

**COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEARNERS
IN MACHAKOS REHABILITATION SCHOOL
MACHAKOS DISTRICT
KENYA**

**BY
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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND
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DECLARATION

I, **Josephine Munyao**, do hereby declare that this piece of work is entirely my own original work, except where acknowledged, and that it has not been submitted before to any other university or institution of higher learning for the award of a degree.

Sign Josephine N. Munyao Date 17th Dec. 2008

Josephine N. Munyao

APPROVAL

This research report has been done under my guidance as a university supervisor.

Signature  Date. 17th / 12 / 2008

Mr. Kibuuka Muhammad

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my dear husband James, my two lovely children, Fiona and Elton who all along have been my inspiration, my parents, brothers, sisters, and friends who supported me financially and spiritually to this level of education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My deepest and heartfelt gratitude go to the following people for the physical, moral and spiritual support which they accorded me during the study. Special thanks to all my lecturers at KIU, and especially to my research supervisor, Mr. Kibuuka Mohammad who tirelessly monitored my work to make it become reality.

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The Kiima Kimwe community and the chief for enabling me to do the data collection. Mr. Daniel Ngui, my head teacher, for providing me with the relevant materials. My fellow staff mates who were patient with me and offered me support in all areas of need.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS . . .

NGOs Non Governmental Organisations

KISE Kenya Institute of Special Education

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Attitudes - This refers to the feelings towards a person, or situation

Child- This refers to a person, boy or girl, under the age of 14 years

Juvenile- This means a person who is of age of 14 years or more and is under the age of 16 years.

Young person- This refers to a person who is of age of 16 years or more and is under the age of 18 years.

Guardian - This includes anyone who in the opinion of the court has charge or control of that person

Juvenile delinquent- This is a child who is below 16 years of age and who performs legally punishable crimes.

Rehabilitate- This refers to the corrective measures employed or aimed at changing the behavior of a child offender

ABSTRACT

This research intended to investigate how the community feels about the learners in the Machakos Rehabilitation School and aimed at how to cultivate a positive acceptance to them. The researcher followed a simple survey design to venture into the community attitudes by collecting data from the chosen local parents through the use of a questionnaire. The data was collected from three different villages and targeted twenty parents. Data was analysed using frequency counts and relative frequencies through frequency tables. The findings indicated that 70% of the respondents were aware of the presence of difficult children in their area, the biggest challenge difficult children face is lack of parental care (65%), but other problems include poverty, unemployment, community negligence, sexual molestation, environment hostility etc. Difficult circumstances in children caused by a number of factors (85%) and these include among others death of parents, peer influence, lack of parental care etc. In the rehabilitation school a lot is provided (85%) and a big percentage (90%) of the respondents showed that difficult children to a greater extent do not take part in communal work. The researcher concluded that most people in this area are aware of the needy school in their area but such children need extra care from both the parents and other stake holders like the government, local leaders and NGOs. The researcher recommended that to reduce negative attitude towards these children, the family should treat the child with dignity and respect. This would help in raising his/her self esteem and encouraging the child. Also, create more awareness in the community about the plight of children experiencing difficulties.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

This chapter attempts to explain the background of the study, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study research questions and the significance of the study.

1.1 Background Information

According to the manual for children's officers and volunteer children's officers (2001), learners in a rehabilitation fall under those in need of care and protection. These children includes; the street children, abandoned children, orphaned children, neglected children, child prostitutes, Juvenile delinquents, abused children, children with disabilities, battered children, children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

Abandoned children are children whose parents have run away from them. For example those children who are collected having been thrown in the dustbins, pit latrines. Battered children are those children who are physically and mercilessly tortured through beating by parents or family members. Orphaned children are those children without both parents.

Child prostitute refers to children who have turned out to engage themselves in sexual activities for a material or financial gain. Children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are those children whom their parents are infected b HIV/AIDS or children who are infected by HIV/AIDS Abused children are children who are misused or mistreated by family or other people for example rape, child labor.

