

**THE MAJOR CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE IN KIBULI ZONE,
MAKINDYE DIVISION- KAMPALA DISTRICT**

BY,

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DECLARATION

I **SSENGONZI EMMY**, hereby declare that this is entirely my original work and has never been submitted to any university or any other institution of higher learning for any award.

Signature.....*Ssengonzi*.....


Date.....*20/08/2010*.....

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to my mother Namata Mary, and my beloved wife Nabulime Annet.

APPROVAL

This dissertation resulting from the researcher's effort in the area, major causes of child abuse in Kibuli Zone, Makindye Division in Kampala-District was carried out under my supervision with my final approval; it is now ready for submission for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Education in Arts.

SIGNATURE.....

Supervisor: OCHEN MOSES PATRICK.

DATE.....

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines evidences of the existing situation regarding the problem of child abuse at different levels, international, national, district and division level. It will also indicate the various factors which is influencing child abuse, effects of child abuse and some of the outstanding challenges towards curbing down the problem in Kampala district, particularly in Makindye division and Uganda at large

1.1 BACKGROUND

The problem of child abuse continues to exist since time memorial. It is not only in Kampala District but nation wide or world wide. The problem is caused by a number of factors namely;

BBC London (2006), children are being subjected to rape and prostitution of the United Nations peace keepers in Haiti and Liberia. Soldiers demand sex from girls return for food or money. This is as a result of civil wars.

Warsle (1999), the American family is the most violent social institution in our society more than 1million children are abused each year in the United States. Child neglect which is the most reported type of abuse

account for an estimated 49% of the cases while sexual abuse account for 13% of all reported cases, emotional abuse account for 5%, sibling abuse is most probably the most common type of abuse.

On June 16th-1976 thousand of black school children in Soweto. South Africa protested on the streets against inferior quality of education, demanded to be taught in their own language. however, hundreds of these boys and girls were shot dead, the two protest that followed said a blood bath as hundreds were killed and thousands were injured, by Titus Kakembo (2007).

In Uganda particularly, high cases of child abuse have been reported Marjoly caused by poverty in the region. Agness Nandutu (2006) has it that about 1.5 million children. In Uganda are child laborers while more than 730,000 children under the age of 18 in lira. Kabarola . Mbale and Kampala are involved in exploitative forms of child abuse especially child labor.

Others have been involved in rebel activities like the case of L.R.A in some parts of northern Uganda where estimated 20,000 children have been abducted during the 20 year conflict between I.R.A rebels and the current Ugandan government. Kakembo Titus (2007)

Due to poverty, forced marriages are still practiced in some societies in Uganda. For instance in march 2006. the Kararnojongo children were

being sold for 3000. Shs. 1.000 at oconmongin marker in Teso, several children were kidnapped and a case of child sacrifice was so common in around May-June 2009

In Makindye division alone, which is a case studs. its reported that poverty and drunkardness in families have led to child abuse. Four cases of child abuse are reported per day and a round 1344 cases in a year. The Officer in Charge police station Ms. Noikuwa Sarah has said.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Child abuse in Kampala district in Makindye division and Kibuli zone particular has been widely witnessed with many children starving on streets looking for ways to survey, Child kidnap, child neglect physical torturer, sexual harassment and abuse are enormous. Henry Senyond (2007) has it that three children were found dumped in barracks zone. Makindye division, Kampala district.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The study is generally set to identify the major causes of child abuse in Kibuli zone, Makindye division in Kampala District.

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- i. Identifying the causes of children abuse in Kibuli zone, Makindye division
- ii. Investigating the effects of child abuse
- iii. Identifying the factors that hinder the prevention of child abuse in Kibuli zone, Makindye division.
- iv. Finding out the possible solutions to child abuse in Kibuli zone, Makindye Division.

1.4.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study will be guided by the following questions.

- i. What are the causes of child abuse in Kibuli zone. Makindye division in Kampala district?
- ii. What are the impacts of child abuse on the victim?
- iii. What are the factors hindering the prevention of child abuse in Kibuli zone, Makindye division?
- iv. What are the possible solutions to the above problems’?

