

**THE EFFECTS OF MALE CIRCUMCISION [IMBALU] ON THE ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NABWEYA
SUB-COUNTY, BUDUDA DISTRICT**

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DECLARATION

I, Bisikwa Alice Jenipher hereby declare that that to the best of my knowledge, the work has not been submitted for any award of a degree, diploma or certificate to any institution. However, all that is inside here is entirely my responsibility as a researcher.

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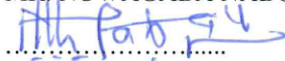
APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research, guided by the topic “THE EFFECTS OF MALE CIRCUMCISION(IMBALU) ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NABWEYA SUB-COUNTY, BUDUDA DISTRICT” was prepared by Bisikwa Alice Jenipher and completed under my supervision, and is now submitted for examination with my approval.

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Date:

27/06/2025

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my father Mr. Kuloba Benedictus and my mother Mrs. Kuloba Margaret for their financial support, love and encouragement made towards my studies.

May God richly bless them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I give thanks with much joy to the merciful God almighty for standing with me in the pursuit of this study by granting me with wisdom and good health during the dissertation. Furthermore, I am grateful and greatly indebted to my university supervisor Mr. Nuwagaba Naboth for his tireless efforts in supervising me during research, thank you very much sir for your valuable advice. Special thanks to my sister Mrs. Zaina Esther Malema who encouraged me to keep pushing amidst the storms faced. I as well thank all my lecturers from whom I acquired knowledge and skills which have enabled me to be what I am without forgetting the contribution of my classmates for the efforts put in during discussions, inspirations and teamwork while at Uganda Christian University. Much thanks to my parents, my dear siblings, relatives and friends who supported me during the early stages of formal education, not forgetting my pastor Mr. Masaba Levi who kept encouraging me to work hard without giving up.

I as well appreciate the contribution of the culture of books, schools and the community where data was collected from, especially respondents from Nabweya sub-county in Bududa district who participated in data provision.

May God reward them all abundantly.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
CVI	:	Content Validity Index
GPA	:	Grade Point Average
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
UCU	:	Uganda Christian University

ABSTRACT

The study was on the effects of Male Circumcision (Imbalu) on the Academic Performance of Primary School Children in Nabweya Sub-County, Bududa District. The study was guided by three specific objectives. To find out how male circumcision has led to the decline in the performance of children, to examine how pre-circumcision dance has affected attendance in school during male circumcision season, and to identify the impact of the “circumcision dance (Inemba)” on the participation of children in school activities during male circumcision season. The researcher adopted a descriptive survey design which employed both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. A total of 80 respondents was targeted for the study from which only 72 was sampled to participate in the study. Simple random and purposive sampling was used to select the respondents. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis was conducted. The study found out that male circumcision period affects the academic performance of children in the area, this is so because they absent themselves from school, also the study found out that pre-cultural dance hinders learners attendance in school because if they have a candidate to circumcise, the family members and friends are required to participate in the dance in preparation of the circumcision till the circumcision is done. The study as well found out that the cultural dance in most cases affects children’s participation in school. This is so because the children tend to follow the cultural dance and forget about going to school. From the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made in line with the major objectives which guided the study; Male circumcision should be put in seasons when pupils are not school going so that they don’t dodge school to attend to the functions, there is need to train the people on better treatment methods so as to enhance faster healing among the candidates so that they resume school as fast as possible. There should be limit to the number of a days taken to dance the cultural dance in preparation for circumcision so as to avoid wasting of time for the learners before resuming back to attend school.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

The major aim of this research study was to examine the effects of male circumcision on the academic performance of primary children in Nabweya Sub-County, Bududa district. Circumcision is the act of removing the foreskin on the human penis. Among the Bagishu of eastern Uganda, they take circumcision as their cultural ritual and it is highly appreciated and valued. The ritual is carried out in every even year. However, this practice among the Bagishu has a lot of effects on the people in the region mostly to the primary children in Nabweya sub-county. An effect is a change which is as a result of an action or cause. The effect can be either positive or negative. For this case study, the effects of male circumcision to the primary children in Nabweya sub-county, Bududa district are negative as will be highlighted in the research chapters.

1.1 Background of the study

The background of the study elaborated on how different scholars define circumcision, explains and clarifies which tribe occupies the area of Nabweya sub-county in Bududa district and what they do for a living.

Nabweya sub-county is found in Bududa district in the eastern part of Uganda, which is also referred to as the Elgon region. The area is occupied by the Bagishu of Eastern Uganda. The Bagishu are a Bantu speaking people who are at times called the Bamasaba. The residents of Nabweya sub-county have a cultural heritage where they practice circumcision (IMBALU) which is believed to be the initiation of young boys into adulthood after they have paid respect to this ritual.

1.1.1 Historical background

According to Linsley, (2000) circumcision originated among the ancient Nile Saharans before 3200 BC. Flint knives were used to perform the circumcision in a way that they have edges sharper than the modern surgical steel blades.

1.1.2 Conceptual background

According to The World Health Organization (2000), male circumcision is any procedure involving partial removal of the male sexual organ. It is the initiation of young boys into adulthood. Male circumcision is carried out on boys aged 10 years and above, and at this age, majority of boys are likely to be in primary level. After removing the foreskin, the wounds always take long to heal, therefore making them end up missing lessons and most often drop out of school and resort to early marriages.

Despite the treasure and pride the Bagishu take in circumcision, it is so ironic that the origin of the ritual is a mystery to them, the upholders, none of them is sure of the origin of circumcision (IMBALU). However, Wotsuna J. P. (2004) says the traditional originates among the Barwa (Kalenjini) where the first heroic Mugishu, Masaba who wanted to marry Khamalwa, a Kalenjini girl and so as a requirement to marry their girl, he was asked to be circumcised.

Circumcision traditionally or culturally among the Bagishu occurs bi-annually. This ritual is conducted every even year among the Bagishu and traditionally, every young boy at the age of puberty is expected to undergo this act. Due to their strong belief in the culture, any male who reaches the age of puberty and refuses to be circumcised is dragged down forcefully by the elders to undertake the process. Traditionally, it is every family's pride to see that their son(s) is done with the ritual because this is the only way one is respected in the village, clan and community as a real man. So, it's against the background of fear to be mocked in the village or community as a

failure that families will forcefully drag their sons into it, whether the males are ready and prepared mentally or not.

