EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF KIAMBIU SLUMS IN NAIROBI COUNTY.

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA.

JULY, 2018.
DECLARATION
This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Signature: ……………………………………  Date: ………………………………………

MAUREEN OTIENO

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor

Signature:……………………………. Date: ………………………………………………. 

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DEDICATION

This research project is specifically dedicated it to management of Maji na Ufanisi for the recent efforts combating domestic violence in informal settlement in Kenya and finally with inconceivable love, I dedicated this project to all those who made it a success; my family and all those who selflessly supported this work.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To my family members I shall remain grateful for the encouragement and for giving me ample time to pursue this course and allow me to be away when indeed I am required to be with them and in particular I want to appreciate my able supervisor Mr. Daniel Komu whose support, guidance, patience and constructive criticism have enabled me to make this work as original as it can be. I wish to acknowledge my very best friends who inspired me to take this journey.
ABSTRACT
The study aim was to establish the effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya a case study of Kiambiu slums in Nairobi county, with the objectives being to examine the effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum; to examine the effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum; to establish the effects of sexual abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum; to identify the effects of child neglect on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum. The study is likely to be of very great significance to the academics simply because after the completion of this research study the researches shall be able to use this research study as a reference to what they will do in future not forgetting that it was used as a source of literature review to their studies. This study adopted social structural theory and interpersonal theories. The research design adopted was a descriptive research design that is cross sectional in nature. The study target populations were 50 staff at Maji na Ufanisi. Questionnaires were used for data collection instrument that was first pilot tested on 5 respondents that was selected through random sampling. The data was analysed by use simple statistics and inferential statistics. The data was presented using tables, charts and graphs. Data was first coded and organized into concepts from which generalization was made of entire population. The study established that physical abuse has negative effect on child growth and development to a great extent, the study also found out that emotional abuse affects child growth and development. This shows that there is a significant relationship between low self-esteem and child growth & development as result of domestic violence. Further findings shows that sexual abuse has negative effect on child growth and development. Findings on domestic violence indicate that in Kiambiu slums there is high rate of domestic violence. The study recommends that the government should have tough law enforcement towards domestic violence because if leads to violation of human rights and also it affects the children growth and development of that family experiencing domestic violence. The government should reinforce effective privative programs to ensure that children are not in any way abused and those who caught in act of abusing them be given tough penalties for children have their rights and freedoms and should be respected and obeyed.
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

NGO : Non-Governmental Organization
WHO : World Health Organization
SPSS : Statistical Package for Social Science
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Domestic Violence**: Is a pattern of behaviour of abuse by one person against another in a domestic context (Bennett & Williams, 2009).

**Child Abuse**: It’s an act of commissioning that endorses or impairs a child physical or emotional health (Briere & Runtz, 2010).
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction
This section reviews the research study background, the study problem statement, objectives of the study, research study questions, significance and scope of the study which explores effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya with reference to Kiambiu slums in Nairobi County as the case.

1.1 Background of the Study
Domestic violence is not fighting or hitting or occasional mean argument, but it’s a chronic abuse of power where the abuser control and torture their victims through threats, physical violence and intimidation (Newton, 2011). Suing (2013) defines domestic violence as the physical or sexual violence that involves married, dating or living together partners and adult house hold members or children and parents. According to National Domestic Violence (2015) they define domestic violence as behaviour pattern in any relationship that is used to maintain, gain and control power over an intimate partner. An abused person or perpetrators could be of either sex, homosexual and heterosexual. The abuse can be sexual, economical, emotional, psychological actions and threats that affect and influence the other person. The abuse includes manipulation, intimidation, terrorizing, hurting, blaming, beating and assaulting your partner or any other person in the household. The actual physical violence often is the aftermath of days, weeks, months and years of control and intimidation (Suing, 2013).

Domestic violence victims can be of any age, race, religion, gender and sexual orientation; it is likely to happen to married couples, people who are dating, or people who are living together in the same household. The effects of domestic violence are felt in all socio economic background and all levels of education. Globally it’s estimated that there are 7.3 million children exposed to verbal spousal and psychical abuse every year (World Bank, 2015). According to the World Bank report exposure refers to hearing or seeing the actual abuse and dealing with aftermath of the abuse. Households where domestic violence take place, children are child neglected and at times they are physically abused too. Research has shown that households where domestic violence occur there is a 60% to 75% likely hood of children being affected and they are likely to be victims of the abuse too. Which means that children get adversely affected when the violence occurs which results to trauma,
displacements, emotional instability and maybe death or moving to leave in the streets? The issues of domestic violence are very common in the informal settlement and Kiambiu is not an exception.

There exists a controversy in defining child abuse. This is so because the nature of child maltreatment does not outline itself to clear definitions that apply to all new situations without considering discretion (Wolfe, 2007). According to Wolfe (2007) the definition of child abuse will depend on the purpose for which it is intended. For instance, for a social researcher, an inclination to the social and psychological implication of abuse on the child’s development would suffer, while a legally based definition that focuses on evidential criteria would be important in proof of guilty or not guilty of abuse. It is even further confusing since different cultures have different notions of what constitute child abuse. Yet it is obvious that the acts that constitute child abuse lie in a continuum, ranging from neglecting the cry of a baby to assaulting and killing. Since child abuse is a relatively broad term, it is important to define its facets which are paramount to this study. The Kenyan Law define a child as a person below that age of 18 years.

Domestic violence in informal settlements affects mostly women and children and the root causes are associated with drug abuse, unemployment, sexual advancement, inadequate income among other factors. Other causes include unfaithfulness and the negligence of children by one parent, more income of working women than her partner and abusing and child neglecting in-laws by either of the partners. In Kiambiu most of the children have been affected by domestic violence in one way or another which has led them to join the street children life. Studies have been carried out on domestic violence and most if not all of them have not considered the effects on child development and growth in this area hence the information gap that this study will try to fill by conducting the current study. Of late there are a lot of dismaying stories in the print and non-print media of domestic violence in the country in 2017 there are over 40% cases have been reported on gender base violence in households. The Kenya Human right report (2017) has reported the increase in cases that are related to domestic violence which has been cited as the standing problem in informal settlement and rural areas in Kenya.

1.1.1 Profile of Kiambiu Informal Settlement
Kiambiu slums is four kilometres away from the city center and it bounders Buru Buru, Moi airbase and Uhuru estate in eastern part of Nairobi. The population of area is estimated to
house between 40,000 to 50,000 dwellers. The name is derived from a Swahili word ‘mbio mbio’ which translate to being on the run. Kiambiu is the latest entry of all informal settlement in Nairobi City County and some of their major challenges waste handling, illegal connections of electricity, inadequate clean drinking water, sanitary waste management and poor access roads. A local Non-governmental organization Maji na Ufanisi is in liaison with donors and development partners to find solutions to the challenges facing the slum (Nairobi Community, 2017).

1.2 Statement of the Problem
Of late there are a lot of dismaying stories in the print and non-print media of domestic violence in the country, in 2017 there are over 40% cases have been reported on gender base violence in households and Kiambiu is not spared, in Kiambiu informal settlement most of the children have and are affected by domestic violence in one way or another which has led them to join the street children life. This study intend to find out for the last few years how has domestic violence has affect children growth and development in Kiambiu with reference to children being abused emotionally, physically, mentally and child neglect. Domestic violence in informal settlements such as Kiambiu affects mostly children and the root causes are associated with drug abuse, unemployment, sexual advancement, inadequate income, unfaithfulness, more income of working women than her partner and abusing and child neglecting in-laws by either of the partners has affected the growth and development of the children.

The history of domestic violence is Kenya dates back to 1950 and its does not seem to end anytime soon. Studies have been carried out on domestic violence and there is none that the researcher is aware of that has been conduct on growth and development of children in the informal settlement hence the motivation for conducting the current study to fill the information gap that is available and provide insights for future studies.

1.3 Objectives
The underlying study objective was to establish the effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya a case study of Kiambiu slums in Nairobi County.
1.3.1 Specific Objectives
i. To examine the effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum
ii. To examine the effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum
iii. To establish the effects of sexual abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum
iv. To identify the effects of child neglect on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum

1.4 Research Questions
i. What are the effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum?
ii. What are the effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum?
iii. What are the effects sexual abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum?
iv. What are the effects of child neglect on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum?

