

INDIVIDUALIZED CHILD REARING AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICAN
MODERN SOCIETIES. (A CASE STUDY OF PAKWACH TOWN
COUNCIL JONAM COUNTY- NEBBI DISTRICT).

BY

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RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND
DISTANCE LEARNING IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD
OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
AND PRIMARY EDUCATION KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

2011

DECLARATION

I, **Uyenyboth Francesca** declare that the material in this Research Dissertation has not been presented elsewhere for any academic qualification and for award of bachelor degree of Education or any other award in any university College of any other institution known to me.

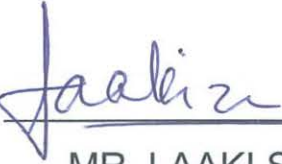
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APPROVAL

This research dissertation has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission with my approval.

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Date .. 27/10/10

DEDICATION:

This Research dissertation is dedicated to my children Joan, Patience, Rodgers, Ednance and Samuel and their father Mr. Okello Jack of Pakwach – Jonam County – Nebbi District.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere thanks go to the authority of Kampala International University for having allowed me register for the academic Years 2008 -2009; My supervisor Mr. Laaki Samson for the assistance and guidance he offered to me from the beginning of this Research study till its completion.

Others are:

My husband Mr. Okello Jack, Mr. Keno Amos, Rev. Donas Ocanda, Rev. Poris Ozelle for their material and spiritual support and word of encouragement to me to persue the program.

My Principal of Arua core Primary Teachers' College, Mr. Gesa-Kabasa Nekemea Dawson who permitted me to attend the sessions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Declaration	i
Approval	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents	v

CHAPTER ONE:

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

1.0 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the Research	2
1.3 Statement of the Problem	3
1.4 Research Questions	4
1.5 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.6 Significance of the study	5
1.7 Scope and Purpose of the Study	5
1.8 Definitions of terms.....	6

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction	8
2.1 Causes of moral degradation	8
2.2 Why parents have lost control	10
2.3 Intervention process	11

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.0 Introduction	13
3.1 Research question	13

3.2 Area and population of study	13
3.3 Sample design and sampling technique.	13
3.4 Selection of the study subject	13
3.5 Instruments of Data Collection	14
3.6 Instruments for Data Analysis	15
3.7 Limitation of the study	15

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction	16
4.1 Response on causes of moral degradation among Youths.....	16
4.2 Why communities have lost control over children.	17
4.2.1 Table2. Response on reasons why communities have lost control over child.	17
4.3 What can be done to child / Youth to make them become responsible members of societies.	18
4.3.1 Suggestions made to parents about children / Youths	19
4.3.2 Suggestions to the government about children / youths.....	19

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.0 Introduction	21
5.1 Summary	21
5.2 Conclusion	21
5.3 Recommendations	22
References	23
Appendices	25
Appendix A	25
Appendix B	26

Appendix C	.....	28
Appendix D	.....	30
Appendix E	.....	32
Appendix F	.....	34
Appendix G	.....	35
Appendix H	.....	36

ABSTRACT

The trend of Childrearing are changing or have changed today. It is no longer a community concern and its an individualized process.

These has brought a number of problems in African modern societies.

The change in the trend of childrearing with its problem will greatly affect the child in his future life.

CHAPTER ONE.

1.0 Introduction

Pakwach Town council is found in Jonam County, Nebbi district in North – Western part of Uganda. It is found West of River Nile and is situated near Pakwach bridge, the historical site where Nyipir and Labongo separated during the Luo migration between 1400 – 1500 A.D. It covers an area of about 80 km².

The people of Pakwach Town council earn their livelihood mainly on fishing and businesses. Subsistence agriculture is also being practiced where production of food crops such as cassava, millet, sorghum, potatoes, peace and cotton as cash crop.

The above activities the people engage themselves in has caused alienation between them and their children. They cannot adequately spare time for their children to nurture as well as socialize them into the society.

1.0 Introduction

Mbiti John (2005), defines child as bringing up the child by the family community members to make him fit and be responsible in the community. The Community does this by teaching the child the culture and the norms of the society. The child gets nurtured into the societal norms through the socializing agents such as the family extended family members and the school.

Farrant JS (2004) defines development as growing and becoming more advanced in handling issues in life. He adds that child development is in the areas of Physical, Mental, emotional, Spiritual and Social.

