

**CAUSES OF GIRL-CHILD SEX ABUSE IN SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN
BUSIA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SCHOOLS IN BUSIA MUNICIPALITY.**

BY

OKELLO MUDIBO


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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this research report is my original work and has not been presented in any other university or institution for academic credit.

Signature..........Date: **22nd February, 2024**

OKELLO MUDIBO

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report is drafted by Okello Mudibo under the title “causes of girl-child sex abuse in selected primary schools in Busia municipal council has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of science and education of Busitema University.

Signature 

Name **MR. WANDA DAUNCAN**

Date **23rd February, 2024**

DEDICATION

To mummy Nekesa Jane Rose, spouse Harriet Nasichongi, children Sharlene, stencia, Shima, all relatives and friends

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The researcher generally acknowledges all scholars whose works have been cited in this research study. The researcher further extends his thanks are to Almighty God for sustenance and strength in the due course development and compiling the report. He has accorded me to develop this research report. I also extend thanks to family members and colleagues for the service they are rendering towards this report. And lastly, I am greatly indebted to my supervisor.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Funds

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the causes of girl- child sex abuse in selected primary school in Busia municipal council schools. Busia municipality. The objectives were; examine the influence of parenting style on girl child sexual abuse in selected primary school of Busia municipal council, investigate the impact of socioeconomic status of the family on girl child sexual abuse in primary school of Busia municipal council and find out ways of curbing girl child sexual abuse in selected primary school of Busia municipal council. The study adopted a case study design. Seven school were targeted with a population of 5163 people. Both stratified and random sampling was applied to sample the respondents. The data was analysed according to the questions using tables, frequency and percentages. The found that parenting style, social economic status have contributed to girl child sexual abuse in Busia Municipality and there is need to enact laws that protect the victims and sensitize communities on girl child protection.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Historical perspectives

For long, child sex abuse and exploitation of children has happened in secrecy due to the shame and stigma some communities attach to it, allowing the crimes to continue Pauline kairu, Jackson matunda(2023). Every year, more than 400 million children around the world are exposed to child sexual exploitation and abuse, according to new report by Economist Impact.

Globally India has the highest prevalent rate of girl child sex abuse. Child sex abuse is a universal problem with pain full long-term effects. Child sex abuse which is also called child molestation is a form of child molestation in which an adult child uses for sexual stimulation. Child sexual abuse can occur in varieties of settings including home, school or work (as child labor). According to UNICEF parenting style is one of the main causes of child abuse. UNICEF states that child marriage represents perhaps the most preventing form of sexual abuse and exploitation of girls Ramanjeeti, Jaspreet e tal (2019).

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is a serious and widespread problem in India as it is in many parts of the world today. The trauma associated with sexual abuse can contribute to arrested development, as well as a host of psychological and emotional disorders, that some children and adolescents may never overcome.

Furthermore, Pietkiewicz-Pareek, B. (2014) contended that the subject of child sexual abuse is still a taboo in India. There is a conspiracy of silence around the subject and a very large percentage of people feel that this is a largely western problem and that child sexual abuse does not happen in India. Part of the reason of course lies in a traditional conservative family and community structure that does not talk about sex and sexuality at all. Parents do not speak to children about sexuality as well as physical and emotional changes that take place during their growing years. As a result of this, all forms of sexual abuse that a child face does not get reported to anyone.

In sub Saharan Africa, the causes of child sex abuse remain worrying as of 2012, there were estimated 56 million children who had been orphaned in sub Saharan Africa, presenting 13.4

million due to HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2013). The illness or loss parent is a traumatic experience, with economic, social, and psychological consequences that echo across the life course (Heyman, sherr, kidman, 2012).

According to UNICEF (2014) asserts that the rate of childhood sexual violence is generally higher due to orphanage and cultural influences in the sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world. In Nigeria Child Sex Abuse (CSA) is considered traumatic. UNICEF (2015) that one in four girls and in ten boys in Nigeria had experienced sexual violence before the age of 18. Child sex abuse has also occurred in religious settings such as within the protestant denominations and amongst Muslims that practice. According to survey by Positive Action for Treatment Access (PATA), over 31.4 percent of girls there said that their first sexual encounter had been rape or forced sex of some kind. The Centre for Environment, Human Rights and Development (2012) reported that 1,200 girls had been raped in Rivers, a coastal state in south eastern Nigeria.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is considered to be endemic in South Africa. The 2014–2015 South African crime statistics report 22,781 sexual offenses against children under the age of 18, which are estimated to be 44% of reported sexual offenses (South African Police Service, 2014). But establishing the true magnitude of CSA is difficult due to underreporting and under recording, which are influenced by the developmental stage and psychological responses of the child and by access to support and effective services. A community-based prevalence study among participants aged 18–26 years in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa found 38% of girl child and 17% of boy child reported experiences of sexual abuse before the age of 18 (Jewkes, Dunkle, Nduna, Jama, & Puren, (2010).