On the other hand, this practice has affected the education levels of these young school going children. So many educationalists have raised concern about the impact it is having on the academic lives of children. Since education is important and an essential, Richard Nzita, Mbaga-Niwampa (1993) quotes “Education is an issue of primary concern most countries, both developed and developing countries”. In his defense, he is giving the justification of reasons why it is important to have one educated irrespective of one’s status, social and cultural norms, origin of birth etc. Therefore, as we promote our cultural rites, we need not to forget that these practices should not have an effect on the education journey of learners, in this case while the boys get circumcised, there is need to pay attention to their education life and ensure it does not affect their academics

Tadora (1985) asserts that education plays a crucial role in driving economic growth and development in every nation globally. It is a basic human right that belongs to all individuals and is essential for promoting equality, diversity, and sustainable peace (World Education Forum, 2006).

The human capital theory suggests that education facilitates the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, which in turn enhances the productivity of individuals who are educated. To a nation, education facilitates access to economic and social opportunities, fostering a dynamic workforce, and cultivating informed citizens capable of competing on a global scale empowers marginalized voices and is essential for building a cohesive society Murad, (1998).

“When discussing academic performance, many individuals immediately associate it with a person’s GPA. However, there are numerous aspects which determine a learner’s educational

performance like learning and teaching, support to children, and children's development. Although some individuals may not finish at the top of their class, they might occupy leadership roles in various student organizations or achieve scores in their final exams like Primary Leaving Examinations.

1.1.3. Contextual Background.

Nabweya Sub-County originated from Bukigai Sub-County. It is one of the Sub-Counties in Bugishu region which practices male circumcision. The area was selected for research purpose because it is the circumcision centre during circumcision season among some of the Sub-Counties in Bududa district. It is surrounded by Bukalasi Sub County in the North, Bukigai Sub County to the East, Bulucheke in the South and Nalwanza in the West.

1.2. The problem Statement

Nabweya Sub-County is highly populated with a good number of primary school children who attend school. However, academic performance has remained poor in the Sub-County. Pupils have tended not to attend classes or school during the period of circumcision and it is alleged that, it is this cultural practice (circumcision) that causes poor performance of such primary schools in Nabweya Sub-County.

Some people including parents, teachers, caretakers, or guardians claim that, it is male circumcision that majority of these pupils' absentee themselves and it is seen in an odd year (year of no circumcision), that these pupils attend school in a large number compared to a year of circumcision.

Some come when they are drunk due to use of different drugs which affect the academic performance and this is because it is in such a cultural time (male circumcision) that these pupils perform more worse than not a year of circumcision.

For this case, the researcher has no proper explanation as to why some people say male circumcision has affected the academic performance of primary school children in Nabweya Sub-County and that is the reason as to why the researcher is interested in carrying out a study so as to come up with a clear view or reason on such a statement.

1.3. General Objective

The main objective of this study was to analyze circumcision as a cultural practice in Nabweya sub-county and the effects it has on the primary school going children. However, there are other objectives of the study as highlighted below,

1. To find out how male circumcision has led to the decline in the performance of children.
2. To examine how pre-circumcision dance has affected attendance in school during male circumcision season.
3. To identify the impact of the “circumcision dance (Inemba)” on the participation of children in school activities during male circumcision season.

1.4. Research Questions

1. How has male circumcision impacted on the pupils’ performance in school
2. How does pre-circumcision dance affect the attendance of primary school children?
3. To what extent does “circumcision dance" (Inemba) affect the participation of children in school activities academically in primary schools of Nabweya Sub-County?

1.5. Scope of the study

1.5.1 Content Scope

This study aimed on focusing on the effects of male circumcision on the academic progress of the children. There was a contrast on which gender (males/females) and which age group is affected most by this practice particularly in Nabweya Sub-County

1.5.2 Time Scope

The study aimed to cover information carried out in a period of two years i.e. from 2020-2022.

1.5.3 Geographical Scope

It is designed and specified to Nabweya in Bududa district located in Eastern part of Uganda. The selected area for the study was dominated by the Bantu people known as Bagishu, who practice male circumcision in even years as a rite of passage from child hood to adult hood. Therefore, the researcher sampled about four schools in the Sub-County. Among the schools sampled include Bunakhayoti, Shitokota, Bumangula and Nabweya primary schools.

1.6. Significance of the Study

It helped in finding out how male circumcision affects pupils' academic performance and different behaviors of primary pupils during the cultural male circumcision period like in August and December.

The findings helped those cultural leaders, different children, focused group stake holders, the state, among other responsible persons on putting in place policies which regulate the procedure and process of carrying out male circumcision exercise. This improved on the standards and quality of education in schools of Bududa district through the discussions and interactions the researcher had with the respondents.

The study enabled the stake holders or key players to know whether it's male circumcision which affects academic performance or there are other factors in those chosen schools in Nabweya Sub-County and by doing this, the problem may be solved. It promoted awareness among parents and other stake holders through sensitization which later made them realize the benefits of being at school.

The study used to lobby for funds by organizations which aimed at combating the problem. The data collected used to allocate finances by government in order to give enough time to children who are not circumcised and still at school. This could be through partners in development and World Bank aiming at reducing some risks like school drop outs, early pregnancies among others.

1.7. Justification of the Study

It should be put in mind that during circumcision period most of the primary school pupils always tend to avoid going to school and get exposed to various harmful drugs. This causes a negative impact on their academic performance. Therefore, there may be need for responsible persons to come up with policies to address this problem such that pupils can stay at school even during circumcision period.

Poor results may be registered during tests, end of term exams and primary level leaving exams in the year of circumcision. These problems can come in due to school absenteeism, poor concentration, early pregnancy and drug abuse. So, this study will be as a starting point or step to find out the immediate solution to the problem.

