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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

COMBINATION OF ENGLISH AND KINYARWANDA

THE IMPACTS OF FAMILY PLANNING ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Case Study: G.S Cyangugu; Kamembe Sector, Rusizi District.

Undergraduate Research thesis presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree with Honors in English and Kinyarwanda with education.

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DECLARATION

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATES

We, NDIHOKUBWAYO Eric and NABAGIZE Odette, hereby declaring that this research dissertation thesis is our original work and it has never been presented by any one at any university or other institution for any award in Rwanda. And we acknowledged all cited materials within it.

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DECLARATION BY THE SUPERVISOR

I, Dr. Ben Alexandre MPOZEMBIZI do hereby declare that this dissertation thesis was under my supervision as a KP staff, and it has been allowed to be examined under my approval.

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Date...../...../.....

ABSTRACT

This research explored the impact of family planning on student's academic performance. The government of Rwanda has embraced family planning as a central component of developments beyond the timing and limiting of children, the government views family planning as a vehicle to better health through decreased maternal, infant and child mortality 20 Nov 2018. According to the "national study in Rwanda" over the last two decades Rwanda has registered tremendous improvement in family planning (FPP). The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in the country has tripled from 17% to 53% in 2014-2015. However, the 2014-2015 Rwanda demographic and health survey (RDHS) showed slow increase in the use of modern FP methods compared to the previous five years only around 3% increased and the unmet need for contraception remains unchanged at 19% compared to the previous five years. The drop-out rate of FP users is high for unknown reasons. this failure of family planning affects education as a key component of all sectors where poor parents are not able to provide all requirements to their children to learn in good environment and they always depend on the government subsidies and also governments some time fails to grant all required materials needed which final leads low level of students' performance in Rwanda especially in G S CYANGUGU.

DEDICATION

We would like to dedicate this research to:

The entire Kibogora staff,

Our lovely families,

Our intimate friends and relatives,

Our supportive classmates

And

Our course lecturers.

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This dissertation thesis would not have been completed without different support from people and superpowers around us. And we would like to express our gratitude to them within this section.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONOMYS

- CPR:** Contraceptive prevalence rate.
- DRC:** Republic democratic of Congo
- FP:** Family planning;
- FPP:** Family population planning
- GPA:** Grade point average
- G.S:** Groupe Scolaire
- K.P:** Kibogora polytechnic
- NGO:** Non-governmental organization
- REG NO:** Registration number.
- P1:** Primary one
- P6:** Primary six
- S1:** senior one
- S2:** senior two
- REB:** Rwanda education board
- RDHS:** Rwanda demographic and health survey.
- UNFPA:** United Nations Population Funds.

CHAPTER I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The first chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study and scope of the study.

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.

Rwanda is populated country in Africa and in the world in general where it counts more than twelve millions of total population and it is one among the smallest countries in Africa and all over the world where its surface is twenty six thousands and three hundred thirty eight kilometers squares and almost people in Rwanda are engaged in agricultural sector mainly in subsistence agriculture where most of them get low income per capita this affects economic development of the country.

Family planning in Rwanda have a great impacts on social economic development including education sector where it greatly impacts students' academic performance due to the production of more children the parents as strong educational stakeholders become enable to provide the needs of their children such as nutrition or enough food , clothing , paying school fees , school materials , conflicts among the families caused by continuous poverty all of these resulted from low level of family planning and they negatively impact on students' performance.

Our country Rwanda is combating and facing the issues of classrooms, absence of enough qualified teachers and professional ones, lack of sufficient materials, and lack of enough libraries and laboratories and low level of information and communication technology integration. These amalgamated problems have great impacts on students' academic performance.

However education is important aspect for developed or developing countries to make the stability of the country in all sectors of development that is why the government of Rwanda has put forward the line of education that reflects on the issues that the country is facing and these aimed at satisfying the human needs in different institutions.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Groupe Scolaire Cyangugu is a school located in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector. this school has larger number of students around one thousand and three hundred because it has primary

school and secondary school ordinary level .the big problem that affects students performance in this school is larger number of learners and poverty on the parents with large families where they are not able to provide all required by their children at school and also due to the big number of students this school doesn't have enough teaching materials to facilitate learning environment such computer lap top per child . This problem is seen in all levels from p1 up to p6 in primary school and is found again in secondary school from S1 up to S2 where 57% fail to pass their exams.

To find out the related problems it has been used several techniques by looking on the students' academic performance past records in this school through observation and analyzing district tests, sector tests, and even national examination where we found that more than 57% fail to pass their exams this is the reason why this study was conducted to know more about the effects of family planning on students' academic performance in G.S. Cyangugu.

1.3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this research study is to find out the effects of family planning of students' academic performance in G.S. Cyangugu which is located in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector.

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

General objectives of this study are to know about the effects of family planning on students' academic performance.

1.3.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To investigate the situation of family planning among GS Cyangugu families.

To examine extent to which students' performance is at in GS Cyangugu.

To determine the contribution of family planning on academic performance in GS Cyangugu.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the situation of family planning among GS Cyangugu family parents?

To what extent do students' performance is at GS Cyangugu?

What are the contributions of family planning on academic performance in GS Cyangugu?

1.5. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Family planning can affect students' academic performance in Groupe Scolaire Cyangugu.

Family planning can reduce students' performance in Groupe Scolaire Cyangugu in case it is low.