1.5 Significance of the Study
This study will thus make special contribution to the existing knowledge, address and provide the background information to research organizations and individual researchers who used this study as basis for conducting research in the same area to identify gaps in this study. Government bodies, Community based organization and Non-Governmental organization will benefit from the study findings for the important information the study shall obtain from the field will help in policy formation and better management of funds allocated to Slum upgrade.

The Policy makes will have the holistic equipment of ensuring pronounced growth and development of community based organization in Kenya. The study will provide relevant information that will help the government to formulate and implement such policies that will facilitate effective strategic management. The findings of this study will also help the government to review its policies on community based organization and to the policy
formulator’s the study will help in policy formulation that will end domestic violence and promote on growth and development of children.

1.6 Scope

The research was confined to Kiambiu slums which is four kilometres away from the city center and it bounds Buru Buru, Moi airbase and Uhuru estate in eastern part of Nairobi. The population of area is estimated to house between 40,000 to 50,000 dwellers. This study was carried out in the month of June to August 2018. The researcher sampled staff at a local NGO (Maji na Ufanisi) to provide the required information for the study.

1.7 Chapter Summary

The chapter provides study background information the much need information needed to place the study problem in proper context and understanding, the chapter includes the outlines the background of the study, statement problem, study objectives, significance and study scope. Therefore this chapter guided as the as the norm which study variables are reviewed and study is conducted in order to achieve the main research objectives.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction
The chapter of the study has reviewed literature that explores what has been done on study variables and related literature on effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement. Literature review comprises documentation of information that relates to the subject under investigation. The sections further present’s theories related to the study, empirical literature review, research gaps, conceptual framework, operationalization of variables and chapter summary.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review
According to Sekaran (2010) Theories are generally formulated to understand, predict and explain a phenomena and in many cases to challenge and extend the existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. The theoretical review is a logically described, developed and elaborated network of associations among variables deemed relevant to the problem situation identified. The theoretical literature describes and introduces the theory that explains why research problem under investigation exists and is a structure that can support research study theory.

2.2.1 Social Structural Theory
This theory was discovered in 1920 by Alexix De Tocqueville who used the term in social structure and later it was adopted and developed by other scholars such as Karl Max, Max Webber, Herbert Spencer, Ferdinand Tonnies and Emile Durkheim. Social structural theory has dynamics of domestic violence and the theory has been influential in exposing issues, campaigning for change and sponsoring practical action that address domestic violence (Bennett & Williams, 2009). The theory draws accounts of abused men and women and it explains how masculine insolences and gendered power differentials have fostered inequality and has given men pleasure and sense of prerogative. The support of this theory comes from cross cultural ethnography studies that demonstrate that violence against women is more endemic in culture where men are dominant in decision making and women are assign traditional gender roles. Social structural theory points to structural inequalities as the main cause of violence against women and domestic violence occurs across all social strata while men with lower social economic status perpetrate more domestic violence. The theory also
describes abuse as stress reaction to masculine identity crisis in situation of deprivation, unemployment and changing gender roles (Anderson & Umberson, 2011).

The theory has been criticized for ignoring individual differences failing to explain why poorer men are violent to women. The theory proposes interventions in addressing domestic violence through macro level changes to social structures and norms that are policy and law driven, systematic approach to eliminating violence (Brownridge & Hall, 2010). From the study perspective the interventions should be focused primarily on improving women safety and enabling their recovery and at the same time ensuring men’s accountability through formal criminal justice and informal controls. The study was adopting this theory because it is in line with the dependent variable which touches on domestic violence.

2.2.2 Interpersonal Theories
This theory was inspired in 1934 by George Herbert Mead and was improved by further research of Harry Stack Sullivan in 1953 and was further developed by Timothy Lee in 1957. According to interpersonal theory the main cause of domestic violence within a relationship is conflict in families that are coupled with interactive patterns of poor communication, ineffective conflict resolution mechanism within families that produce dysfunctional violence prone families systems that reinforce and perpetuate bad behaviour (Brownridge & Hall, 2010). The interpersonal theories indicate family members are considered to make a contribution to the causes of domestic violence. The interpersonal theory has been criticized for ignoring the power of dynamics in relationship, putting blames on the victims, requiring victims to change their behaviour so as not to provoke or attack that will definitely increase the risk of more abuse or even falling in the hands to abusive men (Choudhuri, 2008).

From the study perspective the theory has suggested the following intervention for family systems perspectives are gender-neutral communication and negotiating skills. That includes family based therapies or couple therapies that also allow victims to be inhibited from speaking honestly and encourage women to change their behaviour that denies their autonomy, diverts attention of the perpetrator choice and discourages separation as solution (Anderson & Umberson, 2011). The study was adopting this theory because it is in line with the independent variable which touches on domestic violence.
2.2 Empirical Literature Review

2.2.1 Physical abuse, child growth and development

There exists a controversy in defining child abuse. This is so because the nature of child maltreatment does not outline itself to clear definitions that apply to all new situations without considering discretion (Wolfe, 2007). According to Wolfe (2007) the definition of child abuse will depend on the purpose for which it is intended. For instance, for a social researcher, an inclination to the social and psychological implication of abuse on the child’s development would suffer, while a legally based definition that focuses on evidential criteria would be important in proof of guilty or not guilty of abuse. It is even further confusing since different cultures have different notions of what constitute child abuse. Yet it is obvious that the acts that constitute child abuse lie in a continuum, ranging from neglecting the cry of a baby to assaulting and killing. Since child abuse is a relatively broad term, it is important to define its facets which are paramount to this study. They are physical abuse, verbal abuse and child neglect. Kay (2010) asserts that forms of physical harms include shaking the child violently, throwing an object to the child with an intention to stabbing him/her, hitting, punching or slapping, scolding, kicking, burning, suffocating or smothering the child and intentionally poisoning the child. Physical abuse in most cases is rampant involving caregivers who easily lose their tempers with children who are carefree and heed not to mild punishment.

Child abuse and violence is most common in homesteads or families with marital issues that are associated with physical fights, quarrels and women and children battering. An atmosphere of violence and abuse distorts the relationships of all that are involved either in deeds or spectators. Family and home are the smallest units of any administration. The office bearers are the parents which qualifies them (parents) to be the pioneer abusers of children. As pointed out by Bakan (2013) child abuse is an exploitation of where the weaker individual is defeated by the stronger one. A young one who is a witness to an adult’s violence lacks power to initiate things though violent because he/she fears repercussions of revenge by the victims. Johnstone (2009) states that the early perpetrators are the persons who are charged with the responsibility of taking care of young ones.

ANPPCAN report (2011) gives a list of child abusers as biological parents, foster parents, relatives/guardians, house helps, family friends, religious leaders, teachers, siblings, influential persons and strangers. It is hard to talk about family and the parents without touching on school and the teachers. Family is the basic unit of any hierarchy of social administration and during the growth and development, a child transits from home to school
and from parent to teacher. In this case teachers will be as handled as having almost equal right over the child as the parent. A survey carried out by Johnstone (2012) in Nairobi Primary School revealed that 80 percent of the respondents had been or were being verbally abused at school. Such instances included acts like being yelled at, threatened or ashamed, intimidated, and being belittled. 60 per cent had been physically abused even after corporal punishment had been banned in Kenyan school. This indicates that corporal punishment is the most common form of physical punishment in Kenya alongside slapping and beating.

According to observations made by Rodgers (2011) abused children need human touch which involves being real, authentic, acceptance and trustworthy. While they may be the products of unloving, non-accepting families and neighbourhood, they need reassurance that they belong to human race, deserving love and acceptance as their right. This will in turn assist in rehabilitating their emotions, self-esteem and trust. They need teachers who empathize with them. The Salamanca Statement on Special Needs Education and the Education For All (EFA) is fertile ground to curb child abuse. This was to be achieved by improving teacher education programmes to address Special Needs Education (SNE) in regular schools. Early identification and intervention of abused children is an important part of Special Needs Education. The government is cognizant of the need to enable children with special needs to access education at all levels, without discrimination (Bakan, 2013).

