PARENTS' ROLE IN FIGHTING PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTIMACY IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SHINYANGA RURAL DISTRICT

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

2018

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled**: Parents' Role in Fighting Premarital Sexual Intimacy in Tanzania: A Case of Secondary Schools in Shinyanga Rural District'.** In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree of Masters in Business Administration (MBA) of the Open University of Tanania.

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Dr. Raphael Gwahula

(Supervisor)

……………………………………

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Daniel Ntebi Shigela,** do hereby declare that this research titled: '' Parents` role in fighting premarital sexual intimacy in Tanzania: A case of secondary schools in Shinyanga rural district'' is the result of my own work. Where particular work is mentioned or quoted, the author has legally been acknowledged. Also, this work had never been submitted to Open University of Tanzania or any other higher learning institution for award of Masters Degree or other academic award.

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my lovely father God, Son, and the Holy Spirit because without God, I was not able to do this research. As the Bible says '' I can do everything through him (God) who gives me strength'' (Philippians 4:13). Also, I dedicate it to my mother named Mariam Suleiman, my wife Neema Enoch Mihayo together with my three children: Mary, Enoch, and Bertha who had been praying for me and encouraging me to finish this work.

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ABSTRACT

The general objective of the research was to assess parents` role in fighting premarital sexual intimacy in Shinyanga rural district. The methodology used to conduct this study was **correlational design** which based on positivism philosophy, and it was deductively and quantitatively approached. The primary data were collected by using questionnaires and interviews. Also secondary data were taken from different literature sources, all of them supported the dissertation. All data were analyzed by using Invivo software, with respect to the specific objectives. The findings of all results in respective to each parent's role were as follow: Those respondents who strongly agreed on the role of connectedness as it helps to reduce highly premarital sexual intimacy were many. In case of material support, generally the findings showed that respondents have agreed with almost all aspects of material support to contribute a reduction of pre marital sexual intimacy with little variation among them. Also, the role of parents' behavior monitoring, the findings showed that respondents agreed that it may bring good results on efforts to reduce bad adolescence behavior of the children. The final results were on the role of parent-child communication, it has a connection on reducing premarital sexual intimacy. Therefore, the researcher recommends that, there is a need of educating a family, imposing punishment to the adolescents who get pregnancy or who can be caught up in premarital sexual intimacy and to revise contradictory laws. Moreover, the connection of this title and MBA is in the role of leadership since the cause comprises a cause of Leadership and Governance. No organization can be run without leadership skills. And a family is an institute whereby business skills need to be applied including leadership skills.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA   Analysis of Variance

APA   American Psychology Association

HIV   Human Immunodeficiency Virus

LLC   Limited Liability Company

MLR   Multiple Linear Regression

NCRP   National Council on Radiation Protection

NCT   National Childbirth Trust

OP CIT   Opere Citato

STDs   Sexually Transmitted Diseases

UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF   United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

VIF   Variance Inflation Factor

WHO   World Health Organization

TDHS   Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Chapter Overview

In this chapter, the background information, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis, provisional research questions, justification or significance of the study and definitions of the key terms are presented. Moreover; the dissertation structure is given.

1.2   Background Information

In different parts of the world, sexual intimacy for adolescents has emerged as a problem. It is believed that adolescents beginning fifteen years old are active sexually. Different sexual abusive begin during this time .This is the time whereby their bodies aspire to have sexual intercourse (Endazenaw et al., 2015). The sexual intimacy problem is alarming. For example, different areas of United States of America in 2011 many adolescents were pregnant and also in sub-Sahara Africa, the report which was given by Guttmacher Institute (2016), indicates that about 25% of the adolescents had began sexual relations even below 15 years of their age.

In most countries in the region more than 5% of females were married before age of 15 and 20% had commenced childbearing (Doyle et al, 2012). According to UNFPA (2015), it is believed that approximately one in three girls in the developing world (excluding China) was married or was in a union before age eighteen years old. The UNFPA (2015) reported further that; the East African countries have a bigger problem of pregnancies before marriage more than developing countries with one in every six

girls of age between 15 and 19 getting pregnant. According to the data of were Tanzanian Ministry of Education shows that many adolescents quitted schools due to pregnancies in 2004 and 2008.Girls who were stopped from school because of pregnancy in 2013 report were 55,000 adolescents. These dropped out of schools between 2003 and 2011(Centre for Reproductive Rights, 2013).

Given the information in-terms of percentage in the total population as outlined above, it is undeniable fact that sexual intimacy is a problem in Tanzania. According to statistics, of 43,625,354 populations from the Tanzania Mainland (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012), the total number of teenagers from zero to nineteenth age was 23,637,775 which is almost 54% of the total population. Analyzing further, 0-4 age of both sexes were 7,069,889; 5-9 years old, both sexes were 6,475,364; 10-14 were 5,625,848); and 15-19 were 4,466,674 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012).

They thus need knowledge in order for them not to fall into that track since; these adolescents are next generation leaders and parents. There was an investigation which was held in four regions in Tanzania, 612 adolescents were interviewed and it indicated that 23.4% were seen to begin sexual intercourse. (Exavery, et al, 2011). Therefore, the adolescent groups specifically 10-19 years old whose total number is 10,092,522 are prone to effects resulting from sexual intimacy problems so easily.

All group ages from 0-19year old need attention to rescue them from any evil or risky consequences. These adolescents who burn for sexual desire have no idea for their healthy protection. (Bogale et al, 2014), they are always in danger of risking their health for disease infections such as HIV and other STDs, and unexpected pregnancies. It is

true that the adolescents have been facing biggest problem of premarital sexual intimacy which has resulted in risky end results of their lives.

Although, different measures have been taken, problems still exist. In addressing this problem, different scholars in different parts of the world have written on the role of parents in reducing premarital sexual intimacy (Biddlecom et al, 2009). In addition different institutions had began to deal with the problem in Tanzania and beyond boundaries. (Biddlecom et al, 2009). They together emphasize that, ethical living and fighting against premarital sexual intimacy should begin right from the family as a foundation and during the early age.

It is generally agreed that, if adolescents will not be nurtured well, our families and the nation at large will fall into the evil trap. There are number of proposed measures advocated to reduce pre-marital sexual intimacy, include stopping teenagers to do sexual intercourse before marriage just by mere say, building boarding schools or use preventive tools during sexual intercourse. They are associated with a number of contradictions. Together with some of our national laws that permit girls of 16 years old to be married (Tanzania law of marriage act of 1971), they in fact imply giving the teenagers freedom to have sex, hence making pre-marital sexual intimacy problems not an easy thing to solve.

Elsewhere, literature (DiClemente et al, 2001; Kumi Kyereme et al, 2007;Wight et al, 2006; NCRP, 2017) has acknowledged the role of parents in fighting against child sexual abuse including being open in teaching sexual intimacy relations, building boarding schools, (and using punishment or other disciplinary measures (Innes, 2011).

But the situation still exists. Literatures such as on developmental psychology, clearly shows that parents play a big role in child development (Bronfenbrenner, 1984). Other literatures (such as Stanton, 2004) emphasize on the importance of parents (both father and mother) as being essential to the adolescents including stopping premarital sexual intimacy. They are considered to healthy child development. Parents and guardians are placed at the center of molding have power to prepare a good and ethical generation right from the foundational level. Failure to play parents' role results to evil generation. In other words, raising an ethical generation depends strongly from home where these adolescents come from.

In assessing the role of parents, there is growing evidence that various parenting dimensions such as connectedness or love, material support, behavioral monitoring, and parent-child communication— are positively associated with reduced levels of risk-taking behavior among adolescents (Biddlecom et al., 2009). Some studies go further to support the proposition that adolescents are less likely to engage in sexual risk-taking behavior when they reside with a parent—especially two parents—or when they identify with the views of their parents.

However, all these evidences are from elsewhere not in Tanzania, whose contexts and set up are different. This research is going to investigate the role of parents as family leaders in a foundational level helping these adolescents to avoid premarital sexual intimacy. The study with assess: the influence of parents-child connectedness; parental material support; behavioral monitor; and parent-child communication on reducing premarital sexual intimacy.

1.3   Statement of the Problem

According to the report by Kazaura et al. (2009) that Tanzania has about 32% of adolescents reported being sexually active; a higher proportion being males than females. Also, the report of Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children et al. (2017). Child marriage is common in Tanzania. Figures from the 2016 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) show that 36% of girls between 20 and 24 years old were married before the age of 18. And is most common in rural areas. From 2010, Shinyanga, Tabora, Mara and Dodoma have high prevalence rates of child marriage with 59%, 58%, 55% and 51% respectively.

Therefore, premarital sexual intimacy which is associated with early age marriage is a big problem in Tanzania. Tanzania premarital sexual intimacy is a big problem and it affects many adolescents. And Innes (2011) is saying using punishment or disciplinary measures can help to solve the problem. But the situation still exists. This indicates that, there is insufficient information as to the extent to which parents` role has not successfully removed the premarital sexual intimacy. And this raises the demand for further study on this problem.

1.4   General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess the parents` role in fighting premarital sexual intimacy.

1.4.1   Specific Objectives

(i)   To assess the influence of parents' connectedness with their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy.

(ii)   To determine the influence of parents' material support provision to their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy.

(iii)   To identify the influence of parents' behavior monitoring to their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy.

(iv)   To describe the influence of parents` communication with their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy.

1.4.2   Research Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant relationship between the role of parents and premarital sexual intimacy.

H1: There is a significant relationship between the role of parents and premarital sexual intimacy.

Where, H0 represents Null hypothesis.

H1 represents alternative hypothesis.

1.5   Provisional Research Questions

Due to the presented argument in this paper, below are questions for research:

What are the theoretical grounding and attributes of parents' role (connectedness) in reducing premarital sexual intimacy?

This quarrel is based on specific objective of the study i.e. to make contribution to the reduced premarital sexual intimacy to the adolescents. Specifically the following matters will be investigated:

(i)   Does close intimacy among parents and children help to protect youths from bad behaviors?

