

Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People Of Zimbabwe.

¹Clever Marisa And ²Dr. Johannes Marisa

¹Part-Time Lecturer, Faculty Of Commerce, Reformed Church University

²Medical Practitioner, Westview Clinics, Harare

Corresponding author: 1Clever Marisa

Abstract: The Study Assessed The Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People In Zimbabwe. The Venda People Valued Their Traditional Practices And Beliefs As Their Vocal Point Of Life. The Study Assessed The Cultural Practices Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People, Examined The Economic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People And Determined The Demographic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People. The Study Approached To Both Qualitative And Quantitative Design. Purposive And Convinent Sampling Techniques Were Used In The Study. 120 Questionnaires Were Administered To The Participants And 100 Of Them Were Returned Giving A Return Rate Of 83%.. Data Collected Using Questionnaire Were Analyzed With SPSS, Version 17.0. The Data Were Intered Into The Computer Using Coded Numbers. Content Analysis Was Used To Analyse The Qualitative Data. The Study Found That The Initiation Ceremonies Had Statistically Significant On Planned Pregnancy. Planned Pregnancies Were Not Due To Peer Pressure And The Results Were Statistically Insignificant ($P > 0.05$). However, It Was Observed That Some Of The Pregnancies Were Due To Family Pressure Among The Participants And The Results Were Statistically Significant ($P < 0.05$). The Results Also Indicated That Knowledge Of Contraceptives Was Positively Associated With The Number Of Sexual Partners Among The Study Participants ($P < 0.05$). Similarly, It Was Noted That More Participants Who Had Knowledge In The Use Of Contraceptives Had At Least Two Sexual Partners Compared To Those Who Had Only One Sexual Partner. Additionally, It Was Observed That Chinamwari Ceremony Was Associated With Increase In Teenage Pregnancies As The Ceremony Taught Teenagers Sexual Matters Which Promoted Promiscuity Among Them. The Study Recommended That Chinamwari Teachers Should Be Taught The Importance Of Formal Education To Girl Teenagers, Conduct Awareness Campaign On Child Marriage Across The Country And A Follow Up Study With A Large Sample Size To Investigate The Cultural Factors That Contribute To Teenage Pregnancies Should Be Done.

Key Words: Teenage Stage, Culture, Pregnancy, Initiation Rites, Socialisation, Sex, School, Teaching.

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I. Background To The Study

The Study Investigated The Factors That Associated With teenage Pregnancy among The Venda People In Zimbabwe. According To United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF, 2004) Highlighted That 121 Million Children Of The World Are Out Of School Of Which 65 Million Are Girls, 56 Million Are Boys. Gachukia (2004) Claims That Of The 100 Million Children That Drop Out Of Primary School Before Completing The First Four Years, Two Thirds Are Girls. This Sort Of Statistic Has Contributed To The Formulation Of The Millennium Development Goals (Mdgs). Todaro And Smith (2003) Equally Point Out That Female Education Is Not A Matter Of Value; It Is A Benefit And Is Economically Desirable To The Family.

Ndlovu (2014) Notes High Incidence Of Teenage Pregnancies Among School-Going Teenage Girls In Chikwala-Kwala Area, Beitbridge District. Mudondo (2015) Also Reports That The Number Of Teenage Pregnancies In Beitbridge South District Had Doubled In A Short Time. He Further Claims That By November 2014, Three Out Of 10 Girls In One School In The District Were Pregnant. The Teenage Pregnancy Implies That Girls Enter Into Motherhood Early. Besides Entering Into Early Motherhood, Various Negative Social Consequences Frequently Also Accompany Teenage Pregnancy. Cunningham And Boulton (1996) Find That The Main Social Consequences Of Teenage Pregnancy Are School Dropout Or Interrupted Education, Vulnerability To Criminal Activity, Abortion, Social Ostracism, Child Neglect And Abandonment, Lack Of Social Security, Poverty, Repeat Pregnancies Before Age 20 And Negative Effects On Domestic Life.

Frantic Efforts By The Zimbabwean Government To Reduce Child Marriage. Several Commitments Had Been Made By The Zimbabwean Government To Implement Policies That Reduce Child Marriage But However, The

Records From The Chikwala-Kwala Local Clinics In Beitbridge South District Show The Rise In Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda Girls. Some Of The Teenage Girls Have Since Dropped Out Of School To Get Married. Mudondo (2015) Claims That In Beitbridge South District, Three Out Of Ten Girls In One School Become Pregnant. The Teenage Girls That Dropped Out Of School Due To Pregnancy Are Eventually Forced Into Early Marriage. Teenage Pregnancies Hinders National Health And Economical Development Hence The Study Investigated Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People.

Statement Of The Problem

There Have Been Frantic Efforts By The Zimbabwean Government To Reduce Child Marriage. Several Commitments Had Been Made By The Zimbabwean Government To Implement Policies That Reduce Child Marriage But However, Mudondo (2015) Reports That Three Out Of Ten Girls In One School Among The Venda People Become Pregnant And Dropped Out Of School. The Teenage Girls That Dropped Out Of School Due To Pregnancy Are Eventually Forced Into Early Marriage.

Objectives Of The Study

The Study Intended To;

1. Assess The Socio-Cultural Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People In Zimbabwe.
2. Examine The Economic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People.
3. Determine The Demographic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People.