1.1 Background to the study.

In the African Traditional Societies the role and process of child-rearing was the responsibility of the entire community especially the extended family. This included the grandparents, the uncles, aunts and siblings.

The presence of extended families in the African Traditional societies had the responsibility to socialize the child at all levels of developments. They introduced him to the community. This started right from conception where the expectant mother was handled with care and given due respect. Her welfare and her baby was taken care of by the community. The arrival of the baby was regarded a blessing. This process went through the stages of birth, naming of the baby, initiation and at marriage. The process was cyclic in order to enable groups of people to perform their roles and responsibilities in the process of child Socialization.

However, due to a number of factors the trend of childrearing has changed or are changing in the modern African Societies. due to modernization of societies, children seem to have a lot of knowledge gaps between traditional norms and values of the societies, there is no systematic way of how children are being reared or socialized. This is associated to the nuclear family setting today, in African modern societies. It is important that an individual is informally socialized through the community, peer groups and family to learn skills, morals, values, ideas and habits of the society through interaction with other people.

Today, children learn from mass media such as Television, radios, news papers phones, journals and peer groups that exert pervasive influence on them.

Due to globalization, most parents work in distant places and have no time for their family members, children of such families are left in the hands of house girls / houseboys. These groups of caregivers are inefficient in socializing the child to

develop own personalities cognitive beliefs, perceptions, values and norms that enables him fit in a society.

Some working mothers also prefer to take their children to boarding schools as early as age three such a child will automatically lack informal socialization by the parents during those tender ages.

Most parents today also do not approve of help extended to their children by others in the community. Relatives do not have any voice on misbehaviours of children or issues related to child rearing.

Children themselves, in the modern African Societies are adamant on elders' advice or any other relatives. They regard the elders as people who do not know and are primitive and not part of their family.

Nevertheless the above factors are associated or may result into many problems that may have severe impact on the child's future welfare. Such problems may include drug and alcohol consumption early sex, early marriage, early and unwanted pregnancies, rascalism, street children, child labour and infanticide.

However, it is anticipated that if these alarming situations surrounding the child are not solved by the government and the contemporary communities, the child's life will be at risk in future and the welfare greatly affected as well as the nations' development.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Although some of the population in Pakwach Town council still live in their traditional homes, the extended family setting seem to have lost control over the child.

The population found within the suburb of the town have nuclear families where either two parents or one with the children live together.

This has resulted into the increase in school drop outs, domestic violence, and youths involvement in a number of criminal acts. This necessitated the researcher to investigate into the effect of individualized process of childrearing on the development of African child in Pakwach Town council.

1.3 Purpose of the Study.

The purpose of the study is to investigate into the effect of individualized process of childrearing on the development of children in Pakwach Town Council, Jonam County in Nebbi district.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- a) Investigate the causes of moral degradation among the children and Youths.
- b) Find out why parents / community members have lost control over children and youths.
- c) Assess the intervention process on children and youths from the moral degradation.

1.5 Research Question

- a) What are the causes of moral degradation among the children and youths?

b) Why is it that parents and community members have lost control over the children and youths?

c) What can be done to youths to become responsible members of the society.

1.6 Scope of the study

The researcher was interested to find out the effect of individualized child rearing practices on child development in Pakwach Town Council in Jonam county in Nebbi district. Pakwach Town Council is comprised of four (4) wards namely: Puvungu upper and lower then Amor upper and lower.

This area of study is located in North Western part of Uganda. It is found near Pakwach bridge on River Nile in Puvungu, a memorial site where Gipir and Labongo separated.

The activities of the people is mainly fishing and substance farming.

The study was carried out from the month of August to November 2010.

1.7 Significance of the study

a) The result of the study will assist:

i) Parents to reduce negative behaviours among the children and youths and be role models.

ii) The Local Government as well as the central Government to come up with by-laws regarding mass media and some negative social amenities in the communities.

iii) The Government to censure mass media that influence the children and youths negatively.

iv) Teachers to guide and counsel children and youths to develop positive behaviours.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Child - A person who is strongly influenced by the ideas attitudes of a particular time or a person.

Rearing- The process of caring for a child as he grows up, teaching him how to behave as a member of a society.

Development – The gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced or stronger.

Child rearing – Bringing up the child by the family and Community members to make him fit and be responsible in the society.