Children with disabilities are children who have physical abnormalities like the lame. Street children are those children who have run a way from their homes into the streets. Neglected children are those children whose parents have denied them their rights on care and provision of basic needs. Juvenile delinquent is a child who is below 16 years of age and who performs legally punishable crimes. When a child is brought before the court as being in need of care and protection, the court shall give his parent or guardian a chance to explain their case. If the court is satisfied that the child is in need of care and protection, it has several actions it can take to ensure the child's needs are met. These ranges from making the child's parents or guardians sign a written promise to take better care of him, to sending the child to rehabilitation school to his needs.

According to Mwaura (2002), these children in need of special protection are referred to as children living in difficult circumstances. He defines these children as those existing in conditions or circumstances that pose a serious risk to their life and survival. These children are affected by factors such as political, socio-cultural, and economic and health problems.

These problems retard their physiological and psycho-emotional development and hinder their learning and effective participation in learning and daily life activities like ordinary children. This in turn has led these children to run away from their homes and come into conflict with the law and finally end up being committed to rehabilitation schools.

Many learners with special needs in education difficulties related to how they respond and react to environmental stimuli and may react inappropriately to the situation. Such learners are said to have behavioral difficulties, Lynett (2003). These children constantly exhibit behaviour that is inappropriate for their age, have problems in accepting authority and conduct disorders, while others are juvenile delinquents. Due to lack of knowledge and understanding of factors leading to children being committed to rehabilitation schools, the researcher decides to find out is the attitude of the community towards children in Machakos Rehabilitation School.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The community has mistaken Machakos rehabilitation school to be a dumping place for children living in difficult circumstances. Many a time's numerous questions have been posed to the researcher. The researcher therefore feels that there is need to carry out a research. The researcher intends to investigate the community attitudes towards learners in Machakos rehabilitation school.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The researcher aims to find out the community opinions about learners in the Machakos Rehabilitation School.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study were to:

1. Find out the community awareness about children living in difficult circumstances.

2. Find out the problems faced by difficult children.
3. Establish the community opinions on factors causing difficult circumstances in children
4. Find out the community views and attitudes towards children in Machakos rehabilitation school.

1.5 Research Questions

1. Is the community aware about the presence of children living in difficult circumstances?
2. What are the problems faced by difficult children
3. What is the community's opinion on factors causing difficult circumstances in children?
4. What is the community's views and attitudes towards children in the rehabilitation school?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The researcher anticipates that the study findings would assist in improving the attitude of the community towards learners in rehabilitation school. It might also help create awareness on the types and causes of difficult circumstances in children

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the theoretical review, community contribution towards the inclusions of children living in difficult circumstances, attitude of the community towards children living in difficult circumstances and rehabilitation of children living in difficult circumstances.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Many factors have contributed to children living in difficult circumstances; and this makes them unable to progress well with their learning like ordinary children. These factors are external forces conditions which are also referred to as extrinsic factors. In this case, the problem is not within the child but it originates from the environment. They include socio-emotional and behavioral factors, family and child's upbringing and school situations.

According to Mwaura et al (2002), poverty and civil strife are two conditions that have led children to run away from their homes and go to live in streets. This is where they are likely to come into conflict with the law and finally end up being committed to rehabilitation schools.

Due to lack of knowledge and understanding of factors causing difficult circumstances in children, many people see children in rehabilitation schools as 'small criminals', troublesome and only fit to stay in the institutions. This is why the researcher intends to find out how the community feels towards these children and how they can assist in their integration to the society.

2.2 Community Contribution Towards the Inclusions of Children Living in Difficult Circumstances

The contribution of the community towards the inclusions of children living in difficult circumstances is very important. Such contributions include;

Raising their awareness, Guiding and counseling members of the family, where such a child belongs, Tracing their families so as to re-integrate them. Advocating for minimizing or elimination of causes creating difficult circumstances, Mwaura et al (2002). According to Banjo (2003), children with special needs whenever possible should be included in community activities such as social gatherings and activities, visits, playing with peers and siblings, academic and non-academic activities in school.

He further suggests that relatives, friends, neighbors and the general community should be sensitized on the need to develop positive attitudes towards children with special needs and their families. The researcher believes that the community should be in the forefront in helping the children to be integrated back in the society.

