

**CIRCUMCISION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF BOYS IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN BUWAMBWA SUB-COUNTY
MANAFWA DISTRICT.**

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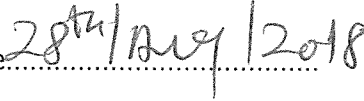
**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, OPEN,
DISTANCE AND E-EARNING IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH
EDUCATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

JUNE, 2018

DECLARATION

I, Nelima Jacklyn do hereby declare that this is my own original production and that it has never been submitted to any institution for the award of a degree or any other award.

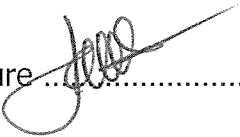
Signature.....

Date.....

NELIMA JACKLYN

APPROVAL

This report is resulting from the researcher's efforts on the effects of male circumcision and academic performance of boys in secondary schools in Bwambwa sub-county Manafa district. It was conducted under my supervision with my approval; it is now ready for submission to the academic board for the award of a bachelor Arts with education of Kampala International University.

Signature 

Date 

MR. LAAKI SAMSON

DEDICATION

This work is affectionately dedicated with to respect my beloved Father and mother Mr. Musamali Robert and Ms Kakayi Jesca respectively. My siblings Martin, Dickson, Geoffrey, Jenifer, Beatrice, and Jane for the inspiration during the period of study at Kampala International University.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to acknowledge the services of the people who have greatly helped in producing this work. Particular gratitude goes to my supervisor Mr. Laaki Samson whom I owe heartfelt gratitude for all the professional, parental and social guidance and support during the course of this study.

I would like to thank all my respondents who within a short notice returned questionnaires and all those who cooperated without them this work would not have been possible.

My lecturers who have enabled me acquire the relevant knowledge to compile this report. I thank every one because without you this work would not have been a success

May the almighty God bless you all

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, the problem statement, the purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, scope of the study and the significance.

1.1. Background

This section deals with the historical, conceptual, theoretical as well as contextual perspectives.

Circumcision has been practiced for centuries in 28 African countries and several others developed world (WHO 2006). It is estimated that 140 million males throughout the world have had circumcision. Another three million girls are at risk of such mutilation each year. According to Charter on human and people rights (1981/1986), circumcision is part of an initiation ritual that continues over a period of months so that during this time, boys go to school late or not at all. After this interval, they have trouble catching up with the rest of the class if indeed they ever do so. In Uganda, school aged boys who have been subjected to circumcision are often considered as grownups and legible for marriage (Ahmed 2008).

In East Africa and Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa in particular circumcision is encouraged by members in the community, and is primarily intended to deter promiscuity and to offer protection from assault.

Sudanese surgeon Nahid Toubia president of RAINBO (Research, Action and Information Network for the Bodily Integrity of men told the BBC in 2002 that campaigning against it involved trying to change men's consciousness: Maleche (1972) argues that "By allowing your genitals to be removed it is perceived that you are heightened to another level of pure fatherhood, a fatherhood not tainted by sexuality and that is why the man gives it away to become the patron, respected by everyone. By taking on this practice, which is a man's domain, it actually empowers them. It is much more difficult to convince the men of Manafwa to give it up."

Nilotic and Bantu groups in the African Great Lakes region have through interaction adopted various customs from neighboring Afro-Asiatic populations, including in most communities the practice of female and male circumcision. Elizabeth Heger Boyle (2001) writes that the Masai Nilotes of Tanzania would not call a man "father" when he has children if he is uncircumcised.

According to Amnesty, in certain societies for example Buwambwa sub-county men who have not had the procedure are regarded as too unclean to handle food and water.

Buwambwa Sub-county, this has been a matter of concern where boys marry following the procedures or drop out of school. Sometimes the boys themselves when they lose interest in school identify entirely with their new roles as husbands and as a result voluntarily adopt the practice. Circumcision is any procedure that involves total removal of the fore skin of mans organ whether for cultural, religious or other non-therapeutic reasons. The multiple benefits derived from the education of boys are widely acknowledged. The education of boys and men has powerful inter-generational effects and is a key determinant of social development and men's empowerment. The inter-generation effect being there, why is boys participation in formal education so dismal within the nomadic pastoralist communities.

1.2 Problem Statement

The Bagishu community is still tied together by culture and traditional lifestyle and that greatly hampered their ability to embrace education. Circumcision is a practice that is and has been taking place in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district since time memorial. It is a cultural practice whereby the practitioners consider it essential part of raising boys properly. Every boy child has to go through it and before it heals such a boy can not go to school. This means missing classes for sometime hence affecting the academic performance of boys in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district. It is for this matter that the researcher would like to investigate the effects of circumcision on the academic performance in Buwambwa sub-county.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to explore the relationship between circumcision and boys' participation in secondary schools in Buwambwa Sub County Manafwa district.

1.4 Research Objectives

Objectives of the study were to;

1. To investigate the level of circumcision factors affecting boys in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district.
2. To find out the levels of boys' participation in terms of co-curriculum activities in school in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district.
3. To find out the relationship between the level of effect of circumcision and boys participation in schools in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district.

1.5 Research questions

The study sought answers from the following research questions.

