AN INVESTIGATION OF RISK FACTORS FOR REPEATED CHILD ABUSE OF KALIIRO SUB-COUNTY,LYANTONDE DISTRICT SOUTHERN CENTRAL UGANDA.

BY:

KATUSHABE REBECCA

BDS/45247/143/DU

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES INPARTIAL FULFILLMENT OFTHE REQUIREMENTS FORTHE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREEIN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

APRIL, 2017

DECLARATION

I Katushabe Rebecca hereby declare that the work submitted in this dissertation is my is original and has never been submitted to any other University or similar institution of higher learning for the award of a degree or other academic award.

Signature:………………………………   Date:…14/09/2017…………

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been successfully done under my supervision in accordance with University rules and regulations.

Signature ....   Date.....14 / 09 / 2017

DEDICATION

I have dedicated this work to my beloved parents Mr Rubarema Geofrey and Mrs Alice Geofrey, Sisters and brothers and my dear friends For their support throught my education.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the almighty God for the gift of life and health, without which I would never have been able to accomplish this work.

I am specifically indebted to my supervisor, Mrs Ronah Naturinda for her guidance and constructive suggestions.

Appreciated also are the lectures, and all the staff from the college of under graduate studies who variously supported mi in the time of study.

Last but not the least, I am thank full to all my family members for their never ending motivation, encouragement, un reserved support and love in realizing this dream.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

The main goal of the study was to investigate the risk factors at different levels are associated with repeated child abuse, Kaliiro sub county in Lyatonde district.

The study involved 100 respondents at Kanoni village who were parents, caregivers and other people within the community. The respondents had the age from 20 years old and above and who expected to have a parenting role at the time of study. Face to face interview was administered to these respondents through survey held house to house. 100 % of the respondents had knowledge on child abuse, 51% of the respondents said that child abuse occurs at home, 63% of the respondents said beating a child who misbehaves is a common child abuse in the West District. 65% of the school children who fill questionnaires responded that they were beaten using stick by their parents and care givers as a punishment when they misbehaved, 16% of the school children witnessed their fellow children married at the age of 15. The study concluded that parents, care givers and other people in the Kaliiro Subcounty have adequate knowledge on child abuse. Parents, caregivers and other people in the Kaliiro Subcounty practice all forms of child abuse to their children. People's attitudes and practices on child abuse are greatly influenced by Uganda culture. The study recommended the following as a measure to control child abuse in the Lyatonde District; Uganda government to take a leading role in protecting abused children in Uganda including the Lyatonde District, education on child abuse to be given to children and community, the mass media be enabled and equipped to spearhead the spread of education on child abuse and its impact on children, the household and community in general. Further researches are need on various aspects of child abuse in Uganda (including Kaliiro).

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the back ground of the study, statement of the problem, general objective, specific objectives, research questions, hypothesis, scope of the study, justification of the study, significance of the study, definition of key concepts, and conceptual frame work.

1.1 Background of the study

Child abuse is a phenomenon that has a long history and exists in various cultures (Agathonos-Georgopoulou, 1992; Pogge, 1992). Most countries world wide have policies and programs that have the purpose of contributing to the well being of children, including preventing and reducing the risk of child maltreatment (Kamerman & Kahn, 1995). In many cases of child maltreatment, such policies and programs are sufficient and further abuse is not reported. In some cases, however, the family needs more or different services, and the family is repeatedly reported for child maltreatment. If child maltreatment has negative effect on children's development and well being and is an expensive social problem, then it is a very serious problem when children are repeatedly maltreated, even after child supportive services have been provided which is likely to disturb normal development of the child and create symptoms, such as withdrawal and aggression.

In U.S, there is Witnessing domestic violence as a result of child maltreatment (Pearce, 1999), and has been defined as supervisory neglect (Coohey,2003a). Witnessing domestic violence is often defined as maltreatment, because it has been shown that children who are exposed to domestic violence are at risk of developmental problems

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child abuse and child maltreatment as "all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Child maltreatment can be divided into two main categories: abuse and neglect.

Abuse occurs because of an act of commission by an adult. However, neglect occurs

because of an act of omission by an adult (Knutson, 1995).

"An abused or neglected child is a child who is harmed, threatened physically or mentally, by the acts or lack of action of a person responsible for the child's care", is a "form of abuse that occurs

when a person responsible for the care of a child is able, but fails to provide necessary food, clothing, shelter, and other types of care. There are several forms of child abuse; physical abuse, emotional abuse and sexual abuse. "Child abuse can be due to negligence and sometimes due the inadequate knowledge of parenthood by the parents providing care to the children. At times this apparent neglect may be due to poverty which the family experiences, consequently making the parents aggressive to their children and thereby abuse them by either beating them, or burning parts of their bodies. .

About 40 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa, under the age of 15 years, are victims of violence and abuse. Violence against children cuts across economic, social, cultural and religious boundaries and takes many forms. Children in Sub-Saharan Africa face many forms of abuse including physical, sexual and psychological abuse. They are caught up in many situations that expose them to different forms of abuse. For example, between 1999 and 2006 seventy percent of 5 to 14 year olds who were child laborers came from Sub-Saharan Africa. Child labor damages children's health, threatens their education and leads to further exploitation and abuse. Some of the children are caught up in worst forms of child labor including commercial sexual exploitation, pornography and some are even victims of trafficking (Save the Children Fund, 2012).

Furthermore a considerable higher percentage of parents in African countries than in transitional countries (countries with transitional economies for example China) believe that physical punishment should be used as a method of child-rearing; the median percentage of positive attitudes towards corporal punishment was ~40% (33.4–43.2%) in the African region and 7.7% (6.8–14.6%) in transitional countries. More than 90% of respondents in Syria believed that children should be punished physically. The lowest proportion of parents (<10%) who believed that physical punishment is necessary was observed in all countries of the former Yugoslavia and in two Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan" (WHO, 2006).

In Uganda about 7.4million persons are poor where by incidence of poverty remains higher in rural areas than in urban areas, where by 85% of the population in rural areas constitute 94.4% of national poverty. Of the people trapped in poverty children bear the greatest brunt, house hold

poverty has serious ramifications to children vulnerability that exposes them to exploitation hence child mal treatment. (UNHS 2012)

Also Ugandan maid was sentenced to four years in jail for assaulting a toddler in a case which sparked outrage after the video showed the maid kicking the child, throwing the child on the floor and beating the child (BBC, 2014).

It has been also observed that sexual, physical and emotional abuses are commonly experienced by large numbers of children growing up in Lyatonde district. It was observed that among every ten females, three reported to have experienced sexual violence before they were 18, whereas among every twenty boys, three reported a similar experience before they were 18 as well, (UNICEF Uganda, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the problem

The government of Uganda has implemented some strategies to guard against child abuse through the ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development like strengthening laws against maltreatment, Awareness and sensitization of the masses through the media, Gender main streaming and among others. Child abuse is still a common practice among many Ugandan communities mostly perpetuated by the people who are within families, either parents or caregivers who have the responsibilities of upbringing up their children in their families.