In East Africa, child sex abuse remains a threat to the lives of the minors. Studies by un agencies such as UNICEF and ILO focuses on commercial sexual exploitation of children, to the neglect of more pervasive abuse in children's own communities by family, relatives and neighbors.

In Uganda, media reports (Daily monitor,18/01/15) Statistics released by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2014 revealed that 700,000 children have no access to school, ranking Uganda 11th in the world with the highest number of children out of school. Statistics from a 2010 to 2012 UNICEF and Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) report show that 21 per cent of teenage girls have experienced sexual

violence and half the population of children are being married off by age 18 and the 2013 police report pushes that figure further, showing a 16 per cent increase of defilement cases from 2012.

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) encompasses a wide range of sexual activities committed against children, including both touch and non-contact offenses with varying degrees of physical intrusiveness. Alungat B. (2022) in the Child Abuse in Busia Uganda: Causes, Magnitude and Consequences found out that Poverty, poor parenting and attitude towards child protection, poor enforcement of laws, domestic violence, alcohol and drug abuse and urbanization as some respondents claimed that ignorance of the law was the cause of child abuse in Busia district, Uganda. However, this study will establish how parenting style, socio economic and culture leads to girl child sex abuse.

Statement of the Problem

Child sex abuse is on the increase in many communities in Uganda, children are sexually abused and subjected to intercourse, oral and anal contact, genital folding and forced stimulation by the adults. The home environment in which they live have largely been singled out as major cause, a number of aspects in the home environment like family size, family structure parenting style, and cultural influences have greatly contributed too many causes of child sex abuse. Low socio-economic status has subjected many children to inappropriate care which makes them accept simple gifts in exchange for sex, despite interventions by the government through line ministries and other development partners like NGOs to arrest the situation, child sex abuse is still on rise leading to many children to physical and psychological trauma. Forms of parenting styles, socio economic status and culture are equally important factors in the upbringing of girl child. When they are well cared based on these factors, girls feel empowered and grow with a constructive mind of cooperation and love. However, cases of girl child sex abuse remain high; In Busia Municipality, as society is not sensitive to the multiple effects both physical, psychosocial, economic and health which impact children's wellbeing despite enactment of relevant legislation and policies coupled with numerous awareness campaigns by government agencies and development partners/ civil society organizations on child protection. Children continue to suffer abuse and neglect in homes by people who in most cases are supposed to care and provide for them; including parents, relatives and other adult members of the family

If this scenario is not responded too, girl child will continue living in desperate life and will disregard education worthless in their lives and thus the need to establish the causes of girl child sex abuse in the selected primary schools Busia Municipal council schools. Busia municipality.

Purpose of the Study

The study aimed at establishing the causes of girl- child sex abuse in selected primary school in Busia municipal council schools. Busia municipality.

Research Objectives

The study achieved the following objectives;

- (i) To examine the influence of parenting style on girl child sexual abuse in selected primary school of Busia municipal council
- (ii) To investigate the impact of socioeconomic status of the family on girl child sexual abuse in primary school of Busia municipal council
- (iii) To find out ways of curbing girl child sexual abuse in selected primary school of Busia municipal council

Research Questions

- (i) How do parenting style influence girl-child sexual abuse in primary schools of Busia municipal council?
- (ii) Does socio economic status of the family impact girl-child sexual abuse in selected primary schools of Busia municipal council?
- (iii) How do we curb girl-child sexual abuse in the selected primary schools of Busia municipal council?

Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Busia Municipality as border town. The Municipal council is located in the Eastern part of Uganda bordering Busia County, Kenya. It's bordered by sikuda sub

county, Tiira town council and partly Buteba sub county in the North, and Dabani sub county stretching to south west.

The geographical coordinates of Busia, Uganda are 0°28'01.0"N, 34°05'24.0"E (Latitude:0.4669; Longitude:34.0900). Busia, Uganda sits at an average elevation of 1,198 meters (3,930 ft) above sea level.

Content Scope

The study focused on the causes of girl-child sex abuse in the selected primary schools in Busia municipality. Busia municipality as a border town is highly populated with many challenging activities such as cross-border trade, poor housing facilities, unemployment and poverty. These problems faced by Busia municipal council may contribute to high rate of child sex abuse.

Theoretically, the study aimed at involving home environment variables such as parenting style; socio economic status and cultural influence contribute or relate to girl child abuse in the selected primary schools in Busia municipal schools. Busia municipality.