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The study is the factors influencing child abuse and the challenges facing the struggles against child abuse in Makindye division, Kibuli zone.

The study helped at assessing the effects of child abuse on the lives of the victims (abused children) and find out possible preventive measures against it.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

To the children, the study will help them get the information of how bad child abuse is to their lives which will incalculable a heart of good care and love for their future children and prevent the would be future abusive parents.

To the parents, the study will benefit them then by informing them that, children are just like other people in the society who need special care, love and attention not only from parents but everybody. This will help to enlighten the behaviors would be future abusive parents in Makindye division, Kibuli zone, Kampala district.

To the community and the government, it will help to expose them the ignorance of certain cultures, weaknesses and inefficiency with in the

society and concern bodies and NGOs that has for long acted as ample atmosphere for nurturing child abuse. The new suggested measures will help them to create an efficient struggle against child abuse in Kibuli zone. Makindye division to create a peaceful atmosphere for a better growth and living environment for the children in the region.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The researcher covered the area of Makindye division which include: Makindye A, B,C and D. Kibuli zone, Kampala district. With focus put on children below eighteen years of age. both male and female. Teacher will investigate officials working with NGOs checonccrne4jvi child protection social welfare in Makindye division. Kibuli division zone, Kampala district will conduct this during April and July 2010.

1.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Some of the respondents may not return the questionnaires and this will hinder the validity of the information to be acquired by the researcher. This activity will involve a lot of movement and interaction or inquires which bears a financial implication on the researcher hence it will be expensive and tiresome

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is as old as the history of human kind, although its only recent that there has been a 'side acceptance of the existence of the problem. It first became a topic of research in the early 1960s, where it was reviewed as rooted in adult psychological disturbance. The first studies indicated adults who abused or neglected their children usually had histories of child abuse in their own childhood, unrealistic expectations that children would satisfy their unmet emotional needs and poor control of aggressive impulses, Laura E (1999). Therefore, literature was collected in lines to areas like the major causes of child abuse, challenges facing the struggle against children and the possible solution against child abuse.

Professionals who work in the area of child abuse point out that abuse and neglect occur in families from all social classes and all income levels whether the child is of a rich, well educated parents it does not necessarily guarantee safety of children, Laura E. (1999).

2. 1 THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE

There are a number of factors which are related to incidence of child abuse in a family, these include:

Economic distress. Unemployment, low income, illness of the family member, inability to pay for medical bill are causes of stress in lives of many abusive parents in Makindye division and else where in the world. The inadequate parenting skills, chemical abuse as a means to cope up with Stress, special child, social isolation, violent marriage, single parent, step parents are all causes of child abuse. Laura E (1999). According to the human rights watch (2007), civil wars have led to child abuse. The children are subjected to brutal treatment such as soldiers, labourers and sexual slaves else where in the country. For instance, children abducted by LRA in Northern Uganda are frequently beaten and forced to carry out raids, burn houses, to beat and kill civilians and abduct other children as well, to carry heavy loads over long distances and to work for long hours as virtual slaves.

Young women are vulnerable to coercion into sexual relationship with older man. 'Sugar daddies take advantage of the economic resources by promising to help with their expenses in exchange for sex. In Uganda 22% of primary school girls anticipate receiving gifts or money in exchange for sex Jackie Kintu (2007)

According to national child labour policy November (2006), poverty has caused child abuse in Uganda, Kampala district in particular where by 30% population still live on absolute poverty with less than US\$ 1 per day. These force children into exploitation hazardous work for family

survival where in most cases they are either not paid at all or under paid. These children work in fishing, domestic child labour such as cooking for family, baby sitting, cleaning houses, taking and collecting children from school.