In Lyatonde district particularly Kaliiro sub-county, there are many kinds of child abuse existing in the whereby sexual abuse is about 30%, physical abuse which includes some burn cases is about 3%, among children less than 10 years old and below, three of them have been abused by their family members (UNHS, 2012).

In light to the above scenario ,It is important to identify families who are at risk of repeatedly maltreating their children early in the process to develop specific ways to help these families stop maltreating their children or to work on termination of parental rights. Thus, identifying factors that contribute to repeated child maltreatment is essential. The focus of this study is to investigate repeated maltreatment, specifically neglect, of children in Kaliro sub county..

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

To investigate the risk factors at different levels associated with repeated child abuse, Kaliiro sub county in Lyatonde district.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To assess the knowledge that parents, caregivers and communities have on child abuse in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district.

2. To assess common child abuse practices occurring in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district. district.

3. To identify parents and care giver's attitudes leading to abuse their children in Kaliiro sub county in Lyatonde district.

1.4 Research questions

1. Do parents, caregivers and the community in general have the information on child abuse in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district?

2. What are the knowledge do parents and caregivers have on child abuse in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district?

3. What types of child abuse are common and are experienced by children in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district during their upbringing?

4. What are the options or ways of helping abused children in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district during their upbringing?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The research scope composed of time scope, content scope and geographical scope.

Time Scope. The research covered a period from 2000 to- date (2017) by focusing at the extent on how children were abused from the above stated years up to date.

Content Scope. The study was focus on child abuse of all kinds including physical, emotional, sexual, and neglect in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde district.

Geographical Scope. The study took place Kaliiro Sub-County-LyantondeDistrict located in the Southern central Uganda. Lyantonde is approximately 75 kilometres (47 mi), by road, west of Masaka, the nearest large city, on the all-weather highway between Masaka and Mbarara. This is approximately 220 kilometres (140 mi), by road, south-west of Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda.

4

1.6 Significant of the Study

People may be interested in the study because they will know the types of child abuses facing children in the Lyatonde District Southern central, Uganda. They will understand the effect of child abuse among the children in the district.

The research is important because people will be able to understand the meaning and impact of child abuse. This will enable parents, communities and the Government of Uganda to develop and implement strategies to control and abolish child abuse in Uganda.

Furthermore, it will provide opportunities to the children to develop and grow well for their benefit and that of their families, their community and the nation.

1.7 Operational definitions

Operational definition: a child is any person who has the age below eighteen years old.

Child Abuse; According to Child Welfare Information Gateway(2014)Child abuse is a violation of the child rights which include physical harm, emotional or psychological abuse to the child, and sometime sexual abuse to the child which is intentionally done by matured persons and sometimes involves the family members. Children are victim of the physical abuse most of the time whereby they are hit, slapped, burned; and suffering from emotional or psychological abuse by harsh and bad language from their parents, family members and the community.

The Child Abusers

Men and women abuse children in approximately equal numbers. Most often, when a child is injured, the perpetrator is someone known to the child. Most often it is the child's parent, guardian or conservator; some other household or family member; or another person with regular access to the child (Abbott, 2004).

Parent; A parent is a person who has the responsibilities of caring the child through upbringing; it can be a biological parent or a caregiver who brings up children at a home.

Parenting; According to Davies (2000), parenting (or child rearing) is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.

Caregiver; According to Cantley (2014) a caregiver is typically a family member or a friend who willingly sacrifices time, energy and, in some cases, their entire being to tend to the needs of a loved one.

Neglect; According to *CAPTA* (2010) *Neglect* is frequently *defined* as the failure of a parent. or other person with responsibility for the child to. provide needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care.

Family; According to Australian Bureau of Statistic (2011), family is a group of two or more people that are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who usually live together in the same household. According to Tanzania Bureau of Statistics (2002), family is a basic unit of society where individuals both cooperate and complete for resources.

1.8 **Conceptual Frame work**

The possible factors contributing to the child abuse are poverty, poor knowledge of the people on child abuse, family conflicts, family separation, and negative attitudes toward child care services, divorce, and cultural barriers which influence the child care in the family.

Figure 1.1 Definition of Terms Used in Conceptual Framework
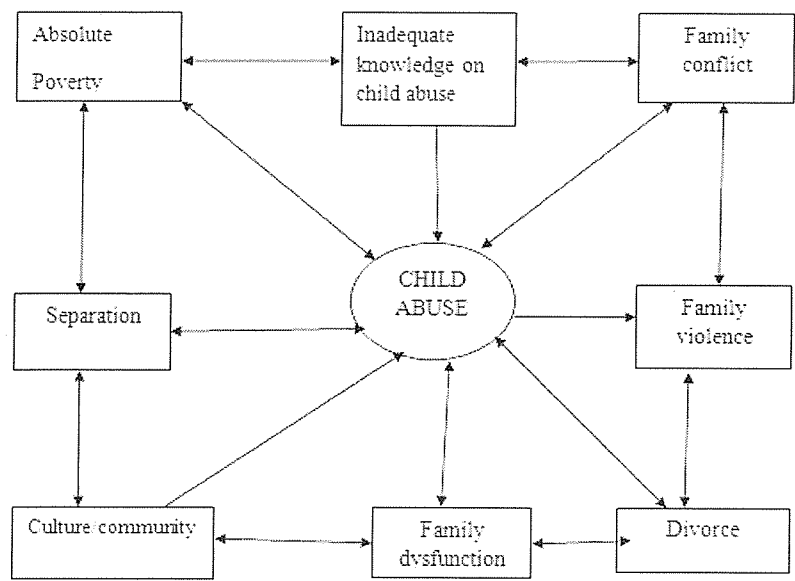
Source: Primary data

6

Absolutely Poverty; According to Oxford Dictionary of Sociology (1994), 'Absolute poverty refers to a state in which individual lack the resources necessary for subsistence.' The notion of 'poverty line' describes poverty in subsistence terms. By international standards, it is a "state in which a family earns less than a minimum amount of income typically US$1.25 per day per person in low-income countries". This limited income makes it difficult for the family to cover its basic costs of living (Africa Check, 2014).

Community; According to Dictionary.com Unabridged (2017).A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.

Culture; The sum of attitudes, customs, and beliefs that distinguishes one group of people from another. *Culture* is transmitted, through language, material objects, ritual, institutions, and art, from one generation to the next.(The American Heritage® Stedman's Medical Dictionary (2002))

Family Dysfunction; A dysfunctional family is one in which the relationships between the parents and children are strained and unnatural. This is usually because one of the family members has a serious problem that impacts every other member of the family, and each member of the family feels constrained to adapt atypical roles within the family to allow the family as a whole to survive.(George A. Boyd © 1992).

Divorce; According Mather, Lynn.(2003) divorce decree establishes the new relations between the parties, including their duties and obligations relating to property that they own, support responsibilities of either or both of them, and provisions for any children. When a marriage breaks up, divorce law provides legal solutions for issues that the Husband and Wife are unable to resolve through mutual cooperation.

Family Violence; DHHS (2017) define the term "family violence as " encompasses violence that might occur between family members, such as violence between siblings or across generations, in addition to violence between partners. Use of the term family violence also reflects indigenous

7

communities' preference for the term because it more accurately reflects extended kinship ties and how the impact of violence affects all members of a family.

