The proposed study will investigate the causes of girl child dropout from primary school in Ndhiwa Division, Homa Bay District. The study will be guided by the theoretical framework of the functional theory development by Herber Spencer (1860) and Emile Durkheim (1947) who view societies as organisms with structures, which consist of inter-related parts. These structures play a functional role to the total whole (G.L. Godia, 1987). The researcher will then make suggestions to policy makers on programs that might reverse this trend.

A school is therefore viewed as social institutions with structures and the people who actual play the functional role towards the maintenance of the structures. Failure to play the roles results in the collapse of the whole institutional structure, hence the cause of school dropout. Teachers, pupils, parents, the community members and the school make up the social system. Always, there are set goals to be achieved in a school setup. Failure to perform the functional role leads to school dropout and wastage.

The sample population comprised teachers, pupils, parents, provincial administration and area education officer. These stakeholders will be interviewed on causes of girl child dropout in Ndhiwa Division. Structured questionnaires were the main instruments for data collection. They will be personally administered to the respondents by researcher after pilot testing. The collected data will be subjected to qualitative and quantitative analysis. They will be analyzed using descriptive statistics. Frequency distribution tables and percentages are used to present the data because they are easy to read and interpret.

The study aims to help in reversing the drop-out trend from primary schools in Ndhiwa division - Homa-Bay District. The results indicate that poverty level, cultural practices, lack of guidance and counselling in schools, drug abuse and prohibitive levels charged by some headmasters are major causes of girlchild drop-out in Ndhiwa Division. Other causal factors include early pregnancy, sex risky behaviours and truancy.

The study concludes that the community should be educated with a view to changing their attitudes towards orphaned children, child labour and how to overcome other causes of girl child drop-out. The study recommend policy implications for the government and further research.