

An Assessment on Home Factors That Influences Teenage Pregnancy and Possible Strategies to Address the Problem Among Girls in Public Secondary Schools in Temeke Municipal Council

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Abstract

This paper sought to examine the relationship between home factors that influences teenage pregnancy and suggesting possible strategies to address the problem among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The study was guided by post-positivist philosophical assumptions where causes determine effects or outcomes. Post-positivists hold a deterministic philosophy in which causes (probably) determine effects or outcomes. About 440 respondents from eleven (11) public secondary schools were used during the data collection. A quantitative approach was used, and data were collected by structured questionnaires and analyzed using International Business Machines Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS) software. The correlation analysis showed that P-value was (0.036) at a 0.05-degree level of freedom which means that the P-value obtained is less than 0.05, this indicates that there was a relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy. Descriptive statistics analysis of data revealed that the majority of the respondents indicate that, there is a relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipal Council. The study concludes that home factors were the major determinant factors for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public schools in Temeke Municipal Council. The study recommends that to rescue a large number of teenage pregnancies every year, the Government, private sectors, and mass media owners should dramatize teenage pregnancy and its effects through the usage of audio-visual aids such as DVDs that portray the effects of teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: Teenage pregnancy; public secondary schools; Teenage and adolescent.

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1. Introduction

Teenage pregnancy is an international disaster that affects the socio-economic welfare of countries, societies and families at large. This is due to the fact that it is one of, if not the leading cause of school-dropout for female students. Today teenage pregnancy is a major concern to world communities. Global statistics show that about 15 million women under the age of 20 give birth, representing up to one-fifth of all births and addition to that, about 529, 000 women die due to pregnancy and childbirth related complications every year [12]. The United State of America (USA) being at the top with almost 1,000,000 teenage pregnancies each year [56]. The USA has the highest pregnancy and births among adolescents [8]. According to the [16], the global rate for teenage pregnancy for the year 2011 was 53 pregnancies per 1,000 female adolescents. In 2000 the total number of teenage pregnancies in the USA was about 822 (84 pregnancies per 1000 women), as compared to Canada whose total rate of teenage pregnancies in 2000 was 38,600 (38 pregnancies per 1000 women) [8]. Asian countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan and Bangladesh have high a proportion of teenage pregnancies since early marriage is common. Nearly 60 percent of all girls are married by the age of 18 years and one fourth are married by the age of 15 years in South Asia whereby among of them being student [55]. He also found that, in Bangladesh, girls with lower socioeconomic backgrounds drop out of secondary schools or higher education. Therefore socio-economic tends to inflates dowry in the marriage market of girls. [55] argue that, pregnancy in young women is generally considered to be a very high-risk event, because teenage schoolgirls are physically and psychologically immature for reproduction. These young women are not yet ready to be mothers, both psychologically and physically. [55] further explain that medically, teenage pregnancy maternal and prenatal health is of particular concern among teens who are pregnant or parenting. [55] revealed that student pregnancy has hit hard developed and developing communities, generating a set of problems such as frequent absenteeism and form repetition in schools, dropping out of schools and poor academic performance. In sub-Saharan African countries, student girls and women are losing the battle for equal access to secondary education. As more young remain in school past puberty in Sub-Saharan Africa, more students are exposed to the risk of becoming pregnant. The topic of teenage pregnancy is receiving high attention in Tanzania from the high rates of female students dropping out from school, prompting NGOs to invest in programs addressing the issue [53] In addition, economically poor countries including Tanzania, Niger, and Botswana and others have far more teenage mothers compared to economically rich countries. Teenage students from economically disadvantaged families are more likely to fall pregnant than their counterparts from wealthy families. This is partly due to the economic pressures and partly because of limited awareness of the risks and consequences of premature pregnancy. Like other nations, Tanzania is one which has been affected with high teenage pregnancy. This situation affects the student full potential in life and more vulnerable to meet challenges. The most suspected to cause the problem includes government staff, bust conductors, tax drivers, motor vehicle riders and well-off people. Girls may have high aspirations for their education, but issue like early pregnancy, poverty, gender based violence, early marriage and lack of school facilities seemed to be factors that inhibit the realization of their full potential. Every year more than eight thousand girls drop out from the school due to pregnancy. Though -, African countries agreed to increase opportunities for all children to have education in millennium development goals; girls' student's pregnancy is among the rapidly growing social challenges that hinder the realization girl child to education [37]. Also, survey conducted by [53] showed that 90 percent of 101

girls who dropped out of school in Tanzania were barred refused re-entry and this concurred wise [54]. Survey on teenage pregnancies and comprehensive sexual education provision among young in schools and out of schools revealed that, 23 percent of young women aged 15-19 years already begun children bearing while 15 percent of them started having sex at the age of 15 year and one of the reasons is poverty whereby most of parents allowed their girls get married [53]. In spite of educational opportunities in Tanzania such as fees free Education in public schools from nursery, primary and secondary education initially from 2015, introduction of ward public school all over the country, moral and religion studies, Human rights campaigns toward the girls right to access the education opportunities, progressive elimination of the cost barriers preventing girls from completing primary school and progress to secondary and tertiary education and improvements of the school infrastructure; the number of early pregnancies continues to increase especially in public secondary schools all over the country. Increase of early pregnancies became an obstacle among the girls to continue with their studies especially secondary education. Teenage pregnancies among students in public schools have a detrimental effect on the society in Tanzania at general and particularly in Temeke municipality, however, it remains unsolved. Therefore, research problem was aimed to assess a contributing home factor that influences teenage pregnancy and suggesting possible strategies to address the problem among the girls especially in public secondary schools in Temeke municipal council.

