

**EXAMINING THE ROLES OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS IN
KAMPALA**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL
SCIENCES AS A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD
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SOCIA ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.**

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DECLARATION

I **Amani Mediatrice** I declare that this research dissertation is my original work and has never been submitted by any body to any institution for an academic award. Where any other texts and literature have been used, it has been expressly started.

Signed

Date

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APPROVAL

This research is on examining the impacts and roles of child care institutions. A case study of Naguru Reception Centre has been approved by Dr. Otanga Rusoke

Dr..... Date

SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my parents Mrs. Neema Sarah, Ps Ernest H., my brothers and sisters Edouard H, Emmanuel M, Kazwe R Felicity, Jane, Claudine respectively and to be loved friends and my supervisor Mr. Otanga Rusoke for committing his time to my work.

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ABBREVIATIONS

NGOs	Non Government Organizations.
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals.
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child
UN	United Nations
FCC	Family and Child Court
PSWO	Probation and Social Welfare Officer.

Definition of key concepts.

Vulnerable children;-

These are people below the eighteen years of age who are considered disadvantaged and are susceptible to any injury.

Child care institutions;-

These are institutions set up with an aim of providing relevant services to disadvantaged children for proper growth and development.

Adoption;-

Refers to creating a permanent relationship between a parent and a child. The child stays with the person who has taken over the care forever.

Fostering;-

This refers to caring for a child temporary and after a period of time a child may be taken away.

Welfare;-

Refers to the well being of people i.e. the way people live.

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Kampala, considering Naguru Remand Home as the case study and the surrounding areas. The main purpose of the study was to examine the impacts and roles of child care institutions in Uganda. The researcher also wanted to know more about the views of the public on care institutions and other various child care institutions in Kampala, an assessment was made so as to come up with measures to help in reducing the number of children kept in custody in Kampala such as educating the public about the existing legal frameworks regarding the prevention and protection of children in Naguru. The study mainly focused on the concept of children custodians in Uganda, in Naguru Remand Home.

The finding in the study was indicated through a survey design. The researcher utilized both the qualitative and quantitative methods for data analysis; such methods include the use of quantitative which include respondents who helped in providing the primary data, in-depth interview were held with members of the organizations that have a focus on child care in Naguru. Questionnaires administered to respondents were verified, edited and coded. Raw frequencies were generated to produce descriptive data. Respondents included both Boys and girls respectively.

However, because of limited time the researcher was not able to use a bigger sample size; it's therefore recommended that future researchers should use a larger sample size so as to come up with a better analysis's of impacts and roles of child care institutions in Naguru. There are still some weakness in enforcement of laws concerning children. Therefore, there is need to strengthen the prevalence of children custodians in Naguru Remand Home, the characteristics faced by children custody, the causes of children custody, factors that has led to high levels of children custody and the strategies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This research focused on examining the impacts and roles of child care in Naguru-Kampala as the case study. Emphasis was on the extent at which children are treated by their parents and poor parenting systems that has led to rampant children in the custody. Keen interest was on the procedures under taken by child care institutions and agencies in Uganda, such as Non-Government Organizations (NGO's).

1.1 Background of the study.

To day the situation in Ugandan societies need to reorganize children as visible actors in the society like any other person, there have been many social, political, economic and psychological factors which have led to the increasing numbers of vulnerable children.

As a result of such factors children are left out by their parents, families, relatives hence making the children more deprived. In the Sub – Saharan African and Uganda in particular the statistics carried out shows that 71% of the children are under custody. (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children Nov.2003, UNCRC-NOV.2003).

This is comprised of children mainly on streets, suffer harassment, cold nights, various sicknesses, child abuse, child labor, sexual abuse, HIV/AIDs, hunger, lack of sanitary facilities, mob justice, and many times they are sent to prison for petty crimes because they do not have any one to bail them out.

For example Manjula (2004) argues that there is need to participate and inform the governments to put the policies in practice and programs to solve the problems faced by the children (Manjula, 2004).

However, the global concern to children custodians was developed in 1980's such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989, 20th, Nov. The main idea of the Convention is that nations must promote the best interests in the child in their laws and practices. Uganda ratified the UN Convention on the rights of the children in September 1990, and was registered as among the first African countries to have done this, the country therefore, has got the full responsibility to undertaking measures to give effect to the convention.