Time Scope

The study was completed in duration of seven months. This included three months of writing research proposal, one month for collecting and organizing data and three for writing report.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study may benefit people who closely view the causes of child sex abuse. The people involved in the act should fight against it. The study may reveal the gravity of child sexual abuse and encourage interventions from the government and other development partners like NGOs and various stakeholders who are struggling to find ways to adequately assist young children to reduce on the rate of causes of child sex abuse, consequences that deter children who find it difficult to performing well in school.

Parents may also benefit from the study findings through the agents that promote children's rights like community development workers, police, teachers, church and local council chiefs to assist them provide and discipline to their children in further preventions of child sex abuse.

The Uganda judicial system may apply the study findings by training paralegal officers to offer legal guidance in the child sex abused communities as it's an offence, therefore victims should be protected and perpetrators be punished.

The municipal council may equally use the study findings to increase public awareness through exposing child sex offenders using media houses, and campaigns by informing the public about the horrors of child sexual abuse to young children, from its signs, how to detect and treatment and how to go about it in the Busia municipal communities.

Justification of the Study

The study targeted at studying causes of girl child abuse. The literature does not clearly explain how different types of parenting and how culture have contributed to girl sex abuse in Busia Municipal council. This helped to recognize the factors attributed to girl-child sex abuse and how to counter play the practice.

Conceptual Framework

The factors that cause girl child sex abuse is parenting style, socio economic and cultural factors in the selected primary schools in Busia municipal council. The conceptual frame work was developed by the researcher after the review factors leading to girl child abuse. However, family structures and family size can also lead to girl child abuse but they will not be considered within the scope of this study.

Independent Variable

The Causes

Dependent Variable

Girl-Child Sex Abuse

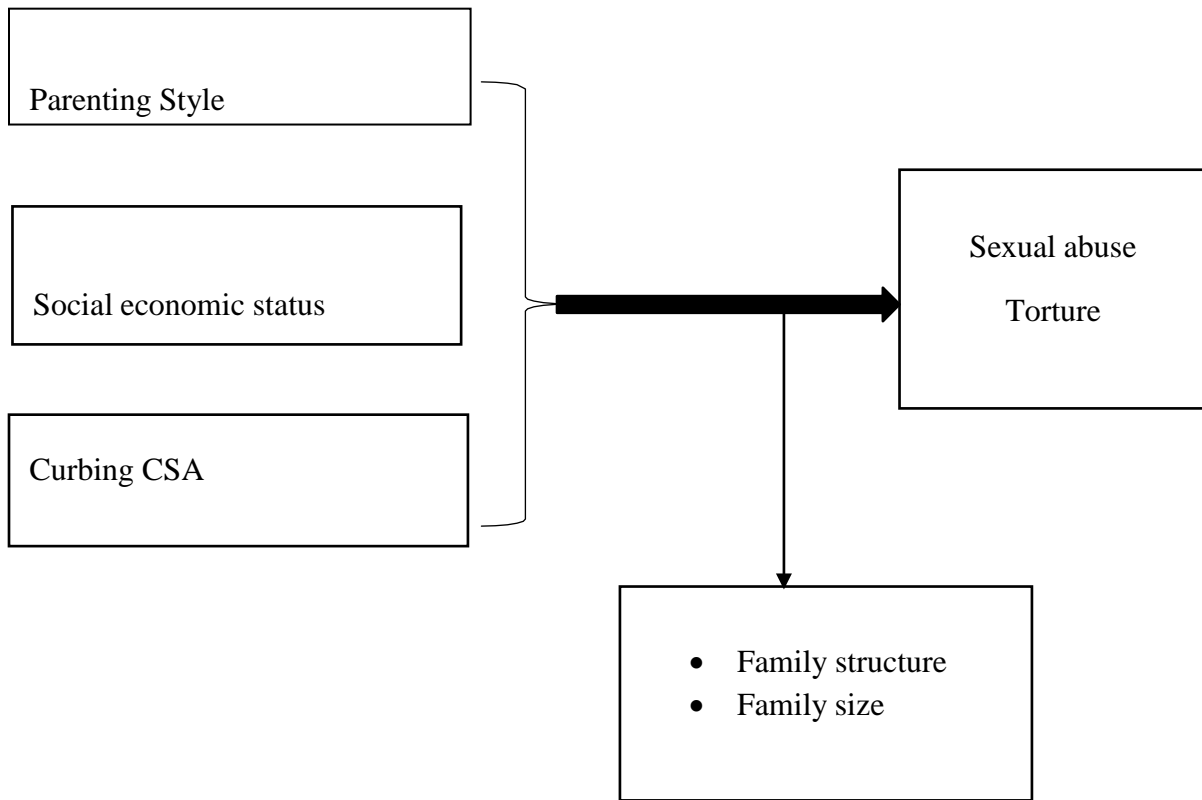


Figure 1: Conceptual Frame work

Definition of Operational Terms

Sex abuse refers to sexual behaviors that are intended to erotically arouse the older persons reaction towards the child without the considerations of the consequences of the behavior upon the child.

