

**IMPACT OF DEFILEMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PRIMARY
SCHOOL GIRL- CHILD IN EASTERN UGANDA**

CASE STUDY: KIDERA SUB-COUNTY IN KAMULI DISTRICT

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DECLARATION

I Balidawa Moses hereby declare that this dissertation is my own and an original one and that no person had submitted it to the University to be awarded a degree.

Signed: Balidawa Moses.....

BALIDAWA MOSES

Date... 14th Sep. 2007.....

APPROVAL

I Anyama Charles have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Kampala International University a research paper entitled impact of defilement on the rights of primary school girl child in Eastern Uganda. Case study; Kidera Sub-county Kamuli District.

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ANYAMA CHARLES

Date... *17.09.07*

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my family that support me for a degree in public administration at Kampala International University. I also extend my dedication to my parents and friends for the necessary support given and the good luck they accorded me.

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LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

BMWG	Bakusekamajja Women's Group
FHRI	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organizations

DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

ABSCORN: Refers to giving up or involving in activity not pleasant in community.

CORRUPTION: Is an act where people entrusted with responsibilities carry out their duties in away to benefit only themselves on the expense of the others.

DEFILEMENT: It refers to having sex with a person below the age of 18 years.

DETERENT PUNISHMENTS: These are severe punishments given to people for the crimes committed.

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS: These refer to organizations where there are no governmental intervention and they are non-profit making-in their activities.

PASSION: This refers to having more urge for sex.

RESPONDENTS: Refers to those people who administer the questionnaire or interview schedules during research.

TRAUMATIZE: Refers to fear which is psychological and can lead to on becoming insecure.

VOLUNTARY: This implies offering services willingly but on a free basis. One is not paid for the services provided.

ABSTRACT

The impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child in Eastern Uganda.

Case study: Kidera Sub-county in Kamuli District.

Objectives of the study:

- To obtain the real causes of defilement on the primary school girl child.
- To establish the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child.
- To find practical solutions to defilement of the primary school girl child.

The hypothesis of the study

- Due to the existence of laws, there is no defilement cases in Uganda.
- Defilement has impacts on the primary school girl child in Uganda.

Findings of the study

The research therefore, found out that, poverty, children are forced into sexual practices by their parents, information technology, exposure to video shows, discos and music stages, corruption, domestic violence, restriction on children to express their views and lack of counselling programmes in schools.

The study also found out that school drop outs, children die during pregnancy, children become helpless, children abandon their homes and subjection to sexually transmitted diseases are the impacts of defilement on the rights of the school girl child.

The research found out that teachers, fishermen, bodaboda cyclists, relatives, neighbours, schoolmates, parents and pastors are the perpetrators of defilement in Uganda.

It is believed that defilement has been encouraged by lack of public awareness, corruption, increased poverty and the emergence of more teachers with passion. It is also found out that there is no effectiveness in handling defilement cases by police, children are not talked to by the schools and parents. Therefore, the relationship between police and community has become poor.

The study also found out that government measures included government laws in place that punish defilers, the government sensitize people about defilement.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND

The United Nation's Convention on the Rights of children (1999), defines child abuse as the violation of children's rights. Child abuse includes child labour, child torture, child sexual abuse, social and economic exploitation. Sexual abuse involves rape and defilement.

The United Nation's Convention on the Rights of children (1999) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of children (1999) define a child as every human being below the age of 18 years.

Defilement thus, implies having social intercourse with a child below the age of 18 years. Defilement is a world tragedy that has attracted increasing awareness and concern of the international community. In Africa, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of children (1999) ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of children (1999) as a way to address and deal with defilement cases.

In Uganda, until 1991 when Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of children, children rights were not prescribed in any legal instrument. Therefore, it was not until 1995 when the new constitution was promulgated that the children rights were incorporated in the constitution.

In Africa, countries like Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria and Uganda, the perpetrators of defilement have not been strangers. They have been people well known to the children, their family and neighbours, policemen, soldiers, staff of orphans, teachers, relatives, neighbours, pastors and school mates, have been identified in the act (Quarterly Journal by Michael Ochieng 2006).

Child sexual abuse to primary school girl child in the different parts of Uganda has been caused by the increased need for wealth by parents who give in their children for marriage at such an

early age. Girls have engaged in sexual trade due to need for money. Drug abuse, loose laws, justice with corruption, development of information technology, increased war and strife, children denial to speak out their ideas and the emerging teachers and relatives with passion have also been major causes.

The Monitor News Paper by Nyonyintono and Yiga (1994) found out that out of the 33 children defiled in Mpigi district primary schools, 3 were defiled by relatives, 11 by neighbours, 3 by teachers, 1 by a pastor, 4 had no relationship with the defilers and 11 whose defilers were not clearly identified.

Child link by Odongo (2001) provides a ten year old girl, a pupil in Sumbwe primary school who died in Kampala International Hospital due to poor care by nurses. The police never preserved evidence and some are weakened by the token offer and parents settle such cases traditionary where they are given small wealth. The local authority and police are also reluctant to follow up the work on the files to prosecute the defilers. These together with the negligence of the nurses, have promoted defilement practices in various societies.

The increased defilement has had several problems. Young girls have died during labour, have dropped out of school and, have acquired unnecessary pregnancies and early marriages which have doomed their future child link by Odongo (2001).

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Besides the international laws as provided by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the children (1999) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of children (1999) which were ratified by Uganda and Incorporated in the Ugandan Constitution of 1995 chapter 4 (34), there existed continued defilement of the primary school girl child which highly violated their rights.

In Uganda, defilement in primary schools is evidenced by the Monitor News Paper by Nyonyintono and Yiga (1994) which provides that out of the 33 children defiled in Mgigi primary schools, 3 were defiled by relatives, 11 by neighbours, 3 by teachers, 1 by a pastor, 4 had no relation with the defilers and 11 were defiled by those whose relationship could not be established.

Children should not be defiled. Defilement deprives them of their rights and cause physical and psychological harm on the children which ruins their future. Due to this, there is need to provide practical solutions to the act efficiently and effectively through effective research.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 General objective

To establish the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child.

1.2.2 Specific objectives

- i) To find practical solutions to defilement of the primary school girl child.
- ii) To determine the response of the people to the problem of defilement in the society.
- iii) To obtain the real causes of defilement on the primary school girl child.

1.3 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- i) Defilement has impacts on the primary school girl child in Uganda.
- ii) Due to the existence of laws, there is no defilement cases in Uganda.
- iii) Government institutions in place have well solved the problem of defilement in Uganda.