The children in Uganda have got different experiences for example, some children may lose one or both of the parents therefore end up being orphans, others it's because of the civil wars that they end up displaced, to others they are neglected by their parents, families or any other care taker and such children may end up on the streets. These situations have increased the number of vulnerable children who need care and protection.

In the past such problems of child deprivation were not common because families especially the extended family were responsible. People were concerned about each other and therefore, they had enough resources for their survival and the children. In addition, the past had no wide spread of diseases like AIDs which has killed people in this era, taking away the responsible people in the families and this because factors like adultery, rape, defilement which caused the disease were not common like in the present situation.

The situation of children in Uganda has brought to concern of people such as government, NGOs there are child care institutions and these include Watoto child care, Sanyu Babies Home, Foundation Africa, Nsambya Babies Home, Daughter of Charity, and reception centre among others and all these come up because of the need to care for children who are deprived. These have helped to design programmes at appropriate levels that have kept the children's situation at improved levels.

The child care agencies are concerned with the delivery of welfare services to the vulnerable children. The vulnerable children in this situation need care and protection because if they are left out, they might turn out to be dangerous for example, thieves in the community, the girls might turn to prostitution which makes society lose meaning so that's why the child care institutions come in.

Child care institutions started way back in 1928, when missionaries came to Uganda. The number increased gradually until 1959, when Naguru reception centre was founded under the save the children fund and the institutions have played great roles.

1.2 Statement of the problem.

With the increasing numbers of vulnerable children like orphans, street children, children under child labor, children under abdication, children who are neglected due to many factors like civil wars, HIV/AIDs scourge, fatal accidents, family neglect there has been responses from government, NGOs, community groups, and individuals in the country. These have responded in various ways like child adoption, child foster, child sponsorship by provision of needs and any other necessary service to children. However, some kids are not happy as the institution s aim ,they end up being affected negatively though they are in a Home .Some kids feel at home and comfortable when at the street while at the home they are deprived from their happiness ending up miserable beside that there is little or no information to show clearly the role of the child care institutions as it's is noted that they do not provide enough services to the children. The institutions were established because children were vulnerable and therefore, they needed care and protection like another children who live in a better environment. The child care institutions are supposed to provide love, care, and protection, basic necessities among others to the children, therefore, the study is focusing on the roles of these institutions to the children.

1.3 Objectives of the study.

The study was under taken to examine the role of the child care institutions in the delivery of the welfare services to children.

1.3.1 Specific objectives.

- 1) To identify the factors affecting the provision of welfare services in Naguru Reception Centre.
- 2) To examine the causes of vulnerability among children.
- 3) To identify the criteria used by Naguru Reception Centre to admit children.

1.4 Research questions.

- 1) What is the role of Naguru Reception Centre to wards the vulnerable children is concerned?
- 2) What problems does Naguru Reception Centre face in the delivery of welfare services to the children?
- 3) What are the causes of vulnerability among the children in Naguru Reception Centre?

1.5 Rational of the study.

The findings of the study were to show the impacts/importance of child care institutions so that more effort will be put onto ensuring continuity of the institutions.

The findings in the study also acted as a guide to the policy makers like the responsible ministries for instance that of Gender Labor and Social Development to see that children are protected against all evil.

The research findings were also a requirement for an award of a degree in Social Work and Social Administration.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter presents a review of the literature on the children care institutions, in Naguru Remand Home and it has contributed to the rights of the children, for instance in the social, economic and political sphere which are caused by the children.

Many studies about children have shown a wide spread pervasiveness of children in many communities of Uganda. Children's rights are not being reached upon due to the implementation policies and putting in place of the duties and responsibilities of children.

Langan and Harlow, 1994 reviewed children's roles in different aspects and have endeavored to bring out their contributions towards the development, for example rights are compounded with duties. According to the children statute it spells out certain responsibilities for the child as well. In Uganda a child shall first have responsibilities towards her/his family, society, and the international community. (Langan & Harlow, 1994).