Learners get low performance in G.S Cyangugu due to lack of support from their parents resulted from financial inability to provide all required materials to their children to learn effectively as the result of low level of family planning in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector where this school is located.

1.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will provide the important contribution to society, in this respect the parents having children in secondary school and primary schools will benefit from the research findings in understanding their role in increasing students' academic performance by not relying on government subsidies. The findings of the study will be useful to the school authorities and school staff because it will inform them about the issues of developing students' performance through adaptation and increasing the level of family planning as the way of increasing students' performance in the schools.

This study will help primarily Rusizi city leaders and dwellers, teachers, parents, learners, stakeholders and entire community, especially people living Kamembe sector where G.S Cyangugu is located to have and improve the level of family planning as a way of achieving educational sustainability. Furthermore, this study is also instrumental to the Government in developing institutional structures to assist Rusizi people especially in Kamembe sector to make their efforts towards achieving high level of family planning as the way of achieving high level students' performance in Kamembe sector and Rusizi district in general.

To researcher

The findings of the study are beneficial to the researcher in being experienced. Indeed, it stands as partial fulfillment for the requirement of an award of Bachelor degree for the researcher in faculty of Education.

School under this study: this research will be important to the school of Groupe Scolaire Cyangugu because school will have information about the how family planning affects students' academic performance in this school.

To government sector: To provide recommendations for people living in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector in terms of providing requirements in comparison to number of students in different schools needed to increase and improve students' academic performance in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector.

To provide practical recommendations, for people living in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector in terms of mobilizing and sensitizing people about the use and application of family planning in the families they live in their everyday life not only in Rusizi district all districts of the country.

To communities

The people of Rusizi district and Kamembe Sectors have to recognize their roles to play in educational development and their role in improving and use of family planning in their everyday life as the way of reaching to educational goals.

1.7. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

Lack of enough money to finance or to use in this research this is because the researchers will need some amount of money during the research like transport costs . And some time interviewees are not good at reading and writing this becomes serious problem during questioning them.

Unfavorable condition during the research during this research bad climate hindered this research because of high rain fall during data collection. And some time some who were in bad mood were not interested in research and it was difficult for to provide information needed related to our topic.

1.8. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.8.1. Geographical Scope

This research was carried out in western province, Rusizi district and Kamembe Sectors, in Rwanda.

1.8.2. Content Scope

The study intends to evaluate the effects of family planning on students' academic performance at Groupe Scolaire Cyangugu.

1.8.3. Time scope

The study was carried out referring to relevant information about the effects of family planning on students' academic performance at Groupe Scolaire Cyangugu in 2019-2021.

1.8.4. Area of the study

RUSIZI is a District in Western Province of Rwanda. Its Capital is KAMEMBE, the major city of Rwanda Southern Western Province .The Districts lies at the Southern end of the lake Kivu. Rusizi district is divided into 18 sectors_: Bugarama, Butare, Bweyeye, Gikundamvura, Gashonga, Giheke, Gihundwe, Gitambi, Kamembe, Muganza, Mururu, Nkanka, Nkombo, Nkungu, Nyakabuye, Nyakarenzo, Nzahaha, Rwimbogo.

The research was conducted in Kamembe sector where this school of G.S. Cyangugu is located.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter is great consideration in the research since it enables the researcher to get some highlights about what had been found out and said about family planning and how it affects students' academic performance. It was a key for the research not only to avoid misunderstanding but also to know in which way the research was conducted differ from previous researches.

2.2. DEFINITION OF THE KEYS TERMS

2.2.1. FAMILY PLANNING

According to Wikipedia family planning is the ability of individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their births. It is achieved through the use of contraceptive methods and treatment of involuntary infertility.

According to <https://scdhec.gov>>health Family planning is a public health preventive services that assists individuals in achieving their desired number of children and spacing of children through the provision of affordable, voluntary family planning services. Where these family planning services include but not limited to; contraceptive services, pregnancy testing and counseling, abstinence education, sexually transmitted infection services and preconception health services.

According to <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov>" Family planning means the voluntary process of identifying goals and developing a plan for the number and children and spacing of children means by which those these goals may be achieved . These means include a broad range of acceptable and effective family planning methods and services, which may range from choosing not to have sex to the use of other family planning methods and services to limit or enhance the likelihood or other fertility awareness - based methods and management of infertility, including information about or referrals for adoption. family planning services include preconception counseling, education and general reproductive and fertility health care in order to improve maternal and infant outcomes, and health of women and men and adolescents who seek family planning services and prevision, diagnosis, and treatments of infections and diseases which may threaten childbearing capacity or the health of the individuals, sexual partners, and potential

future children. Family planning methods and services are never to be coercive and must always be strictly voluntary. family planning does not include post conception care (include obstetric or prenatal care) or abortion as a method of family planning as supported under this subpart , should reduce the incidence of abortion .

2.2.2. PERFORMANCE

According to the free dictionary, performance is an act of performing of the state of being performed; the act or style of performing a work or role before an audience or the way in which someone or something functions.

According to the shabdkosh.com, performance is an act of staging or presenting a play, a concert of other form of entertainments. The act of perfuming or doing something successfully; using knowledge as distinguished from merely possessing it.

2.2.3. ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Academic performance or Academic achievement is the extent to which a student, teacher educational institution has attained their short or long -term educational goals. Completion of educational benchmarks such as secondary school diplomas and bachelor's degrees represents academic achievement (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

Academic performance is the measurements of students' achievements across various academic subjects. Teachers and educational officials typically measure achievement using classroom performance, graduation rates and results from standardized tests.