1.4 SCOPE

The study which was undertaken was being considered with in the period between 2000 and 2007. This was because, during this period, defilement had become so much pronounced with several cases reported and exposed to public through the media.

The study covered pupils from the selected schools, a school administrator, area administrator and a police officer in the area.

The study intended to identify the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child on both social and emotional aspects.

It was planned that the study be carried out in three primary schools in Kidera Sub-County in Kamuli district. The schools are rural based with less multi-cultural background.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study which was undertaken will be beneficial to people like;

School administrator: It will help them to adjust their administrative plans towards effective management.

Public administrator: It will help them device clear methods to deal with defilers and to be effective and proactive to their duties.

Politicians: It will help politicians formulate appropriate policies that can address and discipline defilers for example, imprisonment.

Researchers: To researchers and scholars, it will act as a basis for consultation while making own research.

Primary children: Will help primary children realize and be aware and even revise their relationship with teachers, relatives, pastors, neighbours and school mates.

Parents: The study will help parents realize the dangers of early marriages and sexual relations to underage children and thus, take much care to protect their children from a harmful practice.

Community: It will help the community to realize that early sex to children endangers their lives and thus, they need to protect and uphold the rights of the children.

The study will help in the award of a Bachelors degree in Arts in Public Administration to the student.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is one major way human rights are violated world wide. Child abuse as a violation of children rights takes several forms. The United Nations convention on the rights to children (1999), presents child labour, insecurity to the child, child torture and child sexual abuse as the violations of the children rights.

Countries World over, after ratifying the United Nations Convention on the rights to children (1999), they have realized the dangers of child sexual abuse and this thus, they have taken a priority to focus their attention in their struggle against it.

International Organizations like the United Nations Convention on the right to children (1999), the international convention on human rights (1999), and the African Charter on the rights and Welfare of Children (1999) have led to international laws to fight child abuse.

The ratification of the United Nations Convention on the rights to children in 1991 by Uganda, which was reflected in the Ugandan Constitution of 1995, has also provided laws against child abuse, in article 34 of chapter one. These laws have provided a basis, of assurance of the fight against the evil of child sexual abuse in Uganda.

In response to the dangers caused by child sexual abuse, consent efforts by government institutions, the civil society, the NGOs, parent and the children themselves is recommendable to relieve the society child sexual abuse and if such strategies are not adopted, societies are in trouble.

2.1 DEFILEMENT

Defilement means having sexual intercourse with a child under 18 years. According to the United Nations Convention on the right to children (1999), a child is every human being below the age of 18years. The African charter on the rights and welfare of children (1999), defines a child as every person below the age of 18years.

2.2 DEFILEMENT AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Children are being sexually abused world over. In accordance to the realization of child sexual abuse, the United Nations Convention on the right to children was established in 1948, the quarterly journal (victims and prevention of torture 2006) provides.

Internationally, young girls are pressured to get pregnant soon after marriage. In developing countries, about two million girls marry before the age of 18years (state of the World Children 2006).

In Kenya, a young girl of 16years by names Mukumka was bund in awaiting car by a gang of men who spread off when unconcerned men were watching. The girl had just sat for Kenya certificate of Primary Education (KCPC) at the African Island Church (AIC) Kijiondo girls primary school. The marriage of the girl was planned by the parents which trick they use to challenge the lobbyists group and the provincial administrators who are determined to fight the evil of defilement (Monitor news paper by Ochiegn Rapuro 2006).

In Democratic Republic of Congo, teachers are at the climax of defilement. In South Africa, 37.3 percent children are defiled by teachers and girls have been forced out of school in fear of being pressurized by teachers at school (Quarterly journal victims and prevention of torture 2006).

2.3 CATEGORIES OF CHILDREN DEFILED AND THE DEFILERS WORLD WIDE

There is a wide scope of children defiled internationally. Children mostly abused are; street children, children in settlement camps, children caught in armed conflicts, children from ethnic minorities, refugee children, and hand capped children and school children (quarterly journal, rehabilitation and prevention of torture 2006). About one million of such children enter commercial trade each year.

Noting with great concern the perpetrators of defilement are not strangers. They are people well known to the child and by her or his family members. These people include policemen, army men, staff of orphanages, teachers, class mates, pesters, neighbors and relatives. These have caused stress to children as they pressurize them for sex.

2.4 DEFILEMENT IN UGANDA

Defilement issues in Uganda have been acknowledged in the existing literature, press reports and non government reports which confirm an increase in defilement cases. Defilement cases constitute the highest percentage of criminal offences that get to the police, director of public prosecution (DPP) court and prisons. For example in 1997 – 1999, 46 percent of the cases handled by police were related to defilement. In 1996 – 1999, 30 percent cases of defilement cases handled in the high court sessions concerned defilement (Non-Governmental Organization complementary report on the rights of children, by Non-Governmental Organization net work 2002). Defilers revealed were tax drivers, boda boda (motor driver cyclists), business men and teachers.

2.5 DEFILEMENT IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF UGANDA

Children in the primary schools of Uganda, have greatly fallen victims of defilement. In Bushenyi district defilement is high. Four primary schools girls were reported to have been pregnant by their teachers. The case was reported to Miria Matembe, minister for ethics and intergrity. In her words, she said, “the problem of defilement is not blown out of proportion by media and women activists as some people say. It is a problem that is destroying the lives and future of our children and must be confronted quickly and sufficiently”. (Monitor newspaper by Nyonyi Ntono and Viga 2001).

According to John Olongole’s letter to the district education officer Mukono district (1999), Olongole the head teacher of Butere Primary school said, “I leant about the missing girls this year. They missed school for several weeks and inquiries from teachers and school community revealed they were pregnant. These were girls in P.5, P6 and P.7 between the ages of 13 and 16years. Out of the ten girls, 4 had delivered. I have reported the matters to the authorities concerned”.

In Bwaise parents’ school, the director terminated one of his teachers Gerald Kigozi of attempting to defile his pupil (Human Rights Agenda for Children 1998). A ten year old girl, names with held, pupil in Sumbwe primary school in Mpingi district died in 2001 after a series of acts of defilement inflicted on her. The girl died in Kampala International hospital. The defilers were a grand father, two uncles and a twelve year old boy (Gloomy future for child labourers 2001).

2.6 CAUSES OF DEFILEMENT IN UGANDA

Several factors have been responsible for defilement. They are;

Poverty has induced children to offer themselves in for sex for a simple price. Poverty has probed parents to send in their children for marriage at school going age. Parents embarrassingly accept small amounts of money to settle defilement cases (Monitor news paper by Ochieng Rapura 1998).