Socio-economic status refers to one's position within the society that is stratified according to power and status

.Girl-child refers to the female children below the age of 18.

Cultural influence refers to historical, geographical and familiar factors that affect assessment and interventions.

Socio-economic refers to aspects of money and the way or modes of interaction in the community.

Parenting. These are the models of care and supervision employed by parents in upbringing the children.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

This chapter provides the reviewed literature, past studies and available information in the area of research which is relevant to the study of child sex abuse and its causes in the selected primary schools. The literature will focus on the variables of interest like parenting styles, low socio economic status and cultural influences and their causes to child sex abuse; which is in line with research objectives contributing to girl-child sex abuse in the selected primary schools in Busia municipal council schools. Busia municipality.

Parenting Style as a Factor Contributing to Girl-Child Sex Abuse

Parenting styles are models of care and supervision employed by parents in upbringing their children. There are more parenting styles but the four types are taken care in the study which include; the authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglect parenting styles. Authoritative parenting style this is generally regarded as the best parenting style as it provides a balance between structure and independence, allowing a child to grow within a reasonable boundary and explore their abilities. Parents using this type will set strict standard which they expect their children to abide but also supports them by providing emotionally caring environment that fosters trust. Employs child rearing practices that are warm and provide reasonable expectations related to good parental care.

Parenting identity involves individuals' commitment toward parenting and their development of beliefs and attitudes about how to parent care for their children (Fadjukoff et al., 2016). Notably, parenting identity may differ by parent gender because of differing gendered expectations for parenting. Motherhood is traditionally viewed as central to a woman's identity whereas fatherhood is seldom perceived as central to a man's identity. Across the transition to parenthood, traditional gender-role beliefs may influence new parents' parenting behavior, (Laney et al., 2015), as well as their increased risk for Parents' Child Abuse (Gowda & Rodriguez, 2019).

Child sex abuse and harsh discipline are informed by one's parenting style history and the parenting style received during childhood (Boppana & Rodriguez, 2017; Neppl et al., 2020). For

example, adults who experienced harsh, authoritarian discipline as children often engage in harsh discipline as parents, which increases their child sex abuse (Conger et al., 2013). Alternatively, a history of positive parenting can promote an intergenerational adoption of positive, authoritative parenting (Schofield et al., 2014), potentially decreasing child sex abuse.

Effect of parenting behaviors such as monitoring of adolescents' sexual activities show that, parental monitoring has been shown to be protective against adolescent sexual abuse. Moussa (2016), carried out a study on influence of parenting styles on adolescent risky sexual behavior of college students. The study used a sample drawn from college students. Multiple linear regression analysis found that permissive parenting style was predictor of adolescent risky sexual behaviors. Wang'eri and Otanga (2013) conducted a study on family factors related to adolescents' sex behavior, using a sample of 217 secondary school adolescents from Kenya, aged 12-20 years. The findings reveal that child monitoring is protective measure against sexual abuse. The study found that adolescents who were monitored reported fewer incidents of engagement in sexual abuses.

Research has consistently shown that girl sexual abuse activities are a common challenge among girl child; Doyle et al. (2012) showed that in Sub-Sahara Africa up to 25 % of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years have hand sex before they were 15years of age. In Kenya, a survey done by Mitchell et al. (2003) in Nairobi reports that 47% of adolescent males and 95% of girls had vaginal sex at least once. The behavior was associated to the parents' negligence towards their girl child.

It's also noted that large number of parents do not discuss about sex related issues with their children. Discussing about sexual related matters is healthy and defense about sexual abuse.

Previous studies show that risky sexual behaviors among young people are complex some of which are linked to various familial factors (Higgins et al., 2013). Cherie and Berhanie (2015) studied parenting styles and adolescent sexual behavior among high school students in Ethiopia. The study used a sample of 3840 high school adolescents. The results show that students from authoritative and authoritarian parents have a higher probability of having safe sex compared to students of permissive parents. Parental communication within an environment of authoritative parenting was found to have protective of adolescents from sex abuse.

Further notes that the foundation of child rearing rests on good relationship between the parents and his children which allows for warm and interactive communication. Communication on the other hand can be used to instill moral knowledge and act as a tool of listening to children views.

Low Socio economic status and Girl-Child Sex Abuse

Social economic status refers to ones position within the society that's stratified according to power. Child sexual abuse has been linked to low socio economic status and studies show that girls are more affected than boys.