2.2.4. STUDENTS PERFORMANCE

According to ballotpedia.org, students' performance is measured using grade point average (GPA), high school graduation rate, annual standardized tests and college entrance exams. A student's GPA is typically measured on a scale of zero to four with higher GPAs representing higher grades in the classroom.

According to the southwestern.ed, a definition of students' performance is level what makes a rubric more than an assignment checklist. By providing students with a range of levels of response, you can help guide them away from common errors. Here are a few tips for defining students' performance on your rubric:

Decide how you will rate performance.

Possible rating can be impressionistic (excellent, above average, sufficient, unacceptable) or they can be grade levels. In order to avoid creating a "catch-all" category, consider creating an even number of ratings columns.

Try to be consistent

Use of the same language to define performance at each level. Words like "most" some " few " can be very helpful in rubric design.

Leave room for comments

You may want to include comments for each criterion; you may want to leave room at the end of your paper for response as a whole. In either case, it's useful to leave a space for you to provide clarification about your ratings or suggestions for improvements, as well as praise.

2.3. FAMILY PLANNING IN RWANDA

Rwanda family planning program has been recognized as successful due to the rise of modern contraceptives in the country {23, 24, and 25}. Injectable comprise the largest share (24%) of the methods mix in Rwanda, followed by pills and implants (8% each) {17} 11oct 2021. <https://bmcwomenshealth.biomedcentral.com>> KIGALI, April 28(Xinhua)-Rwanda on Thursday joined hand with the United Nations population funds (UNFPA) and development partners to launch family planning (FP) 2030 commitments, a global plan aimed at improving access to quality of family planning and reproductive health services.

The five-commitment made by Rwanda government include expending strategies for family planning awareness, working to address gaps in knowledge, altitude and behaviors on family planning and improve access to quality family planning services by increasing the number of services delivery points.

Even if family planning has been recognized as successfully but it has never reached to the desired level because population is still rapidly increasing in comparison to economic growth and economic development of the country

2.4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.4.1. INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

An independent variable is the variable you manipulate or vary in an experimental study to explore its effects. It's called "independent "because it's not influenced by any other variables are also called; explanatory variables (they explain an event or outcomes).

An independent variable is exactly what it sounds like. It is a variable that stands alone and isn't changed by the other variables you are trying to measure. For example, someone's age might be an independent variable.

2.4.2. DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Dependent variable is the variable that changes as a result of the independent variable manipulation. It's the outcome you, re interested in measuring, and it "depends " on your independent variable.

Dependent variable is the variable that depends on other factors that are measured. These variables are expected to change as a result of an experimental manipulation of the independent variable or variables. It is the presumed effect.

In general independent and dependent variables are used to distinguish and compare the things and quantities being taken where change in independent variable leads the changes or has an effects to dependent variable for example hard working can have an effect on income per capital by this example we shall take sample of individuals and their level of hard working and their income per capital to know whether the level of hard working can lead to the increase of income per capital. Here independent variable is hard working because it leads to the changes to the level of income per capital while increase in income per capital is dependent variable because income has increased due to hard working.

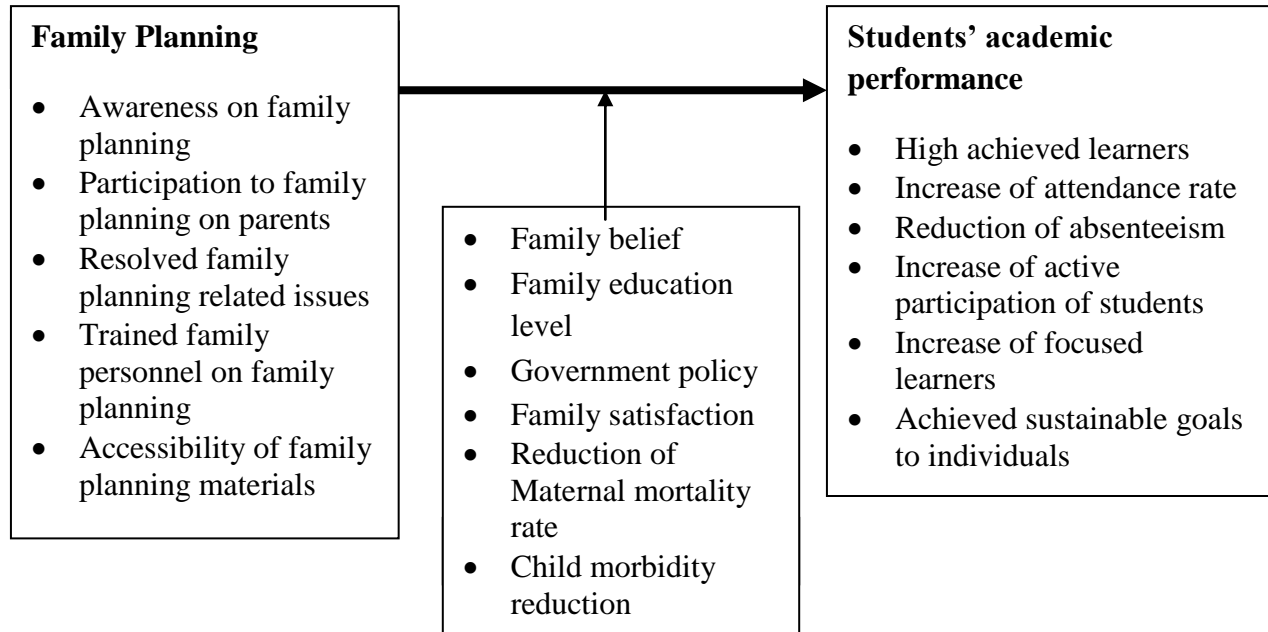
Another example malnutrition can have an effect on well growing of children in the families by this example we can take a sample of children and observe and record their level of malnutrition and the level of children growing in the families by using this data collected we shall try to know whether malnutrition has an impact on children growing in the families. Here malnutrition is independent variable because it leads to change in children growing while change in children growing is dependent variable.