(ii)   Do parents show love to their children?

(iii)   What is the reaction of the children when parents attempt to be close to them?

(iv)   What is the relevance of parents' love to their children?

These questions have to undergo empirical testing. The purpose with the second question is therefore to create an experimental environment for subsequent testing of the research hypothesis and for observation of model behavior.

1.   Can material support as parents` role be helpful in avoiding teenagers from engaging in premarital sexual intimacy?

It is shown in the literature research how the parental material provision can successfully be helpful in reducing premarital sexual intimacy. Students however fall under teenager group which actually is driven by inevitable physiological and emotional attraction with a few practical analyses having completed the very basic requirement for this study to have evolved beyond conceptualization and applicability in their respective lifecycle. To eventually be able to test the research hypothesis, systematically selected sample of entities have to be found in secondary schools (in school students) and home (parents and dropped-out students). The intent is to find out with stratified sampling entities the reason for teenagers embarking into premarital sexual intimacy. Further matters to be examined during this phase of the study are as follows:

(i)   What is the best technique of dealing with physiological and emotional intimacy of adolescents?

(ii)   Are these techniques the only dimensions which apply, or are there in fact others?

(iii)   How are these dimensions operationalized in the experimental created for observations?

(iv)   It is shown in the literature research how the parental material provision can successfully be what is the conduct in support of theory of physiology?

With various parental role dimensions popularized, a next phase of the study pursues testing of research hypothesis with a construct to be described as a variable value measurement; it involves creation, validation and application of measurement. This leads to the third research equation.

2.   How monitoring behavior role helps to reduce premarital sexual intimacy? And what metrics or instruments are available to test the hypothesis?

This objective poses a pertinent from a reduced premarital sexual intimacy perspective, because theories and models, which are not shown to be of practical value, gather the proverbial dust on library shelves. Devising an instrument for value measurement endeavors to make accessible to the measurement society a tool for decision making as well as contributing to the reduced premarital sexual intimacy body of knowledge. To so involves critical examination of the following issues:

(i)   Is it possible to generate a controlling behavior value coefficient, i.e. an indicator that shows at once the useful value of understanding the controlling behavior of parents within a wider paradigmatic framework?

(ii)   What does the notion of useful value mean within the context described in the study? Does it for example reflect, or represent, codified knowledge?

At the basis of this objective lies a primary research hypothesis i.e that different controlling behavior techniques of the parent role have different useful value to

practitioners of reduced premarital sexual intimacy. Having tested the hypothesis statistically leaves the researcher with only a quantitative indicator of the theoretical status of the parent role. But it may find itself isolated among an abundance of contributions. Therefore, this requires society to promote its value to reduced premarital sexual intimacy practitioner. The final phase of the study critically reflects upon the theoretical nature of the parent role, and is directed by the following research question:

3.   When applied, tested and observed, does the parent role (parents' communication to their children) meet the requirements for good theory? How can it be improved, given the test results, and what recommendations flow from these insights to improve the theoretical stability of the role and the applicability of its results when applied in practices?

The final phase of the study evaluates findings forthcoming from empirical observations and statistical analysis in the preceding phase of this academic venture. Apart from the obvious outcome of concluding about its status as player within the paradigm of parent role, another outcome pursued here is to formulate propositions for further research and refinement of the parent role for the benefit of its society of practitioner.

1.6   Justification of the Research

The results are going to bring up or top up new ideas about parents` role in fighting against premarital sexual intimacy in Tanzania that will be useful to scholarly people and they will use to apply to other related matters of sexual intimacy problem towards youths. When the role of parents are vividly shown towards sexual intimacy problem and policies are formulated it will be a great benefit to the society with their youths since the problem will somehow be minimized or reduced. Community leaders will

apply for the betterment of youths. Having established the importance of the parents in fighting pre-marital sexual intimacy by playing their role, the findings of the study will act as catalyst for the parents to play their role towards the movements that the adolescents make so as to protect them from pre-marital sex activities. Therefore, these reasons are truly justifying to study on this matter. Those who are going to benefit will be the community, policy makers, researchers, legislators etc.

1.7   Scope of the Study

The study will be carried out in Shinyanga rural area within five wards (Solwa, Lyabukande, Didia, Ilola and Salawe). The targeted population will be a sample of secondary school students who are still in school; those who dropped out of schools from 2014-2016 because of pregnancy and parents and are between 12-19 years old.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Chapter Overview

In this chapter, both theoretical literature, and empirical literature review are reviewed. Later on the synthesis of theoretical literature, and empirical literature review, research gap, and conceptual model are presented, however, key terms are defined.

2.2   Definition of Key Terms

2.2.1   Premarital Sexual Intimacy

The term premarital sexual intimacy is generally refers to any person doing sexual intercourse before marriage (Jackson 2011). This study will use the term premarital sexual intimacy to refer only to adolescents.

2.2.2   Adolescent

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2012) defines adolescent as any person between ages 10 and 19. (Csikszentmihalyi, 2017). During adolescent period there several physical changes are taking place and sometimes these changes can push this youth to engage in sexual intimacy. This is a dangerous zone if it is not handled well. And it can cause negative effects in a community. The study adopts the definition by WHO (2012). However; the study will only focus on ages between twelve and nineteen (12-19) adolescents only.

2.2.3   Parents

The term `parents` includes all those who provide significant care for children in a home or family context (Moran et al, 2004), the definition is adopted by this study.

2.3   Theoretical literature

According to Turner (1986, pp.4, 5) this is a literature developed by different scholars focus in a certain areas of studies .It helps to explain a phenomenon in an easy way.

These theories have been approved to do well in a certain area. This study makes use of different key theories in relationship with the role of parents in reducing pre-marital sexual intimacy. Theories which are reviewed include Socio-Behaviorist theory, Attachment theory, Maslow`s theory, and Communication theory. But will focus on the specific objectives as said in chapter one. All these theories do support that if roles are well done can help to reduce premarital sexual intimacy especially among adolescents.

2.3.1   Socio-Behaviorist Theory

This socio-behaviorist theory was invented by Pavlov and Bandura in 1977. Nolan et al(2015) describing this theory that it focuses children's behavior how can it be formed depending on the growing environment of a youth or behavior is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning. Behavior is acquired through learning process. A child undergoes learning in different ways through the environment been rose. A child is encouraged to apply the truths and bring changes of behavior though praises, attribute gratitude to a youth or give gifts. A parent becomes a mentor of life changing behavior. Therefore, through a long process a behavior is generated: positive or negative behavior depending on the mentor. Ideas that characterize behaviorism include the belief that anyone can learn anything given the right reinforcement, and it is through this positive reinforcement that one is motivated to learn. A parent has to prepare a systematic way of impacting the facts in the life of a child in order to see a positive outcome. However, poor reinforcement of the facts wills results into a negative behavior. So, parents are highly responsible for the practice if they expect good behavior in their generations.

Therefore, the socio- behaviorist theory pushes a parent to have control or monitoring the adolescent in order to see a good behavior coming up. Parents who put more efforts to their youths shape well the behavior of youths since they are monitoring them, and this has shown a good result of a changing behavior to adolescents. (Kerns et al,2001;Crouter,1990). Therefore, proper environment for a child leads to a good behavior.

2.3.2   Attachment theory

This theory refers a close relationship of a parent and a child whereby such closeness provides a better environment of learning .A child feels secured or protected against his/her enemies. A parent relationship goes to a child and a child relationship goes back to a parent. Therefore, it is very hard for an enemy cannot in this environment. It is very important for each child to have a close relationship or bond with a parent for this will lead to positive way of growth and make him avoid all bad or risky behaviors around him/her (Andrew et al, 1991).

New knowledge can easily be developed through this awesome environment of close bond between a parent and a child (Dubois-Comtois et al., 2013). This theory is very important for the growth of an adolescent since it creates a bond between the two, a parent and a child which in turn helps a child to feel secured or protected by the parent. In doing so an adolescent will feel or experience love and protection from a parent, hence avowing enemies trap. So, the mutual bond between a parent and a child leads to a good behavior.

2.3.3   Maslow`s Theory of Needs

Psychologist Abraham Maslow`s (1908-1970) hierarchy of theory of need theory suggests that unmet needs help explain difficulty behavior patterns. Any supplied need to a person helps to overcome the gap which may open a door for an enemy. Always an enemy looks the need and through that he tends to use as a bridge to fulfill the evil desire. So, this theory helps to see the importance of providing needs to adolescents before the enemy seized the opportunity and destroy the behavior of an adolescent.

There are several needs which can include physical needs like: clothing, eating, drinking safe water. Also, a child should feel that is owned by a good parent and so on. If a child misses a need, it opens a door for anything to happen. A child will use any means to satisfy the need which is so dangerous for the welfare of an adolescent (Martin et al, 2007). Thus, a parent is required to supply all relevant need because it will help to lead to a good behavior.

2.3.4   Lasswell`s Communication Model

The Lasswell's communication model was first incepted by Harold Lasswell in 1948 who was concerned with answering the "Who (says) What (to) Whom (in) Which Channel (with) What Effect" questions. According to Laswell (1948), the "Who" component is concerned with the sender and has to be studied through "Control Analysis". Source power, celebrity/sport endorsers, source likeability, source meaningfulness, and familiarity, all may influence acceptance of the message (Babin and Harris 2016). The "What "component is to do with the "Content analysis" and its main preoccupation? The "Channel "is concerned with "Media analysis". Parents have

to choose which media is profitable to their children so that they can allow it. The "Whom" deals with those recipients of the message.

Is the audience relevant for that message? Lastly, the "Effect "component is concerned with the consequences on the receiving audience. As child communication begins right from the mother's womb as it is reported by NCT. (2012). A parent has to be aware of a child growth begins at early stage even before birth. Communication plays a big part in a child development and child`s early experiences thus laying foundation for the child's future development.