1. To what extent do circumcision factors affects boy's in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district?
2. What is the level of boys participation in school in terms Co—curricular Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district?
3. Is there a significant relationship between circumcision and boys participation in schools in Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district?

1.6 Scope

Geographical Scope

Buwambwa sub county Manafwa district schools are located in the eastern part of Uganda at the slopes of Mt Elgon). It is a fertile place suitable for growing crops because of its black soils. Animal husbandry takes place hence mixed farming. Because of the heavy population, schools are heavily distributed.

There are schools namely: Magale Royal Academy, Butiru Christian and Bubutu Secondary.

Content Scope

This study was limited to examining the effects of males/boys in secondary schools and performance in exams. The investigation was carried out for five months (Dec 2017-May 2018)

Time Scope

The study was done between December and May 2018.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The following disciplines benefited from the findings of the study.

The education policy makers and planners will use the findings to integrate circumcision in school curriculum. The government officials (Ministry of Education) will use the findings as empirical information to monitor how circumcision affects the education standards in Buwambwa sub-county.

The results will be used to sensitize the community on the effects of Male circumcision.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section looks at why the society has been carrying our male circumcision and for the purposes of this study a wide range of relevant literature will be consulted with special reference to literature pertaining to management approaches, leadership approach models, theories and styles. Special reference will be made to literature relating to management of circumcision in secondary schools.

2.1 Related Literature on male circumcision

Male circumcision is believed to have originated in the Pharaonic period amongst Afro-Asiatic (Hamito-Semitic) communities inhabiting the Red Sea area, from where it later spread to other regions. The procedure is typically carried out on boys from a few days old to puberty.

According to WHO (2005) male circumcision is any procedure that involves removal of the fore skin whether for cultural, religious or other non-therapeutical. Jones H et al (1999) refers to circumcision as the practice of cutting away parts male organ. It is usually called male circumcision by those who practice it. WHO (2000) has identified four types of FGM which include different forms of excision. The two different forms are as follows. Type i: where you do it from hospital to avoid pain and the other type two is where you culturally do it at home and you have to undergo a lot of pain.

It is believed that circumcision is for health purposes among boys as well as playing sex for quite a long time without ejaculating unlike among uncircumcised males.

The surgery may take place in a hospital, but is usually performed, without anesthesia, by a traditional circumciser using a knife, razor or scissors.

2.2. The level of circumcision factors affecting boys in terms of physiological, social/emotional and psychological factors

Reasons for practicing, circumcision vary. Generally, it is considered by its practitioners to be an essential part of raising a boy properly. In some societies, circumcision is also performed to clearly differentiate between the genders on the belief that the clitoris of a girl confers upon her masculinity and the foreskin of a boy makes him feminine. The procedure ensures pre-marital virginity and inhibits extra-marital sex, because it promotes men's libido. Men fear the pain of removing the fore skin, and are afraid of being discovered if it is not removed illicitly.

In Northeast Africa, male circumcision is encouraged by men in the community, and is primarily intended to deter promiscuity and to offer protection from assault. Sudanese surgeon Nahidloubia president of RAINBO (Research, Action and Information Network for the Bodily Integrity of men) told the BBC in 2002 that campaigning for circumcision involved trying to change men's consciousness: "By allowing your fore skin to be removed [it is perceived that] you are heightened to another level of pure fatherhood and that if the man gives it away to become the patron, respected by everyone. By taking this practice, which is a man's domain, it actually empowers them. It is much more difficult to convince the men to give it up."

The age at which the procedure is performed varies. Comfort Momoh, (1998) a specialist midwife in England, writes that in Ethiopia the Falashas perform it when the child is a few days old, the Amhara on the eighth day of birth, while the Adere and Oromo choose between four years and puberty. In Somalia it is done between four and nine years. Other communities may wait until adulthood, she writes, either just before marriage or just after the first pregnancy. It may be carried out on one girl alone or on a group of girls at the same time. In Mbale it is usually performed between ten and fifteen years of age.

It is also known to exist in northern Saudi Arabia, southern Jordan, northern Iraq (Kurdistan), and possibly Syria, western Iran, and southern Turkey. It is practised in Indonesia. Rutledge (1993) studied that West Africa is one of the most culturally diverse and complex regions in Africa, making it difficult to come up with a broad summation of the prevalence of circumcision. The act of male circumcision is seen as a rite of passage that signifies boys becoming men, and boys who opt out risk being stigmatized. Several cultures fight for the practice of circumcision because of their views of male sexuality, reproduction, the male body and aesthetics. Different cultures believe that men not subjected to circumcision would grow abnormally large reproductive organs and if they are not cut or removed, they can be in the way during sex. Many African cultures claim that men who do not get cut are less fertile than those that do. A great majority of cultures in Africa believe that men not subject to circumcision would be unable to control sexual urges, which increases their risk of being unfaithful to their wives.