2.3 Attitude of the Community Towards Children Living in Difficult Circumstances

Attitude refers to the feelings towards a person or situation. Attitude can be positive or negative towards any situation, depending on how the community or an individual sees it. Children living in difficult circumstances are always excluded and/or discriminated by some members of the community Mwaura et al (2002).

2.4 Rehabilitation

This involves correctional treatment of behaviour for some juvenile offenders. According to the Manual et al (2001), rehabilitation of children in a rehabilitation school involves. Watching the behaviour of the child under supervision by keeping proper contact with him, giving the child such instructions deemed necessary and pertinent to make him observe the conditions, assisting them acquire means for education and training, assisting them acquire medical treatment and recreation, assisting them acquire shelter, giving them vocational guidance and assist them acquire a job, advising the parents or guardians, reforming and adjusting their environment that is harmful to them, assisting them to return to a destination deemed most suitable for his rehabilitation, assisting them to have plans for their future in consultation with them and their parents and guardians. Indeed the researcher feels that children in the rehabilitation schools should be assisted in all ways to become citizens in future.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter attempts to discuss the design of the research; targeted population, sample, sampling procedure, instruments and the procedure of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a survey research design to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from the chosen respondents. The survey design was found suitable to venture into the needy children in the center and to collect data from the people of the surroundings.

3.2 Population Target

The researcher used parents and other people from Kiima Kimwe Location where Machakos Rehabilitation School is situated, to collect data. These are the ones affected by the presence of children in Machakos Rehabilitation School. Their views and attitude towards the school were sought through both open and closed ended questionnaires.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher collected data from different villages targeting 20 parents from three villages. The researcher used simple random sampling procedure to select the villages and convenient sampling to select the people from the selected villages.

Research Instruments

The researcher used a questionnaire as a research tool to collect data from the local parents, by use of closed ended questions and open ended questions. For this matter, few were selected because those who could read and write were not easy to find.

3.4 Procedure of the Study

The researcher wrote a letter to the chief of Kiima Kimwe Location, Central Division in Machakos District. This is the environment in which the research was carried out. The letter aimed at seeking permission from the chief so as to allow a research to be undertaken in his location. Questionnaires were distributed and data was collected, summarized and interpreted hence the final report.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics and presented using tables as given from research findings. These included mainly measures of the central tendencies like the mean and the standard deviation. Frequency counts and relative frequencies were used in data presentation and analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows that data collected from the field, data presentation, analysis and interpretation. It shows description of respondents, the community opinion about children living in difficult circumstances, the community opinions on factors causing difficult circumstances in children and the community views and attitudes towards children in Machakos Rehabilitation School.

4.1 Description of Respondents

This section is intended to reflect the general information about the respondents. A total of 20 respondents were used to answer the questionnaires. These included men and women. Table 4.1 shows the description of respondents.

Table 4.1: Description of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Male	8	40%
Female	12	60%
Total	20	100%

The data in table 4.1 reflects that the majority of the respondents were females, taking 60% of the targeted number of respondents. The males took 40%.

4.2 Community Awareness About Children Living in Difficult Circumstances

This section is meant to show whether the community is aware that there are difficult children in their area. Respondents were asked whether they recognize the presence of difficult children in their community. Their responses are summarized in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Community Awareness About Children Living in Difficult Circumstances

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	70%
No	1	5%
No comment	5	25%
Total	20	100%

It is indicated in table 4.2 that 70% of the respondents are aware of the presence of difficult children in their area. However 25% were indifferent. This means that the majority of people recognize the presence of difficult children within the community and hence they deal with them as part of the community.

4.3 Problems Faced by Difficult Children

Difficult Children face a number of challenges in society. These challenges include poverty, lack of parental care, sexual harassment, unemployment among others. In this study, respondents were asked to mention some of the problems difficult children face. Their responses were as shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Problems Faced by Difficult Children

Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	1	5%
Lack of parental care	13	65%
Sexual molestation	3	15%
Hostile environment	3	15%
Others	-	-
Total	20	100%

According to the data in table 4.3, it is noted that the biggest challenge which these difficult children face is lack of parental care (65%). Other problems these difficult children face are poverty, unemployment, community negligence, sexual molestation, environment hostility etc.