II. Literature Review

Theoretical Framework

The Liberal Feminists And Feminists Theories Were Used In The Study. The Liberal Feminists Argues That Socialisation Into Gender Roles Tends To Produce Rigid And Inflexible Expectations Of Men And Women And Discrimination Can Easily Prevent Women From Having Equal Opportunities. The Liberal Feminist Theory Clarifies Such A Circumstance As A Social Matter That Includes Control And Canalisation Of Children Into Sexual Orientation Roles Which May Cause Teenage Pregnancies. The Ferminists Theory Demands That People Live In A Patriarchal Society Where Men Have Power Over Women And What Gets Connected With Men And Manliness Is For The Most Part Given Quality Than Things Connected With Women And Femininity (Patton, 2002). Taylor (2006) Endeavoured To Build Up And Demonstrate The Significance Of The Initiation Rite And Why It Ought To Keep On Being Drilled. For The Girls Who Perform And Encounter The Ceremonies Individually, The Rites Stay Pertinent And Imperative To Them; The Significant Importance With Which They Are Held In High Esteem, Particularly In The Rural Areas To The Detriment Of Modern Education Is A Matter Of Concern To This Study.

The Teenage Stage

Barlette Et. Al (200) View Teenage Stage As A Transitional Stage Of Physical And Psychological Development That Generally Occurs During The Period From Puberty To Legal Adulthood Ranging From 13-19 Years. At This Stage The Girls Become Physical Mature Making Them Capable Of Sexual Reproduction Of Children. The Biological Clock Starts A Series Of Major Changes Physically, Emotionally And Psychologically (Musoki And Chikwava, 2016). This Is The Time When Girls Begin To Get Into Relationships Which May Result In Engaging In Sexual Activities. Teenagers Fall Into The Genital Stage. The Teenage Stage Is Identified Or Recognised By The Reliving Of The Phallic Stage Where Girls Envy Their Father And Are Jealous Of Their Mother.

The Girls Cope With The Experience By Identification With Their Mother, Whereas Boys Develop An Oedipus Complex Whereby They Desire Their Mother. In This Stage, However, The Teenage Has Established A Variety Of Social Relationships And Is Thus Able To Cope Well With Reference To Ego And Superego (Coton And Covert, 2009). According To Loreto (2005), The Oral Stage Centres On The Lips And Mouth. During The Anal Stage The Erogenous (Area Of The Body That Produces Intense Gratification Zone) Shifts To The Region Around The Anus, And During Which Toilet Training Typically Occurs In Most Cultures. The Phallic Stage Is When The Erogenous Zone Shifts To The Genitals, Where It Remains For Life. After That There Is A Latency Stage During Middle Childhood When Sexual Urges Become Dormant, And Finally The True Genital Stage, Which Begins At Puberty When Sexual Feelings Again Become Prominent.

The Socio-Cultural Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies

The Cultural Traditions Include Customs, Beliefs And Values Of Different Tribes That Shape Each Member's Life From Birth. The Category Of Culture Referred To In The Study Include Both Societal And Tribal Culture. Grunlan And Mayers (1988) Describe Culture As Complex Which Includes Knowledge, Beliefs,

Art, Morals, Laws, Customs, And Any Other Capabilities And Habits Acquired By Man As A Member Of Society. Kashiwa (2004) Interprets The Issue Of Cultural Identity As One's Loyalty To The Legacy Of Collectivity Which Is Inherited From Earlier Generations. Each Cultural Grouping Has Its Own Prominent Features And Diverse Culturally-Specific Aspects That Give Members Their Distinct Characteristics As They Access The Elements Of Their Ethnic Group. The Social Control System Guides The Enforcement Of All The Norms Which Are The Shared Standards Of The Conduct Of The Members Control Their Behaviours. Individual Members Have Roles Which Are Expected Of Them Depending Upon The Position Held. These Expectations Can Be Compelling Or Obligatory To The Point Of Controlling An Individual's Behaviour. The Folkways Are Conventional Practices While The Mores Are Obligatory As They Are Necessary For The Maintenance Of The Social Order And These Can Be Deeply Significant To The Members. Culture Is A System Of Shared Accumulated Facts By Members Of A Given Society, Which Are Conceptions, Regulations And Meanings Articulated In Much The Same Way By The Members. Similarly, Coton And Covert (2009) Describe Culture As The Collection Of Shared Practices Whose Significance Is Fashioned, Disseminated, Reinforced And Encouraged Among The Members.

Hofstede (2005) Considers Many African Societies As To Be Considered Collectivist Because Emphasis Given On Group Responsibility Rather Than That Of An Individual And Therefore, Everyone In The Community Has The Task Of Guiding The Children In Order For Them To Develop Morals, Beliefs And Customs Accepted In Society For The Benefit Of The Whole Group. Consequently, The Knowledge, Attitudes And The Practices Within The Kin Tend To Affect Decisions Concerning Education Of The Children. The Traditions And Customs Permeate The Socialisation Of Young Girls Producing A Traditional Mind-Set That May Further Have Influence On Their Educational Aspiration (Mushibwe, 2009).

III. Gender Socialisation

Socialisation Involves The Inculcation Of Information To Both Girls And Boys About Their Place In The Society (Hofstede, 2005). While There May Be No Harm In Dissemination Of This Information, The Concern Raised By Mushibwe (2009) Is That Once The Girls Have Learnt Their Place In Society They May Not Want It To Change. The Point Here Wants It That Way Because From The Moment A Girl Is Born, She Would Have Learnt The Way Things Are Supposed To Be And May Always Assume That Is How Things Should Be. Formal School May Not Have The Capacity To Alter Such A Mind-Set. Chondoka And Bota (2007) Argue That School Has Limited Ability To Alter A Child's Personality, Values And Expectations. This May Explain How The Personality And Behaviour Of Individuals Is Culturally Influenced And That It Is Rare And Even Impossible For Any Human Being Ever To Behave Without Responding To The Aspects Of Their Culture. The Sex Roles Become Well Defined As Early As Age 7 As The Girls Begin To Emulate The Same Sex And Get Involved In The Daily Activities Around The House And In The Field. Taylor (2006) States That One's Sex Defines One's Role Therefore Limitations Are Imposed On An Individual. The Purpose Of Socialisation May Further Be Intended For The Wellbeing And Maintenance Of Society. Muranga (2004) Asserts That Sex Roles Tend To Be Quite Oppressive And Hence May Result In Exploitation Or Low Self-Esteem Of Teenagers. Moreover, The Well-Defined Societal Roles That May Not Require School Education Are Rooted In Traditional Practices. While Socialisation Is An On-Going Process To Incorporate Members Into The Life Of The Society, Education Also Takes Place, Either Separately Or Alongside Socialisation.