Loose laws, justice with corruption offers is a cause of defilement. When cases are forwarded for justice, the evil of corruption does not give guarantee that the victim will get it. The abuser buys the case and he is set free. The abuser goes freely probably looking for another one to devour (child link by Odongo 1999).

Information technology has developed to a level that no one will protect children from exposure to pornographic materials. This exposure induces the child to have a test of nature through sex.

More emerging teachers, uncles and aunts burning with passion cannot hesitate to defile any child that comes their way. This inflates the number of defilement cases (Quarterly journal rehabilitation, victim and prevention of torture 2006).

Increasing war and strife every where in the World. War and strife have increased defilement mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Children are not given chance to speak out their ideas or minds as far as their abuses are concerned. The limit to children expression about the ill treatment of practices in most societies that are inflicted on them has inflated defilement practice (child link by Odong 1999).

2.7 IMPACT OF DEFILEMENT ON THE GIRL CHILD IN UGANDA

The child link by Odong (1999), John Olongole's letter to district education officer Mukono (1999), Monitor newspaper by Nyonyintono and Yiga (2001) and the Gloomy future for child labourers (2001) anonymously provide the impacts of defilement on the girl child in Uganda.

Children contract sexually transmitted for example HIV/AIDS, Kandida, syphilis and genoria. These have affected the health of the children and as a result, death.

Early marriage and early parenthood. Defilement has forced children into early marriages and have produced children at such early ages. This has probed them into early parenthood. This has reduced their social freedom of childhood.

Unwanted pregnancies is a serious impact on the lives of the children. Unwanted pregnancies hampers the health of the children and many have had problems during their labour. Some have died during the labour period.

Children experience social trauma. Children of child abuse are always looked at a defiled. Some society's blain them for what happened to them. She wanted it, why did she go to the well alone and why did she enter the uncle's room. These cause social trauma to children.

Some children have left their homes and lived in suffering in foreign. This has denied hem parental care and childhood safely. They as a result go in for further tortures in the new environments.

School dropouts. Defilement is one cause of school drop outs, more especially to school girl child. Children who drop out of school become misfits in society and hence dependants other than self reliant people.

Defilement ha encouraged children to engage in sexual trade at their early ages and even when they join the real world. This has opened them for prostitution and hence to further sexual torture like rape.

2.8 RECOMMENDATIONS ON DEFILEMENT ISSUES

Child link by Odong (1999) recommends the following;

Parents of defiled children need support from NGOs individuals, and leaders handling defilement issues. Several parents have been identified falling victims of such situations and cannot efficiently progress with the fight for the rights of their children.

Medical attention to defiled children need to be tackled with urgency. There is need to address issues of access to medical treatment and drugs for the abused child. Nurses need to update their

skills in handling such children. Individuals, groups, organizations and government institutions have to work together in the campaign against the evil of defilement.

There is need to create awareness among all risky groups. There is need to sensitize pupils on defilement, how to avoid it, where to report it and what their rights are. This is a major measure against aids, Odong suggested.

Parents should talk to their children about defilement. Children should be told not to go to teacher's houses and to avoid private rooms for the relatives. Parents should improve on care for the children.

School administrators should be tough on defilement cases. They should counsel their teachers to avoid engaging school girls. They should advise and counsel children to report teachers and fellow pupils and village mates who attempt to sexually influence them.

Children should be given change out their ideas and minds as far as defilement is concerned. This will increase their strength to resist defilers and scare them off. They must participate in the campaign against sexual abuse, since they are the victims.

Government institutions should endeavor to fight the issue of corruption especially in police and judiciary. They should be responsive to defilement cases and give the recommendable punishment to defilers. The rule of law should be emphasized.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In view to identify and grasp different ideas on the phenomena of defilement and its impact on the rights of the primary school girl child, varied methods and techniques were used to survey and consult respondents as sources for data collection.

The methods included sampling method, survey method, and observation.

The data collection techniques included questionnaire, interview and observation.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study was a cross-section survey design. The study was intended to be qualitative where data was expressed in words. Inquiries were made through direct contacts between the investigator and the respondent. Triangulation was used to collect precise data.

3.2 SAMPLING

3.2.1 Sampling size

The data to be used in the study was collected from 73 individuals, 70 of which were selected from the 3 schools and others were a public administrator in the area; school administrator and a police officer.

3.2.2 Sampling technique

Systematic sampling technique was used in selecting the sample population in the classes from P5 – P7 in each school.

3.2.3 Sampling procedure

Through systematic sampling technique, the samples were got by systematically selecting elements following a sequence for example if the first element 1 was selected, the second one would be 3, the third one would be 9 until the 30th pupil for the study were arrived at.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The researcher collected data using both primary and secondary methods. The primary methods included observation, questionnaire and interview and the secondary included the library.

3.3.1 Data collection instruments

- **Questionnaire**

A structured questionnaire was developed for the public administrator, police officer, and for the school administrator. It contained both general information and specific information.

It contained (15) questions, a copy of each provided to each administrator.

- **Interview**

An interview schedule was designed for the children. The respondents were given enough time to explain their problems as far as defilement is concerned. This helped the researcher to ask further questions as they arose from the respondents' explanations.

- **Observation**

In this method, the researcher made a face to face interaction at the ground to obtain the real facts as he observed.

3.3.2 Sources of data

- **Primary data**

Primary data was observed, collected and recorded from the respondents through questionnaire, interview, observation and conversation.

- **Secondary data**

The secondary data was obtained through documentary sources like magazines, text books, news paper and journals from the library.

3.4 DATA ANALYSIS

Data was analyzed qualitatively by use of words. Data was also analyzed quantitatively whereby data was expressed numerically.

3.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Since research is carried out on a semester basis, there was limited time to carry out research.
- The research faced a problem of getting information from police, as the police had hesitated to provide the information. This also implied to school administrators.
- Children interviewed were shy to give information freely which made acquisition of information hard.
- The research was hectic as it involved a lot of work to accomplish.
- There was also financial constraints in carrying out research. The research was too expensive which delayed to produce a report.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter contains the findings, interpretation analysis and discussion of the finding. The findings of the research were discussed and interpreted in line with the objectives of the study. The findings were also compared to the literature review. The findings were presented with questions for better interpretation and understanding. The research was to establish and analyze defilement related impacts on the rights of the primary school girl child.

The researcher had a face to face interview with three groups of respondents from the three selected schools in Kidera Sub-county in Kamuli district in Eastern Uganda. The three groups were interviewed separately in their respective schools.

Self administered questionnaires were submitted to the school administrator, Sub-county Chief and a police officer who were to respond and answer the related questions in the questionnaires.