A child should according to her/his age, ability and rights have the duty to work for the cohesion of the family, to respect her/his elders and assist other children. In the review different topics concerning child care institutions have been tackled. i.e. Different ways in which children are made vulnerable the different categories of vulnerable children, types of child care institutions, how the vulnerable children are being protected, the needs of children in the welfare institutions, the role of child care institutions, and some of the problems faced by the institutions in the delivery of services.(Loisell, 1987).

2.2 Different ways in which children are made vulnerable.

According to the 58th assembly of the United Nations in the third committee, the delegates highlighted the different ways in which the children are made vulnerable.

Finkerher D. 1984 argues that armed conflict, HIV/AIDs scourge, neglect by people responsible, and child labor. In Uganda the situation is worse in the Northern part of the country where the children are subjected to abduction and then work as war soldiers, the girls work as wives, in these same war the children are raped hence making them more vulnerable. Apart from the Northern Uganda, in other parts of the country the children may become vulnerable due to family neglect especially in most suburbs of the country for example in Kampala, fatal accidents that kill relatives and other responsible people, HIV/AIDs scourge among others.(Finkelher, 1984).

2.3 Different categories of vulnerable children.

The secretary general of ILO in his report estimated 250,000,000 children world wide to be vulnerable and that in Uganda the children are over 40,000. According to the Uganda Human Rights Commission, UCC, in the child link magazine, march 2000 (report made by Mr. Byaruhanga), the different ways in which children are made vulnerable include the following, (Byaruhanga, 2000).

Abandoning/neglecting of the children for instance by their parents, family members guardians and any other responsible people make the children vulnerable. This because after this neglect the children might end up going on streets, they also go to places like factories to work yet they are still younger. All these are signs of vulnerability.

The death of parents or any other responsible people also make the children to be vulnerable. Harriet, 2004 suggests that, this is because after the death of the responsible people the children remain orphans. The children are affected because they are left with no one to take care of them therefore, they cannot afford the basic necessities like food, shelter, education among others thus vulnerability of the children. (Harriet, 2004).

The armed conflicts have also led to vulnerability of children. This is mainly as a result of the civil wars that take place for example in Uganda the Northern part of the country. The children are abducted and then forced to work as child soldiers, the old people in the war armies beat the children hence making the children vulnerable. (Maynard, 1984).

Other ways include child abuse for example beating the children, denying the children basic rights like that of education, right of speech, clothing etc.

2.4 Types of child care institutions.

According to Philip R. the child care institutions have a broad mandate as a field of social work. They focus more on the problems faced by children. Therefore, the child care institutions are those found in society and deal with problems of dependency for example, if an individual is identified not to care for a child, the child care institutions come in and take over by helping the child, (Philip, 2004).

The child care institutions include those that deal with child foster, adoption. Here the children are placed with individuals who are not their relatives but are willing to take care of the child. There are also those that deal with child adoption where by the child is taken on permanently.

2.5 How the children are being protected.

The general situation of children in Uganda remain in grave and UN acceptable. For example children in armed conflict are sexually abused; they are killed, denied education, health services, and most of the basic needs.

The difficulty to monitor and report basic violation and the state of compliance on ground has hampered efforts to several key actors to being precision. Experience has shown that NGOs, government in collaboration with the United Nations have played a great role to protect the children. These help to communicate to concerned parties to respect children. They either use political, legislative or diplomatic means to see that children are protected.

Terry Bamfond, 1982 suggested that children are also protected by putting up laws which prohibit any harm against the children like Uganda Human Rights Commission have put in place laws to protect the children. The Commission goes a head to state that the children have got rights and no one has to deny the children their rights. The children have got rights to education, speech, and any other necessary. However, in some cases the rights of the children are being violated and this is why all the necessary institutions come in to help the children. Institutions like probation offices, FCC, PSWO, child care institutions are established to help the children. The children are further protected by strongly punishing those hinder the children. For example the people who violate children's rights and cause strong damage on them are taken to police and some time they end up in jail, (Terry, 1982).

