

Christian Church Moral Education And Teenage Girls Pregnancies In Secondary Schools: A Case Of Nyarugenge District, Rwanda

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Abstract:

The teenage girls' pregnancy has increased from 4.1% in 2005, 7.3% in 2015 and it is still raising in Rwanda. To handle the problem of teenage girl's pregnancy, there is a need of education sessions in secondary schools to upgrade awareness of teens of growth changes and reproductive health with the help of church and other stakeholders. The aim of this research is to assess the effect of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy in secondary schools in Nyarugenge district. Specifically, it examined the role of church moral education on reducing teenage girls' pregnancy determine the level of teenage girls' pregnancy in secondary schools in Rwanda and lastly examine the effect of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy in secondary schools in Rwanda. The mixed research design was used particularly descriptive and correlational to help the researcher to understand well the problem which is under investigation. The study targeted 510 people consisting of O-Level continuing female students, female drop outs due to pregnancy and head teachers. The sample size was calculated using Yamane's formula and purposive and simple random sampling techniques utilized. After the data collection, the information was analyzed by use of IBM SPSS version 21 so as to determine the Karl Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings were presented in tables. The first objective of the research was to examine the roles of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools. The female students and teenage mothers from the selected schools who were interviewed agreed that through moral teachings have developed social relationship skills, abstinence from sex, focus on the studies, self-confidence and sense of self-worth at good level. They said also that they gained a good behavior of self-control and seeking for the support from parents when the problems occur. To determine the level of teenage girls' pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools, many of the respondents said that there is a high number of teenage pregnancies in their schools. Others answered that the students don't mind about the use of contraceptives and condoms. The respondents agreed that girls engage in sex regularly, more often develop sexual relationship and like to spend time with boys at school. The head teachers who were interviewed added that many times teenagers engage in relationships with old men. Regression analysis was used to show that church moral education influences teenage pregnancies at 84.1 percent of R-square. Although some churches don't accept the use of contraceptives and condoms, the findings from this study have shown that when the teenagers are taught abstinence until marriage as the best way but it becomes necessary also to explain on the role of contraceptives and condoms in reducing teenagers' pregnancies as the respondents agreed. The study recommends Ministry of education to reinforce church moral education in secondary schools in order to reduce the rate of teenage girls' pregnancies. The researcher suggests that further research can be done to examine the effect of church moral education on students' discipline in public secondary schools so as to come up with comparative analysis.

Keywords: moral, Church Moral Education, teenage Girls Pregnancy, Secondary School

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I. INTRODUCTION

Background

The moral education is set of principles, traditional rules and behavior which believed to be true that are needed by certain people in different situations. Every society has own interpretations of moral concepts and obeying different rules in different situations. The Catholic Church is one of those who provides moral education around the world. The catholic moral education is set of rules and commands which differ from the usual beliefs that society has used to believe in so that every catholic follower should obey those commands, behaviors rather than usual society beliefs (Jamal, 2019). Those religious beliefs /norms have critical impact on society life generally in terms of understanding, behavior and other aspects of daily life. According to Elizabeth & Nicola

(2020) in her assessment which entitled “empowering girls to prevent early pregnancy” has observed that religious norms, beliefs and its practice have effects on early pregnancy of adolescent girls because of the norms which against with the use of contraception that has been taught for long time in society.

According to Zikiyah (2018) in his assessment which had the aim of exploring the problems of adolescent and solutions that provided by Islam norms in Malaysia, it has observed that Islam rules and regulations has the way of addressing the problem of adolescent pregnancy, illegitimate children and abortion as well. Although religion in Malaysia has the resolution of adolescent, in Scotland it is not the case because the report which has published by Education Scotland has observed that the religious moral education has the influence of respectful behaviors and ground rules to young people because the teachers and learners have strong partnership to establish mutually agreed about those religious regulations but there is not consistence of this agreement. There are various factors, for instance in secondary schools, learning of religious moral education try to challenge the young people who want to be freed in their phase of adolescence.

In South Africa, the family problems, poverty, excessive freedom and divorce, religion like Islam has the rules which can address the matters of illegitimate children and teenage pregnancy and abortion, as stated by Zakiyah and Zawawi,(2019) in his assessment which entitled Adolescent Pregnancy: Factors and Solution in Islamic Perspective in South Africa.