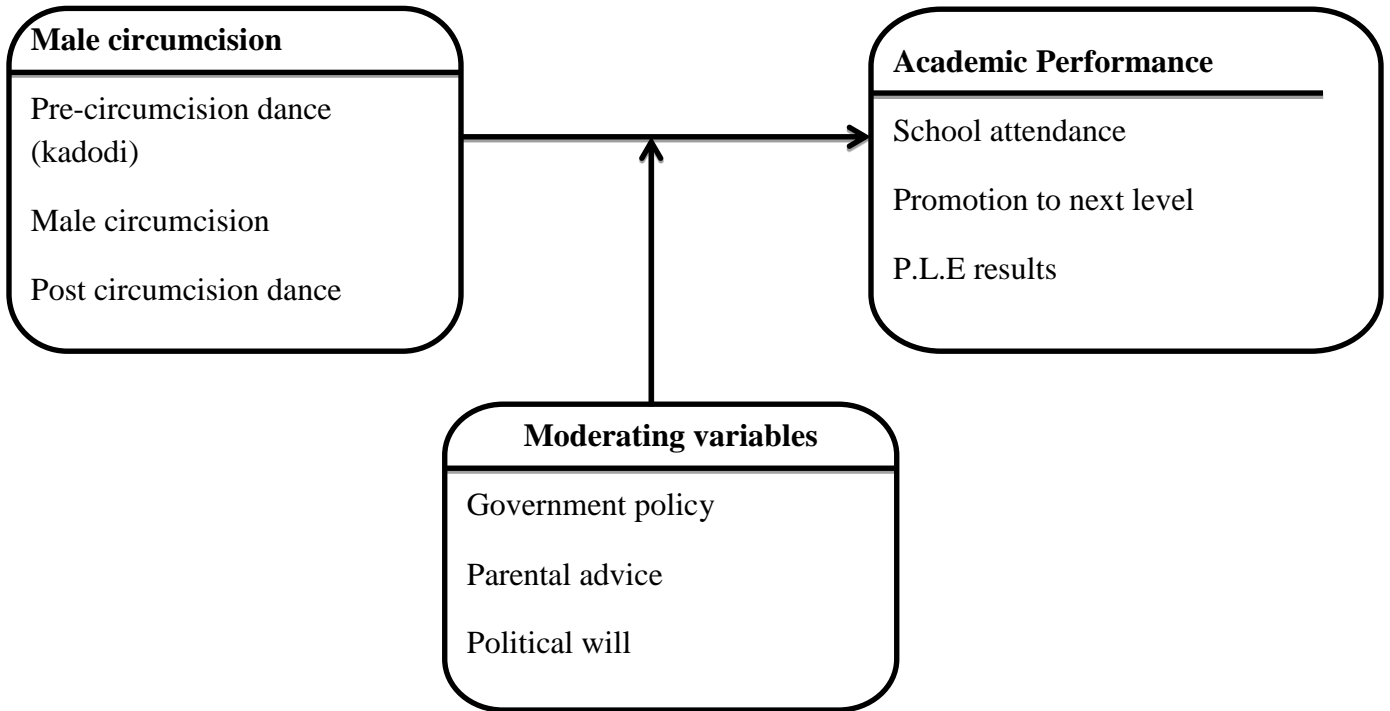
Most of the children dropout of school after circumcision assuming they are mature enough to make their own decisions without their parents' intervention. Some are exposed to a number of acts like early sex, drug abuse, use of vulgar language which impact their behaviors negatively hence there will be need to carry out several practices to come up with a solution.

1.8 The Conceptual Framework

Focus was at how male circumcision affects the academic progress of Nabweya primary schools in Bududa district. The researcher dealt with two main variables that was male circumcision and academic performance and, in the research, the researcher treated male circumcision as an

independent variable because it does not get affected while academic performance as a dependent variable because it changes.

Figure 1:1 Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher's Conceptualization

1.9. Limitations of the study

While carrying out the study, a few methodological, practical, and theoretical limitations were encountered. Some key respondents feared to disclose the correct information thinking they (respondents) will be reported or their names mentioned and some attempted to appease the researcher by giving wrong or false responses. Other limitations included lack of enough finances, weather changes i.e. rain, and limited time to collect data.

Nevertheless, the above limitations were overcome through the triangulation method which was used to arrive at the truth where respondents felt like they are free to express their views pertaining

to the study. There was also proper budgeting, and planning to make sure that the available finances and equipment were to support the completion of the study as well as enough time to finish the research project.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This section dealt with the literature that different scholars have reviewed on the study topic.

2.1. Effects of male circumcision season (cutting period) on the academic performance of primary school pupils

Brown, (1980) indicates that some children (both boys and girls) in rural areas are stopped from schooling by their parents so as to give company to their brothers who are being prepared for male circumcision, assist in house hold chores, like collecting firewood and water. In the due course, those children take long without attending lessons because of the work assigned to them by their parents and this affects their performance which results to poor results. This shows that they always miss teachers' explanations of key concepts, calculations and demonstrations. And it is worse for those pupils in candidate classes since they have to sit for National Primary Leaving Exams.

Murad, (1998) argues that initiations are imaginative forces that pull pupils off their studies.

Bendral, (1998) argues that initiation (circumcision) is a violation of children's right to education. After the initiation ceremony, most of the boys have the urge of maturity and high sexual desires driving them into early sexual relationships, which lead to teenage pregnancies and the end result being school dropout.

Most of the pupils are over taken by nice melodies from the kadodi drums and songs, and UNICEF, (2000) report asserts that long healing process, initiates' lack of concentration and this automatically leads to poor performance. Most children in schools are psychologically obsessed

by circumcision spirit which drives /forces them to join the procession for the whole day. This can make them to miss assessment tests and end up performing poorly in class.

Chege, (1983) in his report shows that if children are given the opportunity to choose between education and the IMBALU celebration, they will definitely choose the circumcision over their education which affects the level of education at the end of the day. Therefore, the elders should be a weapon in guiding the children on what to do since they are not mature enough to take up sensible decisions. Young girls don't value education and see it as a wastage of time and thereby opting for marriage as a life's ultimate goal than focus on education. These early marriages are as a result of circumcision where these young girls are exposed to the practice as they are supposed to be giving the candidates company by dancing along the crowd. Wamahiu (1995) 'let them be heard the voice of innocent girls give an illustrative back up to this effect. Murad (1998) agrees to the statement by affirming that indeed many countries are taken up by the perception that school is not necessary after initiation which automatically leads to the decline in the attendance of school by primary pupils.

The World Bank (1996), analyzes on how most developing countries in Africa have sociocultural practices which they value more than education. In my ground research, Uganda particularly Nabweya highly values the traditional ritual of circumcision more than education, no wonder there are very many rates of primary school drop outs in this region.

