



**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

**MARITAL CONFLICTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**  
**IN NYAMIRAMBO SECTOR**

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the award of a  
Master's Degree of Art in Peace Studies and  
Conflict Transformation (MA PSCT)

Presented by: NYAGATARE Adolphe

Reg. Number: 215037127

**Supervisor:** Professor François

MASABO Musanze, 28 March 2016

**DECLARATION**

I, NYAGATARE Adolphe, hereby declare that the work presented in this research project entitled “**Marital conflicts and Juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector**” is my original work and has never been presented anywhere for any academic qualifications. Every part of it is a product of my own research, and where other people’s works were used, references are shown in text.

**Signed**..... **Date**.....

**NYAGATARE Adolphe (REG NO. 215037127)**

## **DEDICATION**

To my beloved parents, although you no longer belong to this material world, you will always remain a source of inspiration and love for me.

**List of graphs**

Graph 1: Causes of juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector ..... 22

**List of tables**

Table 1 Cell of origin of respondents ..... 18  
Table 2 Age of respondents ..... 19  
Table 3 Level of Education of respondents ..... 19  
Table 4: Statistics of school drop-out and its causes for 2014..... 20  
Table 5: Statistics of households experiencing Marital Conflicts and involved in Drug Abuse .. 20

Table 1 Cell of origin of respondents \_\_\_\_\_ 18  
Table 2 Age of respondents \_\_\_\_\_ 19  
Table 3 Level of Education of respondents \_\_\_\_\_ 19  
Table 4: Statistics of school drop-out and its causes for 2014 \_\_\_\_\_ 20  
Table 5: Statistics of households experiencing Marital Conflicts and involved in Drug Abuse 20

**List of figures**

Figure 1: Map of Kigali - City's Districts and Sectors \_\_\_\_\_ 17

## **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ART	: Article
P	: Primary School Level
S	: Secondary School Level
TC	: Transit Centers
U	: University School Level
i.e	: Meaning that
RNP	: Rwanda National Police
UN	: United Nations

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	1
DEDICATION .....	3
List of graphs.....	3
List of tables .....	4
List of figures .....	5
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	6
Table of Contents .....	vii
MARITAL CONFLICTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NYAMIRAMBO SECTOR.....	1
CHAPTER I: GRAND INTRODUCTION .....	1
Introduction .....	1
1.2 Research Problem.....	3
1.3 Significance of the Study.....	3
1.4 Purpose of the study .....	4
1.5 Specific Objectives.....	4
1.6 Research Questions.....	4
1.7 Hypothesis .....	4
1.8 Scope of the Study.....	4
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
2.1 Introduction .....	8
2.2 Conceptual Framework.....	8
2.2.1 Marital conflicts:.....	8
2.2.2 Juvenile delinquency .....	9
2.2.5 Four Paradigms of Parental Negative Influence on Adolescent Behavior: .....	10
CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY .....	13
3.1 Introduction .....	13
3.2 Research design .....	13
3.3 Research study population.....	14



3.4 Sample selection technique and size .....	15
3.5 Data collection tools/methods.....	16
3.5.1 Interview .....	16
3.5.2 Questionnaire.....	16
3.5.3 Documentation technique .....	17
3.6 Quality control.....	17
3.7 Issues of biasness.....	17
3.8 Confidentiality and ethical issues .....	17
3.9 Data processing and analysis.....	18
3.9.1 Editing .....	18
3.9.2 Coding .....	18
3.9.3 Tabulation.....	19
3.10 Problems encountered.....	19
CHAPTER IV: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....	21
4.1 Introduction .....	21
4.2 Socio-demographics characteristics of participants.....	21
4.3 Causes of Juvenile delinquency related to Marital Conflicts .....	25
4.4 Strategies to fight against juvenile delinquency related to marital conflicts .....	26
4.5 Findings .....	27
4.5.1. Age and education level of juvenile delinquents in Nyamirambo Sector.....	27
4.5.2. Different types of Marital that are causes of Juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo.....	28
Sector.....	28
4.5.3 Impact of marital conflicts on youth delinquency .....	29
4.5.4 Strategies to fight against juvenile delinquency related to marital conflicts .....	30
CHAPTER V: DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	31
5.1 Introduction .....	31
5.2 Linking study findings with theory: the four paradigms of parental negative influence on adolescent behavior as its theoretical framework.....	31

5.3 Recommendations ..... 32  
REFERENCES ..... 33

# MARITAL CONFLICTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NYAMIRAMBO SECTOR

## CHAPTER I: GRAND INTRODUCTION

### Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is a countrywide problem in Rwanda; but it becomes more serious in urban areas (MYICT, 2013). For instance, in 2002 street children were estimated between 6,000 and 7,000 (Republic of Rwanda, NCC, 2012). A good number of street children abuse drugs and commit crimes and engage in other anti-social and unacceptable behaviour such as prostitution, etc.(Ministry of Youth, Culture and Professional Training, 1998 as cited in Republic of Rwanda, MIGEPROF, 2005; MINISPOC, 2005). The problem of drug abuse was highlighted to be high among the youth as of 2012 (RNP, 2012). As of December 2012, there were 107 children at Gitagata Rehabilitation Centre waiting for due process (Republic of Rwanda, MINIJUST, 2014). Recently, the Youth Strategic Plan adopted by the Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT) has emphasised that juvenile delinquency is a challenge in Rwanda most especially in urban areas with drugs abuse among the youth topping delinquent acts ( MYICT, 2013). Among the three districts (Gasabo, Kicukiro and Nyarugenge) of the City of Kigali, Nyarugenge District has almost half of its population (about 49% of the population) aged 19 years or younger, with about 87% still under 40 years of age (Rwanda,2012). The study completed by the National Commission for Children (NCC) in 2012 not only ranked Nyarugenge the first district of origin for the high number of street children (17.3% of street children), but also the first district of residence of street children with 359 out of 1087 street children (i.e 33.03%) in 2012 ( National Commission for Children, 2012). Nyamirambo is among the ten sectors that make-up Nyarugenge district. It is made up of Mumena, Kivugiza, Gasharu and Rugarama cells. Nyamirambo is known for a vibrant nightlife, businesses that work 24/7 and a big Muslim community among others;the place is also a hub for illicit drugs, weed, heroine and crude waragi (Rwanda N. T., 2014). It is characterised by high-density spontaneous housing settlements, interspersed with numerous civic amenities such as schools, health centers, churches etc (Kigali, 2010).

Juvenile delinquency has become an issue of great concern in Nyamirambo Sector. A growing number of juveniles are being involved in crimes like drug abuse, prostitution, early pregnancy, theft, robbery and school dropping out. Unemployment and poor education may be one of the causes of juvenile delinquency countrywide. According to the statistics, 42 % of the youth aged between 14-35 years are either unemployed or only work on seasonal small scale agriculture at national level (Ministry of Youth, 2005); this issue seems to be much more critical in Nyamirambo Sector where even those among the juveniles who have the chance to go to school, choose to drop out from it and rather get involved in the above mentioned outlawed activities. According to national statistics, 78% of street children's parents do not live together, 47.878% live on the streets due to parents' poverty, 8.6% live on the streets due to separation of their parents, 5.8% live on the streets due to mistreatment by their parents, 12.2 % live on the streets due to mistreatment by their stepmother or their stepfather and 2.5% live on the streets due to misunderstandings between their parents (National Commission for Children, 2012).