Socialization – The process by which somebody especially a child learns to behave in a way that is acceptable in a society.

Morals - Acceptable behaviours

Degradation – Being spoilt / of no quality

Community – The people living in one particular area with common interest, background or nationality

Individualized – Doing things singly by not involving others.

Role model – is a perfect behaviour or something which a copy can be based on.

African Traditional – These are indigenous African people who had a belief, Societies. Principles or way of acting for a long time without Changing

African modern Societies – These are the African people who using the most recent ideas and methods.

People living in the continent of African who believed.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter will present information on the problems on the new trend of childrearing from UN convention of children's rights and welfare, the Uganda's constitution. The Uganda charter on children's Rights and welfare. Others include relevant textbooks, New papers, Journeys, Abstract, Digests, Curriers and many other relevant sources like internet and periodicals.

2.1 REVIEW ON CAUSES OF MORAL DEGRADATION AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Mbiti S, John (1991), defined childrearing as the process of bringing up or raising a young person from childhood to adulthood.

Uganda's' Constitution (1995) regards the child as a person who below the age of 18 years and therefore depends on the parent as adult for survival.

Mbiti S. John (1991), argued that parent is a major socializing agent of the child in the society. They act to teach the child the culture of the society for participation in the areas and activities of the social life. That, "it takes the community to raise up a responsible child".

Mbiti S. John further denotes that the extended family is responsible for the child's welfare and be groomed to know what is right and wrong and act accordingly.

Ruth Benedict (1933), states that morality differs in every society, and is a convenient term for socially approved habits. This means that all African traditional societies have similar norms and values they cherish.

Locke Rand (1922) believes that the separation of rights from duties fails to take into account the limitations placed on marginalized groups by societies traditions because people are not created equally.

Lawrence Kolberg (1971), points out that young children use primary egoistic or reconvension moral reasoning. To them morality is simply a matter of satisfying their own need, yet in moral reasoning. It is necessary to look at others whether being the peers or societal norms for their moral values.

Van Scotter (1985), recognizes that today in African modern societies, children learn many things from the mass media like radios, TVs, red peppers, news papers, where pornographic materials are displayed. These provides modes of coping behaviors which may not be helpful at all in their future lives.

Mbiti S John (1991), further explained that today Peer Influence is seen to be most pervasive as individuals move from childhood to adolescents.

Mc Guire (1968), observes that the out come of mass media has been quite embarrassing for proponents of the mass media, since there is little evidence of attitude change much less change in gross behaviour. Mass media campaign may have the reverse of the intended persuasive impact.

Gerson 919640, points out that adolescents who get ideas about dating from television and other forms of mass media are those who were least well integrated into either a home or school context, relied most heavily on media advice and models.

Larsen, (1964), claims that television is to blame for creating and reinforcing violence. That television forms a persons major contact with some reality, the impact on the delinquent youths is horrible.

Bandura (1973), observes that youths who watch commercial television for any period of time will learn a number of aggressive tactics and countless methods of murder, abortion and other criminal acts.

2.2 REVIEW ON WHY PARENTS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS HAVE LOST CONTRAL OVER CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Pipher (1996), points out, Good parents used to introduce their children into broader culture: now they try to protect their children from broader culture. God parents used to instill the values of the broader culture; now they try to teach their children values very different from the ones the world at large teachers. That rapidly, technology is creating a new kind of human beings, one who is plunged into machines instead of relationships, one who lives in a virtual reality rather than a family.

Winn (2002), in his book. Plug in Drug Television, Computers and family Life, caution that television hooks children into entertainment, keeps their brains functioning at low level, and makes them passive acceptors of the media messages as presented, thus are in capable of independent thought and redraws their brain. Here children cannot make critical decision.

That television causes a decrease in persistence because children learn to be helpless.

Singer and Singer (1981), assets that, when TV structures a child's life, the child spends less time creatively making up his or her own games and situations.

Yaong (200), points out that internet addiction disorders, many people cannot control their use of the internet. They typically forego sleeping, eating and other activities.

Vranizan (1995), observes that narcotizing is a another problem of the media. That the first explosive to a new magazine, CD, TV show, and so forth can bring a rush of excitement. So we go back to it to get the same feelings again. It is habit forming.

Van Den Haag (1973), observes that Media messages are often demeaning manipulative depersonalizing, shallow or service members.