The table below shows the interviewed numbers of the selected samples in each school and their percentages. However, samples in the three schools were all female because were the focus of the study.

Table 1: Respondents

School	Expected Number	Number Interviewed	Percentage
Kisakye IFC/ P/S	24	22	91.7
Kidera P/S	23	22	95.7
Bukungu P/S	23	20	86.8
TOTAL	70	64	91.5

Source: primary data

The table shows that all the respondents expected to be interviewed, were not interviewed. Only 22 pupils were interviewed in Kisakye primary school, 22 in Kidera primary school and 20 in Bukungu primary school. This implies that children are not ever at school for reasons not established. However in my view, children absenteeism from school is caused the sexual pressure exerted on the children at school by teachers and class mates even in their residences by neighbours and relatives.

4.1 DEFILERS

Table 2: Children responses to perpetrators of defilement

Number of interviewed children	Yes	Percentage	No answer	Percentage
64	60	35.5%	4	2%

Source: Primary Data

The table provides that the percentage of the pupils who agreed that teachers, fishermen, bodaboda cyclists, relatives, neighbors, classmates and pastors involve in defilement of primary school girls. It was revealed that 2.16 percent had no answer implying that they were not aware whether those categories involve in defilement.

However, in my view, the children who never gave any answer might have been shy, but the groups mentioned are perpetrators of defilement to police.

4.2 CHILDREN MOST DEFILED IN THE AREA

The table below explains the children most defiled in the area which is dependant on the children responses.

Table 3: Children responses to children not defiled in the area

Number of interviewed children	Yes	Percentage	No answer	Percentage
64	24	15.36	40	25.6

Source: Primary Data

The table revealed that 15.6% of the children interviewed agreed that school girls are more defiled while 25.6% of the children interviewed are not aware which category of the children are most defiled.

But in my view, relying on administrators and police school girls are the most defiled children in society. This is because the area where research was carried out neighbor lake shores where fishermen and teachers have mediate contacts with the children.

4.3 CAUSES OF DEFILEMENT

4.3.1 Poverty

The children interviewed gave the need for money to be the main cause, 62 children out of the interviewed agree that most defilers entice them with money which they also receive will fully. The administrators and the police also confirm that the main cause of defilement has been the arge for money by the pupils themselves stated that they can not reject. However, the 2 children had no answer.

4.3.2 Parents force children into sex

The children interviewed agreed that parents force them into sex. The police and administrators confirmed that parents commonly force the girl child into marriage at an early age. Therefore parents have highly promoted defilement in the area.

4.3.3 Exposure to video shows, discos and music stages

Out of the pupils interviewed, 46 out of the 64 suggest that some school girls are raped when they go for video shows and to attend to music live shows. Some attend disco from where they have sex with men. However, 14 pupils say school girls have not been going for such leisure. The 4 children had no answer. The administrators and police reveal that these information technologies have been one of the main problem to children in the area. Many are defiled when they go to attend these and others have taken for marriage from there.

4.3.4 Corruption

From the study, the school administrator and the administrative officer emphasized corruption by police and judiciary to be a main defilement in the society. They reveal that many defilement cases are reported to police but with out any further steps, the culprit is released, come back looking for another one to devour. They suggest that few cases are forwarded to courts of law, justice with corruption has been a disease.

4.3.4 Domestic Violence

The administrative officer and the police officer suggest further that domestic violence has been a cause of defilement in the area. This has caused separation of the husband and the wife leading to female headed families where the wife now stays with the children. In attempt to earn a living, she and the children resort to sexual trade. This has been a problem to school girls. The police revealed that several cases are reported and this has been the cause as they investigate from the girl.

4.3.6 Children are not allowed to express their views

The children interviewed also suggested that they are restricted from revealing what is inflicted on them. They suggest that the parents are to hash to them that they are scared from revealing their opinions and whatever happens to them, to their parents. Whenever they are defiled, they only have to keep quiet. This increases defilement cases in the area.

4.3.7 Lack of counseling programmes in schools

The police and the administrative officer also provide that school administration no long hold counseling programmes in schools. They do not talk to children. Thus, children lack awareness and knowledge to safeguard them. School inspections of the children do not exist. Children may become pregnant and the school administration just looks on. This has increased defilement to primary school girl child.

4.4 WHY DEFILEMENT IS PERSISTENT IN SCHOOLS

4.4.1 Lack of public awareness

From the respondents, the administrative officer and police, and school administrators suggest that lack of public awareness about the law about defilement and the rights of the children, makes many people to increasingly involve in defilement.

4.4.2 Corruption

The children interviewed revealed that the police and the local leaders compromise with the culprits and they end up helping the defilers to negotiate with the parents of the children. This

relieves the culprits from achieving the punishment they deserve which encourages more people to involve in defilement.

4.4.3 Poverty

The administrators and police further suggested that the increased poverty among the masses is and will increasingly cause defilement in the society. They reveal that in an endeavour for people to meet their needs, they have to give in their children for marriage. The children themselves also need to access their personal demands which encourage them to accept officers that put them into danger of being defiled.

4.4.4 More emerging teachers with passion

The administrators and the police also emphasize the problem of more emerging teachers with passion that can not spare the young girls. They also suggest that the moral decay in the society is and will further promote defilement society.

4.5 HAVE DEFILEMENT CASES BEEN REPORTED TO POLICE

The table below shows children responses about whether defilement cases are reported to police

Table 4: Children responses to cases reported to police

Number of interviewed children	Yes	56	Percentage	87.5
64	Children who say no	6	Percentage	9.04
	Children without answer	2	Percentage	3.013

Source: Primary Data

However, the school administrator and sub-county chief suggest that most cases are not reported to police. The reason is that parents and defilers settle cases traditionally.

In my opinion, the corruption by police reduces the morale of the people to report cases to police as the culprit cannot receive the appropriate punishment. The police provide that cases are reported to police though occasionally.

The table below shows the defilement cases reported every year from 2001 to 2007.

Table 5: Cases registered by police per year from 2001 - 2007

Total cases registered from 2001 - 2007	Year	Cases registered each year	Percentage
1052	2001	120	11.47
	2002	142	26.10
	2003	128	15.38
	2004	142	26.10
	2005	184	17.45
	2006	208	18.46
	2007	142	26.10

Source: Primary Data

It is revealed from police report, as explained by the table that defilement cases in Kidera Sub-County are rampant. It was found out that by 30th July 2007 when the research was taken, the percentage of cases registered in the 7th month was 26.10 which was a high level of percentage of defilement.

However, it is revealed from police that defilement figures would be greater than those provided if some cases were not traditionally settled.