Family Conflict; According to Cate Malek(2013) family conflict is any *conflicts* that occur within a *family*--between husbands and wives, parents and children, between siblings, or with extended *families* (grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.)

Separation; The act of *separating* or state of being separated. the place or line where a *separation* is made. a gap that separates. (family law) the cessation of cohabitation between a man and wife, either by mutual agreement or under a decree of a court Compare judicial *separation*, divorce.(Dictionary.com Unabridged 2017).

Inadequate knowledge on child abuse; Can be defined as failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm(CAPTA 2010).

CHAPTER TWO:

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concepts, ideas, and opinions of Experts/ Authors

Concept of child abuse

Gough1996, Garbarino and Crouter, 1978. child maltreatment (child abuse) vary by culture and can even vary among subcultures within that same culture. For example, a particular behavior, such as hitting can be defined as abuse in an affluent area, whereas that same behavior might not be considered abuse and may even be accepted in a disadvantaged area.

Physical abuse has indeed been shown to be more common in families with low income and low social support (Miller-Perrin & Perrin, 1999). However, in all societies, visible injuries such as bruises, broken bones, cuts and burns are considered as child physical abuse (Whipple & Richey, 1997).

Forms of child abuse

Child maltreatment can be divided into two main categories: abuse and neglect. Abuse occurs because of an act of commission by an adult. However, neglect occurs because of an act of omission by an adult (Knutson, 1995). Thus, when a caregiver does something to a child, which has or may have harmful effects, it is considered abuse. However, when a caregiver fails to do something for a child that causes or may cause harmful effects, it is considered neglect.

Abuse can be further divided into three categories: physical abuse, sexual abuse and psychological/emotional abuse. Physical abuse involves a non-accidental injury to a child, by an adult. Sexual abuse includes attempted sexual contact or sexual contact between an adult and a child, with the purpose of the adult's sexual gratification(Cicchetti & Lynch, 1995).

Psychological/ emotional abuse involves parental degrading behavior, such as name calling to the child (Miller-Perrin & Perrin, 1999).

Neglect involves failure to provide minimal physical care, supervisory neglect, educational neglect and emotional neglect (Miller-Perrin & Perrin, 1999).

Physical neglect can be divided further into the following categories: 1) lack of adequate food, 2) lack of adequate shelter, 3) lack of adequate clothing, 4) failure to provide adequate hygiene, 5) failure to provide adequate physical health care, 6) failure to provide adequate mental health care, 7) failure to respond to an infant's life threatening condition (Iowa Department of Human Services, 1997). Supervisory neglect can be divided into subcategories, including the following: 1) abandonment, 2) child left alone for a period of time, 3) child not supervised closely enough, 4) child left with a caretaker without adequate planning, 5) child left with a caretaker who is not qualified/dangerous (Coohey,2003b).

Finally psychological/emotional neglect can be defined as a failure to fulfill basic emotional needs of a child for normal development (Miller-Perrin & Perrin, 1999).

Effects of Child abuse

Edleson (1999) reviewed several studies that showed association between violence in the parental relationship and other forms of child maltreatment. He estimated that in thirty to sixty percent of families where either direct child maltreatment or woman battering occurs, other forms of violence are perpetrated. Newer studies confirm this (Rumm, Cummings, Krauss, Bell & Rivara, 2000; Tajima, 2000). Thus, the rate of direct child maltreatment is considerably higher in families were domestic violence occurs than in the general population, were the child maltreatment rate is estimated to be two to four percent (Gelles & Conte, 1990) One study found that 50% of children who were physically abused and lived in families where domestic violence occurred were abused by fathers or stepfathers, 35% were abused by both and 15% were abused by both or others (Stark & Flitcraft 1988).

Another study found that 22.8% of husbands who had been physically violent toward their wives had physically abused their child, compared to 23.9 % of violent wives (Ross, 1996). Indirect effects from domestic violence to direct child maltreatment may have different pathways. For example, it has been suggested that in some cases battered

10

women physically abuse their children by over-disciplining them, in order to protect them from more severe punishment and more severe abuse from their partners (McKay, 1994).

Stacey and Shupe (1983) have suggested that in other cases, lack of appropriate physical and/or emotional care (neglect) may reflect emotional numbness battered mothers experience. Thus, the partner abuse may effect their ability to stimulate their child and respond to their child's needs (Stacey & Shupe, 1983). Domestic violence does not include direct abuse or neglect of the child, but being exposed to domestic violence is likely to have negative effects on children.

Dukewich, et al. (1996) argue that in fact Belsky's ecological model of child maltreatment is build upon five levels where risk factors may occur. First was the negative ontogenetic development of the parents. Second, it was noted that the characteristics of the children that can be abuse provoking. Third were negative familyinteractions in the micro system. Fourth were the stressful social forces in the exo system. And fifth, the belief systems and cultural values in the macro system, which can foster abuse or neglect of children through its influence on ontogenetic development and through its micro-and exo systems were noted.

2.2 Theoretical Perspective

In this study, I used Radical Feminist Theory, Family System Theory, and Attachment Theory. The three theories discuss the different assumptions which touch family behaviors which are perpetuated by parents to their children at home.

Radical Feminist Theory

The Radical Feminist Theory shows how the Patriarchy uses power to dominate others in the family; such as the mother of children and children themselves. The family domination influences the abuse within the family which includes child abuse. The Radical Feminist Theory, states that "patriarchy is causal to oppression and victimization of women." This study examined the extent to which male and female children have equal rights to participate in the family issues; it examined if they share equal welfare rights including right of accessing education, health, rights of decision making and rights of freedom of speech to all. This study

11

focused on how the father being a household manager contributes to child abuse according to the power that he holds as a father in the house. Parents, especially a father, have powers that they exercise over the whole family including the mother of children within the household (Solomon, 1992).

Family System Theory

The Family System Theory reflect the relationship and interdependency within the family and not isolation which lead to neglect and abuse which can lead also to the child abuse. The Family System Theory states that "The actions of a family member cannot be understood in isolation. The family comprises of the father, mother and children, and sometimes, members of the extended family including grandparents, aunts and uncles.

Therefore in the family system there is a hierarchy which sometimes interferes the family system and child abuse is precipitated. The family hierarchy comes due to family composition which includes grandparents, father, mother and children. Therefore the decision made at the top should be followed by all members of the family and always the decision is influenced by the cultural background of the family (Friedman, 2010).

Attachment Theory

The Attachment Theory assumes that human behaviors are a result of how the parents nurture the children whereby the children develop love and trust in the people. If no relationship the children may behave out of the parents will and this lead to the children abuse. Erickson as quoted by Diane (2013) an attachment theorist believes that "Human development behaviors are a result of how the caregivers nurture them. "The attachment is the one which bring the love and affection to the children within the families. Negligence of the child makes the child feel that the world is not a good place to live and therefore mistrusts the people who are around him/her, that also will affect him or her in the future".