According to our research study the effects of family planning on students' academic performance family planning is considered here as independent variable because when it's well planned and well implemented it will have or create positive effects on students' academic performance and students' academic performance here it's considered as dependent variable

because the change will take a place on students performance due to the change in family planning.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework. Independent and Dependent Variables

THE IMPACTS OF FAMILY PLANNING ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANACE



2.5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE RELATED TO THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING ON STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.

Peer influence

Is when you choose to do something you wouldn't otherwise do, because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends. It isn't just or always about doing something against your will. You might hear the term peer pressure used a lot.

Teacher quality

This refers to the characteristics that teachers possess and teaching quality refers to what teachers do in the classroom to foster student learning .for this study, teacher quality included professional preparation characteristics and teachers knowledge.

Parental background

The degree to which economic status is transmitted from one generation to the next is important indicator for the inequality of opportunities, one crucial element of intergenerational mobility is the way parents influence the education of their children.

Students learning skills

Learning skills are habits that can be used throughout your life to complete projects and communicate effectively. They can continuously be developed and improved to help you accomplish daily tasks and achieve your career milestones.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Methodology is a set of methods and principles that are used when studying a particular subject or doing a particular kind of work. This chapter explains how the research was carried out to achieve the objectives of the study and to guarantee the authenticity and the validity of findings.

3.2. Research Approach and Design

3.2.1. Research approach

With reference to the purpose, this study was conducted as a quantitative and qualitative research involving a descriptive design. It thus qualifies to be a quantitative value because during the study, numerical data was used through collecting and analyzing data. Again, this study qualifies to be of qualitative value because the study seeks to describe experiences and situations in order to give them meaning (Burns & Grove 2003: 19). Therefore, this study categorized itself into both quantitative and qualitative type – mixed research approach.

3.2.2. Research Design

Since the research design is a framework or plan for a study used and a guide in collecting and analyzing data, the researcher, in this research used a descriptive survey design because is an appropriate choice when the research aim was to identify characteristics and categories of respondents. The researcher also used it to gain background information and to understand a research problem in depth to figure out the best data collected methods.

3.3. Target population

This research was conducted at GS Cyangugu the school which is located in Kamembe sector; according to the amount of people in this school, the whole population are not possible to access because of limited time and financial constraint that is why the sample of that population was taken from these students to meet the objective of this study as well as to meet the

representatives. In addition to that local leaders are also interviewed by researchers because they are also related to this research.

Table 1: Population of the Study

Category of Participants	Gender	Population size
Number of students	Male	507
	Percentage (%)	41.4
	Female	715
	Percentage (%)	58.51
Total of students		1222
Number of teachers	Male	16
	Female	14
Total of teachers		30
Number of school leaders	Male	3
	Female	2
Total of school leaders		5
Local leaders	Male	4
	Female	1
Total of locals leaders		5
Total of all population	Male & Female	1262

Source: Primary data, 2022

3.4. Sampling Procedures

The sample in research is a proportion of a population (Polit et al, 2001). The sample is chosen from the study population that is commonly referred to as the “target population or accessible population” (Burns & Grove 2003: 233). As I have mentioned that I used mixed research design, the case of qualitative research the sample size did not matter in terms of quality of the study and there are no guidelines in determining sample size. But because, the quantitative research design is also of a great importance in this study, the researcher preferred to use non-probability

sampling through purposive sampling techniques referring to the nature of the target population. Again, referring to probability sampling technique of quantitative approach, the researcher also used the simple random sampling procedures for a better understanding of the research findings.

3.4.1. Non-Probability Sampling technique

A non-probability sampling method is a sampling in which all the members of population do not have equal chances of participating in the study (Daniel, 2008). Within this study, the researcher used the non-probability sampling procedure because all the members of the population (leaders of school, teachers and local leaders) did not have the equal chances to participate in this study due to knowledge and skills related to what is being examined in this research.

3.4.2. Purposive sampling

Kenneth (1978) defines purposive sampling as a non-probability sampling procedure in which the researcher uses his/her research skills and make judgment to select the people who can give out the necessary information without going through the whole population with respect to the objective under investigation and their function and responsibilities as they are in right position to provide needed information. Thus, local leaders participated and be interviewed purposively in this study since it is clear that they have meaningful supporting information about family planning program more than students.

3.4.3. Probability sampling technique

Formpl.us, (2022) describes Probability sampling as a sampling technique that involves choosing a population for a systematic study based on probability theory – random selection – whereby all members of the population have equal chances of participating in the study (Daniel, 2008). Within this study, the researcher used the probability sampling procedure because there are the members of the population (students) that did not have the equal chances to participate in this study due to knowledge and skills related to the research objectives and intention.