Another issue of great concern is also a good number of families in Nyamirambo Sector which are experiencing marital conflicts likely due to: mono-parental families, separated parents, alcoholic parents, domestic violence and drug abuse. Although marital conflict is a common issue at national level as shown by statistics: in 2012 around 20% of women said they had experienced it in the last 12 months and experienced partner violence and 38 % of men said they had committed it (Sapsford, 2012); this issue seems to be more critical in Nyamirambo Sector where according to RNP statistics of 2014, 07 penal cases (drug abuse) involving juveniles aged between 15- 17years were prosecuted in addition to a good number who get arrested on daily basis for various crimes like: drug abuse, petty theft and prostitution but never get prosecuted due to their young age and rather get social assistance through local government programs. Despite the existences of the two issues (juvenile delinquency and marital conflicts) in Rwanda, City of Kigali and Nyarugenge District in general and in Nyamirambo sector in particular, little has been written about the relationship between the two. Mukashema and Sapsford have succinctly talked about juvenile delinquency as a result of marital conflict and their research used psycho-socio- medico professionals as respondents (Mukashema and Sapsford, 2012). Other studies only looked at on causes of street children in Rwanda (National Commission for Children, 2012) and on psychological factors of street children (KAYIRANGA & MUKASHEMA, 2013) and did not cover other forms of juvenile delinquent behaviours.

Thus, there is a need for a research to be conducted on these issues from the perspectives of juvenile delinquents for their understanding with a view of coming up with appropriate recommendations.

## **1.2 Research Problem**

This research explores the problem of knowing the causal relationship that might exist between marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency which is increasingly becoming an issue of security concern in Nyamirambo Sector and how to address juvenile delinquency that might be resultant of marital conflicts. It is believed some psycho-socio-medico professionalsthat marital conflicts is productive of juvenile delinquency in Rwanda (Mukashema & Sapsford, 2012); but it is not known whether this is the case from the perspectives of juvenile delinquents specifically from Nyamirambo Sector. It is the concern of knowing the impact of marital conflicts on juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector and strategies to reduce juvenile delinquency resultant from marital conflicts that has led to this research.

## **1.3 Significance of the Study**

Needless to say is that the human society in general and the Rwandan society need to be free from all forms delinquent behaviors for the betterment of the people. The first step for eradication of various types of delinquent behaviors, including but not limited to juvenile delinquency, is to understand their causes and find out appropriate strategies to address them effectively. Research has demonstrated that in Rwanda marital conflicts may force children to leave to home and become street children (KAYIRANGA & MUKASHEMA, 2013) and that they may lead to juvenile delinquency in general from the psycho-socio-medical professional (Mukashema and Sapsford, 2012). However, to the best of my knowledge, the impact of marital conflicts on juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector from the perspectives of juvenile delinquents has not been covered by any research so far. This study is thus intended to contribute to the existing body of knowledge relating to the impact of marital conflicts on juvenile delinquency. It is thus academically of significance. Moreover, it is of interest socially as it is intended to come up with strategies to deal with juvenile delinquency that is a challenge to the Rwandan society (MYICT, 2013).

#### **1.4 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study is to explain how marital impact on juvenile delinquency conflicts and to issue recommendations in order to curb this issue accordingly thereby contributing to the existing knowledge of these issues with Nyamirambo Sector as the case study. This aim is intended to be achieved through the specific objectives listed below.

#### **1.5 Specific Objectives**

**The objectives of this research are:**

1. To analyze the impact of marital conflicts on youth delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector.
2. To suggest strategies of reducing youth delinquency related to marital conflicts in Nyamirambo Sector.

#### **1.6 Research Questions**

This study strives to find answers to the following questions:

1. Which impact do marital conflicts have on juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector?
2. Which strategies should be put in place to address the issue of juvenile delinquency related to marital conflicts in Nyamirambo Sector?

#### **1.7 Hypothesis**

Juvenile delinquency is an outcome of marital conflicts; to address marital conflicts is to curb juvenile delinquency.

#### **1.8 Scope of the Study**

The study is limited to juvenile delinquency issues and their relationship with marital conflicts in Nyamirambo Sector for the period of 2012-2014 due to insufficient data related to time and means constraints.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

According to Wright, the family is the foundation of human society and children who are rejected by their parents, who grow up in homes with considerable conflict, or who are inadequately supervised are at the greatest risk of becoming delinquent and understanding how the family and how the juvenile within the family works gets to the core of delinquency. He also argues that families are one of the strongest socializing forces in life as they teach children to control unacceptable behavior, to delay gratification, and to respect the rights of others. Conversely, families can teach children aggressive, antisocial, and violent behavior (Wright & Wright, 1994). This statement is a strong argument that the family environment plays an important role in “shaping” the behavior of the child either positively (when there are no major conflicts between parents) or negatively (when there are serious marital conflicts between parents). Therefore this chapter examines the conceptual framework, related literature on marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency issues within our research.

### **2.2 Conceptual Framework**

#### **2.2.1 Marital conflicts:**

Parental conflict was identified, among others, as a factor that increases drug use by adolescents (Feldstein & Miller, 2006; Fergusson & Horwood, 1999) Various scholars (as cited in Booth, Crouter, & Clements, 2001), have suggested that marital conflict is associated with important family outcomes, including poorer parenting (Erel&Burman,1995), poorer child adjustment (Grych&Fincham, 1990), problematic attachment to parents (Owen & Cox, 1997), increased likelihood of parent-child manipulated experimentally, it increases subsequent parent-son conflict (Jouriles& Farris, 1992). Aspects of marital conflict that have a particularly negative influence on children include more frequent, intense, physical, unresolved, child-related conflicts and conflicts attributed to the child’s behavior (Cummings & Davies 1994, Fincham& Osborne 1993). Increasing attention is being given to mechanisms linking marital conflict and child outcomes, the impact of children on the marriage, and viewing

the impact of marital conflict within a broader systemic perspective (Cox & Paley 1997, Fincham 1998). Marital conflict covers several aspects of the relationships between either siblings or between parents and children as mentioned above by different scholars and this concepts mentioned above will be used to describe how marital conflicts have a great chance to have a negative impact on the behavior of the juveniles.

### **2.2.2 Juvenile delinquency**

The term juvenile delinquency was officially developed in the United States in 1899, when the first code of juvenile delinquency was enacted in Chicago, Illinois (Shoemaker, 2005). It encompasses all kinds of illegal acts, both criminal and status offenses, committed by youth under the age of 18 (Shoemaker, 2005).

Juvenile delinquency also referred to as “juvenile offending” is defined as participation in illegal behaviour by minors, i.e. individuals younger than the statutory age of majority (Siegel and Welsh, 2011).

To criminologists, juvenile delinquency encompasses all public wrongs committed by young people between the ages of 12 and 20 (basic assumptions of delinquent behavior). (UN,

20  
03)

Sociologists view the concept more broadly, believing that it covers a multitude of different violations of legal and social norms, from minor offences to serious crimes, committed by juveniles. Included under the umbrella of juvenile delinquency are status offences, so called because they are closely connected with the age status of an offender; a particular action or behavior is considered a violation of the law only if it is committed by a juvenile (examples include truancy and running away). (UN, 2003)

From the foregoing, a juvenile offender is a child or young person who is alleged to have committed or who has been found to have committed an offence (UN, 1985). The United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights (UN,1989; OAU, 1999) and Welfare of the Child as well as the Rwandan Law N<sup>o</sup> 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child define a child as any human being below the age of eighteen (18) years. Under the Rwandan Penal



Code a minor is any offender or an accomplice who is aged at least fourteen (14) but less than eighteen (18) years at the time of commission of an offence (Penal Code, Art. 72). Since the above international instruments to which Rwanda is signatory as well as domestic legal texts consider as juvenile offender people aged less than eighteen and the Rwandan penal code holds people criminally liable from 14 years and finally this research is being conducted in the Rwandan context, it is this juvenile age (14-18) that shall be used for the purposes of this research.

