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Leaders' and Women's Perception of the Influence of Culture and Social Factors on Forced Marriages of Adolescent Girls in Kajiado West Sub-County, Kenya

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Abstract

The goal of the study was to examine the Leaders' and women's perception of the influence of culture and social factors on forced marriages of adolescent girls well-being and propose detailed strategies to reduce the number of girls married before the age of 18 so that they can achieve the highest level of professional development possible in Kenya's Kajiado West sub-county. The study specifically sought to assess the influence of culture and social factors in forced marriages on the well-being of adolescent girl. This study will benefit the Government in purposes on legislation policies in cultural and social factors in forced marriages on the well-being of the adolescent girl, secondly assists stakeholders and investors in decision-making in the well-being of the adolescent girl, and finally assists local administrators, scholars, and academicians as a source of reference in cultural and social factors in forced marriages on well-being of the adolescent girl. The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional research design. The target population was all women who were married below the age of 18 who had challenges on their well-being. The target population comprised of 686,992 adolescent people in Kajiado County. The sample size was 434 obtained by purposive sampling from the target population. Out of the sample size of 399, the responses received were 305 while from 35 administrators 23 responses were received translating into 328 which is 76% response rate. Data collection instrument was questionnaires. The data was analyzed using inferential statistics. Regression was used to test whether culture and social factors in forced marriages have influence on the well-being of an adolescent girl. It was established that the leader's and women's perception of influence of forced marriage was a significant positive predictor of the

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well-being of an adolescent girl. The findings are expected to be of value to the community, parents and leaders and form a basis to deal with forced marriages for the well-being of adolescent.

Keywords: *Leaders & Women's Perception, Cultural & Social Factors, Forced Marriage & Well-Being of Adolescent Girl.*

1.0 Introduction

Forced marriage is described as a marriage that occurs without both parties' agreement, whereas early marriage is defined as a marriage that occurs before the age of 18 and is linked to higher fertility and population growth (UNICEF, 2012). As a result, early marriages signal the end of childhood and any chance of continued personal development. Adolescence is a period of tremendous physical, emotional, and social changes, and if young people are given proper guidance and support, it can be a life phase full of enormous opportunities with long-term good effects (UNICEF, 2012).

Conversely, if the social, cultural, political, and economic circumstances in which adolescents live fail to provide them with a structure of opportunity, adolescence can signal the start of a trajectory of risk and poor health and social consequences (Viner, Ozer, Denny, Marmot, Resnick, & Fatusi, 2012). Child marriage is defined as a legal or informal union before the age of 18, is a reality for both boys and girls around the world, though girls are disproportionately affected (UNICEF, 2012).

Around a third of women aged 20 to 24 in developing countries were married as minors (Danna, 2009). Furthermore, eligibility requirements may include maintaining a specific social and economic position, as well as other cultural, national, or regional factors, such as relationships with and among influential families in the area. Families and communities arrange for their children's marriages in order to locate the right partner for the girl or boy (Gangoli & Chantler, 2009).

Nationally, sentimental devotion to sustaining traditional rituals, high importance placed on cattle ownership, and daughters being considered as sources of wealth have all been blamed for Kenya's social and traditional practices (UNICEF, 2012). Poor people, for example, see daughters as a bridge to greater wealth or a path to riches. Residents of Kajiado County have this opinion since it has been observed that early and forced marriage is frequent, with girls as young as 15 years old being regularly married off to various older men in exchange for herds of animals.

Food insecurity has resulted in hasty marriages in some parts of Kenya, leading to the enslavement of girls who are forced to marry against their will, particularly in flood-prone areas such as the Nzoia, Tana, Nyando, Galana, and Yala river basins, as well as the Tana River plains in the Coast and North Eastern provinces (Simelton et al., 2012). These heinous customs have been abolished.

The initiation ceremonies take place considerably earlier, giving children the impression that they are old enough to marry rather than pursue a distant education. In Kajiado, girls as young as 12 years old have their marriages pre-arranged by their parents and relatives, who force them to marry when they should be in school. According to Andiwo (2002), some girls drop out of school to marry, while others desire to marry after becoming pregnant, despite the fact that family and social pressure to marry off plays a role in this circumstance. Orphanhood, according to the report, is increasingly pressuring females to marry young in order to guarantee a stable income, which is not always the case. Because the well-being of adolescent girls is so

important in society, study on leaders' and women's perceptions on the influence of forced marriage on the well-being of adolescent girls is needed in Kenya's Kajiado west sub-county.