Lack of attachment precipitates child abuse and neglect and the parent may punish the children by slapping them; even the children may stop getting their basic need such as clothes, shelter and foods which thereby becomes part of abuse to the children. In addition, this attachment and psychological crisis has also been noted by McLeod (2008). Erikson's first psychosocial crisis occurs during the first year or so of life (like Freud's oral stage of psychosexual development).

12

The crisis is one of trust vs. mistrust. During this stage the infant is uncertain about the world in which they live. To resolve these feelings of uncertainty the infant looks towards their primary caregiver for stability and consistency of care. If the care the infant receives is consistent, predictable and reliable they will develop a sense of trust which they will carry to other relationships, and they will be able to feel secure even when threatened.

Success in this stage will lead to the virtue of hope. By developing a sense of trust, the infant can have hope that as new crises arise, there is a real possibility that other people will be there for support. Failing to acquire the virtue of hope will lead to the development of fear. For example, if the care has been harsh or inconsistent, unpredictable and unreliable then the infant will develop a sense of mistrust and will not have confidence in the world around them or in their abilities to influence events. This infant will carry the basic sense of mistrust with them to other relationships. It may result in anxiety, heightened insecurities, and an over feeling of mistrust in the world around them.

2.3 Related Studies
Risk Factors associated with Child

Maltreatment at the Ecological Levels: Risk factors can exist at various levels, and can be defined as factors that are associated with the occurrence of child maltreatment (Burgess & Draper, 989) or, as arisk of child maltreatment in the future (Rosenstein, 1995). Each level of the ecological approach will be discussed next, and risk factors for child maltreatment at each level are outlined.

Individual Factors

Individual factors include both parental problems and child vulnerabilities. Parental Problems Cicchetti and Lynch (1995) reviewed various studies that have shown that parents who have been maltreated in their own childhood are more likely to maltreat their children. A consensus now exits among researchers, that about 30% of parents who have been abused in childhood will abuse their own children (Buchanan, 1998; Rogosch, et.al.1995), which is six times the rate of ccurrence in the general population, which is 5%(Rogosch, et. al., 1995). Furthermore, parents

13

who have an insecure attachment style(ambivalent or avoidant) have been found to be more at risk of abusing their children than parents who have a secure attachment style (Moncher, 1996).

Maltreating parents have been found to have poor emotional maturity (Vondra & Toth, 1989) and ego-strength (Balge & Milner, 2000; Vondra & Toth, 1989). Furthermore, mothers who maltreat their children have rated themselves as more anxious, more aggressive, more defensive and with outer versus inner locus of control (Cicchetti & Lynch, 1995). It has been suggested that parents who maltreat their children perceive their children differently than other parents.

One study found that maltreating parents perceive their children and child related activities less positively and as more difficult than other parents (Burgess & Draper, 1989; Klevens, Bayón & Sierra, 2000). Some parents that maltreat their children have been found to misperceive the developmental norms of their children. Young parents are particularly likely to have unrealistic expectations of early development (Newberger & White, 1989) and to maltreat their children (Brown et al.,1998; Sidebotham, & Golding, 2001).

Child Vulnerabilities

Various risk factors have been found to be related to children's characteristics. Primature birth, young age of children (Belsky, 1993) and child's mental retardation (Ammerman & Hersen, 990) have been found to increase risk of child maltreatment. Relation has also been found between chronic health problems of child (Hawkins & Duncan, 1985; White, Benedict, Wulff & Kelley, 1987), physical and mental disabilities (DePanfilis & Zuravin, 1999b; White, Benedict, Wulff & Kelley, 1987; Wood, 1997) and risk of child neglect.

Family Interaction

An association has been found between lack of support within the marital relationship and child maltreatment (Kotch, et al., 1997). One study found that mothers who had experienced their father as absent during childhood were more likely to maltreat their children (Sidebotham & Golding, 2001). Thus, an unsupportive partner or no partner seems to increase risk for child maltreatment. However, the presence of a supportive husband or boyfriend lowers the frequency

of mother's depression (Belsky & Vondra, 1989), and as noted before, maternal depression is a major risk factor for child neglect (Zuravin & DiBlasio, 1996).

Domestic violence and Child mal treatment

Another study found that 22.8% of husbands who had been physically violent toward their wives had physically abused their child, compared to 23.9 % of violent wives (Ross, 1996). Indirect effects from domestic violence to direct child maltreatment may have different pathways. For example, it has been suggested that in some cases battered women physically abuse their children by over-disciplining them, in order to protect them from more severe punishment and more severe abuse from their partners (McKay, 1994).

CHAPTER THREE:

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Research design

The study adopted a descriptive design in order to describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group, and determine different groups of population that could give information on child abuse in Kaliiro Sub-county, Lyantonde district. Both qualitative and quantitative research analysis were used in order to get both in-depth understanding of people behavior and reasons governing their behavior that contributed to the child abuse in Kaliiro Sub-county, Lyantonde district.

3.1 Area of Study

The study will take place in Kaliiro Sub-County, Lyantonde District. Kaliiro subcounty is composed of five parishes and only three were selected in the study that is; Kabatema lwengo ,kanoni.

3.2 Study Population

The target population of the study involved the parents and caregivers and other people who had the role of upbringing of children at home, in their households and community. These include parents and caregivers from the age of twenty (20) years old up sixty (60) years old. Children from 15 – 17 years old were involved also in the study to explore their experience regarding rearing and caring practiced by their parents at home.

The study involved the children aged between 15 – 17 years old who were in schools because the study assumed that they were mentally matured, therefore had witnessed and had practical experiences of child abuse at home or in the community therefore they were be able to explain kinds of child abuse they experienced and witnessed to the researcher.

3.3 Sample Size

Systematic sampling procedure was used to select people the researcher interviewed. Sample size procedure was used use to get sample population that represented a big population of Kanoni Village. The researcher divided total population of 981/100 and got the samples who were supposed to participate in the study. Researcher adopted the Slovian formula to get the

sample size, which is n = N/ (1+Ne^2). According to 2012 census Kanoni had the population of 981 people, whereby males were 492 and females were 489. From the population of 981 the sample size was obtained. The Slovian formula was used to get the real sample size as follows:

n = N/ (1+Ne^2)

Where n = sample size

N = population size

e = marginal error which represent 10% = 0.1

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Sampling is the statistical process of selecting a subset (called a "sample") of a population of interest for purposes of making observations and statistical inferences about that population (Anol Bhattacherjee 2012). The study used probability sampling technique where by all people who had the age from 20 – 60 years had equal chance to participate in the study. The stratified sampling procedure whereby sample drawn from the different sub population are called "strata" and then the items selected from each stratum to constitute a sample that used to select the respondent from their respectively zones, where twelve (12) respondents were picked in each street as a representative

3.5 Research instruments

The research tools that were utilized in this study included the following : face sheet to gather data on the respondents' demographic characteristics, Questionnaires and interview guide

3.6 Sources of Data

The data was collected by researcher from the field as primary data, also the researcher collected data from other sources such as books, pamphlets, and web sites as a secondary data.