4.4 Causes of Difficult Circumstances in Children

A child does not just come out of the blue. Children have parents, children are believed to be under care of their parents, where they are provided with the basic needs. In this study the researcher's interest was to find out why children born of parents should experience difficult circumstances, and also find out the causes which make these children leave their homes, parents, relatives, society and decide to go and live in difficult circumstances. Respondents were therefore asked to state the causes of difficult circumstances in children. Table 4.4, states some of these causes were given by the respondents.

Table 4.4: Causes of Difficult Circumstances in Children

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Peer pressure	-	-
Lack of parental care	2	10%
Death of parent	1	5%
All the above	17	85%
Others	-	-
Total	20	100%

The observations made in table 4.4 indicate that difficult circumstances in children come as a combination of many causes (85%). It is seen that once children lose their parents and parental care, they find life to be very hard on them. Having no body to attend to their basic needs, they run away in search of their daily living demands. This implies that the blame for difficult children greatly goes to the parents. Others suggested that family break ups, parental negligence, school environment could also be contributors to the difficult circumstances in children.

4.5 Community Views and Attitudes Towards Children in Machakos Rehabilitation

School

The researcher wanted to find out whether difficult children are accepted in the community, whether Rehabilitation schools are the best to place children experiencing difficulties, the views of the community about Machakos Rehabilitation School, the importance of Machakos Rehabilitation School and the social involvement of difficult children. This

section intends to give information on the feelings or attitudes of the community about the children who are rehabilitated in Machakos Rehabilitation School. Children in rehabilitation schools are seen as small criminals, troublesome and they only fit to stay in the institutions whereby they should not be allowed to integrate with others. The respondents were asked to give their feelings. The responses were as percentaged in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Attitudes towards Learners in Machakos Rehabilitation School

Category	Frequency	Percentage
They have changed morally	8	40%
They are badly behaved	5	25%
They can influence other	7	35%
Total	20	100%

Table 4.5 shows that, 40% of the community believes that the learners in Machakos Rehabilitation School have changed morally. However some members in the community are still living in doubt and insist that these children can hardly change. They feel that the children are badly behaved and can easily influence others.

4.5.1 Acceptance of Difficult Children in the Community

This section gives responses on whether children living in difficult circumstances are accepted in their communities. Normally some people tend to have a negative attitude towards difficult children and they fail to accept them as part of the community. The researcher's interest in this respect therefore was to find out whether difficult children are

accepted in the community. Respondents gave their views which are indicated in table 4.5.1.

Table 4.5.1: Acceptance of Difficult Children in the Community

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	15%
No	15	75%
No comment	2	10%
Total	20	100%

According to table 4.5.1, the majority of the respondents said that children in difficult circumstances were not accepted in the community. Community acceptance of difficult children here means that the community recognizes difficult children as normal citizens and the reverse is that people recognize difficult children in a negative perspective. They see them as troublesome and badly behaved people. So they seem not to like them as part of the community.

4.5.2 Best Placement for Difficult Children

This part tries to get the views of the community regarding the best option for placement of difficult children. Difficult children lead such unfavorable lives and there is need to look for solutions that can improve their standards of living: Such solutions include placing them in Rehabilitation school. A rehabilitation school is meant for those children who are in need of care and protection, like the street children, orphaned children etc. The respondents were therefore asked to indicate whether Approved/Rehabilitation School was

the best to place children experiencing difficulties. Their responses were as recorded in table 4.5.2.

Table 4.5.2: Best Placement for Difficult Children

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	90%
No	1	5%
No comment	1	5%

In table 4.5.2, it is observed that the majority (90%), of the respondents agreed that an Approved / Rehabilitation school is the best place to put children living in difficulties. This is because in a Rehabilitation school, these difficult children will be given care, protection, guidance and counseling.

4.5.3 Community Views About Machakos Rehabilitation School

This section is aimed at getting the views of the community about whether they feel it is important to have the Machakos Rehabilitation School situated at their area. The researcher wanted to find out from the community if having the Machakos Rehabilitation School in their area is of any importance. The respondents were therefore asked to give their views about the school.