2.6 Needs and rights of children.

Some of the needs of children are physical while others are desired by the children. The needs include food, shelter, education, medical care, counseling among others. All these are fundamental to the children. In these needs there encompasses the right of children for example the right of education which is a need for the children is also their right. That

After independence, the institutions were taken over by the indigenous population but in Uganda the trend changed there was no access to funds and this has continued up to date. This has given rise to other problems like poor feeding, poor accommodation, and congestions in cottages. The lack of finance also frustrates administrators because, the institutions can not secure right personnel, (Nakirayi Prossy, 2000).

The inadequate and untrained personnel also constrain child care institutions. The few people who are employed are inadequately trained. According to Prossy (2000), temper tantrums cause a lot of anger and frustrations, most institutions have no prospects of employing more and trained personnel because of the low salaries offered. Some institutions have social workers with only degrees or diplomas but some of them do not have enough knowledge about psychotherapy which is needed in institutions like those which have children who are mentally ill. Hood (2004), also argues some times untrained people are employed because most people who are trained are not willing to take over and this is because some of them do not have knowledge about the existence of child care institutions. (Kiwana Hood, 2004).

There are inadequate means of transport which bring about inefficiency while carrying out the activities of the organizations. A good transport system is needed to transport materials to and from the institutions for example food, and other basic needs to the children at the institution. There is need to transport staff like when they are carrying out a follow up on children. In Uganda the transport system is high therefore it needs that the institutions get their own means which can help them. But most institutions cannot afford this therefore; they keep on struggling which hinders the work of the institutions (Opondo Harriet 2004, case study Watoto).

There was improper medical care in the institutions. Most institutions do not adequately meet the medical requirements and nutritional standards of the children they take care of. Some lack medical doctors or in some you find only one doctor attending to over forty children. To some institutions, they lack requirements like ambulance for emergency. Some institutions have poor hygiene leading to diseases in children which they cannot manage to treat.

2.8.1 Summary.

All the report that has been reviewed has been majority carried out in Uganda. Most of the studies have similarities regarding the roles played by child care institutions. There was little or no contributions in the literature reviewed. Almost every study about the roles of child care institutions has it they are mainly meant for the provision of welfare services to vulnerable children.

2.9 Gaps in literature.

The literature that has been reviewed is old, most studies about child care institutions range from 1975-2004. With the changing situation in the society most recent information is needed to guide the policy makers when making policies for the vulnerable children especially that the number is increasing. Many institutions have not been studied and the research on this may reveal new findings that will enable child care institutions to operate efficiently.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction.

The methodology brings out the plans of executing the study. It looks at the area and population of the study. It also describes the various methods I used in sample selection and how qualitative and quantitative data was collected and analyzed. The chapter also highlights about the problems which I encountered during the study.

3.2 Research design.

The research was adopted by both qualitative and quantitative research methods of data collection. The study design gives a descriptive and observational and developed both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection. The qualitative design helped to generate data from which influences on child care institutions in Naguru were made. Qualitative data facilitated design insight into issues under investigation and was useful in corroborating data to support finding based in quantitative data.

3.3 Study area.

The study covered Naguru Reception Centre in Nakawa division, Kampala district. The centre covers all needs of vulnerable children including orphans, disabled, mentally disturbed, and abused children with the age limit of 0-18years.

3.4 Study population.

The population include all those children who are vulnerable and are under the care of Naguru Reception Centre. The children include the orphans, disabled, mentally disturbed, abused and all the needy children. They include children's age, sex at the centre.

The staff at Naguru Reception Centre was also studied in order to obtain good information from them. These include the warden, guardians, laundry attendants, cleaners, cooks and others researchers from any where like other institutions/university were also to be studied. These were studied because they work with Naguru Reception Centre and therefore, the researcher considers them to have a wide knowledge about the children they are taking care of and also they know better how the institutions operates.

3.5 Sample selection.

The sample population includes different categories of children under the care of Naguru Reception Centre and the staff of the centre. These children include disabled, mentally disturbed, abused, orphans and abused children in that caliber.

3.6 Methods of data collection.

The researcher used different methods to collect data and these include the following, interviewing, documents and records, data processing and analysis, and observation.

3.6.1 Interviewing.

This was used to collect information from the vulnerable children and also from the staff of Naguru Reception Centre.