1.1 Statement of Problem

The wellbeing of adolescent girls (WAG) is extremely significant, since it is recognized by the human rights act and government legislation. Despite the fact that WAG is protected by the human rights act and government regulations, young girls under the age of 18 are coerced into premature marriages, which lead to sexual health issues, violence, abuse, forced sexual relations, illiteracy, and maternal and infant mortality. According to UNICEF (2012), more than 60 million females worldwide married before they became 18 years old. If the current trend continues, an additional 100 million adolescent girls will marry over the next decade, (UNICEF, 2012).

In Kenya, 40 percent of adolescent girls were married before their 18th birthday in the last two years, with 61 percent in Kajiado alone (Ganira, Inda, Odundo, Ochieng, Akondo & Ngaruiy, 2015). Many countries practice forced marriage, but it is 61 percent in Kajiado sub-county (Ganira, 2015). However, research on the influence of cultural and social factors in forced marriage on the well-being of adolescent children are lacking, both from the perspective of community leaders and from the perspective of women who were compelled to marry as adolescents.

1.2 Purpose of study

The purpose of the study was to help analyse the effect of forced marriages on well-being of adolescent girls and propose in-depth strategies to reduce the number of girls married below the age of 18 so that girls can attain the highest level of their personal and professional development in Kajiado West sub-County in Kenya.

1.3 Research Question

What is the influence of culture and social factors on forced marriages of adolescent girls as perceived by leaders and by women who experienced early and forced marriage in Kajiado West Sub-County in Kajiado County, Kenya?

1.4 Hypothesis

H₀ There is no significant relationship between the influence of culture and social factors in forced marriages and the well-being of the adolescent girl.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), the conceptual framework is a postulated model that identifies the model under research and the relationships between the dependent and independent variables. The study used Chafetz's (1997) Contingency Feminist Sociological Theory, Zimmerman's (1990) Psychological Empowerment Theory, and Ledesma's (2014) Resiliency Theory, and the major variables are shown in Figure 1.

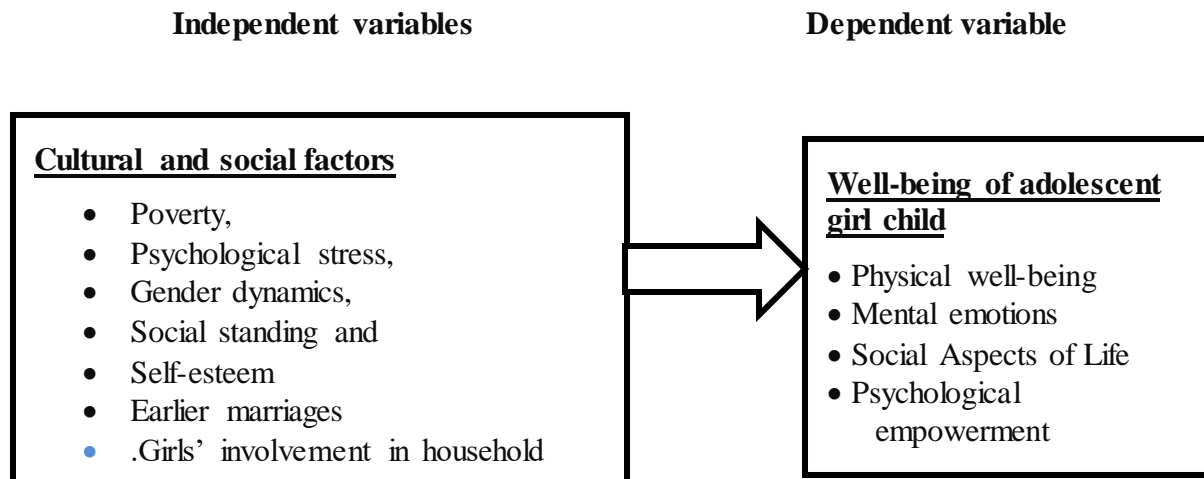


Figure 1: Conceptual Frame-work on Forced Marriages and its Effects on the Well-being of Adolescent Girl

Source: Adapted from Feminist sociological theory by Chafetz, (1997), Psychological Empowerment by Zimmerman, (1990), and Resiliency Theory by Ledesma, (2014).