Table 4.5.3: Views about Machakos Rehabilitation School

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
No	3	15%
No comment	2	10%

As reflected in table 4.5.3, 75% of the respondents responded positively to the question. There is great evidence that the community feels privileged and favored to have the Machakos Rehabilitation School put up in their area; this means that they have the opportunity to have the difficult children in their areas rehabilitated in the school.

4.5.4 Importance of Machakos Rehabilitation Schools

This section is concerned with those who feel that it were important to have the Machakos Rehabilitation School situated in their area. The section is therefore aimed at getting reasons / information as to why they feel or think it is important to have it there. Their reasons are as presented in table 4.5.4.

Table 4.5.4: Importance of Machakos Rehabilitation School

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Rehabilitation difficult children	1	5%
Provides employment	1	5%
Provides hope for difficult children	1	5%
All of these	17	85%
Total	20	100%

In table 4.5.4, the analysis indicates that in a rehabilitation school a lot is provided (85%). Difficult children get rehabilitated and hence provision of hope in their future. Job opportunities are also created and as such the community benefits.

4.5.5 Social Involvement of Difficult Children

Here the researcher was eager to know whether difficult children always take part in communal activities like weddings, fundraising, burial ceremonies etc. If these children participate in such activities, may be the community may view them positively; but since they are not involved in such, then they are far from the rest of the community hence negative perception of the community towards them. Respondents were asked to show whether these DC participate in communal activities and their responses were as summarized in table 4.5.5.

Table 4.5.5: Social Involvement of Difficult Children

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	10%
No	18	90%
No comment	-	-
Total	20	100%

From the data analysis in table 4.5.5, much is noted that, difficult children don't participate in communal activities. A big percentage (90%) of the respondents showed that difficult children to a greater extent do not take part in communal work. This means that the difficult children are not part of the community where they belong, because they don't

involve themselves in communal work. So that is why the community doesn't accept them.

If they were participating communally, may be the community would accept them.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the summary of major findings, discussion of these findings, conclusion and recommendations. The area for further researches is also included here.

5.1 Summary of Major Findings

This study wanted specifically to find out the community awareness about children living in difficult circumstances, the problems faced by difficult children, community opinions on factors causing difficult circumstances in children and community views and attitudes towards children in Machakos rehabilitation school.

The study found out that 70% of the respondents were aware of the presence of difficult children in their area, however 25% were indifferent. The biggest challenge which these difficult children face is lack of parental care (65%). Other problems include poverty, unemployment, community negligence, sexual molestation, environment hostility etc. Difficult circumstances in children caused by a number of factors (85%). These include among others death of parents, peer influence, lack of parental care etc. In the rehabilitation school a lot is provided (85%). A big percentage (90%) of the respondents showed that difficult children to a greater extent do not take part in communal work.

5.2 Discussion

The researcher discussed the research findings based on the research questions and noted the following:

Majority of the parents as observed in table 4.2, seemed to identify and understand children living in difficult circumstances. They were able to name street children, neglected and orphaned, drug users, truants and those from family breakups or separations and poor upbringing.

According to the Manual et al (2001), learners in a rehabilitation school fall under those in need of care and protection. These children are street children, destitute children child labourers, adolescent mothers, neglected, battered, orphaned, juvenile drug users and traffickers, child prostitutes, children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, among others. The researcher agrees with the findings as most of those children in the Machakos Rehabilitation School are orphans, juvenile delinquents and those from broken and poor families.

Most of the people in the community believed that social-emotional behaviour factors, family and child's upbringing, school situations are the major factors contributing to children experiencing difficulties. According to Mwaura et al (2002), these factors contributing to children living in difficult circumstances are external forces or conditions which are also referred to as extrinsic factors. This is to say, the problem is not within the child but it originates from the environment.

Indeed many of these learners in the Machakos Rehabilitation School, ended up here after being committed through Juvenile courts for various offences. These children mostly has run away from their homes into streets due to poverty, family break ups, neglect, being orphans, abandonment, drug abuse and effects of HIV/AIDS.