2. Research Approach and Research Design

This study was guided by quantitative research approach and correlational research design. Types of data required and methods used to collect them fit with the stated types of study approach. Moreover, quantitative approach also helps in judging the value of a study and is the only way to be sure of the findings and by doing so; it provides accurate interpretations of study findings. Correlation design is the type in which investigator use the correlational statistic to describe and measure the degree or association or relationship between two or more variables or sets of scores [10]. As a methodology, it involves philosophical assumptions that guide the direction of the collection and analysis of data. The research design was appropriate for assessing home factors that contribute to teenage pregnancy and their strategies to address the problem among girls in public secondary schools. The approach and research design adopted were considered to be useful and it is efficient to use, there is a greater chance of generalization which could be used to study entire populations or a representative sample and lastly it is useful in determining the relationship between variables.

3. Data Presentation and Discussion of the Findings

3.1 Population of the Study

The population of this study was continuing student's girls selected from eleven (11) public secondary schools out of 32 who tend to represent all schools in Temeke municipality. The total numbers of students in Temeke municipal council were about 64,000. About 440 student's girls from selected eleven (11) public secondary schools out of 32 were by each school offered 40 respondents was investigated. Eligibility criteria to maintaining homogeneity of the respondents was considered. Teenage girls who were between the ages of 13 and 17 years old were part and parcel of this study and they filled informed consent. Presentation of research

findings and the analysis of data as it was collected from eleven (11) public secondary school in Temeke municipality namely, Kichanga Secondary School, Relini Secondary School, Wailes Secondary School, Keko Secondary School, Kurasini Secondary School, Barabara ya Mwinyi Secondary School, Lumo Secondary School, Mbande Secondary School, Mbagala Secondary School, Toangoma Secondary School and Changanyikeni Secondary School. These schools were selected randomly from 32 public secondary schools in Temeke municipality. Data analysis and the findings were in the form of responses of the participant in accordance with the objectives of the study, which are:

- To examine the related home factors and early pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council.
- To explore possible strategies to address the problem of teenage pregnancies among girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council.

Generally this study was carried out to assess determinant factors that influence early pregnancy among the student's girls in the public secondary schools in Temeke municipal council as the targeted study population. A total of 440 participants participated in the study and this is 100% achievement of the expected sample, which were 440 participants. All 440 respondents were student's girls from 11 selected public secondary schools. Their ages varied from 13 to 17 years with the mean age of 15. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed by using SPSS version 21 after they were coded accordingly. The study findings reveal that, there was relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools in Temeke municipality. Home factors includes Family poverty, parenting style, family dynamics and family structure, dating norms and cultural attitudes, , peers pressure influence, Telephone uses, social medial influence, lack of proper sex education, lack of guidance and counseling, Lack of financial and material support from the parents/guardians, Lack of life skill, moral and religious teaching, residential mobility and parents migration, Hash or fairness treatment from the parents/guardians and lack of transport allowances among the student girls seemed to have significant relationship with teenage pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools in Temeke municipality. The researcher then correlated home factors in relation to early teenage pregnancy using Pearson's correlation co-efficient and the result was shown in the table below

Table1: Showing the relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools based on correlation analysis

		Home factors	Teenage pregnancy
Home factors	Pearson Correlation	1	.036**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	440	440
Teenage pregnancy	Pearson Correlation	.036*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	440	440

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). Source: Researcher's construct, (Ismail 2022).

The results as analyzed and presented in table above reveal that, there is a positive significant correlation between the home factors and teenage pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools. The r value (0.036) at 0.05 degree level of freedom means that, teenage pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools is directly influenced by home factors. Since the P-value obtained is less than 0.05, this indicates that there is relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy. Therefore, based on these findings; the researcher tends to conclude that, there is significant relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy in Temeke public secondary schools". Descriptive statistics analysis of data on how home factors influence the teenage pregnancy was shown well on the frequency table below.

Table 2: Frequency table showing the participant's responses on how home factors influence the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school

Guiding questions on determinant home factors for teenage pregnancy	Participant responses	Frequency	percentage
Travelling long hours from home to school	Strongly Disagree	97	22.0%
	Disagree	95	21.6%
	Not sure	53	12.0%
	Agree	121	27.5%
	Strongly Agree	74	16.8%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of transport allowance	Strongly Disagree	45	10.2%
	Disagree	85	19.3%
	Not sure	81	18.4%
	Agree	122	27.7%
	Strongly Agree	107	24.3%
	Total	440	100%
Family Poverty	Strongly Disagree	48	10.9%
	Disagree	64	14.5%
	Not sure	38	8.6%
	Agree	132	30.0%
	Strongly Agree	158	35.9%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of financial support from the parent	Strongly Disagree	40	9.1%
	Disagree	38	8.6%
	Not sure	33	7.5%
	Agree	161	36.6%
	Strongly Agree	168	38.2%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of materials support from the parent/guardians	Strongly Disagree	60	13.6%
	Disagree	83	18.9%

	Not sure	65	14.8%
	Agree	138	31.4%
	Strongly Agree	94	21.4%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of basic necessity from the parent	Strongly Disagree	39	8.9%
	Disagree	35	8.0%
	Not sure	23	5.2%
	Agree	152	34.5%
	Strongly Agree	191	43.4%
	Total	440	100%
Parenting style	Strongly Disagree	53	12.0%
	Disagree	94	21.4%
	Not sure	59	13.4%
	Agree	124	28.2%
	Strongly Agree	110	25.0%
	Total	440	100%
Hash or fairness treatment from the parent/guardian	Strongly Disagree	106	24.1%
	Disagree	147	33.4%
	Not sure	80	18.2%
	Agree	66	15.0%
	Strongly Agree	41	9.3%
	Total	440	100%
Family dynamics and structure	Strongly Disagree	61	13.9%
	Disagree	87	19.8%
	Not sure	113	25.7%
	Agree	114	25.9%
	Strongly Agree	65	14.8%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of life skills, moral and religious teaching	Strongly Disagree	47	10.7%
	Disagree	56	12.7%
	Not sure	37	8.4%
	Agree	137	31.1%
	Strongly Agree	163	37.0%
	Total	440	100%
Dating norms and cultural attitudes toward teenage pregnancy	Strongly Disagree	63	14.3%
	Disagree	70	15.9%
	Not sure	132	30.0%
	Agree	80	18.2%
	Strongly Agree	95	21.6%