2.2.2 Emotional Abuse, child growth and development

Self-esteem refers to the value one attaches to self and there are three components of self-esteem that include essential human need that’s vital for survival, healthy development that arise automatically from within based upon a person’s belief and consciousness, that’s occurs with conjunctions with a person thoughts, actions, feelings and behaviour (Friedrich, Urquiza, & Beilke, 2009). Children education and their worth as they interact and play in school and peer groups interactions form separate academic, physical and social esteem as they grow older. This of course depends on the involvements that the child goes through. Generally parents who are authoritative have children with more positive self-esteem. Parents who are authoritarian or controlling have children who may fell indelicate and who are unable to control their own behavior (low self-esteem. Parents who are permissive tend to develop a “feel good” attitude which can lead to a false sense of self-esteem in which children come to double their self-worth as they grow older (Geffne, 2010).
As children grow older the peer group becomes very important. Children grow a strong desire of belonging to a group and sometimes a peer culture develops. Peer friendship develops a result of liking of each other’s qualities and reposing to one another’s needs and desires. Friendships become stronger with time as trust and emotional commitment increases. Some children have more friends that are more widely accepted while others are not.

Popular children have positive skills. They are co-operative, friendly, assertive, good communicators and adapt easily to situations rejected children are passive, socially awkward, lonely, and fearful and may have negative exceptions. Controversial children have both positive and negative behaviors. Neglected children are usually not well adjusted and are shy and do not interact freely with others. However they are not more mature or advanced than their peers (Njenga & Kabiru, 2007).

According Bowlby (2011) assumed that children interacted their relationship with attachment figured forming an internal working model of self-based on their relationships. The sense of with attachment figured is thought to influence their interactions not only with those persons but with others as well serving as foundation for their working model of self. Verschueren (2006) explored behavioral correlates of the child’s internal working model assessing quality of attachment through a story complication measurer and self-esteem through various measures including teacher ratings of school adjustment and social competence and self reports of received competence and social acceptance. As expected the more positively children viewed themselves, the better adjusted they were. They had better peer relationships were more confident, more curious, shocked more initiative and were more independent. Also the more positive the attachment relationship, the more positive children’s sense of self with 72 percent of those with high self-esteem being security attached, but of course one could always argue that it was how well adjusted children were than determined their feelings of self-worth (Levinson & Rhodes, 2011).

On the other hand verbal abuse is one form of emotional abuse (Kay, 2010). It involves severe and sustained ill treatment which gradually harms the child’s emotional as well as psychological development. Verbal assault, instilling an atmosphere of fear and shame, frightening amongst others can cause emotional abuse to a child. Even to non-abused children, unfair criticism or ridicule and rejection can be painful and demoralizing for a period of time (Kay, 2010). Herbert and Brown (2007) describe emotional abuse as criticism, insults, name calling, humiliation, putdowns and any other attempt to undermine child self-image and sense of worth, while neglect involves failure to provide the basic needs that are
required by children. According to Safety Standard Manual for Schools in Kenya (2012) indicators of neglect are poor performances in school, poor self-esteem, chronic tiredness, lateness to school, inadequate clothing, poor health conditions, poor social relations among others. Going by this information, it appears that child neglect is not a secret and stakeholders in education sector are concerned about the all round elimination of child abuse that should be addressed at school level by the teachers. The neglected learners have been found to be inattentive and have low concentration span on cognitive tasks (Wolfe, 2007).

The study is based on social structure theory which suggested by Goode (2011). The support of this theory comes from cross cultural ethnography studies that demonstrate that violence against women is more endemic in culture where men are dominant in decision making and women are assign traditional gender roles. Social structural theory points to structural inequalities as the main cause of violence against women and women are most dependable on the spouse economic well-being and they are the primary caregivers at home.

2.2.3 Sexual abuse, child growth and development

When exploring risk factors of sexual abuse, it is prudent to underscore traditional practices that overlook sexual abuse of children, which include among others; poverty/economic difficulties, lack of data & information to base interventions, lack of clear definition of the problem, lack of trained personnel, the spread of HIV/AIDS, lack of awareness of rights of children’s, inadequate legislation, lack of proper condonation and weak mechanisms of enforcing the law (Andrews, Skinner, & Zuma, 2010). According to global research done by UNICEF in 2008/2011, the major causes of sexual abuse in children include poverty as a precursor, money, greediness and war. However other causes include economic injustice, lack of education, social values and disintegration of family, natural disaster, poor or luck of protection, social attitudes, large scale migration, underfunding or failure of social services, poor governance systems, inadequate legal systems and also failure to protect vulnerable children from criminal acts. It is important to mention that gender inequality, pornography, technology, drugs and alcohol, lack of social support for working mothers and tourism are other risk factors of sexual abuse.

Nonetheless, single parenting which is commonly exhibited especially young people who are forced in parenthood without proper or no support from the extended families, lack or inadequate in income, overcrowded households, existence of violent relationship at home increases children vulnerability to sexual abuse. Parents that suffer from low self-esteem,
mental health issues, parents with anti-social behaviour and unrealistic expectation about child development (WHO, 2012). The effects of sexual abuse extends far beyond childhood, Sexual abuse robs children their rights and creates mistrust, self-abusive behaviour and feeling of guilt. The effects of sexual abuse far beyond childhood, sexual abuse robs children of their childhood and creates mistrust, self-abusive behavior and feelings of guilt that leads to depression, loss of self-esteem, antisocial behaviour, and other serious emotional problems. Moreover, it might end up also lead to difficulties in intimate relationship later in life. As such it is important to assert that sexual victimization of children is morally and ethically wrong (American Humane Association, 2013).

Exploitation of children sexually results in serious and long life threatening consequences such as social, physical and psychological development. The effects however include infancy, early pregnancy, retarded development, sexual transmitted diseases, and maternal mortality among others. In some communities commercial sexual exploitation of children represents erosion of common values and rights. This is a violation of children rights which calls for eradication of such practices and enhance equal rights to others (UNICEF, 2009). Psychologically, affected child cannot concentrate well in class; a fact that could be noted in their performance. In some instances, sicknesses such as STI could cost a child school days as they seek treatment or hospitalization due to physical trauma. Parental role in providing information and guidance is vital to children. In fact, children believe that parents should be guiding them yet their parents are barely available to discuss sexuality. There is need to children to talk openly to their parents on issues that affects them both physically and emotionally. Parents need peer education and counselling. CRC provides that a child has a right to be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (Svevo-Cianci, Hart, & Rubinson, 2010).

Government should strive to protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation and appropriate measures should be taken to prevent the inducement of children into any unlawful sexual exploitation and exposure to materials that are pornographic in nature. It could be exemplified that sexual abuse is not only carried out by strangers but also by people known to us including neighbours, teachers, relatives, parents and others. It is explicit exploitation and sexual abuse of children comes within school or homes and such children are more likely to be commercial sex worker (Kaponda, 2010).
2.2.4 Neglect, child growth and development

Bagley (2010) describes child neglect as physical, educational and sometimes emotional neglect that involves parents and caregivers not providing the child with basic necessities such as clothing, adequate, shelter. The failure for not providing for children with these necessities endangers the child wellbeing, physical health, psychological growth and development. Bagley further adds that physical neglect also include inadequate supervision, child abandonment, rejection that leads the child moving out from their home and also failure to provide safety as well as emotional needs (Briere & Runtz, 2010).

Coohey (2008) explains that supervisory neglect, educational neglect as the failure by parents to enrol children to mandatory age in school or provision of special education or even not providing appropriate home schooling, which leads to chronic truancy. Education neglect leads to child failure to acquire basic life skills, drop out of school and continually display of disruptive behaviour that poses a serious threat to children physical health, emotional wellbeing, normal psychological growth and development more specifically when the child has special needs in education are not met. The educational neglect includes when parents fail to pay school fees that leads to school dropout this can be caused by poverty, ignorance and outdated cultural practices. Children with special needs are often confined to homes but not taken to special schools. The societies have a negative attitude towards children with disability that leads to the abuse of children rights to education (Chalk, 2013).