Circumcision has deep roots in the cultural ties to the local and regional cultures within different parts of West Africa. Due to these cultural ties and the overall importance placed on the practice, there is some resistance to change. However, several different attempts have been made to end the practice due to the harmful effects it can have on the girls that undergo the procedure. The differences in the reasoning behind continuing circumcision in West Africa have made it difficult to find the right change to implement within individuals, communities, and government. Those that oppose the practice claim the importance of recognizing differences within different countries in West Africa to more effectively develop interventions and target efforts to reduce f circumcision male.

The 2003 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of men in Africa, or the Maputo Protocol, passed in November 2005, meaning that all African countries are obliged to pass legislation promoting excision. The real argument lies not in the defense of the genera] surgical operation or its details, but in the understanding

of a very important fact in the tribal psychology of the Kikuyu namely, that this operation is still regarded as the essence of an institution which has enormous educational, social, moral and religious implications, quite apart from the operation itself. For the present it is impossible for a member of the tribe to imagine an initiation without circumcision. Therefore the abolition of the surgical element in this custom means the abolition of the whole institution.

The Hosken Report, in particular, was criticized for its alleged ethnocentrism, its negative statements about African society, and its insistence on Western intervention. Sylvia Tamale wrote in 2011 that some Africans interpret traditional practices such as circumcision within a post-colonial context that makes opposing them a complex issue. Lynn Thomas writes that the ritual of circumcision has been the primary context in some communities in which the women come together. Because they see it as a way of elevating themselves from boyhood to manhood, and thereby a way of differentiating between each other, Thomas argues that to remove circumcision is to remove that opportunity to gain authority. She writes that the "eradicationists" have responded to these criticisms by reaching out to the African communities and strengthening their relationships with local anti-circumcision activists. For example, one of the issues that keeps circumcision going in some communities is that the practitioners have no other way to earn a living. Organizations working to end it are therefore offering the men training of some kind; teaching them how to become farmers, for example.

Butler Judith (1997) writes as a result of immigration, circumcision spread to Australia, Europe, New Zealand, the United States and Canada. Sweden passed legislation in 1982, the first Western country to do so. It is outlawed in New Zealand, and in all Australian states and territories, and is a crime under section 268 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Development, 66,000 men in England and Wales have experienced circumcision, with 7,000 boys at risk. Families who have immigrated from practicing countries may send their sons there to undergo circumcision, ostensibly to visit a relative, or may fly in

circumcisers, known as 'house doctors' because they conduct the procedure in people's homes. The Guardian writes that the six-week-long school summer holiday in the UK is the most dangerous time of the year for these girls, a convenient time to carry out the procedure because they need several weeks to heal before returning to school.

2.3. Levels of boys' participation in terms of academic co-curriculum activities in school

Boy's participation is the act of taking part in activity or event. (Learners dictionary 2006) Basic education is an essential precondition for self determination and self realization. It communicates elementary capabilities and life skill including the ability to interpret information and to employ knowledge purposefully. The global action plan on education for all (EM) adopted in 2000 provides for all children to attend and complete alimentary school by 2015. By the date gender equality is also to be achieved through out the global education sector. Educations enable boys and men to realize their individual rights and to enjoy the participation in their societies, thus education also harbors the potential for them to change their role in the family and in the society.

Participation in education leads to new approaches to various spheres of life such as health, work, productivity, school attendance for their own children when the time comes a voice in the taking of an important decision (Ministry of health GTZ baseline survey on circumcision rift valley 2001).New perspective on boys education has positive impacts on the ambitious and expectation of the men and their children, not to mention the economic circumstances of the entire family. Thus education clearly plays a key role not only in individual and societal development but also poverty reduction. The children act (CAP 586 Laws of Kenya) states that in all action concerning children whether under taken by public or private social welfare institutions. Courts of law, administrative authorities of legislative bodies the best interest of children shall be a primary consideration.

There are negative traditional attitudes and values which are anti pathetic towards modern education. The nomadic pastoralist communities generally view as being irrelevant what children learn in school. Secular education is believed to lead to their alienation from community's nomadic way of life. Secular education potentially threatens their basic survival. Because of this embedded fear children have largely been kept out of schools and instead used for the nomadic economic production (PDE, NP 2006). The researcher wished to find out whether this is the truth or there are factors contributing to the enrolment of boys.

According to Juma (1994) Muslims have been suspicious of western education because it is seen as a threat to the Quranic education system, male and female roles as ethical and religious system. Maleche (1972) argues that even the cultural level of conversation for boys which is based on beer, food, dress, children and gossip about other people, does not encourage boys to develop high aspirations for education. The illiterate parents fear that their sons would be alienated from traditional cultural way of life after schooling and would therefore be exposed to risks such as use of drugs. According to Islamic traditions this is seen as a failure on the part of the father and a great sin. This evaluation is not fully based on the religious aspect but rather the customs of the community. Islam encourages education for both the girls and boys equally.

2.4. The relationship between the level of effect of circumcision and boy's participation in schools

Federation of women lawyers Kenya (FIDA Kenya) conducted a study on protection against circumcision in 2009 in Samburu and Garris Kenya. The study revealed how cultural concern and religious beliefs are deeply ingrained in thoughts, perceptions and actions of communities in the focal districts in regard to the practice of circumcision. The study suggests that the implementation of the children act would have been far more successful had cultural concerns not been at the forefront in these communities.