According to Denise & Dan (2020) in their assessment has observed that religious’ norms give the basic framework for social teachings, moral and ethical as well. They observed that Church has the aim of influencing anyone interested to work with it in order to understand well their teachings. That’s why the catholic schools should be headed by someone who has knowledge of catholic beliefs and teachings in order to implement their goals in society. According to Barbara & Brian (2017) in their investigation which entitled the roles of religion faith communities in preventing teen pregnancy has observed that the attitudes of religious and faith community about sexuality are very unusual large. It is still difficult to go beyond messages of abstinence to the teenagers in different religion’s congregations.

In Rwanda, the teenage girls’ pregnancy has increased from 4.1% in 2005 7.3% in 2015 (Dieudonne Kayiranga1, 2019). They have observed that to handle the problem of teenage girl’s pregnancy is education sessions in secondary schools to upgrade awareness of teens of growth changes and reproductive health. According to USAID (2019) in their report has observed that 81% of parents in Kicukiro and Huye reported that they don’t discuss sexual matters with adolescent due to socio-environmental and socio-cultural barriers where church moral education influence. It has observed also that one the major community norms is the belief of that premarital sex is immoral and disobedience are described as failure of following religious teachings and values. Based on above different insights from studies about catholic moral education and factors that affects early pregnancy, this assessment has the aim of determining the impacts of catholic moral education on early pregnancy in secondary schools in Nyarugenge district.

Statement of the problem

Catholic Church and other faith based community have critical role in Rwandan public life. As a country settled by different people who have different beliefs, government of Rwanda has been guaranteed freedom of different religion. The government treats the Catholic Church to be a unique institution, because the services that Catholic Church provides in different sectors. As results, the Catholic Church influences the government policies in different ways through its moral education to the government beneficiaries especially in education system of the whole country. According to Mineduc (2019), Catholic church ranked on second position of schools share in terms of ownership. This indicates that there are many students who attend the Catholic Church schools although they are not Catholic believers. This fact put in good position Catholic moral education to influence the young people especially teenagers who are very exposed on early pregnancy. For these mentioned reasons above, there are various government expectations from Catholic Church through reflection of the citizens yet influenced people by Catholic moral education at the same time.

As government realizes that education is priority area that should be focused on, in order to boost the economic prosperity, Catholic Church is the main partner especially in education as it mentioned above. Out of 1,783 secondary schools in 2019, 677(38%), secondary schools are belonging to Catholic Church (Mineduc, 2019). This is the evidence that shows how the Catholic Church influences also the government policies in education. According to Dawid (2018) in his assessment which entitled “The Catholic Church and Its Impact on Public Policy in Contemporary Democracies” he has observed that through moral education and its self-interest, the Catholic Church is public policy actor.

In case the government policy and moral education interests collide, the Catholic Church acts in favor of its doctrinal self-interests. So this study determined the impact of church moral education on government policy which concerns to the early pregnancy resolution in secondary schools in Nyarugenge district. Because there are different resolution overviews of government policies which is controversial to the Church moral education of how they can handle this problem of early pregnancy in secondary schools. As the results, the catholic followers

who are the government beneficiaries as well, are the one who are suffering a lot. According to Muhoza & Rutayisire (2013), they have observed that the main challenge of Rwandan health system in regard to the family planning that is significant proportion of health facilities are faith-based, so that they don't offer modern contraceptives which reduce the teenage pregnancy.

objectives of study

1. To examine the roles of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools.
2. To determine the level of teenage girls' pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools.
3. To examine the effects of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Empirical Review

Various empirical studies have reviewed that the following chapter also indicate that there is positive relationship between religious moral education and early pregnancy, decreased frequency of sexual intercourse and more conservative sexual attitudes. One of the big challenges the world is facing today, is to ensure the healthy development of the teenager (Uehara *et al*, 2015). To take care of the healthy teenagers can push the development cycle inter-generationally. The high education level and schooling attainment is critical protective factor against teenage pregnancy (Mohr *et al*, 2019). Additionally, empowering global moral education and awareness of global social issues, such as addressing teenage pregnancy through improving educational attainment is important for practitioners and social workers.