On community views and attitudes towards learners in the Rehabilitation School, many parents reacted negatively about these children and gave such reasons as:

They can cause havoc in the community if they are released before thorough rehabilitation, they might further be influenced by others in the school and fail to rehabilitate, they might not reform even after completion of confinement. According to Mwaura et al (2002), children living in difficult circumstances are always excluded and discriminated by some members of the community. Indeed, many of these learners have problems when out of school, as many people in the community are those who still think negatively about them. Advocating for minimizing or elimination of causes creating difficult circumstances. The researcher believes that the community should support in the integration of the children through involvement in community based activities such as sports, festivals and ceremonies.

5.3 Conclusion

The researcher pointed out that learners in the Rehabilitation School need the support of the community in terms of guidance and counseling, regular interactions, tolerance and acceptance. The learners should also be allowed to socially integrate with other children. Finally, the community was able to identify children living in difficult circumstances and felt most of them would best be placed and rehabilitated in the Rehabilitation School.

5.4. Recommendations

From the research findings, the family is the basic building block of society and also one of the most important change agents for juvenile delinquents and young offenders. The researcher therefore recommends that:

To reduce negative attitudes, the family should treat the child with dignity and respect, raise his/her self-esteem and morale besides encouraging him/her, and that, more awareness should be created in the community about the plight of children experiencing difficulties and ways of helping them. This should be done by all, through chief's barazas and church gatherings.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Josephine Munyao

P.O. BOX 1857

Machakos

20th/4/2008

The chief,

Kiima Kimwe location

P.O. Box.....

Machakos

Dear Sir,

RE: permission to undertake research from your area

I am a distance learner doing a research programme in Machakos rehabilitation school. I

hereby kindly write to request for permission to undertake a research in your location.

The research involves the community and would very much appreciate your assistance.

APPENDIX B: ACCEPTANCE LETTER



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY
MACHAKOS DISTRICT

Telegrams: "DISTRICT".....
Telephone:
When replying please quote
Ref. No.
and date

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
KIIMA-KIMWE LOCATION
P.O. BOX 1
MACHAKOS
26th May 2008

To,
JOSEPHINE N. MUNYAO,

REF: PERMISSION TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH.

Reference to the above undersigned, I wish to inform you that your request to undertake a research programme within Kiima-Kimwe location has been granted to you.

This office is glad to also inform you that village elders are at your disposal to assist you in achieving your goal. Thanking you in advance and welcome.

DOMINIK M. NDINDO
Ag. CHIEF
KIIMA KIMWE LOCATION.

APPENDIX C: Questionnaire

In this questionnaire the researcher intends to investigate community attitudes towards learners in Machakos rehabilitation school. Please write your most appropriate responses in the spaces provided. This research project is private and confidential. The questionnaire should be honestly filled without any fear or worry. The responses given by the respondents will be doubtlessly treated as the true information.

1. *Background information of the respondents:*

a) Gender: Male Female

b) Ages: 20-25

26-30

31-35

36-40

Above 40

2 Does the community recognize the presence of children in difficult circumstances?

Yes

No

No comment

3. Are these children in difficult circumstances accepted in the community?

Yes

No

No comment

4. Are the difficult children allowed to participate in any communal activities like weddings, fund raisings?

- Yes
- No
- No comment

5. State some problems which are faced by children in difficult circumstances?

- Poverty
- Lack of parental care
- Sexual molestation
- Hostile environment

Others specify.....
.....

6. What are the causes of difficult circumstances in these children?

- Peer pressure
- Lack of parental care
- Death of parents
- Poverty

Others, specify.....
.....

7. In your own point of view, do you think rehabilitation schools are the best option for children living in difficult circumstances?

- Yes
- No

No comment

8 a Do you think it is important to have Machakos rehabilitation school in your area?

Yes

No

No comment

b) If yes, state it's importance

It rehabilitates difficult children

It provides employment

It provides hope for these children

All of these

Others specify

.....

9. What is your feeling about children in Machakos rehabilitation school?

They have changed morally	agree	disagree
They are badly behaved		
They can influence other children		

10. Do you think these difficult children in Machakos rehabilitation school need any

support from the community?

Yes

Not

No idea

11. In your own opinion, do you think the community is willing to support these children?

Yes

No

No idea

12. What type of support do you think these difficult children would need?

Provision of food stuffs

Financial support

Man power

Teaching/learning materials

Others, specify.....

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