### **2.2.5 Four Paradigms of Parental Negative Influence on Adolescent Behavior:**

According to Loeber and Stouthamer, there are four paradigms that outline how parents can negatively influence adolescent behavior. These are neglect, conflict, deviant behaviors and attitudes, and disruption. In this research, these paradigms have been taken into consideration. Neglect is one of the major causative factors in the delinquent behavior of adolescents. Parents who do not have any control over their children inside and outside the home may foster delinquent tendencies (Nye, 1958). Examples of this lack of parental control include ignoring the delinquent behaviors of their children or being unprepared to address delinquent behaviors when they are acknowledged and such behaviors may be seen among parents who are afraid to create tension in the family or parents who perceive violations as being trivial and who never punish the child (Patchin, 2006). These parents may fail in setting boundaries and creating a proper structure for their children's behavior and while children from these types of parents love their parents, they often have trouble developing friendships and lack the ability to regulate their emotions (Cobb, 2001). Further, these behaviors place them at risk for frequent quarrels at school or incorporating delinquent behaviors in the process of attempting to win friends (Patchin, 2006). There are two forms of neglect: lack of supervision and lack of involvement. The literature demonstrates that inadequate or neglectful supervision contributes to association with deviant peers (Ingram, Patchin, Huebner, McClunsky, & Bynum, 2006; Warr, 2002, 2005). Studies conducted by Glueck and Glueck (1950), Hirschi (1969) and Patterson (1980) found that improper parental supervision results in deleterious effects on children. Cobb (2001) also found that parents who did not adequately supervise their children were unable to effectively control their children's behavior through positive reinforcement and appropriate punishment.

A meta-analysis found parental supervision to be among the most powerful predictors of Juvenile in juvenile delinquency (Patchin, 2006).Hirschi (1969) calls this attachment “virtual supervision” in that children avoid delinquent behaviors when they are strongly attached to their parents, even if their parents are not immediately supervising them.

In contrast to the neglect paradigm, parents operating within the conflict paradigm will be using harsh, abusive, and aggressive measures towards their children (Patchin, 2006). This approach will likely result in rebellious behavior among the children and also escalate disruptive behavior (Patchin, 2006). The literature shows that the children of parents who discipline by using very harsh behavior tend to look towards their peers for support and, later on, tend to display higher rates of delinquency and substance abuse (Bank & Burraston, 2001; Hill, Howell, Hawkins, & Battin-Pearson, 1999; Rebellon & Van Grundy, 2005; Wallace & Bachman, 1991; Warr, 2002, 2005). Parents who utilize these behaviors can be harsh in many different ways: physically, sexually, and emotionally. Even without causing physical injury to children, such parental abuse may impact on children emotionally as well as cognitively (Hunner & Walker, 1981; Kaplan, Pelcovitz, & Labruna, 1999). The third paradigm, of deviant behaviors and attitudes, is related to parents with a history of deviancy themselves. The latter are more likely to pass this behavior on to their children (Patchin, 2006). Studies have found that delinquents are more likely than non-delinquents to have been raised by fathers with criminal histories (Glueck & Glueck, 1962; Hirschi, 1969). It has also been demonstrated that youth of antisocial parents are at greater risk of violence or delinquency than the youth with the least antisocial parents (Eddy & Reid, 2002). The meaning of this is that the anti-social behavior of parents is likely to be reflected on their children, this being like an “infernal cycle” if not properly addressed. The fourth and final paradigm is family disruption, which can take various forms such as arguing, mental illness, and single parenting. In most studies, family disruption is linked to single parenthood and delinquency is found to be common among these types of families (Glueck & Glueck, 1950; Juby & Farrington, 2001). The literature also shows that there are negative consequences associated with families disrupted by desertion, divorce, or death (Glueck & Glueck, 1962; Thornberry et al., 1999). From this literature review as developed above, there are several causes related to poor relationship between spouses and between parents and children that

lead juveniles to fall into delinquency, if not properly addressed. This research has attempted to identify what kind of paradigms among those mentioned are related to the cases of juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector.

## **CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter explains how the study was structured and conducted. This includes the methods used to come up with the sample, tools/techniques used for data collection. It finally explains how collected data were processed and analyzed.

### **3.2 Research design**

Research design has been defined as the science and an art of planning procedures for conducting studies so as to get the most valid findings (N.F. Alberts, 2007). According to John, research design is related to the specific methods of data collection and analysis; as it is useful to consider the full range of possibilities for data collection in any study and to organize these methods by their degree of predetermined nature, their use of closed-ended versus open-ended questioning, and their focus for numeric versus non-numeric data analysis. There are three different approaches that all contribute to a research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed approaches (W.Creswell, 2003).

The purpose of this research was to explore the impact of marital conflicts on juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector. It was deemed more indispensable to use both qualitative and quantitative approaches so as to have a breadth and depth understanding of the impact of marital conflicts on juvenile delinquency. This research being meant, at least partly, to suggest strategies to fight the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency it was deemed important to use the approach that better helps to understand the phenomenon and the mixed is the one that would help achieve this purpose. Indeed, pragmatic researchers argue that every method has its limitations and that different approaches can be complementary (Alzheimer Europe, 2009). Also, Creswell and Plano Clark (2011) have submitted that the mixed method design would provide better understanding of the research problem. More specifically, the concurrent nested design (F. G. Castro et al., 2010) was used as qualitative and quantitative data were collected simultaneously; but with the qualitative approach being predominantly used since this study was not intended to make statistical generalization but rather logical generalization.

### **Qualitative approach**

A qualitative approach is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e., the multiple meanings of individual experiences, meanings socially and historically constructed with an intent of developing a theory or pattern) or advocacy/participatory perspectives (i.e., political, issue-oriented, collaborative or change oriented) or both. It also uses strategies of inquiry such as narratives, phenomenologies, ethnographies, grounded theory studies, or case studies. The researcher collects open-ended emerging data with the primary intent of developing themes from the data (J.W. Creswell). For the purposes of this study, to better capture the relationship between marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency it was important to get the juvenile delinquents and their parents' own mental constructions that are experientially based. This methodology has used the technique of face to face interviews that were conducted by the researcher with participants.

### **Quantitative approach**

A quantitative approach is one in which the investigator primarily uses post positivist claims for developing knowledge (i.e., cause and effect thinking, reduction to specific variables and hypotheses and questions, use of measurement and observation, and the test of theories), employs strategies of inquiry such as experiments and surveys, and collects data on predetermined instruments that yield statistical data. In the context of this study, quantitative methodology was used as well used as an indicator to quantify and prove the extent of impact marital conflicts on juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector among delinquent juveniles that were included in the sample. Statistical information from primary data and secondary data were used.

### **3.3 Research study population**

According to Kothari, all the items under consideration in any field of inquiry constitute a “universe” or “population”; and a complete enumeration of all the items in the “population” is known as census inquiry and so quite often we select only a few items from the universe for our study purposes and the items so selected constitute what is technically called a sample. (C.R.Kothari, 2004)

This research's target population was constituted by delinquent juveniles from Nyamirambo Sector who were caught in different forms of delinquent behavior. However, in an effort to corroborate the information from the latter some parents whose children were involved in delinquent behavior were also interviewed. For a deeper understanding and in efforts to increase validity of findings, police officers, social Affairs officers from Nyamirambo Sector, Gitagata and Gikondo Rehabilitation Centers, Community Policing Police officers who deal with children related issues were also involved as key informants.