The findings of the study shows that most stakeholders are quite aware of the provisions of the children Act, sadly this awareness is not able to translate into definitive action oriented mechanism. Further study reveals that the police and the courts are the key actors in the implementation of children's act, are under-utilized since they are very few or no cases at all. The study has also revealed that the provisional administration has been cooperative in assisting in the implementation of the children's act to curb against circumcision. A right based analysis and approach to abandonment of circumcision was preferred by most respondent in the study specific groups that need to be targeted according to the study are parents, government officers, the boys community leaders and FBOS together with NGOS, CSO and CBOS. A baseline survey conducted by GTZ, December 2005, says, male circumcision is a very important rite of passage which has been propagated by the Maasai community for a very long time. The main reason why it has survived is that it is a traditional practice with deep cultural significance and ideally all Maasai men are circumcised. It gives them an identity and a sense of belonging to the community.

Researcher have also found inefficient teaching, lack of power qualification for some teachers, lack of knowledge of subject matter and lack of commitment of teacher makes boys lose interest in learning and look forward to marriage (Maleche, 1972). The lack of male teachers to act as role model, insensitivity and administrative machinery and the rigidity of educational structure which prevents adjustments to social economic and social-cultural needs of the nomadic people retard access to and retention of boys in primary education (Juma, 1994).

In a study of Secondary textbooks in Uganda, it is urged that textbooks contributes to failure and withdrawal from the school of boys because are portrayed in respectable and well paying occupation while women and girls, if mentioned, are show participating in traditional chores (Obura, 1991). The curriculum on the other hand, overloads the children due to the many subjects, though some are not examinable, they are still taught in class hence the work load is still high. This is even worse for boys who have a

lot of household chores, to the extent that they cannot finish their homework. This is followed by punishment from the teachers, which make boys develop negative attitudes to school, and eventually drop out of school.

The classroom dynamic greatly affected the access to retention of boys in secondary education. The long distances to school and difficult terrain may be a security risk for boys, these may affect their access to and retention of boys in school in Manafwa district but, is the same where public schools are concerned since the school are within the settlement. The study intended to find out. According to the WHO, the practice is rooted in gender inequality and ideas about the need to control women and their sexuality; in communities that practice it, it is typically supported by both women and men.

Rutledge (1993) studied that West Africa is one of the most culturally diverse and complex regions in Africa, making it difficult to come up with a broad summation of the prevalence of circumcision. The act of male circumcision is seen as a rite of passage that signifies boys becoming men, and boys who opt out risk being stigmatized. The Catholic diocese of Maralal (2006) Research shows that even in areas where none of the aforementioned reasons are given for the continuation of practices of circumcision, the practice remains. Respecting tradition and social norms are major factors aiding in the continuation of circumcision. Uncircumcised boys lose the respect they would otherwise earn within a community. Circumcised men do not want to associate with the uncircumcised boys as they are seen as 'children' who cannot be entrusted with responsibilities. In fact, they are seen to behave as children and their status remains unchanged for as long as they are not circumcised. Circumcision is believed to instill respect, discipline and morals in boys. Al Azhar University & UNICEF (2005) found the importance to incorporate systematically a gender perspective into budgetary policies at all levels to ensure that public resources in education, training, science, technology and research equally benefit women and men, girls and boys, and contribute to the empowerment of women and girls in particular.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The section deals with, research design, population, sample size and sampling procedure, instrumentation, validity and reliability of the instruments, research procedure, data analysis, ethical concerns and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research design

This study followed a descriptive survey design. The descriptive design was used to compare the level of male and the level of boys' academic performance. The researcher used the descriptive survey design to examine a relationship between male circumcision and boys' performance in Manafwa for a period of five years.

3.2 Research Population

The target population of the study was all head teachers, teachers and students from secondary schools in Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa district there is a total of 200 girls enrolled in both primary and secondary schools in Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa district. There are 5 secondary schools. We also have 200 boys distributed in all the schools.

3.3 Sample Size

Given the target population of 200 boys in selected secondary schools in Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa district. A sample size of 200 boys was considered as adequate. This sample size was determined by using Solvens formula of determining samples.

3.4 Sampling procedure

The purposive sampling utilized to select respondent was based on the following criteria.

Girls between the age of 12-20 years.

From the list of qualified respondents chosen on the purposive sampling, the simple random sampling was used to finally select respondents with considerations to the computed minimum sample size.

3.5 Research instruments

The research tools that were utilized in this study include the following.

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Observation checklist.
- c) Interview guide.

The researcher devised questionnaires which were used to collect data to determine the effects of circumcision on the boys social physical emotional and observation checklist on boys participation in school on academic and co-curriculum activities.

All these questions were likert scaled between 1-4 where 1 strongly disagree, 2=disagree 3 = agree 4 = strongly agree. All this were closed encoded questions. There were questions on profile characteristics of respondent's e.g. Age and level of education.

The researcher also used key informant interviews, in depth interviews, focus group discussion and direct observation with the sole aim of gaining an understanding of the perception, attitude and practice in the communities which practice circumcision.