The framework suggests that WAG is influenced by the influence of culture and social factors. The researcher employed a variety of elements working at various levels to quantify adolescent well-being, including individual awareness, attitudes, perceptions, and self-efficacy, among other personal characteristics. Demographics can either help or hinder their transition to maturity by predisposing children to dangerous behaviors and lifestyles (Ndugwa, Kabiru, Cleland, Beguy, Egondi, & Zulu, 2011). At the macro level, policies concerning school access, provision of youth-friendly health services, and child safety services can have an impact on WAG (Viner, Ozer Denny, Marmot, Resnick, Fatusi, et al. (2012).

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The study's theoretical foundations were taken from Chafetz's (1997) Feminist Sociological Theory, Zimmerman's (1990) Psychological Empowerment Theory, and Ledesma's (2014) Resiliency Theory).

2.1.1 Feminist Sociological Theory

The study used Chafetz's (1997) Feminist Sociological Theory, which states that all societies are built around generally stable patterns that determine how social interaction will take place. Individuals with more low-ranking assigned statuses than high-ranking accomplished statuses are at the bottom of the social hierarchy and are vulnerable to social stigma, prejudice, and discrimination.

Despite the fact that there is no known society in which a woman's status is consistently higher than a man's, gender inequality, weak legislation, traditional and religious practices, and poverty have all contributed to discrimination against girls, leading to an increase in early and forced marriages(Chafetz, 1997).

This theory, which addresses societies and how they are structured more specifically around patterns that establish how social interaction is applicable as in Leaders' and women's perception of the influence of culture and social factors on forced marriages of adolescent girls in Kajiado County, Kenya on the perspective of gender and more specifically on WAG.

2.1.2 Psychological Empowerment Theory

Psychological empowerment relies on one's psychological qualities in order to effect change in one's life circumstances in the face of cultural and structural constraints (Zimmerman, 1990; Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995). Empowerment theory examines the process and outcomes of attempting to exert control and influence over decisions that affect one's life, organizational performance, and community quality of life (Zimmerman & Warschausky, 1998). This is especially true in the case of forced marriages that must be resolved or managed. The theory also incorporates knowledge organization concepts and a framework. It presents ways for assessing empowerment in a variety of situations, investigating the empowerment process, and separating empowerment from other concepts such as self-esteem, self-efficacy, and locus of control (Zimmerman, 2000).

2.1.3 Resiliency Theory

It is not the type of adversity that matters, according to resilience theory, but how we respond to it. It helps people endure, recover, and even thrive in the face of hardship, but that's not all. As a result, the ability to bounce back from hardship, frustration, and tragedy is referred to as resilience (Ledesma, 2014). This is useful in forced marriages where the adolescent girl and other parties need to recover from cultural constraints. In the context of social and structural constraints or stressors, resiliency theory also addresses elements that can precipitate an individual's capacity to produce change in his or her life, recognizing individual skills. And psychological strengths/empowerment as mechanisms through which individuals, particularly adolescents, might disrupt, neutralize, or resist harmful behaviors or practices and reduce physical and mental health risks (Zimmerman 2013; Fergus & Zimmerman, 2005; and Barrett & Constanas 2014). (Zimmerman 2013; Fergus & Zimmerman, 2005; and Barrett & Constanas 2014; Salami, 2010; Johnson & Wood et.al, 2011). In cultures where child marriage is the norm, this theory will be used to explore how resilient indicators influence marital decision-making.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 The Measurements of Well-Being of Adolescent Girl

Adolescent well-being is influenced by both individual and contextual factors, with physical and mental health serving as the fundamental determinants of happiness. Physical and mental health, health service response, education and learning, economic opportunity and employment, and participation and civic engagement are all measures of well-being (Patton et al., 2017). Physical, mental, social, and emotional well-being of teenagers are measured using the criteria outlined in the sections below.