### **3.4 Sample selection technique and size**

It was not possible for every delinquent juvenile in Nyamirambo Sector to be interviewed due to time and financial constraints; hence, an appropriate sample was selected.

Since the research proposed a mixed concurrent nested design with predominance of qualitative approach, sampling for qualitative research was used. There is no statistical formula but rather inquiry approaches to determine the sample size in qualitative research (M. Patton, 1990). In qualitative research, the number of respondents needed for an appropriate sample varies from one to a hundred or more depending on the context of the research project, time available, etc (Adler & Adler, 1987). However, it must be large enough to assure that most or all of the relevant perceptions are uncovered; but also that it should not be too large to avoid redundancy: that is the qualitative sample size is determined by saturation (Mason, 2010; Marshall, 1996; Lincoln & Guba, cited in Patton, 2002). Consequently, for the purposes of this study purposeful criterion sampling was used to 60 juvenile delinquents aged 11-18 from Nyamirambo Sector among juvenile delinquents in Gitagata and Gikondo rehabilitation centres

Purposive sampling was also used and targeted respondents who are knowledgeable and deal with child related matters in their course of duty thus their responses would match the objectives of the study. These included 2 Police officers, 4 Social Affairs officers from Nyamirambo Sector, 2 social affairs officers from Gitagata and Gikondo Rehabilitation Centers, 2 Community Policing Police officers working with children-key informants. Also, 6 parents whose children were involved in delinquent behaviors and were willing to respond to our questions were interviewed to enrich and corroborate information provided by delinquent juveniles.

### **3.5 Data collection tools/methods**

In this research both primary data and secondary data were collected. The primary data are those which are collected afresh and the first time and are original in character (C. R. Kothari, 2004) while according to the same author “secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else...” In this research, interview and questionnaire were used as tools for primary data collection and documentation technique or desk review was used to collect secondary data.

#### **3.5.1 Interview**

Primary data according to Kothari can be collected through experiment or through survey. In the case of a survey, data can be collected by any one or more ways like observation, through personal interview, through telephone interviews... and finally the selection of one of these methods of collecting the data is function of the nature of investigation, objective and scope of the inquiry, financial resources, available time and desired degree of accuracy. (C.R.Kothari, 2004). In this study, personal interviews (both structured and non-structured questions) with the delinquent juveniles and other key informants were conducted by the researcher personally. The interviews were conducted face to face to ensure contact between the researcher and participants and interviews were used because the qualitative aspect of the research intended to get information from individual’s experiences and perceptions.

#### **3.5.2 Questionnaire**

The questionnaire consists in a set of questions prepared in advance to collect opinions of respondents to an aspect o research ( Aldender and Blashfield, 1994). The questionnaire was as well administered by the researcher to collect primary data from police officers, local leaders in Nyamirambo Sectors who deal with juvenile delinquency issues and some delinquent juveniles as well. These key informants’ views were sought, among others, to corroborate or nuance findings from juvenile delinquents.

To this end, it was deemed appropriate to administer to them the questionnaire as it has the merits of being free from the bias of the interviewer and answers are given in the respondent's own words and respondents have time to give well thought answers (C.R.Kothari, 2004).

### **3.5.3 Documentation technique**

Documentation technique consists in reading various published documents (Grawitz, 2004). This technique was used to collect secondary data from Police reports, reports and publications from various institutions, books and other case studies available on internet related to the topic of this research with the aim of getting a better understanding of the phenomena under the study.

### **3.6 Quality control**

A pilot test was first conducted to assess the instrument before being used. It was applied on a small number of respondents to gauge whether the questions were clear or not, whether adjustments were needed or not. The supervisor's guidance and inputs were also of much help to address all shortfalls.

### **3.7 Issues of biasness**

Conducting a research in an environment one has some background experience (dealing with cases juvenile delinquency and marital conflicts on daily police duties as a police officer for many years) has its own advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that as a police officer I already had a strong experience on the phenomena under the study and accessing reliable data were much easier as I would already know where to collect it. The disadvantage is that one tends to be biased due to some pre-conceived ideas, assumptions and paradigms. The interviewees were clearly informed that the main purpose of the study was purely for academic significance.

### **3.8 Confidentiality and ethical issues**

Cases of juvenile delinquency related to marital conflicts are very sensitive (intimacy and feeling of shame), and people do not easily open up. But experience as a former station commander equipped me with skills in handling sensitive cases. Due to the traumatic and sensitive nature of the subject, the principle of confidentiality and respect was applied.

The respondents were adequately informed on the whole purpose of the study. Responding was



voluntary and consent was sought first. However, this researcher had to make sure that the findings were properly interpreted and used for academic purposes only. The researcher tried to be ethical in conducting the research and the questionnaires did not have a provision for respondents' name as what was just meant was to keep identity of respondents confidential and keeping privacy during interviews.

### **3.9 Data processing and analysis**

Collected data must be processed and analyzed. Processing implies editing, coding and classification of tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis. Analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship existing among data groups (C.R. Kothari, 2004).

#### **3.9.1 Editing**

According to Kothari, editing is a process of examining the collected raw data (especially in surveys) to detect errors and omissions and to correct these when possible. Editing is done to assure that the data are accurate, consistent with other facts gathered uniformly entered, as completed as possible and have been well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation. (C.R.Kothari, 2004). In this research, after interviews data were analyzed to ensure they were coherently and logically recorded.

#### **3.9.2 Coding**

Coding refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into limited number of categories or classes. Such classes should be appropriate to the research problem under consideration. (C.R.Kothari, 2004). In this research answers from respondents were coded for analysis. Paragraphs and sections of the text were coded and the exercise of coding was carried out until no new code was emerging.

### **3.9.3 Tabulation**

When a massive data has been assembled, it becomes necessary for the researcher to arrange the same in some kind of concise and logical order; it is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying the same in a compact form. (C.R.Kothari, 2004) The researcher has used tables to indicate the answers that can be indicated in figures, i.e. frequencies and percentages for easier presentation and analysis of the findings.

### **3.10 Problems encountered**

Time was scarce; hence some activities related to the research had to be conducted simultaneously in order to have the research completed on time. Another issue was that some of the interviewees were reluctant to provide information related to not only their private life but to a sensitive part of it (which can be easily understood) hence some sine qua none pre-condition of relationship of mutual trust between the researcher and the interviewees for an effective outcome of this process. The period of data collection extended from 30 May 15 to 30 June 15, whereby the researcher visited the Gikondo and Gitagata Transit Centers to interact with some of delinquent juveniles who live there and some of the social workers who work in these Rehabilitation Centers, the Nyamirambo Police Station in order to interview some of the police officers who deal on a daily basis with cases related to Juvenile Delinquency, parents who were willing to provide information related to the issue of having their sibling getting involved in delinquent activities and finally the Nyamirambo Sector Office in order to interview some of the local leaders who deal on a daily basis with social affairs issues, particularly family and juvenile delinquency related issues.



## CHAPTER IV: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.1 Introduction

The following chapter presents and analyses data collected on the field as well as the interpretation of the results got from the field research. The mixed method approach was used in the presentation and interpretation of the results.

### 4.2 Socio-demographics characteristics of participants

Demographic characteristics of the juvenile delinquents selected to participate in this research as respondents include their cell of origin (or geographical distribution within Nyamirambo Sector), their age and their level of education and the situation of their families of origin (marital conflicts and drug abuse). These characteristics are summarized in tables below, while keeping in mind that this would help to answer the question on how marital conflicts impact on juvenile delinquency in different aspects of the matter under study, from one cell to another in Nyamirambo as follows:

Table 1 Cell of origin of respondents

Cell	Frequency	Percentage
Mumena	10	16.67
Kivugiza	8	13.33
Gashyaru	29	48.33
Rugarama	13	21.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Primary data collected from interaction with delinquent juveniles

As illustrated by the above table, from the total number of 60 respondents, most of them are from Gashyaru Cell (48.33 %) followed by Rugarama Cell which has also got an important number (21.67%). Cells of Mumena and Kivugiza have a relatively low number of respondents (16.67 % and 13.33 % respectively).

