected and prevalence rates on the ground appeared in all cases to be higher than those recorded in the last two rounds of the ZDHS (2007, 2013-14) and the 2010 Census. The practice itself is not monolithic: this study found six different 'types' of child marriage. Some of these involved girls and men, others women and boys. However, the most common unions are those that take place between peers – girls (from age 12 or 13) and boys (from age 14), usually with an age difference of about two to three years. The majority of marriages involving children do not adhere to traditional processes. Children often decide on their own to marry. In these cases, parental consent is not sought (or granted) and bride price is tokenistic, made as an 'IOU' or not paid at all. Many marriages do not last for longer than a few months or a year; divorce is common.

Trends and patterns in child marriage: Those more likely to marry include children from poor families or backgrounds, those living in rural areas, those not attending school, pregnant girls and their boyfriends, orphans and stepchildren, difficult or 'hard to manage' children, and children without adequate supervision or support. While both globally and in Zambia, girls appear to be statistically at greater risk than boys of marriage, this study found significant numbers of boy husbands and fathers. The factors that help delay or prevent child marriage for both boys and girls include the education level of parents, access to quality education, strong community leadership, involvement in income-generating activities, opportunities for personal development and access to safe recreational activities, and the presence of positive and negative role models.

2.5 Research Gap

At present, there is a serious need for more data on all aspects of early marriage. This work has underlined, the sources of information concerning teenage marriage in terms of factors that contribute to teenage marriages in Mungule Ward. There are as yet very few studies that have examined the practice from social, cultural and economic point of view, in terms of trends or its impact on teenagers, their families or the wider society. These gaps need to be filled urgently, since data must inform policies makers and programmers and provide a basis for effective advocacy. Therefore this study will provide more information on the contributing factors of teenage marriage which can then be used to formulate policies and programs that are aimed at reducing the impact of teenage marriages.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research-methodology deals with the description of the methods applied in carrying out research study. This chapter contains research design, target area, data requirements, population and sampling techniques, data collection instruments and data analysis. This chapter highlights the methodologies which used to guide the whole research processes in collecting the related data for the study at hand.

3.2 Research Design

Research design as the detailed blue print used to guide a research study towards objective.

Design of the study is the cross-section study. The researcher used this design because;

- It is quick to conduct
- Cheap to administer as it is conducted for a short time.
- Minimize participation of correspondents as it is conducted only one.
- Large sample enable inferential statistics to be used such as comparison of subgroups with the same sample. Although it does not casual analysis relationship.

The study used quantitative approach because it allows statistical analysis and required big sample size.

3.3 Study Area

This study was carried out in Chibombo district which is situated in the north side of Zambia's capital city Lusaka. This district is bordered by the Lusaka District in the South, Kabwe district in the North, Mumbwa District in the west and Chongwe district in the East. The district has nineteen wards namely Ipongo, Kalola, Chitanda, Muundu, Lunjofwa, Malambanyama, Kakoma, Mashikili, Keembe, Chibombo, Chikowo,Chaloshi, Kabile, Chilochabalenje, Muchenje, Katuba, Chunga and Cholokelo Wards. Mungule ward which is the area the study was undertaken has 48 villages and the study was undertaken in Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages. The district is rich in various opportunities like good fertile land for crop cultivation and livestock keeping. The researcher decided to select the area because of its accessibility, easy to get information and availability of social infrastructure.

3.4 Sources of Data

There are two major sources of data used by researchers. These are the primary data and secondary data.

3.4.1 Primary Sources

Primary data is information gathered directly from respondents. This is through questionnaires; focused group discussion, observation and experimental studies. It involves creating "new" data. Data is collected from existing sources. In an experiment study the variable of interest is identified.

3.4.2 Secondary Sources

Secondary information sources are data neither collected directly by the user nor specifically for the user. It involves gathering data that has, already been collected by someone else. This involves the collection and analysis of published material and information from internal sources. Secondary data collection may be conducted by collecting information from a diverse source of document or electronically stored information. This is often referred to as desk research.

Looking on the definitions of both primary and secondary sources of data collection, therefore under this study both sources used to gather information under this study.

i. *Primary Source*: By using questionnaires interviews and Focus Group Discussion Information, opinion, interest and behaviour of respondents gathered to satisfy the study at hand that is factors which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in rural areas.

ii. *Secondary Source*: In order to get information which is already worked up on by others, this source enabled the researcher to get some information written in text books, and internet through documentation so as to make the study at hand to have coherence and consistency. Policies and regulations, population and demographic data were obtained to enrich the study.