2.2.2 Influence of Culture and Social Factors on Forced Marriages of Adolescent Girls

In Kenya, sentimental connection to sustaining traditional practices, high importance placed on cattle ownership, and girls being considered as a source of income have been blamed, according to UNICEF (2012). For example, the impoverished regard daughters as a means to increased prosperity or a path to riches. The initiation rites take place considerably earlier, giving children the impression that they are old enough to marry rather than pursue education, which has a long way to go. Unlike other African regions, child brides in West and Central Africa frequently marry older spouses with several partners in a polygamous context (United Nations Children's Fund 2014; Larsen, 2009). This makes it harder for girls to negotiate safer sex, leaving them exposed to sexually transmitted infections like HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2014).

Early pregnancies, short birth spacing, and a higher number of children result from the intense pressure on girls to conceive shortly after marriage, and Africa has the highest rates of early motherhood in the world (Nour, 2006). According to Larsen (2009), 13.4% of women aged 20 to 24 gave birth before the age of 16, and roughly 31% before the age of 18 in 2009.). It is unclear if early pregnancy increases the risk of maternal and newborn health concerns. However, social and economic variables, in combination with insufficient access to and use of health care, may exacerbate health issues, increasing the likelihood of maternal and newborn health problems (Larsen, 2009; WHO, 2009). As a result, the following research hypothesis was developed: in Kajiado County, Kenya, there is no significant association between the influence of culture and social variables in forced marriages and their consequences on the well-being of adolescent girls.

3.0 Research Methodology

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of forced marriages on adolescent girls' well-being and to propose in-depth strategies to reduce the number of girls married before the age of 18 so that girls can achieve the highest level of personal and professional development in Kenya's Kajiado West sub-county, and thus this chapter covers various aspects of how the research was conducted. As a result, in order to address the research problem, this chapter covers the following topics: study design, study area, or rationale for research approach, population and sampling procedure, research sample size, and instruments for data collection, data collection procedure, data analysis, and ethical considerations on forced marriages and their effects on the WAG in Kajiado County, Kenya.

A research design is a type of research framework that is used to come up with solutions to research challenges (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). It is, without a doubt, the blueprint for data collection, measurement, and analysis that allows me to come up with solutions to issues and guides me through the many stages of research (Cooper & Schnindler, 2008; Kothari, 2004). Finally, the population of all women under the age of 18 who are married is dynamic since they can relocate to other regions, making follow-up difficult (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003). The respondents were leaders in administration and women under the age of 18 in the aforementioned division and their catchment population, and the study population was Kajiado west sub-county. According to 2009 census reports and other projections, Kajiado County's target population is 686,992.

The researcher chose the women under the age of 18 who were married at random, and the leaders in administration who were respondents from the sub-county cluster case on purpose. The researcher employed hospitals and SDA churches in the sub-counties to pick women respondents, as well as the snowball method, in which I found one lady who had had obstacles and may receive referrals from either the church or the hospital. This is consistent with Orodho (2005), who claims that sampling is defined as the selection of a specific number of participants from a defined population as representative of that community.

All women under the age of 18 who were married and leaders in the sub-county were included in the sample. Selecting respondents included women under the age of 18 who were married and affected by forced marriages and their consequences on well-being, as well as local leaders' administration officers, using a purposeful technique and simple random sampling. Because the population is huge, I utilized Cooper and Scheduler (2003) methodology to pick women respondents married under the age of 18 years, and then used the purposive technique to select administrative leaders from the sub-county from cluster cases in hospitals and SDA churches.

Cooper and Schindler, (2003), the formula was used to calculate the adolescent respondents as they are 285, 789. Cooper and Schindler (2003), the formula is expressed as follows:
$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

At 95% level of confidence and $P=5.49,553$

$N=285,789$ adolescent respondents in Kajiado county

$$e=0.5. n = \frac{285,789}{1 + 285,789 (0.5)^2}$$

= 399 total adolescent respondents' in Kajiado west sub-County

There were 399 target adolescent respondents in Kajiado County's west sub-county. The sample size was made up of 399 women and 35 administrators from the Kajiado west sub-county, who were chosen at random from the sub-five county's wards (Keekonyie Ward, Magadi Ward, Ikoodokilani Ward, Ewuaso Oo Nkindongi Ward, and Mosiro Ward) and 30 church leaders (SDA, Catholics, PAG, AIC, Deliverance Church, and PCE).