3.6.2 Documents and records.

The researcher used the available records and documents to collect information for example information about the number of children, the back ground of the centre, how children survive, number of staff employed, means of getting funds and how it is spent.

3.6.3 Observation.

This was conducted at the centre so that it enables the researcher to be able to observe the physical state of the children, cleanliness, and housing. The researcher also wants to observe the relationship between the staff and children, children and the neighboring areas. This is because the observation was to help the researcher to get supplement information like that of young children who cannot speak well.

3.7 Data processing and analysis.

After collecting the data from the respondents it was critically analyzed and then ready for presentation. The researcher organized and classified the data so as to ease interpretation, diagrams, percentages, and ratios where used and where 100% necessary. The researcher was to put attention on assessing how data was generalized, correlated with the objectives that were developed by the researcher. The data processing and analysis was involved editing, coding and tabulation. This is to ensure that after collecting the data it would be easy to be interpreted.

3.8 Editing.

After research, information collected was reviewed for example seeing the unanswered and answered questions. Here answers are to be categorized in logical order. This was to be done to ensure that there are answers to all questions intended by the researcher.

3.8.1 Coding.

There was compilation of the information gathered from the different respondents then record them. This is done to ensure that there is no reporting of the information collected.

3.8.2 Tabulation.

The researcher summarized the data for easy comprehension and analysis. The information was put in tables, percentages and radio where necessary.

3.9 Problems encountered in data collection.

The researcher is expecting to find some problems and solution recommendation while collecting data. Making enquiries, the only agencies with the legal statuting power to inquires and intervenes is abuse is suspected and the social services departments, the national society for the presentation of cruelty to children.

Promoting equality of opportunity, the children Act 1989, makes very clear that although discrimination of all kinds is a reality, ever effect must be made to ensure that agencies do not use discriminatory practices or reinforce them. The researcher was to find out the questions of all people having the equal rights to go non-discriminatory services and equality of opportunity and in some cases worker may need to take place, advices how achieve this.

They may include, problems at home, at school, in the Communities for instance interrelated information gathered from the respondents, inadequate materials and

facilities to compile the data from the respondents, poor methods and lack of skills for keeping information there by data is repeatedly.

According to Carolylin Maggitti (2002), she argues that many problems are encountered as a positive child care environment draws children in the furniture, equipment, supplies and works together to stimulate the children's sense, by bad working conditions of employees, low wages, exploitation, lack of opportunity and avenues for participations in the community as a primary concern. (Maggitti, 2002).

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS.

4.1 Introduction.

This chapter comprises and is concerned with presentation, analysis and discussion of the research findings which was qualitative in nature. The findings have been presented in themes according to the study objectives. The characteristics of the respondent, challenges faced by children in accessing their rights, causes of children to be kept in custody, factors for the increased of children to be kept in custody and the strategies for the children custodians.

4.2 Characteristics for the respondents.

The study covered a total of 65 respondents; their characteristics were interpreted in forms of their variables of sex, age group, offences as follows.

Table 1: Showing of respondents by sex.

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentages %
Boys	35	53.8
Girls	30	46.2
Total	65	100.0

Sources: primary data.

The table above shows the sex of respondents according to the data. According to the study majority of the respondents were boys compared to girls, these include children, parents, during data collection. According to the study 65 respondents contributed to the study, 53.8 of the respondents were boys and 46.2 were girls.

Table 2: Showing of respondents by age.

Age group (years)	No. of respondents.			Percentages (%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-7	7	5	12	15.6	11.1	26.7
8-10	9	6	15	20.0	13.3	33.3
11-13	5	3	8	11.1	6.7	17.8
14-16	3	2	5	6.7	4.4	11.1
17-18	1	4	5	2.2	8.9	11.1
Total	25	20	45	55.6	44.4	100.0

Source: primary data.

According to the table above 26.7% of the respondents were between the Age of 5-7 years, 11.1% Girls and 15.6% Boys, 33.3% were between 8-10 years 13.3% Girls and 20.0% Boys and 17.8% between 11-13 years, 4.4 Girls and 6.7 Boys and 11.1 were between 14-17 years and above 8.9% Girls and 2.2 Boys. The information further more is presented on a graph as shown below.

Table 3: Showing of respondents views on challenges faced by children.