3.6 Validity

Data quality control refers to validity and reliability of the instruments. According to Khan and Best (1989) validity of an instrument refers to its appropriateness i.e. asking the right question framed in the least ambiguous way. Content validity is the extent to which a test covers the content it is intended to cover crane and brewer. (1974)

Reliability of the Instruments

Content validity was ensured by subjecting the researcher to devised questionnaires on form of circumcision which was distributed to girls in the selected secondary schools. Reliability refers to its consistency in measuring whatever it is intended to measure. The researcher administered the questionnaire to 10 selected schools of the target population of the study on the same subject. If the test is reliable and the subject trait being measured is stable the results will be consistent and suitable for use (Treece & Treece 73).

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

The researcher first secured an introductory letter of authority from the office of the principal of College of Education and from respective heads of selected secondary school to avoid legal problems. The researcher presented the introductory letter to the district education officer in the district where the study was conducted to seek permission. After obtaining permission to conduct the study, the researcher administered the questionnaire to the respondents who filled them.

3.8 Data analysis

The data was collected, and coded before being analyzed. Frequencies and percentage distribution were used to analyze data on profile characteristics of respondents. Means and standard deviations were used to determine the level of male circumcision and their participation in Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa district.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher maintained the researcher — respondent relationship by treating respondents with respect. Each individual was treated as an autonomous individual. Each individual rights include the right not to participate in research was granted. The researcher was careful enough not to ask the respondent any embarrassing question. The respondents would not be exposed to any discomfort or risk during the study. The

researcher sought each individuals consent to participate in the study. The researcher maintained every respondents confidentially and identity.

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondent and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study.

3. 10 Limitations of the Study

The researcher is likely to find some threats which may include unreliable information; some respondents may not fill the questionnaires in time. The researcher is also likely to get the problem of finance. Measures will be indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study

**CHAPTER FOUR:
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the description of respondents, descriptive statistics of variables, the effect of male circumcision on boys' participation in school activities, as shown by the study objectives. The hypothesis of the study is also tested here and the research questions are answered.

4.2. Profile of respondents

Respondents in this study were secondary school students from schools in the Division under study. Students in this study were described by class and age. Table 2 shows the description of this information;

Table 1 : Profile of the Respondents

Category		Frequency	Percentage
Age	1 – 10 years	95	46
	11-20 years	205	54
Level of education	Class 1-5	67	22
	Class 6-8	73	24
	Form 1-2	60	20
	Form 3-4	100	44

Source: Field Data 2018

Table 1 shows that with reference to age, only 46 percent were between the ages of 1-10, whereas 54 percent were between 11-20. With reference to level of education, 22 percent were between class 1-5, whereas 24 percent were between class 6-8. 20 percent were in form 1 and 2 whereas 44 percent were in form 3 and four.

Table 2 : Mean of Indicators of Level of effect of male circumcision

Indicators of circumcision	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Physiological implications			
The wound took a longer period to heal	3.42	Very high	1
You experienced serious bleeding	3.37	Very high	2
You experienced agonizing a lot of pain	2.92	High	3
You experience urinary infection due to application of local dressing of animal feaces and ashes.	2.73	High	4
It caused irregular bleeding and pus discharge	2.05	Low	5
The doctor intervened after the complications	1.79	Low	6
You were shocked of sudden blood loss	1.52	Very low	8
Tetanus occurred due to the use of non-sterile equipments.	1.44	Very low	9
Average Mean	2.13	Low	
Social-Economic Implications			
You were able to make more friends	2.79	High	1
You became more bold and courageous	2.73	High	2
You became more active in co-curriculum activities than before	2.70	High	3
You joined clubs and societies willingly.	2.67	High	4
Your relationship with teachers improved	2.46	Low	5
You relationship with boys improved	2.40	Low	6
Your relationship with other boys improved	2.37	Low	7
Average mean	2.29	High	
Psychological implications			
You were forced to be circumcised	3.79	Very high	1
In your opinion circumcised boys have a better chance of getting wives	3.70	Very high	2
You think uncircumcised boys drop out of school due to severe pain.	3.68	Very high	3
You feel a circumcised boy can make a better husband	3.57	Very high	4
It was due to peer pressure	3.51	Very high	5
It was my own initiative	3.33	Very high	6
You think circumcised boys drop out of school due to severe pain	3.20	High	7
You performance in class improved	2.89	High	8
Average mean	3.46	Very high	
Overall mean	2.72	High	

Source: Field Data 2018

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Very low

According to table 2, the overall rating for the level of effect of male circumcision is ranked high with an overall mean of 2.72. within the three domains of effects that were under scrutiny, physiological factors had the lowest ranking with an average mean of 2.13, within this domain, the rankings were as follows; The wound took a longer period to heal (3.42) very high, You experienced serious bleeding (3.37) very high, You experienced agonizing (a lot) of pain. (2.92) high, You experience urinary infection due to application of local dressing of animal feaces and ashes (2.73) high, It caused irregular bleeding and severe pain (2.05) low, The doctor intervened after the complications (1.79) low, You were shocked of sudden blood loss (1.52) very low, Tetanus occurred due to the use of non-sterile equipments (1.44) very low.