Inclusion criteria. All women under the age of 18 who were forced into marriages and had obstacles in their marriage on the well-being of adolescent girls met the inclusion criteria for this study.

Exclusion criteria. While the exclusion criteria included: any woman who was married above 18 years and the rest who never experienced forced.

A survey questionnaire were used to collect data. To gather in-depth information from the respondents, this study used both structured and unstructured questionnaires. Pre-testing was carried out using quantitative research instruments validity and reliability. The questionnaire was created to allow respondents enough time to respond to the questions (Curvin & Slatter, 1996). To ensure the relevance of the research problem, questionnaires were generated from the literature study and organized according to the information from the research objectives. This allowed for the acquisition of primary data, which was then analyzed quantitatively using a Likert scale.

The study approach includes gathering several forms of evidence, such as questionnaires, in order to obtain a full picture of the case. The utilization of different data sources is recommended as a strategy to improve a study's internal validity. The premise is that the data collected should lead to comparable conclusions, and that investigating the same topic from several perspectives might aid in the development of a comprehensive picture of the phenomenon. The research method revealed a number of contextual elements that are likely to influence the intervention's success and that would not have been discovered using only quantitative methods. Even though data sources from diverse sources may differ in nature and depth, it is critical that they are broadly comparable for this purpose.

The researcher requested a permit from Adventist University of Africa's Office of Post-Graduate Studies and NACOSTI, and scheduled appointments with all administration offices in the study region. Data for this study was gathered using structured and semi-structured questionnaires distributed to married women under the age of 18 and administrative leaders. The purpose of the questionnaire was explained, and participants were given two weeks to complete it. This is to allow respondents ample time to absorb and answer correctly.

The information was analyzed using descriptive and statistical methods. The data relevant to the phenomena was examined in this study. In Kenya's Kajiado County, the data was run through various models to clearly show forced marriages and their effects on the well-being of

adolescent girls. To evaluate the link between the independent variables and the dependent variable, I employed factor analysis, ANOVA, Pearson regression, and multivariate regression analysis. The researcher received formal approval from the Graduate School of Adventist University of Africa, as well as the entire administration. Permission to conduct the research in the Kajiado west sub county was initially sought from the Ministry of Education's National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). I informed the respondents that the information submitted in the questionnaire would be kept private because it was only for academic purposes.

4.0 Findings and Discussion

The information was gathered from women and administrators in five wards in the Kajiado west sub-county. The study included 399 women and 35 administrators from the Kajiado west sub-county, who were randomly recruited from five wards. Out of 399 women married at teenage age, 305 responses were received, and out of 35 administrators, 23 responses were received, for a total of 328 responses, or 76 percent response rate. Since Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) suggest that any response above 75% is regarded optimum, the response was deemed appropriate.

Characteristics of Women Married Under the Age of 18 Years

Several traits are revealed in Table 1. The bulk of participants were women aged 29 to 40 years old, accounting for 160 (53 percent), followed by women aged 41 to 60 years old, accounting for 80 (26 percent), 50 (16 percent), and 15 years old (5 percent). Only 45 (14.8%) of the participants were married between the ages of 12 and 14, whereas the majority of the participants, 260 (85.2%), were married between the ages of 15 and 18. In terms of educational attainment, the majority of participants (62%) had never attended school, whereas the minority group (116%) had completed primary school. According to the major employment, 305 women (100%) are self-employed, implying that they are left to manage their households due to cultural and social issues.

Table 1. Characteristics of Women Married Under 18 Years of Age in Kajiado West Sub-County, Kajiado County, Kenya

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Age (years) range		
18-28	50	16%
29-40	160	53%
41-60	80	26%
61 and above	15	5%
Age at marriage		
12-14 years	45	14.8%
15-18 years	260	85.2%
Education		
None	189	62%
Primary	116	38%.
Secondary	0	0%
Post-secondary	0	0%
Employment		
Employed	0	
Self-employed	305	100%
TOTAL	305	100%

Table 2 depicts the characteristics and experiences of women under the age of 18 who are married. The majority of the women in the survey were in polygamous marriages (94.0 percent). Furthermore, the most prevalent marital ceremony was shown to be a traditional one (93.8 percent). Again, most girls under the age of 18 found it difficult to have sex with their spouses (62.3 percent). The study also discovered that the majority of girls under the age of 18 had suffered physical violence from their husbands (64.9 percent). Finally, it was discovered that the majority of the girls under the age of 18 had problems during childbirth (52.1%).