4.6 POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN HANDLING DEFILEMENT CASES

The research carried out with the respondents, the school administrator and administrative office suggest that the police's efforts to handle defilement cases have not been well effective. Their efforts have been weakened by their corruption tendencies which have reduced the community support in handling defilement cases.

4.7 THE RELATION BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITY TOWARDS DEFILEMENT

The police disclosed that their relationship between police and the community in handling defilement cases is minimal. The police suggest that the community wants much to settle the cases traditionally and therefore, do not want to report the cases to police. But the administrators suggest that the relationship is poor due to the corruption tendencies of the police. Peoples cases are not handled justly were culprits are not punished. They are released before the court ruling

which affects the community relation with police. The relationship between police and local leaders is also poor because both aim at benefiting from the cases reported. Thus, local leaders do not forward the cases to police.

4.8 PEOPLE WHO HAVE MANAGED TO TALK TO CHILDREN

The children studied, agreed that they have never been talked to by any people in the area. The school administrators do not talk about such issues. The area administrators also rarely visit schools to talk about defilement. The senior woman teachers ignore to talk about defilement.

The table below show the number of people who talk to children about defilement

Table 6: Those who talked about defilement

School	No. respondents present	Yes	%	No.	%
Kisakye P/S	22	10	45.45	12	54.54
Kidera P/S	22	08	36.36	14	63.64
Bukungu P/S	20	04	20	18	90
Total	64	22	36.7	44	0.0068

Source: Primary data

The table above shows the number of children who say that there are no people who talk to them about defilement is 44 and those say yes are 22. This implies that there is negligence to talk to children about defilement which is making them a prey to defilers.

There is therefore great need to put more focus on talking or counselling the children.

4.9 GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The children interviewed, provide that they are not aware of the government measures about defilement. The only measure they know, is arresting defilers and taking them to police.

The administrators and the police provided the measures in place. They suggest the law which punishes the defilers' article 34 provides that any person who defiles will be kept in lawful custody. They also suggest that the government sensitize the public about the penalties or punishments given to defilers which is done by its lower administrators. Radio programmes they say is another away the information about defilement is accessed to the public as away to

promote public awareness. Also, NGOs like the Human rights initiative try to make people aware of the rights of the children. They emphasize and promote the rights of children and help in the arrest of defilers.

4.10 NGOs IN PLACE TO SUPPLEMENT GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The administrators and the police declare that the NGOs activities in the area are non prevalent. There is only a community based organisation called Bakuseka Majja Womens Group which on a voluntary basis sensitize the women about the evil of children having sex at an early age, they also visit schools in the area and try to talk to teachers and children about defilement issues. However, they suggest that their activities are still at an adhoc level. But the children say they are not aware of them.

There is need to promote the NGOs in the area because they can offer assistance to defiled children for example medical care, shelter, counseling and services. They assist the government financially in handling defilement issues.

4.11 IMPACTS OF DEFILEMENT ON THE SCHOOL GIRL CHILD

4.11.1 School drop outs

The respondents, children, administrators and the police massively agree that many of the school girls have dropped out of school. They provide that some of them acquire pregnancies and dropped out of school. Some have married and others have been discouraged from staying in schools as they are continuously pestered for sex. This implies that many defiled primary school girls get married, become pregnant and thus drop out of school.

4.11.2 Death

The police and administrators also reveal that some primary girls die from pregnancy and even during giving birth. This they suggest that it has been common in the area. The pupils interviewed suggest also that girls die when giving birth. Only 3 children never responded to this implying that they were not aware of the incident

4.11.3 Dependants

The administrators, police and the children interviewed reveal that some of the children become helpless and become dependants. They become dependants to parents to parents and relatives for most of their future. They cannot support themselves.

4.11.4 Abandon homes

It is also revealed from the respondents mostly the administrators and the police and even the interviewed pupils that some girls come to abandon their homes when they acquire pregnancy and even when arrested with the men which subjects them to more suffering in the foreign areas and making them a prey to more men with passion. This has even made them risk their lives to contact sexually transmitted diseases.

4.11.5 Acquire sexually transmitted diseases

The administrators and policemen also suggest that the children are subjected to sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS, candida and syphilis. This has also subjected them to death at an early age. They disclose that this is too common in their area.

4.12 CONCLUSION

It is concluded therefore that besides the existing laws, defilement cases are rampantly occurring in Uganda. Young girls are pressured up for sex by teachers, relatives, neighbors, boda boda cyclists, pastors and classmates.

The high incidents of defilement have impacted on the children by increasing school dropouts, high dependence levels, high death levels, children have abandoned their homes, have acquired sexually transmitted diseases and many have abandoned their homes.

Though there exists government institutions, solutions to defilement have become a failure with no sign for a good future of the children in the country. Thus, there is need for more efforts by government, parents, community and NGOs to reduce defilement.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, REDOMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the findings and proposes the possible measures to be adopted in solving problems found out during the study. The research was precisely concerned with the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child in Kidera Sub-county in Kamuli District ion Eastern Uganda.

5.1 SUMMARY

The study was centered around the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child. The study examined in the first instance the defilers of the children as being the teachers as the most defilers, their fishermen, boda cyclists, neighbours, relatives, school mates and pastors are the less involved in defilement. And the primary school girl child is the most defile among all categories of children in the area.

The main causes of defilement to the school girl child in the area as suggested are poverty, parents force the children into marriage, exposure to information technology, corruption by police, judicial courts and local leaders, domestic violence, restriction of the children to speak out their views and no counselling programmes even in school. These really are main causes of defilement.

It is also worth to analyse that corruption, lack of public awareness, increased poverty and increased teachers with passion and loss of moral values are and will continue to make defilement persistent in the society.

The defilement cases also, are not efficiently reported to police. They are settled traditionally between the parents and the defilers. This is due to ineffectiveness of the police in handling such cases due to corruption. This has limited the community relationship with the police in handling defilement cases. Due to this, people resort to traditional settlement of the defilement cases.

It is also worthy to analyze that government measures in place against defilement in the area are not efficient. However, the law against defilement is in place, sensitization though not efficient, its done through the lower administrators, in the media through the lower administrators, in the media like radio and Television information technology and NGOs have been to a lesser extent channels to public awareness about defilement issues in the area. However, though this is on ground, the implementers seen inactive to emphasize the issue.

There has been also less activities, of NGOs in the area. The one which is in the struggler is a community based organization, voluntary and operating on an adhoc level. This is Bakuseka Majja women's Group. Due to lack of facilitation, its scope of operation is confined in the Sub-County.