Emotional neglect includes engagement in chronic or extreme spousal abuse in the child presence that is a contributing factor to child drug abuse, failing to provide psychological care, constant belittling of the child and lack of affection (Cobbs, 2011). Parental behaviour that is referred to as ignoring the child which is consistent failure to respond to child’s need for stimulation, encouragement and nurturance. Many studies show that children neglect is caused by a lack care on the part of parents or other care givers that leave children with conditions such as hunger and in appropriate dressing. The definitions vary and laws that deal with reporting child abuse do not always require the mandatory reporting of neglect. It’s difficult to estimate the global dimensions of the problem in different countries (Dixon & Browne, 2011). In Kenya child neglect is commonly cited aspects of child abuse. In Canada a study conducted shows that cases reported to child welfare found that among the substantiated cases of neglect, 19% of the children are psychically neglect, 12% are abandonment, 11% are neglected in education and 48% are physically harmed as a result of parents failure to provide adequate supervision.
2.2.5 Domestic Violence

The strongest predictor of domestic violence is the one that occur in the house hold where children are reared. The causes of domestic violence are many and varied. Many authors have also affirmed this. According to the social learning theory of aggression violence can be modelled in intimate relationships from one generation to the next. The parents ‘model’ ways of solving problems through violence for the children and the children simply learn to use violence when they grow up (Thackeray, Stelzner, Miller, & Downs, 2014). When children are exposed to their father’s abuse of their mother’s strongest risk factor for passing domestic violence from one generation to another. The cycle of domestic violence is difficult to break because parents have presented violence as norm. However, many batterers come from homes where the father did not beat the mother, and violence wasn’t the way problems were solved. Also, many boys who watch their moms being beaten do not batter their own wives when they grow up. Nor can we say that all men who beat their wives must have learned this behaviour from their fathers (Taylo, 2012).

Another cause of domestic violence is anger which leads to aggression. A person becomes angry when the spouse does or says something unpleasant towards him/her. He/she feels aggressive towards the source of attack and responds with retaliation. This usually produces an escalation of aggression and violence breeds more violence. Another cause of anger is frustration. According to psychologists, frustration often produces aggression in that the frustrated person responds by lashing physically or verbally at another person or object (Collins, 2008). Whatever the source of frustration, whether family, finance or social matters, there is bound to be aggression, and mostly directed towards the spouse. Stress is another common cause of spousal violence. Stress is caused by many factors such as financial and economic problems. In many instances, couples are unable to meet all their financial needs, especially with the rising cost of living and at times they are not able to sit and plan together for the available resources (Church, 2009). Fights and quarrels arise from real or imagined misappropriation of the finances by one party. Stress may also arise from financial reversals especially during economic recession and depression. They usually have a negative impact on the socio-economic status of the family who can no longer maintain their place in the social class. This strain generates stress and eventually violence. It is suggested that the poorer one gets, the greater the stress in coping with the environment and such disappointments often precipitate violence (Levinson & Rhodes, 2011).
In Kenya today, children who are as young as six years are continuously doing backbreaking work for long hours in employment (child labour). Children provide 25% of labor in agriculture and an unknown number of children are working in domestic situations. About 3.6 million children who are between 6-14 years are not in school and could be easily working. This is a denial of their right to education. Kenya has hundreds of thousands of the children in the streets eking a living. The UNICEF estimate is that we have about 500,000 children in the streets. These children are living in extremely difficult circumstances and continuously being abused by adults. Many of these are being used as child prostitutes (Wambui, 2010). Children are subjected to physical, mental and sexual torture in their homes, schools and institutions, which are supposed to provide the same children with care and protection. Children are continuously being battered even to death in the name of punishment. Some of these unfortunate incidents have occurred in some Kenyan schools. Incest and sexual abuse of children has become a common occurrence if the report in the dailies is anything to go by. Thousands of children are living in slums; an area where there is terrible overcrowding and no planning is done since these are illegal structures (Taylo, 2012).

Kornblum (2011) asserts that the age of marriage is another cause of domestic violence. People who marry early may not have developed adequate sex-role performance and so their marriages have a high chance of instability punctuated by physical violence. Barrenness results in blaming each other and often it is the wife who gets the blunt end of the deal. Fights especially in our African culture also arise from the sex of the children, often with a bias towards preference of male children, with couples blaming each other for the sex of their children. Parenting and control of children also causes misunderstanding and fights between spouses. About 20% of men who beat their wives are generally aggressive people who are violent towards others too (Taylor, 2012). But many normal or ordinary men beat their wives as well. These men are not crazy, psychopathic or mentally ill. They are not inclined to get into fights outside the home. Many of them do not even beat their children. Often a woman gets beaten when her husband or boyfriend has had too much to drink. But we cannot say that the alcohol causes the beating, because it has been shown that stopping the drinking will not stop the beating. Many battered women believe that the abuse will stop if the drinking stops (Levinson & Rhodes, 2011).

However, drinking men may batter whether drunk or sober, and many men who don’t drink also batter. Alcohol can be an important part of a battering relationship. The causes for
drinking and for beating in one individual may be the same. Drinking often leads to arguments, which may then end violently. Often the alcohol is used as an excuse for the battering by the man. Battered woman may find it easier to blame the violence on the batterer’s drunkenness. The same discussion applies to the use of drugs that can also lead abusers to be more aggressive (Taylo, 2012).

2.3 Summary and Research Gaps
Domestic violence in informal settlements such as Kiambiu affects mostly children and the root causes are associated with drug abuse, unemployment, sexual advancement, inadequate income, unfaithfulness, more income of working women than her partner and abusing and child neglecting in-laws by either of the partners has affected the growth and development of the children. Models and theories that have been developed to explain the occurrence of child abuse among families. Child neglect and child abuse the ecological model consider a number of factors including the characteristics of the individual child’s family or the care givers, the nature of the local community, the social economic and cultural environment. Of late there are a lot of dismaying stories in the print and non-print media of domestic violence in the country, in 2017 there are over 40% cases have been reported on gender base violence in households and Kiambiu is not spared, in Kiambiu informal settlement most of the children have and are affected by domestic violence in one way or another which has led them to join the street children life. This study intend to find out for the last few years how has domestic violence has affected children growth and development in Kiambiu with reference to children being abused emotionally, physically, mentally and child being neglected.

2.4 Conceptual Framework
The research is guided by the theoretical structure. The conceptual framework presents and defines the philosophies that attempt to explain the research problem under study with a keen focus on the specific variables being sought in the study.
2.5 Operationalization of variables

Table 2.1: Table showing operationalization of variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Variables</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Data Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Abuse</td>
<td>• Injuries</td>
<td>Simple and Descriptive statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Burns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Beating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional Abuse</td>
<td>• Isolation</td>
<td>Simple and Descriptive statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exploitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spurning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Terrorizing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>• Sexual activities</td>
<td>Simple and Descriptive statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indecent exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pornography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Commercial sex work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Neglect</td>
<td>• Education neglect</td>
<td>Simple and Descriptive statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Medical neglect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supervisory neglect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Abandonment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter has put into account various literature on the subject under the study. Literature review intentions is to reviewed literature that explores what has been done on abused emotionally, physically, mentally and child neglect and related literature in the view of effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya. Literature review comprises documentation of information that relates to the subject under investigation on the research area. The study has selected the past activities that fall within the objectives of the study; that will give a clear account of all past theoretic happenings that are related to the study. The works sets out to inspect and scrutinize research variables in order to develop the basis of forming study methodology and analysis in order to gather the required information required for drawing conclusions on the study main objective.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
Research methodology offers, describes and gives an explanation into what type of research being carried out is all about. It gives and defines what are research design, target population, sample and sampling design methods to be used. This chapter also elaborate on data collections and data analysis and also data presentation. The chapter also include research instruments, pilot study, validity; reliability and ethical consideration with the aim of establish the effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya a case study of Kiambiu slums in Nairobi County.