Challenges	No. of respondents			Percentages (%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Culture	8	11	19	17.8	24.4	42.2
Responsibility	8	3	11	17.8	6.7	24.5
Poverty	5	5	10	11.1	11.1	22.2
Domestic violence	4	1	5	8.9	2.2	11.1
Total	25	20	45	55.6	44.4	100.0

Source: primary data.

The table above shows that 42.2% of the respondents identified cultural practices where by boys lack respect of their parents hence they leave their homes as a hindrance to wards promoting better rights for the children in the community:- 24.4% girls and 17.8% boys, 24.5% noted that children under custody are as a result of street children and involvement into peer influence which some time bring about increased drop out from schools, hence violence, 17.8 of the boys and 6.7 of the girls, 22.2% identified poverty as a challenge,

which escalated them to leave the homes, 11.1% of boys and 11.1% of the girls, 11.1% of the respondents noted that domestic work for the girl child is a challenge to wards their rights, most of them they lack respect to their parents, 2.2 of the girls and 8.9% of boys. The study found out that 97% of the respondents supported girls between the age of 5-7 years, 8-9 years for reasons being that their minds is still young to the extent of judging between the good and the bad in the community.

According to Karen Stephen (1996), he argues that, when you walk into child care centre, get an impression about the environment. The environment is everything, objects, conditions, atmosphere that makes up the surrounding. In a positive environment supplies and equipment is just more than seen, however, it's also felt. A sense of warmth and order comes with the environment which is positive. (Karen, 1996).

Table 4: Causes of child custody.

Causes	Child custody (%).
Rape	39
Murder	5
Theft	5
Others	51
Total	100

Source: performance of child care agencies, (Nakirayi, 2000).

The table above summarizes the finding of an interview held with one of the heads of the Naguru Remand Home. According to cases of rape it accounts for 39% among the children kept in the remand home, from the age bracket of 11-13, 14-16, and 17-18 years. Murder cases accounts for 5% theft also accounts for 5% and other factors accounts for 51%.

In the study, it was found out that children in the custody are attributed to a number of cases, as it was well revealed through the interview with the heads of the remand home, in Naguru. According to cases of rape which accounts for 39% of the children kept in the remand home.

According to Liebert Neale, and Davidson 1982, they argues that inappropriate planned curriculum leads to long range plan of the activities and experience which may not help in the children's development, children go through predictable stages to develop their minds. Therefore, the ability to plan well and appropriate activities depends on having an understanding of how children develop, when activities include those that are geared to different levels of ability and development, sand then this has to enable the programme to have a developmentally appropriate curriculum, (Neale and Davidson, 1982).

Table 5: Showing high levels of children custody.

	No. of respondents			Percentages (%)		
	Girls.	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Psychotic illness.	6	6	12	13.3	13.3	26.7
Behavioral illness.	5	7	12	11.1	15.6	26.7
Permanent blindness	3	9	12	6.7	20.0	26.7
Leprosy.	0	1	1	0.0	2.2	2.2
Cerebral palsies.	5	0	5	11.1	0.0	11.1
Deafness.	1	2	3	2.2	4.4	6.6
Total.	20	25	45	44.4	55.6	100.0

Source: Primary data.

According to the table above, 26.7% of the respondents have no knowledge about the psychotic illness; 13.3% Girls and 13.3% of the Boys and this constituted the majority. 26.7% do not know any thing about behavioral illness; 11.1% Girls and 15.6% Boys. 26.7% also suffer from permanent blindness; 6.7% Girls and 20.0% Boys, 2.2% Leprosy is the minority and this was only Boys constituted this. 11.1% have cerebral palsies and this was only Girls and 6.6% had no knowledge at all about deafness; 2.2% Girls and 4.4% Boys.

Despite the overwhelming knowledge about the diseases in the remand, Kampala city council together with the government are planning to improve on the conditions of children by giving them necessary amenities and other organizations which are in collaboration with the remand home have donated food, brackets and other essentials commodities.

This has lowered the increasing numbers of children in custodies. Further more, sensitization of people about the child care by the government is due taking place. It was found out that their knowledge was unlimited to child spacing and not determining the number of children parents should have in their homes.