3.7 Ethical considerations.

To ensure confidentially of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in the study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. The respondents and sub counties were coded instead of reflecting the names
2. Solicited permission through a written request to the concerned officials in the district included in the study
3. Requested the respondents to sign in the informed consent form

17

4. Acknowledged the authors quoted in the study through citations and referencing
5. Presented the findings in a generalized manner

3.8 Data Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze numerical data gathered through interview and questionnaires. The qualitative data based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), was analyzed manually.

3.10 Data Presentation

The data was presented in the form of tables and figures such as pie charts, histogram, and bar charts. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) linked the presentation through bar chart, and other chart that the researcher thought can be utilized in analyzing data.

3.11 Limitations of the study

1. Extraneous variables was beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study
2. Testing : the use of research assistants can bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data presentation, analysis and discussion. We have interview data analysis, where you will find knowledge those parents, care givers and community posses on child abuse, and attitudes of the respondents. All are based on research objectives and research questions, concerning child abuse in Kaliiro sub- county, Lyatonde district.

Table 4.1: Gender of the Respondents by Frequency and Percentage

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Male	44	55.0
Female	56	56.0
Total	100	100.0
50		

Sources: research field data 2017

Table 4.1 shows that 56% of the respondents were female, the Table also shows that 56% of the respondents were female and 44% of the respondents were male. Further, the study indicates that both sexes had the opportunity to participate fully in the study. It means therefore, both had the opportunity to air their view on the child abuse in the study area.

4.2 Interviews Data Analysis

Table 4.2: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
20-29	54	54.0
30-39	28	28.0
40-49	9	9.0
50-59	5	5.0
60 and above	4	4.0
Total	**100**	**100.0**

Sources: Research field data, 2017

The large part of the respondents (54%) was aged from 20-29 years. Table 4.2 above show that 54% of respondents aged from 20-29 , 28% of the respondents aged 30 – 39 years old, 9% of

respondents aged from 40 – 49 years old, 5% of respondents aged from 50 – 59 years old and 4% of the respondents aged 60 years and above.

Figure 4.3 shows that 60% of the respondents were married, the Figure shows, 31% of the respondents were single, 5% were widowed, 3% were divorced, and1% were separated. Therefore, it is indicates that the most of the respondents were people who were matured enough to give the information on child abuse, because they had experience on the care of their children either their biological children or they were care givers.

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	31	31.0
Married	60	60.0
Divorced	3	3.0
Widowed	5	5.0

Table 4.3: Educational Level of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Primary	23	23.0
Secondary	75	75.0
College	2	2.0
Total	**100**	**100.0**

Sources: Research field data, 2017

4.5 Knowledge That Parents, Care Givers and Community Posses on Child Abuse
94% of the respondents had heard about the child abuse, Figure 4.3 shows that 94% of the respondents had heard about the child abuse and only 6% did not have information about child abuse, and therefore they can practice child abuse without knowledge to their children. The remaining higher percentage had knowledge about child abuse and if they practice it, it is purposely.
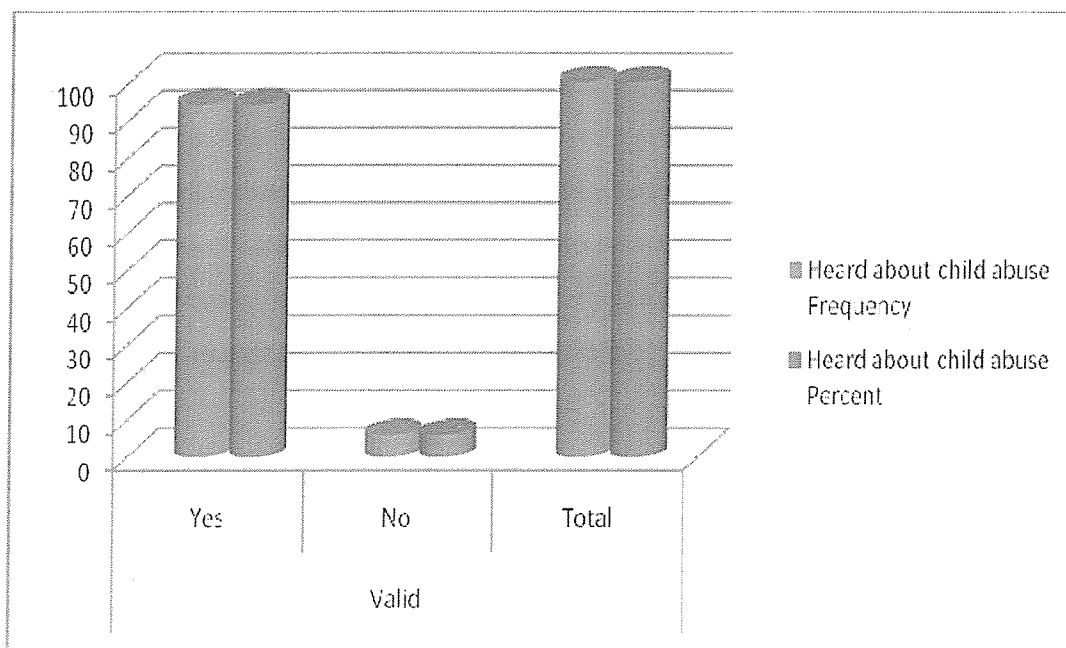
Figure 4.1 Heard Information on Child Abuse
Sources: Research field data, 2017

Table 4.4: Respondent's Knowledge on Child Abuse

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	100.0

Sources: Research field data, 2017

Table 4.4 shows that 100% of the respondents had knowledge on child abuse, Table 4.4 shows that all respondents who were interviewed by the study have either heard or have knowledge on child abuse. As 47% of the respondents knew that to limit the child rights is a child abuse, 24% of the respondents knew that to stigmatize the child is a child abuse, 15% of the respondents knew that to rape a child is the child abuse, 9% of the respondents knew that to beat a child is the child abuse and 5% of the respondents knew that to neglect a child is a child abuse.

Table 4.5: Types of Child Abuse Respondents Knew

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Rape a child, child exploitation, limit a child in education and other rights	43	43.0
Rape a child, limit a child in education, chase away from home and neglect	23	23.0
Beat a child , use abusive language to a child and burn a child	14	14.0
Limit a child's education and refuse to give a child a clothes	10	10.0
Rape, abusive language to a child, dent food and beat	9	9.0
Kill children	1	1.0
Total	**100**	**100.0**

Sources: Research field data, 2017

Summary; 43% of the respondents know that to rape a child, child exploitation, limit a child in education and other rights including health services, foods as a child abuse. Table 4.5 shows that 43% of the respondents who were parents, caregivers and other people in the community knew that to rape a child, child exploitation, limit a child in education and other rights including health services, and foods were child abuse. 23% of the respondents knew that to beat a child, rape a child, limit a child in education, chase away from home and neglect is child abuse, 14% of the respondents knew that to beat a child, give abusive language to a child and burn a child is child abuse. 10% of the respondents knew that to limit child's freedom, limit a child's education and refuse to give a child clothes is child abuse. 9% of the respondents knew that to rape, abusive language to a child, limit a child to food and beat a child is child abuse and 1% of the respondents knew that to kill children is a child abuse. Therefore the study reveals parents, caregivers and other people knew much about the child abuse.