	Total	440	100%
Residential mobility and parent migration	Strongly Disagree	104	23.6%
	Disagree	127	28.9%
	Not sure	104	23.6%
	Agree	55	12.5%
	Strongly Agree	50	11.4%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of guidance and counseling	Strongly Disagree	26	5.9%
	Disagree	50	11.4%
	Not sure	31	7.0%
	Agree	163	37.0%
	Strongly Agree	170	38.6%
	Total	440	100%
Lack of proper sex education	Strongly Disagree	46	10.5%
	Disagree	56	12.7%
	Not sure	62	14.1%
	Agree	118	26.8%
	Strongly Agree	158	35.9%
	Total	440	100%
Telephone uses	Strongly Disagree	27	6.1%
	Disagree	47	10.7%
	Not sure	31	7.0%
	Agree	129	29.3%
	Strongly Agree	206	46.8%
	Total	440	100%
Social media influence	Strongly Disagree	25	5.7%
	Disagree	25	5.7%
	Not sure	46	10.5%
	Agree	117	26.6%
	Strongly Agree	227	51.6%
	Total	440	100%
Peers pressure influences	Strongly Disagree	23	5.2%
	Disagree	18	4.1%
	Not sure	15	3.4%
	Agree	134	30.5%
	Strongly Agree	250	56.8%
	Total	440	100%

Source: Researcher's construct, (Ismail 2022).

3.2 Description of the responses on how home factors influence the teenage pregnancy as shown well on the frequency table above

The findings from the field about how travelling long hours from home to school influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school was described as the following; about 27.5% agreed while 22% strongly disagree. Generally, about $(27.5 + 16.8\%) = 44.3\%$ responded positively on the influence of travelling long hours from home to school towards teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. Also $22.0\% + 21.6\% = 43.6\%$ shows negative responses on the influence of travelling long hours from home to school towards the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke municipality. While the findings from the field about how lack of transport allowance influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 27.7% agreed while 24.3% strongly agreed. This means that about $(27.7\% + 24.3\%) = 52.0\%$ agreed on the influence of Lack of transport allowance toward the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The findings were related to the study of [2] discovered that economic disadvantage, as defined by factors such as unemployment and poor income, increases the chance of adolescent pregnancy. Due to a lack of financial means, access to education, healthcare, and contraception is limited, resulting in greater incidence of unwanted pregnancies.

The findings from the field about how family poverty influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school was described as the following; about 30.0% agreed while 35.9% strongly disagree. Generally, about $(30.0\% + 35.9\%) = 65.9\%$ responded positively on the influence of family poverty towards teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. Also $10.9\% + 14.5\% = 25.4\%$ shows negative responses on the influence of family poverty towards the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke municipality. The finding goes parallel with other study including that of [27] who revealed that, most students from low economic families have a high ability to be exposed to disruptive behavior which in turn results in teenage pregnancy. Another study was that of [14] who concluded that, poverty among family's results in a lack of necessary material needs among students forms unprivileged families. Generally economic background has influences on teenage pregnancies among students which means, students with poor economic status have a higher chance of getting involved in teenage pregnancies especially in public secondary school than their counterparts who are economically well-off.

The findings from the field about how lack of financial support from the parent influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 36.6% agree while 38.2% strongly agree. This means that about $(36.6\% + 38.2\%) = 74.8\%$ agreed that, Lack of financial support from the parent influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.

The findings from the field about, to what extent lack of materials support from the parent/guardians influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 13.6% strongly disagreed while 18.9% disagreed. On other hand 14.8% stated that they not sure but 31.4% agreed and about 21.4% strongly agree on the situation. Generally, about $(31.4\% + 21.4\%) = 52.8\%$ responded positively on the influence of the lack of materials support from the parent/guardians toward the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality.

The findings from the field about how lack of basic necessity from the parent influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 26.8% agree while 35.9% strongly agree. This means that about $(26.8\% + 35.9\% = 62.7\%)$ agreed that, lack of basic necessity from the parent influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The finding is related to the view of, [27] premarital sexual practices are common among adolescents, particularly those in secondary schools. Many of them are allegedly enticed into sex by men who give them money or other gifts in return for sexual favors. According to [27], the girls choose to sell sex in order to satisfy their basic needs, which their parents are unable to do. Teenagers also feel pressured to make friends and blend in with their peers during their adolescence years. Many times, these teenagers allow their mates to manipulate their decision to have sex, even though they are unaware of the repercussions. Teenagers use sex to look hip and sophisticated, but it can lead to an unplanned teen pregnancy in some cases.

The findings from the field about how Parenting style influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that, about 28.2% participants agreed on the influence Parenting style as the among root cause of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality while 25.0% strongly agree. Therefore participant responses show that, about $(28.2\% + 25.0\%) = 53.2\%$ agree on the influence of Parenting style to the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The findings are related to the findings of the [52] who reported that, poor parental care and control including family negligence on matters related to childcare puts students from these families into high possibilities of getting pregnancies while in schools. It is true that, teenage pregnancies among students is brought about by most parents who exercise ineffective child-rearing, monitoring and care which in turn gives room to students engaging in dangerous practices like sexual intercourse at a tender age while still schooling [21]. Recent studies by [17] reported that, students from polygamous families, divorced families, single-parent families and those raised by relatives are more likely be pregnant while in schools two times than their counterparts. Therefore, based on these findings, it can be concluded that, most of the parents are irresponsible in upbringing their children. Thus, students from families of this nature experience either no or low parental guidance, care and control. This creates room for them to participate in bad behavior including sexuality at early age which speeds up the rate of early teenage pregnancy among the girls in public school.

