

## ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

### MODULE 1: UNIT 1

#### Answer to Activity

1. Pre-primary school education refers to all forms of education given to children from birth till about the age of six years. This is before the formal education begins in the school system. Pre-primary school education includes the training the child receives from his/her parents. The indigenous education or parental education can be seen the traditional African societies where the parents plays a significant role in the upbringing of their children.

Another characteristic of the pre-primary education is the joint and collaborative training given to the child by other people in the community who may not be the direct biological parents of the child. The training covers the social life, intellectual development and physical development of the child's personality.

In Nigeria, it is referred to as nursery school which is supervised by the officials of the state ministry of education. Finally, it is usually registered by the government.

2. The different types of pre-primary school education in crèche play group/day care centre.
  - A crèche is a child – minding place or centre for children from a few months till about three years. It is mainly established to provide custodial care for children of working mothers. They are manned by trained teachers and nurses.
  - Play Group/Day Care Centres: This is also a child minding centre for children below the age of three years. The day care or play group performs the same functions as the crèche. The only difference is that the crèche is located in the premises of the working mother. The day care on the other hand is not located in the same environment where the mother is working.

It can be privately owned, individual or religious organizations. They are registered by the government and are supervised by the official of the state ministry of education.

3. The benefits of pre-school education to the child, the parents and the society at large can be discussed as follows
  - a. The promotion of all round development of the child. This includes the intellectual, health care, nutrition, social and emotional as well as the physical aspects of the child's development.
  - b. The pre-primary establishment also provides custodial care for the children while their parents are away at work in the offices, markets, schools, hospitals and other places
  - c. The pre-primary school provides conducive environment for the child to develop his/her potentials.
  - d. Children with disabilities or handicapped can be associated by the teachers in these schools who will be given them specialized attention and care.
  - e. The children who attend pre-primary schools perform better in their academic pursuit; because of the sound foundation they receive in the school before primary education.

### **Answers to Assignment**

1. Pre-school education refers to all forms of education given to children before entering into primary school.

Pre-school education includes traditional (home) education, primary education, crèche, play group or day care centres.

Pre-primary education helps children to have holistic development which positively affects their academic achievements.

2. The different types of primary-school education includes crèche, play group and daycare centre. The similarity between above primary school is that they care of children between few months after birth to three years of age.

Another point of similarities is that they are manned by trained teachers and nurses. The ownership of these schools can also be private or public. The differences are in the area of the ownership, while the crèche are located in the places where the nursing mothers work. The day care centres are not strictly located in the places where the mothers are working.

The daycares are also registered by the government. In addition, they are supervised by officials of the state ministry of education

## **UNIT 2:**

### **Answer to Activity**

1. The need for every child getting pre-primary education can be discussed along the following areas:
  - The all – round (Holistic) Development of the Individual: When the child is given good and quality education at a tender age; the child will develop his/her psychological and social foundations necessary for them to undertake abstract learning in the primary school later.
  - Preparation for Primary Education: Pre-primary education has intelligent quotient (IQ) test scores of children by five points. They earn better grades than their counter parts in the primary school level.
  - Language Development: The pre-primary education exposes the children to learn other languages other than their mother tongue because of the opportunity they have in interacting with other children at school. An example is English language.

The children speak the language fluently at the primary and secondary school levels because of the pre-primary school education.

- Development of Self Confidence: Children who graduate from pre-primary school have been found to develop self confidence in their various activities. This is because of the training and exposure to develop self confidence in themselves. For example, they speak with boldness in their discussion; singing and acting in different plays in the presence of a plays in their various callings.

### **Answer to Assignment**

1. - Pre-primary education is essential for all round development of the child.
  - High quality pre-primary education enhances the academic performance/achievement of pupils in the primary school
  - Pre-primary education is not a luxury hence all children particularly those from poor homes need.
  - Pre-primary education helps the child to boost self confidence and development of his/her potentials. They learn to be creative, cooperative and tolerant with other children in the school environment.
  - The children develop their language skills and ability to speak fluently in the public and other societal engagements.
1. Ways in which pre-primary school can made available to Nigerian children can be done in the following ways.
  - The government should expand the existing primary schools and make them create a section of the primary school for pre-primary education. Pupils that attend such schools will have opportunity to get this type of education.
  - The local government should be constitutionally mandated to establish at least one model pre-primary school in the urban and rural areas. This will provide opportunity for children from local government area to access pre-primary education.