4.8 Practices of the Respondents on Child Abuse

Table 4.6: The Places that Child Abuse Frequently Occurs By Parents, Care Givers

Responses		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Don't know	1	1.0
	At home	51	51.0
	School	11	11.0
	Madrassa	10	10.0
	Community	27	27.0
	Total	**100**	**100.0**

Sources: Field data, 2017

Summary: 51% of the respondents said the child abuse occurs at home. Table 4.6 shows that 51% of the respondents said that child abuse occurs at home, 27% of the respondents said that child abuse occurs in the community or in the street, 11% of the respondents said child abuse occurs at school, 10% of the respondents said child abuse occurs at the Madrassa and only 1% of the respondents did not know where child abuse occurs.

Table 4.7: Common Child Abuse in the kaliiro sub county

	Frequency	Percent
Did not know	1	1.0
Beating a child who misbehave	63	63.0
Neglect a child	8	8.0
Chase away a child from home	7	7.0
Rape a child within a family, social institution and social environment	21	21.0
Total	100	100.0

Sources: Research field data, 2017

Summary: 63% of the respondents said beating a child who misbehaves is a common child abuse in the West district. Table 4.7 shows that 63% of the respondents said beating a child who

misbehave is a common child abuse in the West district, 21% of the respondents said rape a child within a family, social institution such as school and other social environment is a common child abuse in the West district, 8% of the respondents said neglect a child as a common child abuse in the Kaliiro Subcounty, 7% of the respondents said chase away a child from home is a common child abuse practice in the Kaliiro Subcounty and only 1% did not know the common child abuse in the West district.

Table 4.8: Parents and Caregivers' Decision on their Misbehaving Children

	Frequency	Percent
Beat a child who miss behave	47	47.0
Warn a child with aggressive words	24	24.0
Stay quite/say nothing	2	2.0
Teach a child on how to behave in a good way	26	26.0
Neglect a child who misbehave	1	1.0
Total	**100**	**100.0**

Sources: Research field data, 2017

Summary: 47% of the respondents who were parents and care givers decided to beat their children who misbehave. Table 4.8 shows that 47% of the respondents who are parents and caregivers decided to beat their children who misbehave, 26% decided to teach their children who misbehave, 24% decided to warn their children with aggressive wards, 2% decide to stay quiet and say nothing, and 1% decided to neglect their children when they misbehave.

Table 4.9: Age of the School Children Questioned

Responses		Frequency	Percent
	15 Years	31	31.0
	16 Years	30	30.0
	17 Years	39	39.0
	Total	**100**	**100.0**

Source: Research field data, 2017

Summary: 39% of the school children at Siant John Compressive secondary school had17 years old when questioned about the child abuse questions. Table 4.9 shows that 39% of the school children at Siant John Compressive secondary school were 17 years old when probed about child abuse. 30% of the school children were 16 years old and 31% of the school children were 15 years old. The study indicates that the school children involved in the study had the ability to explain in details the abuse they were subjected to at home and other place in the community.

Table 4.10: Source of Information on Child Abuse of the School Children

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Mass media	58	58.0
Witnessed the child abuse at home and at community	21	21.0
From the abused child	13	13.0
Did not know	8	8.0
Total	**100**	**100.0**

Source: Research field data, 2017

Summary: 58% of the school children got information on child abuse from the mass media. Table 4.10 shows that 58% of the school children got information on child abuse from the mass media like the parents and caregivers. 21% of the school children get information on child abuse by witnessed the child abuse by themselves at home, in the street and the community at large. 13% of the school children heard the information from the abused children themselves, and only 8% of the school children had not heard of child abuse from any source.

4 .5 Qualitative Data Analysis

4.5.1 Introduction

Focus Group Discussion was used as a tool of qualitative data collection, the participants in the discussion were in four categories: the first were police officers who work at the department the child protection unit at the desk of gender and children desk at Iyatonde Police Station, the second was Save Our Soul (SOS) children village, the third was Mazzini Foster Home, and lastly the parents and caregivers at Kanoni Village, of Kaliiro sub county. The discussions involved ten participants in each category. The FGD used guiding questions in the discussion.

4.5.2 Respondent's Knowledge on Child Abuse

All respondents had knowledge on child abuse as some of them defined child abuse as an unresponsive network of abusing the children such as rape, severe beating, neglect a child in education and limit a child in different social services. Some of them define the child abuse as stigmatize the child and psychological torture like to ridicule someone who do bed wetting. Other define child abuse as to use abusive language, and some of them defined child abuse as child employment, Some said to limit the children on their rights is child abuse including limit the children in education. FGD shows that all respondents had good knowledge concerning child abuse.

4.5.3 Types of Child Abuse the Respondents Knew

The respondents discussed different kinds of child abuse they know them to include rape, beating, burning, and neglect, other types according to the respondents is involving the child in prostitution, and activities like initiation dances where women dance while naked. Some said, refuse giving the child the social services like make the child to sleep on the floor, to hide the disabled child inside the house, early child marriages. Others were denying them food, denying them the right to play with other children, to give a lot of job to do, and throwing babies to the damp sites.

4.5.4 The Areas that the Child Abuse Occurs in the Community

The respondents discussed the areas that child abuses frequently occur as at home within the family and the perpetrators were also within the family and that they include the father and mother, uncle and other people within the family. But also the outside family members who

witness the abuse and then stay quiet are abusing the children within the family. Child abuse also is common to the social service centers like hospitals and schools. Some said divorce may lead to child abuse. Other said the child abuse occurs in the unfinished houses, in the bushes and in the streets.

4.5.5 The Most Perpetrators of Child Abuse in the Community

The respondents also discussed the most child abuse perpetrators in Kaliiro sub county, people in the west distinct are common abuser of their children within the family, the rape commonly occurs at the Madrassa, but all the child abuse occurs at home, also people witness the child abuse and stay quite. The child rapes are commonly by young people, the police officers had the case where the child was sexually abused by her uncle. Some of the respondents said the mothers are the most perpetrator of child abuse, as the mothers encourage the father to beat the child. The parents also contributed to the child abuse as they stay quite when they witnessed the child abuse especially if the perpetrators were the family members.

4.5.6 The causes of Child Abuse in the Sub county

The respondents gave the different reasons or causes that made the parents, caregivers and other people to abuse the children in West District. The reasons include broken cultural roles and moral values; as children cannot be warned by other people within the community except the parents. Other reasons the respondents discussed include that sometimes children need money to purchase items they crave for; this lead them to engage themselves in sexual activities. Poverty was also mentioned as source of child abuses in the District. Respondents said whereby the families have many children; it becomes difficult to satisfy them. Some said step mothers are the cause of child abuse. Other said the Internet contributes to child abuse as children are able to access everything in the web including pornography.

4.5.7 The Action Been Taken to Stop the Child Abuse in the District

One of the actions taken to stop child abuse according to the respondents was education provided to parents and children concerning child employment. The other action was Children Protection Unit being established in the Ministry of Social Welfare in order to protect the children. The unit makes sure the rights of children and their mothers are protected. And lastly the children Act have been established to protect children.