Hope After Rape (HAR) 2019 reported that neglected children have resorted to prostitution as means of economic survival and runs to the streets where they are exposed to even greater risks of sexual abuse and exploitation. Poverty is the major cause of rising defilements. Parents cannot afford fees neither meets the basic needs of life. Gils who drop out of school become idle and vulnerable to defilement.

Zeynep&Miray (2016) did a study to explore parents' abusive tendencies using a number of social economic variables and found that child abuse potentials of the parents varied significantly by the income of parents. Lefebvre, Fallon, Vanwert and Fillipelli (2016) found that children living in families facing economic hardships were almost two times more likely to be maltreatment in terms of personal needs which challenged them and putting into risky sexual practices for survival.

Republic of Uganda (2013) reported that girls' participation in Secondary education had been negatively affected due to socio-economic factors that 50% were below the poverty line. In view of this, the prohibitive fees and other levies charged by educational institutions have had a negative impact on girls' effective participation on effective secondary education. In Uganda practice which is as a result of poverty and sexual abuse. Low socio-economic status has been consistently identified as a primary risk factor for sexual and reproductive health violations affecting young women (Anna et al., (2020).

The results agree with findings of this study Kemboi (2013) conducted a study in Kenya to examine various forms of child abuses, causes of child abuse and the effect of child abuse on participation of pupils in primary school education. Results had revealed that the high cases of child abuse in the area were as a result of high poverty levels and illiteracy among parents. The

study had also found that 64.6% of the respondents affirm that child neglect is exercised in our homes and schools. The most common type of child neglect was physical neglect at 52% 20% educational neglect 22% emotional neglect while medical was 8%.

In Uganda, Anna et al., (2020) found that poverty was identified by all informants as a major factor behind the motivation of girls to engage in early sex, cross-generational sex with older men and/or with multiple partners. The findings from the respondents revealed that sometimes girls lack basic items in their homes, so it makes the girl accept money from the boy/men. For example, books, pads, or those that do not pack food for lunch, they accept money from boys/men and the boys want sex in return.

Parents and teachers also revealed that money or gifts were a major reason for early sexual debut especially for girls engaging in sex with older boys or men. Some parents stated that they were unable to provide enough for the children while others perceived their children to be more materialistic as a result of modernization, (Anna et al., 2020). This has put girl at a risk for especially failure to complete school and remain as an illiterate and further the contraction of sexual transmitted diseases. The fore the lower the social economic status the higher the rate of child sexual abuse

ways of curbing Girl-Child Abuse

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a violation of the fundamental rights of a child and is deeply rooted in harmful gender norms. It is exacerbated by poverty, insecurity, displacement, drug abuse, conflicts, natural disasters and mental health problems. Survivors of CSA suffers psychological trauma, fear, pain, self-harm, guilt, emotional and physical harm, post traumatic distress, abusive behavior and sexually transmitted diseases.

According to police and public safety, university of North California states that in order to reduce on the risks of child sexual abuses, points out that anyone can be the target of sexual assault, regardless of age, gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, sexual history or social class. There is no stereo type victim or rapist. Nearly 85% of all victims of sexual assault knew

the person who defiled or raped them. Therefore, the need to take preventive measure by parents and their children on being assertive, and trust in self.

According to Uganda police annual crime rate report(2021), a total of 14,570 cases of defilement were reported to police compared to 14,230 cases reported in 2020, giving an increase of 2.3% and this is highly attributed to covid-19 induced lockdown which considerably contributed to the escalating cases of teenage pregnancies and child marriage which are the worst forms of child sexual abuse, a total of 354,736 cases of teenage pregnancy were registered in 2020 and 196,499 in the first six months of 2021(UNICEF UGANDA)

The Uganda helpline run by ministry of gender, labor and social development (march 2020) report revealed that sexual abuse was the third most reported form of child abuse contributing to 20.1% of all the cases presenting 98% of the victims being girls and 17% being family members including fathers, cousins and uncles. Therefore, ending child sexual abuse will require long term, sustainable action across many different sectors. A robust legal and policy framework for preventing the vice and supporting children's needs should be the cornerstone of government efforts to address the practice.

Uganda parliament has made tremendous effort towards addressing child sexual abuse including passing the Sexual Offences Bill (2019) which not assented into law by the president. The bill is critical in preventing violence against children. It's the first legislation that fully addresses the issue of the child marriage which is rampant in the country. If passed into law, the sexual offences bill will offer legal protection to survivors and those that are a risk for child sexual abuse. The Bill will also protect children against notions of capitalism that are push factors for child marriage, child prostitution, sex prostitution and teenage pregnancy which are the worst forms of child sexual abuse. Going forward, we understand that legislation alone is not enough to end child sexual abuse but it's a starting point to move towards ending violence against children.

