
**INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON STUDENTS' EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. A CASE STUDY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KYALULANGIRA SUB
COUNTY IN RAKAI DISTRICT.**

1 Kagolo Monday, 2 Mukoyani Geophrey

1, 2 Metropolitan International University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of poverty on the students' education enrollment in secondary schools specifically in kyalulangira Sub County in Rakai district. The study was guided by the following objectives; To determine the effect of family poverty on students' academic enrollment, to determine other factors on academic enrollment and to identify the solutions to reduce poverty in kyalulangira subcounty. The study adopted a descriptive survey since it involved some administrators from various schools in kyalulangira subcounty in Rakai district to examine the impact of poverty on students' education enrollment in secondary schools. From the findings, it was found out that 60% of the donation and aid was received from Kibaale children's fund and was located at Kibaale Community Secondary School, 20% from Compassion Uganda which was also located at Kibaale Full Gospel Church in Kibaale Town Council, 10% from World Vision in Rakai Ward, 8% from Cotton on Foundation and 2% from Dreams Project. Further findings of the study shown that the impact of poverty had negative significant on the students' education enrollment in secondary schools. The study recommended further research on other modern techniques of farming to the people of the area since farming is their main source of income in order to combat poverty in the area of study.

Key words: poverty, students, education, enrollment and secondary schools

Background of the study.

Globally in 2015 extra than 736 million human beings lived underneath the global poverty line and round 10% of the sector population is residing in extreme poverty and struggling to fulfill the basic needs like health, education, difficult to get right of entry to water and sanitation (Zulaikah & Rebecca, 2023). most people dwelling underneath the poverty line belong to the regions: southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty throughout the continent, the number of humans residing in intense poverty has grown appreciably on the grounds that 1990 (Shamim

et al., 2023). in line with world bank estimates, the percentage of Africans who're terrible fell from fifty-six% in 1990 to 43% in 2012 (Mark et al., 2023). The file argued that the poverty fee might have declined even more if the first-class and comparability of the underlying information are considered (Godfrey et al., 2023). however, due to the population increase many greater human beings are terrible, the most optimistic scenario suggests that about 330 million are poor in 2012 up from approximately 280 million in 1990. Poverty reduction has been slowest in fragile

Received: 13.09.2023

Accepted: 17.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

nations, the document notes that the rural areas remain much poorer, although the city-rural hole had narrowed (Faridah et al., 2023). Covid 19 grips the continent, the estimates expect up to 37. five million extra humans entering in 2020 and this could attain 49.2 million through 2021. In east Africa, Tanzania has more human beings living extreme poverty, some 21.9 million, accompanied with the aid of Kenya at 17.6 million and Uganda is 15. eight million. Even as Kenya is now most of the sub-Saharan Africa countries defined as lower center-income country (Kazaara & Christopher, 2023). This has no longer helped to shut the distance between the rich and the terrible. In East Africa maximum of the earnings is going to the wealthy and the richest and most effective 6% of the profits in East Africa that goes to the poor. Uganda is one of the negative countries within the international with poverty rates standing at 19.7% in 2013. Karamoja is the poorest location in Uganda observed by using the Japanese location after which the northern vicinity. imperative has more business centres over other centres with low poverty stages. Poverty exerts high in rural areas in comparison to city centres (Vincent & Peter, 2023).

In Uganda training is crucial and exceedingly valued. through training children analyze specific skills, together with literacy and quantitative skills and abilities that resource of their development into practical adults. furthermore, thoroughly acquiring these competencies at some point of early life and early life can result in a successful destiny as adults (Christopher et al., 2022). strong reading and math abilities are vital for occupational success and

schooling achievement on this Uganda. in keeping with Meece (1990), because of society's speedy technological advances employers are seeking candidates with mathematical competencies so pupil's schooling enrollment is particularly important in daily existence and personal improvement (Frank et al., 2023). In kyalulangira sub united states in Rakai district, the poverty stages are excessive with over 30% of the populace live under poverty which has brought about the establishment of petty jobs, low enrollment of students in faculties, expanded dropout quotes inside the area. The most households are headed through girls due to the rampant unfold of HIV in the place. additionally, AIDs has performed a massive function in increasing poverty levels within the area (Shamim et al., 2023). Only 2% of the populations are rich and the rest are terrible, 28% of the household live in severe poverty, 48% are poor, and 28% are higher off.