Werthem (1954), points out that the media corrupt society by valuing and teaching materialism, antisocial behaviour and cause social conformity.

Allport Postman (1947). States that media messages create stereo types by cataloging people, actions, instructions and ideas in superficial ways.

2.3 REVIEW ON INTERVENTION PROCESS FOR THE YOUTH FROM MORAL DEGRADATION.

Donald Kiibia (2010), states that a part from training children on culture, they must also be trained on economic development, personality and sexuality.

Bencan Ivan Sibilhenndire (2010), denotes that elders must teach the young generation about their past such that they do not loose focus.

Rosemary Bwire (2010), a counseling psychologist advices that, parents must not argue infront of their children. She adds that parents are supposed to have a sole responsibility of protecting the children against all harms in the community, including marital conflict.

Jimmeron baluku (2010), points out that children must stay away from drugs. He further asserts that all young people must listen to warnings about drugs because among the problems one can get from drugs includes lung cancer, liver damage, anaemia and brain damage.

Farrant JS (2000), states that students must experiment with what is learned and apply the skills acquired.

Paula Biraan (2010), suggests that the government must equip the youth by opening student project funding institutions which must be practical and be publicized. She adds that promotion of the growth of small and medium enterprises the Youth in getting involved in small projects that may reap some profits and promote development of a saving culture among the youth.

Peter Mugagga (2010), argues that the government of Uganda must avail more start-up capital to the Youth to encourage self employment among them.

Table 3.3 Sample design

S/N0	Respondents	Pakwach Town Council
1	Youths	15
2	Men	15
3	Women	15
4	Teachers	25
5	Administrators	10
Total		80

3.4 Data collection methods and instruments.

In order to obtain information from the respondents the investigator used the following methods of data collection:

- (i) Questionnaires were used to gather informations. This is because the management of a questionnaire is cheaper and it allows rooms for the respondents to fill in informations from ones' own view of understanding. It was also a time saving method.

- (ii) The second method was by interviewing respondents for the purpose of encouraging free interactions between the investigator and interviewee. This was be through asking teaching questions which are simple, reframing the questions and clarifying them as in the questionnaires.
The essentials of interviews.
The essentials of interviews are that they give information one may rely on and suits the group of illiterate people.

3.5 Data collection procedure.

The following procedures were undertaken before going to the field:
The tool for data collection was developed first, especially the questionnaires for the various respondents. A part from for transport, there

was need to plan the appropriate time when the various respondents would found available.

3.6 Data analysis.

The investigator used qualitative method of data analysis for interpretation and presentation of findings

3.7 Limitations of the study.

During the data collection process, the following hindrances are anticipated:

- (i) Heavy schedules of duties for the researcher. To overcome this, the researcher prioritized the activities including data collection for the research.
- (ii) Bad climatic conditions since the period for the data collection was in wet season of the year.

There was need, therefore, to use rain coats, umbrella and gum boots,

- (iii) Delays; most especially with questionnaires, respondents may take their own time to fill in the questionnaires that caused delay in the completion of the researcher's work.

In remedy to delays, the researcher agreed on the ultimatum for the filling of the questionnaires together with the respondents.

- (iv) Inadequate funds may also bar the process of data collection. Strategic planning and prioritization of the research procedures helped as a solution to this problem.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and their interpretation,. This is in terms of causes of moral degradation among youths reasons why Community members have lost control over youths and suggestion to improve on the welfare of youths in Pakwach Town Council.

4.1 Responses on causes of moral degradation among Youths in terms of percentage.

Table 1. Youths, Women / Men and teachers of Respondents.

N0.	Causes	Youths		Women/Men		Teachers	
		Yes	No	Yes	N0	Yes	N0
1	Inadequate provision of basic needs to children	53	47	40	60	40	60
2	Lack of provision of sex education to children	53	47	77	23	74	26
3	Lack of involvement of relatives in Teaching children	73	23	50	50	48	52
4	No involvement in getting marriage Partner to youth.	87	13	37	63	84	16
5.	Modern technology e.g. e.g. Pornographic films.	53	47	60	40	36	64

Source; Primary data

Table 1 above shows that lack of involvement of relatives in getting marriage partner to youths is the major cause of moral degradation among Youths. It is ranked highest by youths 87% and Teachers 84% but women / men cited it least 37%.