According to UN world day for prevention of and healing from child sexual exploitation, abuse and violence(Nov 2023), in the agenda 2030 for sustainable development, points out the dignity of children and their rights to live free from violence is placed as a priority of the international development agenda through the implementation of the range of goals and targets of 2023 relevant to ending exploitation, abuse, trafficking, torture, all forms of violence against children, as well as eliminating all harmful practices such as child early and forced marriages and female

genital mutilation, which places children at risk of experiencing child sexual exploitation, abuse and violence.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The study was conducted on the causes of girl child sex abuse in the selected primary schools in Busia municipal council. This chapter explained research design, target population, description of research instruments, sampling technique, data collection instruments to be applied, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure, data source, description of data analysis procedure and ethical consideration that may be employed in the field study.

Research Design

The study adapted quantitative approach in handling the data. The study employed a case study design. The reason for choosing this design is based on the ability to offer the searcher with in depth data from the respondents using interviews.

Study Area.

The study will be conducted in the selected primary schools located in Busia Municipal council. This area comprises of seven schools.

Target Population

These research study targeted a population 5613 in 7 government primary schools in the Municipal council. These schools have a total population of 171 teachers, 1241 parents, and 4201 pupils.

Sampling Size

The sample size was 70 respondents. This was reached as a result of selecting 10 respondents from each school.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

CODE	SCHOOL	NO. OF RESPONDENTS
A	Busia Integrated p/s	10
B	Busia Boarder p/s	10
C	Madibira p/s	10
D	Mawero East p/s	10
E	Arubaine Islamic p/s	10
F	Marachi p/s	10
G	Buchicha p/s	10
Total		

3.5. Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique may be used in selecting the sample for this study. Purposive may be also being adopted to come up with two that are worst hit with cases of girl child sex abuse. This is because it permits the searcher to have representation from respondents who are viable to the study.

Research Instruments

Questionnaires

The open-ended questionnaires were administered to parents and teachers. The researcher intends to use questionnaire because of the need for in depth responses from the respondents by the researcher and to gather data over a large sample size.

Reliability of Research Instruments Results

In terms of establishing reliability of the data collection instruments, an internal consistence technique using Cronbach's Alpha was applied. The Cronbach alpha test showed values ranging from as low as 0.754 to as high as 0.901. These results showed that instruments had a high standard reliability and therefore data collected from pilot study were reliable and obtained acceptable values of internal consistency. This justify that the data presented in this study is reliable.

Validity of Research Instruments Results

Validity of research instrument is the appropriateness of the search instrument to measure what is intended to establish results given the context in which it's applied. The instruments will be amended if necessary, according to the experts' comments and recommend dates before being administered. In this study the searcher may seek help from the supervisor who has specialized in this particular area of assessment to provide possible improvements and thus covering the required content in the study. Then pilot test will be conducted on a population similar to the target population in the selected Busia Municipal council schools in the municipality to improve on the validity of the instruments.

Data Collection Procedure

The researcher got a letter of introduction from Busitema University to inform the respondents in the schools identified. Thereafter, the researcher may obtain permission from the municipal allowing carrying out a study within the municipal. He explained the purpose and benefits of the search to the respondents from respective schools. The researcher will request the respondents to provide responses voluntarily which are relevant for the study. Interview

sessions will be conducted to obtain data parents, teachers and pupils.

Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis in this study involved coding and entered into SPSS. The data collected was analyzed using frequency and simple percentage. The data was presented in tables and pie charts. An SPSS version 21 was used to analyse the data.

Ethical Considerations

The researcher observed and adhered to the following ethical considerations;

Informed consent.

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from Busitema University and permission letter from the municipal council for which will be taken to selected schools where data collection will be carried out. The researcher may introduce himself to schools and request participant to participate in the study.

Confidentiality and privacy.

The researcher observed respondents' confidentiality during the data collection process by not allowing accessing the data collected from the field. The researcher will not allow the respondent to mention their name and assure them the data is meant for academics. These will the participants to freely share the information.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

The chapter presents, and discusses the findings on the causes of girl- child sex abuse in selected primary school in Busia Municipal council schools, Busia municipality. The data was obtained from the teachers, parents and pupils. The findings are presented and discussed accordingly in relation to the research questions stated. Data presentation was done in themes. The themes were presented under respective objectives.

Questionnaire Return rate

Table 4.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

Participants	Targeted sample	Number collected	Percentage return rate
Parents	20	18	90
Teachers	14	14	100
Children	36	35	97.2
TOTAL	70	67	95.7

The table 4.1 above indicate that a total of 70 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and a total of 67 were collected from the respondents, giving a 95.7% return rate. This percentage was realized because due to failure of two parents and one pupil to return the questionnaires. A hence affected the hundred percentage return of questionnaires as earlier expected.