The Initiation Rites

According To Kashiwa (2004) An Important Stage In The Life Of Teenage Girls Is When They Reach The Age Of 13 Because That Marks The Onset Of An Initiation Rite. The Lessons The Girls Learn During This Period Of Time Are Ambiguous. The Common Element In Their Teachings Stresses Sexual Rituals, Caring For The Husband And Her Family Members, Lessons In Childbearing And Childcare Due To The Fact It Was A Requirement To Marry And To Have Children. When A Girl Attains 13 Years, It Means That She Has Had Her First Menstruation And Is In The Process Of Becoming A Woman.

An Initiation Rite Can Be Conducted Right Away Or Can Be Postponed Especially If The Traditional Women Would Like To Conduct An Initiation For More Girls. Some Parents Opt To Conduct The Initiation Rite During Holidays To Allow The Girl To Go To School. However, This Is Not Happening To The Majority Of Girls In The Locality. In Zimbabwe, Teenage Marks An Important Stage In The Life Of Girls. It Is A Key Moment In The Life Of A Young Girl Because It Marks The Onset Of An Initiation Rite. The Initiation Rite Has A Great Traditional Educational Purpose In That It Is A Period Of Awakening For The Young Girl To Many Things That She May Not Understand. The Initiation Rite Is An Ideology-Based Set Of Practices Whose Aim Is To Reproduce Young Women Who Are Well Established In The Customs Of Their Forefathers And Who Would Later On Pass These Customs Down To Their Children (Ofuebe 2002).

According To Maslin (2005), The Uninitiated Are Not Allowed In The Chinamwari House For Fear Of Them Acquiring This Expensive Traditional Knowledge. If The Uninitiated Are Allowed In The Initiation House, They

Have To Pay The Mamuhuru (Aunt) For Acquiring The Knowledge. This Can Be In Form Of Cash, Wrappers Or Chicken. This Is Intended To Ensure That All The Girls/Women Undergo The Initiation Rite. By Morning, While It Is Still Dark And The Girl Is Tired Due To The Activities Of The Previous Night, She Is Taken Out In The Cold, To Go Round The Village; Another Symbol Signifying The Coming To An End Of The Initiation Teachings (Musariri, 2007).

Demographic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies

According To Wright (2003), Demographic Factors Are Socioeconomic Characteristics Of A Population Expressed Statistically, Such As Age, Sex, Educational Level, Income Level, Marital Status, Occupation, Religion, Birth Rate, Death Rate, Average Size Of Family And Average Age Of Marriage. The Study Conducted By Francoise, Pierre-Andre And Vinit (1996) In Switzerland, Find That There Was Lowest Adolescent Fertility In Western Europe. They Further Indicated That In The Developed World, Adolescent Fertility And Pregnancy Rates Have Been Consistently Lower In Europe Than In The United States. Their Findings Suggested That The Availability Of Contraceptives And Of Sexual And Contraceptive Education Were More Decisive Factors Than The Rate Of Sexual Exposure. Gideon (2013) Also Highlights The Factors That Explained Swiss Adolescent's Exceptionally Low Fertility As; The Country's Long History Of School-Based Sex Education, Reinforced By A National AIDS Campaign Promoting Condom Use; The Broad Availability Of Contraceptives, Including Postcoital Methods, Through General Practitioners' Offices And Family Planning Clinics; And Access To Abortion Services.

Francoise, Pierre-Andre And Vinit (1996) Further Find That Adolescents Who Give Birth Before The Age Of 20 Years Are More Likely Than Other Adolescents To Be Married And Not Attending School. In Another Study Conducted By Ajaja (2014) In Nigeria, Finds That The Teenage Pregnancies Were High In Remote Areas. Ajaja Argues That The Rise In Teenage Pregnancies Among The Teenage Girls In The Rural Areas Were Attributed To Lack Of Education, Access To Current Information, The High Number Of Family Members Determined The Teenage Girls To Engage In Sexual Activities. Tamale (2015) Suggests The Use Of Education Promotion And Campaign Awareness To Address Early Marriages In Nigeria.

Another Study Conducted By Gideon (2013) In Uganda Finds That The Rise In Teenage Pregnancies Was High In Most Of The Schools. He Highlights The Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies As; The Age, The Family Issues And Educational Levels Of Both The Parents And Their Children. Taylor (2006) Subsequently Argues In Line With Parents That Are Not Educated To Have Little Chances Of Their Children To Get Productive And Educative Information. He Suggests The Parents To Lead By Example By Developing Themselves Academically.

Number Of Sexual Partners

Raj Et Al (2010) Say That Sexual Partners Involve The Relationship Between Individuals That Are Agree To Have Sexual Intercourse. According To Marisa (2016), Having Multiple Sexual Partners Pose High Risk Of Contracting Sexual Transmitted Infections Such As; HIV/AIDS, Gonorrhoea, Simplex Herpes, Chlamydia Etc And The Rise In Unplanned Pregnancies. Having Multiple Sexual Partners May Cause Individuals To Forget The Use Of Contraceptives From Contracting Sexual Transmitted Infections And Unplanned Pregnancies. Muranda (2009) Warns Those With Multiple Sexual Partners To Brace For Challenges As Their Sexual Partners May Deny The Use Of Contraceptives And Become To Vulnerable To Sexual Abuse.