Problem Statement

Proof showed that in Uganda the wide variety of these in poverty had persisted to increase every 12 months. via 1986 when the countrywide resistance movement came into energy, it changed into predicted that 70% of Ugandans lived in poverty (Paul et al., 2023). In latest years it's been a controversy through within the mind of the Ugandans thru the poverty status of the nation or any society or maybe own family will have an effect on college students 'enrollment in schooling. in the evaluation of this study intended to research the poor- and high-quality effects of college students' training enrollment (Mark et al., 2023). This become because

Received: 13.09.2023

Accepted: 17.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

the diversity of poverty diverse pupils who had used it of their route of examine and the way that they had affected their direction of take a look at and how it had affected the educational enrollment and parental enrollment. The fact that much of the training

improvement took place in a circle or a home, a baby started faculty at home; a try would be made to determine the have an impact on of parents' social economic overall performance and poverty impact on students' enrollment (Ntirandekura et al., 2022).

Specific objectives

1. To determine the effects of family poverty on students' academic enrollment.
2. To determine the impacts of other factors on academic enrollment
3. To identity the solutions to reduce poverty in kyalulangira sub-county

Research questions

1. What are the causes of low education enrollment in kyalulangira sub-county?
2. What are the effects of poverty on students' education enrollment in Kyalulangira sub-county?
3. What can be done to reduce poverty levels in Kyalulangira sub-county?

Methodology

Research design

This study adopted qualitative analysis with descriptive survey design. According to Mugenda (2003), a survey is a method of interventions of sociological and psychological variables. A descriptive design is concerned with determining the frequency with which something occurs or the relationship between variables (Bryman and Bell 2003). Orodho (2003) define research design as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems. The study also employed both quantitative and qualitative descriptive survey methods that provide detailed information on the effects of poverty on students' education enrollment in selected secondary schools around Kyalulangira Sub County in Rakai district. The study involves the teachers and students of selected secondary schools, some parents were also involved in the study the teachers those schools and their Head teachers.

Target population

The students were also be selected from each of the school for both interviews and questionnaires, two of the parents were also to be involved in the study, ten parents are to be selected from each of the families, that's well-off

Received: 13.09.2023

Accepted: 17.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

families and poor families, also teachers will be involved in the study, adding up to the sample of twenty parents, ten teachers, sixty students two headteachers and four community leaders.

Table 1: Target of population

CATEGORIES	Head teachers	Teachers	Students	Parents	Community leaders
Males	2	5	30	10	2
Females	0	5	30	10	2
	2	10	60	20	4
TOTAL	96				

Research instruments

The study used research devised tools, instruments which was self-administered, questionnaires to collect data in order to avoid losing in formation.

Sample size determination

This study adopted a selective determination from the entire population such as parents, teachers and the students. The sampling method was appropriate for this research.

Data collection

This study involved a number of methods and techniques used to collect data from the primary and secondary sources of data. The researcher visited the schools in the region for study and for permissions to carry out research in selected schools on the effect of poverty on student's education enrollment in the region. The researcher distributed questionnaires to several teachers to stand and interviews.

Questionnaires

The researcher issued questionnaires to various respondents which were be used to measure the correctness and consistence of the respondents.

Statistical treatment of data

The data was analyzed SPSS (Nelson et al., 2022). Frequency tables, and percentage distribution to display data, when attempting to identify mediating relations, the researcher will first establish a relationship between the predictor variable (in this study, effect of poverty) and the outcome variable (student education enroll).

Received: 13.09.2023

Accepted: 17.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

RESULTS**Table 2: Shows the response from students' question**

Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Is it poverty that some children fail to attend school	20	20	25	8	2
Do parents refuse students to attend school	10	5	0	25	15
Is it of the other petty jobs that limit children to attend school	25	5	2	18	5
The parents failed to encourage students to attend school	10	5	10	10	20

Source: primary data

From the table above shows that most of the students agreed that it was poverty that had limited some children to attend school, some were not sure while the few disagreed that it was poverty that had limited some children to attend school. Also, most of the students disagreed that parents refused students to attend while the few agreed that some parents refused students to attend school because of their personal matters such as fetching water for money, doing housework and also other petty jobs in the community have some children to attend school while the few disagreed. Also, some children argue that some parents have not done enough to encourage the students to attend school that they have not done their parental role while the other few students disagreed.

Table 3: Shows responses of the parent's monthly income and then occupations

Monthly income	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Below 100,000	Peasant	8	53.33

Received: 13.09.2023**Accepted: 17.09.2023****Published on: 30.09.2023**

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

100000 – 150000	Shop keepers	4	26.67
160000 – 200000	Traders	2	13.33
210000 and above	Teachers	1	6.67

Source: primary data.

Most of the parents in Kyalulangira Sub County are peasants and they generate low incomes which makes them fail to generate school fees and the other scholastic materials thus leading to the low students' education enrollment in secondary schools in Kyalulangira Sub County. The other groups of parents were shopkeepers which took another big percentage and also generate little income which cannot support the students at school and also the remaining occupations can support one student at school while the other students at home fail to be enrolled in school.

Table 4: Distribution of response by respondents on the donations reviewed by the students form non-governmental organizations.