- The private sector should be given financial support in order to mitigate the problems associated with the operations of these schools. The funds should be given on the basis of number of school enrollment, facilities, teachers and other necessary school materials.

### **UNIT 3:**

#### **Answer to Activity**

1. Organization as defined by Nwankwo (1982) means a group of persons working together for common purpose. It is also a network of relationships among individuals and activities.

It is also process of executive functions aimed at ensuring that resources, activities and authority relationships are so coordinated in achieve specific goals.

2. Adeyemi (2000) sees management as process through which human; material and financial resources are made available, organized and directed towards the realization of the objectives of an organization.
- The major components of a school organization and management include the following: -
    - (a) The duration of the course or programme
    - (b) Length of school year
    - (c) The school timetable
    - (d) Classes, Grades/Streams
    - (e) Staffing, Gender, Teaching
    - (f) Experience, Interest and professional qualification

#### **Answer to Assignment**

The benefits and importance of the effective organization and management of schools include:

- The provision of essential structure upon which policy makers and educators build school standards and policies e.g. The number of pupils in a class, teachers professional qualification, teachers workload etc.
- Effective organization and management also prevents wastage. When the available resources are well organized and managed, there will be no room for wastage of either materials or time.
- Effective organization and management will also promote good academic achievement of the learners. With adequate facilities, learning is enhanced, thus the pupils perform better in their tests and examinations.
- With effective organization and administration, there will be peace and harmony in the school. Teacher will be respected by the learners since they will be kind and helpful in the pupils.

There will also cooperation between the teachers and the school management on one hand. In addition, there will be harmony between the teachers and the parents. All these will make the school to achieve success in its goals and aspirations.

## **UNIT 4:**

### **Answers to Activity**

1. Curriculum refers to the school educational programmes of studies, activities and guidance.

Curriculum in early childhood education should emphasize active hands on learning.

- Conceptual learning that leads to understanding.
- Meaningful, relevant learning experiences.
- Interactive teaching and cooperative learning.
- A broad range of relevant content, integrated across traditional subject matters divisions.

2. Evaluation is a process of gathering, analyzing and interpreting data to be used in taking decisions about the learner – teachers’ method of teaching and materials. The three ways or methods of evaluation in early childhood education include: -
- Evaluation can be used for course improvement. It seeks to identify which instructional materials and methods are satisfactory and where changes are necessary.
  - Evaluation can also be used to take decisions about individuals. It can be used to identify the particular needs of the learners for the sake of planning the instruction, judging pupils’ merit for the purpose of selection or grouping and giving the pupils feedback about the individual performance
  - Evaluation could also be used for administrative regulations. That is, judging how good the school system is, how good individual teachers are and the deficiencies in facilities.

### **Answer to Assignment**

Emphasis in pre-primary and school curriculum is now on

- Active hands-on learning
- Conceptual learning that leads to understanding along with the acquisition of basic skills
- Meaningful relevant learning experiences
- Interactive teaching and cooperative learning
- A broad range of relevant content, integrated across traditional subject matter – divisions

The guidelines for pre-primary school curriculum involves

- Children learn best when their physical needs are met and they feel psychologically safe and secure.

Secondly, children should be allowed to construct their own knowledge. This is done through interactions with the physical and social environment. Children should be allowed to learn through play, showing interest and their need to know (curiosity). Individual differences of child should be taken into consideration.

## **UNIT 5:**

### **Answer to Activity**

1. There are two major theories of learning from where the sub-theories of learning by children are derived. These are the Stimulus Response (S-R) and the Cognitive Theories of Learning.

The Stimulus response Theories in the pre-school education program can be categorized into the learning by doing, curiosity and interest, inquiry and learning through stories. On the other hand the cognitive theories of learning consist of metamorphic change and environment, movement and learning through perception. Other learning styles of pre-school children include: play, hands-on activity, learning through rhymes/songs, learning through social interactions with other adults and children.