Peer Pressure

Chitsiko (2009) Describes Peer Pressure As The Direct Influence On People By Peers, Or The Effect On An Individual Who Gets Encouraged To Follow Their Peers By Changing Their Attitudes, Values Or Behaviours To Conform To Those Of The Influencing Group Or Individual. Melly (2010) Also Says That Individuals In The Age, Like Classmates Can Influence The Way You Act And Get You Do Something. According John (2010), Financial Constraints Negatively Affect Individuals In Their Lives For Example; Teenage Girls May Be Influenced By Their Friends To Engage Into Unethical Activities Such As Prostitution, Drug Abuse And Criminal Activities. Melly (2010) Says That In Case Friends Get Financial Resources Through Unethical Practices Such As Prostitution, Others Friends Would Also Wish To Do The Same Resulting Contracting Sexual Transmitted Infections And Carrying Unplanned Pregnancies. Raj Et Al (2010) Say Peer Pressure In Teenage Girls Exposes Them To Be Vulnerable To Engage In Sexual Activities. The Teenage Girls Should Be Taught On The Consequences Of Indulging In Sexual Activities Before Getting Married.

Knowledge Of Contraceptives

Mapeza (2007) Defines Knowledge As The State Of Awareness Of Contraceptive Methods, Any Specific Types And The Source Of Contraceptives. The Attitude Or Perception Can Also Be Defined As Respondent's Opinion Or View, Whether Positive Or Negative Towards A Practice Or Behaviour Such As

Contraceptive Use. A Study Conducted By Jarzabek And Pawelcyk (2006) In Nigeria Find That The Teenage Girls Had Adequate Knowledge Of Contraceptive Sources Which They Believed Was The Internet. In Their Study, The Teenagers Mentioned Birth Control Methods Like The Use Of JADEL, Natural Birth Control, Condoms And Contraceptive Pills. These Teenagers Considered Both The Internet And Their Peers As The Primary Source Of Information About Sexuality, Family Planning Or Birth Control Methods. In Nigeria, Education In The Field Of Sexuality, Contraceptive And Family Planning Methods Was Included In Primary School Curriculum To Address The Knowledge Of Contraceptives Challenge.

Jarzabek And Pawelcyk (2006) Argue That Lack Of Knowledge On Contraceptives Negatively Affect Teenage Girls In Both Rural And Urban Areas To Engage In Unprotected Sex. The Family Planning Issue Needs To Be Considered Such That No Unwanted Pregnancies Occur. John (2009) Advises Sexul Partners To Properly Plan For Their Lives On When To Have Children. Poor Planning Leads To Disorganised Family. It Is Advisable For Every Individual To Have General Knowledge On Contraceptives. Raj Et Al (2010) Believe That Lack Of Knowledge On Contraceptives Contribute To Unplanned Pregnancies And Sexual Transmitted Infections Among Teenage Girls.

IV. Methodology

Research Design

The Study Approached To Both Qualitative And Quantitative Design. Quantitative Data Was Analyzed With SPSS, Version 17.0. The Data Were Entered Into The Computer Using Coded Numbers. The Structured Questionnaire And Focus Group Discussion Guide Were Used To Collect Data.

Study Population

The Study Population Involved The Teenagers Dropped From School Due To Pregnancy And Adults Who Were Chinamwari Teachers

Sampling Technique

Purposive and Convinient Sampling Techniques Were Used In The Study. In Purposive Sampling, The Researcher Employed His Own "Expert" Judgment About Who To Include In The Sample Frame. That Means That Participants Were Selected Due To Certain Characteristics.

Data Collection

The Socio-Cultural, Demographic And Economic Data On The Subjects Were Collected Using A Standardized Questionnaire And Focus Group Discussion Guide. Questionnaire: Closed Ended Questions Were Incorporated To Ensure High Level Of Validity In The Data Obtained And Facilitated The Quantification And Classification Of Data. The General Characteristics Of 100 Teenages Carrying Pregnancies Participated In The Study.

Sample Size

120 Participants Were Involved In The Study. The Sample Size Was Selected By Using Yamane (1967) Tables. The Study Involved 4 FGDs Consisting Of Six Participants In Each Group.

Data Collection Tools

The Structured Questionnaire and Interview Schedules Were Used To Collect Data From The Participants. Stuctured Questionnaire Helped To Ensure High Level Of Validity In The Data Obtained And Facilitated The Quantification And Classification Of Data.

Data Analysis

SPSS Was Used To Analyse The Quantitative Data And Content Analysis Was Used To Analyse The Qualitative Data

Reliability and Validity

The Test Items In The Questionnaire Were Drawn From The Previous Studies That Were Done Whose Reliability And Validity Were Already Established.

Ethical And Legal Considerations

According To Newman (2011), The Following Salient Points, Among Others, Were Born In Mind By The Researcher When Undertaking The Study.

Protecting The Rights Of The Participants

Through Observing Confidentiality, Anonymity And Privacy And Informed Consent. The Study Emphasised That Participation Was Voluntary And That Participants Were Free To Withdraw From The Study At Any Time Should They Wish To Do So. The Names Of Participants Remained Nameless Throughout The Study.

Scientific Integrity Of The Research

The Study Protected The Body Of Scientific Knowledge By Ensuring That The Sources Are Well Acknowledged. More So, Permission From The Research Ethics Committee Of The University Was Granted.

V. Findings And Discussion

The Study Presented And Discussed The Demographic Characteristics Of The Participants Involved In The Study And Findings From The Fgds On The Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies. Equally, The Study Presented The Factors That Are Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People In Zimbabwe Categorised As Socio-Cultural, Economic And Demographic Factors.