Wanjiru, (2007) states that, girls are more prone to such initiations as they consider education to be of less importance than their brothers. They are kept busy with domestic work and they fail to attend school. Wanyoike (2003) wouldn't agree any more with Wanjiru. He says in his observation, in all African communities, girl education is taken as wastage of resources and it is

difficult to erase this attitude. There is a tendency for early marriage for both the boys and the girls during and after the circumcision. This affects the performance since boys end up marrying fellow girls who are still at school, it is done so because it is culturally accepted for a boy to marry a girl after circumcision and there are high chances of girls being dismissed due to unwanted pregnancy.

Tamusuza (2005), acknowledges that male circumcision among the Bagishu is a rite of passage from child hood to adult hood. After circumcision, the boy's behavior changes drastically. They begin to participate in various cultural practices in the community, like taking Malwa-local brew and taking alcohol. Many boys look at this as a highest point of social status attainment where they feel as true mature tribe men. And in so doing this weakens their performance at school and eventually drop out of school.

2.2. The effects of pre-circumcision dance on the attendance of pupils in schools during male circumcision period.

According to Meers, (1987) education performance reveals the total involvement of a child in the dancing processions like Isonja where by the preparations begin in the morning until late hours. This affects academic performance since most of the pupils spend most of their time staying out of school, dodging lessons and exhausted due to walking long distance and exposed to drug abuse, forced into sex and end up sleeping out of their homes.

Brown, (1980) study on culture and rituals found out that in most homes, it is a requirement by parents and culture that young brothers and sisters accompany their brothers as they prepare for circumcision, and they might take one or three months as they even stay away from school for the whole period without any one bothering. Since it's culturally accepted to stay home during that preparation, it is very hard for such pupils to complete syllabus with others who attend school on regular basis. Murad, (1998) stresses that, the period for circumcision is a violation of children's

rights to education. This is true especially where children spend much time in dancing processions and not at school hence poor performance.

Kimondo, (2007) compares the school dropout rates between the boys and the girls and in his observation, there are more boys dropping out of school than girls in primary and this is because of the circumcision practices like Isonja which at the end can lead to poor performance in schools.

2.3. The impact of Inemba on the participation of primary school pupils in school activities.

Woodhall, (1985) and Sohoni, (1995) examines the healing process of the circumcised candidates to take long. This will of course force the young boys to stay home for a given time while they are nursing the wound and that means the longer, they stay at home, the more they miss out on school hence affecting their performance. The initiated boy has to stay at home and out of school for a longer period of time, leading to failure to attend school.

WHO and UN (2007) joint medical program on HIV/AIDS points out that the traditional way of circumcision may sometimes be done wrongly leading to complications which may require the process to be done again with medical personnel which will need more time and attention for healing to take place. This further in some cases, fatalities can lead to death especially if the initiate bleeds profusely. Observation results account for 26% bleeding cases and 45% for severe pain. Under such conditions the circumcised child will not attend school in poor health. Such cases are common especially where the person circumcising has many candidates to circumcise and, in the process, they injure the candidates.

Wilcken A, Keil and Dick B (2010) notice how the complicated traditional male circumcision in East and South African countries affects the victims since it is associated with prevalence and complications. In their statistics, 93% of the 45 subjects are presented with complications to the

hospital due to penis injury that may require further surgery. These patients are admitted to hospitals to monitor the complication and healing thereby affecting their school schedules making them to miss out on the coverage leading to poor performance in school.

Kimondo et'al, (2007) agree that the drop out of male pupils tends to be higher compared to that of females because most boys especially big ones after circumcision feel they should now begin to work and earn a living. They now join quarrying, farming or hawking, riding boda-boda and fail to attend school, hence poor performance and school dropout. Tadora, (1994), observes that the causes of drop out from school vary from region to region and traditional cultural practices and values were responsible.

Mulopo, (1988) asserts that poverty the African culture that expects and accepts children to get married after circumcision affects the academic graphs where there is decline in the level of attendance since many seem to drop out after this exercise. The girl's roles are defined in such a way that they become good mothers, house wives or home keepers. Children from such homes fail to attend school due to house hold poverty. While other families /homes look to boys as major bread winners. And so, they have to work hard to earn money and study hard at school. In the end they fail to balance the two conflicting responsibilities and end up not attending school fully.

According to Khamalwa, (2004) after circumcision, the children are expected to take on responsibilities as required by the society. For example, contributing towards his family income by doing petty jobs like boda-boda riding, involving in farm activities and to be married and produce children since society considers them as men. This affects performance of children at school

Michieka, (1983) notes that boys after male circumcision become in-disciplined and defiant to the school administration and the teachers especially the female teachers, they feel they are mature and need respect from the teachers. Due to this conflict for identity, children end up not fully participating in the school activities. Therefore, such indiscipline cases force the school to take disciplinary action where the school administration may expel such pupils leading to school dropout.

2.4. Gaps Identified in the Existing Literature.

There was a gap in exploring the ethical implications of consent in circumcision especially in infants and minors hence there was need for more research.

More discussion is needed around the rights of the child versus parent rights in the decision-making process of circumcision.

The psychological effects of circumcision including trauma and body image issues are not well-documented therefore, more research needed.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter presented, the methods of data collection, describe and discuss research design, study population, field of study, sample size, sampling methods, sources of data, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability, data processing and analysis, ethical considerations and conclusion.

3.1. Research Design

A research design simply means a strategy outlining how research participants are identified and how data is gathered from them. This research adopted a descriptive survey design which employed both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. This design was chosen because allows for the collection of self-reported data from samples with specific predetermined interests (Cresswell, 2008).

The qualitative approaches were employed to determine individuals' perceptions and beliefs regarding circumcision as well as its effects on the performance of primary pupils and quantitative methods to establish quantifiable data.

3.2 Field of study

Nabweya Sub-County central theme of this research it is found in Bududa district and located in the Eastern part of Uganda. Male circumcision among the Bagisu takes place every two years during even-numbered years, and every male is required to undergo the ritual upon reaching puberty. The research sought to address the impact of male circumcision on the academic achievement of primary school students.

3.3 Study Population

According to Babbie, Haley, and Zaino (2003) define the study population as the group (typically consisting of individuals) from which the researcher seeks to make inferences. Therefore, the study population will include, some of the head teachers, parents, pupils and some teachers totaling to 100 from which the researcher selected a representative sample to conduct this study.

3.4 Sample size

This involved selecting a group of individuals who supplied data, allowing conclusions to be made about the study. The study constituted four (4) head teachers, twenty-six (26) class teachers, forty (30) pupils and thirty (20) parents totaling (80) respondents following the methodology proposed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) for determining sample size.