2. The best guide teacher can use for effective learning and teaching pre-school children are sub-divided into the stimulus response learning theory and the cognitive learning theory. First, children learn through experience, thus they should be given opportunity to do things for and by themselves. There must be a variety of play and learning materials which could be brought or improvised by the teacher or parents.

Children are always curious and show keen interest in learning new things. Monotony kills interest; always introduce new materials and ideas to children as to ginger up their curiosity and interest in whatever they are to learn.



Another approach is that we must allow children to ask questions as freely as they want to. In the same way the teachers can ask the children questions that will stimulate their curiosity and interest. Children like to tell stories and listen to stories. They are never tired of listening to interesting stories. The teachers can use selected stories to teach the children some moral and ethical lessons of life.

### **Answer to Assignment**

1. Some of the sub-theories learning for children discussed in this unit are:

- Learning by doing/hands-on activity.
- Curiosity and interest
- Inquiry
- Learning through stories
- Metamorphic change and environment
- Movement
- Play
- Perception

Children have their own special ways of learning which may not often be in line with those of adult. Since children do their best learning during the early years, everything possible should be done to support them.

### **UNIT 6:**

#### **Answer to Activity**

1. The role of teacher education programme for pre-primary education is very crucial for the overall success and development of the child and the society in general. The teacher is at the centre of pupils learning and no society can develop without the contribution of the teachers in the education sector.

Teachers are expected to have the knowledge of the subject matter. Secondly, the teachers should find out about the students and schools including skills to do. Another is the knowledge of strategies and tools of create and sustain a learning environment, community and the ability to employ the above. Finally, the teacher should have the content of specific pedagogy.

2. Some of the major weakness of teacher education programme in Nigeria include:
  - Entry qualification
  - Lack of pragmatic teacher education curriculum
  - Poor and inadequate facilities and un-conductive environment
  - In adequate and poor funding of teacher education.
  - Need to review the policy on in service education.
  - Problem of lack of motivation on the part of the teachers in terms of job satisfaction.

### **Answer to Assignment**

1. The four areas that are crucial for effective education of beginner teachers. These are:
  - Knowledge of the subject matter
  - Disposition to find out more about the learners and the school
  - Knowledge of strategies, techniques and tools to create and sustain learner friendly environment.
  - Knowledge of content of specific pedagogy.
2. The four areas that needs to be looked into for effectiveness are as follows:
  - The admission requirement/entry qualification should be looked into, in order to avoid teachers with low qualification.
  - A more pragmatic teacher education curriculum should be used to motivate the new teachers. This will make the profession attractive.
  - There should be adequate provision of facilities for learning and teaching.

- There should be adequate funding for the schools. The funding should cover all sectors of the pre-primary and primary schools.

## **UNIT 7:**

### **Answer to Activity**

1. A community is a group of people living in the same geographical area under common laws e.g. neighbourhood, town or city. The nature of the community participation in the school at pre-primary and primary level can be seen in various areas. These include the production, distribution, consumption which gives the members means of living.

The community also instills its norms and values in the members through tradition, modeling and or formal education. It is an agent of socialization.

Another function is the area of social control: This is done in the adherence of community values through group – pressure to conform to state laws. The third is social participation. Through support and companionship e.g. the Churches, Mosques, business etc. Finally, it provides mutual support and cooperation with the school.

2. The community can participate in the following ways in pre-primary and primary schools. They are as follows:
  - Informal support to families and individuals
  - They enforce social control on the pupils.
  - They provide formal support through publicly or privately funded community services such as schools, hospitals etc.
  - They also provide mutual support in the provision of landed properties.

**Answer to Assignment**

1. A community is a group of people living in the same geographical area under common laws e.g. neighbourhood, town or city. It can be described as a group of people having fellowship, a friendly association, a mutual sharing and common interest. The crucial components of a community are the relationship of people to one another and the sense of belongingness and of obligation to group.
  - The school is creation of the society where formal learning takes place. The school's basic function in society is therefore to develop future contributing citizens. It serves as a socializing agent by providing the intellectual and social experiences from which children develop the skills, knowledge, interest and attitudes that make them individuals which shape their abilities to perform adult role (Bern 2004).
2. The ways in which the Nigerian schools secure community participation/involvement in school activities are as follows:
  - a) Serving as resource persons
  - b) Serving as volunteers
  - c) Donating resources and time
  - d) Invitation of the school to participate in some community organized activities.Examples should be cited for each of the above point highlighted.