Demographic Characteristics Of The Participants

Table 1: Age And Marital Status Of The Participants

Age Range (Years)	Marital Status		Total N (%)
	Married N (%)	Single N (%)	
< 15	0 (0.0)	24 (24.0)	24 (24.0)
From 15 To 16	16 (16.0)	19 (19.0)	35 (35.0)
From 17 To 19	25 (25.0)	16 (16.0)	41 (41.0)
Total	41 (41.0)	59 (59.0)	100 (100.0)

The Study Involved 100 Participants Of Which 24% Were Aged Below 15 Years, 35% Were Aged From 15 To 16 Years, And 41% Were Aged From 17 To 19 Years. It Was Also Observed That Majority Of The Participants (59%) Were Single. Additionally, It Was Observed That None Of The Participants Aged Below 15 Years Were Married (Table 1).

Table 2: The Education Level And Marital Status Of The Participants

Educational Level	Marital Status		Total N (%)
	Married N (%)	Single N (%)	
Primary	11 (11.0)	23 (23.0)	34 (34.0)
Secondary	22 (22.0)	32 (32.0)	54 (54.0)
Tertiary	8 (8.0)	4 (4.0)	12 (12.0)
Total	41 (41.0)	59 (59.0)	100 (100.0)

Table 2 Indicated That Most Of The Participants (54%) Had Secondary Level Of Education, Followed By 12% Of The Participants With Tertiary Level Of Education. Equally, It Was Noted That Majority Of The Single Participants (32%) Had Attained Secondary Level Of Education. It Was Also Observed That Few Participants (12%) With Tertiary Education Participated In The Study.

Table 3: The Employment Status And People Staying With The Participants

Employment Status	People Staying With				Total N (%)
	None N (%)	Father And Mother N (%)	Mother N (%)	Others N (%)	
Not Employed	3 (3.0)	33 (33.0)	13 (13.0)	9 (9.0)	58 (58.0)
Employed	1 (1.0)	26 (26.0)	6 (6.0)	9 (9.0)	42 (42.0)
Total	4 (4.0)	59 (59.0)	19 (19.0)	18 (18.0)	100 (100.0)

Table 3 Depicted That 58% And 42% Of The Participants Were Unemployed And Employed Respectively. It Was Also Noted That Majority Of The Participants (59%) Were Staying With Their Father And Mother Of Whom 33% Were Not Employed And 26% Were Employed. It Was Observed That Only Few Participants 4% Were Staying Alone And 19% Of The Participants Were Staying With Their Mothers.

Findings From Focus Group Discussions (Fgds) On Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancy Among The Participants.

The Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People Of Zimbabwe Were Socio-Economic, Demographic And Economic Factors. It Was Noted From The Fgds That Factors Led To Increase In Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda People Poverty, Unemployment, Chinamwari Initiation Ceremony And Long Distances To Educational Facility.

Socio-Cultural Practices Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Table 4: Age Of Having First Sexual Intercourse And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Responses	Age Of Having First Sexual Intercourse (Years)				R	P - Value
		< 15 N (%)	From 15 To 17 N (%)	From 18 To 19 N (%)	Total N (%)		
Initiation Ceremonies	Yes	8 (8.2)	19 (19.4)	10 (10.2)	37 (37.8)	0.09	0.003
	No	29 (29.6)	26 (26.5)	6 (6.1)	61 (62.2)		
	Total	37 (37.8)	45 (45.9)	16 (16.3)	98 (100.0)		
Taking Alcohol	Yes	16 (16.3)	15 (15.3)	4 (4.1)	35 (35.7)	0.10	0.40
	No	21 (21.4)	30 (30.6)	12 (12.2)	63 (63.3)		
	Total	37 (37.8)	45 (45.9)	45 (45.9)	98 (100.0)		
Family Members Reaction To Pregnancy	Good	13 (13.4)	31 (31.0)	8 (8.2)	52 (53.6)	0.099	0.03
	Bad	23 (23.7)	14 (14.4)	8 (8.2)	44 (45.4)		
	Total	37 (37.8)	45 (45.9)	45 (45.9)	98 (100.0)		

Table 4 Showed That Majority Of The Participants (62.2%) Did Not Undergo Initiation Ceremony. Most Of The Participants (45.9%) Had Their First Sexual Intercourse From 15 To 17 Years. The Results Indicated There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Initiation Ceremony And Age Of Having The First Sexual Intercourse Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$). Taylor (2006) Argues That The Initiation Ceremonies Give An Individual An Identity And Uniqueness And Introduces The Young Girl To Adult Life Or Womanhood.

The Results Indicated That Alcohol Consumption Was Not Significant Statistical Related To The Age Of Having Sexual Intercourse Among The Study Participants ($P > 0.05$). However, It Was Observed That Most Participants (16%) Aged Below 15 Years Had Their First Sexual Intercourse As Compared To Participants (4.1%) Aged From 18 To 19 Years. A Study Conducted In Ethiopia By Jerome (2013) Finds More Than 65% Of Teenage Girls Sexually Abused Under The Influence Of Alcohol.

The Results Also Indicated That Most Participants (53.6%) Had Received Good Reaction From The Family Members After Having Carried Pregnancy And 45% Of Participants Had Received Bad Reaction From The Family Members After Having Carried Pregnancy. It Was Also Observed That The Majority Of Participants (23.7%) Aged Below 15 Years Received Bad Reaction From The Family Members While 8.2% Of Participants Aged From 18 To 19 Years Enjoyed Little Reprimand From The Family Members After Having Carried Pregnancies. In Stripe Of The Findings, Mapeza (2007) Finds That When Girls Become Aware Of The Age In Which The Mother Had First Child, These Girls Would Also Want To Do The Same. Gillen (2005) Recommends Parents To Take Drastic Measures To Their Daughters In Order To Avoid Unplanned Pregnancies And Contracting Sexual Transmitted Infections.