Socio-emotional factors effects ranked second with an average mean of 2.59. Within this domain, the ranking of the individual items were as follows; You were able to make more friends (2.79) high, You became more bold and courageous (2.73) high, You became more active in co-curricular activities than before. (2.70) high, you joined clubs and societies willingly. (2.67) high, your relationship with teachers improved (2.46) low, your relationship with boys improved. (2.40) low, Your relationship with other girls improved. (2.37) low. Psychological effect had the highest rating with an average mean of 2.72 ,the individual items' ratings were as follows; You were forced to be circumcised (3.79) very high, In your opinion circumcised boys have a better chance of getting wives (3.70) very high, You think uncircumcised girls drop out of school due to pregnancy. (3.68) very high, you feel a circumcised boys can make a better wife (3.57) very high; It was due to peer pressure. (3.51) very high, It was my own

initiative.(3.33) very high, You think circumcised boys drop out of school due to severe pain (3.20) high, Your performance in class improved (2.89) high.

Table 3: Mean of indicators of level of boys' participation in school activities.

Indicators of participation	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Athletics	2.71	High	1
Other sports	2.23	Low	2
Manual work	2.21	Low	3
Class duties e.g. sweeping	1.90	Low	4
Societies	1.77	Low	5
Clubs	1.54	Very Low	6
School attendance	1.41	Very Low	7
Class assessment test	1.32	Very Low	8
Midterm exams	1.30	Very Low	9
End term exams	1.20	Very Low	10
Average mean	1.76	Low	

Source: Field Data 2018

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	strongly disagree	Very low

Boys' participation in school activities had an overall mean of 1.76, which is ranked low. Within this facet, boys' participation in Athletics had the highest mean of (2.71) which is interpreted as high. This could be accounted for by the fact that the area under study falls within rift valley where humidity favors athletics, furthermore, the world's most celebrated athletes hail from this area, otherwise the level of boys participation in other domains ranked low and very low in most cases for example; Other sports (2.23),

Manual work (2.21), Class duties e.g. sweeping (1.90), Societies (1.77), clubs (1.54) School attendance (1.41), Class assessment test (1.32), Midterm exams (1.30), End term exams (1.20). Given that the communities under study are basically pastoralists, most of them have not verily adopted formal education. This could account for the low levels of school attendance by the boys, and subsequently poor participation in tests and examinations.

Table 4: Relationship between level of effect of circumcision and the level of boys' participation in school activities

Variables compared	Mean	r-value	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Level of effect of circumcision	2.72	0.714	0.05	There is a significant relationship	Rejected
Level of boys' participation in school activities	1.76				

Source: Field Data 2018

The r-values in table 5 indicate a negative relationship between level of effect of circumcision and level of boys participation in school activities ($r\text{-value} > 0$), suggesting that the more the increase in the level of effects of circumcision, the more the decrease in the level of boys participation in school activities and vice versa. Considering that a) the sig. Values in table five indicate a significant correlation between the two variables (sig. values < 0.05). Basing on this analysis the null hypothesis is rejected, leading to a conclusion that circumcision significantly affects boys' participation in school activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Discussions, conclusions and recommendations following the study objectives and pertinent hypotheses. The areas for further research are also suggested here.

5.2 Discussion

This study set out to find out the influence of male circumcision on participation of boys in school activities in Buwambwa Sub-county. It was guided by 4 questions that included determining the level of effect of circumcision, levels of boys' participation in school activities and the relationship between the effect of circumcision and boys' participation in school activities in Manafwa district schools Uganda. Under objective one, the study found out that it is evident that with reference to age, only 46 percent were between the ages of 1-10, whereas 54 percent were between 11-20. With reference to level of education, 22 percent were between classes 1-5, whereas 24 percent were between classes 6-8. 20 percent were in form 1 and 2 whereas 44 percent were in form 3 and four.

As pertains to objective 2, the study found out that the overall rating for the level of effect of male circumcision is ranked high with an overall mean of 2.72. within the three domains of effects that were under scrutiny, physiological factors had the lowest ranking with an average mean of 2.13, within this domain, the rankings were as follows; The wound took a longer period to heal (3.42) very high, You experienced serious bleeding (3.37) very high, You experienced agonizing (a lot) of pain, (2.92) 4 high, you experience urinary infection due to application of local dressing of animal faeces and ashes (2.73) high, it caused irregular bleeding and severe pain (2.05) low, The doctor intervened after the complications (1.79) low, You were shocked of sudden

blood loss (1.52) very low, Tetanus occurred due to the use of non-sterile equipments. (144) very low.

Socio-emotional factors effects ranked second with an average mean of 2.59, with in this domain, the ranking of the individual items were as follows;; You were able to makes more friends (279) high, You became more bold and courageous (273) high, You became more active in co-curriculum activities than before. (270) high, You joined clubs and societies willingly. (2.57) high, your relationship with teachers improved (2.46) low, your relationship with boys improved. (240) low, your relationship with other girls improved. (2.37) low.