Table 3.1 population, sample size

Categories	Group	Size of the sample	Methods of sampling
Head teachers	04	04	Purposive
Class teachers	26	23	Simple random sampling
Parents	20	18	Simple random sampling
Pupils	30	27	Simple random sampling
Total	80	72	

3.5 Sampling Method

Given the characteristics of this study, the researcher used both simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques.

"Much of the literature on research methodology differentiates between two sampling types, according to Bryman A, (2000) the sample selection for this study was conducted using purposive sampling and subjective judgment of the researcher only approached those people who likely possessed the necessary information and willingness to share it. Simple random sampling, and the purposive sampling technique were employed to choose the respondents. This type of sampling was utilized because;

By conducting research with these specific categories of sampling, the researcher expected to get a deeper understanding and wider perspective into the problem, which enabled her to accomplish the purpose, and significance of the study.

3.6. Sources of data collection

The researcher basically used two main sources of data collection which included primary and secondary sources.

3.6.1. Secondary research

The first stage basically relied on the library materials or research to acquire information on academic performance, the level of school dropout and school attendance. The emphasis also directed towards documentary sources to gather a deep insight of the study such as newspapers and reports of inquiry into the public system which are the key documents as they furnish research with the data.

3.6.2. Primary research

The secondary stage of the study was field research and the information gathered through complex techniques such as close ended questionnaires to the Head teachers, staff, pupils and parents as well as key informants.

3.7. Data collection method

Interview method

Questionnaire Survey

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

3.8.1 Research questionnaire

This served as the primary research tool. Open-ended questionnaires are favored as a research instrument because they were self-administered, provide a uniform set of questions for all participants, minimize errors, maintain confidentiality by eliminating researcher influence, and allow respondents to answer at their convenience (Burns, 2000). This showed that the questions asked answered by the head teachers, class teachers, pupils and parents basing on their understanding and knowledge.

3.8.2. Interview Guide

Interviews, in particular, play a crucial role in providing a comprehensive understanding of a specific group or organization, as they require minimal direction from the researcher and offer interviewees significant freedom to articulate their thoughts (Bryman, 1998).

3.9. Data collection procedure

Obtaining introductory letter from the University (UCU), an introductory letter is a formal document provided by the university that outlines the researcher's association with the institution as researcher or student and its purpose is to establish the researcher's affiliation with the university

Face to face interviews, these are direct interviews, in person interactions between the researcher and the participant and it was aimed at gathering qualitative data. The purpose of it was that it allows the researcher to explore complex topics in detail capturing nuanced responses and the depth of information collected can be greater than other methods.

Questionnaire, it is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions aimed at gathering information from respondents. They were primarily used to collect quantitative and qualitative data from specific population.

Rapport with informants, this refers to a positive, trusting relationship between the researcher and the informants (participants). This enhances data quality and when informants feel comfortable, they are more likely to share honest and detailed information.

Data will be processed, analyzed and reported, this refers to the transformation of raw data into a format that can be easily analyzed and interpreted. This step ensures that data is organized, cleaned, and prepared for analysis, allowing researchers to derive meaningful insights.

3.10. Validity and Reliability

Reliability and validity are essential attributes of research and should always be considered when carrying out research for effective data quality control

3.10.1 Validity of tools

Validity refers to the degree to which the instruments employed in the study effectively measure the intended issues (Amin, 2000). To ensure the validity of these instruments. A pretest was conducted, consult the supervisor, interpret data without bias.

$$CVI \left(\frac{AI}{TA} \right) = 0.1$$

3.10.2. Reliability

Reliability refers to the degree to which the measurement instruments yield consistent scores when the same group of individuals is assessed multiple times under identical conditions (Amin, 2005). Utilizing the Cronbach reliability test, an alpha value of 0.753 should be indicating that the tool is appropriate. The researcher conducted repeated trials of data connection using appropriate instruments.

3.11. Data Processing and Analysis

This part discussed about the methodology to be employed in analyzing documents, interviews, and questionnaire data. The aim was to streamline the data sets to facilitate effective data management. A combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques was utilized to showcase the research outcomes.

3.11.1. Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data analysis involves organizing and summarizing data to address the research questions. Statistical tools were employed to analyze the quantitative data, condensing it to highlight key facts and relationships clearly. Quantitative data obtained from both questionnaires and interviews will undergo statistical analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This choice is made because SPSS can present the study's findings regarding record management in a detailed descriptive format using tables, graphs, and illustrations. In this study, quantitative data was handled and analyzed Utilizing three processes editing, coding, and tabulation Rwomushana (2005) indicates that frequencies and percentages were calculated, and frequency tables and charts were created using Excel and SPSS, as noted by M. Slater (1990).

3.11.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

The non-numerical data collected in this research was analyzed by means of data simplification, refinement and categorizing into themes that align with the study objectives, as noted by Miles and Huberman (1994) the descriptive data is quantified using frequencies. The bulk of the analysis used interpretative approaches to allow the researcher to uncover concepts and connections within raw data. Data was analyzed by making explanations and summaries at every step of research.

3.12 Measurement of Variable and respondents.

Variables e.g. gender, age of respondents were categorized. Participants opinions gauged using livert scale.

3.13 Ethical considerations

Several ethics were set aside to guide the study for the aim of producing real facts. The first principle that has been and was considered throughout the execution of the study was that, “every idea had a source”. The sources were cited either at the beginning, or end of every key statement finding. Other sources outlined in the list of references. The statements or sentences without sources were the ideas of the researcher. The respondents understood that they have a right or freedom to pullout at any time without being forced. Seek permission from the schools/DEO and emphasize the originality of the study.

Other ethical considerations included:

Integrity: The researcher adhered to ethical principles and professional standards throughout the research process.

Plagiarism: The researcher made sure that unethical practice of using someone else’s work, ideas, or intellectual property without proper acknowledgement, presenting it as one’s own was prohibited.

Honesty: The researcher accurately reported data, results, methods and procedures without fabrication, falsification, or mistreatment.

Confidentiality and privacy of respondents: The researcher protected the privacy of respondents and the information provided during the study which ensured that personal data was kept secure and was only accessible to authorized personnel.