Table 5: Plan To Carry Pregnant And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Responses	Planned Pregnancy			R	P - Value
		No N (%)	Yes N (%)	Total N (%)		
Initiation Ceremonies	No	42 (42.0)	21 (21.0)	63 (63.0)	0.07	0.03
	Yes	17 (17.0)	20 (20.0)	37 (37.0)		
	Total	59 (59.0)	41 (41.0)	100 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due Peer Pressure	No	31 (31.6)	36 (36.7)	67 (68.8)	0.103	0.31
	Yes	28 (28.6)	3 (3.1)	31 (31.6)		
	Total	59 (60.2)	39 (39.8)	98 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due To Family Pressure	No	41 (41.8)	25 (25.5)	66 (66.3)	0.08	0.01
	Yes	17 (17.3)	15 (15.3)	32 (32.7)		
	Total	58 (59.2)	40 (40.8)	98 (100)		

Table 5 Showed That The Majority Of Participants (59.0%) Had Not Planned Pregnancy While (41%) Of Participants Had Planned Pregnancy. The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Initiation Ceremonies And Planned Pregnancy Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$). The Results Also Indicated That The Majority Of Participants (68.8%) Had Not Been Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure. The Results Showed That 31.6% Of Participants Were Pregnant Due Peer Pressure. The Results Indicated That Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure Was Not Significant Statistical Related To The Planned

Pregnancy Among The Study Participants ($P > 0.05$). In Line With The Findings In The Study, Melly (2010) Says That In Case Friends Get Financial Resources Through Unethical Practices Such As Prostitution, Others Friends Would Also Wish To Do The Same Resulting Contracting Sexual Transmitted Infections And Carrying Unplanned Pregnancies. Raj Et Al (2010) Say Peer Pressure In Teenage Girls Exposes Them To Be Vulnerable To Engage In Sexual Activities. The Teenage Girls Should Be Taught On The Consequences Of Indulging In Sexual Activities Before Getting Married.

The Results Also Showed That The Majority Of Participants (66.3%) Had Not Planned Pregnant Due To Family Pressure. The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Being Pregnant Due To Family Pressure And Planned Pregnancy Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$). According To Raj Et Al (2010), Young Girls Who Had Not Planned For Pregnancies Might Be Influenced Due To Peer Pressure. Loreto (2005) Claims That Unplanned Pregnancy Exposes Teenage Girls To High Risks Of Contracting Sexually Transmitted Infections.

Table 6: Knowledge Of Contraceptives And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Responses	Knowledge Of Contraceptives			R	P - Value
		No N (%)	Yes N (%)	Total N (%)		
Number Of Sexual Partners	One	1 (1.0)	27 (27.6)	28 (28.6)	0.063	0.01
	≥ Two	18 (18.4)	52 (53.1)	70 (71.4)		
	Total	19 (19.4)	79 (80.6)	98 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due Peer Pressure	No	8 (8.2)	58 (59.8)	66 (68.0)	0.08	0.04
	Yes	9 (9.3)	22 (22.7)	31 (32.0)		
	Total	17 (17.5)	80 (82.5)	97 (100.0)		
Age Of The Mother When She Had The First Child	< 15	1 (1.0)	3 (3.1)	4 (4.1)	0.079	0.04
	15 To 17	15 (15.5)	42 (43.3)	57 (58.8)		
	≥ 20	2 (2.1)	34 (35.1)	36 (37.1)		
	Total	18 (18.6)	79 (81.4)	97 (100.0)		

Table 6 Showed That The Majority Of Participants (71.4%) Had More Than Two Numbers Of Sexual Partners. The Results Also Showed That The Majority Of Participants (53.1%) Had Knowledge Of Contraceptives. The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Number Of Sexual Partners And Knowledge Of Contraceptives Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$).

The Results Also Showed That The Majority Of Participants (68.0%) Were Not Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure. The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure And Knowledge Of Contraceptives Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$).

The Results Indicated That The Majority Of Participants (58.8%) Had Their Mothers Aged From 15 To 17 Years Had Their First Children Followed By (37.1%) Whose Mothers Had Their First Children Above The Age Of 20 Years. Therefore, The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Age Of The Mother When She Had The First Child And Knowledge Of Contraceptives Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$).

In Line With The Findings, Jarzabek And Pawelcyk (2006) Find Teenagers Girls In Nigeria Had Adequate Knowledge Of Contraceptive Sources Which They Believed Was The Internet. The Teenage Girls Considered Both The Internet And Their Peers As The Primary Source Of Information About Sexuality, Family Planning Or Birth Control Methods. In Nigeria, Education In The Field Of Sexuality, Contraceptive And Family Planning Methods Was Included In Primary School Curriculum In Order To Address The Knowledge Of Contraceptives.

The Economic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Participants

Table 7: Employment Status And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Responses	Employment Status			R	P - Value
		Unemployed N (%)	Employed N (%)	Total N (%)		
Number Of Sexual Partners	One	10 (10.1)	18 (18.2)	28 (28.3)	0.098	0.01
	≥ Two	47 (47.5)	24 (24.2)	71 (71.7)		
	Total	57 (57.6)	42 (42.4)	99 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure	No	33 (33.7)	34 (34.7)	67 (68.4)	0.089	0.01
	Yes	25 (25.5)	6 (6.1)	31 (31.6)		
	Total	58 (59.2)	40 (40.8)	98 (100.0)		
Age Of The Mother When She Had The First Child	< 15	30 (30.6)	7 (7.1)	37 (37.8)	0.089	0.01
	15 To 17	22 (22.4)	23 (23.5)	45 (45.9)		
	≥ 20	5 (5.1)	11 (11.2)	16 (16.3)		
	Total	57 (58.2)	41 (41.8)	98 (100.0)		

Table 7 Recorded That The Majority Of Pregnant Participants (57.6%) Were Not Employed While Less Than Of The Pregnant Participants Were Employed. The Results Showed That The Majority Of Participants (71.7%) Had More Than Two Numbers Of Sexual Partners. Likewise, The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Number Of Sexual Partners And Employment Status Among The Participants (P < 0.05).