3.4.4. Simple Random Sampling

A Simple Random sampling is a randomly selected of a population. In this sampling method, each member of the population has an exactly equal chance of being selected (Thomas, 2020). This sampling procedure is one of the simplest forms of collecting data from the total population.

Thus, the teacher, local leaders and school authorities' sample of this study was selected in the form of using random selection.

3.5. Sample Size

The sample is a limited number of individual objects or events by which the observation allows to give conclusions applicable to the entire population in a generalized way (Delandshere, 2007). The sample size plays an important part in any study because the sample size supports the researcher to find the difference between the populations from the given sample. In this study, the researcher used the Yamane formula (1967) of sample calculation to determine the sample that used in this research, as cited by Kasunic (2005);

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where, n = Sample size, N= Total population and e = sampling error. The sampling error, e, can be given based on the fact that the investigator considers 10% as marginal error calculated by just dividing 10 over 100. Therefore, 10% is equivalent to 0.1.

$$n = 1222/13.22$$

$$= 92.4 \sim 92 \text{ Sample units.}$$

Based on the sample size obtained above, the number of 92 students was the respondents in this study; in addition to 8 leaders were interviewed while teachers are filling questionnaires to get useful information from the target population. The remaining task is to explain how each stratum was represented in this sample size of 92.

A proportional formula used as following:

Table 2: Distribution of the population sample in strata

Strata	Gender	Population size	Sample	Percentage (%)	Sampling methods Used
Students	Female	715	54	58.6	Simple random sampling
	Male	507	38	41.4	Simple random sampling
Leaders	Female	4	2	-	Purposive sampling
	Male	6	6	-	Purposive sampling
Teachers	Female	16	2		Purposive sampling
	Male	14	3		Purposive sampling
Total		1234	105	100%	

Source: Primary data, 2022

3.6. Research Instruments for Data Collection

Both primary data and secondary data were used to enrich the findings. Data were collected from primary data together with secondary data sources. Here, primary data referred collected data by using the interview guide papers as well as designed questionnaire papers that respondents filled in by cooperating with the researcher. Secondary data referred to all information gathered from books, articles, journals, and reports imaging to this research by other institutions or organizations.

Interview guide

There are different forms of interview to be used while conducting research. According to Seidman, I (1998), an interview in qualitative research is a conversation where questions are asked to elicit information. In this case, the sampled people were interviewed individually for gathering information which is, consistent, quite accurate, reliable, and flexible, to be used in the analysis. This interview was conducted through face-to-face or direct contact between interviewer and the respondents. Through semi-structured interview, the interviewer collaborates with the respondents so that respondents accurately grasp the researcher's intent in a question (Neuman, 2011: 341) through the question guide in responding because semi-structured interview helps interviewer to collect information from respondent's view point with specific meaning.

3.6.1. Questionnaires

Questionnaires are expected to enable the researchers obtain results in a considerable short time. Amin (2005) and Sarantakos (1988) confirm the usefulness of questionnaires in terms of their simplicity, time used and easiness for the researchers to administer. Questionnaires are prepared as a set of questions given to respondents and composed in the same nature. According to Richard and Margaret (1990), a questionnaire is an instrument for data collection consisting of set questions which is sent out mail in the hope that the recipient fills it and returns it. In this study, the researcher used designed questionnaires where the open and closed -ended questions were answered by students, teachers and leaders.

3.6.2. Documentation

Documentation as one of the methods of collecting information has been being used in reviewing existing literature written about the topic of study. According to Kenneth D. Bailey (1978), a documentary study is a careful reading, understanding and analysis of any written materials that contain the information about the phenomenon we wish to study. This technique of collecting data is mostly used to obtain the background and literature review of the study and other necessary information regarding the methodology. Thus, documentary technique consists of Research reports and scientific publications (academic books, articles, journals and reports) available from different libraries, documentation center and internet sites of various institutions to support the primary data.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

This study has been being carried out to be submitted in the faculty of Education of the Kibogora Polytechnic, as the partial fulfillment of Bachelor degree of Education with Honors in English and Kinyarwanda. It is carried out for studying purpose along with building a moneyed society of Rwandans particularly by ensuring food security. By this, the researcher was given permission from the supervisor in order to get introduced to the field. After that, researcher introduced himself to the respondents by informing them the intention of the conducted study. In addition, the researcher explained the expected duration of participation and procedure to be followed, as well as the extent of privacy and confidentiality.

Before data collection process at the field, the researcher asked for permission to relevant information. The permission was asked from Head teacher of GS Cyangu, then information was issued from the students and teachers in addition to local leaders. All the information from respondents were used only for this research purpose and all respondents were communicated about that; and respondents of this research were anonymous on the questionnaire papers for the sake of their personal security, opinions and responses, and that, the outcomes of information and responses were only used for this study and presented to the person who is responsible to it. During the research process, the researcher collected data on the field by introducing himself, presenting the institution to which he belongs to, and to point out the purpose and importance of the research to the interviewees and respondents as well as asking respondents' voluntarily participation in the research. The researcher is with objective of striving to avoid the biases in data collection, analysis, and data interpretation, and other aspects of research where objectivity is expected and required. He was honestly reporting data, results, methods and procedures, and publication statuses.