3.14 Conclusion

The research methodology prepared above was important in making the study empirical and systematic that the discussions and recommendations were not disputed.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0. Introduction

The study examined the effects of male circumcision (Imbalu) on the academic performance of primary school children in Nabweya sub-county, Bududa district. The chapter was done in line with the study objectives to find out how male circumcision has led to the decline in the performance of children, to examine how pre-circumcision dance has affected attendance in school during male circumcision season and to identify the impact of the “circumcision dance (Inemba)” on the participation of children in school activities during male circumcision season.

4.1. Response Rate

In this study, a sample of 72 respondents was considered and the questionnaires returned and considered valid for data analysis were 67 reflecting a questionnaire return rate of about 93%. According to Cooper and Scindler (2001), the response rate of 75% and above is considered to be a good one. Implying that the 97% response rate was adequate enough for the study to go on.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Questionnaire	Targeted	Returned	Percentage
	72	67	93%

Source: Primary data (2025).

4.2. Demographic Information of the Respondents

During the study, the researcher collected some data concerning the backgrounds of the respondents. This data was considered to be of great importance to the study because it could provide additional explanations that can help in dealing with the present research problem. The

data includes; gender, highest educational qualification and the period of service.

Table 4.2. Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	50	74.6	74.6	74.6
Female	17	25.4	25.4	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Table 4.2 above reveals that the study consisted of all genders regardless of the fact that the male gender was dominant in the participation during the study that is to say 50 of the respondents (74.6%) were male and 17 of the respondents (25.4%) were female. Majority of the respondents were of male, and this is good for the study since its on male circumcision. However, both genders participated in the study and having both genders participate in the study is important as it helps in avoiding getting biased information.

Table 4.3. Education Level

Description	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary	22	32.8	32.8	32.8
Secondary	28	41.7	41.7	74.5
Diploma	7	10.4	10.4	84.9
Others	10	14.9	14.9	
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2025)

Table 4.3 above shows that 22 (32.8%) of them were in primary, 28 (41.7%) of them were in secondary level, and only 7 of the respondents (10.4%) were diploma holders and 10 (14.9% of them fell in other options. Majority of the respondents were degree holders accounting for 38 (56.7%) of the respondents. Since majority of the respondents were educated this is important in the study because it helps in justification of the respondent's capability of understanding and interpreting the phenomena under study. According to Basaza (2016), educational qualification survey imperative when studying aspects in the field of education in order to have trust in the kind of responses generated during data collection in the study.

4.3. MALE CIRCUMCISION PERIOD ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

The first objective of the sought to the impact of male circumcision period on academic performance of pupils, a number of questions were set to ascertain this and this includes, male circumcision period is put in the right month which enables me participate, I support male circumcision because it's the only way to become a man in my tribe, male circumcision is hygienic and makes men healthy, male circumcision affects my performance at a school since when cut it takes some time to heal, male circumcision does not affect my performance because it is just like any other cultural practice. The results are presented in the tables below.

Table 4.4. Male circumcision period is put in the right month which enables me participate

Response option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	12	17.9	17.9	17.9
Disagree	12	17.9	17.9	35.8
Undecided	2	3.0	3.0	38.8
Agree	28	41.8	41.8	80.6
Strongly Agree	13	19.4	19.4	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2025).

Table 4.4 shows that 24 of the respondents (35.8%) of them were of the disagreement, only 2 (3%) of the respondents were undecided and 41 of the respondents (61.2%) were of the agreement with the statement that male circumcision period is put in the right month which enables me participate. Male circumcision is always put in the period when we are not busy with other activities and therefore gives us time to participate in it.

Table 4.5. I support male circumcision because it's the only way to become a man in my tribe

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	7	10.4	10.4	10.4
Disagree	16	23.9	23.9	34.3
Undecided	3	4.5	4.5	38.8
Agree	20	29.9	29.9	68.7
Strongly Agree	21	31.3	31.3	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Table 4.5 indicates that 23 of the respondents (34.3%) were of a disagreement, only 3 (4.5%) were undecided and 41 of the respondents (61.2%) of the respondents of the agreement with the statement. This implies that many people support male circumcision because it's the only way to become a man in Bugisu land. In Bugisu if a man is not circumcised, he is not recognized as a real man but a young boy, so for one to be initiated into man hood he is supposed to get circumcised.

Table 4.6. Male circumcision is hygienic and makes men healthy

Response Option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
disagree	3	4.5	4.5	6.0
Agree	37	55.2	55.2	61.2
Strongly Agree	26	38.8	38.8	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Table 4.7 above indicates that 4 (6%) of the respondents were of a disagreement with the statement, and 63 of the respondents (94%) of them were of the agreement with the statement male circumcision is hygienic and makes men healthy. Since majority were of agreement this implies that male circumcision makes them clean and hence prevents them from becoming victims to certain health infections.

Table 4.7. Male circumcision affects my performance at a school since when cut it takes some time to heal.

Response Option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	10	14.9	14.9	14.9
disagree	5	7.5	7.5	22.4
Agree	28	41.8	41.8	64.2
Strongly Agree	24	35.8	35.8	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

From table 4.7 it indicates that 15(22.4%) of the respondents were of disagreement, 52 (77.6%) of the respondents were of the agreement with the statement male circumcision affects my performance at a school since when cut it takes some time to heal. Since majority were of agreement this implies that male circumcision affects pupil’s performance at a school since when cut it takes some time to heal and during the process of healing, they can’t attend school.

4.4. EFFECTS OF PRE-CIRCUMCISION DANCE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.

A number of questions were asked to ascertain the objective and they include; pre-circumcision dance occurs before circumcision and it involves one person singing for the candidates while they dance. Pre-male circumcision dance affects my attendance at school, I sometimes do not attend school because of Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja) hence poor performing at school, I enjoy dancing Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja) since its one of my cultural practices and I dance yet perform well at school. The results are presented in the tables below.

Table 4.8. pre-circumcision dance occurs before circumcision and it involves one person singing for the candidates while they dance.

Response Option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	14	20.9	20.9	20.9
disagree	9	13.4	13.4	34.3
Undecided	1	1.5	1.5	35.8
Agree	25	37.3	37.3	73.1
Strongly Agree	18	26.9	26.9	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2025)

From table 4.8 it shows that 23 of the respondents (34.3%) of the respondents were of disagreement, only 1 (1.5%) of them were undecided and 43 (64.2%) of the respondents were of the agreement with the statement that pre-male circumcision dance occurs before circumcision and it involves one person singing for the candidates while they dance. Since the majority were of agreement it implies that pre-male circumcision dance occurs before circumcision and it involves one person singing for the candidates while they dance.