The findings from the field about how family dynamics and structure influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 25.7% they not sure, 25.9 agreed while 14.8% strongly agreed. This means that about $(25.9\% + 14.8\%) = 40.7\%$ agreed that, family dynamics and structure influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The finding went parallel with the study of Maness and his colleagues 2016. They concluded that, Family background is one of the main risk factors of teenage pregnancy; living with both parents reduced the risk of teenage pregnancy. On other hand, they commented that teenage pregnancy was more likely to occur in adolescent women raised in a single-parent family than in a two-parent family while living with neither parent may lead to a high likelihood of teenage pregnancy.

The findings from the field about how lack of life skills, moral and religious teaching influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 37.0% strongly agreed while 31.1%

agreed. On other hand, 8.4% stated that they not sure but $(10.7\% + 12.7\%) = 23.4\%$ disagreed on the situation. Generally, about $(37.0\% + 31.1\%) = 68.1\%$ agreed on the influence of lack of life skills, moral and religious teaching toward the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. This is in line with the study of [4] who listed the causes of teenage pregnancy to be; Lack of knowledge, dating violence, family factors, influence of mass media, religious belief, peer pressure, teenage drinking, sexual abuse or rape, childhood environment and general factors. Also, according to [22]. In teenage pregnancy, victims lacked knowledge or were likely not properly trained on safe sex by their parents, schools, or development agencies, which may have prepared them to deal with peers who lured them into sex prematurely.

The findings from the field about how dating norms and cultural attitudes toward teenage pregnancy influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 14.3% strongly disagree while 15.9% disagree. On other hand, 30% stated that they not sure but 18.2% agree and about 21.6% strongly agree on the situation. Generally, about $(18.2\% + 21.6\%) = 39.8\%$ responded positively on the influence of dating norms and cultural attitudes toward the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The obtained finding goes parallel with the work of [43]. In their study argue that as a social norm, girls are increasingly dependent on boys/men for monetary support to meet their personal or academic needs which tends to accessibility of early pregnancy

The findings from the field about how Lack of guidance and counseling influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school was described as the following; about 37.0% of participants agreed while 38.6% participants strongly agree. This means that about 75.6% participants agree that, lack of guidance and counseling at school and homestead influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.

The findings from the field about how Social media influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 51.6% strongly agreed while 26.6% agreed. On other hand, 10.5% stated that they not sure but $(5.7\% + 5.7\%) = 11.4\%$ disagreed on the situation. Generally, about $(51.6\% + 26.6\%) = 78.2\%$ agreed on the influence of Social media influence toward the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. This finding corresponds with that of [41] who found out that media has a positive influence on teenage pregnancies in schools. In other words, the use of internet and other associated electronic devices like a smart phone stimulates learners desire to imitate, practice and engage in risky behaviors like sexuality at tender ages which in turn lead to pregnancies. All these are aspects of globalization which tend to bring global services and many issues in the hands of people. This makes students forget their roles in education that instead focus on unnecessary matters. Thus, may also mean that student use media in irresponsible manner.

The findings from the field about how peers pressure influence teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 56.8% strongly agreed while 30.5% agreed. On other hand, 3.4% stated that they not sure but 5.2% strongly disagree and about 4.1% disagree on the situation. Generally, about $(30.5\% + 56.8\%) = 87.3\%$ agreed on the influence of peer pressure toward the teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. The finding is direct related with the excellent work of [19] who examined factors responsible for teenage pregnancy in Indonesia and found out that Mob-Psychology in

form of bad peer influence was among the contributing to teenage pregnancies in Indonesian schools and the community as a whole. They recommended that, it is important to create public awareness of the issues related to teenage pregnancies in both schools and communities so that they can play their role in alleviating the high rate of teenage pregnancy. The finding relates the work of [45] who conducted a quantitative study on factors influencing teenage in South Africa and the results revealed that, bad peer pressure has a positive influence on teenage pregnancies among students. Therefore households are required to establish friendly communication systems through which students can present their concerns easily. On other hand [29] found out that peer groups are one of the factors contributing to teenage pregnancies among students. This means that, friendship groups formed by students provide a room for them to share different life experiences regardless of the status of such practices-good or bad. Experience shows that students at their adolescence stage are eager to try and learn new things those that may have negative consequences in their life. Thus, sexual practices may be among the issues they practice in these groups which in turn lead them to teenage pregnancies.

Generally, on the base of the first study objective, the findings revealed that, there is significant relationship between home factors and early pregnancy in Temeke public secondary schools. Parents should not neglect their own children by not giving them support to satisfy their needs, risked seeing them seeking comfort, acceptance and consolation through sexual activities. Parents should change their parenting style. As noted through this study, both harsh and fairness parenting style has its side effects to the teenage. Parents, Guardians and relatives should provide friend parenting style to their children with the grounding, learning and resources that they were in need to surmount life's difficulties and come out stronger and truer on the other side.