3.8. Data Analysis

After data collection, the researcher presented data after analyzing them by using a computer program that is Microsoft Excel. The data were presented in form of tables through frequency tables and percentages. The next point is that the readers of this book outcome had clear image of the situation through the interpretation of data by reading the transcripts repeatedly, identifying concerning themes related to the subject matters; and then compiled categories of data.

3.8.1. Data processing

In order to bring the findings of the study undertaken, the data were analyzed through editing, coding and tabulation. The researcher transformed the data collected into the ways, which made it for clarity and interpretation.

3.8.2. Editing

Editing was done to check if the questions are fully answered and also to check for ambiguities and vagueness in responses, ignoring irrelevant issues, thus ensuring consistence, uniformity and completeness of work.

3.8.3. Coding

This was used to summarize data by classifying different responses collected into categories for easy manipulation. According to Kakooza (1996), coding refers to “assigning a symbol or a number to a response for identification purposes”. The purpose of coding in surveys is to put in place “to classify the answer to the question into meaningful categories so as to bring out their essential pattern. In addition, student and teacher’s survey responses were presented in tabular presentation.

3.9. Reliability and Validity Measures

Validity was defined as the extent to which an instrument measured what it claims to measure. The focus of recent views of validity is not on the instrument itself but on the interpretation and meaning of the scores derived from the instrument (Ary, Cheser & Sorensen 2006, p.225). While reliability is concerned with the accuracy of the actual measuring instrument or procedure, validity is concerned with the study's success at measuring what the researchers set out to measure, (Shamoo and Resnik, 2009). In this study, the adequate instruments such as the questionnaire was suitably set and used in such a way that if other researchers using similar instrument in different times obtained the same results.

3.9.1. Reliability

To test the reliability of the data collection instruments, a pre-survey was done on the field to measure the applicability of the research instruments and the results they were generated.

3.9.2. Validity

To prove the validity of the study instruments, the researcher presented their research instruments to experts and supervisor in research to examine and check them. The instruments were first of all presented to the supervisor of this research. After being proved valid, the questionnaires were then administered to the respondents.

3.10. Summary of this chapter

This chapter explains different methodological approaches and instructions that were used to make the research achieve what it intends to accomplish including the research approach and

research design used, target population, sampling design & procedures, sample size, research instruments for data collections methods (questionnaire, interview, and documentation), ethical issues, data analysis, and reliability and validity measures.

CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRATATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes and interprets the data collected and gathered during the study where it shows the quantitative and qualitative data from respondents including students, teachers, school authorities and local authorities.

4.2. PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Table 3:Students' identification basing on sex

Gender	Frequenting	Percentage
Female	54	58.6%
Male	38	41.4%
Total	92	100%

Source: Primary data, 2022.

By observing this table, you see that the number of female and male most of them are females because of education for all policy introduced by the government of Rwanda where girls and boys have equal opportunities in schools.

Table 4:It shows the ages of students.

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
12-15	70	76.08
16-19	16	17.39
20-23	4	4.34
24 above	2	2.17
total	92	100%

Source: Primary data, 2022

According to the table above it shows that the students from ordinary level most of them are aged between twelve (12) and fifteen (15) years old basing on sample used and others are aged between sixteen (16) and nineteen (19) years old depending on sample again and fewer others are aged between twenty (20) and twenty three (23) others are above twenty four (24) this also depends on the sample.

Table 5: Shows the students' responses

F/N	Items	Answers/frequencies			
		Yes	%	No	%
1	Family planning is necessary in Rwandan society.	92	100%	0	0%
2	Your parents have knowledge on importance of family planning.	63	68.47	29	31.52
3	You are many students at your home.	80	86.95	12	13.04
4	In your family you easily get school feeding fees.	61	66.3	31	33.69
5	Your parents understand the policy of family planning.	40	43.47	52	56.52
6	It necessary for the teenagers to be taught about family planning.	92	100%	0	0%

Source: Primary data, 2022.

F/N	Items	Answers/frequencies			
		Yes	%	No	%
1	You perform well at school in your courses.	50	54.34%	42	45.65%
2	You study every day.	84	91.3%	8	8.69%
3	You comprehend all taught subject.	33	35.86%	59	64.13%
4	You are ranked at least higher than 60%.	67	72.82%	25	27.17%
5	It's easy to study to you and all subjects are easily understandable.	38	41.3%	54	58.69%

Objective N^o3: To determine the contribution of family planning on academic performance in GS Cyangugu?

F/N	Items	Answers/frequencies			
		Yes	%	No	%
1	Family planning affects students' academic performance.	92	100%	0	0%
2	High degree of family planning has a positive impact on students' performance.	81	88.04%	11	11.95%

3	Low family planning causes poor performance of students.	77	83.7%	15	16.3%
4	Low family planning reduces financial ability of parents and it lead to the poor performance of their children.	84	91.3%	8	8.6%
5	The level of family planning can be increased so that it can promote students' academic performance.	66	71.7%	26	28.3%

The table above shows and summarizes the data collected from respondents where most of learners approved that low level of family planning can have negative effects on students' academic performance in G.S Cyangugu.

Table 6:It shows the data collected and gathered using interview method from the respondents including local leaders and school leaders on the effects of family planning on students' academic performance in GS Cyangugu.