It is concluded that defilement has really impacted on the rights of the children in the area. The girl child has been subjected to early pregnancies, early marriages and psychological tortures that have prompted them into school drop outs. This has resulted into high levels of dependence, they have become helpless, children have abandoned their homes due to stress and this has further promoted them into several trade from where they contracted sexually transmitted diseases.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the study, the following recommendations are advanced as a measure to curb down the prevalence level of defilement.

5.2.1 The government

The researcher recommends that;

The government should design policies that provide deterrent punishments to defilers to act as an examples to others. This can limit defilement practice.

- The government should also design policies to control corruption and should have the moral authority to remove it from society.
- The government should ensure public awareness about the law about defilement, which can be done through the media and meetings, seminars and school speeches.

Administrative officers

The researcher recommends that;

- Administrative officers should ensure government policies about defilement are encouraged and promoted.
- Administrators should monitor the operations of the police, judiciary and the local leaders to ensure the defilement cases reported are handled within the confines of the law.
- They should take up the role of creating awareness to the public and the children themselves about the dangers of defilement.
- Should endeavour to promote the rights of the girl child.

Local Leaders

The researcher recommends that;

- Local leaders should not hear defilement cases because they are capital offences only handled by the high court.
- They should on behalf of the government and the citizens ensure the protection of the rights of the girl child and should regularly report such cases to police.

School administrators

The researcher recommends that;

- School administrators should ever talk to their teachers about the dangers of having sexual relations with the children they teach.
- Should ever talk to children about the evils of early sex and to report whoever attempts to ask them for sex.

Police officers and judiciary

The researcher recommends that;

- They should ever work in the confines of the law and should eschew corruption tendencies such that they can protect the children's rights. They should give the proper judgment to reduce defilement in the society.
- The police should fully involve in educating people about the law mostly the law about defilement to create awareness to them about the dangers of defilement.

5.2.2 The Community

The researcher recommends that;

- The community should realize that the school girls are their daughters, and sisters. They should ensure their welfare as future citizens in the society.
- The community members should report immediately any defilement case that occurs in their area. At the same time, they should report cases of corruption because they are empowered by law. This will ensure efficient justice.
- The community should protest against traditional settlement of defilement cases and report reliably public officers who indulge in corruption activities in handling defilement cases.

5.2.3 The parents

It is recommended that the parents should not regard their children as economic assets. They should take part in promoting the rights of their children. They should improve the care and administration of their children.

5.2.4 The NGOs

The researcher recommends that;

- More NGOs should be in place and spread out to even rural areas such that their influence in the fight against defilement can be realized comprehensively.
- The activities of NGOs should be locally and nationally promoted as a way to empower them to save life of the girl child.
- NGOs which work on humanitarian basis for example save the children and FHIR (Foundation for Human Rights) should be facilitated.
- NGOs assisted by government should sponsor research teams to establish the causes, consequences and the way forward about defilement as a way to create relief in society.

5.3 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended that children should be encouraged to express their opinions publicly about their rights. This will help them to promote their rights, hence fighting the defilement practices inflicted on them.

- The whole community should know that defilement is a capital offence which is only heard by the high court. Deterrent punishments must be given for the practice for example 20year imprisonment.
- Religious leaders should be involved in the mobilization against defilement. Since they are spiritual leaders, they should promote morals in the public and also be exemplary by absconding from defiling children.
- The press should actively with rust expose the defiler's corrupt officials who act against their professional code of conduct as they implement the law and should involve in educating the public about the dangers of defiling the girl child.
- Parents, NGOs, the government and cultural leaders should work with uniformity against the evil of defilement in society.

Therefore, their roles are paramount in promoting the rights of the girl child.

5.4 CONCLUSIONS

It was concluded that defilement is a real tragedy that has befallen the society at large. It has put the society in a mode of torture. The fishermen, teachers, bodaboda cyclists, neighbours, relatives, schoolmates and pastors have been held responsible for the cause of alarm.

It was analyzed that children rights have been infringed on. They have dropped out of school, have been traumatized, have acquired unnecessary pregnancies, have died in pregnancies and during labour, have acquired sexually transmitted diseases and have become dependants with no hope of a better future.

It was also concluded that justice with corruption, exposure to information technology, poverty cultural and traditional beliefs, drug abuse, loss of care by parents, denial of children to express themselves and the emerging teachers and relatives with passion, have endangered the life of children.

It was emphatically suggested that for the society to be restored to normal and children rights promoted the government must ensure corruption is eliminated in society, rule of law is emphasized, deterrent punishments be given to the culprits, public awareness be a priority and a spay network be implemented.

It was further paramount for local leaders and administrative officers to abdicate their roles and responsibilities towards the welfare of the children. The cultural and traditional beliefs towards the girl child should be discouraged, parents should ensure the rights of their children are promoted and should avoid stereotype beliefs towards the children.

The activities of the NGOs should be promoted nationally and locally to empower them to save life of the girl child. The NGOs which work on humanitarian basis for example save the children, FHRI should be facilitated.

Further more, research should be taken to reveal more details concerning the prevalence of defilement in society and to further establish causes, consequences and the way toward about defilement. Research teams should be encouraged and sponsored by the government and NGOs and individuals who are good hearted. This can create relief in society.

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APPENDICES

The appendices will include the questionnaire, interview schedule, plan of implementation and budget.

APPENDIX A: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO PUPILS

1. What kind of people in your area desire to have sexual intercourse with girls in primary schools?
2. Which of those people mentioned practice defilement to primary school girl child most?
3. What do you think are the main reasons that cause primary school girl child to be defiled most?
4. Among the causes you have given, which one is the main cause of defilement in your area?
5. Have the defilement cases in your areas been reported to security offices or courts of two at all?
6. How have the leaders in your area helped to fight the problem of defilement?
7. What have been the reasons encouraging defilement cases among the primary school girl child?
8. Which are the impacts of defilement on the primary school girl child in your area?
9. Which result of defilement to primary school girl child is most common in your area?
10. What can be the appropriate methods you suggest that can help to solve the defilement problem?
11. Has there been any responsible person who has managed to talk about defilement to you in your school? What about at home?

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR

**KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Dear Sir / Madam,

This questionnaire is from the above university, designed to carryout a situational analysis on the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child.

You are requested to fill in the questionnaire in at least a period of two weeks.

Please, for each question, tick in the box that gives the intended information. Where boxes are not given, the questions are open ended and just fill in the relevant information.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name
2. Age
3. Sex Male ☐ Female ☐
4. Job title

B. DEFILEMENT ASSESSMENT

1. The categories of children most defiled internationally are; primary school girls, children in settlement camps, children in orphanage, children in war areas and children at landing sites. Which of those mentioned above is most defiled in Kidera Sub-county?
.....
2. Why do you think the category of children you have mentioned is the most defiled?
.....
3. Which people are the most perpetrators (defilers) of the children in the area?
.....
4. Primary school girls are said to be very much defiled in Uganda. For what reasons do you think primary girls are defiled in the area?
.....