A study was conducted in USA by Wright *et al* (2020) on Pastor's Perceptions of the Black Church's role in Teens pregnancy prevention. Semi structured interviews were conducted with Black church's pastors in Southwestern Cities. The results indicated that pastors should jointly address the teenage pregnancy with parents and congregants. Further, the findings indicated that pastors were not comfortable discussing use of contraceptives and widely supported social education by partnering with various organizations in order to address teens' pregnancy. The study recommended that churches to come up with moral education programs to help curb teen pregnancies.

According to Nangambi (2014) in his assessment entitled "prevention of teenage pregnancy: the role of the church in schools" in South Africa adopted qualitative approach and descriptive design by targeting teenage adolescents in secondary schools in Thembelesile Hani municipality. The study found that the main cause of teenage pregnancy is lack of proper parenting and weakness of church in giving proper moral education in schools and communities, poverty, poor performance and material needs. The study recommended strategies to prevent pregnancy among them including church intervention through partnering with schools and community, and broad based sex education, intervention by schools and parents among others.

In another study in South Africa by Clemence and Roets (2021), the role of the church, community, culture and contraceptives in preventing teenage pregnancy was assessed. The study employed descriptive design targeting 15 teenage girls who went through peer education. The findings indicated that there was positive response of peer education towards reducing teenage pregnancy among the girls who went through peer education. The study recommended moral education by the church, schools and parents towards reducing teenage pregnancy.

A study was conducted in Ethiopia by Mamo *et al* (2021) to assess the major factors for teenage pregnancy in Ethiopia using systematic and meta-analysis approach. The study findings indicated that the prevalence rate of teenage pregnancy was 23.59% and the key factors included early sexual practice, non-use of contraceptives, marital status among others. The study recommended sex education and enhanced contraceptive use among adolescents.

According to the USAID (2015), to reduce the teen pregnancy in developing countries especially in Africa is very important to improve the health and economic sector with the help of church contribution through moral education although Catholic Church condemns the unmarried sexual activity, Catholic Church must recognize the existence of sexual activity among teenagers. Because the young people are engaging in sex both outside and within marriage Catholic Church and other faith communities can be integral in providing lifesaving family planning service, regardless of the marital status of youth in schools.

Nabugoomu *et al* (2020) conducted a study in Uganda to determine the causes of teenage girls' pregnancy and the actions to be taken to curb it using qualitative approach. The study targeted teenage mothers and their families in Budondo Sub County Eastern Uganda. The finding did indicate that the major causes of teenage pregnancy included low uptake of contraceptives, long distance to schools, use of drugs by boys, lack of information on pregnancy avoidance and poverty among others. The study recommended counseling for parents and girls by relevant institutions like churches, ministry of health and teachers, presidential campaigns against teenage pregnancy, setting up more schools and job creation.

Miriti & Mutua (2019) in Kitui County, Kenya conducted a study on teenage pregnancy and girls' education capabilities. The study employed exploratory case studies with interviews and group discussions as data

collection instruments from teenage girls in secondary schools. The findings indicated that poverty, drug abuse, rape and moral decay and parental negligence were the main causes of teenage pregnancy. The study recommended financial and moral support, community sensitization on proper parenting of teenage girls among others. The same recommendations were also provided by Aseye & Okumu (2020) in Kenya who focused on analyzing teenage girls' academic performance and found that stigmatization was the main cause of poor performance of teenage mothers.

An assessment on the effect of teenage pregnancies on school girls' education in Kenya has observed that most of the girls with pregnancy issue caused different factors like poverty; but also the moral education especially church moral education which plays critical role in personal development of the girls who are in transition from childhood to adulthood Edwin *et al.* (2017).

A formative research was conducted in Uganda by UNICEF (2015) to guide implementation of the program of ending child marriage and teenage pregnancy in Uganda. The population was young girls and boys in and out of school aged 11-19, parents and community and religious leaders. FGDs and interviews were the methods adopted in data collection. The baseline survey findings did indicate high level of child marriage and teen pregnancy. Among the recommendations of the program was that religious institutions are supposed to take active role in sex education within the community and they host a large number of people. Religious institutions were found to be known as custodians of moral change and should play their role of moral teaching to reduce teen pregnancy and child marriage.

According to the Ministry of Health report in Uganda, it has highlighted that the moral education should be used to fight against teenager pregnancy in Uganda because it is the only way of handling the globalization issue and its effects. This globalization has promoted the sexual revolution and increased poor parenting practices to the extent that some religious leaders don't provide and strengthen moral education which can be effective way of reducing teen pregnancy.