And, since communication is passed from A to B, then the message sent should be received and understood. Any disruptive environment may lead to miss communicate the message. Poor communication by a parent to his/her child will easily open a door for evil people who can communicate with them and the outcome may be worse. Close and proper communication from parents to children will build a wall to any bad attack since they will have learned a lot from their parents even before their birth.

This study is of opinion that, if the parent effectively communicates with his/her child, hence being able to closely understand the happenings including the technique to use to send the desired message to a child. The parent may also be in position to control media including choosing what a child to listen or look in the media. By so doing a parent will stop that media which can collapse a child and begin sexual intercourse relationship. Therefore, good communication is important to the welfare of all adolescents.

2.4   Empirical Literature Review

There are different empirical literature reviews that have been written about this premarital problem and discussed about the parent's role in fighting against the problem. All these empirical literature reviews do encourage parents to do parents` role in order to remove premarital sexual intimacy for adolescents.

2.4.1   Communication Role

According to Miller`s (1998) 30 studies in the issue of parent-child communication, he came up with a mixed results about sexuality: early communications helps to impact awareness of the issue of sexual intercourse before it begins. So, a parent has to take the initiatives to educate the children so that they can have a clearly understanding about the matter. When they become mature they can fight against it. Also, Endazenaw et al, (2015) said in his document that in many developing countries discussing about sexual issues with a child can help to awaken him/her and start doing that sexual practice and therefore due to that fear, the shut up their mouths in talking about sexual matters. In sub-Sahara Africa evidences suggest that speaking about sexual intercourse is so layer especially a dad discussing with his children as it was reported by Kiragu, (2007). Therefore, in developing countries it seems to be difficult to communicate about sexuality to adolescents directly.

2.4.2 Connectedness role

Close intimacy between parents and children helps to rescue adolescents from unethical behavior especially, if parents know well how to play well this role of connectedness (Resnick et al., 1997). According to Lezin (2004) connectedness is a stronghold against invaders. Unshakable connectedness can prevent children against venereal diseases and unexpected pregnancy. Another study was done in America by Ackard et al (2006) to

see how children believe towards their connection with their parents .The result was parents had very low connectedness .So, parents don't care about this role and children had no excess to talk to their parents. Therefore, connectedness is very important between a parent and a child for well being growth.

2.4.3 Monitoring Behavior Role

Different literatures have documented on parental monitoring. A research was conducted in Canada by Garner et al (2010) gave this result on the issue of monitoring: monitoring children will help to fight against bad behaviors, and this can be done by not giving adolescents a chance to practice what is unethical behavior which is there around them, also, the same idea was said by Sieverding et al (2005), Ary(1999) and Stattin (2000) that, parents need to be aware in providing gape or opportunity which will be profitable rather than cause behavior disaster, here it needs monitoring only. Therefore monitoring is required for a healthy growth towards risk behavior like sexual intimacy. According to these literatures if a parent does not give a limit a child can help him/her to have a big freedom that will result into bad behavior. Monitoring plays a big part to raise a good discipline to adolescents. So parents have a big opportunity to implement monitoring process.

2.4.4 Material Support Role

In parental material support for adolescents: Rolleri (2006) says, parents have to make sure that they supply all necessary physical supports: this includes good place to sleep, good water and clothing. APA (2002) in its research says, adolescent maturation is during this time adolescents have high risk behaviors such as sexual activities. Therefore, if material support lacks it will be a start for an enemy to provide support

and at the end the behavior will be destroyed. Educators can help to teach the importance of using balanced diet, been nurtured psychologically so that they can recognize themselves and be stable emotionally. Finally, adolescents can develop socially. Each adolescent is recommended to associate with different for his/her wellbeing. But, a limitation is needed for building a good behavior.

2.5   Synthesis

From the four theories above all parents` roles have been encouraged for the welfare of adolescents against premarital sexual intimacy. Also, the empirical literature reviews have done the same in fighting premarital sexual intimacy. Therefore through parent-child communication, monitoring a child, supplying the relevant needs and good attachment between a parent and a child can lead to a child with a good behavior.

2.6   Research Gap

According to different empirical evidence of researches from different countries, it is clear that premarital sexual intimacy for adolescents is a big problem, various scholars have involved in fighting against the problem. Parents and other groups have been involved; the problem has been not removed completely. Although studies on parental role in fighting pre-marital sexual intimacy are available, they are all from abroad with those in developing countries. Therefore, this study intends to bring the gap which in particular is either scant or undocumented in Tanzania. The research will see the extent of parents` roles if are practiced and how they have influence in fighting pre-marital sexual intimacy.

2.7   Conceptual Model

The study of conceptual model presented in Figure 2.1, has four dimensions (Independent Variable) that are postulated to reduce premarital sexual intimacy they include connectedness, material support, monitoring and parents-child communications. The assumption is that, if the four dimensions are put in considerations it may result into reduced premarital sexual intimacy (Dependant Variable).

Figure 2.1: Conceptual model

Independent variable   **Dependant Variable**

| Parent's Connectedness |
| Parent's Material support |
| Parent's monitoring |
| Parent-child communications |

| Premarital sexual intimacy |
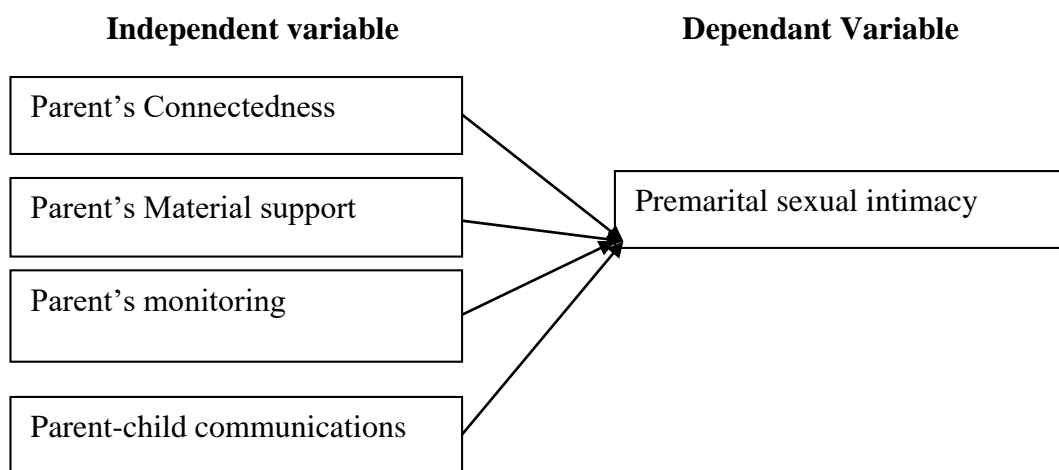
Figure 2.2*: Conceptual Model*

Source: Author's own 2017

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

This is a scientific method on how to seek a solution for the researched questions in connection to the objectives (Rajasekar, 2013). This chapter will present research design/philosophy, study area, population, unit analysis, sampling technique, how to collect the information and to analyze them, testing reliability and validity.

3.2 Research Philosophy

This is an approach by which the research will base on to arrive to the conclusion. Since there are various philosophies according to Saunders et al. (2012). Pragmatism, Realism, Positivism and Interprevitism. This research will use only one philosophy. The philosophy that was used in this research was positivism. This philosophy is characterized by the following behaviors: The research has to be quantitatively focused; it should deal with people's behavior, also empirically sound and have variables that can be measured. The first person who used it was Auguste comte. (Stadler, S2012).

According to Donduskiy (2012) the research is divided into two categories: Inductive and Deductive approach. Inductive approach based on getting answers to specific questions formulated in a research while the deductive research approach wants to achieve objectives via testing hypotheses. This research will use deductive approach because it will test the hypothesis. This research is quantitatively approached as far as the reason stated is concerned below: quantitative research expresses in terms of quantity (Kothari, 2006) and with calculations ,simple limited questions (Saunders et al, 2012).

Research design .A research design which was used was correlational design because it shows the relationships among variables, how do they relate (Kothari et al,2014. It is the good design since it seeks to discover or establish the existence of a relationship/association/interdependence between two or more aspects of a situation (Kumar, 2011).

Research process

Given the parameters of paradigmatic activity as described in the research model, the research process follows the following sequence of hypothesis testing deductive research, as shown in Figure 2.2

Literature Review	
Theoretical Analysis	
Hypothesis and Research Questions	
Estimation of the Population	
Sampling and Selection of the Sample	
Data Collection and Analysis	
Hypothesis-Testing	
Measurement Tools	Statistical Validation and Reliability
Synthesis	
Conclusion	

Figure 2.3: The Research Process for the Testing of the Parent Role

Source: Authors' Own 2017

Mainly theory driven, the process starts with a literature review and a wider perspective upon the notions of respectively a paradigm of premarital sexual intimacy and various theories within the paradigm. From here the focus shifts to the research hypothesis and

the ensuring research questions. The hypothesis and research questions present the underpinning for a simple data model from where data design and associated data collection process become clear. The research model in this instance prescribes a sequential design for the data model. The sequence starts with selection of a population followed by estimation of appropriate sample and respectively sample size. Having collected and analyzed the data, testing of the research hypothesis follows. The penultimate phase is a complete synthesis of the results of the research experiments and tests and the final phase concludes the research work.

3.3   Study Area

The study area for this research was in Shinyanga rural district, a northern part in Tanzania. This district is among of the eight districts of Shinyanga Region of Tanzania. In the north this district is boarded by Shinyanga Urban District, in the east boarded by Kishapu District, to the south by Tabora Region, and to the west by the Kahama District. According to national census (2012) the district has 334,417 people. This district has sixteen wards. But the research only focused to five wards. Each ward has a secondary school. The area was selected for the number of reasons: There are several students who have dropped out of school due to pregnancy problem. Second, many females get married before maturity age which is 18 years old, during this time these adolescents are supposed to be schooling. Finally, This district is in the region with highest percent of early child marriage before 18 years old which is 59% according to the report of TDHS (2010).

Economic activities of that area are: farming and keeping livestock. These activities are done by the majorities. People get married early in order to get children who can be

used after they have grown up, as a labor force. And if are women, they will bring cows if are married bride price will be many cows.

3.3.1 Population of the Study

By population of the study, it refers to a group of elements or cases, whether individuals, objects, or events, that conform to specific criteria and to which we intend to generalize the results of the research. According to Mcmillan (1996) this group is referred to as the target population or universe. This research will mainly involve three areas: Students (who are in school and those who dropped out because of pregnancy) and parents. The populations for students who are in school are 1250, dropped out students from 2014-2016 are 60, and Parents representatives (school committees) are 50.Total population is 1360.

3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Kothari and Garg (2014) points out that there are two main types of sampling techniques; the probability sampling and non-probability sampling. In probability sampling, every item of the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample. In non-probability sampling, the items for the sample are selected deliberately or purposively by the researcher. Kothari and Garg (2014) further consider random sampling as the best techniques of selecting a representative sample. This approach helps to avoid biasness. In this proposed study a simple random technique was employed to the dropped out students and for parents the study employed purposive sampling and for students who are in school the research used simple random sampling technique to select students selected from secondary schools.The research also used a non probability sampling, whereby purposive sampling technique was employed to

acquire information from parents in selected school committees. The study determined the number of students who were given questionnaires and parents who were interviewed. In this study the population of the study which was used is 1360 for secondary school respondents With regard to the sample size, the researcher applied a simplified formula provided by Yamane (1967) as cited by YilmaMuluken to determine the minimum required sample size at 95% confidence level, degree of variability=0.5 And level of precision (e) = 0.05

$$\mathbf{n:=} \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Where n is sample size, N is the total number of study population is as follows:

A. Secondary schoolstudents are 1250(boys 550 and girls 700).

Boys = n = 550 (1+550*0.05^2)

Therefore boys will be estimated 232

Girls = n = 700/ (1+700*0.05^2)

Therefore girls will be estimated 255.

B.Dropped out of school girls: because of pregnancy since 2014-2016 according to this formula, then $\mathbf{n:=} \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$ .Therefore, those who have dropped out will be:

 n = 60/ (1+60*0.05^2)

n=estimated 52 girls

C. Parents representatives

n=50/ (1+50*0.05^2)

n is estimated 44 parents.

3.3.3   Unit of Analysis

By unit of analysis, it refers to the major entity that is analyzed in the study. For instance, any of the following could be a unit of analysis in a study (Trochim, 2006) .In

this section, the research based on the students of secondary school between twelve and nineteen (12 and 19) years and those who have dropped out of the school 2014-2016 . Another group is parents; this can be couple, single parent or widow.

3.3.4   Sample Size

According to Kothari et al.(2014) clearly gives a meaning of a sample: it is a representation of a population where data were gathered and analyzed to come up with the findings. These findings helped to make a judgment by believing that the whole populations through those chosen as a representation have that result. Good number of sample size was being taken that did a proper representation. Therefore; the total sample size is 583 from the population above. The table 3.1 below shows the sample size drawn from the entire population.

table 3.1: Sample and Sampling Procedures

Category	Population	Sample	Techniques
Parents	50	44	Purposive
Dropped out students	60	52	Simple random
In school students	1250	487	Simple random
Total	**1360**	**583**	

Source: Author's own 2017

3.4   Data Collection Techniques

Data is of two categories: primary and secondary data. Primary is the original data which can be collected in the field while secondary data is already collected and documented, (Kothari et al, 2014).

There are several ways of collecting data, but for these research questionnaires and interviews to collect data were used because they have low cost; no bias; adequate time

to respond etc.Face to face interview was given to parents and questionnaires to fill were given to students.

3.5   Model of Data Analysis

In data analyzing, there are two analytical approaches: qualitative and quantitative approaches. The approach for this research is quantitative approach as it is said above. It identifies a research problem based on trends in the field or on the need to explain why something occurs; it explains how one variable affects another (Creswell, 2013). With this approach, the data were collected and analyzed, with respect to the specific objectives using descriptive statistics and multiple Linear Regression method. Quantitative data were analyzed using Invivo software whereby correlation analyses and regression model were used to analyze data for testing the hypothesis. The research findings are organized and presented using words, numbers and percentages, tables, charts and graphs.MLR analysis is concerned with establishing a linear model that relates one dependant variable to more than one independent variables. MLR is likely to suit the process because it allows us to explicitly control for many other factors which simultaneously affect the dependant variables. This is important for both testing theories and evaluating effects when we must rely on non experimental data. Once a model for the process is developed it becomes possible to predict the value of a dependant variable if a set of values for the independent variables is obtained. The general MLR model is given by:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \ldots\ldots + \beta_m x_m + \mu$

Where **Y** is the dependant variable

β0, β1, β2,……. βm are the regression coefficients.

X1, x2……..xm are the different independent variables explaining the **Y.**

μ is the random error in **Y.**

According to Gujarat and Porter (2010),the MLR Model entails the following assumptions as discussed here below. The explanations include the methods of testing as follows:

Non or Little Multi-co linearity.

This occurs when the independent variables are too highly correlated with each other. This may be tested with three centered criteria;

Correlation matrix- when computing the matrix of Pearson's bivariate correlation among all independent variables, the correlation coefficients(R) need to be smaller than 1.

Tolerance-this measures the influence of one independence variable on all other independent variables; the tolerance is calculated with an initial linear regression analysis. Tolerance is defined as $T=1-R^2$ for the first step regression analysis. With $T<0.1$ there might be multi co linearity in the data and with $T<0.01$ there certainly is. Variance inflation factor (VIF) – the variance inflation factor of the linear regression is defined as $VIF=1/T$. with $VIF>10$ there is an indication that multicollinearity may be present with $VIF>100$ there certainly multicollinearity among the variable.

   No autocorrelation in the data

MLR analysis requires that there is a little or no autocorrelation in the data. Autocorrelation occurs when the residuals are not independent from each other. In other words when the value of y(**x+1**) is not independent from the value of y(x). this may be tested using the Durbin Watson's "d" test the null hypothesis that residuals are not linearly autocorrelated. While "d" can assume values between 0 and 4.Values around 2 indicates no autocorrelation. As a rule of thumb, values of 1.5<d<2.5 show that there is no auto-correlation in the data, however the Durbin-Watson test only analysis linear autocorrelation and only between direct neighbors' which are first order effects Gujarat (2010).

Homoscedasticity assumption

This assumes that the variance of error terms is similar across the values of the independent variables. A plot of standardized residual versus predicted values can show whether points are equally distributed across all values of the independent variables. To test the assumption, the GoldfeldQuarndt test can be used to test for heteroscedasticity. The test splits the data into two groups and tests to see if the variances of the residuals are similar across the group. If homoscedasticity is present, a non –linear correlation might fix the problem.

From the last assumption, the research model will be specified as follows;

Y= f(x1,x2,x3,&x4)

Where Y represents premarital sexual intimacy

X1 represents parents' connectedness

X2 represents parental material support

X3 represents parents' monitoring

X4 represents parents' communication

Therefore, the equation representing research model is;

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \mu$

It should be noted that,

β_0 represents of Y when all values of X are zero.

μ represents error term. This represents all dependant variables that cannot be explained by the included explanatory variables.

3.6   Constructs, Validity and Reliability of Data

A key construct in this research is measurement of the value of the parents` role as unified and coherent framework for understanding and subsequent knowledge of avoiding premarital sexual intimacy. The workings of a latent construct is not directly observable, and has to be approximated by observation of confirmable variable related to latent construct under examination, according to Schreiber, Nora, Stage, Barlow and King (2006:323). Consequently to measure value as a latent construct and to test the research hypothesis, a measurement tool is to be constructed and scientifically validated.

The central construct must be validated for use in the model as "the assessment of the degree to which a measure correctly measures its targeted variable". They set out a three step process for construct validity depicted in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Three Process for Validation of the Central Construct

Content Validity	Construct Validity	Nomological Validity
Identification of theoretically based empirical indicators expected to measure the central construct.	Empirical assessment of the extent to which empirical indicators measure the central construct, Unidimensionality ReliabilityValidity	Determination of extent to which the central constructs in a predictable manner.

Source: O'leary-Kelly and Vokurrka, 1998:389

The process to validate a measurement tool is indeed an attempt to demonstrate that a theoretical interpretation of the responses to the measurement is correct. According to Decoster (2005) there are often no criteria from which to obtain an objective measurement of the construct underlying a measurement tool which is why the tool is being developed in the first place. Two issues to investigate in assessing validity are then whether the definition of the variable to be assessed is adequate and appropriate, and whether the measurement provides an adequate representation of the variable it intends to measure. This study is to keep as closely as possible to the above guidelines in order to establish construct validity.

Step two, as depicted in table 3.2, focuses especially on reliability as key attributes of construct validity. According to Decoster (2005) reliability concerns whether the measurement instrument produces identical results in repeated applications. A tool may be reliable but not valid, but it cannot be valid without being reliable in accordance with the process prescribed by O'Leary-Kelly and Vokurka (OP CIT. 389), the final step in this process focuses on nomological validity, defines nomological validity as the interrelationship between construct and their observable manifestation in a study. In order to indeed establish nomological validity of the central construct in this study, a

smaller control group of parents is to be interviewed about their views on the
dimensions of a good behavior scheme as well as communication of these dimensions
in the various techniques of the parents' role.

In combination, these steps are targeted scientific contribution and the findings of this
dissertation may become a bona fide support to the reduced premarital sexual intimacy
body of knowledge.

Table 3.3: Constructs, Definitions and Indicators Items

Construct	Definition	Indicator items	Citations
Parents` Connectedness	"A lasting bond between parent and child based on mutual respect, trust, love, and affection ``	1. Enjoy spending time together. 2. Communicate freely and openly. 3. Closeness 4. Love.	Lezin et al., 2004) p.26 pp.viii. (Blum 1997)pp.06
Parents` Material support	Is any intervention for parents aimed at reducing risks and promoting protective factors for their adolescents Emotional well-being.	Providing basic physiological needs like: Food, clothes etc	(Moran et al,2004pp 2,Desforges et al 2003pp. 04)
Parents' Behavior monitoring	Refers to a parent's awareness of a child's activities and whereabouts, represents one aspect of parent-child Control.	1. Limiting opportunities in peer pressure groups, bad clubs etc 2. Opening opportunities in good associations.	Kerns et al(2001) pp.70 Garner et al(2010) pp.24
Parents-child communication	Is the sending of Information from one person to another.	1. To be listened by parents. 2.Telling a parent their problems 3 Parent child discussions.	Zolten,et al(2006)pp 01.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1   Chapter Overview

This chapter presents and analyzes results of the research using descriptive statistics, regression analysis and correlation between variables. Results are presented and analyzed as tested according to the specific objectives which were stated earlier in this study.

4.2   Validity and Reliability Analysis

Three validation tests were identified as in section 3.6. In this study the researcher tested validity using closed ended questionnaires. To test the reliability of Data collection instruments Cronbach's alpha was used. Cronbach's alpha is a measure used to assess the reliability or internal consistency of a set of scale (Likert scale) or test items. In other words, the reliability of any given measurements refers to the extent to which it is a consistent measure of a concept, and cronbach's alpha is one way of measuring the strength of that consistency. In this study a software (s) indicated earlier were used to measure the internal consistency of the Data. Basing on the necessity to evaluate items scored in multiple answers categories, cronbach's (1951) derived the alpha formula to simplify the problem of determining it:

$\alpha = k/(k-1)(1-(\sum i=1 k \sigma 2yi/\sigma 2x))$.

…..Where k, refers to the number of scale items

$\sigma 2yi$ refers to the variance associated with item i

$\sigma 2x$ refers to the variance associated with the observed total scores

Table 4.1: Reliability Analysis

Specific Objective	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Parent's Connectedness	0.8400	6
Materials Support	0.9375	5
Parent's Monitoring	0.8125	5
Parent-Child Communication	0.7800	6
Parent's Commitment towards their Children	0.9113	9

Source: Primary Data

The resulting alpha coefficient of reliability ranges from 0 to 1in providing this overall assessment of a measure of reliability. According to Santos (1999) and Welman and Kruger (2001:14) cronbach's alpha is a widely statistical test for reliability of a measurement tool, described as positive function of the average correlation between items in a scale, and the number of items in the scale. In this respect reliability coefficient of 0.7 or higher is considered acceptable in most social science research situations. George and Malley (2003) established the rule of thumb as summarized in the Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Rule of thumb for Cronbach's Alpha Results

Cronbach's alpha	Internal Consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

Source: George and Mallery (2003)

The analysis presented in Table 4.1 indicates the reliability coefficient of parent material support and early sex practice involvements are excellent. The reliability coefficient of parent connectedness and monitoring are good while parent to child communication is acceptable which implies that probably few items could be improved. Therefore both variables indicate a strong internal consistency of instrument used in Data collection. However, a higher value of cronbach's alpha does not mean the measure is undimentional. If in addition to measuring internal consistency you wish to provide evidence that the scale in question is undimention, explanatory factor Analysis is one of methods of checking dimensionality. Cronbach's alpha is simply a coefficient of reliability or consistency.

4.3   Descriptive Statistics

This presents the main chacteristics of respondents categorized as age, sex, higher form reached by respondents, status of school, responses if a student lives with parent (s) or guardian, the age of the parent (s), marital status of the parents and responses on parents' commitments towards their children. Descriptive statistics was used provide summaries about the sample and about the observations that have been made. Such summaries may either be quantitative that's summary statistics or visual, that's simple to understand graphs. The summary form the basis of the initial description of the Data as part of a more extensive statistical analysis as described here under.

4.3.1 Age of respondents

The researcher was interested to use age of respondents as one of the characteristics of the respondents because age has impacts on ability to make decisions.

Table 4.3: Age of Students in School and Dropout Students

Age in Years	Number of Respondents	Percentage
12-14	173	32.10
15-17	322	59.74
18-20	44	8.16
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

The age was measured in years ranging from 12-14Yrs, 15-17Yrs and 18-20Yrs. The respondent with the age between 12-14yrs were 173 equivalent to 32.10%, the respondents with the age between 15-17yrs were 322 equivalent to 59,74% and those with the age between 18-20 were 44 equivalent to 8.16% of the total respondents. Majority of the students in question were aged between 15yrs and 17yrs. This group comprises of the category highly vulnerable to risky behavior.

Table 4.4: Age of Parents

Age in years	Number of Respondents	Percentage
35-49	31	70.45
Above 49	13	29.55
Total	**44**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

The Table 4.4 shows the age of parents which was measured ranging from 35 to 49Yrs and above 49Yrs. The respondents with the age between 35-49yrs were 31equivalent to 70.45% and those with above 49yrs were 13 equivalents to 29.55%. The majority of the

parents responded to this question were aged between 35-49yrs. This group comprises of the parents who are not old enough, very occupied with daily activities and who are still behaving stylish lives.

4.3.2 Sex of Respondents

The figure below describes sex characteristics of respondents as obtained from five wards of Shinyanga rural District. The total number of respondents was 539, the findings indicate that 307 respondents equivalent to 56.96% were female and 232 respondents equivalent to 43.04% were male.

Table 4.5: Gender of Respondents

Sex	Respondents	Percentage
Male	232	43.04
Female	307	56.96
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

4.3.3 Higher form Reached

To establish the level of education, the researcher analyzed the questionnaires filled by respondents to assess the form they have reached.

Table 4.6: Higher Form Reached

Form reached	Number of respondents	Percentage
I	50	9.28
II	149	27.64
III	277	51.39
IV	40	7.42
V	16	2.97
VI	7	1.30
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

The findings show that majority of active respondents come from form III followed by form II. However, a few number of respondents come from other forms. This indicates that form III and form II are members at an active adolescent age.

4.3.4   Status of Schools

From the questionnaires filled by respondents, the researcher analyzed the status of schools in which the respondents came from as private and Government schools. From the Figure 4.6, the findings show that, students from Government schools e.g Ilola Secondary school and others are at a great risk of premarital sex compared to those from Private schools e.g Didia-Don Bosco Secondary school.

Table 4.7: Status of School

Status of school	Number of respondents	Percentage
Government	409	75.88
Private	130	24.12
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

4.3.5 Students Living with Parent (s) or Guardian

Under this question, the researcher wanted to know if a particular student who was asked lives with parent (s) or otherwise in order to assess how students are treated when at home.

Table 4.8: Students Living with Parents (s) or Guardian

Parenting	Number of respondents	Percentage
Parent(s)	500	92.76
Guardian	39	7.24
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: primary Data

The findings show that majority of the students live with their parents (s) which is equivalent to 92.76% compared to those living with the guardian. This implies that students living with their parent (s) are mostly loose i.e. their parents do not take great attention on caring about them.

4.3.6   Marital Status of the parents

Tables 4.8 shows the status of the parents of the respondents (students). The total number of respondents was 539. Status of the Parents of the respondents was categorized as married, Single and Widow. The study was interested to know how status of the parent (s) affects the role of the parents fighting against pre marital sexual intimacy.

It was then found that 41.93% stood for couple family, 48.98% stood for single parent family and 9.09% stood for widow family. Therefore, majority of the parents were single family followed by couple family and finally widow family. This may mean that students living with single and widow family are at a risky adolescence because they are likely to miss some parental care from both parents i.e. father and mother.

Table 4.9: Marital Status of the Parents

Marital status of the respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage
Couple parent family	226	41.93
Single parent family	264	48.98
Widow parent family	49	9.09
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

4.3.7   Parent Commitments towards their Children

Table 4.9 shows students who were asked about their parent's commitment to them. The commitments of the parents is measured by the frequency of the parents taking trouble to assess their children progress or changes and taking respective measures against the negative outcomes of the assessment.

Table 4.10: Parents Commitments towards their Children

Parents	Number of respondents	Percentage
Committed to children	123	22.73
Not committed to children	416	77.27
Total	**539**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

4.3.8   Responses on the Statements Relating to Parent-Child Connectedness

Table 4.11: Parent-child Connectedness

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Spending time with parents	539	3.62	1.3067
I communicate freely to my parents	539	3.56	1.2867
Being close to parents than other relatives	539	3.68	1.3267
I pay respect to them, so they do	539	4.10	1.1250
My parents are taking a good care of me	539	3.64	1.2133
I get true love from my parents	539	4.02	1.1050
Valid N (List wise)	**539**		

Source Primary Data

Table 4.11 shows the summary of responses on the parent-child connectedness. The variable was tested to show if parent-child closeness may reduce pre sexual intimacy to students. On average majority of respondents interviewed strongly agreed with the aspects which may contribute to child's sexual intimacy since there is a little deviation and standard error in their suggestions. Parent spending time with their children has a mean of 3.62 and a standard deviation of 1.3067. Communicating free to the parents has a mean of 3.56 and standard deviation of 1.2867.Being close to parents than other relative has a mean of 3.68 and standard deviation of 1.3267. paying respect to parents as they do has a mean of 4.10 and a standard deviation of 1.1250. parent taking good care of children has a mean of 3.64 and a standard deviation of 1.2133. Enjoying love from own parents has a mean score of 4.02 and standard deviation of 1.1050.

Generally, the aspects which have been strongly accepted by most of respondents to make child connected to their parents as a result of a reduction of pre marital sexual intimacy are parents spending time with children, children communicating freely to their parents, being close to parents than any other relative and parents taking a good care of their children. These aspects have become important because most of respondents have strongly agreed with minimum variance among them.

4.3.9   Responses on the Statements Relating Parents' Material Supports to the Children

Table 4.12 shows the respondents altitudes on material supports by parents. A good number of students was interviewed the variable was tested to show if the material support to children in different aspects can contribute to a reduction of pre marital sexual intimacy.

Table 4.12: Material Supports to Children

Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Parents provide basic ph*ysiological needs*	539	3.18	1.1600
Parents provide me with treatment support	539	2.92	1.3600
Parents provide educational material requirements	539	2.88	1.3440
Parents are taking a good care of my adolescence	539	2.87	1.4350
Parents rewards me when I perform good	539	2.94	1.3700
Valid N (List wise	539		

Source: Primary Data

On average majority of respondents interviewed agreed to the aspects of material supports since they had slight deviation in their opinion. Parents to provide physiological needs have a mean of 3.18 with standard deviation of 1.1600. Parents to provide me with treatment support have a mean score of 2.92 with standard deviation of 1.3600. Parents to provide educational material requirements scored a mean of 2.88 and standard deviation of 1.3400. Taking a good care of me scored a mean of 2.87 with standard deviation of 1.4350. Rewarding spirit when I perform good scored 2.94 and 1.3700 mean and standard deviation respectively. Generally the findings showed that respondents have agreed with almost all aspects of material support to contribute a reduction of pre marital sexual intimacy with little variation among them.

4.3.10 Responses on Statements Relating to Parents' Behavior Monitoring

As depicted in Table 4.13 above respondents agreed that parent monitoring altitudes may bring good results on efforts to reduce bad adolescence behavior of the children. The overall mean score of 2.79 with standard deviation of 1.2109 support the specific

objective with its aspects to meet it. All aspects to contribute to child monitoring are accepted by almost all respondents that the respondents disagreed on the aspect of supervising child's homework which score a mean value of 2.13 and standard deviation of 0.9949.

Table 4.13: Parents' Behavior Monitoring

Items	N	Mean	Std Deviation
Parents are well informed about disciplinary actions	539	2.63	1.3151
Do parents limit me on opportunities in peer group pressure?	539	2.91	1.4563
Do parents open opportunities into good association?	539	3.03	1.1021
Parents have always been supervising my homework	539	2.13	0 .9949
Parents limit me in a type of channel I watch or listen to	539	2.89	1.3456
parents are taking trouble to know where I'm all the time	539	3.12	1.0513
Valid N (List wise)	**539**		

Source: Primary Data

As depicted in table 4.13 above respondents agreed that parent monitoring altitudes may bring good results on efforts to reduce bad adolescence behavior of the children. The overall mean score of 2.79 with standard deviation of 1.2109 support the specific objective with its aspects to meet it. All aspects to contribute to child monitoring are accepted by almost all respondents that the respondents disagreed on the aspect of supervising child's homework which score a mean value of 2.13 and standard deviation of 0.9949.

4.3.11 Responses on Statements Relating to Parent-Child Communication

Table 4.14: Parent-Child Communication

Items	N	Mean	Std Deviation
I obey my parent's instructions	539	3.85	1.2833
I enjoy to be listened by my parents	539	4.13	1.0325
I respect my parents	539	3.67	1.2233
I always share my problems to my parents	539	3.92	1.3067
We often conduct meaningful parent-child discussion	539	4.01	1.1025

Valid N (list wise)

Source primary Data

Table 4.14 shows the responses of interviewed respondents concerning the impacts of child-parent communication in a reduction of pre-marital sexual intimacy. Five aspects were tested to obtain views of respondents. The findings indicate that all the aspects tested were strongly agreed by respondents since the mean score and standard deviation determined and shown in the table above prove the statement that good communication of child-parents may contribute highly to a reduction of pre-marital sexual intimacy. All aspects seem to support the objective because there is a little variation between the mean score and their standard deviation.

4.3.12 Responses on Different Aspects that Surround Students and May Influence Changes of their Behavior

Table 4.15 describes the respondents who were interviewed about different aspects surround students. The findings indicate that majority of students who responded to different questions asked to them strongly agreed with overall mean score of 2.57 and standard deviation of 1.2096.

Table 4.15: Factors Affecting Students' Behaviour

Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I have interest in discussing sexual intimacy issues			
With friends	539	2.98	1.3890
I have have interest on watching pornography related video	539	2.85	1. 4250
I have have ever suffered from STDs	539	2.03	1.1015
I sometimes conduct pillow talks with different gender	539	2.83	1.3150
I like stylish dressing (e.g min-skirts)	539	2.74	1. 2732
I personally hate covering wears	539	3.23	1.4152
I have ever got pregnncy	539	2.11	1.2056
I was once rapped	539	1.23	0.7152
I have a friend of different sex (girl or boy friend)	539	3.14	1.0467
Valid N (List wise)	539		

Source: Primary Data

According to the findings the aspects like discussing sexual issues with friends, watching pornography, stylish dressing, hating covering wears, relating to friends of different gender except suffering from STDs, getting early pregnancy and being rapped have proved to influence adolescent behavior.

4.3.13 Responses on Issues which were asked to Parents

Table 4.16: Issues Relating to Parents

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	20.45
No	35	79.55
Total	**44**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

As it was explained earlier, there are many right, duties and responsibilities that are associated with being a parent. These actions tend to spring spontaneously from parental love, however many of them are also enshrined in a country's law. This is done to

safeguard children and to ensure that they all get the best start in life. If parents adhere

to all these aspects as they are supposed, then there is no denying that their children will

be able to enjoy a happy healthy childhood ever after. This is so important if a child is

to grow up into a happy, well educated adult who is able to form strong friendships and

relationship. Table 4.8 demonstrates the results relating to issues parents were asked to

respond to. The finding indicate that 20.45 percent of the parents were not sure of what

they are supposed to do to their children and 79.55 percent supported what parents stand

for their children. Parents being unsure of their rights, responsibilities and duties results

into unexpected behavior of their children.

4.4 Correlation between Role of Parent and Reduction of Premarital Sexual Intimacy

Table 4.17*: **Pearson Correlation Matrix**

		Role of parents	Premarital sexual intimacy
Role of parents	Pearson Correlation	1	0.750
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.045
	N	539	539
Premarital sexual intimacy	Pearson Correlation	0 .750	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.045	
	N	539	539

Source primary Data

Correlation refers to the strength of a relationship between two variables. Correlation

coefficient of +1 represents a perfect positive correlation while -1 represents perfect

negative correlation and o represents no correlation between the variables being tested.

Table 4.17s describes the relationship between the role of parents and reduction of

premarital sex intimacy. Under this study Pearson correlation was used given a two

tailed test. The results summarized in a Pearson matrix indicates that the correlation

coefficient the variables is positive 0.750 and the probability value (p-value) is 0.045 less than the significant level of 0.050. Therefore the role of parents and reduction of premarital sexual intimacy move in the same direction.

4.5 Testing the Assumptions of Multiple Linear Regression Model

4.5.1 Checking Linearity Between Dependent and Independent Variables

Table 4.18: Correlation Matrix between Variables to Determine the Linearity of Variables in the Model

		Parents' connectedness	Parents' material support	Parent monitoring	Parents'-child communication	Parents' focused issues
Parent's connectedness	Pearson Correlation	1	.756	.756**	.752**	.753
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.010	.010	.018	.025
	N	583	583	583	583	583
Parents' material support	Pearson Correlation	.756	1	.754**	.016	.018
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010		.001	.820	.811
	N	583	583	583	583	583
Parents' monitoring	Pearson Correlation	.756	.754	1	.755	.026
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.001		.123	.884
	N	583	583	583	583	583
Parents-' child communication	Pearson Correlation	.752	.016	.755	1	.758
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.820	.123		.058
	N	583	583	583	583	583
Parents' focus issues	Pearson Correlation	.753	.018	-.026	.758	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	.811	.884	.058	
	N	583	583	583	583	583

Source: 0wn's author, 2017

Table shows the analysis to test the linear relationship between variables. To achieve this objective the researcher used correlation matrix to establish whether the included variables were linear or not. Relationship is linear if the difference between correlation coefficient and non-linear correlation is small. The probability associated with

correlation coefficient between parent connectedness and material support is 0.010 while the correlation coefficient is 0.756 larger than the probability. This implies that there is linear relationship them. The same applies to the relationship between parent connectedness and monitoring whereby the correlation coefficient is 0.756 while the probability value is 0.010 indicating that there is linear relationship between the two variables in the model. Also there is positive relationship parent-child communication and parent focused issues for correlation of 0.752 and 0.753 respectively with parent connectedness 0.018 and 0.025 p- value. Therefore with that regard it is simply proved that linearity exists between the variables.

4.5.2   Test of Normality

Table 4.19: Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Diffence	Significant level.	Statistic	difference	Significant level.
Parents' connectedness	.342	583	.000	.786	583	.000
Parents' material support	.273	583	.003	.842	583	.048
Parents' monitoring	.292	583	.100	.918	583	.182
Parents'-child communication	.361	583	.000	.888	583	.000
Parents' focused issues	.363	583	.000	.734	583	.000

. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: Primary data

Table 4.19 shows that the P-value of parent material supports is 0.048 and parents' monitoring is 0.182 using Shapiro-Wilk test of normality. This probability values are greater than significant level of 0.01 indicating that the two variables are normally distributed.   However,   the   P-value   of   parent   connectedness,   parents-child

communication and parents focused issues variables are 0.000 respectively less that the level of significance at 0.01. The results show that the three variables are not normally distributed.

According to Ghasemi & Zahedias (2012) with large sample size which is greater than 30 or > like the sample used in this study, violation of normality assumption should not cause major problems meaning that sampling distribution tend to be normal regardless of the shape of data.

4.5.3 Mult-collinearity Test on Independent Variables

Before running regression, the test of multi-collinearity between independent variables was done. Presence of multicollinearity inflates the variance of the parameter estimates making them individually statistically insignificant even though the overall model may be significant. In addition multi-collinearity causes problems in estimation of explanatory variables as shown in the Table 4.20.

Table 4. 20: Results of Multi-collinearity test between Independent Variables

Independent variable	Tolerance (1-R^2)	VIF (Variance Inflating Factors)
Parents' connectedness	0.779	1.573
Parents' material support	0.828	1.474
Parents' monitoring	0.932	1.302
Parents'-child communication	0.547	1.205
N = 539		

Source: Primary data

Table 4.20 indicates that the tolerance is greater than 0.1 (10%) and the Variance

Inflating Factor (VIF) does not exceed 5 to 10. The study concluded that there is no

problem of multi-collinearity among explanatory variables. Therefore, the regression

coefficients are clearly estimated and reliable.

4.5.4   Test of Autocorrelation Assumption

Table 4.21: Results of Autocorrelation Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.764[a]	.563	.512	15.622	1.864

a. Predictors: (Constant), Respondents focus on parents' connectedness, parents material support, parents monitoring, parents-child communication.
 b. Dependent Variable: premarital sexual intimacy

Source: Primary data

Table 4.21 illustrates the results of the test of independence of observations. The test

was done using Durbin Watson test. Multiple linear regressions assume that the errors

are independent and there is no serial correlation. Errors are residuals or differences

between the actual score for a case and the score estimated using the regression

equation. No serial correlation implies that the size of the residual for one case has no

impact on the size of the residual for the next case. Durbin Watson statistic is used to

test the presence of serial correlation among the residuals. The value of the Durbin

Watson statistic ranges from 0 to 4 as a general rule of thumb, the residuals are not

correlated if the Durbin Watson statistic is approximately 2 and an acceptable range is

1.5 to 2.50. The results in Table 4.21 show that the Durbin Watson statistic is 1.763

which falls within the acceptable range. It implies that there is no serial correlation of

errors and therefore the model was correctly specified.

4.5.5 Test of Homoscedasticity Assumption

Heteroscedasticity means presence of error of variance in the linear regression model which is a violation against homoscedasticity variance assumption. Gujarat and Porter (2010) state that heteroscedasticity can be diagnosed by using White Test. According to them, White Test can be done by comparing the value of calculated and observed Chi-square values by using the formula: $\chi^2 = N \times R^2$ whereby $\chi^2 =$ is the calculated Chi-square, N= is the number of observation and $R^2 =$ R-Square or coefficient of determination. The rule of thumb is: When Chi-square calculated is less than Chi-square observed there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the model. From the data analysis (Table 4.20a) R^2=0.563 and N=539, therefore calculated $\chi^2 = 0.563 \times 539 = 303.46$ while the Chi-square observed at 0.05 level of significance and N=539 is 605.67. The results indicate that calculated Chi-square is less than observed Chi-square which imply that the model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity problem.

4.6 Results of Regression of Independent Variables Against Dependent Variable

Premarital sexual intimacy was regressed against role of the parent to estimate the model for explaining the extend how the role of parents contributes in premarital sexual intimacy reduction. Premarital sexual intimacy was the dependent variable and role of the parents were explanatory variables.

To achieve this, multiple linear regressions were done on role of the parents as explanatory variables of premarital sexual intimacy. The components of role of the parents include parents' connectedness, parents' material support, parents' behavior monitoring and parents-child communication. The model was specified as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X1 + \beta_2 X2 + \beta_3 X3 + \beta_4 X4 + \mu$$

Whereby β_0 is the constant term of the model, β_1 to β_4 are coefficients of independent

variables and μ is the error term. The results are presented in Tables below:

Table 4.22*: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Significant level.
1	Regression	109238.014	12	9103.168	3.620E3	0.000
	Residual	79475.986	557	142.686		
	Total	188714.000	569			

a. Dependent Variable: premarital sexual intimacy

b.Predictors: (Constant), parent connectedness, parents material support, parents monitoring, parents-child communication

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Significant level.
	B	Standard. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.318	0.243	-	1.646	0.134
Parent connectedness	0.1.223	0.038	0.428	22.834	0.000
Parents material support	0.918	0.043	0.412	21.387	0.034
Parent monitoring	0.978	0.054	0.374	20.231	0.046
Parent-child communication	0.948	0.051	0.0326	27.819	0.560

a. Dependent Variable: premarital sexual intimacy (Y)

Therefore the estimation model is

$$Y = 0.318 + 1.22X1 + 0.918X2 + 0.978X3 + 0.948X4 + \mu$$

4.6.1 Parents' role in fighting against premarital sexual intimacy

The specific objective was to assess the role of Parents in fighting against premarital

sexual intimacy. To achieve this objective, multiple linear regressions were done on the

components of independent variable which are parent connectedness, parents' material

support, parents' monitoring and parent-chid communication as explanatory variables. Table 4.22 above shows that the Unstandardized coefficient of parent connectedness is positive 1.223 with t-test equals to 22.834 and standard error equals to 0.038, material support show Unstandardized coefficient of 0.918 with t test of 21.387 and standard error 0.043, parent monitoring has Unstandardized coefficient of 0.978 with t test value of 20.231 and standard error of 0.054 and lastly parent-child communication has Unstandardized coefficient of 0.948 with t-test value of 27.819 and standard error of 0.051.while the result from standardized coefficient was 0.428 for parent connectedness,0.412 for parent material support,0.274 for saving ,0.374 was for parental monitoring and 0.326 for parent –child communication. From the standardized coefficient in table 4.23 portrayed that loan has greater contribution in empowering women by 0.428 coefficient beta.When parents emphasis in putting themselves close to children may result to attractive behavior.

Second was material support since it has a standardized coefficient beta of 0.412. When the parents tempt to provide material support to their children may contribute to reduced premarital sexual intimacy by that coefficient beta. Thirdly variable which contribute much to reduction of premarital sexual intimacy is parent monitoring since it has a standardized coefficient beta of 0.374. Fourthly was parent-child communication since it has small coefficient beta of 0.289 while the least variable was saving mobilization since it has least coefficients beta of 0.326.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS/CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Chapter Overview

This chapter combines two parts: discussion of findings and conclusion and recommendations. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data whereby tables and charts were used to present data. Regression analysis was used to analyze data to assess the role of parents if have contributed to reduced premarital sexual intimacy. Moreover, correlation analysis was done to test the relationship between independent and dependent variable. This section presents the discussion based on findings as well as what other scholars have said in literature review, This discussion of findings was done based on specific objectives as follows:

5.2   Parent Connectedness

The first objective was to assess if strong bond between parents and their children may impact on reduction of premarital sexual intimacy. The variables tested in this area were spending time with parents, parents taking good care of their children, children feeling free to communicate their matters to the parents. Majority of respondents agreed that the aspects tested for this objective contribute great to a reduction of premarital sexual intimacy.

This was proved by response resulting in an overall mean score of 3.67 with standard deviation of 1.2272. These finding is in agreement with the studies done which shows that close intimacy between parents and children helps to rescue adolescents from unethical behavior especially, if parents know well how to play well this role of

connectedness. (Resnick et al., 1997). According to Lezin (2004) connectedness is a stronghold against invaders. Unshakable connectedness can prevent children against venereal diseases and unexpected pregnancy.

Another study that was done in America by Ackard et al (2006) to see how children believe towards their connection with their parents .The result was parents had very low connectedness .So, parents don't care about this role and children had no excess to talk to their parents. Therefore, connectedness is very important between a parent and a child for well being growth.

Linear regression was done to test the regression of the parents' connectedness to their children if there was an impact on reduction of premarital sexual intimacy. Coefficient of parent connectedness was positive 1.223 with t-test equals to 22.834 and standard error equals to 0.038. This gives also a proof that parents' being close to their children is a mechanism of safety to them. The findings in this study indicate that role of the parents have a strong contribution in premarital sexual intimacy reduction evidenced by increased love, improved obedience, children feeling free to express their views openly before their parents.

5.3   Parents' Material Support to their Children

The second objective was to assess if material support by parents contribute to reduction of premarital sexual intimacy. The following were the components of the variable, provision of physiological needs, provision of education material requirements, taking good care of children and parents rewarding children when they perform well. All these aspects were positively concurred by a good number of respondents. The respondents

interview agreed to support the clause with an average mean score of 3.18 and standard deviation of 1.1600. This result is in line with the study in parental material support for adolescents: Rolleri (2006) says, parents have to make sure that they supply all necessary physical supports: this includes good place to sleep, good water and clothing.

American Psychology Association (APA, 2002) in its research says, adolescent maturation is during this time adolescents have high risk behaviors such as sexual activities. Therefore, if material support lacks it will be a start for an enemy to provide support and at the end the behavior will be destroyed. Educators can help to teach the importance of using balanced diet, been nurtured psychologically so that they can recognize themselves and be stable emotionally. Finally, adolescents can develop socially. Each adolescent is recommended to associate with different for his/her wellbeing. But, a limitation is needed for building a good behavior.

5.4   Parental Behavior Monitoring

This objective was tested through its aspects (variables). After the test, the results showed good responses from respondents as they strongly agreed to the proposition with an average mean score of 2.79 and standard deviation of 1.2109. This finding is in line with empirical literature review on parental monitoring. A research was conducted in Canada by Garner et al (2010) gave this result on the issue of monitoring: monitoring children will help to fight against bad behaviors, and this can be done by not giving adolescents a chance to practice what is unethical behavior which is there around them, also, the same idea was said by Sieverding et al (2005), Ary(1999) and Stattin (2000) that, parents need to be aware in providing gape or opportunity which will be profitable

rather than cause behavioral disaster, here it needs monitoring only. There are several advantages of monitoring children like: providing security against enemies, knowing what is going on so easily since a parent is monitoring them and giving them what they desire in their lives. Parental monitoring creates an environment in which there is pressure for the youth to comply with parental expectations. Third, monitoring limits a youth's exposure to high-risk peers.

5.5   Parent-child Communication

This also is an objective which was tested to find out whether it contributes to premarital sexual intimacy reduction or otherwise. The components of the variables associated with the objective were, enjoying to be listened, paying respects, sharing problems with parents and conducting meaningful discussion with parents. Findings prove that free communication of children to parents seems to reduce premarital sexual intimacy. These results can also be proved by empirical literature review.

According to Miller`s (1998) 30 studies in the issue of parent-child communication, he came up with a mixed results about sexuality: early communications helps to impact awareness of the issue of sexual intercourse before it begins. So, a parent has to take the initiatives to educate the children so that they can have a clearly understanding about the matter. When they become mature they can fight against it.. Also, Endazenaw et al (2015) said in his document that in many developing countries discussing about sexual issues with a child can help to awaken him/her and start doing that sexual practice and therefore due to that fear, the shut up their mouths in talking about sexual matters. In sub-Sahara Africa evidences suggest that speaking about sexual intercourse is so layer

especially a dad discussing with his children. (Kiragu, 2007)Therefore, in developing countries it seems to be difficult to communicate about sexuality to adolescents directly.

5.6 Relationship between Role of the Parents and Reduction of Premarital Sexual Intimacy

The study established a significant relationship between these two variables. The findings imply that when Parents adhere on their role to the children, the resulting effect will be premarital sexual intimacy. Table 4.10 shows a correlation matrix between role of parents in form of keeping their children close to them, providing material support, controlling and monitoring their children, children communicating free to the parents. In Correlation analysis, the purpose is to measure the closeness of linear relationship between the variables. In this study, the role of parents was the bridge for premarital sexual intimacy eradication. The correlation coefficient indicates how closely the data fit linear pattern.

The correlation coefficient (r) between the two variables was positive indicating that the role of parents corresponds to a reduction or eradication of premarital sexual attraction. The positive sign of the correlation coefficient means that the variables move together in the same direction. Therefore, many who were asked to give their opinions about the relationship between parents' role and premarital sexual intimacy, they claimed to have a relationship. That is parents` role can help to reduce premarital sexual intimacy.

5.7 Summary

The main objective of this study was to assess parents' role in fighting premarital sexual intimacy. Four specific objectives were developed to accomplish this study as follows:

To assess the influence of parents' connectedness with their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy, to determine the influence of parents' material support provision to their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy, to identify the influence of parents' behavior monitoring to their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy and to describe the influence of parents` communication with their children on reducing premarital sexual intimacy.

Under these specific objectives there are basic research questions which were asked in 1.5 above. These questions helped to collect data. All the research objectives have been met and research questions answered as shown in the preceding chapters. Each parental role has been posed a question which led for more investigations of the problem.

The investigation focused on the problem with the stated hypothesis, and more questionnaires and interviews were asked to the relevant people whose their responds assured the facts. No doubt each answer has shown well the problem. The philosophy that has been applied and the methodology have sensitized the agenda. Good mathematical calculations have come up which have helped to notes the scientific findings that has led to discussions and conclusion and recommendations. Due to these facts everything now is transparent for proper usage and reinforcement.

5.8   Conclusion

Therefore, as it is shown above, in all data analysis, all discussions have clearly elaborated well all the facts according to each specific objective as follows in summary: In the first specific objective which was to assess parent-child connectedness if was strong between parents and their children and may impact on reduction of premarital

sexual intimacy. Many reacted positively, that parent-child connectedness had big influence. This truth was justified by good response results which was positive. According to Linear regression test the regression of the parents' connectedness to their children had an impact on reduction of premarital sexual intimacy. As a result Parent-child connectedness is an important part in solving the premarital sexual intimacy towards adolescents. Neglecting it may cause problem.

The second specific objective have proved the impact of parental material support to adolescents .Many respondents agreed that material support is needed to fight against premarital sexual intimacy, and it was evidenced with good average mean ,and if this material support is neglected it will cause a problem to adolescents.

The third specific objective was to assess parental behavior monitoring towards children, many strongly agreed. This, also shows that parental behavior monitoring to adolescents can cause an impact to premarital sexual intimacy. So, it should be put in high consideration to fight against premarital sexual intimacy.

Finally, this objective showed that parent-child communication enhances reduction of premarital sexual intimacy to adolescents; many respondents proved this fact. Falure to do proper communication between parents and children can cause negative results. A healthy communication can build a child well ready to fight against this risky behavior since he/she is knowledgeable to the issue.

In concluding, it has been established that the role of parents in fighting against premarital sexual intimacy brings about significance positive contribution in students

and children growth. This means parental role explains students enhancing good behavior by 90 percent which in turn makes them grow happier ever after. In addition, as revealed by the findings, students interviewed commented that the role of parents therefore, is a key determinant of children or students behavior in daily life.

5.9   Policy Recommendations

The researcher recommends as follows:

Based on the prominent role of the family in shaping sexual relations before marriage, it is necessary to educate and support families and also revise the neglected aspects. Since a family is a center whereby a child's life begins, there should be a program of educating parents to be active to their roles.

Also, the government has to double look the law since sometimes contradictions arise in law especially Tanzania marriage Act of 1971 which allows an adolescent to be married even before 18 years. In addition different institutions like religions have to prepare a good curriculum that will help parents to play their role. These parents will be taught with their religious leaders. Therefore, the policy makers need to put all these in consideration in order to see positive results in the community. Without putting these into considerations the community will remain loose and the problem will just excel.

5.10   Areas for Further Research

This study focused on assessing the role of parents in fighting premarital sexual intimacy. There is also a need for further research to be done in the following areas:-

(i)   What are other factors which can help to reduce premarital intimacy among adolescents?

(ii) Why are there no strict rules in the community concerning premarital sexual intimacy?

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaires for Students and Dropped out Students

SECTION A

Demographic information.

S/N	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	Age	12-14Yrs 15-17Yrs 18-20Yrs
2.	Sex	1. Male 2. Female
3.	Higher Form reached	1. Form I 2. Form ii 3. Form iii 4. Form iv 5. Form v 6. Form vi
4.	Status of your Secondary school	1.Private school 2.Government school
5.	Do you live with your parent(s) or guardian(s)?	1. Parent 2. Guardian
6.	The age of your parent(s)	....
7.	Marital status of the parent(s)	1. Married 2. Single 3. Widow

Parents' information.

8.	Do you take trouble to know about your children progress or changes?	1. Yes 2. No 3. If no explain………………….

SECTION B

Please respond the extent do you agree or disagree on the following statement relating to parent- child connectedness? Use 5- Strongly agree 4- Agree 3-Somehow agree 2- Disagree 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
I Enjoy spending time together with my parents.					
I very close to my parents than any other person or relative					
My parents do love as I do to them					

To what extent do you agree or disagree on the following statement relating to Parents` Material support to a child? Use 5- Strongly agree 4- Agree 3-Somehow agree 2- Disagree 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
My parents have been responsively providing me with basic physiological needs such as food, clothing, shelter etc.					
My parents have been responsively providing me with educational materials requirements					

My parents have been responsively providing me with playing and other sports materials					
My parents often reward/praise me following some good performance.					

To what extent do you agree or disagree on the following statement relating to parents' behavior control or monitoring? Use 5- Strongly agree 4- Agree 3-Somehow agree 2- Disagree 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
My parents are strong in problem behavior disciplining.					
My parent play a big role in limiting opportunities in peer pressure groups, bad clubs etc					
My parent plays a big role in opening opportunities into good associations.					
My parents are counsel in type of media channels I should watch or listen					
My parents are always make sure that they are aware of where I am all the times					

To what extent do you agree or disagree on the following statement relating to parents-child communication? Use 5- Strongly agree 4- Agree 3-Somehow agree 2- Disagree 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1

I enjoy to be listened by my parents.				
I always share/tell my problems to my parents.				
We often conduct meaningful parent-child discussions.				
I freely share/tell my parents about my affairs				

To what extent do you agree or disagree on the following statement? Use 5- Strongly agree 4- Agree 3-Somehow agree 2- Disagree 1- Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
I have interest in discussing sexual intimacy issues with friends.					
I severally watch and have interest in pornography related pictures or video.					
I have ever suffered from venereal or any STD diseases.					
I sometimes conduct secret talks with different sex (gender).					
I like prefer stylish but short dressing including mini-skirts etc					
I hate long and covering wears					
I have ever got pregnancy					
I was once raped or formicated with my desired					
I have a friend of opposed sex (boy friend or girl friend)					

Appendix II: Interview for Parents

1. Do you stay with your child? Yes or No? Please explain..

2. How often do you spend time with your children?

3. What sort of communications do you normally have?

4. If your child has a problem, how free does she feel to communicate? Is this the same for a boy and a girl child?

5. Do you think you are a caring and loving parent to your children? Please explain.

6. In terms of support, please explain what do you think is your role as a parent? E.g. education materials, playing materials, physiological (food, shelter, clothing, school uniforms) etc.

7. Do you help your child in accomplishing his/her schools assignments?

8. Have you ever rewarded or praised your child for any good performance? Please explain.

9. Have you ever punished your child to discipline him/her from any problem behavior? What was that? When?

10. How do you do in order to monitor and limit in involving your child in some undesired peer pressure groups, bad clubs etc.?

11. Are there any associations that you with and have often been counseling your child to join? Explain.

12. Are you dictating on which media channel your child would watch or listen? (*Here a follow up question like*: Does your child have smart phone? How does she use it?) *may be posed.*

13. Does your child require permission to be out of home? Explain. E.g. church, music, outing, play ground etc.

14. How do rate the obedience of your child? For example, does she enjoy listening to parents?

15. How often do conduct meaningful parent-child discussions? Explain.

16. Have your child suffered from any venereal or any STD diseases?

17. Does it happen that your child conducts secret talks with opposed sex? What was your reaction?

18. What sort of dressings would you like your child to put on? Do you care on the style your child would put on? For example, short (above knees) dressings, open tops etc?

19. How do you feel if you notice that your primary/secondary school child is having a sexual relation/ affair with someone? What if it is pregnancy?