Children's, Parents, Guardians and relatives were required understand that parenting is based on the rights and responsibilities of both parents and children In Islam, parenting is based on the rights and responsibilities of both parents and children. Parenting is a way that parents do to educate children and this method is inseparable from the influence of individual characters. Parenting with self-disciplined children is included as parents' efforts to "put" the basics of self-discipline on children and help develop it so that children have self-discipline. In Islamic point of view, Parenting is the way parents act, interact, educate, and guide children as an activity that involves many specific behaviors individually and together as a series of active efforts to direct children. Thus, parenting can be interpreted as a form or ways done by parents in guiding and caring for children with the aim that children can socialize well with their social environment. Allah (SWT) sent the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) to be a good role model for Muslims throughout history and for all humans in every time and place. As explained in the Qur'an, meaning: "There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent patterns for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Last Day and (who) remembers Allah often [46].

Parents basically should be role models that lead to the path of truth and at the same time become dynamic examples in applying the various provisions set by Allah SWT. Success in transferring example cannot be separated from imitation (Taqlid, imitation) which is a human characteristic. So, parents must be a good example or example for children. Because every parent's gesture becomes the center of attention of the child. This is because parents are the best figures (reflected in speech and deeds), in the view of children who will be role models in identifying themselves in all aspects of their lives. The parents should put in

mind that, the process of imitation has begun in the early days of the child by imitating the conversation and actions of other people (parents). Thus, in the early period of child growth, they are very sensitive to the surrounding environment. These forms of imitation will continue to develop in the next period, both imitating positive things and negative things. This exemplary method can be used in authoritarian parenting and democratic upbringing. The use of authoritarian (hard) parenting is also known in Islam. As explained in the Qur'an, meaning: "and (mention, O, Muhammad), when Luqman said to his son, while he was instructing him, 'O my son, do not associate (anything) with Allah. Indeed, association (with him) is great injustice' [48].

In the verse, it explains that Luqman starts with hard or strict words which are indicated by the sentence in the form of a prohibition on the need to avoid shirk. The editorial message is in the form of a ban, do not associate partners with God to suppress the need to leave something bad before carrying out the good. This prohibition contains a message that there is no tolerance for children to disobey their parents, especially in matters of worship to Allah SWT.

While the upbringing of democracy is shown in the parenting model exemplified by Prophet Ibrahim. Explained in the Qur'an, meaning: "And when he reached with him (the age of) exertion, he said, "O my son, indeed I have seen in a dream that I (must) sacrifice you, so see what you think. "He said, "O my father, do as you are commanded. You will find me, if Allah wills, of the steadfast." [47]. The verse explains that the example of the Prophet Abraham As was a gentle attitude, compassion and democratic attitude in educating children. Prophet Abraham put forward dialogical ways to Ismail. Prophet Abraham (as) avoided authorization in the care of material concerning the child's emotional readiness. It seems that the Prophet Abraham tried to understand the child's psyche. In Islamic parenting style the Prophet Muhammad (saw), Abraham (as) and Luqman (as) were taken as role model. Therefore, the model is relevance and helpful to this study because it states the central job of parents which is to prepare and equip their children not only to be good in life but also to successfully navigate, endure, and overcome difficulties in their personal life journeys in the world. Good parents should provide friend parenting style to their children with the grounding, learning and resources that they were in need to surmount life's difficulties and come out stronger and truer on the other side. Therefore, home factors were identified as major determinant factors for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council.

Table 3: Frequency table showing the participant's responses on measures to be taken in order to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school

Guiding question on measure/strategies to address teenage pregnancies among students	Participant responses	Frequency	percentage
To make effective sex reproductive health education among the girls for both at school and homestead	Strongly Disagree	15	3.4%
	Disagree	13	3.0%

	Not sure	20	4.5%
	Agree	133	30.2%
	Strongly Agree	259	58.9%
	Total	440	100%
Regularly and effective guidance and counseling services among the girls for both at school and homestead	Strongly Disagree	11	2.5%
	Disagree	10	2.3%
	Not sure	14	3.2%
	Agree	134	30.5%
	Strongly Agree	271	61.6%
	Total	440	100%
Effective Teaching of interpersonal and life skills among the girls for both at school and homestead	Strongly Disagree	9	2.0%
	Disagree	6	1.4%
	Not sure	11	2.5%
	Agree	127	28.9%
	Strongly Agree	287	65.2%
	Total	440	100%
Regularly abstaining from pre- marital sex among the girls for both at school and homestead	Strongly Disagree	7	1.6%
	Disagree	6	1.4%
	Not sure	16	3.6%
	Agree	106	24.1%
	Strongly Agree	305	69.3%
	Total	440	100%
Effective moral and religious teaching for both at school and homestead	Strongly Disagree	10	2.3%
	Disagree	17	3.9%

	Not sure	37	8.4%
	Agree	168	38.2%
	Strongly Agree	208	47.3%
	Total	440	100%
Parents /guardians/teachers to practices regularly discouraging the tendency of having boy friends among the girls for both at school and homestead	Strongly Disagree	50	11.4%
	Disagree	103	23.4%
	Not sure	83	18.9%
	Agree	106	24.1%
	Strongly Agree	98	22.3%
	Total	440	100%
To ensure friendly parenting style among the girls at home level	Strongly Disagree	15	3.4%
	Disagree	14	3.2%
	Not sure	39	8.9%
	Agree	158	35.9%
	Strongly Agree	214	48.6%
	Total	440	100%
Community economic capacity building to ensure financial and materials support from parent/guardians to their girls.	Strongly Disagree	12	2.7%
	Disagree	17	3.9%
	Not sure	81	18.4%
	Agree	136	30.9%
	Strongly Agree	194	44.1%
	Total	440	100%
To ensure positive teacher-students interaction at school level	Strongly Disagree	12	2.7%
	Disagree	35	8.0%

	Not sure	79	18.0%
	Agree	167	38.0%
	Strongly Agree	147	33.3%
	Total	440	100%
Government to formulate and ensuring effective implementation of law towards the guilt male/boys and victim girls for their sexual engagement at school age	Strongly Disagree	13	3.0%
	Disagree	7	1.6%
	Not sure	28	6.4%
	Agree	90	20.5%
	Strongly Agree	302	68.6%
	Total	440	100%

Source: Researcher's construct, (Ismail 2022).