Demographic Information for the Respondents

Table 4.2 Demographic Information for Parents and Teachers

Demographic Information	Description	Parents		Teachers	
		F	%	F	%
Gender	Male	7	38.9	5	35.7
	Female	11	61.1	9	64.3
Age	20-25	4	22.2	1	7.1
	26-30	1	5.6	3	21.4
	31-40	3	16.7	7	50
	41 above	10	55.6	3	21.4
Level of Education	Certificate	3	16.7	10	71.4
	Diploma	1	5.6	2	14.3
	Bachelor's degree	0	0	1	7.1
	Master's degree	0	0	1	7.1
	None	14	77.8	0	0
Designation	GIII Tr	4	22.2	5	35.7
	deputy				
	Headteacher	0	16	4	28.6
	Headteacher	1	5.6	6	42.9
	Peasants	9	50	0	0
	Business person	1	5.6	0	0
	others	3	16.7	0	0

Table 4 shows that 7(38.9%) of the parents were male while 11(61.1%) were female. It also shows that 5(35.7%) of the teachers were male while 9(64.3%) were female teachers. This meant that both sexes were represented well in the study.

The researcher sought to establish the age bracket of the parents and teachers in the subcounty; Table 4 shows that 1(7.1%) of the teachers were in the age bracket between 20-25 years, 3(21.4 %) were in the age bracket between 26-30 years of age, 7(50% were between 31-40 years, 3(21.4%) were above 40 years of age. The parents were 4(22.2%) within the age bracket between 20-25 years, 1(5.6%) were in the age bracket between 26-30 years of age, 3(16.7%) were between 31-40 years, 10(55.6%) were above 40 years of age.

The researcher also sought to establish the education level of the parents and teachers. Table 4 showed that 3(16.7%) of the parents had certificate, 1(5.6%) had diploma and none had

neither bachelor degree nor master's degree. For the case of teachers 10(71.4%) had certificate, 2(14.3%) had diploma, and 1(7.1) had both bachelor degree and master's degree. The researcher also investigated designation of the parents and found that 4(22.2%) were grade three teachers, 1(5.6%) were head teacher, 9(50%) were peasants, 1(5.6%) was a business person, and 3(16.7%) were varying designations. The teachers' designation recorded as 5(35.7%) were grade three teachers, 4(28.6%) were deputy head teachers, 6(42.9%) were head teachers.

Influence if Parenting Style on Girl Child Sexual Abuse in Selected Primary School of Busia Municipal Council

Table 4.3 Influence of parenting style on Girl child sexual abuse

Influence of Parenting Style	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Close supervision to enhance discipline	30	93.9
Family discussion on sexual abuse	19	59.4
Parents failure to care girl child leading unnecessary movement in search basic needs	26	81.3
Parents reports on sexual abuse	32.	100
Parents decision on girl child dressing code to avoid cases child sexual abuse	29	90.6

In the table 4.3 above on the influence parenting style on girl child sexual abuse, it was found that parents tend to close supervision of girl's behavior to enhance discipline 30(93.9%) respondents, family discussion on sexual abuse 19(59.4%) respondents, parents failure to care girl child leading unnecessary movement in search basic needs leads to sexual immorality 26(81.3%) respondents, parents reports on sexual abuse 32(100%) respondents, and parents decision on girl child dressing code to avoid cases child sexual abuse 29(90.6%) rspondents

Impact of Socioeconomic Status of the Family on Girl Child Sexual Abuse in Primary School of Busia Municipal Council

Table 4.4 Socioeconomic Status of the Family and Girl Child Sexual Abuse

Effects of domestic violence	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Poverty makes girls to sell themselves in search for money	25	78.1
Socially upright families have low cases of sexual abuse	29	90.6
Rich families have low cases of girl child selling themselves.	26	81.3
Moral degeneration of girls as a result of sexual immorality	31	96.9

The table 4.4 reveals that poverty makes girls to sell themselves in search for money as suggested by 25(78.1%) respondents, socially upright families have low cases of sexual abuse was revealed by 29(90.6%) respondents, rich families have low cases of girl child selling themselves reported by 26(81.3%) respondents and moral degeneration of girls as a result of sexual immorality given by 31(96.9%) respondents

Ways of Curbing Girl Child Sexual Abuse in Selected Primary School of Busia

Municipal Council

Table 4.5 Curbing Girl Child Sexual Abuse

Effects of domestic violence	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Arresting culprits	32	100
Enacting law that protects the abused and attached compensation	30	93.8
Special day for advocating anti girl child sexual abuse	29	90.6
Sensitizing victims and parent to control sexual abuses	31	96.9
Introducing sex education	25	78.1