The church leaders in East Africa should remain motivated to strengthen the moral education which regarding sexuality, an education tool kit that is upholds respects and guided by the input of a faith Based Community can be a viable and innovative approach to address teen pregnancy (Torres *et al.*, 2017). The study focused on working with Faith Based Community to develop an education tool kit on sexuality, relationships and contraception. The study did embrace the need to involve faith based community in development of the sexuality tool kit besides use of contraceptives. The study adopted survey design focusing on teen pregnancies across the region.

In Rwanda, Church is the main stakeholder in education where it owns 24% of the total schools in Rwanda hence more influential in government policies on different issue, (MINEDUC, 2018). This is the evidence which confirm that Catholic church is more influential in personal development of teenagers in the schools. As the main peer education aspect in Rwandan secondary schools, there should be additional empowerment to make the encouragement among the teenagers who are exposed to get pregnant in their personal development phase (Nkurunziza & Nadja & Bigirisano & Hitayezu, 2020).

Habimana & Iyamuremye (2018) conducted a study in Rwanda to investigate teenage pregnancy associated factors in Gatsibo district. The study employed cross sectional descriptive research design targeting female teenagers and community leaders. The study found that age, poverty and early involvement in sexual intercourse were the main associated factors. The study recommended that parents should be vigilant and discuss with their children sex related health issues to tame teenage pregnancy.

Hategekimana & Harerimana (2018) carried a study in Rwanda to assess the relationship between unwanted pregnancy and adolescent girl's education in Kicukiro district using descriptive research design. The findings did indicate that the key causes of unwanted pregnancies are lack of sex education, poverty and lack of parental guidance. These heavily affected girls' education achievements in terms of leading to school dropout, abortion, increase of diseases and family obligations among others. The study recommended that sex education be conducted by parents and strict punishment be put in place for those abusing teens.

Critique of Literature and Research Gap

The church moral education and teenage pregnancy has been looked at as a subject of many researchers for long time, but the impact of church moral education on teenage pregnancy is not assessed in secondary schools in Nyarugenge district. The available researches focused on impact of Catholic church as a main peer in education in Rwanda, Catholic moral education on early marriage and adolescent pregnancy and its impact on community and adolescent's health.

USAID (2015) in their assessment has suggested that in order to make Catholic moral education active to engage youth in sexual and reproductive health. There should be the foreground the importance of keeping the teenage specifically girls in schools as the personal development center of the adolescent. The second way, to involve Catholic church is to make sure that grandparents and parents understand the need of moral education which is concerning to the sexuality among young people through open discussions.

Few available scientific studies in Rwanda investigated the factors which associated with teenage pregnancy in secondary schools, like Habimana & Iyamuremye (2018) who suggested that the use of contraceptives should not be considered as immorality to any of church members, especially for young adolescents, and constitute a reason for harassment and exclusion in church's activities. There is no any scientific research explored the effect of the Catholic moral education on teenage pregnancy in secondary schools in Rwanda.

Theory of Reasoned Action

This research adopts the theory of reasoned action (TRA) to explain the relationship between church moral education and teenage girls' pregnancy. This theory was first put forward by Ajzen and Fishbein (1980). This theory mainly analyses the connection between behaviors, beliefs and norms (Butts and Rich, 2011). The decisions regarding individual health depends on the perceptions towards a given behavior and the value they attach to the peers, leaders or family members who have different perception either dislike or like a certain behavior. These group of people shapes an individual's behavior either positively or negatively.

The intention towards a given behavior heavily determines a certain behavior. The theory of reasoned action looks at the attitude of people towards their behavior. Control over a given behavior makes the behavior to thrive in a certain required way. For example, school interventions may shape and instil a certain behavior among the students. The rules and regulations in place are geared to achieve a certain behavior which ultimately succeeds in some students while fails in some few (Butts and Rich, 2011).

The theory of reasoned action is relevant in this study as it integrates the costs and rewards that come with adoption of a certain behavior. The shaping of a behavior comes with some costs. For example, for teenage girls to avoid pregnancy in schools, they have to sacrifice and practice some morals which are instilled by various stakeholders' church being one of them. The church promotes certain morals or values in girls in order to shape their behavior perception towards sex hence avoiding teenage pregnancy in schools. These values range from social relationship skills, self-control and self-worth, abstinence, use of contraceptives among others.

III. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive and correlational research designs were adopted. The population size was 580 O-level female students including 70 teenage mothers who resumed learning after delivery and 4 head teachers totaling to 584. The sample size was 238 calculated from the population using Yamane's formula. The study adopted purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Data was collected using questionnaires and interview guides which passed the test of validity and reliability before utilization in collecting data. Data was analyzed using IBM SPSS version 21 and descriptive statistics such as means, percentages and standard deviation utilized in presenting findings. Additionally, the study computed correlation coefficient and regression coefficients to assess the effects of teaching resources on academic performance. The findings were presented using tables and figures.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Role of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy

To answer this research question, the questionnaires were distributed to get the findings from female students and teenage mothers of selected secondary schools in Nyarugenge district

Table 1: Perception of female students and teenage mothers on the roles of church moral education on teenage girls' pregnancy

Statement	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Have developed self-control from the church moral teachings	17	7.2	23	12.7	39	17.3	82	33.3	73	29.5	4.72	0.81
Church moral teachings has enabled me focus on my studies	16	5.9	22	9.3	29	12.9	98	42.6	69	29.3	4.49	0.91
The church moral teachings has enabled me to always seek support from parent and teachers in case of problem	30	16.2	46	17.4	26	10.6	62	26.3	70	29.5	4.4	0.84
Church moral teachings have enabled me develop self-confidence and sense of self-worth	30	12	12	4.7	32	14.1	81	36.3	79	32.9	4.34	0.86
Church moral teaching have enabled me abstain from sex	6	2.7	17	7.2	21	9.2	110	45.8	80	35.1	4.32	1.09
Through moral teachings have developed social relationship skills	11	4.3	17	7.2	12	5.5	104	46.3	90	36.7	4.24	0.96

Source: Field data (2023)

The table 1 indicates the perception provided by female students and teenage mothers of selected secondary schools related to the roles of church moral education on teenage girls’ pregnancy , where 83 percent of female students and teenage mother agreed that through moral teachings have developed social relationship skills at 4.24 of mean ,80.9 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that church moral teaching have enabled me abstain from sex at 4.32 of mean, 71.9 percent of female students and teenage mother agreed that Church moral teachings has enabled me focus on their studies at 4.49 of mean, 69.2 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that church moral teachings have enabled them develop self-confidence and sense of self-worth at 4.34 of mean while 62.8 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that they have developed self-control from the church moral teachings at 4.72 of mean as well as 55.8 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that The church moral teachings has enabled me to always seek support from parent and teachers in case of problem at 4.4of mean.

This research also interviewed Catholic secondary school head teachers to investigate about the perception of roles of church moral education. The findings from the interview indicated that through moral teachings, the students develop social relationship skills and church moral teaching enables them to abstain from sex until marriage. In (2014), the United States Census Bureau released a report after conducting research about children participation in religious education which shows that fifty-seven percent of girls between 10 and 20 years old show behave well when provide church moral education frequently.

Level of teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools

The researcher sought opinions of female students and teenage mothers regarding level of teenage girls pregnancy in Rwanda Secondary Schools and the findings presented in table 2

Table 2: Perception of female students and teenage mothers on the level of teenage girls’ pregnancy in secondary schools

Statement	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
There is high number of teenage pregnancies in my school	18	9.4	6	2.3	6	2.3	108	45.3	96	40.7	4.72	0.81
Girls engage in sexual relationships more often	18	9.4	36	14.6	18	9.4	90	37.2	72	29.4	4.49	0.91
Girls engage in sex regularly in my school.	12	4.7	18	9.4	34	13.9	91	38.3	79	33.7	4.4	0.84
Girls like spending much time with the boys in my school	6	2.3	84	33.4	23	9.6	30	16.4	91	38.3	4.34	0.86
Girls don’t mind about use of contraceptives and condoms in my school	15	8.3	29	13.2	7	2.7	108	45.3	75	31.2	4.32	1.09

Source: Field data (2023)

Table 2 indicates the perception provided by female students and teenage mothers of selected secondary schools related to the level of teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools such that 86 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that there is high number of teenage pregnancies in their school at 4.72 of mean,76.5 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that Girls don’t mind about use of contraceptives and condoms in my school at 4.32 of mean,72 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that Girls engage in sex regularly in my school at 4.4 of the mean,66.6 percent of teachers agreed that assignment submitted at right time at 3.55 of the mean while 60 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that Girls engage in sexual relationships more often at mean of 4.49 as well as 54.7 percent of female students and teenage mothers agreed that girls like spending much time with the boys in their school at 4.34 of the mean.