3.4 Description of the responses on participant's responses on measures to be taken in order to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school as shown on the frequency table above

The findings from the field about to what extent, making effective sex reproductive health education among the girls for both at school and homestead will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school revealed that; about 3.4% strongly disagree while 3.0% disagree. On other hand, 4.5% stated that they not sure but 30.2% agree and about 58.9% strongly agree on the situation. Generally, about $(30.2\% + 58.9\%) = 89.1\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of making effective sex reproductive health education among the girls for both at school and homestead to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.

The results give a picture that, if students are equipped with sufficient knowledge about sex, gender and reproductive health, they will be in a position to realize and refrain from disruptive behavior. By doing this, teenage pregnancies will be reduced or eliminated in schools. The findings reflect the work of [2] who reported that, intensive sex education has the value to alleviate pregnancies among students in schools. This indicates that schools and parents should be more active in providing sex education to students in more effective ways. The results were similar with the study of [49] who reported that, students should be carefully educated during adolescence periods to help them build new dreams for their lives. The result goes in the same line with the [33] who suggested that abstaining from sexual intercourse be the one of the most important components of sex and reproductive health education for students. This means that, the holistic development of students has to be

provided so that they can realize their potentialities in the society and therefore be in a position to refrain from disruptive behavior like sexuality which may put them into dangers of teenage pregnancies.

The findings from the field about, “to what extent regularly and effective guidance and counseling services among the girls for both at school and homestead will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school” revealed that; about 2.5% strongly disagree while 2.3% disagree. On other hand, 3.2% stated that they not sure but 30.5% agree and about 61.6% strongly agree on the measure. Generally, about $(30.5\% + 61.6\%) = 92.1\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of practicing regularly and effective guidance and counseling services among the girls for both at school and homestead to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. The above results were in line with the findings of [3] in the sense that the provision of advice to teenagers on the dangers of and preventive measures against teenage pregnancies both in schools and at home can mitigate teenage pregnancy among students in schools. Johnson further reports that the role of guiding and counseling students should involve all stakeholders including teachers and parents. Through the regular practice students will be able to be open-minded and careful with their behavior. The findings relate to that of [36] who stated that the main task of counseling is to give the individual an opportunity to define, explore, discover, and adopt ways of living a more satisfying and resourceful life within the educational, vocational environment and the society at large. Also, Guidance and counseling when delivered adequately would lead to individuals understanding their strengths and weaknesses and exploiting same to make concrete decisions that would ensure a meaningful, satisfying and beneficial life [1]. Accordingly, reference [34] noted some counseling strategies that could be used in counseling against teenage pregnancy; which include self-control, problem solving skills, dialogue, self-directive behavior, encouraging abstinence, sex education, shaping, and laying out the consequences

The findings from the field about, “to what extent Parents /guardians/teachers to practices regularly discouraging the tendency of having boy friends among the girls for both at school and homestead will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school” revealed that; about 11.4% strongly disagreed while 23.4% disagreed. On other hand, 18.9% stated that they not sure while 24.1% agreed and about 22.3% strongly agreed on the measure of practicing regularly and effective guidance and counseling services among the girls for both at school and homestead to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.

The findings from the field about, “to what extent effective teaching of interpersonal and life skills among the girls for both at school and homestead will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school” revealed that; about 2.0% strongly disagreed while 1.4% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 2.5% stated that they not sure while about 28.9% agreed the suggested measure and about 65.2% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(28.9\% + 65.2\%) = 94.1\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of ensuring effective teaching of interpersonal and life skills among the girls for both at school and homestead to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.

The above findings relate to [2] who also found out that students should be trained on extra-curricular skills including manufacturing of hand-made items which when sold can provide students with some of the material

needs. Reference [15] commented that, education for self-reliance could be seen as an important curriculum in the current schools. In this sense, reforms are needed in education systems to equip learners with practical skills for service which in turn will enable students to be independent in their needs and productive members in the community both when they in schools and after graduation.

The findings from the field about, "to what extent ensuring friendly parenting style among the girls at home level will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school" revealed that; about 3.4% strongly disagreed while 3.2% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 8.9% stated that they not sure while about 35.9% agreed the suggested measure and about 48.6% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(35.9\% + 48.6\%) = 84.5\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of ensuring friendly parenting style among the girls at home level to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. In Islamic point of view, Parenting is a way that parents do to educate children and this method is inseparable from the influence of individual characters.

Parenting with self-disciplined children is included as parents' efforts to "put" the basics of self-discipline on children and help develop it so that children have self-discipline. In Islamic point of view, Parenting is the way parents act, interact, educate, and guide children as an activity that involves many specific behaviors individually and together as a series of active efforts to direct children. Thus, parenting can be interpreted as a form or ways done by parents in guiding and caring for children with the aim that children can socialize well with their social environment. Allah (SWT) sent the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) to be a good role model for Muslims throughout history and for all humans in every time and place. As explained in the Qur'an, meaning: "There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Last Day and (who) remembers Allah often [46].