The effects of family planning on students' performance.	Local leaders			School leaders		
	number	Responses	percentage	number	responses	percentage
Low family planning causes poor performance of students?	3	Yes	60%	3	Yes	100%
	2	No	40%	0	No	0%
Low family planning reduces financial ability of parents?	4	Yes	80%	2	Yes	66.6%
	1	No	20%	1	No	33.33%
The level of family planning can be increased?	5	Yes	100%	3	Yes	100%
	0	No	0%	0	No	0%
total	5		100%	3		100%

Source: Primary data, 2022.

The table above shows and summarizes the data collected from respondents including local leaders and school leaders where most of local leaders and school leaders agreed that low level of family planning can have negative effects on students' academic performance in G.S Cyangugu.

Table 7: This table shows the data collected from respondents like teachers related to how students performance can be increased through family planning

strategy to used	Teachers	Response	Percentage
late marriage , girl education policy , giving incentives to low families	3	Yes	60%
	2	No	40%
adaptation of three children per couple	4	Yes	80%
	1	No	20%
	5		100%

Source: Primary data, 2022.

The table above shows the data collected from teachers about how students' performance can be increased through family planning where most of them were clearly approved that the increasing of family planning will lead to the increase of students' academic performance. Because the parents will be able to provide all required materials to their children to learn in good manner, or way in case they are not too much and also, they went on explaining that increase of family planning should reduce the number of unpredicted and unplanned pregnancies among the students which should have effects on their performance. Also, they agreed that early marriage can have the effects to the students' performance where learners start to think about marriage while they are still in school so; late marriage here can be used to improve their performance.

4.3. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AND THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING ON STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

In fact family planning negatively affects students' academic performance in case the level of family planning is low that is the reason why this study was conducted in order to know the effects of family planning on students' performance and to find what can be done to improve performance of learners through family planning where the study found that the parents should be mobilized about the issues of family planning ,late marriage should be applied and increased , providing incentives to small families all of these should be done as the way of production control and to protect sudden population increase so this will have good impacts on students' performance because parents should be able to provide all required by their children to learn in effective way in case they are not too much without depending on government subsidies always

, un predicted pregnancies among the students also should be reduced and again government and stakeholders will be able to provide their contribution to increase performance of students.

CHAPTER V: GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the conclusions of the 4 previous chapters of this study; the general introduction, the literature review, the research methodology and the data presentation, analysis and interpretation. Moreover, some recommendations have been made and addressed to whom the research is concerned.

In general, this topic entitled the effects of family planning on students' academic performance was conducted in G.S Cyangugu one of nine years basic education school located in Rusizi district and Kamembe sector. In fact this study basically focused on effects of family planning on students' performance, challenges faced by learners during their learning, and causes of poor performance in this school where the study found that low level of family planning is great cause of poor performance and later proposed the possible solutions to be undertaken like mobilization of the parents about the issues of family planning and explain them how it negatively affects students' performance and the danger of high increase of population with no increase of income per capita.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

This study the effects of family planning on students' academic performance recommends to educational stakeholders, such as government, ministry of education, teachers, learners, Rwanda education board (REB), parents, and NGOs to contribute their role.

5.2.1. RECOMMENDATION TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION THROUGH RWANDA EDUCATION BOARD (REB)

Ministry of education is the engine and strong manager of education in our country. Through Rwanda education board (REB), it should continue to emphasize on increasing learners' performance through family planning where parents and learners should be mobilized about the issues of family as the main cause of poor performance of students resulting from the poverty.

5.2.2. RECOMMENDATION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government executive should organize the rewards for the families or couples that applied and achieved on the desired level of family planning and to organize poor families in

cooperatives so as to overcome or reduce poverty and mobilizing the couples or families about the of family planning in educational development as the key sector of the economy in the country.

5.2.3. RECOMMENDATION TO THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES

School authority also should play its roles in the mobilization of students about the effects of family planning on students' academic performance.

5.2.4. RECOMMENDATION TO THE PARENTS

The parents have to play the vital roles in the application of family planning and to help government, teachers, and school authorities in the increase and development of learners' performance the parents have to know that without their roles learners' performance and educational goals should not be achieved.

5.2.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Researchers should also seek to further undertake studies under the following topics:

1. Researchers should seek the impact of family planning on Women's Education in Kigali city.
2. Researchers should seek the impact education and family planning programs on fertility in Rwanda.
3. Researchers should seek family planning among the secondary students in Africa.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:LETTER TO THE RESPONDENTS

Dear respondents,

We are called by names NDIHOKUBWAYO Eric and NABAGIZE Odette, the students at Kibogora Polytechnic in the Faculty of Education in the Department of Languages (English and Kinyarwanda).We are conducting a study on “The impact of family planning on students’ academic performance” for the intention to fulfill the academic requirements for the award of Bachelor Degree of Education with honor of English and Kinyarwanda As you have been chosen to be part of this research, I am kindly request you to assist in filling this questionnaire. The information you will provide will be strictly used for academic purpose and your identity will be kept confidential, and neither of this study personnel will be identified in any other report of the study.

We are very grateful for your co-operation.

May God bless you!

NDIHOKUBWAYO Eric

And

NABAGIZE Odette

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire for students

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Age: (Tick the right answer in the box provided)

a) 12 – 15 years

c) 20 – 23 years

b) 16 – 19 years

d) 24 years and above

Gender: (Tick the right answer in the box provided)

Male

Female

Others

Section B: School feeding Status and Contribution to schooling activities on students.

Kindly rate the extent to which school feeding contribute to schooling activities and students' performance in learning process.