**MODULE 2: UNIT 1****Answer to Activity**

1. Primary education refers to the first level of education where formal teaching and learning takes place. The individual is taught numeracy skills, literacy (reading) and writing skills.

Primary education plays a very vital and important aspect in the life of the child. In Nigeria, a child must be at least six years old before he/she can start school. In

addition, the child remain in school for six years to complete this very important level of education

2. The benefits of primary education include:
  - Development of numeracy and literacy skills
  - Primary education as a gateway to other levels of education
  - Primary education helps people to acquire information and to think critically.
  - Poverty education
  - It provides political and civic education
  - It provides support staff for government establishment

### **Answer to Assignment**

1. The importance of result from various researchers have shown the benefits for primary education. This is in the area of capacity and equipping the individual. Besides it develops the individual and enables him/her to contribute their quota to nation building.

One of the importances of the expansion of the primary school is the increasing number of those children that are being enrolled into the school system.

Another reason is to reduce gender access and equity disparities in basic education it also enhance the quality of basic education. Finally, it strengthens partnership in the provision of basic education through collaboration, cooperation and coordination.

## UNIT 2

### Answer to Activity

1. Challenges to primary education in Nigeria refer to the hindrances and problems associated or affecting the pupils and teachers at this level.

The first is national and international conflicts in the country. Academic activities are disrupted and resources needed for the educational sector will be diverted to solving other problems in the country. The school infrastructures and facilities are destroyed during these conflicts, and school pupils are out of school for a long time.

- A second problem is the problem of natural disasters such as flooding, rainstorms and fire. Most schools are destroyed during such disaster.
  - There the problem of extreme poverty which affects the support given by parents most parents are poor and cannot provide for their children and wards.
  - There is also the problem of the impact of HIV/AIDS and other preventable diseases. The negative effects of the deaths of parents and teachers.
  - The classrooms are overcrowded due to the large numbers of pupils.
  - There is lack of adequate materials for the pupils. Majority of the pupils in the class have no textbooks in all the subjects and have no writing materials.
  - There is also the problem of inadequate teacher education programme. Most of the centers used as teacher training colleges are ill-equipped. Some the teachers lack the knowledge to teach some subjects.
  - There is the problem of inconsistency of government policy. The frequent change in the policy of government has affected the education at the primary school level.
2. The way forward for meeting the challenges of primary education includes the following:
    - Training of teachers and providing them with the necessary materials for teaching and learning. In addition, the general welfare of the teachers should be taken seriously.

- Providing enabling environment for the children to learn. There should be appropriate personnel's, materials and facilities as well as conducive social and political climates.
- Government should show commitment to educational quality. Government should design and implement effective monitoring mechanisms to support learning and ensure the attainment of the goals of primary school education.

There should be adequate support for education as this will encourage the teachers and learners. The pre-service and in service for teachers should be given financial support.

### **Answer to Assignment**

1. - Conflict at the local, national and international levels.
- Natural disasters.
- Extreme poverty.
- The impact of HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases.
- Lack of adequate class and materials.
- Teacher's ineffectiveness and lack of dedication.

### **UNIT 3**

#### **Answer to Activity**

The types of gender inequality include:

1. Cultural and religious practices. There is high premium for male children compared to females based on cultural beliefs that the males are the image makers of the family. Another is the threat to female Chasity. A belief that girls are exposed to dangers of losing their virginity and Chasity if they go out of the home.

The third is the economic value attached to bride wealth. Poor families marry out their daughters out for financial and economic purposes. Bride wealth and other materials gotten from the marriage of the girl child is a source of wealth to them.

Another point is the fear that the girls may get out of hand. This is a social concept that the girl will become too sophisticated and not be submissive to their husbands.

2. The problem of discrimination against female education could be eliminated through:
  - Special legislation.
  - Special incentives for girls in schools.
  - Empowerment of indigent female students.
  - Celebrating of successful women.

### **Answer to Assignment**

1. Gender refers to the psychological attributes of human beings as female and males in the creation story as recorded in book of Genesis chapter 1, God created us in his own image, male and female he created them.