27

4.5.8 The Responsible Persons in Stopping Child Abuse in Kaliiro sub county, Lyatonde

All people have the responsibilities to stop substance abuse, if any person witnessed they should report it to the authorities. The government has the main role to stop the child abuse; the community in general has the role to stop child abuse.

4. 5.9 The Effects of Child Abuse to the Children who are Abused

The respondents discussed different effect to the families, the nation, and children themselves. The family misses the future productive person; therefore the future talents are lost. The abused children are affected; this leads the family and community to be affected in the future. Abused children themselves might be exposed to diseases such as HIV/AIDS; get unwanted pregnancies, also the abused child may stop to go to school and lose the education rights. Other said the children are affected psychologically whereby the children might revenge when they grow up

4.5.10 The Effects of Child Abuse to the Children Themselves, the Family, Community and Nation

The nation loses the man power. Others said the abused child will not have the ability to assist their community as they may become thieves, but the gay society might develop that might make the society and nation to reject them.

4.5.11 The Option to Stop Child Abuse in Kaliiro Subcounty

The respondents also discussed different options that they thought useful to help the abused children in West District. They said the community should come together as one people to warn children, and parents should not hate the other parents who warned their daughters or sons. Schools and Madrassa should be changed to allow same sex for teachers and pupils. The community education should be emphasizing to help to reduce the child abuse in the study area. Other said that children should be cared by all people like it was during the old days. The people need to go back to their cultural background in the care of their children.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Introduction

The research was based on the knowledge, attitude and practice of the parents, caregivers and other people in Kaliiro sub county towards child abuse. The researcher used the research questions to investigate the factors for repeated child abuse in Kaliiro subcounty, Lyatonde District, Uganda. The factors include poverty, lack of adequate knowledge on what constitutes child abuse, family conflict, domestic violence, separation and divorce and culture.

The study reveals that most of the people including the parents, caregivers and other people in subcounty have adequate knowledge on child abuse. They include the children themselves. Major findings on the knowledge on child abuse in the sub county shows that 100% of parents, caregivers and other people in have knowledge on child abuse. Table 4.5 reveals that people have enough knowledge on child abuse, but either abused their children purposely or thought they were doing part of upbringing practice to their children at home. The people know the existence of child abuse but have no knowledge on how to stop child abuse in the District.

The findings showed in the Table 5.0 stated that 47% of the respondents knew to limit child rights is child abuse. 16% of the respondents know to stigmatize the child as child abuse, 15% of the respondents know to rape a child as child abuse, 9% of the respondents know to beat a child as child abuse. 8% of the respondents know to give a child a lot of work regardless the age of the child as child abuse, and 5% of the respondents knows to neglect a child as child abuse. Therefore it is revealed that people have knowledge about child abuse and if they practice the child abuse they know is a bad practice to their children. Therefore child abuse happens due to negligence and sometime due the poor knowledge on the part of parents/caretakers who provide the care to the children. Some time it is due to poverty whereby the family suffer the consequences of difficult life. The broken rule of the family and culture also contribute to the family to abuse the children by beating them, burning them and abuse them psychological.

29

The study revealed that 37% of the respondents feel a child to do away with his or her faith /religion is misbehavior, 35% of the respondents feel tired of their child behavior , 23% of the respondents become angry with a child behavior, 2% feel a need to seek help from police and other people, the same percent to those parents and caregivers could not walk around due their children behavior, and 1% of the respondents feel a need to punish, neglect and blame a child who misbehave by abusive language. The study revealed that the parents and caregivers were forced by circumstances, such as religious faith and culture, to abuse their children. Therefore the parents may change their attitude toward their children support which will affect children more in obtaining their social services.

The study reveals that 17 % of school children questioned witnessed physical torture, the same percent witnessed limitation of education and other social services to children, 11% of school children witnessed early marriage of their fellow children, 8% of school children witnessed beat and abusive language to child, 5% witnessed children being beaten at school ,3% witnessed the teacher proposed a child for sex, the same percent witnessed children being limited to play with other children, 2% of witnessed the child neglect, 1% of the school children witnessed beat and chase and 33% of the school children had never witnessed any child abuse. The study indicates that 67% of school children have witnessed different kinds of child abuse and therefore the child abuse is a common practice in the study area.

The study also reveals that 16% of the school children witnessed their fellow children marriage at the age of 15 years old, 15% witnessed their fellow children marriage at the age of 16 years old, 13% witnessed their fellow children marriage at the age 17 years old, 4% witnessed their fellow children marriage at the age of 14 years and 2% witnessed their fellow children marriage at the age of 13 years old, 45% of the school children participated in the study did not witnessed the early marriage of their fellow children and 5% of school children participated in the study did not respond. The study indicates that school children are divided into those who witnessed forced early marriage to their fellow children and those who did not witnessed the forced early marriage to their fellow children by 50%. Even though forced early marriage is a common practice in Kaliiro sub county ,Lyatonde district and this hinder the girls education rights.

30

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 General Recommendations

(a) Parents, caregivers and other people in Lyatonde District should get specially training on child abuse that will make them to change their attitude toward the punishment of their children who misbehave.

(b) Central government has to take roles to facilitate the knowledge on child abuse in the schools. Through the workshops and seminars to the teacher and older children and who are able to understand the purpose and the need of that training to them.

(c) Children in Lyatonde District have to be enhanced and equipped with the knowledge on child abuse in order to identify the abuse around them so as to prevent themselves from different child abuse imposed to them.

(d)The government of Uganda has to come up with strategies and effort to solve the children abuse in the district including to put the child protection unit that will collaborate with police investigate, arrest and send the perpetrators of the child abuse to the police and court

REFFERENCES

Agathonos-Georgopoulou, H. (1992). Cross-cultural perspectives in child abuse and neglect. *Child Abuse Review, 1*, 80-88.

Kamerman, S.B. & Kahn, A.J. (1995). *Starting right.*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.

Coohey, C. (2003a). Defining and classifying supervisory neglect. *Child maltreatment, 8* (2), 145-156

Knutson, J. F. (1995). Psychological characteristics of maltreated children: Putative risk factors and consequences. *Annual Review of Psychology, 46*, 401-431.

Gough, D. (1996). Defining the problem. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 20* (11), 993-1002.

Garbarino, J. & Crouter, A. (1978). Defining the community context for parent-child relations: The correlates of child maltreatment. *Child Development, 49*, 604-616.

Miller-Perrin, C.L. and Perrin, R.D. (1999). *Child Maltreatment: An Introduction.* London: SAGE Publications.

Whipple, E. E. & Richey, C. A. (1997). Crossing the line from physical discipline to child abuse: How much is too much? *Child Abuse and Neglect, 21* (5), 431-444.

Cicchetti, D. & Lynch, M. (1995). Failures in the expectable environment and their impact on individual development: The case of child maltreatment. In D. Cicchetti & D. J. Cohen (Eds.), *Developmental Psychopathology* (Vol. 2, pp. 32-71). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Coohey, C. (2003b). Making judgements about risk in substantiated cases of supervisory neglect. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 27* (7), 821-840.

Edleson, J. L. (1999). The overlap between child maltreatment and woman battering. *Violence Against Women, 5* (2), 134-154.