According to Kakcmho Titus (2007): house hold poverty, disasters, and diseases are causing child trafficking in Uganda and Kampala in particular. The media information indicates that inadequate legislation, poor law enforcement, laxity of police and inspiration controls make these children vulnerable to child abuse especially the form of trafficking for example very many parents and guardians in Uganda and Kampala in Particular are made to believe that there arc employment opportunities and better life in the city. They are promised marriages or school fees but unfortunately they end up in commercial sex, vending or working on street, NCC secretary General Joyce Otim has said.

According to the ILO Global report (2006) on child abuse specifically on child labour, 49.3 million children are economically active in sub Saharan Africa. The region has the highest percentage, globally of working children: 26% between 5-14 are working which has been caused by continued rapid population growth, increasing poverty and devastation of the HIV/ AIDs pandemic.

2.1.1 THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ON THE LIVES OF CHILDREN

Research's have found out that abuse is compromising children's intellectual and social development in a variety of ways. Children who are being abused have low scores, low grades. and learning problems and perform poorer than those who are not abused. Many are becoming aggressive, oppositional and extremely worn. Other problems related to abuse include bed wetting, tantrums, inability to trust other people, difficulty relating to both peers and adults, poor self image and tendency to engage in juvenile delinquency, joining gangs, running away from home, becoming truant from school and getting involved in violent crime, Laura (1999)

2.1.2 CHALLENGES FACING THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CHILD ABUSE

The present state of preventing and managerial services of child abuse are encountering several challenges to the concerned protectors and promoters of children's right in Kampala district, Uganda as a whole. These include issues which vary and can be dealt with if the entire society will join hands with the concerned organization against child abuse, Jackie Kintu (2007).

Some forms of child abuse are being practiced by some cultures. For instance forced marriages are still being practiced in some societies in Uganda. Girls are still being married off for wealth acquisition in form of

bride price. Else where girls are becoming house girls with boys being exposed to sexual exploitations unfortunately these children are being brought with promises of better life, making money and seeing the bright light in the city. Surprisingly the above evils are happening in our communities as we look on being reported by Titus Kakembo (2007).Some forms of child abuse is hidden and therefore, preventing them from happening is very challenging. For example child sexual abuse and child neglect in communities hence making hard to protect vulnerable children. In addition, there is a wide range of constraints like negative cultural' practice and attitudes, ignorance, rampant corruption and poverty which is hindering effective reporting of investigating and successful prosecution of cases and conviction as by Jackie Kintu (2007),

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present the research design, area and population of the study, tools or instruments for data collection, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection procedures and data analysis.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research carried out as quantitative survey. Primary data was utilized as it obtained from one police station, one human rights branch and a private secondary school in Makindye division, Kampala district. Descriptive design was used to ascertain both the causes and effects of child abuse while analytic design was used to examine the challenges and solutions to these challenges facing the struggle against child abuse.

3.2 AREA POPULATION OF STUDY

The survey population consisted of children below the age of **18**. The children rights and social welfare activists in Makindye division A, B, C, and D Kampala district will also be considered.

3.3 TOOLS/ INSTRUMENTS

(I) Use of questionnaires.

Typed structured and unstructured questions were used. One will be given to children who are below 19 years of age, both male and female. The other one will be given to people who are working in different organizations which are concerned with child social welfare and protection. Only 40 students will be given 40 questionnaires and two will be given to the police officer and the manager of the child sexual abuse project at FHRI.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The researcher used cluster sampling technique and one school will be selected randomly to represent all schools in Makindye division and it will be used as a sample. Two classes that is S.3 and S.2 will be selected randomly. 20 students below the age of PS will be selected systematically from each class to make a total of 40 represents and two members who are working with the child social welfare organizations to make a total of 42 which the researcher will use as respondents.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The researcher obtained data from the respondents by use of questionnaires and primary source. Researcher made use of documentary review approach by abstracting information. Data from

annual and media reports regarding child abuse will also be used as a secondary source of information.

3.6 DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher analyzed data statistically; the result were presented in form of tables for interpretation. This Data included causes and effects of child abuse, estimated number of un abused, challenges and possible solutions to child abuse. Researcher used percentages to find but the total percentage of the abused children and tin abused is Makindye division as per year 2008.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present findings in relation to the information from the respondents regarding child abuse in Makindye division, Kampala District the findings are summarized in relation to the research objectives and questions to make useful conclusions.