Women/men, however, ranked lack of provision of sex education to youths having had highest impact 77%, followed by modern technology 60% such as pornographic films, Televisions which displays aggressive tactics, methods of murder abortion, which corrupt the societies causing social conformity among youths. The youths ranked them low 53% and teachers 36% respectively.

Teachers further found lack of sex education to youths as a factor behind moral degradation among youths 74%

4.2 Why Communities have lost control over children.

In order to establish the reasons why communities have lost control over children, the researcher asked the respondents to agree or disagree with the following :

Reasons Aleniation from family members modernazition, lack of role modeling and lack of involvement of relatives in teaching and correcting children among others.

Table 2. Response on reasons why communities have lost control over children (%)

NO.	Reasons	Youths		Women/Men		Teachers	
		Yes	No	Yes	N0	Yes	N0
1	Lack of involvement of relatives in Teaching and correcting children	87	13	37	63	48	52
2	Modernization / Western Culture	50	50	40	60	64	66

3	Alienation from family members	53	47	93	07	48	52
4	Lack of role modeling by Parents / Community members.	53	47	37	63	40	60

Table 2 above shows that 87% of the Youths respondents said lack of involvement of relatives in teaching and correcting children is the major reason for community having lost control over youths.

Then the parents gave it a low rank at 37%

The respondents of women ranked alienation highest 93% as being the major cause why they have lost control over their children / youths. Meanwhile the youths gave it a low rank 53%

Teachers, however ranks modernization highest 64%, But the parents ranked it low 40%.

Lack of role modeling by parents / community members was ranked 53%, but the parents ranked it at 37%.

This implies that all the for reasons spelt out in table 2 are the reasons why communities have lost control over children.

4.3 what can be done to youths / children to make them be responsible members of societies.

The suggestions made by teachers and administrators to parents / communities and government to enable youths become responsible citizens were established by the researcher established by the researcher included the following:

4.3.1 Suggestion to parents / communities parents / community members were advised to constantly guide and counsel children /youths on the dangers of videos and discos in their lives.

Role modeling by parents was seen as a pre-requisite for Socialization of children and copying strategies for the children being nurtured under their guidance. This is because best through emulation of what happens around them.

Provision of basic needs to children would enable them appreciate and listen to their parents.

Parents to ensure that pupils enroll in school and complete primary cycle and universal secondary education.

Parents were also advised to involve relatives in the issues of nurturing children in order to collectively raise them into responsible. Citizens.

Follow-up of children to schools to monitor their attendance and performance was seen essential.

Parents and the Community members to liaise with local council in order to curb the rampant discos / videos being operated within the communities.

4.3.2 Suggestions made by the respondents to the government.

Local government to set up by-laws on the operations of vedios/discos and enforce them.

The government to put a ban on pornographic movies in the vedios being operated within the societies which display embarrassing films.

The government to regularize school inspections to monitor school programs that foster children to stay in schools.

Sensitization of the community on children's Rights and responsibilities is seen to be essential. This will help parents and children understand what is expected of the children against their rights.

Another suggestion is that government to step up security to combat child sacrifice and kidnap in the societies.

Vocational trainings be open up to give skills to the youths so that they are creative and responsible.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the summary, conclusion and recommendations. It basically summarizes the data in chapter Four and includes discussion of the main findings.

5.1. Summary

The major tasks of the researcher was to find out causes of moral degradation among the youths, reasons why communities have lost control over children and what can be done to make youths become responsible citizens in Pakwach Town council.

Lack of involvement of other relatives in choosing marriage partners for youths was ranked 875 showing that this is the major cause.

This is followed by lack of provision of sex education to youths.

It was eminent that lack of involvement of relatives in teaching and correcting children / youths is also a prominent cause of moral degradation.

Others included rampant discos / videos in the communities where pornographic films are shown which impacts negatively on children / youths.

Parents not providing adequate basic needs to children / youths is seen as another cause.

The research also showed that modernization, alienation from family members lack of role models by parents and lack of involvement of relatives are some of

the major reasons why communities have lost control over children and Youths in Pakwach Town Council.