Table 6: Showing Girls & Boys Activities.

Activities	Number of respondents	Percentages (%) .
Teaching.	7	28
Councilors.	4	16
Nursing.	1	4
Assistants.	4	16
Ethical principles.	7	28
Other.	2	8
Total.	25	100

Source: primary data.

From the table, above 28% of the staff is involved in mentoring as teaching the children's, selecting programme families, look at what they want in common/need, whether part times or full time custodians or educational. They look for places which children will be lovingly safely cared for, reach their rights in order to over come the rampant cases in children, 16% councilors, 4% nursing, 16% assistants 28% ethical principles and 8% are employed in other areas as secretaries and community workers.

Table 7: Showing strategies of Children Custodian.

Strategies	Outcomes.
Education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decision making.• Able to read and write.• Respect of the gender between Girls and Boys.
Access to rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participation among themselves.• Study customs and norms.
Legal reforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participation in homes.• Rights of children in homes.

Source: Nakirayi Prossy 2000.

The table above shows that as a result of education, they are able to make decisions; they are able to read and write and are able to respect the gender between Girls and Boys. Furthermore, accessing to their rights has enabled them to participate among themselves, study customs and norms; legal reforms, has enabled participation in homes, contributed to children's rights in homes. For instance, child care centers- there programme often have multiple class rooms. This operate the whole day by it allows the parents to use the children for a time if necessary. This can be sponsored by religious organizations, public schools or private owners. (Prossy, 2000).

4.3 Legal reforms.

Uganda has enacted a number of legal policies aimed at improving the status of the Uganda children as below:-

The Children Act 2000, Cap 59.

The Act is based on the UNCR, it provides for local authority support to children with offences including establishing of the Family and Child Courts (FCC). The Act charges every Local Government Council with the duty of safe guarding and promoting the rights of children within its areas and to designate one of its members as the secretary for children's affairs.

The Constitution of the republic of Uganda, 1995.

The constitution of 1995 expressly states that the national objectives and directives of the states is to secure the lives of the citizens through promoting and for purposes of employment Act 34 (5) children less than 16 years of age are still minors and provides for them protection of the rights of children, including child labor. The constitutional provisions are in line with the international and regional level rights, instrumental and policies which aim to protect children.

The National Council for Act Cap 243.

This body was established in order to provide a structure and mechanism to ensure proper co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and program relating to the survival protection and development of the children and other related problems.

Penal Code Act Cap 120 (amended)

This Act calls for the provision on how to handle defilement including penalty for culprit through the Act is gender biased and discrimination against boy children usually not considered when involved in sexual intercourse with other people's daughters.

The Children Statute, 1996.

The children statute 1996 (No.6) is destined to be used every day at many levels of the society, at the village level and sub-county level, it's especially important that children should find their place in the community, this is through explaining of concepts, ideas and support for children by local authorities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

5.1 Introduction.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the impacts and roles of children custodians as far as caring for children is concerned in Naguru Remand Home, Kampala district, so as to propose suitable suggestions and recommendations for the better life of the children kept in remand home.

This chapter consist of the conclusion about the research objectives which were to determine the challenges faced by the children custodians, find out the factors that has led to high level of child custodians. After the conclusions the chapter ends with recommendations based on the research findings and suggestion for further research.

5.2 Summary.

Levant and Loisell(1987), talked of child care and involvement of family relations among children according to history.

The study found out that as Levant and Loisell puts it, child care institution do not reach the standard of giving protection to children due to poor facilitation. Section 147 provides that any person unlawfully and indecently assaults a boy or girls under age of 18 years is guilty of a crime, as was found out that the public seems not to be aware of the laws regarding children in Uganda and this is a major problem which increases numbers in child care centers.

The study found aimed at investigating the impacts and roles of children custodians in Naguru Remand Home, with the objectives of finding out the challenges faced by children in custody in accessing good care, the causes of child custody, the factors that

has led to high levels of children custody, the strategies or the way forward to children custodian in Naguru Remand Home, factors that cause some people to be vulnerable to it than those for example, people to without skills or qualifications, manual workers, young people these include people from ethnic minority groups and people with disabilities, people who suffered mental illness or have been in prison, so as to suggest ways of overcoming the challenges facing children custodians.