4.1 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

TABLE 1: SHOWING THE REGISTERED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IN A PERIOD OF TIME, MAIN CAUSES OF CHILDAUSE, COMMON FORM OF ABUSE AND THE IMPACT ON THE VICTIM IN MAKINDYE DIVISION

PERIOD	No. of registered cases of child abuse	Main causes common form stable		Impact on the victim
Day	3	Poverty and	Physical	Physical
Week	29	drunkardness	assulats	disorder and
Month	113		and child	malnourishment
Year	1343		neglect	

Source: Primary data 2007

From the table above, (3) cases of child abuse are indicated as registered within a period of one day, 29 cases registered with a period of one week, 113 cases being registered within a period of one month and finally 1343 being registered with in a period of one year at child protection unit in Katwe police station, Makindye division.

Poverty and drunkardness which are indicated in the table are the main causes of child abuse in some families in Makindye division. Due to this factors several culprits have resorted to physical assault or child neglect were most abused children have ended up being malnourished, others have developed physical disorders which have put their lives in risky situations reduced grown (stunted growth), impairment of body parts and other physical abnormalities.

TABLE II: INDICATING CATEGORIES OF CHILD ABUSE, NUMBER OF ABUSED, THE UNABUSED, NUMBER OF NON RESPONDENTS WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING PERCENTAGES, MAIN CAUSES AND EFFECT ON THE VICTIM.

Formula: $\frac{\text{Total No. of children respondents}}{\text{Total No. of children respondents}} \times 100$

No. of children respondents with a common problem

Total No. of students respondents	No. of the sexually abused	No. of the harassed/ neglected	No. of the physically assaulted	No. of the un abused	No. of non respondents
40 100%	1 2.5%	12 30%	12 30%	10 25%	5 12.5%
Main cause	Personal selfish interest	Economic distress	Drunkardness and unruly parents		
Impact on the victims	Infected with STDs and physical disorders	Psychological discomfort, escape from home	Body injuries		

Source: Primary data 2007

The table above indicate one child out of 40 children respondents who have been sexually abused in Makindye division and it represents 2.5% of the total children respondents. The major cause of this being personal

selfish interest among individuals who aim at satisfying their sexual interests/desires. Automatically the 2.5% sexually abused children have ended up being injected with STDs such as syphilis, HIB/AIDS pandemic among other disease, others have ended up developing serious physical disorders while girls in most case get unwanted pregnancies. 12 children out of the 40 total children respondents reported of being harassed and neglected are representing a total percentage children respondent of 30%. This has been due to economic distress such as unemployment among parents and guardians of such children who later turn their economic fate and distress on these children.

As a result of such abuses, the 12 (30%) children respondents have developed psychological discomfort leading to instances like reduction (decrease) in the children IQ, some of them have escaped from their families of origin to their relatives in search of peaceful living environment which is free from such mistreatment.

More so, the table indicates another 12 children respondents of 30% claiming to have been physically assaulted by the people of Makindye division, this is mainly due to drunkardness and unruly behaviors or prevent the family heads, relatives and other strangers.

As a result of these abuses, the 12 children have developed body injuries, since they have been either burnt with hot objects, water or hit with objects.

The table also indicate a total of 10 children respondents representing a total percentage of 25% of the total children respondent, who claimed to have never been as used be any body.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the conclusions and recommendations arising from the research findings were presented and areas of further research suggested.

5.1 CONCLUSION

Owing to the findings of the study, it was concluded that child abuse in Makindye division have been caused to poverty, drunkardness, unruly behavior of some parents, selfish interests among some people among other factors, which have left 62.5% of the total children in Makindye division abused on form of either physical assault most of these abused children have bee physically disabled, malnourished with psychological discomforts and ~~sever~~ injuries. Only 25% of the children in the region have not been abused. In this area, the current situation still needs attention hence every Uganda should take an active role in protecting children from physical, emotional and any form of abuse of neglect not only in Kampala District but through the entire nation. Children need to grow up in safe, health and happy environment; we must therefore create and preserve this environment for their sake.