Parents basically should be role models that lead to the path of truth and at the same time become dynamic examples in applying the various provisions set by Allah SWT. Success in transferring example cannot be separated from imitation (Taqlid, imitation) which is a human characteristic. So, parents must be a good example or example for children. Because every parent's gesture becomes the center of attention of the child. This is because parents are the best figures (reflected in speech and deeds), in the view of children who will be role models in identifying themselves in all aspects of their lives. The parents should put in mind that, the process of imitation has begun in the early days of the child by imitating the conversation and actions of other people (parents). Thus, in the early period of child growth, they are very sensitive to the surrounding environment. These forms of imitation will continue to develop in the next period, both imitating positive things and negative things. This exemplary method can be used in authoritarian parenting and democratic upbringing. The use of authoritarian (hard) parenting is also known in Islam. As explained in the Qur'an, meaning: "and (mention, O, muhammad), when Luqman said to his son, while he was instructing him, 'O my son, do not associate (anything) with Allah. Indeed, association (with him) is great injustice [48]. In the verse, it explains that Luqman starts with hard or strict words which are indicated by the sentence in the form of a prohibition on the need to avoid shirk. The editorial message is in the form of a ban, do not associate partners with God to suppress the need to leave something bad before carrying out the good. This prohibition contains a message that there is no tolerance for children to disobey

their parents, especially in matters of worship to Allah SWT.

While the upbringing of democracy is shown in the parenting model exemplified by Prophet Ibrahim. Explained in the Qur'an, meaning: "And when he reached with him (the age of) exertion, he said, "O my son, indeed I have seen in a dream that I (must) sacrifice you, so see what you think. "He said, "O my father, do as you are commanded. You will find me, if Allah wills, of the steadfast." [47]. The verse explains that the example of the Prophet Abraham as was a gentle attitude, compassion and democratic attitude in educating children. Prophet Abraham put forward dialogical ways to Ismail. Prophet Abraham (as) avoided authorization in the care of material concerning the child's emotional readiness. It seems that the Prophet Abraham tried to understand the child's psyche. In Islamic parenting style the Prophet Muhammad (saw), Abraham (as) and Luqman (as) were taken as role model. Therefore, Good parents should provide friend parenting style to their children with the grounding, learning and resources that they were in need to surmount life's difficulties and come out stronger and truer on the other side.

The findings from the field about, "to what extent community economic capacity building to ensure financial and materials support from parent/guardians to their girls will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school" revealed that; about 2.7% strongly disagreed while 3.9% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 18.4% stated that they not sure while about 30.9% agreed the suggested measure and about 44.1% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(35.9\% + 48.6\%) = 84.5\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of community economic capacity building to ensure financial and materials support from parent/guardians to their girls to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. Therefore, the findings tend to signifies that, community capacity building can provide families and community members with the ability to guide and provide necessary services to students. The students can be in a position to study and grow well in schools and hence teenage pregnancies among students can be eliminated. The findings are in line with the findings in the study of [43] who found out that community participation could be an important intervention to mitigate teenage pregnancies in schools.

The findings from the field about, "to what extent ensuring positive teacher-students interaction at school level will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school" revealed that; about 2.7% strongly disagreed while 8.0% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 18.0% stated that they not sure while about 38.0% agreed the suggested measure and about 33.3% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(38.0\% + 33.3\%) = 71.3\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of ensuring positive teacher-students interaction at school level to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.

The findings from the field about, "to what extent the Government to formulate and ensuring effective implementation of law towards the guilt male/boys and victim girls for their sexual engagement at school age will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school" revealed that; about 3.0% strongly disagreed while 1.5% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 6.4% stated that they not sure while about 20.5% agreed the suggested measure and about 68.6% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(20.5\% + 68.6\%) = 87.1\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of ensuring that, the

government to formulate and ensuring effective implementation of law towards the guilt male/boys and victim girls for their sexual engagement at school age to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. The findings from the field about, “to what extent regularly abstaining from pre-marital sex among the girls for both at school and homestead will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school” revealed that; about 1.6% strongly disagreed while 1.4% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 3.6% stated that they not sure while about 24.1% agreed the suggested measure and about 69.3% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(24.1\% + 69.3\%) = 93.4\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of ensuring that, regularly abstaining from pre-marital sex among the girls for both at school and homestead is highly needed to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. The findings from the field about, “to what extent the effective moral and religious teaching for both at school and homestead will curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school” revealed that; about 2.3% strongly disagreed while 3.9% disagreed on the suggested measure. On other hand, 8.4% stated that they not sure while about 38.2% agreed the suggested measure and about 47.3% strongly agreed on the measure. Generally, about $(38.2\% + 47.3\%) = 85.5\%$ responded positively on the suggested measure of ensuring that, effective moral and religious teaching for both at school and homestead is well practiced to curb the problem of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. Since the third research objective was aimed to suggest possible strategies to address problem of teenage pregnancies among girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council. The study findings managed to suggest various possible strategies in which, if can be well utilized by all stakeholders who wish to involve themselves in teenage pregnancies prevention campaigns and programs will curb the stated problem and these includes; To make effective sex reproductive health education among the girls for both at school and homestead, regularly and effective guidance and counseling services among the girls for both at school and homestead, Effective Teaching of interpersonal and life skills among the girls for both at school and homestead, Regularly abstaining from pre-marital sex among the girls for both at school and homestead, Effective life skills, moral and religious teaching for both at school and homestead, Parents /guardians/teachers to practices regularly discouraging the tendency of having boy friends among the girls for both at school and homestead, To ensure friendly parenting style among the girls at home level, Community economic capacity building to ensure financial and materials support from parent/guardians to their girls, To ensure positive teacher-students interaction at school level and last Government to formulate and ensuring effective implementation of law towards the guilt male/boys and victim girls for their sexual engagement at school age.

4. Summary of Research Findings

This study was designed and executed with the specific purpose of examining the relationship between home factors that influences teenage pregnancy and suggesting possible strategies to address the problem among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke municipality.

The correlation analysis for the study objective showed that, P-value (0.036) at 0.05 degree level of freedom and therefore P-value obtained is less than 0.05, this indicates that there was a relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy. In this case, the researcher concludes that “there is significant relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy in Temeke public secondary schools”.