In the table 4.5 it was found that one way of curbing girl child sexual abuse was through arresting culprits as suggested by 32(100%) respondents, another way was enacting law that protect the abused and attached compensation given by 30(93.8) respondents, special day for advocating anti girl child sexual abuse perceived by 29(90.6%) respondents, sensitizing victims and parent to control sexual abuses was suggested by 31(96.9) respondents and introducing sex education was suggested by 25(78.1%) respondents.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter mainly dealt with summary, conclusions of findings, and recommendations based on the conclusions made. This was handled by the researcher systematically following the research objectives; examine the influence of parenting style on girl child sexual abuse in selected primary school of Busia municipal council, investigate the impact of socioeconomic status of the family on girl child sexual abuse in primary school of Busia municipal council and find out ways of curbing girl child sexual abuse in selected primary school of Busia municipal council. The study was guided by case study design. The target population was 6523 from 10 primary schools. Morgan and Krejcie (1970) sampling technique was adopted to determine the sample size. The researcher used simple random sampling to select 14 teachers and 18 teachers and 35 pupils who participated in this study.

Summary of the Findings

This section presents the summary of the findings of the study according to the research questions.

Influence of Parenting Style on Girl Child Sexual Abuse in Selected Primary School of Busia Municipal Council

Based on the findings of the study, the response ranged from 19(59.4%) to 30(93.9%) indicated that parents are generally reluctant on controlling cases of girl child sexual abuse in the municipality.

Impact of Socioeconomic Status of the Family on Girl Child Sexual Abuse in Primary School of Busia Municipal Council

On the second objective, the rating ranged from 25(78.1%) to 31(96.9%) revealed that there is a great impact of social economic status of the family on girl child sex abuse. Girls from poor families were at a risk of selling themselves as compared to those from rich families.

Ways of Curbing Girl Child Sexual Abuse in Selected Primary School of Busia Municipal Council

Based on this objective, the rating ranged from 25(78.1) to 32(100%). The presented suggestion highly contributes to good avenues of controlling girl child sex abuse if strictly observed.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were made:

From the findings of the first objective, the study concludes that parenting style was not adequately convincing to control girl child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse discussions and parent care was low indicating that parents to some extent promoted sexual abuses among girls.

According to the second objective, the socioeconomic status indeed contributed to sexual abuse among girls since it was revealed most girls sold themselves for exchange of money.

Finally, the findings of the third objective, revealed that there is need for enacting stringent laws to protect victims and have massive advocacy against girl child abuse.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study made the following recommendations:

The department of Primary school in the Ministry of Education through the judiciary government should enact functional laws that intensively punish culprits of sexual abuse.

The local councils should sensitize parents on girl child dressing code. And further, collaboratively draft community-based laws concerning Education to minimize girl child which leads them into sexual affair when still young.

The local councils should work hand in hand with the District Education officers to deal with the pupils, teachers and head teachers to develop and enhance community-based organisations that protects girl child.

Recommendations for Further Research

The study recommended the following areas for further research:

- Effects of gender-based violence on pupils' academic performance in Busia Municipal council, Busia district.
- Influence of culture on girl child sex abuse in Busia Municipal council, Busia district.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TEACHERS

Kindly answer all the questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling in the spaces provided.

1. Identify your gender

Male () Female ()

2. What is your age range?

20 -25years () 26-30 years () 31-40 years () 40 years and above ()

3. Education level

Grade three () diploma () degree () masters ()

4. mention your designation

Class room teacher () senior teacher () deputy headteacher () head teacher ()

Section B: Questions on independent variables

5. Have you ever received cases of girl child sex abuse?

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

6. What measures did you take?

.....
.....

7. How do the parents of the victims react whenever their children are abused?

.....
.....

8. What have teachers done to control the behaviors of girl child in this school?

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

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS

Kindly answer all the questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling in the spaces provided.

1. Identify your gender

Male () Female ()

2. What is your age range?

15-20 years () 21-30 years () 31-40 years () 40 years and above ()

3. Education level

Primary () Secondary () Tertiary ()

4. What is your occupation

Peasant () Business () civil servant ()

Section B: Questions on independent variables

5. How have parents participated to ensure that your girl child is not sexually abused?

.....
.....

6. How have your measures proved to be successful towards girl child sex abuse?

.....
.....

7. As a parent, have you been in position to provide all basic needs to your daughters?

.....
.....

8. How have you been responding towards pocket money?

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

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUPILS

Kindly answer all the questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling in the spaces provided.

1. Identify your sex
Male () Female ()
2. What is your age?
.....
3. Which class are you?
P.5 () P.6 () P.7 ()
4. Do your parents share with you about sex education?
True () False ()
5. Do your parents provide all basic needs?
True () False ()
6. Have you ever had heard of girl child sex abuse at home?
True () False ()
7. Are there some organizations or institutions that protect child sex abuse in your community?
True () False ()