To summarise from the above statistics provided, it was observed that trend of Juvenile delinquency cases vary from on cell to another, though one could wonder how this phenomenon is related to different cases of marital conflict statistics provided by the study in Nyamirambo Sector.

Table 2 Age of respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
11-12	7	11.67
13-14	10	16.67
15-16	18	30.00
17-18	25	41.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Primary data collected from interaction with delinquent juveniles

The above table presents the age of respondents in the sample were predominantly between 17-18 years old (41.67 %), followed by the 15-16 age group (30%), the 13-14 age group (16.67%) and lastly the 11-12 age group (11.67%). It was observed that age of respondents matters as from statistics of the research as portrayed by the table above, that trend of juvenile delinquency cases related to marital conflicts increase as age increase also, i.e. that the sooner the issue is addressed the best chances of success are higher.

Table 3 Level of Education of respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
P 1-3	12	20.00
P4-6	8	13.33
P 6-S2	6	10.00
None	34	56.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Primary data collected from interaction with delinquent juveniles

Regarding the education level, the majority of respondents stated that they had never gone to school (56.6%), those who had an education level between P1 and P3 represented 20%; those who had an education level between P4 and P6 represented 13.3%; those who had an education

level between P6 and S2 represented 10%. It was deducted from the above statistics provided by the research that the less educated the juvenile who experience marital conflicts in his/her family, the more risks of getting involved in delinquent activities are higher. Therefore education can be of the most important tools to address juvenile delinquency related to marital conflict in Nyamirambo Sector.

Table 4: Statistics of school drop-out and its causes for 2014

<b>Causes of school drop-out</b>	<b>Statistics of drop-out</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Sickness</b>	4	25
<b>Family conflicts</b>	8	50
<b>Sexual abuse</b>	1	6.25
<b>Those who chose to undergo informal trainings</b>	3	18.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Secondary Data, Nyamirambo Sector, June 2015

The statistics illustrated in the above table (table 4) depict causes of school drop-out and marital conflicts (50%) emerges the main cause in Nyamirambo Sector, followed by sickness (25%) and school dropped-out (formal training) by preference for informal training (18.75%) and finally sexual abuse (6.25%).

In addition statistics provided by Nyamirambo Sector officials state that among 2000 identified

households, 51 (2.5 %) were reported to be confronted with marital conflicts (husbands not supporting financially their families,drunkness,drug abuse and concubinage being the main causes).. Also, the same statistics show that 54 households (2.7%) were reported to be involved in selling drugs as shown by the table below.

Table 5: Statistics of households experiencing Marital Conflicts and involved in Drug Abuse

Cell	Marital Conflicts	Percentage	Drug Abuse	Percentage
<b>Kivugiza</b>	13	25.4%	10	22.2%
<b>Rugarama</b>	27	52.9%	29	53.7%
<b>Mumena</b>	5	9.8%	03	5.5%
<b>Gashyaru</b>	6	11.7%	12	18.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100%</b>

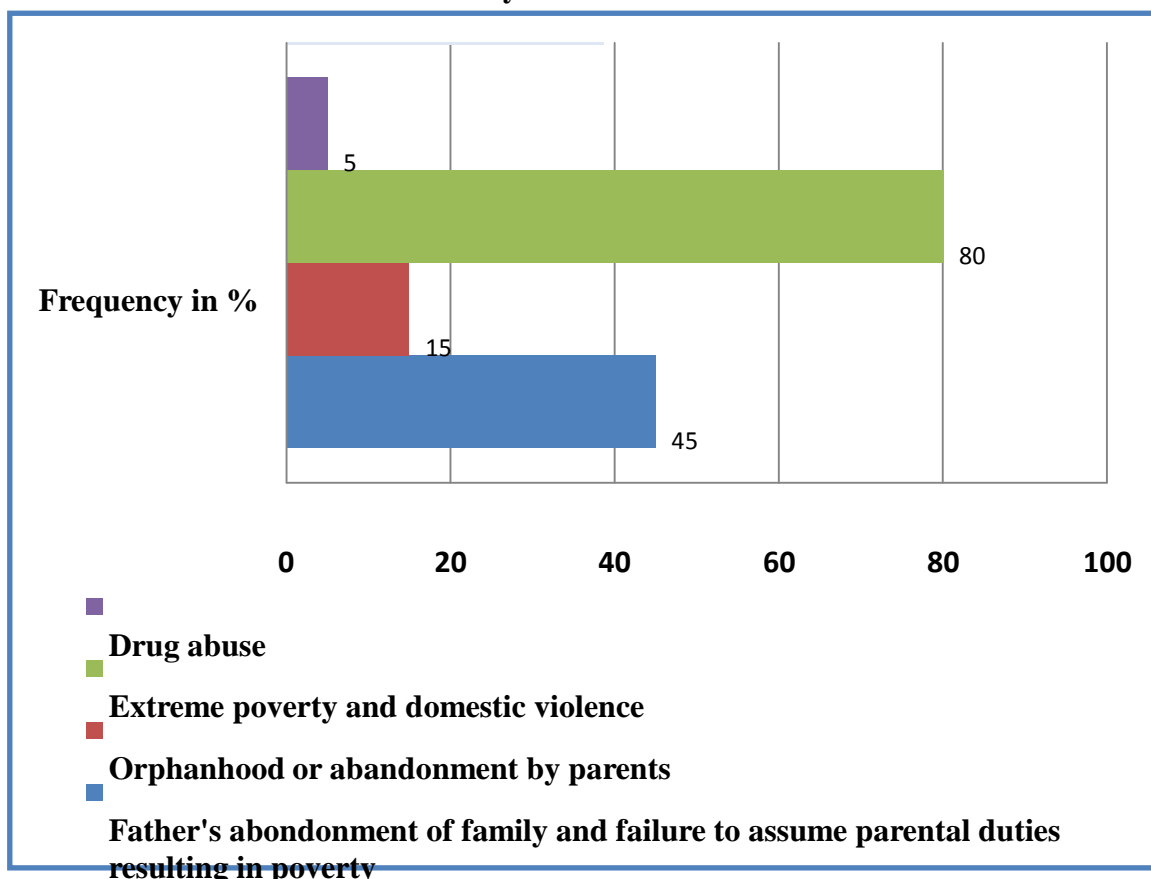
**Source: Secondary Data, Nyamirambo Sector, June 2015**

As illustrated by table 5 above, Rugarama Cell is still the very place whereby the biggest number of cases related to Marital Conflicts (and Drug Abuse from parents) are reported (53,7% and 53.7% respectively), followed Kivugiza (25.4% and 22.2% respectively), Gasharu Cell (11.7% and 18.7% respectively), and finally by Mumena (9.8% and 5.5% respectively).

### 4.3 Causes of Juvenile delinquency related to Marital Conflicts

The Graph below summarizes different factors voiced by interviewed juvenile delinquents as having pushed them into deviant behaviors.