N.B: (Kindly tick the right answer in the box provided below while indicating interpretation)

Objective N^o1: To investigate the situation of family planning among GS Cyangugu families
(Tick your answer in the box provided below)

F/N	Items	Yes	No
1	Family planning is necessary in Rwandan society.		
2	Your parents have knowledge on importance of family planning.		
3	You are many students at your home.		
4	In your family you easily get school feeding fees.		
5	Your parents understand the policy of family planning.		
6	It necessary for the teenagers to be taught about family planning.		

Objective N^o2: To examine extent to which students' performance is at in G.S. Cyangugu. (Tick your answer in the box provided below).

F/N	Items	Agree	Disagree
1	You perform well at school in your courses.		
2	You study every day.		
3	You comprehend all taught subject.		
4	You are ranked at least higher than 60%.		
5	It's easy to study to you and all subjects are easily		

	understandable.					
Objective N°3: What is the contribution of family planning on academic performance in GS Cyangugu? (Rate by ticking in: (1) Strongly Agree; (2) Agree; (3) Neutral; (4) Disagree; (5) Strongly disagree.						
F/N	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1	Family planning affects students' academic performance.					
2	High degree of family planning has a positive impact on students' performance.					
3	Low family planning causes poor performance of students.					
4	Low family planning reduces financial ability of parents and it lead to the poor performance of their children.					
5	The level of family planning can be increased so that it can promote students' academic performance.					

Thank you for your collaboration!

APPENDIX 3: Interview Guide for teachers, school leaders and local leaders

How teachers and learners understand the family planning program at GS Cyangugu?

What is the level of students' academic performance at GS Cyangugu?

How teachers can encourage learners' performance through family planning?

Discuss the role of school leaders and local leaders in the improvement of students' performance at GS Cyangugu through family planning program?

Thanks for your collaboration!

APPENDIX 4: Research Field Letter



KIBOGORA POLYTECHNIC



Email: info@kp.ac.rw
Phone: +250788742655

RESEARCH LETTER

Date: 12.07.2022



To whom it may concern;

We write this letter to humbly request you to allow:

Ms/Mr NALHOLO V. B. NAYO Eric
Ms/Mr NABAGIZE Odette

REG N°: 1900243
REG N°: 1900113

to conduct research in your organization/institution/ territorial entity.

The above mentioned are bonafide students of Kibogora Polytechnic pursuing Bachelor's degree in Education with English and Kinyarwanda

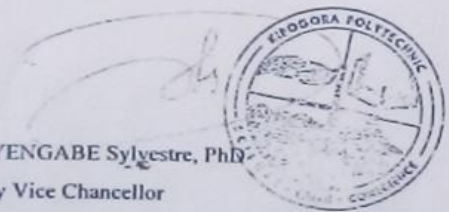
These Candidates are currently conducting research entitled:

THE IMPACT OF FAMILY PLANNING ON STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
Case Study: G.S. Cyangugu, Kamembe Sector, Ruzizi District

We are convinced that your organization/institution/territorial entity will constitute a valuable source of information pertaining to their research. The purpose of this letter is to humbly request you to avail them with the pertinent information they may need. We pledge to ensure that all provided information will be used in the strict academic purpose.

Any assistance rendered to the candidates will be highly appreciated.

Yours,



Dr MUNYENGABE Sylvestre, PhD
Ag Deputy Vice Chancellor
Kibogora Polytechnic

APPENDIX 5: Letter in lieu of respondent's code (students, teachers, school leaders and local)

RR: Residents respondents	Signature
RR: 01	
RR:02	
RR:03	
RR:04	
RR:05	
RR:06	
RR:07	
RR:08	
RR:09	
RR:10	
RR:11	
RR:12	
RR:13	
RR:14	
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RR:20	
RR:21	
RR:22	
RR:23	
RR:24	
RR:25	
RR:26	
RR:27	
RR:28	

RR:29	John
RR:30	John
RR:31	Bill
RR:32	Henry
RR:33	John
RR:34	John
RR:35	John
RR:36	John
RR:37	John
RR:38	John
RR:39	John
RR:40	John
RR:41	John
RR:42	John
RR:43	John
RR:44	John
RR:45	John
RR:46	John
RR:47	John
RR:48	John
RR:49	John
RR:50	John
RR:51	John
RR:52	John
RR:53	John
RR:54	John
RR:55	John
RR:56	John
RR:57	John
RR:58	John

RR:59	del.
RR:60	edll
RR:61	del.
RR:62	del.
RR:63	del.
RR:64	del.
RR:65	del.
RR:66	del.
RR:67	del.
RR:68	del.
RR:69	del.
RR:70	del.
RR:71	del.
RR:72	del.
SR:73	del.
RR:74	del.
RR:75	del.
RR:76	del.
RR:77	del.
RR:78	del.
RR:79	del.
RR:80	del.
RR:81	del.
RR:82	del.
RR:83	del.
RR:84	del.
RR:85	del.
RR:86	del.
RR:87	del.
RR:88	del.

RR:89	Handwritten signature
RR:90	Handwritten signature
RR:91	Handwritten signature
RR:92	Handwritten signature
SR:93	Handwritten signature
RR:94	Handwritten signature
RR:95	Handwritten signature
RR:96	Handwritten signature
RR:97	Handwritten signature
RR:98	Handwritten signature
RR:99	Handwritten signature
RR:100	Handwritten signature