Table 4.9. Pre-circumcision dance affects my attendance at school

Response option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	13	19.4	19.4	19.4
disagree	15	22.4	22.4	41.8
Agree	27	40.3	40.3	82.1
Strongly Agree	12	17.9	17.9	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

The results in table 4.9 shows that 28 of the respondents (41.8%) were of the disagreement with the statement, 39 (58.2%) of the respondents were of the agreement with the statement that recognizing that pre-male circumcision dance affects my attendance at school. Since majority were of agreement it implies that pre-male circumcision dance affects attendance at school this is so because it requires time for a candidate to prepare and also heal.

Table 4.10. I sometimes do not attend school because of Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja) hence poor performing at school.

Response option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	9	13.4	13.4	13.4
disagree	11	16.4	16.4	29.9
Undecided	6	9.0	9.0	38.8
Agree	26	38.8	38.8	77.6
Strongly Agree	15	22.4	22.4	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, (2025)

Table 4.10 indicates that 20 (29.8%) of the respondents were of a disagreement, 06 (9%) of the respondents were undecided, 41 (61.2%) of the respondents were of agreement with the statement that I sometimes do not attend school because of Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja) hence poor performing at school. Since majority were of agreement, this implies that school attendance is poor during the Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja), this is because of the interest of following the dance.

Table 4.11. I enjoy dancing Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja) since its one of my cultural practices

Response option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	11	16.4	16.4	16.4
disagree	17	25.4	25.4	41.8
Undecided	5	7.5	7.5	49.3
Agree	16	23.9	23.9	73.1
Strongly Agree	18	26.9	26.9	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

From table 4.11 it indicates that 28 of the respondents (41.8%) were of a disagreement, only 5 (7.5%) of them were undecided and 34 (50.8%) of the respondents were of the agreement that they enjoy dancing Pre-circumcision dance (Insonja) since its one of my cultural practices. Since majority were of agreement this implies that the people enjoy dancing Insonja dance because it is their cultural heritage dance.

4.5. THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL DANCE ON THE PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

The third objective of the study was to establish the effect of cultural dance on the participation of children in school. The following questions were used to ascertain the objective and they included; cultural dance is practiced by candidates before and during the cutting period, cultural dance affects my participation at school since I spend most of my time in dancing hence has limited time for my studies, cultural dance (Kadodi) is part of my leisure when am free to relax my minds and I enjoy dancing Kadodi since it reduces my boredom.

Table 4.12. cultural dance is practiced by candidates before and during the cutting period,

Response Options	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	9	13.4	13.4	13.4
Disagree	14	20.9	20.9	34.3
Undecided	13	19.4	19.4	53.7
Agree	17	25.4	25.4	79.1
Strongly Agree	14	20.9	20.9	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2025)

Table 4.12 shows that 23 of the respondents 34.3% of them were of disagreement, 13 (19.4%) of them were undecided and 31 (46.3%) of the respondents were of the agreement. Majority of the respondents being of agreement implies that cultural dance is practiced by candidates before and during the cutting period, which proves out that cultural dance is practiced by candidates before and during the cutting period. Cultural dance is practiced in preparation of the candidate for circumcision and after the circumcision it's just for the celebration purposes. During the cultural dance, school attendance is limited.

Table 4.13 cultural dance affects my participation at school since I spend most of my time in dancing hence has limited time for my studies

Response Options	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	45	67.2	67.2	67.2
Strongly Agree	22	32.8	32.8	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Table 4.13 shows that 67 (100%) of the respondents were of the agreement that that cultural dance affects their participation at school since they spend most of my time in dancing hence has limited time for my studies. During the cultural dance, the group dances from day one up to the time their candidate is circumcised, and hence during that period of dancing there will be no school attendance.

Table 4.14. cultural dance (Kadodi) is part of my leisure when am free to relax my minds

Response Options	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	23	34.3	34.3	34.3
Disagree	20	29.9	29.9	64.2
Undecided	5	7.5	7.5	71.6
Agree	11	16.4	16.4	88.1
Strongly Agree	8	11.9	11.9	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

From table 4.14 it indicates that 43 (64.2%) of the respondents were of a disagreement, only 5 (7.5%) of them were undecided, 19 (28.3%) of the respondents. The findings show that majority of the respondents were of the disagreement, this implies that Kadodi is not part of their leisure when am free to relax my minds. Since Kadodi is aimed at achieving a circumcision goal then it can be taken on as for leisure.

Table 4.15. I enjoy dancing Kadodi since it reduces my boredom.

Response option	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagree	6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Undecided	4	6.0	6.0	14.9
Agree	33	49.3	49.3	64.2
Strongly Agree	24	35.8	35.8	100.0
Total	67	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Table 4.15 shows that 6 (9%) of the respondents disagreed, only 4 (6%) of them were undecided, 57 (85.1%) of the respondents were of the agreement. Since majority of the respondents were of the agreement this implies that people enjoy dancing Kadodi since it reduces their boredom.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter is comprised of the conclusions and recommendations made in reference, to find out how male circumcision has led to the decline in the performance of children, to examine how pre-circumcision dance has affected attendance in school during male circumcision season and to identify the impact of the “circumcision dance (Inemba)” on the participation of children in school activities during male circumcision season.

5.1. Summary of the Study

To find out how male circumcision has led to the decline in the performance of children.

The study found out that majority of the respondents were in agreement with the stated questions thus, male circumcision period affects the academic performance of children in the area, this is so because they absent themselves from school as they take time to heal after circumcision.

To examine how pre-circumcision dance has affected attendance in school during male circumcision season.

The study found out that pre-cultural dance hinders learners attendance in school because if they have a candidate to circumcise, the family members and friends are required to participate in the dance in preparation for the circumcision till it is done.

To identify the impact of the “circumcision dance (Inemba)” on the participation of children in school activities during male circumcision season.

The study also found out that the cultural dance in most cases affects children’s participation in school. This is so because the children tend to follow the cultural dance and forget about going to school.

5.2. Recommendations to the Study

From the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made in line with the major objectives which guided the study;

Male circumcision should be put in seasons when pupils are not school going so that they don't dodge school to attend to the functions.

There is need to train the people on better treatment methods so as to enhance faster healing among the candidates so that they resume school as fast as possible.

There should be a limit on the number of a days taken to dance the cultural dance in preparation for circumcision so as to a void wasting of time for the learners before resuming back to attend school.