**Graph 1: Different Types of marital conflicts that cause juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector**



**Source:** Primary data collected from interaction with delinquent juveniles

Forty-five per cent (45%) of the respondents stated that their fathers left their home when they were still young and had never assumed their parental responsibilities – this being one aspect of marital conflicts as a deduction that if one the parents choose to leave or abandon the household is an outcome of conflicts between spouses as parents who have a harmonious relationship no matter challenges they may confronted to, do not leave one of the spouses alone unless there are exceptional circumstances-(education, feeding, clothing, etc) and their mothers had not enough means to take care of their children alone (choosing to do some small jobs and even to resort to



prostitution); this resulting in the children growing up in an extreme poverty environment and the only way of surviving being to commit some petty thefts and to succumb to the temptation of drug abuse. Fifteen per cent (15%) of the respondents stated that they have never known their parents and grew up in the streets and were later taken to different rehabilitation centers by local leaders. 80% of the respondents stated that they left their families due extreme poverty and domestic violence (drunkard fathers, numerous progeny with the same mother but different fathers) and 5% of the respondents stated that addiction to drugs was the main cause of them being delinquents and that they had never experienced marital conflicts within their respective families.

#### **4.4 Strategies to fight against juvenile delinquency related to marital conflicts**

Regarding the suggested solutions to fight against juvenile delinquency, the respondents including social workers from Gikondo and Gitagata Transit Centers, police officers from Nyamirambo Police Station who deal with cases of juvenile delinquency in their duties and Nyamirambo Sector social affairs officers voiced the following:

- Inclusion of prevention and suppression of marital conflicts (as the main cause of juvenile delinquency) as well as related issues as part of performance contracts in Nyamirambo Sector's;
- Regular follow-up juvenile delinquency and marital conflicts related issues so as to monitor and assess its causes as a way of eradicating them;
- Involving community policing as well as involvement of community members through “akagoroba k’ababyeyi” (parents meetings) in preventing marital that mainly cause juvenile delinquency conflicts within Nyamirambo Sector's households;
- Implementation and monitoring of implementation of decisions taken related to marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector ;
- Effective enforcement of laws punishing parents or guardians who do not fulfill their duties to take care of their children thereby exposing them to the risk and vulnerability of being involved in delinquent behaviors;

- The regular monitoring and evaluation of marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency phenomenon in Nyamirambo Sector and provide regular reports to the sector officials in order to find out the way forward accordingly.

## **4.5 Findings**

From answers provided by different respondents from interviews and questionnaires, the researcher came-up with the findings summarized below. After a curt review of the socio-demographic characteristics of delinquent respondents, findings are organised in light of the research specific objectives namely: (1) to examine different types of marital conflicts delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector, (2) to analyze the impacts of marital conflicts on youth delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector and (3) to suggest strategies of reducing youth delinquency related to marital conflicts in Nyamirambo Sector.

### **4.5.1. Age and education level of juvenile delinquents in Nyamirambo Sector**

This research shows that juvenile delinquency increases with the age as the delinquent juveniles respondents in the sample were predominantly in 17-18 age group (41.67%), followed by the 15-16 age group (30%), the 13-14 age group (16.67%) and lastly the 11-12 age group (11.67%).

In addition, this study shows the majority of delinquent juveniles have not gone to school and the increase in the number of delinquent juveniles among the respondents is function of their lower education levels. Indeed, 56.6% of respondents stated that they had never gone to school, 20% had an education level between P1 and P3; 13.3 had an education level between P4 and P6 while

10% had an education level between P6 and S2. In this regard, analysis of their educational background is of most significance as it may be one of the strategies to understand the causes of juvenile delinquency (poor professional qualifications on the labor market).

#### 4.5.2. Different types of Marital that are causes of Juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo

##### Sector

Domestic violence as one aspect/type of marital conflicts related to juvenile delinquency, (and extreme poverty) were recurrently cited by 80 % of juvenile delinquent respondents as a factor that has pushed them to leave their families (Graph 1) In the same vein, marital conflicts emerged the main cause of school drop- out, which is one form of juvenile delinquency as explained above, in Nyamirambo sector. In fact primary data from Nyamirambo Sector demonstrate that 50% of students had dropped out from school mainly because of marital conflicts (parental conflicts) that make them not being motivated to attend school (Table 4).

This was also confirmed by some interviewed female parents who affirmed that their children dropped out of school or engaged in other forms of juvenile delinquency because of perpetual wrangles between them and their husbands.

A mother of a children who had dropped out of school to become a street child from Rugarama Cell asked what might be the cause of this behavior replied as follows:

“... my husband works as a mason but he does not buy food, he does not buy medical insurance for us nor pay tuition fees for children; instead he often comes home late at night drunk and starts quarrelling and beating everyone at home....and due to this endless conflict at home it is now two years that I stay at my friend C. home together with my four children and my first born boy has left home to live on the street...”

A similar opinion was highlighted by another respondent woman from Kivugiza Cell in these terms:

“...he often comes home drunk, beats me and sends me and my children outside the house where we spend the night and refuses to buy food saying that I am not a wife that the real wife is his concubine and my two children aged 13 and 15 respectively have run away to become wanderers”

Family disruption as one aspect of marital conflicts was also mentioned as another major cause of juvenile delinquency. 45% of respondents affirmed that one of their parents (father) had left them at the young age and never assumed their parental responsibilities (education, feeding,

clothing, etc.) and they resorted to petty thefts and drug abuse as their mothers were unable to sufficiently take care of them (Graph 1). Similarly, secondary data from Nyamirambo Sector unveils that poverty of parents comes in the second position as the main cause of school drop-out as one form of juvenile delinquency with 25% of school drop-out in 2014 that were mainly due to sickness (Table 4) pursuant to lack of proper medical care since parents were unable to afford medical expenses in order to ensure a normal schooling to their offspring. It is worth to note that desk research from secondary data from Nyamirambo Sector has also highlighted other causes of school drop-out. Among them, preference for informal training was identified as the cause of school drop-out. 18.75% of the respondents who dropped –out from school stated that instead of attending school (formal training), they thought that informal training was preferable as this would give them much more time for free time and would give them much more time to earn money earlier.

Sexual abuse was also spotted among the causes of school drop-out. 6.25% of the respondents stated that they had been victims of sexual abuse from family members and improper management of this incident by parents as respondents stated that such parents were much more involved in marital conflicts and couldn't find time to give adequate importance to that issue as an impact this would affect their psychological equilibrium and make them not being motivated to attend school (Table 4).

Finally, other causes for various forms of juvenile delinquency caused by marital conflicts in Nyamirambo Sector that were abandonment by parents with 15% of interviewed delinquents who affirmed they grew up on the streets and have never known their parents as well as drug abuse (considered as one aspect of marital conflict related juvenile delinquency) with 5 % of respondents who mentioned it as being behind their delinquent behaviors (Graph 1).

#### **4.5.3 Impact of marital conflicts on youth delinquency**

Findings from secondary data from Nyamirambo Sector officials show that 2.5% of identified 2000 households in this sector are confronted with marital conflicts. This phenomenon is present in all cells of Nyamirambo Sector (see table 5). Field data collected from interviews with juvenile delinquents indicated that most of juveniles (80%) who were apprehended for delinquent behaviors (drug abuse, school drop-out, petty thefts, street kids, etc ) in Nyamirambo Sector revealed that they were experiencing parental conflicts (domestic violence) within their respective families and cited it as the main cause of their various juvenile delinquent behaviors (Graph 1).

Marital conflicts were, moreover, pointed out by some interviewed parents whose children were involved in delinquent behaviors as factors leading to such behaviors. Lastly, findings from desk review of secondary data from Nyamirambo Sector also indicated that marital conflicts constitute the trigger for school drop-out, which is one form of juvenile delinquency, among most of the youth (Table 4). This study suggests, therefore, a causal relationship between marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency although the latter is not caused by the former only. Marital conflicts being the main cause of school drop-out in Nyamirambo Sector and the cause of other forms of juvenile delinquency it requires specific attention and appropriate prevention strategies to curb this issue accordingly- though other causes should not be undermined also.