Child abuse in its various forms has numerous effects and consequences on both the victims and the entire society. Children with histories of maltreatment, such as physical abuse are at risk of developing severe emotional problems like HIV infection with its end result of death, mental problem like madness and trauma problem which was affect them through out their entire life. However, surprisingly some of the child

abusers were themselves victims of abuse. Children are heritage from God (Pslam 127:3) they therefore are a mean through which continue life wan life on earth. Children must be protected against any forms of abuse to avoid having to repair the adults of tomorrow.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

In sufficient to realize that the level at which the fight against child abuse has reached is not yet effective enough to curb down the problem. Therefore, having realized this weakness, there is an urgent need for the government and its stakeholders at large in Makindye division, and Uganda as a whole to take a leading role in this struggle so as to make it successful.

The following measures should be taken to ensure effective campaigns and concrete implementation

Ensure that children ate treated as holders of rights and that all violence against them is recognized as a breach of their human rights regarding who and where it takes place.

Teach adults to recognize warning signs of all sorts of child abusive behaviors both signs of sexual abuse, psychological abuse physical torture and health body development.

Ensure that children are treated as holder

Public sensitization and awareness programmes which are related to child abuse should be extended not only in Kampala districts but nation wide. Awareness of the available resources should also be uplifted to prevent, combat and control child abuse. Such public awareness facilitate the recognition that child abuse is every body's concern in the

society, but not private matter to be solved within the family. Its related to legal frame work and rights, which must be addressed to prevent continuity.

There should be a review of the current knowledge in areas of child abuse, identification of best practices from other districts that have had a successful struggle against child abuse and ensure that there is effective participation of the parties. Partners to be involved include regional human rights bodies and mechanism specialized agencies and regional organizations, international, NGOs, Civil society and the children at large.

There is also need to child protect and enough legal support. This would be inform of activities to help communities understand the rights of children, how to protect them from abuses, neglect and exploitation, giving them help to access legal assistance hence empowering the,

Need for urgent specialization child protective agencies must immediately begin to identify suitable should make sure that only qualified and fully certified workers or those working directly under supervision conduct investigations into child abuse.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

More work should be carried out on to causes of early marriages in Uganda, problem facing children born outside their family in Uganda

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR CHILDREN PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

1. Name

2. Sex.

Male ☐

Female ☐

Have you ever been mistreated by any body?

Yes ☐

No ☐

4. If yes, are you related to that person?

Yes ☐

No ☐

5. Please explain why do you think the person mistreat you?

.....

6. In what way did the person mistreat you?

.....

7. What effect did it have on your life/ health generally?

.....

.....

.....

8. Do you think you parents /guardians have enough resources to take good care of you and to provide your basic needs?

Yes ☐

No ☐

9. If No. what things do you think you deserve to have but you have no been provided with?

.....

.....

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED WITH CHILD
PROTECTION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN MAKINDYE DIVISION -
KAMPALA**

RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

I. Name

2. Sex

Male ☐

Female ☐

3. Do you receive cases of child abuse?

Yes ☐

No ☐

4. If yes how many cases do you receive with in a day?

.....

5. Of what categories are these cases of child abuse?

.....

6. What do you think are causes of this kind of mistreatment which are imposed on children?

.....

.....

7. Briefly describe the social economic situation of the family involved in child abuse.

.....

.....

8. In what ways will these forms of mistreatment affect the lives of the abused children?

.....

.....

9. Do you think there are certain things which make your struggle for against child abuse difficult in Makindye division?

.....
.....

10. If yes, what are those thing, list down five of them

.....
.....
.....
.....

11. If yes, explain how your life will be affected

.....
.....
.....

Does your parents, guardian do certain things that you think are bad and make you uncomfortable to make you fed like moving out of home for ever or some time?

Yes ☐

No ☐

13. If yes, what are those things?

.....
.....
.....