3.5 Population

A mathematician defines a population as the universal set and a sample as a sub-set. It should be noted that from a research point of view, the term population is not only applicable to human being but also to any case of interest in a study. Population therefore is the totality of objects under investigation. Specific respondents were involved into the study.

The study included females and males who are teenagers aging between 14-20 who are living in Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages regardless of their religions, beliefs, ethnicity and race, But mostly girls were taken into consideration as a whole population to be studied under this study due to the fact that "Women are the back bone of family development and the Community as well therefore involving them in early marriage is the distortion of the Community at large. The researcher has decided to select such a sample because it was accessible and also it is the group which provided the information about the study.

3.6 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

3.6.1 Sampling Techniques

In collection of data self-administered questionnaires were used. The questionnaires are methods of data collection in which each respondent is asked to respond to the same set of questions in a predetermined order. The self-administer questionnaires were completed by respondent without supervision. This type of method is free from bias. This means answers were in respondents own perception. By using questionnaires it allowed the respondents to have enough time to give out all responses. In this study questionnaires taped socio-Demographic data such as age, religion level of education, marital status, sex and occupation. Also these questionnaires taped the variables to be used in the hypothesis;

Firstly are socio factors which are contained in study variables such as in adequate sex education, inadequate social control in sex matters, the distance between parents and children, peer pressure group environmental influences, conformity, prejudice, parents conflicts, frustration influence of mass media and lack of transparency.

Secondly is cultural factors which included parental conflict, lack of transparency, negative attitude on contraceptive shame or shyness, lack of access to information inadequate parental care, inadequate socialization in family and community, traditional milestone and distance between parents and the teenagers.

Thirdly are economic factors such as unemployment, meagre economic resources prostitution, and globalization, lack of credit facilities for teenagers, inadequate family finance and inadequate education of entrepreneurial skills for teenagers were examined.

3.6.2 Sample Size

Is a sub set taken from the population to be studies. It represents the number or wider area of the population. It is the specific number of items or informants to be selected into sample from the population. The sample size was calculated by using the formula so as to be determined.

Random sampling was used to obtain two villages among the forty-eight in the ward. One ward from the selected division was selected randomly; two villages were picked in the ward at the village level and a list of all household for the study within the area.

The researcher decided to use random sampling since the study used the quantitative approach and the technique reduced the bias enemy, it is easy to apply, it requires less time and it does not require a prior knowledge of the true composition of the population.

The sample size were calculated by using the following formula;

$$N = Z2QP2N / (n-1) (e2) + Z2QP2$$

Where:

N = Size of the population of the Community studied.
N = is the required sample size of the study population
QP = Assumed standard duration of the study population.
E = Acceptance error to the whole estimation.
Z = Table value under normal curve to the given confidence level.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the sample by gender (N=60)

	Distribution In Frequencies n and Percentages (N = 60)			
	MALE N	%	FEMALE N	%
Age Group				
15-24	9	5	10	5.55
25-34	11	6.1	13	7.5
35-44	4	2.2	7	3.83
45 and above	6	3.33	30	16.7
Sex				
Male	30	16.7	30	16.7
Female				
Education Level				
Non formal education	0	0	1	0.5
Primary incomplete	6	3.3	2	1.1
Primary complete	16	8.3	18	10
Secondary education and above	8	4.4	9	5
Religious				
Christians	28	15.6	28	15.6
Muslims	2	1.1	2	1.1
Other specify	0	0	0	0
Marital Status				
Single	14	7.77	5	4.77
Married	15	8.33	9	10.55
Separate	1	0.05	1	1.11
Divorce	0	0	5	2.77
Widow/widower	0	0	0	0
Occupation				
Peasant	14	7.77	11	6.11
Self-employment	3	1.66	5	2.77
Business	1	0.55	1	0.55
House wife	1	0.55	0	1.6
Student	2	1.11	3	3.33
Social work	4	2.22	6	1.66
Health work	3	1.66	3	1.11
Other	2	1.11	1	0.55

3.7   Data Collection

Data collection refers to gathering specific information aimed at proving or refuting some facts. In data collection the researcher must have a clear understanding of what they hope to obtain and how they hope to obtain it. In data, collection, the researcher must have a clear vision of the instruments to be used, the respondents and selected area; Data collection is important in research as it allows for, dissemination of accurate information and development of meaning full programs. Under this study the following Instruments were used to collect data:

3.7.1   Questionnaires

The researcher constructed questions according to variables and distributed them to the target group for response then he collected them for data analysis.

These are questions in written form, and may be closed or open ended questions. Closed ended questions are questions which respondents are given possible options to choose

Where as in open ended question it allows free responses that should be recorded in the respondents own words. In this case the respondents are not given possible answers to choose; For example, what hinders you to advance in your career? Here the respondent is free to give his/her news accordingly.