5.2 recommendation

- (i) There should be regular mobilization and sensitization of parents / communities on their roles to support children to enroll and retain in school. This is because in schools societal norms, can help to shape children's characters.
- (ii) The government to enforce the set laws on the operations of videos / discos so that the venerable children / youths are not misled.
- (iii) The government to set up vocational institutions in every subcounties or Town councils to provide skills to youths to make them become productive and self reliance.
- (vi) There is need for parents to spare time with their children in guiding and counseling them on issues regarding life. They should equally listen to children's views for a meaningful co-existence.
- (v) The government to monitor programs in institutions and encourage teachers, lecturers and tutors to promote dialogue with learners for meaningful understanding of phenomena.
- (vi) Further research be carried by interested researchers on how modernization / Western cultures may be effectively adopted in African Modern Societies without maximum interference with traditional African virtues which are meant to model children / youths and members of the societies.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF OPEN AND DISTANT LEARNING.

TOPIC: Individualized child rearing and child's development in Africa modern Societies. (A case study of Pakwach Town Council).

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information individualized child rearing in modern African Societies today unlike it was the where it was the responsibility of the whole community to raise up a child.

Instruction

You are kindly requested to answer the questions in the manner in which is indicated.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTHS

Choose the correct alternatives

1. Do you inform your parents when you want to go out.
Yes / No
2. Your parents spend time with you at home and teach you good morals.
Yes / No
3. When your parents discuss with you, do they give you time to express your views to them?
Yes / No.
4. Your parents provide you with all the basic needs i.e. food, security, shelter, clothing and love.
Yes / No
5. Your parents spend sometime to provide information on sex and teach boys and girls separately.
Yes / No.
6. Your parents send you or your brothers or sisters to your aunts and uncles to be taught about family life.
Yes / No
7. Your parents and relatives are responsible for the choice of a marriage partner for you, your sister or brother.
8. Your parents and relatives provide you /your brother the bride wealth.
9. You always obey the teachings and instructions of your parents and relatives.
Yes / No.
10. You are always punctual at meal times.
Yes / No.
11. Do you appreciate advise given by relatives?

Yes / No.

12. Every evening you revise your books, go for games and sports and listen to the radio. Yes / No.

13. You also like to watch a Video show / T.V. every evening.

Yes/No.

14. You don't like pornographic movies.

Yes / No

15. You like pornographic movies.

Yes / No

16. You like listening to stories told in the radio, by the elders and by parents.

Yes / No.

APPENDIX C

Questionnaires for Women / Men.

Choose the right alternatives.

1. Your children obey and follow your instructions.
Yes / No.
2. Your children do not go out at late hours.
Yes / No.
3. Your children do not like videos / discos.
Yes / No.
4. You sit with your children together and discuss family issues.
Yes / No.
5. You provide information on sex to your children.
6. You provide your children with all the basic needs like food, security, shelter and clothing.
Yes /No.
7. You are happy about the video shows in your area.
Yes / No.
8. You do not like the videos / discos being operated in you area.
Yes / No.
9. You know the friends and the parents of your children's' friends.
Yes / No.
10. The friends of your children are good and from good homes.
Yes / No.
11. You don't bother to know the friends of your children.
Yes / No.
12. Your children do not bring their friends to your home.
Yes / No.
13. You Children bring their friends to your home. Yes / No

14. You feel happy when your relatives correct your children. Yes / No
15. You do not feel happy when your relatives teach and correct your children.
Yes / No
16. You take time to teach and correct your relatives' children. Yes / No
17. You do not bother to teach and correct your relatives' children. Yes / No
18. You send your children to their aunts and uncles to teach them on the
issues of marriage.
Yes / No.
19. Your brothers and sisters send their children to you to teach them on
issues of marriage.
Yes/No.
20. You do not misbehave before your children.
Yes / No.

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire for Teachers.

Provide the correct information needed.

1. Your students attend school / lessons regularly.
Yes / No.
2. You generate school rules / regulations democratically with students.
Yes / No.
3. Your students are compliant to school rules and regulations.
Few of them
Majority of them
Not at all
4. Do students take up advise given them willingly?
Yes / No.
5. The parents of your student supervise home work.
Yes / No.
6. The parents do not supervise students' home work.
Yes / No
7. The parents provide all the scholastic materials to their children.
Yes / No.
8. The parents / guardians follow and monitor their children at school regularly.
Few of them
Majority
Not at all
9. Your students do not play truancy (being between home and school during school time)
Yes / No.
10. You provide sex education to your student.
(a) During science lesson

- (b) During PIASCY hours
- (c) It is the work of SMT^s/SWT^s
- (d) Not necessary.