5. What groups of people involve in defiling primary school girl?
.....
6. Which of the mentioned groups is highly pronounced in defilement?
Teachers ☐ Classmates ☐ Relatives ☐ Neighbors ☐
Traders ☐ Boda boda ☐
7. To what extent are the primary school girl children defiled?
Highly ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Lowly ☐
8. What are the main causes of defilement cases in your area?
.....
9. Which one among the mentioned causes do you think is the most common to you in your area?
.....
10. Defilement is continuously increasing despite the measures put forward. Why is it so in your area?
.....
11. What are the practical impacts of defilement to primary school children in your area?
.....
12. Which of the impacts mentioned in 11 above is most common to primary school girls?
.....
13. What are the related rights of the children that have been impacted on as a result of defilement?
.....
14. How often has defilement cases been reported to police?
Regularly ☐ Occasionally ☐ Not reported ☐
15. Are there some defilement cases which have not been reported to the authorities and are settled traditionally?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, Why?
16. What are the attitude of the community towards defilement in the area?
Highly positive ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Highly negative ☐
17. How has been the relationship in handling defilement issues between the community and police?

Highly supportive ☐ Supportive ☐ Not supportive
Highly not supportive ☐

18. Are there any government measures being emphasized in the efforts to reduce defilement?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, specify them

19. To what extent have they been emphasized?

Highly ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Lowly ☐

20. Are there other organizations or groups that have supplemented the existing efforts to fight defilement?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, specify the group or organization.....

21. What can be the possible recommendations you can put forward so as to fight to reduce the evil of defilement in the community?

.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR POSITIVE ATTITUDES YOU HAVE PROVIDED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Sign

NAME: BALIDAWA MOSES

APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE TO ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

**KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Dear Sir / Madam,

This questionnaire is from the above university, designed to carry out a situational analysis on the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child.

You are requested to fill in the questionnaire in at least a period of two weeks.

Please, for each question, tick in the box that gives the intended information. Where boxes are not given, the questions are open ended and just fill in the relevant information.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1) Name
- 2) Age
- 3) Sex Male ☐ Female ☐
- 4) Job title

B. DEFILEMENT ASSESSMENT

- 1) The categories of children most defiled internationally are; primary school girls, children in settlement camps, children in orphanage, children in war areas and children at landing sites. Which of those mentioned above is most defiled in Kidera Sub-county?
.....
- 2) Which of those mentioned above is most defiled in Kidera Sub-county?
.....
- 3) Why do you think the category of children you have mentioned is the most defiled?
.....
- 4) Which people are the most perpetrators (defilers) of the children in the area?
.....

5) Primary school girls are said to be very much defiled in Uganda. For what reasons do you think primary girls are defiled in the area?

.....

6) What groups of people involve in defiling primary school girl?

.....

7) Which of the mentioned groups is highly pronounced in defilement?

Teachers ☐ Classmates ☐ Relatives ☐ Neighbors ☐

Traders ☐ Boda boda ☐

8) To what extent are the primary school girl children defiled?

Highly ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Lowly ☐

9) What are the main causes of defilement cases in your area?

.....

10) Which one among the mentioned causes do you think is the most common to you in your area?

.....

11) Defilement is continuously increasing despite the measures put forward. Why is it so in your area?

.....

12) What are the practical impacts of defilement to primary school children in your area?

.....

13) Which of the impacts mentioned in 11 above is most common to primary school girls?

.....

14) What are the related rights of the children that have been impacted on as a result of defilement?

.....

15) How often has defilement cases been reported to police?

Regularly ☐ Occasionally ☐ Not reported ☐

16) Are there some defilement cases which have not been reported to the authorities and are settled traditionally?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, Why?

17) What are the attitude of the community towards defilement in the area?

Highly positive ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Highly negative ☐

18) How has been the relationship in handling defilement issues between the community and police?

Highly supportive ☐ Supportive ☐ Not supportive ☐

Highly not supportive ☐

19) Are there any government measures being emphasized in the efforts to reduce defilement?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, specify them

20) To what extent have they been emphasized?

Highly ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Lowly ☐

21) Are there other organizations or groups that have supplemented the existing efforts to fight defilement?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, specify the group or organization.....

22) What can be the possible recommendations you can put forward so as to fight to reduce the evil of defilement in the community?

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR POSITIVE ATTITUDES YOU HAVE PROVIDED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Sign

NAME: BALIDAWA MOSES

APPENDIX D: QUESTIONNAIRE TO POLICE OFFICER

**KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Dear Sir / Madam,

This questionnaire is from the above university, designed to carryout a situational analysis on the impact of defilement on the rights of the primary school girl child.

You are requested to fill in the questionnaire in at least a period of two weeks.

Please, for each question, tick in the box that gives the intended information. Where boxes are not given, the questions are open ended and just fill in the relevant information.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- 5) Name
- 6) Age
- 7) Sex Male ☐ Female ☐
- 8) Job title

B. DEFILEMENT ASSESSMENT

- 1) The categories of children most defiled internationally are; primary school girls, children in settlement camps, children in orphanage, children in war areas and children at landing sites.

Which of those mentioned above is most defiled in Kidera Sub-county?

.....

- 2) Why do you think the category of children you have mentioned is the most defiled?

.....

- 3) Which people are the most perpetrators (defilers) of the children in the area?

.....

- 4) Primary school girls are said to be very much defiled in Uganda. For what reasons do you think primary girls are defiled in the area?

-
- 5) What groups of people involve in defiling primary school girl?
.....
- 6) Which of the mentioned groups is highly pronounced in defilement?
Teachers ☐ Classmates ☐ Relatives ☐ Neighbors ☐
Traders ☐ Boda boda ☐
- 7) To what extent are the primary school girl children defiled?
Highly ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Lowly ☐
- 8) What are the main causes of defilement cases in your area?
.....
- 9) Which one among the mentioned causes do you think is the most common to you in your area?
.....
- 10) Defilement is continuously increasing despite the measures put forward. Why is it so in your area?
.....
- 11) What are the practical impacts of defilement to primary school children in your area?
.....
- 12) Which of the impacts mentioned in 11 above is most common to primary school girls?
.....
- 13) What are the related rights of the children that have been impacted on as a result of defilement?
.....
- 14) How often has defilement cases been reported to police?
Regularly ☐ Occasionally ☐ Not reported ☐
- 15) How many defilement cases have been registered by police per year since 2000 up to today?
.....
- 16) How effective has been the police in handling defilement cases in the area?
.....
- 17) What are the attitude of the community towards defilement in the area?
Highly positive ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Highly negative ☐

18) How has been the relationship in handling defilement issues between the community and police?