3.1 Research Design
Research design as general layout that is used to answer research questions (Orodho, 2009). The research problem was conducted using a descriptive research design that is cross sectional in nature. The study describes and defines the subject matter by profiling issues under study (Cooper & Schindler, 2008). According to Kombo and Tromp (2009) a research design that is descriptive is appropriate for studies that have specific issues where problems have been defined. The descriptive research design enables description and observation of a subject without influencing it; it is used for obtain better understanding of the subject under the study. Descriptive research design are limited in geographic scope hence tend to be logically simpler and easy to conduct besides providing the basis upon which other research can be carried out (Orodho, 2009). The researcher adopted this method in obtaining the most relevant, recent and in-depth information on the study topic which is to establish the effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement. This will also help the researcher to critically analyse the problem in question with a view of drawing more specific and detailed information that is useful to the research study and most often than not it is used as a precursor to statistical research that provide valuable pointers as to which study variables are test worthy quantitatively (Cooper & Schindler, 2008).

3.2 Target Population
According to Kombo and Tromp (2009) target populations are units that have observable characteristics that the study uses to generalize the finding. Borg and Grall (2009) described target population as common set of study units which the researcher wishes to generalize
results. The study target population was composed of staff at a local NGO (*Maji na Ufanisi*). The target population of the study are tabulated in table 3.1

### Table 3.1: Table showing target population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Level Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Level Management</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Management Staff</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.3 Sample and sampling technique

Kothari (2004) defines a sample as a subject of a population that is selected to represent population characteristics. The researcher will employ census method for the study. Census is a way of gathering information from each and every member of the group. This method is appropriate since it will give all the respondents from each of the three strata, equal chance to participate. Participants was stratified into the following categories; senior level management, middle level management and non-management staff.

#### 3.4 Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires as the main data collection instrument. Kombo and Tromp (2009) describe questionnaires as a list of standard questions prepared to fit certain inquiry. A questionnaire is an instrument of research that contains questions on the variables of the study (Kothari, 2004). The researcher used questionnaires which are more efficient and economical tool for descriptive research for the sample size that is chosen. According to Orodho (2005) questionnaires measures likelihood of straight, blunt and even answers. Questionnaires was adopted because they are superior to interviews because of social
communication operates strongly in face to face situation that my hinder an individual from expressing what they feel.

3.5 Pilot study
The aim of a pilot study is to establishing the validity and reliability of instruments of research (Cooper & Schindler, 2008). The researcher adopted content validity to measure the degree to which data was collected using questionnaires representing each variable. The pilot testing was conducted using the questionnaire on 5 respondents from the target population on the ground. The pilot group was done through random sampling. According to Cooper and Schindler (2008), a pilot study should be ten percent of the main study. The pilot study in the study was designed to test logistics and the process of collecting data prior to the final study (Kombo & Tromp, 2009). Its main aim is also to improve the efficiency and quality of research process while at the same time it discloses shortages outline in study design that is proposed to be used in the study.

3.5.1 Validity
Kombo and Tromp (2009) describe validity as the correctness, capacity of interpretations founded on study finding. The research will conduct the pilot study to validate the study questionnaire. Content validity draws an extrapolation from assessment scores to large domain of similar to those on the test. Gillham (2008) explains that understanding and expertise protected by items tested in large area dynamics. To ensure validity of data collecting instruments the researcher will ensure that the questionnaires are thoroughly checked for validity and assessed the relevance of the questions and content of the study. The researcher used both content and faces visibility to ascertain validity of the questionnaire. This is important in finding out any deficiencies in the questionnaire and rectifying them before the actual questionnaire are issued out.

3.5.2 Reliability Test
According to Orodho (2005) a reliability test of research instruments is one that consistently produces the expected results. Kothari (2004) points out that instrument reliability refer to the level of internal consistency or the stability of the measuring devices. Reliability of the questionnaire was tested through a pilot study in which the questionnaires are pre-tested to a sample group similar to the actual sample. According to Cooper and Schindler (2008) a
questionnaire has the same expectation—that is reliably does what it is designed to do every time is used. This is important in finding out any deficiencies in the questionnaire and rectifying them before the actual questionnaire are issued out.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure
According to Kombo and Tromp (2009) Data collection is important in the research process because it allows dissemination of accurate information. The researcher used questionnaires to collect data especially primary data as outlined by Kothari (2004). A questionnaire is an instrument of research that contains questions on the variables of the study. The researcher used questionnaires which are more efficient and economical tool for descriptive research for the sample size that is chosen. This way it was easier to identify the level by which the respondent agreed or disagreed (Kothari, 2004). The study used secondary data for literature review; these materials used included books, journals, reports, and magazine. The researcher will collect primary data for this study report and use secondary data for literature review.

The researcher informed the respondents that the instrument being administered is for research purposes and all the responses were treated as confidential. The researcher will obtain an introduction letter from the dean school of management and leadership in order to collect data from the participating institutions and will personally deliver the questionnaires to the respondents and will collected them after few days.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation
The data was analysed with the aid of descriptive statistics. The data analysis tools were SSPS and the use of inferential statistics and simple tabulations and presentations of the report using spread sheets. Graphs, charts and tables was used for presenting data that was coded first and organised according to study variables from which generalizations was made. This study will also use inferential statistics to show the relationship that exists between the study variables. This included correlations and regression analysis.

3.8 Ethical Consideration
The research was guided by the following ethics during the period of the study.
3.8.1 Informed consent
Research authorization permit was obtained from the participating institutions and participants were asked to sign the consent forms in order to contribute in the research.

3.8.2. Voluntary participation
The researcher sought consent from the management of Maji na Ufanisi before administering the questionnaires. Participants were asked to consent to participate in the research, for which they are free to participate or not to. The researcher explained to the respondents that the information that they give was used only for the study. The researcher also explained that meaningful data for this study was achieved if they contribute their views about research topic.

3.8.3 Confidentiality
The researcher explained to the respondents that the data that is being gathered in this study was treated in confidence and that the findings are meant for a project of Management University of Africa. The researcher explained to the respondent’s confidentiality was upheld throughout the study period.

3.8.4 Privacy
The researcher explained to the respondents that the data that is being gathered in this study was treated in confidence and at most privacy that the findings was code and no respondent was identified by name.

3.8.5 Anonymity
The researcher explained to the respondents that the data that is being gathered in this study was treated in confidence and respondents will not be required to write their names. The researcher explained to the respondent’s anonymity was upheld throughout the study period. This was achieved through self-administered questionnaires with an anonymous method of return.

3.9 Chapter Summary
The chapter outlines methodology adopted in the study it offers and describes the research methodology which offers, describes and gives an explanation into what type of research being carried out is all about. It gives and defines what are research design, target population,
sample and sampling design methods to be used, data analysis and collection methods, study
design, pilot study, validity, reliability and ethical consideration.
CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction
The section of the chapter provides research study findings as outlined in the study questionnaires in order to meet the study objectives. The chapter is sectioned into respondent’s demographic information, responses on study variables and limitations of the study. Data that was collected from the field was keyed and analysed by simple descriptive analysis. In this note therefore, this chapter presents results of the research in different sub-sections as provided in study variables.

4.1 Presentation of research findings
4.1.1 Response Rate
Table 4.1: Table showing response rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Responses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.1: Figure showing response rate

![Bar graph showing response rate]
As shown in table 4.1 and figure 4.1 out of 50 distributed questionnaires 90% were full filled and return and 10% were not returned or were not fully filled. The valid sample that is to be used for the study is 45.

4.1.2 Demographic information

Table 4.2: Table showing respondents gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.2: Figure showing respondents gender

As provided by the field research data in the responses given as shown in table 4.2 and figure 4.2 above, the male respondents were the majority while the female were disadvantaged. Male respondents made majority of the respondents at 58% while the female respondents who
participated in the study made 42%. The gender representation of the respondents indicates that, views under the study were represented by all gender.

**Table 4.3: Table showing marital status of the respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow (er)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4.3: Figure showing marital status of the respondents**
As shown in table 4.3 and figure 4.3 above respondents were required to indicate their marital status. A majority of the respondent at 58% were married, 22% were single, 9% were separated while 4% were widow (er) and 7% were divorced.

Table 4.4: Table showing respondents age bracket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 years – 25 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 years – 30 years</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 years - 35 years</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 years – 45 years</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 years and above</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.4: Figure showing respondents age bracket

Pie Chart showing respondents age bracket
As shown in table 4.4 and figure 4.4 above respondents were required to indicate their age bracket 11% indicated 18 years – 25 years, 18% indicated 26 years – 30 years, 36% indicated 31 years - 35 years while 27% indicated 40 years – 45 years and 9% were 46 years and above.