Psychological effect had the highest rating with an average mean of 2.72 ,the individual items' ratings were as follows; You were forced to be circumcised (3.79) very high, In your opinion circumcised girls have a better chance of getting wives (3.70) very high, You think uncircumcised boys drop out of school due to severe pain. (3.68) very high, you feel circumcised boys can make a better husbands (3.57) very high, It was due to peer pressure. (351) very high, ft was my own initiative(3.33) very high, You think circumcised boys drop out of school due to severe pain (3.20) high, Your performance in class improved (2.89) high. The study revealed how cultural concern and religious beliefs are deeply ingrained in thoughts, perceptions and actions of communities in the focal districts in regard to the practice of circumcision. The study suggests that the implementation of the children act would have been far more successful had cultural concerns not been at the forefront in these communities.

The findings of the study shows that most stakeholders are quite aware of the provisions of the children Act, sadly this awareness is not able to translate into definitive action oriented mechanism. Further study reveals that the police and the courts are the key actors in the implementation of children's act, are under-utilized since they are very few or no cases at all. The study has also revealed that the provisional administration has been cooperative in assisting in the implementation of the children's act to curb against circumcision. A right based analysis and approach to

abandonment of circumcision was preferred by most respondent in the study specific groups that need to be targeted according to the study are parents, government officers, the boy's community leaders and FBOS together with NGOS, CSO and CBOS.

A baseline survey conducted by GTZ, December 2005, says male circumcision is a very important rite of passage which has been propagated by the Bagishu community for a very long time. The main reason why it has survived is that it is a traditional practice with deep cultural significance and ideally all Bagisu men are circumcised. It gives men an identity and a sense of belonging to the community.

Researcher have also found inefficient teaching, lack of power qualification for some teachers, lack of knowledge of subject matter and Lack of commitment of teacher makes boys lose interest in learning and look forward to marriage (Maleche, 1972), The lack of male teachers to act as role model, insensitivity and administrative machinery and the rigidity of educational structure which prevents adjustments to social economic and social-cultural needs of the nomadic people retard access to and retention of boys in primary education (Juma, 1994).

In a study of primary textbooks in Uanda, it is urges that textbooks contributes to failure and withdrawal from the school of boys because are portrayed in respectable and well paying occupation while men and boys, if mentioned, show participating in traditional chores (Obura, 1991). The curriculum on the other hand, overloads the children due to the many subjects, though some are not examinable, they are still taught in class hence the work load is still high. This is followed by punishment from the teachers, which make girls develop negative attitudes to school, and eventually drop out of school.

In the view of the third objective, Boys' participation in school activities had an overall mean of 176, which is ranked low. Within this facet, boys' participation in Athletics had the highest mean of (2.71) which is interpreted as high. This could be accounted for by

the fact that the area under study falls within rift valley where humidity favours athletics, furthermore, the world's most celebrated athletes hail from this area, otherwise the level of boys' participation in other domains ranked low and very low in most cases for example; Other sports (2.23), Manual work (2.21), Class duties e.g. sweeping (1.90), Societies (1.77), clubs (1.54) School attendance (1.41), Class assessment test (1.32), Midterm exams (1.30), End term exams (1.20). Given that the communities under study are basically farmers, most of them have not verily adopted by boys, and subsequently poor participation in tests and examinations. These findings are in line with Maleche (1972) argues that even the cultural level of conversation for boys which is based on beer, food, dress, children and gossip about other people, does not encourage the boys who would be alienated from traditional cultural way of life after schooling and would therefore be exposed to risks.

A survey by UNICEF (1998) confirmed that the influx of refugees on North Eastern Province was cited as a major cause of fear and insecurity among boy-pupils. According to Anderson (1967) the parental level of education, occupation and income levels play a significant role in access to and retention of boys in education, education experience and outlook of parents is transmitted to their off springs (Juma, 1994). Studies showed that there was a direct relationship between parental levels of education and boys enrolment and retention in school, because educated parents with high income were able to provide their children with a conducive home environment, provide all the necessities of the school and pay for extra tuition, hence encouraging access and retention of boys- in school because they understood the value of education and its benefits to the child. Educated parents enrolled their children in schools, encouraged them to study by availing relevant books and ensuring completion of their education (Tyler, 1997). Although the researcher agreed with the above findings as regards education in general, this study investigated whether or not the parental level of education, secular or otherwise, occupation and income levels had a role to play in the access to and retention of girls in mobile schools in Isinya district.

Results using Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient found that; there is indicate a negative relationship between level of effect of circumcision and level of boys participation in school activities ($r\text{-value}>0$), suggesting that the more the increase in the level of effects of circumcision , the more the decrease in the level of boys' participation in school activities and vice versa. Considering that all the sig. Values in table five indicate a significant correlation between the two variables (sig. values <0.05).Basing on this analysis the null hypothesis is rejected, leading to a conclusion that circumcision significantly affect boys' participation in school activities. These findings are supported by Tan (1991) who got similar results while studying the relationship between cultural values and boys' performance in Manafwa district secondary schools.

5.3 Conclusions

This section gives the conclusion to the study findings in relation to the study objectives and hypotheses; the study concluded that; the age factor versus class level is well spread in Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa district such that most students are in the right class at the right age. The level of effect of circumcision Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa in district is high. The level of boys' participation in Manafwa district schools is low. There is a strong negative relationship between boys participation in school activities and the effect of circumcision.