Table 2: Marital Characteristics and Experiences of Women Married Under the Age of 18 Years

Characteristics	Number	%
Relations of Wife and Spouse		
My spouse has only one wife [Monogamous]	15	4.9%
My spouse has me and other women as his wives [Polygamous]	287	94.0%
None	3	0.9%
Type of marriage ceremony		
I was married in a traditional ceremony	286	93.8%
I was married in non-traditional ceremony.	19	6.2%
Difficulty in having sex with my husband		
Yes	190	62.3%
No	115	37.7%
Physical violence from my husband		
Yes	198	64.9%
No	107	35.1%
Complications during childbirth		
Yes	159	52.1%
No	146	47.9%
Total	305	100%

Characteristics of Leaders Who Participated in the Study

Table 3 reveals that male respondents accounted for 87 percent of the total. The bulk of the participants in the study were between the ages of 29 and 40, accounting for 78.3% of the total. The highest duration leaders had in their current position was between 6 and 10, which accounted for 65.2 percent of the total. The majority of leaders, according to 52.2 percent, were secondary school graduates. Finally, 87 percent (20/23) of individuals in positions of leadership were employed.

Table 3: Characteristics of Leaders who participated in the Study

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Gender		
Male	20	87%
Female	3	13%
Age (years)		
18-28	0	
29-40	18	78.3%
41-60	5	21.7%
61 and above	0	
Years in the current position		
0-5	5	21.7%
6-10	15	65.2%
11-15	2	8.7%
2	1	4.4%
Education (highest level)		
None	0	0%
Primary	9	39.1%
Secondary	12	52.2%
Post-secondary	2	8.7%
Employment		
Employed	20	87%
Self-employed	3	13%
Total	23	100%

4.1 Influence of Culture and Social Factors on Forced Marriages of Adolescent Girls

"What is the impact of culture and societal variables on forced marriages of adolescent girls as perceived by leaders and women who have undergone early and forced marriage in Kajiado West Sub-County in Kajiado County, Kenya?" was the second study question. The influence of culture and social factors on adolescent girls' forced marriages is examined using descriptive and inferential statistics, as reported in the following sub sections.

4.1.1 Descriptive statistics of influence of culture and social factors

About the following scale and average ranking, respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with the numerous assertions on the influence of culture and social elements in forced marriages on the well-being of an adolescent girl in Table 9:

- (1) Strongly Disagree (SD) with range of average score being 1.00 – 1.80;
- (2) Disagree (D), 1.81 – 2.60,
- (3) Neutral (N), 2.61 – 3.40
- (4). Agree (A), 3.41 – 4.20,
- (5) Strongly Agree (SA), 4.21 – 5.00.

The results show that respondents strongly agreed with a mean score of 4.25 that there existed cultural and social factors like initiation ceremonies which make adolescent girl feel ready for marriages forced marriages.

On whether poverty encourages adolescent girl into forced marriages, there was an agreement to the statement with a mean of 4.17. While on whether the existence of cultural believes that girls are source of pride wealth encourage earlier forced adolescent girl marriages, the result shows that there was a strong agreement to the statement with a mean 4.34. However, respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 1.37 and 1.08 that Maasai community has social structures that curb forced marriages and that religious practice have contributed to discrimination against the girl child.

There was agreement to the statement with a mean of 4.30 on whether the Maasai society has social structures that promote forced marriages, and there was agreement to the statement with a mean of 1.08 on whether religious practices have contributed to discrimination against the girl child. Cultural and social factors had Neutral ratings of 3.25 in the aggregate, implying that cultural and social factors are risk factors that affect WAG.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Influence of Cultural and Social Factors