#### **4.5.4 Strategies to fight against juvenile delinquency related to marital conflicts**

Key informants including social workers in rehabilitation centers, police officers and officials working in Nyamirambo sector suggested, among others, prevention strategies outlined below as a way forward to address issues related to Marital Conflicts and Juvenile Delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector.

Prevention and progressive curbing of marital conflicts (as the main cause of juvenile delinquency) as well as related issues should be integrated, as far as possible, in Nyamirambo Sector's performance contracts. This should be coupled with the regular follow-up juvenile delinquency related issues so as to monitor and assess its causes to be able to eradicate them.

The role of community policing as well as involvement of community members (regular parents meetings "akagoroba k'ababyeyi") in preventing marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency within Nyamirambo Sector's households should be emphasized and prioritized and implement/monitor decisions taken related to marital conflicts accordingly.

Laws providing for penalties to parents or guardians who expose their children to risk and vulnerability of being involved in Juvenile delinquency through marital conflicts (as the main cause of juvenile delinquency) should be effectively enforced. This would serve as a deterrence strategy for parents to coerce parents (and guardians) assuming their parental responsibilities of face sanctions accordingly.

Finally, informants voiced the regular monitoring as a priority and evaluation of Juvenile delinquency and Marital conflicts phenomenon in Nyamirambo Sector and provide regular reports to the sector officials in order to find out way forward accordingly.

## **CHAPTER V: DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the findings of this research; its implications for practice, policy, and research; and its strengths as well as limitations. The purpose of this research was to explore the relationships between Marital Conflicts and to explain how marital conflicts impact on juvenile delinquency and to issue recommendations in order to curb this issue accordingly and finally to verify whether the four Paradigms of Parental Negative Influence on Adolescent Behavior as the theoretical framework of this study can be applied on this study Marital Conflicts and Juvenile Delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector.

### **5.2 Linking study findings with theory**

The four paradigms of parental negative influence on adolescent behavior as its theoretical framework

The four Paradigms of Parental Negative Influence on Adolescent Behavior as developed by Loeber and Stouthamer (Loeber and Stouthamer, 1986) constitute the theoretical framework under which this study attempted to understand the problem of marital conflicts and juvenile delinquency in details.

Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber (1986) developed four paradigms of parental behavior that could negatively influence adolescent behavior: neglect, conflict, deviant behaviors and attitudes, and disruption. Under the neglect paradigm, parents tend to ignore their children's delinquent behavior and are incompetent to address this behavior (Patchin, 2006). These parents fail to set up boundaries and lack involvement as well as supervision, which in turn leads to their child's association with deviant peers (Ingram, Patchin, Huebner, Mc Clunsky, & Bynum, 2006; Warr, 2002, 2005). This paradigm could be questioned whether neglect of parents towards education of their children in itself should be considered as an aspect of marital conflict, unless there are factors behind that attitude like drunkenness, serious misunderstanding between parents or domestic violence. The present study findings clearly support these four paradigms of parental negative influence on adolescent behavior. The neglect paradigm, is evidenced in the high level of school drop-out (see Table 4) as parents fail to fulfill their parental responsibilities of providing to their offspring a conducive familiar environment which would make their children have a normal schooling, and parents involved in drug abuse (see Table 5) Parents addicted to drugs - deduction

made that addiction to drug leads to domestic violence and family between parents, end state being a high risk of family disruption- don't consider education of their children as a priority and the main issue in that context is the high risk of providing the wrong example to their children as stated by Hirschi "social bonds and attachments offer strong protection against delinquency" (Hirschi, 1969). The conflict paradigm is evidenced by the highest number of cases of Juvenile Delinquency caused by marital conflicts compared to statistics of other causes of Juvenile Delinquency (see Table 5 and Graph 1). The Parental deviant history and attitudes towards delinquent behavior paradigm is also evidenced by statistics of parents involved in drug abuse and marital conflicts (see tables 4 and 5) and finally the paradigm which asserts that disruption within the family is a major factor leading to delinquency - deduction made that disruption is an outcome of conflicts or disharmony between spouses- is also evidenced by the statistics of marital conflicts as the main cause of Juvenile Delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector (see Table 5).

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The study found that Marital Conflicts and Juvenile Delinquency is a complex social problem and as stated by Sullenger: "The family is the prime determiner of social behavior; from it comes youth indelibly stamped with high ideals and noble aspirations, or with low, vile, anti-social attitudes toward life."(Sullenger, 1034).

This research has found that marital conflicts constitute one of possible and main cause of juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector. Thus, the integration, as a priority in performance contracts in Nyamirambo Sector of prevention of marital conflicts as well as the regular follow up of juvenile delinquency related issues would be a possible solution to curb this phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. Available grass root initiatives such as community policing as well as Akagoroba k'ababyeyi (parents' evening meeting) could be used to assist local authorities for preventive purposes.

Another major finding is that the majorities of delinquent juveniles (56.6% of respondents) had not attended school at all or have dropped out of school without completing their primary education (20%). Therefore, systematic mechanism for monitoring school attendance (which is so far free up to nine years and compulsory for primary education) by children still at the school age.

Finally an effective implementation of sanctions provided for by statutes or statutory instruments for parents who fail to fulfill their duties for educating their children would help to overcome this phenomenon.

## REFERENCES

### Books

- Booth, A; Crouter, A. C., & Clements, M. (Eds.).(2001), *Couples in Conflict*. London. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- C.R.Kothari. (2004). *Research Methodology : Methods and Techniques*. New Dheli: New Age International (P) Ltd.,Publishers.
- Cummings EM, Davies P. (1994). *Children and Marital Conflict*. New York: Guilford
- Cutrona CE. 1996. *Social Support in Couples*. New York: Sage
- Kevin N. Wright, K. E. (1993). *Family Life and Delinquencyand Crime: A Policymakers' Guide to the Literature*. New York: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Loeber, M. (1986). Family factors as correlates and predictors of juvenile conduct problems and delinquency. In M. Tonry & N. Morris (Eds.), *Crime and justice* (pp. 29-149). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Loeber, R . & Stouthamer-L Loeber, R. & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (1986). Family factors as correlates and predictors of juvenile conduct problems and delinquency. In M. Tonry & N. Morris (Eds.), *Crime and justice* (pp. 29-149). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Margolin G, Christensen A, & John RS. 1996. The continuance and spillover of everyday tensions in distressed and nondistressed families. *J. Fam. Psychol.* 10:304–21 Markman HJ, Notarius CI, Stephen T
- Sapsford, I. M. (2012). *Marital Conflicts in Rwanda: Points of view of Rwandan Psycho-Socio-Medical Professionals* . Pretoria: Elsevier Ltd open access.
- Shoemaker, D.J. (2005). *Theories of delinquency: An examination of explanation of delinquent behavior* (5th ed.) New York: Oxford University Press.



- Smith, T. (1981). Behavioral observation systems for couples: the current status. In *Assessing Marriage: New Behavioral Approaches*, ed. E Filsinger, R Lew
- W.Creswell, J. (2003). *Research design: Qualitative,quantitative and mixed method approaches*. Oaks: Sage Publications,I
- Alberts, N.F. (2007), *Research Methodology for Post Graduate Students*. Unpublished notes for MBA students: turfloop Graduate Schoolof Leadership, Polokwane.