The study thought to also to find out the major impacts child care institutions in Naguru and it was found out that there are an increase number of street children, increased prostitution, drug abuse, and generated morals.

It was found out that child care in Naguru can only reduce if the parents and the public as whole become aware of the existing policies that safe guard children, such as the constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Panel code, the National Council of Children Act 1996, Cap 60 and The children's Act 2000. Cap 59, all these talk about the rights of children and safe guarding of children in Uganda.

5.3 Conclusion

The study discovered that there are a number of challenges faced by the children in Naguru Remand Home. These include inadequate housing despite the fact that there has been massive slum clearance and re-building programme, since 1950's, many people still live in accommodation that is damp, over crowded and unsuitable for children, some of the high-rise flats that were built to re-house, other challenges identified included cultural practices, responsibilities from parents (poor parenting skills), poverty among the families which lead the children to end up in hind outs, hence not acquiring education, domestic violence, which give the heavy burden to children and give them little time to study and lack commitments to acquire good education.

The study also found out that child custody in Naguru Remand Home, Kampala is caused by rape which accounts for 39%, murder among children 5%, theft 5% and other factors accounts for 51%. The factors include untimely response to juvenile or children's courts, family courts or advice from the PSWO- Probation of Social Welfare Officer.

As regard to the factors that has led to high levels of children custody in Naguru Remand Home, the study discovered that lack of awareness among the people as some methods like sensitizing parents to bare children they can afford to cater for.

The study found out that the public was not aware of the existing policies regarding the safety and protection of children such as the Children's Act, the constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Penal code, the National Council of Children Act 1996, Cup 60 and The Children Act 2000. Cap 59, it was agreed that such laws regarding children's rights and protection be used in case of any mistreatment this would help in protection of children in Naguru.

5.4 Recommendations.

There is need for massive sensitization of the changes in the family life cycle for example, bearing children, children ready to go out independently, affect the functioning of the children and change the equilibrium causing the children to find a new balance. Some children find it difficult to cope with changes and may therefore need the services or interventions of social worker to help them out. Sometimes these changes create stress on the children and the individual family members. Some of these are predictable and others are not requiring immediate intervention.

Need should arise to strengthen team work among stakeholders through the establishment or strengthening of appropriate co-ordination mechanism. A key element should be point planning, monitoring and evaluation and information sharing.

There is need to ensure that children's issues are articulated in policies and programs and effectively enforced, it there should be a children's representative in the parliament. In addition a children's desk should be of children's affair for example, delivery of basic services which have great impact on child welfare to the local leadership and communities where children can be reached and their needs identified and addressed.

According to Rutter (1975), he argues that while working with children, one is sometimes preoccupied with ensuring that members of the family are securely attached to one another that is the protective intimate bonds between the members that allow for successful human/children's development and adequate mental health, (Rutter, 1975).

According to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's), education has to be ensured by 2015, children every where both Girls and Boys are able to complete a course in primary schooling, in 2007/8, 84% of primary aged children were attending primary school. Further more, there is need for effective child welfare services to be availed to all children and families who need them and this should be universal not selective. Often at times services for children are provided after the family has endured hardship and difficulties. The demerit with this is that it tends to stigmatize the services recipients and makes them have feeling of inadequacy and in need of residual services.

Services for children should also be primarily preventive and easily available without stigma and aimed towards supporting and holding families together as well as helping parents and their children towards self-fulfillment. Here social services for children should be comprehensive rather than frequentative. This is done through grasping the

common problems in childhood and adolescent, developing an understanding of the normal growth and development of children, appreciation of the influence of the family and environment on the child's growth and development, the problems that children encounter occur in familiar environments like; the family, school, community, hospitals in form of child abuse, neglect and others.

5.5 Suggestion for further research.

The study was limited due to little time that was given to the researcher; more study in-depth should be done to investigate the impacts and roles of children custodians in Naguru Remand Home as a basis for assessing the development of children in the Remand Home. More information is required on the constraints to children custodians in Uganda-Kampala. Therefore, further research is needed to access, why Uganda continues not to reach the needs of children despite the various attempt towards it.

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