5.General Summary of the Study

This paper was all about the determinant factors for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. Temeke municipal council was selected as a study area. The study was guided with the research objective of assessing the home factors that influences teenage pregnancy in public secondary school in Temeke Municipal Council. The findings revealed that, home factors were the major determinant for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipal Council. Therefore, there was relationship between home factors and teenage pregnancy among girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council.

6.Conclusion

Based on the research finding, the following conclusion was drawn in relation to the research objectives of this study. Home related factors such as parenting style, Harsh or fairness treatment from the parent/guardian, Travelling long hours from home to school, Living long distance from the school, Lack of financial support from the parent, Lack of basic necessity from the parent, Lack of materials support from the parent/guardians, Living in congestion houses, , Lack of transport allowance among the girls, Lack of school basic needs, Dating norms and cultural attitudes toward teenage pregnancy, Family dynamics and structure, Changes in racial diversity and social cohesion, Residential mobility and parent migration, Family poverty, lack of life skills, moral and religious teaching were identified as determinant factors for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council.

7.Educational Implications of Findings

Parents have a vital role in increasing their children's knowledge in understanding self-actualization and self-discipline. Adequate information from the Parents to the children's has been a source of knowledge to children in understanding the causes and consequences of teenage pregnancy. Furthermore, Parents have a unique approach in detecting children's behavior. Parent's s has a better understanding of the children more than the children are themselves. As a result, providing quality information to children's is very important to ensuring student's educational attainment and prospect.

7.Recommendations

Based on the research finding and conclusion; recommendations were drawn by the researcher in relation to the research objectives of this study

- The study confirmed that; home factors were identified as determinant factors for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council. Therefore Parents, guardians and relatives have to put in mind and work hand with hand to enable learners to reach expected education goal. Parents should not neglect their own children by not giving them support to satisfy their needs, risked seeing them seeking comfort, acceptance and consolation through sexual activities. Parents should change their parenting style. As noted through this study, both harsh and

fairness parenting style has its side effects to the teenage.

- Parenting should be viewed as a divinely mandated responsibility. Parents are held accountable to God and to their children for fulfilling their roles as guardians and his proper upbringing. The model is relevance and helpful to this study because it states the central job of parents which is to prepare and equip their children not only to be good in life but also to successfully navigate, endure, and overcome difficulties in their personal life journeys in the world.
- Government should formulate and ensuring effective implementation of law towards the guilt male/boys and victim girls for their sexual engagement at school age. This will discourage both girls and boys toward the sexual activity at school age.
- Government should create conducive environment for economic community capacity building and Parents should be encouraged to work hard to increase their economic capacity so as to help them handle their families so as to avoid child labor which is sometime encouraged by parents due to economic situation of the family as it has been observed in the research findings.
- Based on the study findings and conclusion, further studies should be done in this area or other place of preference using other research approach and designs, inclusion of other variables that have significant influence on teenage pregnancies and inclusion of other groups such as victim girls, boys, parents and teachers so as to cover the research gap.

8. Policy Recommendation

Basing on the revealed findings of the study and conclusions, the following recommendations are suggested:

- Education circulars subject to the introduction of fee-free in secondary education policy should be reviewed and amended. There should be increased amount of money to support pupils because the current amount of fund is insufficient to run the school and has not been contextualized due to the price elasticity of demand for education, which varies from context to context. By doing so will ensure the provision of guidance and counseling to students and parents; advocacy to the community; legal enforcement; presence of school feeding program; enhancement of extra-curricular activities including self-reliance activities; and sports and games in schools.
- Since the study found that there is a strong statistical relationship between home factors and the increase of teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school. Therefore, the educational policy should be revealed so as to open the room for educational stakeholders to initiate awareness campaign to parents on the benefits of educating their children. The local government should also promote adult education for the illiterate parents and guardians. Parenting style should be modified so as to rescue the girls from getting pregnancy at school age so as to ensure them to access the educational opportunities.
- Responsible authorities should inform educational stakeholders about their role in implementing and maintaining the educational policy, particularly in public secondary schools.
- Educational policy should be clear and emphasize a balance girl's treatment between home and the school environment. This can easily be achieved through joint action between the relevant government agencies and other educational stakeholders by building strongly community involvement in

educational matter.

9.Limitations and Suggestions for Further Studies

Based on the research finding and conclusion; recommendations were drawn by the researcher in relation to the research objectives of this study

- The study was conducted only to the selected eleven (11) public secondary schools out of 32 in Temeke Municipal Council; this was due to time limit and financial scarcity. The study was limited to home factors for teenage pregnancies among the girls in public secondary school in Temeke Municipality. Quantitative research approach and correlational research design was guided this study because of the nature of the study which requires procedures of identifying and assessing the root causes that influence the outcomes. Other study is obligatory which will include other approach such as mixed and qualitative research
- Another limitation was that the participants that were involved were only teenage girls of 13-17 years of age with exclusion of victim girls, boys, parents and teachers. Therefore, it is recommended that further studies should be done in this area or other place of preference using other research approach and designs, inclusion of other variables that have significant influence on teenage pregnancies and other groups such as victim girls, boys, parents and teachers so as to cover the research gap.
- The current study was limited to 11 public secondary schools in Temeke Municipality. Therefore, the data obtained does not give a complete picture of the situation to all public secondary school in the country. Therefore, a similar study should be carried out in other parts of the country at secondary school level. This could help to paint an overall picture regarding the determinants for and possible solution for teenage pregnancy among the girls in public secondary school.
- This study focused on the urban context, namely the Municipality of Temeke. This opens a space for similar research in the rural context to provide a balanced possible solution to curb the increase of teenage pregnancy in public secondary school.
- Since this study was conducted in public secondary schools in Temeke municipal council, the same study can be conducted in primary secondary schools in other districts to provide a comprehensive picture of the issue of the teenage pregnancy among the girls.

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