5.3. Areas for Further Research

The following areas were suggested for further research

Further research should be done on the effects of male circumcision on their health.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR ONLY PRIMARY PUPILS (CHILDREN)

Dear respondent,

I am Bisikwa Alice Jenipher, a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing a Bachelor’s degree in Social Work and Social Administration. I am carrying out a study on effects of male circumcision (Imbalu) on the academic performance of primary school children in Nabweya Sub-County Bududa district. You are kindly requested to answer the following questions as honestly as possible. Your identity will not be disclosed and the answers you will give will be strictly used for the purpose of this study.

Thank you,

..... (Researcher)

Consent

Please sign here if you consent to participate in this study

Signature....., Date.....

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

For this section, tick in the appropriate box

- 1. **Gender:** 1. Male 2. Female

- 2. **Age:** 1. 8-10 2. 11-13 3. 14 -16 4. 17 above

- 3. **Education Level: Primary**

- 4. **Religion:** 1. Anglican 2. Catholic 3. Moslem 4. Born again
- 5. S.D.A 6 Others------(specify)

SECTION: B

For this section, you are required to tick the rating below.

- 1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Un decided 4. Agree 5. Strongly agree

1. Male circumcision period on academic performance of children

S/n	Male circumcision	1	2	3	4	5
1	Male circumcision period is put in the right month which enables me participate					
2	I support male circumcision because it's the only way to become a man in my tribe					
3	Male circumcision is hygienic and makes men healthy					
4	Male circumcision affects my performance at school since when cut it takes some time to heal					
5	Male circumcision does not affect my performance because it is just like any other cultural practice					

2. Effects of Pre-circumcision dance on academic performance of children

S/n	Pre-circumcision	1	2	3	4	5
6	Pre-circumcision occurs before circumcision and it involves one person singing for the candidates while they dance.					
7	Pre-circumcision (Insonja) dance affects my attendance at school					
8	I sometimes do not attend school because of Insonja hence poor performing at school					
9	I enjoy dancing Insonja since its one of my cultural practices					
10	I dance Insonja but I perform well at school					

2. Impact of Cultural dance on the participation of children in school

S/n	Cultural dance (kadodi)	1	2	3	4	5
11	Cultural dance is practiced by candidates before and during the cutting period					
12	Cultural dance affects my participation at school since I spend most of my time in dancing it hence has limited time for my studies					
13	Kadodi is part of my leisure when am free to relax my minds					
14	I enjoy dancing Kadodi since it reduces my boredom					
15	Cultural dance (Kadodi) is bad because sometimes it leads to acts that are evil for example rape					

APPENDIX II:

INTERVIEW GUIDE

FOR HEAD TEACHERS, CLASS TEACHERS AND PARENTS

I am Bisikwa Alice Jenipher, a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration. Am carrying out a study on the effects of male circumcision (Imbalu) on the academic performance of primary school children in Nabweya Sub-County Bududa district.

You have been selected as a participant and are, kindly requested to participate in this interview and kindly your consent is important in this study.

To find out how male circumcision has led to the decline in the performance of children

1. Did your child experience any physical discomfort or complications after circumcision that might have impacted their ability to focus on school work?
2. How do you think the experience of circumcision has affected the child's emotional well-being and subsequently, their performance in school?
3. Have you observed any changes in your child's relationships with peers after circumcision that might influence their school performance?
4. Have you observed any trends in academic performance among boys who have undergone circumcision recently?
5. Have you seen an increase in absenteeism among students who have recently undergone circumcision?
6. What measures does the school have in place to support students who may be struggling academically after undergoing circumcision?

To examine how pre-circumcision dance has affected attendance in schools during male circumcision season.

7. How significant is the pre-circumcision dance in your culture and how do you feel it affects your child's participation in school during this time?
8. Have you observed any changes in your child's social interactions with peers related to the pre-circumcision dance and school attendance?
9. Have you noticed any trends in attendance among students during the circumcision season, particularly those involved in pre-circumcision dances?
10. How does participation in the pre-circumcision dance affect students' engagement and focus in school during the circumcision season?

11. Have you observed any behavioral changes in students who participate in the pre-circumcision dance that might impact their attendance?

To identify the impact of cultural dance after circumcision “Inemba” on the participation of children in school activities during male circumcision season.

12. What does the Inemba dance represent to you and your family?
13. How do you think participation in Inemba affects your child's or pupil's behaviors and attitude towards school?
14. Have you noticed any changes in your child's or pupil's school attendance during the circumcision season? If so, can you elaborate?
15. Do you feel that the school supports children participating in cultural practices like Inemba? Why or why not?
16. Have you observed any changes in your child's academic performance during the circumcision season? Please explain.
17. Have you noticed any differences in engagement levels among students who participate in Inemba compared to those who do not?
18. What trends have you observed in school attendance during the male circumcision season?
19. Do you see any behavioural changes in students who participate in Inemba? If yes, please describe.
20. What support mechanisms does the school have in place for students participating in cultural events during the circumcision season?



UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar

To NABWEYA
SUB-COUNTY CHIEF

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss. BISIKWA ALICE JENIPHER
Of Registration Number; S22/MUC/BSW/066 pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree IN SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMIN

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic

THE EFFECTS OF MALE CIRCUMCISION (IMBALU) ON THE
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
IN NABWEYA SUB-COUNTY, BUDUDA DISTRICT

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Akampurira Timothy

Academic Registrar



BUDUDA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

In any Correspondence

On this subject, please quote

8th April, 2025.

To

Uganda Christian University

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Acceptance letter

Calvary greetings!

We are honored to accept Miss. Bisikwa Alice Jenipher of registration number S22/MUC/BSW/066 pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration who is required to carry out an academic research on the topic THE EFFECTS OF MALE CIRCUMCISION (IMBALU) ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NABWEYA SUBCOUNTY, BUDUDA DISTRICT.

We shall be grateful to work hand in hand with her to achieve the academic goal.

Thank you.

Yours in service

A circular official stamp in blue ink. The outer ring contains the text "SENIOR ASST. SECRETARY" at the top and "NABWEYA SUBCOUNTY" at the bottom, separated by two small stars. The center of the stamp features the coat of arms of Uganda. Below the coat of arms, the text "Box 282, Mbale" is visible. A signature in blue ink is written across the stamp.

Mrs. Nekesa Deborah

Subcounty Chief, Nabweya