Highly supportive ☐ Supportive ☐ Not supportive ☐

Highly not supportive ☐

19) Are there any government measures being emphasized in the efforts to reduce defilement?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, specify them

20) To what extent have they been emphasized?

Highly ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Lowly ☐

21) What can be the possible recommendations you can put forward so as to fight to reduce the evil of defilement in the community?

.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR POSITIVE ATTITUDES YOU HAVE PROVIDED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Sign

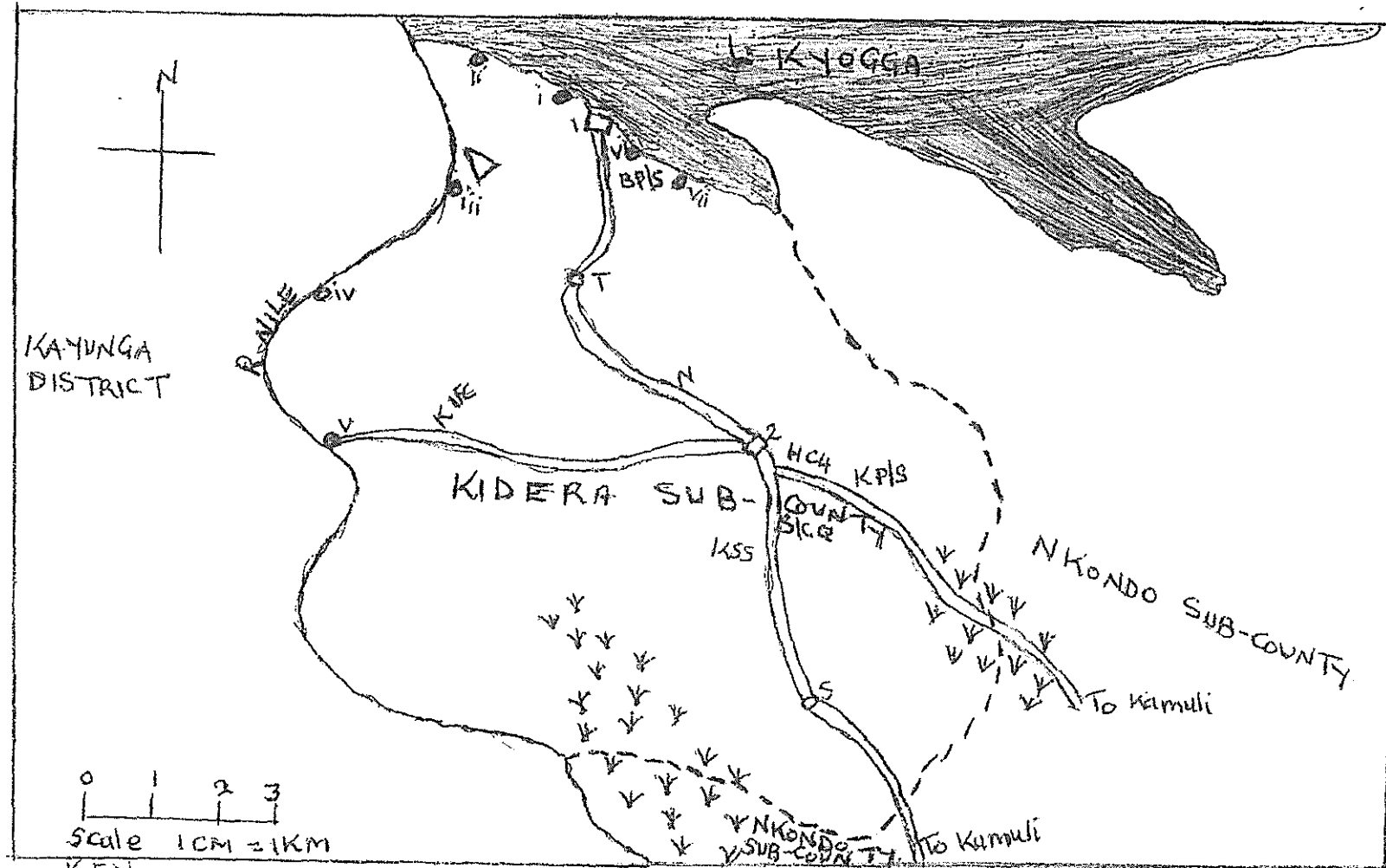
NAME: BALIDAWA MOSES

APPENDIX E: BUDGET

Requirements	Description	Quantity	Cost	Total cost
Transport			50,000	50,000
Meals	Days	14	2,000	28,000
Stationary	Pens	5	250	1250
	Pencils	3	100	300
	Writing pads	3	1000	3,000
	Dissertation typing and printing.		55,000	55,000
	Miscellaneous		40,000	40,000
Data analysis	Data collection		40,000	40,000
Grand total				217,550

APPENDIX F: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

ACTIVITY	PERIOD	OUTPUT
Proposal writing	October – Early December	Proposal submission for approval.
Initial field tour	Early January	Collecting background field information
Data collection	February - March	Research processing and interpretation
Writing of report	Late March – Early May	Final draft of dissertation
Submission	Early July	Submitting the dissertation



--- Kidera subcountry boundaries.

== Main roads.

□ Main towns.

○ Trading centres.

• Landing.

~ Swamps.

△ Highland.

□ Bukungu town.

□ Kidera town.

○ Buyungu trading centre.

○ N Ataka trading centre.

○ S Katogwe trading centre.

○ i Kipyake landing.

○ ii Kyaukwala.

○ iii Kiiga.

○ iv Kalungu.

○ v Kisulaya.

BPS Bukungu primary school.

KPS Kidera primary school.

KIFC - Kisaukya inc primary school.

KSS - Kidera Secondary School.

HC - Kidera Health Centre 4.

SLC - sub country head quarters.



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INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

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Faculty of Social Sciences and Law

To: Whom it may concern.

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.....
This is to introduce to you Mr. / ~~Miss~~ BALIDAWA MOSES
who is a bona fide student of Kampala International University,
He/She is working on a research project, which is a partial
requirement for the award of a degree.

I hereby kindly request you in the name of the University to accord
him/her all the necessary assistance required for this work.

Thank you very much in advance.


Prof. A.G.G. Gingyera-Pinyicwa
DEAN FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LAW