5.4 Recommendations

Basing on the findings of the first objective/hypothesis, the researcher recommends that if girls' participation is to be improved in Buwambwa sub-county Manafwa District, then school management and the government should focus more on improving and increasing awareness against circumcision practices throughout the country but particularly in Manafwa District. The government should also Increase enrolment and retention rates of boys in education, inter alia, by: allocating appropriate and adequate budgetary resources; enlisting the support of parents and the community, including through campaigns and flexible school schedules; providing financial and other

incentives targeted at families, including access to free education at the primary level, and at other levels where possible, and scholarships; and providing teaching, learning and hygiene and health supplies, as well as nutritional and academic support, in order to minimize the costs of education, in particular to families, and to facilitate parents' ability to choose education for their children.

Further, the government of Uganda should advocate national efforts, including with the support of international cooperation, aimed at addressing the rights and needs of women and boys affected by natural disasters, armed conflicts, other complex humanitarian emergencies, trafficking in persons and terrorism, within the context of access and participation of women and boys to education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of men's equal access to full employment and decent work. Also underline the need to take concerted actions and conformity with international law to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of men and boys living under foreign occupation, so as to ensure the achievement of the above-mentioned goals; Expanding access and participation in education

5.5. Suggestions for Further Research

The findings of this study are not conclusive on the problem of circumcision and participation in school activities, further studies can be conducted to examine the relationship between financial resources and boys' participation in school activities in the same zone. A similar study can be conducted using management as an intervening factor, since it is assumed that without good management, even if resources are prevalent, poor boys' performance may not be mitigated. Another study may be conducted to find out the relationship between numbers of students in a class and circumcision practices.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OPEN, DISTANCE AND
e-LEARNING**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR NELIMA JACKLYN REG NO.
1153-07234-03483**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts with Education.

She is currently conducting a field research for his thesis entitled circumcision and boys Participation in secondary Schools in Buwambwa sub-County Manafwa district.

Your institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to this research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any data shared with her would be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality. Any assistance rendered to her would be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

PRINCIPAL- CEODL

APPENDIX II
RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GIRLS

Section A

Dear Sir/Madam.

Greetings;

I am Nelima Jacklyn, a candidate for a Bachelor of Arts with education at Kampala International University with a Topic entitled "Circumcision" and boys participation in selected secondary schools in Buwambwa sub-County Manafwa district. As I pursue to complete this academic requirement, I request your assistance by being part of this study.

Kindly provide the most appropriate information as indicated in the questionnaire and please do not leave any item unanswered. Any information from you shall be for academic purposes only and would be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Please retrieve the questionnaires after you receive them, Thank you for your cooperation.

Face sheet: Respondents profile

1) Age (Please tick)

_____ 10-15 years

_____ 15-20 years

2) Level of education (please tick)

_____ Class 1-5

_____ Class 6-8

_____ Form 1-2

_____ Form 2-4

Section B

Direction: please write your preferred option on the blank space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide.

Rating	Response mode	Interpretation
4	Strongly agree	I agree with no doubt at all
3	Agree	I agree with some doubt
2	Disagree	I disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly disagree	I disagree with no doubt at all

Physiological implications

_____ You experienced agonizing (a lot) of pain.

_____ You experienced serious bleeding

_____ You were shocked of sudden blood loss

_____ The wound took a longer period to heal

_____ Tetanus occurred due to the use of non-sterile equipments.

_____ You experience urinary infection due to application of local dressing of animal feaces and ashes

_____ It caused irregular bleeding and vaginal discharge.

_____ The doctor intervened after the complications.

Social —Emotional implications

_____ You became more bold and courageous.

_____ You we able to make more friends

_____ Your relationship with other boys improved.

_____ Your relationship with boys improved.

_____ Your relationship with teachers improved.

_____ You became more active in co-curriculum activities than before.

_____ You joined clubs and societies woundingly.

Psychological implications

_____ Your performance in class improved.

_____ In your opinion circumcised boys have a better chance of getting wives

_____ You feel a circumcised boy can make a better husband.

_____ You think uncircumcised boys drop out of school due to severe pain.

_____ You were forced to be circumcised

_____ It was my own initiative.

_____ It was due to peer pressure.

APPENDIX III
OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

Participation in school	Very high	High	Low	Very low
School attendance				
Class duties e.g. sweeping				
Class assessment test				
Midterm exams				
End term exams				
Manual work				
Sports				
Athletics				
Clubs				
Societies				

APPENDIX IV
BUDGET

The study is estimated to cost 395,000/= arrived at as follows:-

ITEM	Cost (Ugshs)
Stationary and other related	150,000
Transport	100,000
Communication	50,000
Photocopy	20,000
Typesetting and binding	50,000
Internet	15,000
subsistence	25,000
Miscellaneous	35,000
Total	395,000

APPENDIX V
TIME SCHEDULE

Period	Activity
April –May 2017	Proposal submission
February – March 2018	Data collection
March – April 2018	Data analysis and presentation
April – May 2018	Report submission