Table 4.5: Table showing respondents education level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD or Pursuing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.5: Figure showing respondents education level
Table 4.5 and figure 4.5 above respondents were required to indicate their highest level of education and the majority at 53% indicated degree, 29% indicated college level of education, 16% indicated master level of education while 2% were pursuing PhD or had one and none indicated primary or secondary level of education as their highest level of education. This shows that all the staffs at Maji na Ufanisi has at least college level of education and above this show that work at the organizations require professional input.

Table 4.6: Table showing respondent’s years in service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 years – 5 years</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 years – 10 years</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 years - 15 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 years and above</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in table 4.6 and figure 4.6 respondents were required to indicate how many years they have been in service. 20% indicated 1 year – 5 years, 42% indicated 6 years – 10 years while 24% indicated 11 years – 15 years and finally 13% indicated 16 years and above. The research findings indicated that the respondents had worked in the organization 80% had worked for over 5 years in the organization the respondent had long experience in service.

4.1.3 Main Study Variables
4.1.3.1 Physical Abuse
Table 4.7: Table showing effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Negative</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in table 4.7 and figure 4.7 respondents were asked to indicate the effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as following: 56% of the respondents indicated very negative while 44% of them indicated negative and none indicated positive, very positive or not sure. This can be interpreted that physical abuse has negative effect on child growth and development.

Table 4.8: Table showing the extent in which physical abuse on growth and development of children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Great Extent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Extent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Extent</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.8: Figure showing the extent in which physical abuse on growth and development of children

As shown in table 4.7 and figure 4.7 respondents were asked to indicate to what extent does physical abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as follows 34% of the respondents indicated very great extent, 44% of them indicated great extent while 22% indicated moderate extent and none of the respondent indicated either little extent or very little extent or no extent. This clearly shows that physical abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum to a great extent.

Table 4.9: Table showing children physical abuse as result of domestic violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agreed</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagreed</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.9: Figure showing children physical abuse as result of domestic violence

Table 4.9 and figure 4.9 shows the respondents view in relation to the statement that was asked if children physical abuse as result of domestic violence in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as follows 24% of the respondents strongly agreed 44% agreed while 10% disagreed and 4% strongly disagreed. This can be interpreted that not all domestic abuse result to child abuse but majority seems to agree it results especially in Kiambiu Slum.

Table 4.10: Table showing children that are physical abused have poor growth and development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agreed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.10: Figure showing children that are physical abused have poor growth and development

![Line graph showing children that are physical abused have poor growth and development](image)

As shown in table 4.10 and figure 4.10 respondents were asked their opinion on the following statement that stated children that are physical abused have poor growth and development and the responses were as follows 33% strongly agreed and 67% agreed while none of the respondent disagreed or strongly disagreed. This shows that children that are physically abused have poor progress in growth and development.

The findings are in line with other scholars such as Bakan (2013) child abuse is an exploitation of where the weaker individual is defeated by the stronger one. A young one who is a witness to an adult’s violence lacks power to initiate things though violent because he/she fears repercussions of revenge by the victims. Kay (2010) asserts that forms of physical harms include shaking the child violently, throwing an object to the child with an intention to stabbing him/her, hitting, punching or slapping, scolding, kicking, burning, suffocating or smothering the child and intentionally poisoning the child. Physical abuse in most cases is rampant involving caregivers who easily lose their tempers with children who are carefree and heed not to mild punishment. A survey carried out by Johnstone (2012) in Nairobi primary school revealed that 80 percent of the respondents had been or were being verbally abused at school. Such instances included acts like being yelled at, threatened or ashamed, intimidated, and being belittled. 60 per cent had been physically abused even after corporal punishment had been banned in Kenyan school. This indicates that corporal punishment is the most
common form of physical punishment in Kenya alongside slapping and beating. According to observations made by Rodgers (2011) abused children need human touch which involves being real, authentic, acceptance and trustworthy. While they may be the products of unloving, non-accepting families and neighbourhood, they need reassurance that they belong to human race, deserving love and acceptance as their right. This will in turn assist in rehabilitating their emotions, self-esteem and trust. They need teachers who empathize with them.

4.1.3.2 Emotional Abuse

Table 4.11: Table showing effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Negative</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.11: Figure showing effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children

| Figure showing effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Not Sure                        | 0%              |
| Very Positive                   | 0%              |
| Positive                        | 0%              |
| Negative                        | 56%             |
| Very Negative                   | 44%             |
As shown in table 4.11 and figure 4.11 respondents were required to indicate the effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the majority of the respondent at 56% negative and 44% indicated very negative while none indicated positive nor very positive. This shows that emotional abuse affects child growth and development.

**Table 4.12: Table showing the extent in which emotional abuse on growth and development of children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Great Extent</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Extent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Extent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4.12: Figure showing the extent in which emotional abuse on growth and development of children.**
Table 4.12 and figure 4.12 shows responses to extent which emotional abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum with 22% of the respondents indicating to a very great extent while 44% indicated to a great extent and 34% indicating moderate extent. This shows that emotional abuse affects child growth and development.

Table 4.13: Table showing relationship between low self-esteem and children growth and development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agreed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.13: Figure showing relationship between low self-esteem and children growth and development
As shown in table 4.13 and figure 4.13 respondents were required to indicate if there is a significant relationship between low self-esteem and children growth and development and majority at 67% agreed while 33% strongly agreed and none disagreed nor strongly disagree. This shows that there is a significant relationship between low self-esteem and child growth & development as result of domestic violence.

Herbert and Brown (2007) describe emotional abuse as criticism, insults, name calling, humiliation, putdowns and any other attempt to undermine child self-image and sense of worth, while neglect involves failure to provide the basic needs that are required by children. According to Safety Standard Manual for Schools in Kenya (2012) indicators of neglect are poor performances in school, poor self-esteem, and chronic tiredness, lateness to school, inadequate clothing, poor health conditions, and poor social relations among others. Going by this information, it appears that child neglect is not a secret and stakeholders in education sector are concerned about the all round elimination of child abuse that should be addressed at school level by the teachers. The neglected learners have been found to be inattentive and have low concentration span on cognitive tasks.

### 4.1.3.3 Sexual Abuse

**Table 4.14: Table showing effects of sexual abuse on growth and development of children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Negative</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in table 4.14 and figure 4.14 respondents were asked to indicate the effects of sexual abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as following 78% of the respondents indicated very negative while 22% of them indicated negative and none indicated positive, very positive or not sure. This can be interpreted that sexual abuse has negative effect on child growth and development.

Table 4.15: Table showing the extent in which sexual abuse affects growth and development of children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Great Extent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Extent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.14: Figure showing effects of sexual abuse on growth and development of children
Figure 4.15: Figure showing the extent in which sexual abuse affects growth and development of children

As shown in table 4.15 and figure 4.15 respondents were asked to indicate to what extent does sexual abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as follows 56% of the respondents indicated very great extent, 44% of them indicated great extent while none indicated moderate extent, either little extent or very little extent or no extent. This clearly shows that sexual abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum to a great extent.

Table 4.16: Table showing the relationship between sexual abuse, domestic violence and children growth and development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agreed</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreed</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.16: Figure showing the relationship between sexual abuse, domestic violence and children growth and development

Table 4.16 and figure 4.16 shows the respondents view in relation to the statement that was asked if there is a significant relationship between sexual abuse and domestic violence and children growth and development in Kiambiu slum 46% of the respondents strongly agree, 44% agreed and 9% disagreed while none strongly disagreed. This shows that there a significant relationship between sexual abuse, domestic violence and children growth and development in slum setups.

According to global research done by UNICEF (2011), the major causes of sexual abuse in children include poverty as a precursor, money, greediness and war. However other causes include economic injustice, lack of education, social values and disintegration of family, natural disaster, poor or lack of protection, social attitudes, large scale migration, underfunding or failure of social services, poor governance systems, inadequate legal systems and also failure to protect vulnerable children from criminal acts. It is important to mention that gender inequality, pornography, technology, drugs and alcohol, lack of social support for working mothers and tourism are other risk factors of sexual abuse. Andrews, Skinner, and Zuma (2010) explain risk factors of sexual abuse, which include among others;
poverty/economic difficulties, lack of data & information to base interventions, lack of clear definition of the problem, lack of trained personnel, the spread of HIV/AIDS, lack of awareness of rights of children’s, inadequate legislation, lack of proper condonation and weak mechanisms of enforcing the law.