The Results Indicated That The Majority Of Participants (68.4%) Were Not Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure But Other Reasons Known To Them. Therefore, The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure And Employment Status Among The Participants (P < 0.05).

The Results Also Showed That Participants (23.5%) Whose Mothers Had Their First Child At The Age From 15 To 17 Years Were Not Employed. The Results Indicated That There Was A Positive Statistical Significant Relationship Between The Age Of The Mother When She Had The First Child And Employment Status Among The Participants (P < 0.05).

The Demographic Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among The Participants

Table 8: Age Range And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Responses	Age Range (Years)				R	P - Value
		Below 15 N (%)	15 To 17 N (%)	18 To 19 N (%)	Total N (%)		
Number Of Sexual Partners	One	0 (0.0)	7 (7.1)	21 (21.2)	28 (28.3)	0.07	0.01
	≥ Two	24 (24.2)	27 (27.2)	20 (20.2)	71 (71.7)		
	Total	24 (24.2)	34 (34.3)	41 (41.4)	99 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure	No	15 (15.3)	21 (21.4)	31 (31.6)	67 (68.4)	0.10	0.27
	Yes	9 (9.2)	13 (13.3)	9 (9.2)	31 (31.6)		
	Total	24 (24.5)	34 (34.7)	40 (40.8)	98 (100.0)		
Plan To Carry Pregnancy	No	20 (20.0)	20 (20.0)	19 (19.0)	59 (59.0)	0.09	0.013
	Yes	4 (4.0)	15 (15.0)	22 (22.0)	41 (41.0)		
	Total	24 (24.0)	35 (35.0)	41 (41.0)	100 (100.0)		

Table 8 Revealed That The Majority Of The Participants (41.4%) Whose Age Range From 18 To 19 Years Had More Than Two Sexual Partners. Hence The Majority Of Participants (71.7%) Had More Than Two Sexual Partners. The Results Indicated That There Was A Positive Statistical Significant Relationship Between The Number Of Sexual Partners And Age Range Among The Participants (P < 0.05).

The Results Also Showed That The Majority Of The Participants (40.8%) Whose Age Ranged From 18 To 19 Years Have Been Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure. Nevertheless, The Results Indicated That Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure Was Not Significant Statistical Related To The Age Range Among The Study Participants (P > 0.05). It Was Observed That Some Participants (13.3%) Aged From 15 To 17 Years Had Been

Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure As Compared To Participants (9.2%) Aged Below 15 Years And From 18 To 19 Years.

The Results Also Indicated That Most Of The Participants (22.0%) Whose Age Ranged From 18 To 19 Years Had Planned To Carry Pregnancy As Compared To (4.0%) Aged Below 15 Years. Therefore, The Results Indicated That There Was A Statistical Significant Relationship Between Planned To Carry Pregnancy And Age Range Among The Participants ($P < 0.05$).

Table 9: Father's Education And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Response s	Father's Education Level			Total N (%)	R	P - Value
		Primary N (%)	Secondary N (%)	Tertiary N (%)			
Number Of Sexual Partners	One	5 (5.3)	19 (20.2)	2 (2.1)	26 (27.7)	0.12	0.16
	≥ Two	26 (27.7)	35 (37.2)	7 (7.4)	68 (72.3)		
	Total	31 (33.0)	54 (57.4)	9 (9.6)	94 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure	No	10 (11.5)	28 (32.2)	25 (28.7)	63 (72.4)	0.05	0.07
	Yes	1 (1.1)	17 (19.5)	6 (6.9)	24 (27.6)		
	Total	11 (12.6)	45 (51.7)	31 (35.6)	87 (100.0)		
Plan To Carry Pregnancy	No	8 (9.0)	30 (33.7)	11 (12.4)	49 (55.1)	0.099	0.01
	Yes	3 (3.4)	16 (18.0)	21 (23.6)	40 (44.9)		
	Total	11 (12.4)	46 (51.7)	32 (36.0)	89 (100.0)		

Table 9 Indicated That Most Of The Participants (57.4%) Had Their Father's Educational Level Went Up To Secondary. The Results Also Showed That Only (9.6%) Of Participants Who Father's Education Level Was Tertiary. The Results Indicated That Number Of Sexual Partners Was Not Significant Statistical Related To The Father's Educational Level Among The Study Participants ($P > 0.05$).

The Results Showed That Most Of The Participants (72.4%) Had Not Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure. Furthermore, Being Pregnant Due To Family Pressure Was Not Statistically Significantly Associated With The Education Level Of The Participants ($P > 0.05$). However, It Was Observed That Plan To Carry Pregnancy Was Statistically Associated To Education Level Among The Participants, As Participants With Higher Level Of Education Were More Likely To Plan For Their Pregnancies As Compared To Participants With Low Levels Of Education ($P < 0.05$).

Based On The Findings In The Study, Education Is A Fundamental Right To Everyone And Can Be Regarded As Strong Weapon That Can Be Used To Change The World, Key To Success And An Investment With No Risk. Education Gives People Hope, Empower And Instil Confidence Among Individuals. If Both Parents Are Not Well Educated, Becomes Find It Difficult To Determine What Is Wrong And Right. It Is Important For Both Parents And Children To Be Educated So That They Give Proper And Informed Decisions In All The Activities They Do.