11. The Videos / Discos in your area do not allow the under 18 to watch the movies. Yes / No.

12. What measures has your school put in place to stop under 18 to attend videos and discos.

- (a) Liaise with local council
- (b) Work with videos / disco operators to track under a8 in the Halls

13. Your school invites hononarians to guide and counsel the students.
Yes / No.

14. Your administrators have set good examples in the school. Yes / No.

15. You are "servant of the people" not the "King of yourself."
Yes / No/ I don't know

16. Do organize parents meetings to discuss issues concerning their children.
Yes / No.

17. What is your opinion about the rampant videos / discos in the community?

18. What impact do you think it will have on the future generation?

19. Do you have any suggestion to:

- (a) Parents / guardians

- (b) The government.

APPENDIX E

Questionnaire for Administrators

Provide the correct information.

1. Your teachers track students' attendance daily.
Yes / No.
2. Your teachers encourage students to elect students leadership democratically.
Yes / No.
3. Rules / regulations are developed democratically.
Yes / No.
4. You have initiated parents register book for every class.
Yes / No.
5. The parents are well assisted by the class teachers when they follow their children in the school.
Yes / No.
6. You organize class/school days regularly.
Yes / No.
7. There is programme for inviting resource persons and honorarians in your school.
Yes / No.
8. The program for resource persons and honorarians include(Tick the ones appropriate).
 - (a) HIV/AIDS (sex education)
 - (b) Spiritual
 - (c) Academics
 - (d) Role models
 - (e) None of these
9. The numerous videos / discos being operated near the school does not affect performance of your students.
Yes / No.

10. If yes in (9) above what plans do you have to curb the operations.

11. What strategies have you put in place for you and your teachers not to be “king of themselves” “but” servants of the people.”

12. Do you have any suggestions to your parents about the children’s welfare?

13. What suggestions do you have for the government, about children’s welfare and Nations development.

Make some suggestions.

APPENDIX F

TABULATION OF DATA BY Questionnaire

Table 1: Response from Youths

Qn.	NO. of respondents		Percentage	
	Yes	N0	Yes	N0
1	08	07	53	47
2	08	07	53	47
3	09	06	60	40
4	08	07	53	47
5	08	07	53	47
6	07	08	43	53
7	02	13	20	80
8	13	02	87	13
9	11	04	73	27
10	11	04	73	27
11	08	07	53	47
12	09	06	47	43
13	07	08	47	53
14	08	07	53	47
15	10	05	65	35
16	08	07	53	47

Source: Primary data

APPENDIX G

Table 2: Response from Men / Women

Qn.	NO. of respondents		Percentage	
	Yes	N0	Yes	N0
1	26	05	87	13
2	17	14	57	43
3	12	19	40	16
4	28	03	93	07
5	23	08	77	23
6	17	13	57	43
7	02	29	07	93
8	13	18	40	60
9	20	11	67	37
10	22	09	73	27
11	08	23	27	73
12	11	20	37	63
13	22	09	73	27
14	15	15	50	50
15	06	25	20	78
16	17	14	57	43
17	09	22	30	70
18	11	20	37	63
19	15	15	50	50
20	11	20	37	63

Source: Primary data

APPENDIX H

Table 3: Response from Teachers

Qn.	N0. of respondents		Percentage	
	Yes	N0	Yes	N0
1	15	10	60	40
2	15	10	60	40
3	15	10	60	40
4	17	08	68	32
5	07	18	28	72
6	14	11	56	44
7	10	15	40	60
8	10	15	40	60
9	10	15	40	60
10	06	19	24	76
11	09	16	36	74
12	23	02	92	08
13	12	13	48	52
14	23	02	92	08
15	22	03	88	12
16	21	04	84	16

Source: Primary data



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Office of the Director

.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS/MRS/MR.....

REG. #.....

The above named is our student in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning (IODL) pursuing a Diploma/Bachelors degree in Education.

He/she wishes to carry out a research in your Organization on:

.....

.....

.....

.....

The research is a requirement for the Award of a Diploma/Bachelors degree in Education.

Any assistance accorded to him/her regarding research will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,

MUHWEZI JOSEPH
HEAD, IN-SERVICE