4.1.3.4 Child Neglect

Table 4.17: Table showing effects of child neglect on growth and development of children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Negative</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.17: Figure showing effects of child neglect on growth and development of children

Figure showing effects of child neglect on growth and development of children

73% 27% 0% 0% 0%
As shown in table 4.17 and figure 4.17 respondents were asked to indicate the effects of child neglect on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as following 73% of the respondents indicated very negative while 27% of them indicated negative and none indicated positive, very positive or not sure. This can be interpreted that child neglect has negative effect on child growth and development.

**Table 4.18: Table showing the extent in which child neglect affects growth and development of children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Great Extent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Extent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Extent</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Little Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Extent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4.18: Figure showing the extent in which child neglect affects growth and development of children**
As shown in table 4.18 and figure 4.18 respondents were asked to indicate to what extent does child neglect affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as follows 44% of the respondents indicated very great extent, 34% of them indicated great extent while 22% indicated moderate extent, and none indicated little extent or very little extent or no extent. This clearly shows that child neglect affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum to a great extent.

**Table 4.19: Table showing the relationship between child neglect, domestic violence and children growth and development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agreed</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagreed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4.19: Figure showing the relationship between child neglect, domestic violence and children growth and development**

![Figure showing the relationship between child neglect, domestic violence and children growth and development]
Table 4.1 and figure 4.19 shows the respondents view in relation to the statement that was asked if there is a significant relationship between sexual abuse and domestic violence and children growth and development in Kiambiu slum 46% of the respondents strongly agree, 54% agreed while none strongly disagreed or disagreed. This shows that there a significant relationship between children neglect, domestic violence and children growth and development in slum setups.

The study findings are supported by other studies such as Bagley (2010) describes child neglect as physical, educational and sometimes emotional neglect that involves parents and caregivers not providing the child with basic necessities such as clothing, adequate, shelter. The failure for not providing for children with these necessities endangers the child wellbeing, physical health, psychological growth and development. Bagley further adds that physical neglect also include inadequate supervision, child abandonment, rejection that leads the child moving out from their home and also failure to provide safety as well as emotional needs. Coohey (2008) explains that supervisory neglect, educational neglect as the failure by parents to enrol children to mandatory age in school or provision of special education or even not providing appropriate home schooling, which leads to chronic truancy. Education neglect leads to child failure to acquire basic life skills, drop out of school and continually display of disruptive behaviour that poses a serious threat to children physical health, emotional wellbeing, normal psychological growth and development more specifically when the child has special needs in education are not met.

4.2 Limitations of the study
The constraint of suspicion facilitated poor cooperation from respondents. Occasionally, the research encountered respondent who did not cooperate. The researcher also anticipates that respondents may not be willing to give out unbiased information due to fear of victimization. Most of respondents were reluctant to disclose information with regards to the study for fear of being reprimanded by the management who are responsible for handling issues related to the matter under study. In this case, the researcher guaranteed the respondents of the privacy of the data that they provided and sought authority from management to undertake research in the firm. The above limitations was addressed by the researcher who personally talk to the respondents and explain that the research is purely for academic purposes and the identity of the respondents would not be revealed under any circumstance and the management is aware about the research.
4.3 Chapter Summary

The researcher distributed questionnaires to 50 respondents and a response rate of 90% the results are based on a response rate of 90% (n=45). The study followed to control the demographic data of the respondents. Information has remained attainable by use of tables, pie charts and graphs. Data has been analysed using descriptive statistics. This research report attempted to report the results of an exploratory study and data analysis and findings aimed to provide an understanding the to determine the effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya with reference to Kiambiu slums in Nairobi county.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction
The section of the study covers summary of the research findings, study recommendations and conclusion that is based on the study findings in relation to study variables that was to determine the effects of domestic violence on growth and development of children in informal settlement in Kenya with reference to Kiambiu slums in Nairobi County.

5.1 Summary of Findings
Out of 50 distributed questionnaires 90% were full filled and return and 10% were not returned or were not fully filled. The valid sample that is to be used for the study is 45. As provided by the field research data male respondents made majority of the respondents at 58% while the female respondents who participated in the study made 42%. The gender representation of the respondents indicates that, views under the study were represented by all gender. A majority of the respondent at 58% were married, 22% were single, 9% were separated while 4% were widow (er) and 7% were divorced. Respondents were required to indicate their age bracket 11% indicated 18 years – 25 years, 18% indicated 26 years – 30 years, 36% indicated 31 years - 35 years while 27% indicated 40 years – 45 years and 9% were 46 years and above. The majority of the respondents level of education was as following at 53% indicated degree, 29% indicated college level of education, 16% indicated master level of education while 2% were pursuing PhD or had one and none indicated primary or secondary level of education as their heist level of education. And finally respondents were required to indicate how many years they have been in working 20% indicated 1 year – 5 years, 42% indicated 6 years – 10 years while 24% indicated 11 years – 15 years and finally 13% indicated 16 years and above.

5.1.1 Physical abuse and child growth and development
Respondents were asked to indicate the effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as following 56% of the respondents indicated very negative while 44% of them indicated negative and none indicated positive, very positive or not sure and to what extent 34% of the respondents indicated very great extent, 44% of them indicated great extent while 22% indicated moderate extent and none of the respondent indicated either little extent or very little extent or no extent. Respondents view in relation to the statement that was asked if children physical abuse as result of domestic
violence in Kiambiu slum 24% of the respondents strongly agreed 44% agreed while 10% disagreed and 4% strongly disagreed. And the final statement sought was if physical abused have poor growth and development and 33% strongly agreed and 67% agreed while none of the respondent disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The findings are in line with other scholars such as Bakan (2013) child abuse is an exploitation of where the weaker individual is defeated by the stronger one. A young one who is a witness to an adult’s violence lacks power to initiate things though violent because he/she fears repercussions of revenge by the victims. Kay (2010) asserts that forms of physical harms include shaking the child violently, throwing an object to the child with an intention to stabbing him/her, hitting, punching or slapping, scolding, kicking, burning, suffocating or smothering the child and intentionally poisoning the child. Physical abuse in most cases is rampant involving caregivers who easily lose their tempers with children who are carefree and heed not to mild punishment. A survey carried out by Johnstone (2012) in Nairobi primary school revealed that 80 percent of the respondents had been or were being verbally abused at school. Such instances included acts like being yelled at, threatened or ashamed, intimidated, and being belittled. 60 per cent had been physically abused even after corporal punishment had been banned in Kenyan school. This indicates that corporal punishment is the most common form of physical punishment in Kenya alongside slapping and beating.

5.1.2 Emotional Abuse and child growth and development

Respondents were required to indicate the effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the majority of the respondent at 56% negative and 44% indicated very negative while none indicated positive or very positive and to what extent 22% of the respondents indicating to a very great extent while 44% indicated to a great extent and 34% indicating moderate extent. Respondents were required to indicate if there is a significant relationship between low self-esteem and children growth and development and majority at 67% agreed while 33% strongly agreed and none disagreed nor strongly disagree.

Herbert and Brown (2007) describe emotional abuse as criticism, insults, name calling, humiliation, putdowns and any other attempt to undermine child self-image and sense of worth, while neglect involves failure to provide the basic needs that are required by children. According to Safety Standard Manual for Schools in Kenya (2012) indicators of neglect are poor performances in school, poor self-esteem, and chronic tiredness, lateness to school, inadequate clothing, poor health conditions, and poor social relations among others. Going by
this information, it appears that child neglect is not a secret and stakeholders in education sector are concerned about the all round elimination of child abuse that should be addressed at school level by the teachers. The neglected learners have been found to be inattentive and have low concentration span on cognitive tasks.