Table 10: Employment Status And Factors Associated With Teenage Pregnancies Among Participants

Cultural Practices	Response s	The Financial Support Being Received Adequate			R	P - Value
		Yes N (%)	No N (%)	Total N (%)		
Number Of Sexual Partners	One	15 (15.2)	13 (13.1)	28 (28.3)	0.97	0.49
	≥ Two	36 (36.4)	35 (35.4)	71 (71.7)		
	Total	51 (51.5)	48 (48.5)	99 (100.0)		
Being Pregnant Due To Peer Pressure	No	35 (35.7)	32 (32.7)	67 (68.4)	0.66	0.52
	Yes	14 (14.3)	17 (17.3)	31 (31.6)		
	Total	49 (50.0)	49 (50.0)	98 (100.0)		
Age Of The Mother When She Had The First Child	< 15	10 (10.2)	27 (27.6)	37 (37.8)	0.09	0.01
	15 To 17	28 (28.6)	17 (17.3)	45 (45.9)		
	≥ 20	12 (12.2)	4 (4.1)	16 (16.3)		
	Total	50 (51.0)	48 (49.0)	98 (100.0)		

Table 10 Indicated That Participants (36.4%) With At Least Two Sexual Partners Were More Likely To Receive Financial Support For Their Pregnancies As Compared To Participants (15.2%) With Only One

Sexual Partner. However, The Number Of Sexual Partners Did Not Have A Positive Statistical Association With Financial Support Among The Participants.

Similarly, It Was Observed That Financial Support Did Not Have A Statistical Meaningful Relationship To Pressure Of Being Pregnant Among The Participants ($P > 0.05$) As Most Of The Participants (35.7%) Were Not Pregnant Because Of Financial Support But For Other Reasons Which Need To Be Investigated.

On Contrary, It Was Observed That Age Of The Mother When She Had The First Child Was Significantly Related To The Financial Support That Was Rendered To The Pregnant Participant ($P > 0.05$). In The Same Line It Was Found That Mothers (28.6%) Who Had Their First Children In The Age Range From 15 To 17 Years Were More Likely To Render Financial Support To The Participants Than Mothers (10.2%) Who Had Their First Children Below The Age Of 15 Years.

According To Melly (2010), Women Claim Financial Support From Multiple Sexual Partners Which Is Condemned By Marisa (2016) And Strongly Discouraged Individuals To Have Multiple Sexual Partners. He Argues That In Case Of Contracting Sexual Transmitted Infections, Becomes Difficult To Trace The Source Of The Infection. Kelly (2007) Regards Money As The Evil Of Many Things As Individuals May Manipulate And Capitalise On Other People. Coton And Covert (2009) Discourage Individuals To Engage In Unethical Practices By Encouraged Them To Work Hard To Earn A Living. John (2010) Argues That In Case The Mother Engages In Unethical Practices Such Prostitution And Drug Abuse, Becomes Difficult For Her Daughter To Obey Her Instructions In Relation To Moral Values. Loreto (2005) Advises Mothers To Lead By Example If They Want Their Children To To Respect Them And Behave Well.

In Summary, The Initiation Ceremonies Had Statistically Significant On Planned Pregnancy. Planned Pregnancies Were Not Due To Peer Pressure And The Results Were Statistically Insignificant ($P > 0.05$). However, It Was Observed That Some Of The Pregnancies Were Due To Family Pressure Among The Participants And The Results Were Statistically Significant ($P < 0.05$).

he Results Also Indicated That Knowledge Of Contraceptives Was Positively Associated With The Number Of Sexual Partners Among The Study Participants ($P < 0.05$). Similarly, It Was Noted That More Participants Who Had Knowledge In The Use Of Contraceptives Had At Least Two Sexual Partners Compared To Those Who Had Only One Sexual Partner. Additionally, It Was Observed That Chinamwari Ceremony Was Associated With Increase In Teenage Pregnancies As The Ceremony Taught Teenagers Sexual Matters Which Promoted Promiscuity Among Them.

VI. The Recommendations

Based On The Findings In The Study, Here Are Some Of The Recommendations To Be Considered To Reduce The Rise In Teenage Pregnancies Among The Venda Girls;

- The Government Should Come Up With Effective Policies To Address Challenges Associated With Traditional Practices And Beliefs Among Different Tribes In The Country.
- The Chinamwari Teachers Should Be Targeted For Change By Awakening Their Conscious In Developing The School Curriculum Because Culture Plays A Pivotal Role In Informing School Curriculum And Methods Of Teaching. This Can Be Applicable In The Long Term.
- The Government Should Address The Unemployment Rate In The Area Through Initiating Income Generating Projects To Create Employment To The People As A Strategic Way To Alleviate Poverty. This Is Another Way Of Improving The Living Conditions Of Rural Folks Because Poverty May Push Teenage Girls To Engage In Sexual Activities.
- Awareness Campaign On Child Marriage Should Be Regularly Conducted Across The Country. The Government Should Also Come Up With Measures To Prosecute Those Impregnating Young Girls Below The Age Of 16 Years.
- Some Of The Teenage Girls Are Afraid To Walk Long Distance To School. Therefore, The Government Should Establish Schools In The Close Proximity Of The People In The Area So That Teenage Girls Are Also Able To Attend.
- Sensitising Parents On The Importance Of The Education Of The Girl Child Should Be An On-Going Activity. This Should Be In Line With The Liberal Feminists' Mode Of Correcting The Problem Of Inequality In The Society. An Educated Girl Child Would Be Able To Make Informed Decision And Proper Choices.
- The Public Health Practitioners To Educate People On Health Promotion. The Sources Of Contraceptives Should Be Open To The People To Avoid Unplanned Pregnancies And Sexual Transmitted Infections.
- There Is Need To Conduct A Follow Up Study With A Large Sample Size To Investigate The Cultural Factors That Contribute To Teenage Pregnancies.
- Based On The Findings, Appropriate Recommendations Can Be Made To Reverse The Teenage Pregnancy Problems Among The Venda People.

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