The researcher decided to use this method of data collection because it reduces cost in terms of time, money and labour. Under this study, Questionnaires were used to gather information from girls who sufferers of early marriage because the targeted population is literate. They can read and write on their own and have ample time to think behind and chew relevance from irrelevant issues which pertaining to erase early marriage.

3.7.2 Interviews

These are structured, Semi-structured or unstructured questions. Structured are pre-determined questions which follow certain order unchangeable. Semi-structured interviews are questions in between structured and somehow loose to allow room for changes, but unstructured interviews are very loosely questions; not pre-determined. One cannot ask questions according to the situation so as to satisfy the information needed.

Under this study Interviews were used to gather additional information from the respondents like girls and women in order to have good understanding of their opinions, suggestion and interests.

Also, interviews were used to get information from the management WEOs and VEOs since they are so busy, due to this situation information were obtained at the moment of interview process so as to not to interfere their daily activities.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data Analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey or experiment and mating deductions and inferences it involves uncovering underlying structures extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions.

3.8.1 Data Analysis Plan

The study was manually performing editing, coding and transcription process by using long work sheet. Analysis of data in this study was based on socio-demographic explanatory variables such as sex, age group, marital status, level of education religion and occupation. The findings of the study presented by using contingency tables which contain frequencies of actual observations, percentages, chi-square

test values, critical table values and level of significances at two tailed test, Descriptive part were also be added to introduce and elaborate contents of table and discussion about the findings.

3.8.2 Statistical Procedure

Chi-Square test was used in testing the significance of variables. The Chi Square formula preferred because the recommended test for the data that are in a nominal scale. Also Chi-Square test was the best test to examine the existence of relationship between social cultural and economic factors which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule ward. This with the help of Chi-Square test each hypothesis were tested at 0.05 level of significance two tailed test.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher was ethical by treating all information confidential and respondents were informed about the purpose of this study. The key informants were free to skip any question that irritated them.

3.10 Data Validity and Reliability

3.10.1 Validity

Validity refers to accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences. Content validity was checked through the systematically arranged objectives of the study where the questions answered the objectives.

To improve face validity of the research, experts in school of post Graduate studies scrutinized the instrument to ensure that questions concentrated on issues essential to research objectives. This ensured that right questions with proper ingredients were asked in view of minimizing errors when it comes to conducting the findings.

3.10.2 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of degree to which a research instrument provides consistent results (Kothari 2004). In order to make the instrument more reliable, a pilot study will be conducted so as to correct the errors present in the instruments hence increase reliability of the instrument.

A reasonable number of structured questionnaires were prepared and distributed to respondents of different social demographic characteristics of different geographical demarcations. The supervisor checked validity and reliability of the questionnaires in relation to the objective and hypothesis of the study.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research according to research hypothesis as they were set to obtain reality from the respondents pertaining to factors contributing to early marriage among teenagers.

4.2 Research Finding

The research revealed that, young girls marriage is a problem in Zambia especially in rural areas like Mungule ward, this was supported by different source of information including, books, internets, peoples both females and males educated and non-educated, all of them have different and even a similar attitude toward the factors contributing to child marriage. The research found that, the teenage marriage is still practiced in Zambia and the major reasons given are poverty, for that matter parents or guardians marry off their young girls while there are still young in order to gain bride price as the source to alleviate family poverty. Other causes are customs and traditional beliefs substantial blame should also be placed on the inadequacy or absence of policy and legal frame works enforcement for the protection of children.

4.3 Results

The targeted respondents in all villages included men and women of different age groups and socio-economic backgrounds. Gender, marital status, and age were the main demographic characteristics of the survey, but respondents' occupations, educational levels were also taken into account. The diverse group of respondents was chosen so as to capture a more representative range of information from the community and also because the study hypothesized that the demographic characteristics of the respondents would have a bearing on their understanding, views and attitudes towards child marriage practices. Some respondents had the following views;

One participant related increase in child marriage to the recurring of church camps and night prayers being a risky place for children:

> *"It's very unfortunate that these things are happening at churches because they are a place committed to teaching good morals. The church is a good place, so it means that when such issues occur, the decision is completely dependent on the individual. The child or parents themselves should be making better decisions at these places." A community leader*

> *"Separating children from the main home is a common problem, you find even a teenager having her own room. It promotes teen pregnancy." - Male youth participant*

> *"It's very easy to get sexually abused during these events [church camps, sports activities]." - Female youth participant*

4.3.1 Social Factors Which Contribute To Early Marriage among Teenagers

The first task was to study the extent to which social factors contribute to early marriage among teenagers. This study measured the contribution of study variables such as inadequate social control in sex matters, the distance between parents and children, peer pressure group, environment influence, conformity, prejudice/parents conflict, frustration and influence of mass media.

Table 2: Social Factors Which Contribute to Early Marriage among Teenagers

		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
		N20	N20		%
1	Inadequate Education	29	29	58	48.33
2	Frustration	9	5	14	11.86
3	Prejudice	7	6	13	10.83
4	Traditional Milestone	7	9	16	13.33
5	Parent Conflict	11	10	21	17.5
6	Peer Pressure Group	3	0	3	3
7	The Distance Between Parents And Children	2	0	2	1.66
8	Conformity	1	3	4	3.33
9	Environmental Influence	4	8	12	10
10	Sexual Immorally	4	5	9	7.5
11	Inadequate Advice For Teenagers	12	7	19	15.83
12	Lack Of Access To Information	7	6	13	10.83
13	Inadequate Parental Care	15	21	36	30
14	Inadequate Social Control In Sexual Matters	5	5	10	8.33
15	Non Response	0	3	3	2.5

Source: Primary Data from Field, 2018

Table 4.1 indicates that social factors contribute to early marriage are Inadequate Parented Education **48.33%**, Inadequate Parented Care **30%**, Parental Conflict **17.5%** Inadequate Advice For Teenagers **15.83%,** Frustration **11.66%,** Lack Access To Information **10.83%** and Environmental Influence **10% (N=60)** were reported by both male and female respondents as the most contributing factors to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule ward. Significant of the hypothesis is test as follows;

(X2 =29.93, df =14 critical table value =23.685 at 0.05 two tailed test.)

From the result one is driven to accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between social factors and early marriage among teenagers.

4.3.2   Cultural Factors Contributing to Early Marriage

On cultural factors the study analysed the extent to which cultural factors contribute to early marriage among teenagers. This study measured the contribution of the following variables; Lack of Transparency, Negative Attitude on Contraceptive, Shame or Shyness, Lack of Access to Information, Inadequate Parental Care Inadequate Socialization in Family and Community and Traditional Milestone.

Table 4.2 Summarizes the result in percentages and frequencies for each factors it also shows the chi square test result to prove the strength of the hypothesis.

Table 3: Cultural Factors Contributing to Early Marriage

		RESPONSES			
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
		N20	N20		%
1	Peer Pressure Group	2	7	9	15
2	Influence Of Mass Media	6	1	7	11.66
3	Inadequate Socialization In The Family And Community	3	0	3	5
4	Negative Contraceptives	1	7	8	13.3
5	Shame Or Shyness	3	6	9	15
6	Lack Of Transparency	8	0	8	13.3
7	Youth Identity Need	2	0	2	3.33
8	Traditional Milestone	2	0	2	3.33
9	Customs	3	5	8	13.3
10	Discrimination	0	4	4	6.66

Source: Primary Date from Field, 2018

X = 31.36 df = 9 critical table value = 16.919 level of significant is 0.05 two tailed test table 4.2 show the results of the responses per factor as follows; Peer Pressure Group **15%** Shame/Shyness **15%**, Negative Attitude On Contraceptive **13%**, Lack Of Transparency **13%**, Customs **13%**, and Mass Media **11.66%** (N=60) with chi square test as indicated one is derived to accept that the contention was true that there was a significance relationship of various cultural factors and the question of early marriage.

4.3.3   Economic Factors Contributing to Early Marriage

On economic factors the study examined the extent to which economic factors can contribute early marriage among teenagers. This study measured the contribution of the following variables; inadequate economic resources, unemployment, financial problem facing teenagers, the presence of commercial sex, inadequate family patterns, globalization, inadequate credit facilities to enable teenagers, access to capital and commercial sex.

Table 4.3 summarized the results in percentages and frequency for each factors and the chi-square test results to each factors to prove the strength of the hypothesis.

Table 4: Economic Factors Contributing to Early Marriage

		RESPONSES			
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
		n	n	n	%
1	Inadequate Economic Factors	0	3	3	6
2	Unemployment	16	6	22	36.66

3	Financial Problem Facing Teenagers	5	3	8	25
4	Presence Of Commercial Sex	1	2	3	5
5	Inadequate Family Patterns	5	6	11	18.33
6	Globalization	2	5	7	11.66
7	Inadequate Credit Facilities to Enable Girls And Boys Access Capital	0	0	0	0
8	Commercial Sex	1	5	6	10

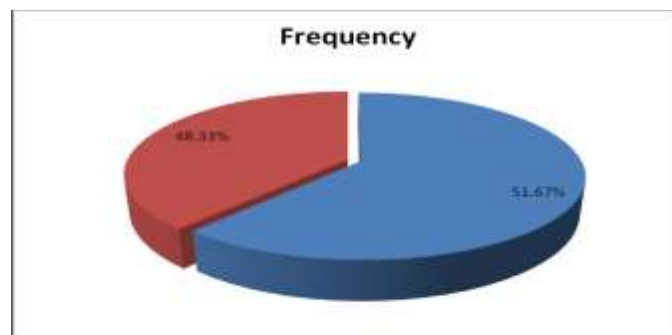Source: Primary Date from Field, 2018

4.4 Discussion

4.4.1 Social Factors Contribute to Early Marriage among Teenagers

This study found that inadequate education was reported by the respondents to be the most important factors contributing to early marriage as it was reported by 48.33%. According to the study importance, youth on productive health and HIV/AIDS stated that existing data cannot definitively show the casual link between early marriage, poverty, low educational attainment and other social indicators, which are likely to be multi directional. However other studies have found that married girls have many disadvantages related to health, social and economic sphere as hampering their ability to negotiate their reproductive and broader life including the needs to the children.

Young married girls have low educational attainment and less schooling opportunities. Married girls have fewer experiences in managing household compared to grown up women. Population council analysed data form Egypt, Kenya and India indicated that married girls have less decision making power than married women. They are often under the authority and supervision of their new mothers-in law. Married girls have less mobility than their unmarried counterparts or married women. Analysis of data from population council in India, Kenya and a study Bangladesh have found significant differences in the mobility of married girls. In order to expand our understanding of this important transition, a review of the existing literature on the transaction to married would be a significant contribution to family life researchers and educators. The present articles synthesize the available information that was germane to our understanding of the transition to marriage by highlighting the salient intrapersonal, families and social development issue facing couples making the marital transition in order to conduct future research and design relevant family life education curricula.
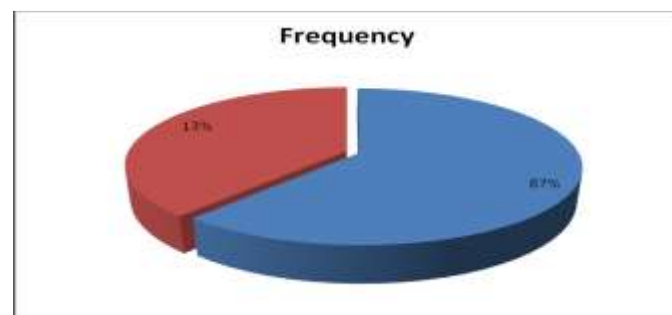
The effective design and successful implementation of programs that target the transitional to marriage has been limited in the family life educational field. Some researchers have called or more of a family life education focuses on newlywed. So in case of Mungule ward young girls who are married early have no decision making in their families because of patriarchy system always there subordinated.

In this study it is also seen that through the customary law of society that believe that the wife was married in order to carry out agricultural activities. This young women use only physical labour such as hand hoe. Food crop production is essentially a female domain which occupies 75% of the agricultural labour force. Women usually control this sectors but even when men are involved they tend to sell all the production even where such crops are like sweet potatoes, maize and vegetables could be used as a part of family food. Then after selling the crops the money earned is used for alcohol. At the end of the day this young mother and children if any suffer from lacking of basic needs such as enough food, clothing, shelter and access to education. Also such problems cause children to be future street children, engaging in love affairs at a very early age because of the economic hardship.

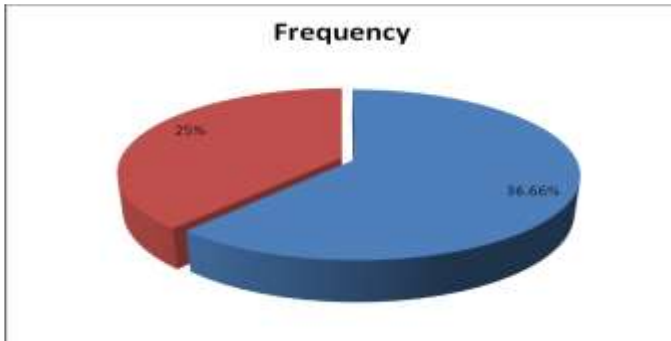#### 4.3.2 Cultural Factors Contribute to Early Marriage

This study found that peer pressure group, shyness reported by 13% as contributing factors. For many marriage marks the beginning of their sexual life and an increased social isolation. As girls typically leave their homes. Married girls under pressure to become pregnant are likely to face the risks of child birth. First births carry special risk for both mother and child by 90%. First time mothers younger than age of 16 are at greater risk of maternal and infant mortality. Many girls at that area of study face death simply because of birth.

4.4.3 Economic Factors Contribute to Early Marriage

The study found that unemployment scoring 36.66% financial problem facing teenagers 25% were reported by respondents that have contribute to early marriage. Unemployment is the most contributing factors to early marriage. This is simply because unemployment cause girls and boys engage in love affairs very early. Experiences show that the girls engage in love affairs at very early age simply because they have

nothing to do. This situation is higher to women than to men (4.2% and 2.9% respectively). Some of the causes range from low education status to male chauvinism among the employees who associate women's reproductive roles with interference in their work performance even if they have to perform the job. Efforts to improve the access of young married and non-married girls to economic resources should focus on expanding employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. Micro-credit programs provide women and girls with the basic economic opportunities they often lack and a social support network that promotes changes in attitudes and behaviour. It serves as a means of granting them higher status and more control over their lives – including their options in marriage (Kabeer 2005 and Umashankar 2006).

4.4.4 Other Social and Cultural factors.

Apart from those state before are single parents, inadequate discipline for teenagers, youth identity need, attending night market, family problem, polygamies alcoholism, drug addiction behaviour, forced early marriage and attending night celebration.

Table 5: Other Social and Cultural factors.

		RESPONSES			
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
		n	n		%
1	Single Parent	5	8	13	11.6
2	Inadequate Discipline For Teenagers	3	4	7	6.25
3	Biological Attraction	7	4	11	9.82
4	Youth Identity Need	4	1	5	4.46
5	Attending Night Market	3	2	5	4.46
6	Family Problem	21	1	22	19.64
7	Polygamies	4	5	9	8.03
8	Drug Additional Behaviour	1	3	4	3.57
9	Forced Early Marriage	6	6	12	10.71
10	Attending Night Celebration Parties	14	3	17	15.17
11	Alcoholism	4	5	9	8.03

Source: Primary Date from Field, 2018

N1	=	Male Response
N2	=	Female Response
N3	=	Total Number of Male and Female

Table 4.4 summarizes the cultural and social factors. The factors include family problem, which was reported to score 19.64% for both male and female response. Attending celebration parties score 15.17% for both male and female. They are followed by other factors such as single parent, inadequate discipline for teenagers, biological attraction. Other youth identity need attending night market, family problems, polygamies, drug addiction behaviour, forced early marriage attending night celebration parties and alcoholism also caused early marriage in that wards.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The main objective of this baseline was to survey on the factors which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in rural areas, it was to gather information on the extent, magnitude and consequences of early marriages in Mungule ward, as a basis for raising awareness on how children, particularly girls, are affected by the practice. The survey was conducted in Chibombo District particularly in Mungule ward. As shown in this report, girls are more affected by early marriage than boys, since girls are marginalized, their voices are never heard and they are, in most cases, considered as 'investments' by their parents and guardians who receive bride price when the girls are married.

The survey sought to find out firstly whether people in these wards knew anything about early marriage in their areas. Respondents were asked to define 'who is a child', whether they knew what child marriage was, and if they had any views on child marriage in their localities.

Secondly, respondents were asked about the extent and causes of early marriage in their areas, the number of cases in their communities and whether they thought early marriage was a good practice or bad practice. Factors contributing to early marriage formed a further category of questioning. The respondents were then asked if they knew the impact of child marriage on the individual children, their families and the community at large. Finally, respondents were asked if they knew any laws, policies or regulations which govern marriage in Zambia.

The central findings of this survey reflect how factors contribute to early marriages have affected not only girl children but also boys, their families and the community generally. The practice are compounded by many factors including: economic factors, social factors like lack of knowledge about what constitutes 'a child', ideas about the age at which girls or boys are considered ready for marriage and the association of puberty with readiness for marriage for both girls and boys.

This study was perceived to be significant as its findings could be useful to Government and all who will be involved in findings to combat early marriage to teenagers in rural and urban areas, in developing policies and making decision for the benefit of the youth.

5.2 Conclusion

In Chibombo district particularly at Mungule ward early marriage is a common practice. Available data show that about three in five of every married women married before the age of 18 years. Youth in Mungule ward continue to engage in early marriage due to lack of access to education. As a result they are in danger of being affected with HIV/AIDS disease because of factors stated in this study that regarding sexual and reproductive rights, about sixty percent of the married women especially girls reported that they could not say "No" when asked for sex by a husband or partner. Eighty percent of women reported that they could not ask a husband or partner to use a condom during sexual intercourse, even if she suspects that he has another partner. These results reflect the low status of women in the home and the limited capacity they have to negotiate on issues related to their sexual life. One-in-five women in urban areas and a third in rural areas do not think it is appropriate for a woman to ask her partner to use a condom, even if she suspects that he has HIV/AIDS. They do not assume it to be right to make such a demand.

Findings indicate that early marriage is highly prevalent in the district and that it is the most serious of all the harmful traditional practices. According to available Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data in some settings married girls have been shown to have higher rates of HIV/AIDS infection than their sexually active unmarried peers.

The majority of the women entered into marriage as a result of someone's pressure and more than eighty of the marriages were arranged by parents. The main reasons for early marriage included a combination of socio-economic and cultural traditional factors, these include, prestige (maintaining ones good name and social esteem), strengthening the ties between the marrying families, ensuring virginity of girls at the time of marriage, avoiding the possibility of a girl not being marriageable later in life, fear of premarital sex and pregnancy, lack of awareness about legal prohibitions and the poor level of law enforcement.

In general in adequate education was the main social factor which accelerates high contribution factors to early marriage. This is simply because many girls do not go to school so they get married early because they think that being married will solve their problems. Our schools do not offer sex education and reproductive health as a result young girls who complete standard seven get married and enter into marriage without adequate health education. Ignorance on reproductive health was seen to be the factors contributing to early marriage.

Also the study shows that early marriage is the major cause for girls not to attend school or discontinue their education. However advising parents to send their daughters to school when schools are too far will not work. Making schooling for girls more accessible is very important.

5.3 Recommendations

Early marriage is recognized as a violation of human rights and a critical social problem with multifaceted consequences particularly for women and children. The practice is also recognized as a barrier that inhibits young girls from attaining education that would otherwise have a lasting positive impact on their life and well-being.

In view of these facts, and based on the findings of the study, the following are the recommendations that Government and other agencies can observe. In this regard in order to solve the problems of social factors on contributing early marriage to teenagers the society must negate the bad values by introducing education for all boys, girls, parents, their relative and the community. Also the society must recognize the gender strategic needs and practical gender needs for both men and women. The following are the recommendations:

- Government through the Ministry of health and the ministry of Community development and social service as well as the ministry of gender may conduct programmes in both rural and urban areas concerning early marriage and HIV/AIDS infections especially by addressing the factors which contribute to early marriage. Such programmes may help youth's community to change their behaviours, reduce the rate of early marriage due to poverty, which force some parents to marry off their daughters at an early age in order to get money or cows.
- On the other hand failure of the Government and other authorities to involve teenagers in decision making is a problem. Therefore youth should have access to education especially girls, access to resources which include land ownership, access to and control over resources in the family and be involved in decision making. This is a challenge to the Government and all other stakeholders.
- Government youth Development should intervene to empower youths with employable skills so that the youth can disengage from factors which contribute early marriage such as commercial sex and inadequate parental care. Lack of community amenities in Mungule ward causes some to be idle thus this lead to behaviours which goes, drug abuse, alcoholism and sexual relations. Thus empowering youths will reduce the rate of early marriages.
- Non-Government Organization and Community based Organization that advocate for an end to early marriages need support to ensure that they have the capacity to act effectively as advocates against it. Therefore there should be deliberate polices that coordinate Non-Government Organization and Community based Organization to work closely with religious, health and education strategy about the negative effects early marriage.
- Providing economic opportunities to young girls: this study has shown that Poverty is one of the major factors underpinning early marriage, therefore efforts to improve the access of young married and non-married girls to economic resources should focus on expanding employment and entrepreneurial

opportunities. Micro-credit programs provide women and girls with the basic economic opportunities they often lack and a social support network that promotes changes in attitudes and behaviour. It serves as a means of granting them higher status and more control over their lives – including their options in marriage

5.4   Areas for Further Research

This study is intended merely as a starting-point, drawing attention on factors which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in rural areas as a practice that has been neglected by both women's and children's rights campaigners in recent decades. It is hoped that it will provide an incentive for a campaign to prevent early marriage and end the silent misery of millions of girls in many countries around the world, to open up new horizons for them, and contribute to the development of policies, programmes and advocacy to bring this about. On the basis of the findings of this survey and its limitations such as time and money, it is recommended that there should be a further anthropological study. This would reveal more of the reality on the ground and possibly develop more concrete findings on the extent of the child marriage problem and the societal and legal solutions to it.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

RESEARCH TOPIC: **FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO HIGH TEENAGE MARRIAGES IN CHIBOMBO DISTRICT, A CASE OF MUNGULE WARD IN KATUBA CONSTITUENCY**

INSTRUCTIONS

- This questionnaire consist of two types of questions

- Questions which need a ticking the appropriate box option

- Questions which need filling or explanations

- Please kindly answer all questions correctly as instructed but you are free to skip.

- The researcher asks your maximum co-operation to make this work succeed.

- This is not a test there is no correct or wrong answer/response.

- All information supplied will be treated confidential and will be used for intended   purpose

- Don't write your name

- The researcher expects these questions back on or before-date.

For question 1-6 tick [v] the correct option in the box

1. Your age group

    15-24 years ( )

    25-34 years ( )

     34-45 years ( )

2. Your sex

     [i]   Female( )

     [ii]   Male ( )

3. Your education level

     [i]   No formal Education ( )

     [ii]   Primary incomplete ( )

     [iii]   Primary complete ( )

     [iv]   Secondary education and above ( )

4. What is your religious affiliation?

     [i]   Christian ( )

     [ii]   Muslim ( )

     [iii]   Others mention ( )

5. What is marital status?

     [i]   Single ( )

     [ii]   Married ( )

     [iii]   Separate/divorce ( )

6. What is your occupation?

> [i] Peasants ( )
>
> [ii] Self-employment ( )
>
> [iii] Business ( )
>
> [iv] House wife ( )
>
> [v] Student ( )
>
> [vi] Social worker ( )
>
> [vii] Health worker ( )
>
> [viii] Others ( )

For question 7-13 put the tick to one option only

7. What do you understand by the term early marriage?

> i) Spacing children for more than two years ( )
>
> ii) Avoid unplanned pregnancies ( )
>
> iii) Is the getting engaged early before maturity age ( )
>
> iv) Is the social power ( )
>
> v) Is a lack of confidence ( )

8. Do you agree that there are side effects when one is married early?

> i) I strongly agree ( )
>
> ii) I agree ( )
>
> iii) I disagree ( )
>
> iv) I strongly disagree ( )

9. If the answer for question 8 is yes what the reasons are, tick the correct answer

> i) Fertility rate ( )
>
> ii) Abortion ( )
>
> iii) Peer pressure group( )
>
> iv) Abnormal babies ( )
>
> v) Others (mention) ( )

10. Which of the following social reasons do you think cause early marriage among the teenagers?

> i) Biological factor ( )
>
> ii) Inadequate education ( )
>
> iii) Social power ( )
>
> iv) Parent conflict ( )
>
> v) Frustration ( )
>
> vi) Ignorance ( )

vii)   Bad attitude ( )

viii)   Peer pressure group ( )

11. Is there a system of health education to youth in Mugule ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages?

i)   Yes ( )

ii)   No( )

iii)   I don't know ( )

12. If yes who gives this education?

i)   Health workers ( )

ii)   ii) Community workers ( )

iii)   Teachers ( )

iv)   Others mention ( )

13. Do you think inadequate Socialization cause early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages?

i)   Yes ( )

ii)   No ( )

iii)   I don't know ( )

iv)   Others (mention) ( )

14. Tick any of the social problem which you think contribute to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages?

i)   Conformity ( )

ii)   Environmental influence ( )

iii)   Inadequate family finance ( )

iv)   Peer pressure group ( )

v)   Sexual immorality ( )

vi)   Inadequate advice for teenagers ( )

vii)   Social Power ( )

15. Do you think the influence of mass media has contribution on early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages?

i)   Yes ( )

ii)   No ( )

iii)   I don't know ( )

16. If yes, how does it contribute to early marriage?

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17. Do you think negative attitude on the use of contraceptive has led to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages?

    i)   Yes ( )

    ii)   No ( )

    iii)   I don't know ( )

18. If yes explain

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19. Tick cultural problems which contribute to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages?

    i)   Peer pressure group ( )

    ii)   Lack of transparency ( )

    iii)   Negative attitude on contraceptive ( )

    iv)   Shame/shyness ( )

    v)   Inadequate Socialization in the family and Community ( )

    vi)   Youth identity need ( )

    vii)   Traditional milestone ( )

    viii)   Customs ( )

    ix)   Discrimination ( )

20. Tick economic problems to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages.

    i)   Inadequate economic resources ( )

    ii)   Unemployment ( )

    iii)   Financial problems facing teenagers ( )

    iv)   Commercial Sex ( )

    v)   Inadequate family patterns ( )

    vi)   Globalization ( )

    vii)   Inadequate credit facilities to enable girls to access capital. ( )

    viii)   Economic hardship ( )

21. Please list 3 social problems leading to early marriage among teenagers in Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages.

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22. Please list 3 cultural problems leading to early marriage among teenagers in

Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages

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23. Do you have other factors than those in question 22? If yes mention them;

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24. Please list 3 economic problems causing early marriage among teenagers in

Mungule Ward specifically Mutakwa, and Matchaya villages

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25. Mention other reasons than those mentioned above;

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