Adam was a man and Eve a woman. They have different physical features. That distinguishes them from each other. They are two separate sexes.

2. Gender equality in education means equal educational opportunities to boys and girls. There is no discrimination on the united nations organization has stated in the declaration of human rights by 1948 the following:
  - a. The right to special care if handicapped.
  - b. The rights to free education.
  - c. The right to develop their abilities.
  - d. The right to be a useful member of the society.
  - e. The right to enjoy full opportunity for play and recreation.



These rights of the child are aimed at giving all children. Irrespective of their gender, social, or economic background or physical state of health equal chances to develop their potentialities.

## **UNIT 4**

### **Answer to Activity**

1. It is an acknowledged fact that the environment plays an important role in the wellbeing of an individual. The physical needs, such as food is gotten from the environment. We all need good food to be in good health. Children need balanced diet more than the adults because they are still growing in all parts of the body.

As a result of this, regular and balanced food (nutrition) will help them to develop well and be in good health. Only when children are healthy that they can also do well academically.

In Nigeria, many children as reported by Akin Bote (2000) are either not in school or they are not regular in attendance because of ill health. These children that are not regular in school cannot be expected to always perform well in all the school activities.

In summary the importance of mid-day meal enhance the achievement of school children. In addition, it increases the school enrolment and attendance. It also reduces child labour and child abuse. Social and economic empowerment of the people in the community through employment. It also promotes good practices in food consumptions and health.

2. The ways in which the free meal programme can made available in Nigeria are as follows:

- Implementation of the free-mid day. Meal programme by the government if it is not well addressed as supervision, there may be nothing to show for it, in terms of the benefits to the individuals, the community and the government.

Another is the preparation of the meal. Efforts should be made to centralize the cooking to save cost and enhance proper supervision. The funding of the programme should be borne by all the three tiers of government, i.e. local, state and federal government. Others include NGOs, there should be proper recruitment of qualified staff to manage the programme. E.g. health and nutrition experts as well as kitchen staff for all the centres, transportation of the food to the schools should be properly coordinated in order to deliver the food on time and in a good condition to the pupils. Finally, there is need for effective monitoring of the preparation, distribution and the eating of the mid-day meals. All the stake holders in the program should play their roles effectively to ensure a proper implementation of the programme.

### **Answer to Assignment**

- Hygiene preparation of the meal.
- Adherence to the menu.
- Sufficiency in terms of quantity to go round all the children for whom it is intended.
- Nutritional value of the meal to ensure that whatever is given to the children is a balanced diet.
- Practicing good food habits by ensuring that children keep to the rules of hygiene before, during and after the meal.
- Prevention of wastage at both the point of preparation and serving to the children.
- Proper methods of waste disposal.

## UNIT 5

### Answers to Activity

1. Homework is a tool that teachers use to help learners review and practice what they have learnt in the school. It is an aspect of home learning that has become very effective in promoting success in children's school work according (Ogunsanwo 2003)

It has been referred to as instructionally based out of classroom task assigned as an extension of class work.

The importance of homework in primary education is as follows:

- Extending student exploration to the topics more fully than class time permits.
  - Helping students gain skills in self-directed learning and using resources such as libraries and reference materials.
  - Helping students review what has been learned.
  - Helping learners to remember and understand their school work.
  - Helping teachers to monitor the pupil's progress and diagnose their problems.
  - Helping learners to prepare for the next class.
  - Getting parents involved in their children's school work.
2. There are four types of homework that have been identified and used by educators in different parts of the world. Research findings have indicated that Nigerian teachers have good knowledge of the importance of homework. The four types of homework are as follows:
    - Practice homework, this is aimed at giving the pupils more practice on a given topic. It may involve the teacher giving other exercises relevant to the topic as homework to the pupils.
    - Preparation homework, this involves the assignments usually given before a new topic is taught. It could be asking them to find out certain things which they probably may

have seen or heard or used before in a different setting without paying attentions to its educational significance.

- Extension homework: it is aimed at expanding the learner's knowledge on a particular topic. The teacher with a good knowledge of the pupil's needs, interest and ability may decide to go beyond that level. He may not have enough time in the class to do this, hence it could be given as homework.