## **Journals**

- Cox, MJ, & Paley, B. (1997). Families as systems. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 48, 243–267.
- Ere O, & Burman, B. (1995). Interrelatedness of marital relations and parent-child relations: a meta-analytic review. *Psychol. Bull.*, 118, 108–132 Grych, JH, & Fincham, FD. (1990). Marital conflict and children’s adjustment: a cognitive contextual framework. *Psychol. Bull.*, 108, 267–290.
- Jouriles, EN, & Farris AM. (1992). Effects of marital conflict on subsequent parent-son interactions. *Behav. Ther.* 23, 355–374. Sullenger, T. E. (1934). Juvenile Delinquency a product of the home. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* , 24(6), 1088-1092.
- Marshall, MN. (1996). Sampling for qualitative research. *Family Practice*, 13(6), 522-525 [http://47-269-203-spr2010.wiki.uml.edu/file/view/Research\\_I\\_20090916221539453.pdf/116402723/Research\\_I\\_20090916221539453.pdf](http://47-269-203-spr2010.wiki.uml.edu/file/view/Research_I_20090916221539453.pdf/116402723/Research_I_20090916221539453.pdf)
- Mason, M. (2010). Sample Size and Saturation in PhD Studies Using Qualitative Interviews. *Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 11(3). <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs100387>.

## **Other Publications**

- Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion. *Strategic Plan for the Integrated Child Rights Policy in Rwanda*. Kigali:
- Ministry of Youth, C. a. (2005). *National Youth Policy*. Kigali: Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports.

- National Commission for Children (2012). The Situation of Street Children in Rwanda: Prevalence, Causes and Remedial Measures. Kigali.
- Nations,U. (2003). Juvenile Delinquency. New York: UN.Nations, U. (1985 ).United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the dministration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules") . Beijing: United Nations.
- Poduthase, H. (2012). Parent-Adolescent Relationship and Juvenile Delinquency in Kerala, India: A Qualitative Study. (Doctoral dissertation, The University of Utah). Retrieved from <http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/etd3/id/1796>
- Rwanda, N. I. (2012). 2012 Population and Housing Scheme. Kigali: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.
- Rwanda, N. I. (2012). EICV3 District Profile: Kigali - Nyarugenge.Kigali:
- Wright, Kevin N. and Karen E. Wright. 1994. Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: A Policymakers Guide. Research Summary. Washington DC: OJJDP. 421.

## QUESTIONNAIRES

### **Appendix 1: Questionnaire for local leaders who deal with Juvenile Delinquency issues in Nyamirambo Sector**

Dear respondent:

My name is NYAGATARE Adolphe, a student at the University of Rwanda in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation Masters Degree; and as part of fulfilling academic requirement; I am currently conducting a research on the topic “Marital conflicts and Juvenile delinquency in Nyamirambo Sector”. This questionnaire is only meant to help the researcher in attempting to find out the ways of addressing this issue mentioned above. Please be informed that the information provided is for academic purposes only and it will be treated with confidentiality. Kindly answer the questions below as freely and fairly as possible and your cooperation and contribution is highly appreciated.

Sector/District:

Appointment:

Date of interview:

1. How long have you worked in this department?
2. Are there issues any of juvenile delinquency reported in the sector? Yes / No
3. If yes, which ones (statistics of this issue mentioned above)?
4. Are there any laws provision to apply when you deal with such cases? Yes / No
5. If yes, which laws do you apply in dealing with such cases?
6. How effective are those laws mentioned above?
7. Are there cases related to marital conflicts handled in your Department? Yes/No
8. If yes, which ones (statistics related to this issue mentioned above)?

9. Among those cases of marital conflicts mentioned how many are related to juvenile delinquency as an outcome of it?
10. According to your experience, do conflicts between parents have any impact on their children? Yes/No
11. If yes, what kind of impact do conflicts between parents have on their children?
12. Are there any policies implemented in your department to address this issues mentioned above? Yes/No
10. If yes are there any challenges faced while implementing these policies mentioned above?
11. What suggestions do you have in order properly the issue of juvenile delinquency and marital conflicts?
12. Is any other information relevant to the topic under discussion you can provide?

## Appendix 2: Questionnaire for Delinquent Juveniles

Nitwa Nyagatare Adolphe, nkaba ndi umunyeshyuri muri Kaminuza y' u Rwanda, nkaba muri gahunda y'amasomo ndiho ndakora ubushyakashyatsi kukibazo kirebana n'urubiruko rwishyora mu myitwarire mibi ihanawa n'amategeko bitewe n'amakimbirane bahura mu miryango y'abo arebana n'amakimbirane aba hagati y'ababyeyi b'abo.

Akagari/Umudugu

du: Itariki:

Murakoze kwemera gusubiza ibibazo byanditse kuri uru rupapuro. Tubijeje ko Imyirondoro yanyu ntaho izagaragazwa .

Turabasaba gusubiza ibibazo bikurikira mushyiraho agasaraba mbere y' igisubizo mutanze.

1.

Igitsina?

2.

Imyaka?

3. Mwize amashyuri angahe? Ayabanza /Ayisumbuye/Kaminuza / Ntabwo nigeze njya

mw'ish  
yuri

4. Hari umurimo ukora? / Oya /Yego/  
Wuvuge :

5. Ese ubana n'ababyeyi?  
Yego/Oya

6. Niba mutabana impamvu ni iyihe?

7. Ese hari amakimbirane akunze kubahagati y' ababyeyi bawe?Yego/Oya

38

8. Niba ahari yaba aterwan'iki? Ese ni bwoko ki bw'

amakimbirane?

9. Impamvu igutera gukora ibikorwa bihanwa n'amategeko ubona ari iyihe?

10. Ubona inkunga yagufasha kureka iyo myitwarire mibi yaba iyihe ?

### **Appendix 3: Questionnaire for Police Officers dealing with Juvenile Delinquency cases**

Nitwa Nyagatare Adolphe, nkaba ndi umunyeshyuri muri Kaminuza y' u Rwanda, mu rwego rwa Masters, muri gahunda y' amasomo ndiho ndakora ubushyakashyatsi ku kibazo kirebana n'urubiruko rwishyora mu myitwarire mibi ihanawa n'amategeko bitewe n'amakimbirane bahura mu miryango y'abo arebanan'amakimbirane ari hagati y'ababyeyi b'abo.

Murakoze gufata akanya kugirango musubize ibibazo byanditse hasi ahakurikira. Turabamenyesha ko imyirondoro yanyu izaguma ari ibanga ntaho izagaragazwa muri ubu bushakashatsi.

Umurenge/Akarere :

Police Station:

Umurimukora:

Itariki:

1. Mumaze igihe kinganaga temukora uyumurimo?
2. Esemukunze guhuran'ibibazoby'abanabakora ibyahabita ndukanye mu mirimomukora? yego/oya
3. Niba ari yego, mwasanze impamvu zibaterakugiraye yomyitwarire yaba ari iyihe?
4. Esehari ibibazoby'amakimbirane yo mu ngohagatiy'abashakanyemukunze kwakira? Yego/Oya
5. Niba ari yego, hari imibare yaba igaragazaburemere bw'icyo kibazomuhuranacyo mu kazikanyukaburi? Mwayiduha?
6. Esemuratekereza ko hari isano hagatiy'amakimbirane hagatiy'ababyeyin'imyitwarire mibi y'abahanomukorera? hari ingaruka yaba agira kubanab'abo? Yego/Oya
7. Niba ari yego, mudusobanurire, mubona ingaruka ari izihe?

8. Ese habahari ingambazihari yemufata kugirango icyo kibazo cyavuzwe hejuru kibonerwe umuti?
9. Ese hari izindinzeho zitari iza polisi mukorana kugirango mukemure icyo kibazo mu murenge wa Nyamirambo?
10. Niba zihari, inkunga izo nzegozitanga ni iyihe?