Tajima, E.A. (2000). The relative importance of wife abuse as a risk factor for violence

against children. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 24* (11), 1383-1398.

Balge, K.A. & Milner, J.S. (2000). Emotion recognition ability in mothers at high and low risk for child physical abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 24* (10), 1289-1298.

Sidebotham, P. & Golding, J. (2001). Child maltreatment in the "Children of the Nineties" A longitudinal study of parental risk factors. *Child Abuse & Neglect,* 25 (9), 1177-1200.

Adults Surviving Children Abuse, (2015). Child Abuse Professional help line.
Uganda National Household Survey(2012)

WHO Press, (2006). World Health Organization. Preventing Child Maltreatment - A Guide to Taking Action and Generating Evidence. Geneva:.

UNICEF, (2011). Child Protection and Justice .

BBC News for Africa, (December, 2014).

Child Welfare Information Gateway State Statutes, (2014).

Davies, M. (2000). The Blackwell encyclopedia of social work. Wiley-Blackwell. p. 245. ISBN 978-0-631-21451-9

"Child abuse and neglect by parents and other caregivers" (PDF). *World Health Organization.* p. 3. Retrieved 8 March 2016.

Abbott, G. (2004). What can we do about child abuse? The Office of the Attorney General with the cooperation of Texas CASA, Inc.

CAPTA Reauthorization Act of (2010) Information on the criminal aspects of child abuse and neglect, Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse.

Australian Bureau of Statistic, (2011). Australia labor force Status and other characteristic of families, June 2011.

Appendices

Appendix I: Interview Guiding Questions to the Respondents

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

Gender of the respondents

(I) Male   [   ]   (ii) Female   [   ]

Marital status of the respondents

(I) Single   [   ] (ii) Married   [   ]   (iii) Divorced   [   ]   (IV) Widow [   ]

(v)Separation   [   ]

3. Age of the respondents

(I)Under 18 years [   ] (ii) 18 – 20 years [   ]   (iii) 21 – 30 years [   ]

(iv) 31 – 40 years [   ] (v) 41 – 50 years [   ]   (vi) 51 – 60 years [   ]

(vii) 60 years and above   [   ]

4. Level of education of the respondents

(I) Primary education   [   ] (ii) Secondary education [   ] (iii) Diploma level [   ]

(iv) University   [   ]

5a. Did you heard about child abuse?   [Yes]   [No]

(b) If yes, where did you heard about child abuse? (I) From mass media (ii) home

(iii) From children themselves (iv) government   (v) other Authorities and NGO'S

6a. Do you know the child abuse?   [Yes]   [No]

b) I f yes, what is child abuse? ....

....

....

7. Where does child abuse occurs?   (I) At home   (ii) School (iii) Quran class

(iv) Community   (v) Other please specify ....

....

8. Can you mention types of child abuse you know?

(I)...

(ii)..

(iii)..

(iv)..

(v)..

9. What is common child abuse occurs in your area?

(I) Beating child who misbehave   (ii) Neglecting child who misbehave

iii) Chase away from home (iv) Children rape within family, within social institution and other social environment.

10. How do you feel when your child misbehaves out of your way?

(I) Feel tired with the child behavior (ii) Feel angry with the child's behavior

(iii) Feel the child go away from his or her faith/religion direction

(iv) You feel the child need to be punished, neglected and blame by abusive language

(v) Feel other please

specify..

....

....

11. If you feel angry with the child's bad behavior, what you prefer to do to your child who behave different of you will?

(I) Beating him or her (ii) Warn the child with aggressive wards (iii) You stay quite/say nothing

(iv) Teach a child on the best way to live and behave (v) You neglect a child

(vi) Provide small burn to the child (vii) Chase away from home

(viii) Prefer to do other please specify ....

....

12. What do you think are the options that need to be taken to help the child who are abuse?

....

....

....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendix II: Questionnaire to the School Children of 15 -17 Years Old of Siant John Compressive Secondary School in the West District

INTRODUCTION

Gender of the respondents   Male [   ]   Female [   ]

2. Marital status of the respondents (I) Single   [   ] (ii) Married   [   ] (iii) Divorced   (iv)
Widow [   ]

3. Educational level of the respondents (I) Form I (ii) Form II (iii) Form III (iv) Form IV

4. Age of the respondents (I) 15 years old [ ] (ii) 16 years old [ ] (iii) 17 years old [ ]

5a) Do you know anything about child abuse? Yes [   ]   No [   ]

b) If yes, where did you heard about child abuse?

(I) From mass media [   ] (ii) Witnessed child abuse at home and community [   ]

(iii)From children who are abused [   ] (iv) other please specify ....
....

6a).Do you able to classify the child abuse?   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

b) If yes which of the following fall as a child abuse (I) Neglected from the family [ ] (ii) sexual
abuse   [   ]

(iii) Refusal to be given the social service such as clothes, food, shelter, education services and
health services   [   ]

(iv) Beaten by the family member [   ]   (v) Burn by iron or hot water [   ]

(vi) Touched in the body for sexual intension   [   ]

(vii) Abusive language from the parents, care givers and other people   [   ]

b) Did you witness kind of child abuse by yourself at home and at the community?
Yes [   ]   No [   ]

c) What kind of child abuse did you witnessed by yourself ....
....

7) Where are common places that child abuse frequency occurs?

(I) Home [   ] (ii) school [   ] (iii) Quran class [   ] (iv) in the street [   ]

(v) Other please specify ....

....

8a.)Among the children boys and girls who is more affected with child abuse

(I) Boys [   ]   Girls [   ]

b) Explain why is more affected than other ....

....

....

....

9a) What of child abuse which are strongly affect the children ?

....

(I)..

(ii)...

(iii)..

b) What kind of child abuse which affect more children in your area?

(I)..

(ii)...

(iii)..

(iv)..

10.) If you miss behave in a bad luck at home, what kind of punishment that your parents, care givers and other people in the community prefer to give to you?

(I) Warn you by using abusive language   [   ]   (ii)   Beat you by sticks [   ]

(iii) Beat you through blowing [   ]   (iv) Neglect and left you alone [   ]

vi. Stop giving you the basic needs such as food, clothes, health services and

School services [   ]

11a.)   Did you witness your follower's child be married either voluntary or forced?

    Yes [   ]   No [   ]

b) If yes, how old of your follower's child has been married?

(I) 14 years old [   ] (ii) 15 years old [   ] (iii) 16 years old [   ] (iv) 17 years old [   ]

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendix III: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guiding Questions to the Respondents

1. How do you understand about the child abuse?
2. How many types of child abuse you know?
3. Can you explain in detail types of child abuse you know?
4. Where does child abuse occurs in the community?
5. Who are the most perpetrators of child abuse in your community?
6. Do you think what are the causes of child abuse in your area?
7. What action has been made to stop child abuse in your area?
8. Who was the responsible person in stopping child abuse in your area?
9. In your knowledge do you think what are effects of child abuse to the children who are abused?
10. In your knowledge do you think what are the effects of child abuse to the children, family, community and nation?
11. Do you think what can we do to solve and stop child abuse in the area?.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION