

**ROLE OF SANITARY FACILITIES IN GIRL-CHILD RETENTION IN PRIMARY  
SCHOOLS IN MAYUGE TOWN COUNCIL, MAYUGE DISTRICT.**

**BY**

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**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR IN PRIMARY  
EDUCATION OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**APRIL, 2022**

**DECLARATION**

I, Tibita Mohammed declare that this is my original work and that it has never been presented to any university or institution for the award of a degree

Signature.....

Date.....

**APPROVAL**

I, Solomon Ochwo-Oburu certify that this research Report was under my supervision and that it satisfies requirements for the award of Bachelor of Primary Degree of Busitema University

Signature.....

Date.....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to all teachers who struggle daily to shape the head, heart and hands of the young citizens of Uganda. Enjoy your work but never let your work enjoy you because you are the face of the country.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is my honor to honor in writing all those who helped me to attain this success. They fulfilled the wise saying that success is not measured by what one achieves but by the difficulties and challenges that the individual overcomes in the path towards success.

## **ABSTRACT**

This research agenda was about the role of sanitary facilities in the retention of girl-child in schools in Mayuge Town council. Only primary school girls and their teachers were interviewed using questionnaire and focused group discussion. The objectives were to find out types of sanitary facilities given and its role in keeping girls in school.

The findings of the research show that many girls left schools due to inadequate facilities and stigma. The community, schools and peer-boys share the blame without reservations.

Researcher recommends further study to identify solutions to the recurring challenges so the girl-child is retained in schools

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background to the study**

This research study was about Role of Sanitary facilities in Girl-child retention in Primary schools in Mayuge Town Council". Mayuge Town Council is located in Mayuge district in Busoga region. The dominant ethnic group is the Bantu speaking Basoga. However there are many other ethnic groups living side by side with them. The prominent ones are Jopadhola, Baganda, Iteso, Samia and Bagisu.

The main economic activities are peasant agriculture and rearing of domestic animals such as cows and goats. In general terms the people are mixed farmers with some engaging in fishing in the nearby Lake Victoria.

Of late majority of the population are engaged in sugar cane growing for commercial reasons. The main motivation came from Kakira sugar cane project that was started way back in the 1940s.

The Basoga among which the research was carried out are culturally knit. They are proud of their culture and customs. Education of the children is the duty of every adult in the community. In a typical African way, young teenage girls are trained by their mothers, aunts and grandmothers. On the other hand the teenage boys are mentored by the male population.

The female population took care of the sanitary skills, values and hygienic wellbeing of the adolescent in society. Issues of personal hygiene, diet, home cleanness, taking care of the small babies formed the curriculum of the indigenous education of the teenage females.

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