Indicators of cultural and social factors	Mean	Std. Dev.	Interpretation
ICS1 - There exist cultural and social factors like initiation ceremonies which make adolescent girl feel ready for marriages forced marriages	4.25	.613	Strongly Agree (4.21 – 5.00)
ICS2- Poverty encourages adolescent girl forced marriages	4.17	.722	Agree (3.41 – 4.20)
ICS3- The existence of cultural believes that girls are source of pride wealth encourage earlier forced adolescent girl marriages	4.34	.591	Strongly Agree (4.21 – 5.00)
ICS4- The Maasai community has social structures that curb forced marriages	1.37	.650	Strongly Disagree (1.00 – 1.80)
ICS5- The Maasai community has social structures that promote forced marriages	4.30	.466	Strongly Agree (4.21 – 5.00)
ICS6- Religious practices have contributed to discrimination against the girl child	1.08	.417	Strongly Disagree (1.00 – 1.80)
Aggregate scores	3.25	.577	Neutral (2.61 – 3.40)

4.2 Inferential statistics of influence of culture and social factors

Simple regression was used to test hypothesis two, which asserts that there is no significant association between the influence of culture and social factors in forced marriages and the well-being of the adolescent female. The R (correlation of determination) was 0.546 based on the data in Table 5. This means that the variable (cultural and social factors) was responsible for 54.6 percent of the variation in adolescent girl's well-being. The ANOVA results reveal that

the model is statistically significant at the 1% confidence level, and it is statistically significant at 0.000.

Table 5: Model Summary for Influence of Cultural and Social Factor on Well-being of the Adolescent Girl

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.546 ^a	.298	.296	2.45449

a. Dependent Variable: Well-being of Adolescent girl

Table 6: ANOVA for Influence of Cultural and Social Factors on the Well-being of Adolescent Girl

The Model		The Sum Squares	Df	The Square	Mean F	The Sig.
1	Regression	834.525	1	834.525	138.521	.000 ^b
	Residual	1963.999	326	6.025		
	Total	2798.524	327			

a. Dependent Variable: Well-being of Adolescent girl

b. Predictors: (Constant), culture and social factors

Culture and social factors have a standard Beta coefficient of -.546 according to the regression coefficient values (Table 7). This suggests that as culture and social conditions decline, adolescent girls' well-being rises. As a result, the variable has a 0.000 correlation with Adolescent Girl Well-being. As a result, reject the null hypothesis, H_{02} , that there is no significant relationship between the influence of culture and social factors in forced marriages and the well-being of adolescent girls, and accept the alternative hypothesis, H_2 , that there is a significant relationship between the influence of culture and social factors in forced marriages and the well-being of adolescent girls.

Table 7: Coefficients for the Influence of Cultural and Social Factors on Well-being of Adolescent Girl

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	51.690	1.165		44.354	.000
	Culture and social factors	-.698	.059	-.546	-11.769	.000

5.0 Conclusion

The participants agreed with the indicators for empowerment, government support for adolescent girl well-being, stigma and discrimination, early and forced marriages before the age of 18, and early and forced marriages before the age of 18 to contribute to health and avoid complications among girls' health. However, the participants did not agree that there is communication and understanding in society about sex and forced marriages for adolescent girls; they also did not agree that the government supports adolescent girl well-being, and that stigma and discrimination are barriers to adolescent girl well-being. Early and forced marriages before the age of 18 are associated with health difficulties, early and forced marriages before

the age of 18 are associated with sexual assault, and forced marriages before the age of 18 are associated with illiteracy.

And as culture and social variables decline, the well-being of adolescent girls improves. As a result, culture and social factors are highly associated to adolescent girl's well-being at 0.000. As a result, reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a substantial link between the influence of culture and social variables in forced marriages and the adolescent girl's well-being. With a standard beta coefficient of 0.326, forced marriage training improved the well-being of adolescent girls. Girl child training resulted in greater well-being, and the two factors are also highly associated (0.000). This is in line with Lilian et al. (2015), who claim that training leads to governments and communities collaborating to bring females to school from elementary to secondary school. As a result, reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which claims that there is a significant association between the consequences of forced marriage training and the adolescent girl's well-being.

6.0 Recommendations

- i. The study's findings, findings, and conclusions led to the following recommendations.
- ii. The government should work together to find the optimum circumstances for dealing with this threat once and for all, as well as an effective and efficient strategy to deal with forced marriage in order to address the well-being of adolescent girls.
- iii. That leaders should embrace good governance to support the well-being of adolescent girls in the Maasai community by focusing on overcoming challenges and cultural and socioeconomic elements.

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