Organization	Response rate (100%)
Kibaale children's fund	60%
Compassion Uganda	20%
World vision	10%
Cotton on foundation	8%
Dreams project	2%

Source: secondary data

From the table above, it was found out that 60% of the donation and aid is received from Kibaale children's fund and is located at Kibaale Community Secondary School, 20% from Compassion Uganda which is also located at Kibaale Full Gospel Church in Kibaale Town Council, 10% from World Vision in Rakai Ward, 8% from Cotton on Foundation and 2% from Dreams Project

Conclusions

According to the findings of the study showed that most of the parents are employed in small jobs with low incomes and they cannot afford to buy all the necessities and requirements required (needed) by the students and the school

Received: 13.09.2023

Accepted: 17.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

fees required by the most schools. Most of schools are private which charge a high fees structure get most of the parents are low-income earners (Oromo et al., 2023). Therefore, there is a significant and negative relationship between poverty and students' education enrollment in secondary schools in Kyalulangira Sub County Rakai District.

Recommendations

The government should engage in providing free agricultural services and stabilizing demonstration farms to peasants such services include providing free seeds to peasants, sensitization of seasonal changes and construction of dams to provide water for irrigation and ... crops (Collins et al., 2023). The parents and students of Kyalulangira Sub County, Raki district should be encouraged to participate in other economic activities such as trading and carpentry since peasantry and crop growing are seasonal which affects the students' education enrollment. The government should increase and monitor the little available universal secondary education and also provide incentives to private schools to reduce their fee's structure and enable the students to enroll in schools (Paul et al., 2023).

References

- Christopher, F., Komunda, T. R., & Milton, N. (2022). *The Impact of Supervision on the Quality-Of-Service Delivery at Kirima Community Secondary School in Kanungu District, South Western Uganda*. 6(5), 157–162.
- Collins, A., Kazaara, A. G., & Kazaara, A. I. (2023). *Agricultural Loans and Farmer's Livelihood in Uganda a Case Study of Nyakayojo Sub County in Mbarara District*. 7(3), 40–46.
- Faridah, K., Jacob, K., Barigye, G. B., Kazaara, A. G., & Nelson, K. (2023). *The Role of the Non-Government Organizations in Poverty Alleviation in Uganda: A Case Study of Bugiri Municipality Local Government*. 7(2), 99–111.
- Frank, M., Nelson, K., Kazaara, A. G., Deus, T., Christopher, F., & Catherine, M. (2023). *The Macroeconomic Determinants of Economic Growth in Uganda a Case Study Of Wakiso Distict*. 7(2), 147–159.
- Godfrey, S., Matovu, K., & Ismail, L. (2023). *Effect Of Youth Unemployment And Crime Rates In Uganda, A Case Study Of Mityana District*. 7(3), 325–334.
- Kazaara, A. G., & Christopher, F. (2023). *Impact of Micro Credit Financing on Agricultural Production A Case Study of Bundibugyo District In The Western Region Of*. 7(3), 56–62.

- Mark, N., Kazaara, A. G., Deus, T., Julius, A., Nelson, K., Catherine, M., Christopher, F., Benefansi, I., & Alex, K. (2023). *Anaylsis of Students' Enrollment and Graduation Rates in Gulu University in Uganda. A Case Study of Gulu University*. 7(2), 167–177.
- Nelson, K., Christopher, F., & Milton, N. (2022). *Teach Yourself Spss and Stata*. 6(7), 84–122.
- Ntirandekura, M., Friday, C., & Muhammad, M. (2022). Rewards and Staff Retention in Public Sector in Uganda: An Empirical Study from Kabale District Local Government. *International Journal of Academic Management Science Research*, 6(7), 165–170.
- Oromo, O. D., Julius, A., & Nelson, K. (2023). *Effect of Covid-19 Lockdown on Household Income in Uganda A Case Study of Kitoro Parish, Entebbe Municipality*. 7(4), 107–117.
- Paul, K., Alex, I., Kazaara, A. G., & Kazaara, A. I. (2023). *Corruption and Public Finance Management A Case Study Of Wakiso District*. 7(3), 298–306.
- Shamim, N., Rebecca, N., Kazaara, A. G., Deus, T., & Nicholas, K. (2023). *The Effect Of Defilement On The Girl Child Education In Uganda. A Case Study Of Bufumbira Sub County Kalangala District*. 7(3), 232–239.
- Vincent, S., & Peter, M. (2023). *Examining The Relationship Between Poverty And Early Marriages Among School Going Girls . A Case Study Of Kimanya Sub County*. 7(3), 154–159.
- Zulaikah, W., & Rebecca, N. (2023). *The Study on the Effect of Child Labour on the Learners Academic Performance in Secondary Schools. A Case Study of Nansana Municipality*. 7(3), 160–167.