The research also wanted to investigate about the perception of secondary school head teachers in Nyarugenge district on level of teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools. Therefore, the research interviewed secondary school head teachers in Nyarugenge district and the findings indicated that among 3 interviewed head teachers most of them answered yes when asked if there is high number of teenage pregnancies in their schools and when asked the reason, they confirmed that girls engage in sexual relationships more often with old men.

These findings concur according to Arif & Sevilay (2006), Due to the significant effects impacted on facilitators, pupils and procedures of classroom, management of classroom became an inseparable part of teaching.

Arif and Sevilyay (2006) also argued that how church moral education provided to students, could be a means of controlling teenage girls’ pregnancies since they are taught both cultural and religious ethics.

Church moral education and teenage girls’ pregnancies in secondary schools

The third objective of this study was to examine the effects of church moral education on teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools. Thus, table 3 shows the findings on how church moral education is correlated to teenage girls’ pregnancy in secondary schools located in Nyarugenge district.

Table 3: correlation between church moral education and teenage girls pregnancy in secondary schools

Correlations			
		teenage girls pregnancies	Church moral education
teenage girls pregnancies	Pearson Correlation	1	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.917
	N	234	234
Church moral education	Pearson Correlation	.000	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.917	
	N	234	234

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The study investigated the relationship between church moral education and teenage girls’ pregnancies basing on independent variable. The results in the table 3 revealed that there is a significance high degree of positive correlation between church moral education and teenage girls’ pregnancies where Pearson coefficient of correlation states the correlation (r) of 0.913 with the p-value=0.000<0.01. This means that church moral education provides enough evidence that reduces teenage girls’ pregnancies. As stated in interview, it was shown that the effective church moral education leads to reduction of teenage girls’ pregnancies. These findings are in line with the study of Broh (2020), which shows that church moral education in general is associated with an improved reduction of teenage girls’ pregnancies, which leads to higher education aspiration increased girls’ completion rate.

Regression analysis

The third specific objective of this research was to examine the effects of church moral education on teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools. Thus, the findings related to teenage girls’ pregnancies, church moral education can reduce teenage girls’ pregnancies like informing girls on sex relationships, social relationship skills and encourage them to abstain from sex until marriage.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

To answer the indicated research questions which were mentioned basing on the three specific research objectives, the conclusion was drawn regarding to the analysis of the findings presented in chapter four. The first research question of this research that was presented, was “What are the roles of church moral education on teenage pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools?” Self worth and confidence, Informed on sex relationships, Social relationship skills as well as abstinence.

The conclusion was also drawn basing on the second research question of this study which was “What is the level of teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools? “number of teenage pregnancies, engagement in unprotected sexual intercourse, frequency of engaging in sexual intercourse, number of girls in sexual relationships are the indicators of the level of teenage girls’ pregnancy where the respondents have shown that moral church education can affect teenage girls’ pregnancy when implemented effectively. Basing on the third research question of this study which was “How does church moral education affect teenage girls’ pregnancy in Rwanda secondary schools? “it was concluded that effective implementation of church moral education influences teenage girls’ pregnancies reduction somewhere between 37.6 percent and 72.5 percent.

Recommendations

Basing on the findings of this study and the presented conclusion, the following recommendations were addressed to ministry of education and educational planners.

1. Ministry of education, should reinforce church moral education in secondary schools in Rwanda in order to reduce the rate of teenage girls’ pregnancies.

2. Educational planners should make effective set up that should reduce the rate of teenage girls' pregnancies so as to make up effective implementation of church moral education in public secondary schools in Rwanda.

Suggestion for further studies

This study was done in secondary schools located in Nyarugenge district and it was based on church moral education and teenage girls' pregnancy. The researcher suggests that further research can be done to examine the effect of church moral education on students' discipline in public secondary schools so as to come up with comparative analysis.

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