Creative homework: it is aimed at helping the children to use their creative skills adequately. This gives the learners the opportunity to combine skill adequately i.e. the existing skills and knowledge of a particular topic or subject with the imagination with a considerable degree of independence.

### **Answer to Assignment**

Homework is an important that teachers use to make their pupils learn at home. It is also agreed that whatever homework we give to the pupils must have the following:

- a. Specific purpose (it aims and objective must be clear).
- b. Clear instructions for the pupils to follow in doing the assignment.
- c. Fit well to the pupil's interest and ability.
- d. It must aim at helping to develop pupils knowledge and skills

## **UNIT 6**

### **Answers to Activity**

1. The advantages or benefits of pre-primary education are many. We have the following benefits:
  - Students who participate in high caliber early childhood education programme make a better transition from home to school and to community and ultimately gain lasting benefits as socially responsible adults.

- High quality early childhood education programme are more effective in helping the children to learn.
  - Experiences in the early years of life are more influential on the development of brain than experiences at any other time in life.
  - Children's well being, emotional maturity, language development, thinking skills, creative skills and social and physical skills are established and strengthened
  - Children develop initiative and responsibility and ability to analyze, to question, to make decision and cooperate with others. They develop the ability to act with confidence and they gain independence
  - Boosting the IQ test of the children, by five points compared to other children who did not pass through pre-primary school.
2. The sustainability of pre-primary and primary education can do in the following ways:
- Creating: Child-friendly environment in the primary schools. This will encourage the pupils in the studies and learning process.
  - The role of effective and efficient teachers cannot be underestimated because of their professional role in the teaching and learning process. The teachers should be intellectually good enough to teach school children with diverse interest and capabilities.
  - Primary school education is more cognitive learning parents that support their children's education and welfare help the pupils to perform better in the academic exercise. However, where the parents to not provide the needed support the children lack the basic materials and equipment to learn and study. Efforts should be intensified by all stakeholders in the welfare of children.
  - Education is a capital intensive venture. Therefore efforts should be made to provide the necessary finances/funds for the administration of the schools. The provision of conducive environment and materials requires funding. The funding should be responsibility of government, community, individuals, organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOS).

## Answers to Assignment

1. The finding include the following:

- Better transition from home to school.
- Helping children to learn better than remedial programmes in later school life.
- Help to establish and strengthen children's emotional maturity, language development, thinking, creative, social and physical skills.
- Prevent repetition of classes in primary schools.

## UNIT 7

### Answer to Activity

1. The eight Millennium Development Goals as list by Bruns (2003) are:

- a) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
- b) Achieving Universal Primary Education
- c) Promoting gender, equity and empower women.
- d) Reducing child mortality
- e) Improving material health
- f) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
- g) Ensuring environmental sustainability
- h) Developing a global partnership for development.

2. The relevance of the millennium development goals to primary education can be discussed in the following areas:

- Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged of children.
- Ensuring that by 2015, all children, particularly girl children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to the ethnic minorities have access and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality.

- Ensuring that the learning needs of young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skill programmes.
- Achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic education.
- Improving all aspect of the quality of education and ensure excellences of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes as achieved by all especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills
- Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education 2015 and achieve gender equality in education. The focus is to ensure girls full and equal access to and achieve gender equality in education. The focus is to ensure girls full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.

## UNIT 7

### Answer to Assignment

The factors responsible for the high dropout of high dropout of school children in Nigeria can be discussed along the following perspectives:

- Inconsistency in Government policy. The transfer of primary government affect education sector negatively. Teacher's salaries were not paid for months and this led to strike action by the teachers.
- The levels of poverty of the parents. Most parents in Nigeria are living below one American dollar. The parents find it difficult to provide the necessary materials, textbooks, school uniforms for the children. They therefore withdraw their children from school to help them in their economic activities of the children dropout on their own to find for themselves.
- The problem of ill-health has also affected the parents and pupils. Some communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDs have made some children orphans, thus

making the children to fend for themselves. Those that lack potential support, dropout from school.

There also the problem of illiteracy and cultural religions factors make many children especially children (girls) to marry early and dropout from school. They believe that western education can make the girl child promiscuous.