5.1.3 Sexual Abuse and child growth and development
Respondents were asked to indicate the effects of sexual abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as following 78% of the respondents indicated very negative while 22% of them indicated negative and none indicated positive, very positive or not sure and to what extent 44% of them indicated great extent while none indicated moderate extent, either little extent or very little extent or no extent. The study established there is a significant relationship between sexual abuse and domestic violence and children growth and development in Kiambiu slum 46% of the respondents strongly agree, 44% agreed and 9% disagreed while none strongly disagreed. According to global research done by UNICEF (2011), the major causes of sexual abuse in children include poverty as a precursor, money, greediness and war. However other causes include economic injustice, lack of education, social values and disintegration of family, natural disaster, poor or luck of protection, social attitudes, large scale migration, underfunding or failure of social services, poor governance systems, inadequate legal systems and also failure to protect vulnerable children from criminal acts. It is important to mention that gender inequality, pornography, technology, drugs and alcohol, lack of social support for working mothers and tourism are other risk factors of sexual abuse. Andrews, Skinner, and Zuma (2010) explain risk factors of sexual abuse, which include among others: poverty/economic difficulties, lack of data & information to base interventions, lack of clear definition of the problem, lack of trained personnel, the spread of HIV/AIDS, lack of awareness of rights of children’s, inadequate legislation, lack of proper condonation and weak mechanisms of enforcing the law.

5.1.4 Child Neglect and child growth and development
Respondents were asked to indicate the effects of child neglect on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as following 73% of the respondents indicated very negative while 27% of them indicated negative and none indicated positive, very positive or not sure. Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent does child neglect affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum and the responses were as follows 44% of the respondents indicated very great extent, 34% of them indicated great
extent while 22% indicated moderate extent, and none indicated little extent or very little extent or no extent, respondents view in relation to the statement that was asked if there is a significant relationship between sexual abuse and domestic violence and children growth and development in Kiambiu slum 46% of the respondents strongly agree, 54% agreed while none strongly disagreed or disagreed.

The study findings are supported by other studies such as Bagley (2010) describes child neglect as physical, educational and sometimes emotional neglect that involves parents and caregivers not providing the child with basic necessities such as clothing, adequate, shelter. The failure for not providing for children with these necessities endangers the child wellbeing, physical health, psychological growth and development. Bagley further adds that physical neglect also include inadequate supervision, child abandonment, rejection that leads the child moving out from their home and also failure to provide safety as well as emotional needs. Coohey (2008) explains that supervisory neglect, educational neglect as the failure by parents to enrol children to mandatory age in school or provision of special education or even not providing appropriate home schooling, which leads to chronic truancy. Education neglect leads to child failure to acquire basic life skills, drop out of school and continually display of disruptive behaviour that poses a serious threat to children physical health, emotional wellbeing, normal psychological growth and development more specifically when the child has special needs in education are not met.

5.2 Recommendations
In accordance with the major findings of the several; recommendations were made and addressed to the government and leaders and people living in Kiambiu slums. Findings on domestic violence indicate that in Kiambiu slums there is high rate of domestic violence. The government should have tough law enforcement towards domestic violence because if leads to violation of human rights and also it affects the children growth and development of that family experiencing domestic violence.

The government should reinforce effective privative programs to ensure that children are not in any way abused and those who caught in act of abusing them be given tough penalties for children have their rights and freedoms and should be respected and obeyed. Finds on law self-esteem indicates that in Kiambiu slums many children have low self-esteem because of the domestic violence they have experiencing with their family members/parents. The parent and teachers who interact with these children should develop ways of encouraging and
observing the talents in them, praising them and encouraging them to interact with the other children just to ensure that they change the bad opinion they have about themselves.

More importantly is creating awareness among communities that abuse children and expose children to early marriage and other harmful cultural practices on their dangers and the legal consequences on the perpetrators. Community awareness and participation on the children Act will yield results. The high rates of domestic violence in slums areas have illegally persist due to strong traditional norms and the failure to enforce existing laws. The Kenya government must establish strict policies that will make children competitive and feel protected while in primary school or at home.

5.3 Conclusion

The study established that physical abuse has negative effect on child growth and development to a great extent, the study also found out that emotional abuse affects child growth and development. This shows that there is a significant relationship between low self-esteem and child growth & development as result of domestic violence. Further findings shows that sexual abuse has negative effect on child growth and development. The study established there is a significant relationship between sexual abuse and domestic violence and children growth and development in Kiambiu slum. The study found out that child neglect has negative effect on child growth and development to a great extent. The study established that there a significant relationship between children neglect, domestic violence and children growth and development in slum. Domestic violence in informal settlements such as Kiambiu affects mostly children and the root causes are associated with drug abuse, unemployment, sexual advancement, inadequate income, unfaithfulness, more income of working women than her partner and abusing and child neglecting in-laws by either of the partners has affected the growth and development of the children. Child neglect and child abuse the ecological model consider a number of factors including the characteristics of the individual child’s family or the care givers, the nature of the local community, the social economic and cultural environment.

5.4 Suggestion for further study

The study recommends further studies should be conducted on the sustainability of the poverty level in relation to the retention rate of children in schools. This study also suggests
that a quantitative research to be conducted on the various outcomes of development initiatives by nongovernmental organizations in informal settlement in Nairobi County.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Dear Respondent

I study at Management University of Africa in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the bachelor’s degree in management and leadership of the Management University of Africa. I am conducting a study titled: **EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF KIAMBIU SLUMS IN NAIROBI COUNTY.** For this reason I humbly request you to assist in filling the attached questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Material that you will provide is strictly for academic and shall not be used for any other purpose and your names shall not appear in this study. Your input will go a long way to facilitate this research study.

Thank You

Yours Truly,

MAUREEN OTIENO

The Management University of Africa
APPENDIX II: RESEARCH STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES

SECTION A: BASIC INFORMATIONS

1. What is your gender?
   Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. What is your marital status?
   Single [ ] Married [ ] Separated [ ] Divorced [ ] Widow(er) [ ]

3. What is your age bracket?
   18 years – 25 years [ ] 26 years – 30 years [ ] 31 years - 35 years [ ]
   40 years – 45 years [ ] 46 years and above [ ]

4. Education Level
   College [ ] Degree [ ] Master [ ] PhD or Pursuing [ ]

5. Years in Service
   1 year – 5 years [ ] 6 years – 10 years [ ] 11 years – 15 years [ ]
   16 years and above [ ]

SECTION B: MAIN STUDY QUESTIONS

PHYSICAL ABUSE

5. What are the effects of physical abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum? Very Negative { } Negative { } Positive { } Very positive { } Not Sure { }

6. To what extent does physical abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum? Very great extent { } Great Extent { } Moderate Extent { } Little Extent { } Very Little extent { } No extent { }

7. Are children physical abuse as result of domestic violence in Kiambiu slum? Strongly agree { } Agree { } Disagree { } Strongly disagree { }

8. Children that are physical abused have poor growth and development? Strongly agree { } Agree { } Disagree { } Strongly disagree { }

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

9. What are the effects of emotional abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum? Very Negative { } Negative { } Positive { } Very positive { } Not Sure { }
10. To what extent does emotional abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum? Very great extent { } Great Extent { } Moderate Extent { } Little Extent { } Very Little extent { } No extent { }

11. There is a significant relationship between low self-esteem and children growth and development? Strongly agree { } Agree { } Disagree { } Strongly disagree { }

SEXUAL ABUSE

13 What are the effects sexual abuse on growth and development of children in Kiambiu Slum? Very Negative { } Negative { } Positive { } Very positive { } Not Sure { }

14. To what extent does sexual abuse affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu Slum? Very great extent { } Great Extent { } Moderate Extent { } Little Extent { } Very Little extent { } No extent { }

15. There is a significant relationship between sexual abuse and domestic violence and children growth and development? Strongly agree { } Agree { } Disagree { } Strongly disagree { }

CHILD NEGLECT

16 What are the effects of child neglect on growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum? Very Negative { } Negative { } Positive { } Very positive { } Not Sure { }

17. To what extent does child neglect affects growth and development of children in Kiambiu slum? Very great extent { } Great Extent { } Moderate Extent { } Little Extent { } Very Little extent { } No extent { }

18. There is a significant relationship between child neglect and domestic violence and children growth and development? Strongly agree { } Agree { } Disagree { } Strongly disagree { }

Thank You for Participation