

Child Abuse in Omdurman

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Abstract

The current study is aimed at investigating child abuse in Omdurman province, and the occurrence of this phenomenon in the light of the following variables: gender, municipality or locality, level of intensity and parents' level of education (the sixth and seventh classes) in Omdurman (three localities) and the sample size consisted of (215) pupils: (111) males and (104) females.

The scale for measuring child abuse designed by David Bontshin (1995) was used, and the data were analyzed by using the following statistical tests: percentage, T-test, one-way (ANOVA), and chi-square. The results of this study were:

1. There was significant differences in incidence ratio of child abuse ranging from physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect and emotional abuse.
2. There was significant differences between males and females on child abuse scale, (0.01 and 0.05) attributed to females on emotional neglect and sexual abuse. Males on physical and emotional abuse.
3. There was significant differences between Omdurman localities on child abuse scale (0.01 and 0.05) attributed to Ombada on emotional and sexual neglect. Karary on physical and emotional abuse.
4. There was significant differences in the intensity of child abuse attributed to physical abuse, followed by emotional abuse, and finally sexual abuse.
5. There was significant differences in the distribution of child abuse levels attributed to parents' educational level on sexual abuse.

سوء معاملة الطفل في أم درمان

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الملخص:

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى الكشف عن سوء معاملة الطفل في مدينة أم درمان، وفحص نسبة انتشار هذه المشكلة، والفروق على متغيرات نوع الطالب، المحلية الإدارية (البلدية)، ومستوى الشدة، ومستوى تعليم الوالدين. تمثل مجتمع الدراسة في طلبة مرحلة تعليم الأساس (الصفين السادس والسابع) في مدينة أم درمان في محلياتها الثلاث أم درمان، أمبدة، كرري، وبلغ حجم العينة 215 طالبا وطالبة، منهم (111) ذكرا و(104) إناث.

استخدم مقياس سوء معاملة الطفل من إعداد ديفيد بونتشين (1995)، ترجمة وتعريب أحمد جمال وعادل محمد دسوقي، بعد أن تم تكيفه على المجتمع السوداني. ومن ثم تم التحليل الإحصائي باستخدام النسب المئوية، اختبار (ت)، واختبار (ت) المتعدد، تحليل التباين الأحادي، اختبار مربع كاي، وقد توصلت الدراسة للآتي:

1. توجد فروق في نسبة انتشار أنماط سوء معاملة الطفل، حيث تزيد سوء المعاملة الجسدية، ثم الجنسية، والإهمال العاطفي، وأخيراً سوء المعاملة العاطفية.
2. هناك فروق بين درجات الذكور و الإناث في مقياس سوء معاملة الطفل - عند معنوية 0.01 و 0.05 تكثر عند الإناث في نمطي الإهمال العاطفي والجنسي، وعند الذكور في نمط سوء المعاملة الجسدية وسوء المعاملة العاطفية.
3. هناك فروق بين درجات محليات أم درمان في مقياس سوء معاملة الطفل عند معنوية 0.01 و 0.05 تكثر عند أطفال أمبدة في الإهمال العاطفي والجنسي، وعند أطفال كرري في الجسدي وسوء المعاملة العاطفية.
4. هناك فروق في مستوى وشدة سوء معاملة الطفل، حيث تنتشر سوء المعاملة الجسدية بشدة، وسوء المعاملة العاطفية، وجنسية الجنسية بصورة قليلة في مجتمع الدراسة.
5. هناك فروق في توزيع مستويات سوء معاملة الطفل تعزى لمتغير المستوى التعليمي للوالدين في نمط سوء المعاملة الجنسية لصالح مستوى التعليم الثانوي.

Introduction:

Child abuse is a deliberate act practiced by parents causing wounds and clinical disturbances. It remains a social norm varying from one society to another according to the ways of child socialization.

Swagd and Al-Trawna (2000) pointed out some examples of child abuse over decades. Greek Fiction and drama showed that there were many ways of child abuse and their elimination. In India, there was a tradition when parents were allowed to abuse their children. In the 17th century, French criminal law legalized killing of child. «Arab» in ancient time used to kill their daughters by burying them alive. Although child abuse phenomenon has increased among societies, there is a feeling of giving it up. (El-Sayed, 1993) indicated that the «term» child abuse appeared in England when the press published the case of Mary Allen who was beaten by her parent. It was prohibited by English law in 1898, that means child abuse is considered illegal. This case was considered a beginning for combating child abuse, the laws of child protection were introduced (Swagd, et al. 2000) Save the children appeared in 1919 and also (UNICEF) was established in 1946, the United Nations adopted the formation of child rights' organization in 1990.

The term child abuse needs scientific definition, Swagd and Al-Trawna (2000), and (El-Sayed, 1993), defined the term child abuse as «physical or mental torture or sexual assault or neglect of a child under the age of 18 years old, by those who are in charge». Although this definition is comprehensive and specific, it caused some problems in one of the United States of America as indicated by (El-Sayed, 1993).

(El-Sayed, 1993) stated that governmental authorities should report all cases of child abuse and make them available for the researchers in Arab countries and Western countries as well. There are some examples for these studies: (El-Sayed, 1993) child abuse (clinical study), (Swagd, et al. 2000): parental child abuse and its relationship with child gender, parent level of education and income, (Ramzi, 2002): protection of female children in labor (Arab Countries), (Elyazigi, 2002): child labor in Palestine and socio-economic impact, (Abdelalim, 2001): the reality of Arabic child, and (Abu-Husa, 2002): child labor in Oman (field study). In addition to debates and conferences on that issue.

Concerning Sudan with its multi-cultures and races there are cruel ways of child socialization, ranging from physical punishment in schools, to child labour in workshops, public transport, and deprivation from education due to socio-economic factors. Despite international and regional concerns with child abuse, this phenomenon is still existing and common on the eve of laws for child protection. However, no accurate statistical data on child abuse and neglect are available so as to assess the size of the phenomenon, in fact the Sudanese society is turning a deaf ear to child abuse phenomenon.

Statement of the Problem:

Child abuse affects negatively the development of child personality which eventually threaten child mental health and emotional stability. The researchers observed that there are some aspects of child abuse in the Sudanese Society; therefore, the idea of this study was to identify the size of this problem in Omdurman. The problem of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. Is there any difference in occurrence ratio of the patterns of child abuse in Omdurman?
2. Is there any difference between males and females concerning child abuse?
3. Is there any difference between the three localities of Omdurman in the patterns of child abuse?
4. Is there any difference in the intensity of child abuse among the sample?
5. Is there any difference in the levels of child abuse attributed to parent standard of education?

Hypotheses:

1. There is significant difference between males and females in child abuse attributed to females.
2. No significant difference between Omdurman localities in child abuse.
3. No difference in the intensity of child abuse between study sample.
4. There is difference in the levels of child abuse when is attributed to parent educational level.

Objectives:

1. To identify the issue of child abuse in Omdurman.
2. To investigate the impact of some demographic variables on child abuse.
3. To investigate the severity of child abuse patterns.
4. To offer scientific data on the different problems of children.

The importance:

1. There is scarcity of local studies on child abuse. The researchers got acquainted with only single study.
2. This study is important because child abuse is a phenomenon which has negative effects.

Definition:

The researchers adopted a definition presented by (Hart; Binggeli ;Brassard, 1999).& (Hijazy, 2002). child abuse is any action which affects the child emotionally, physically, and

sexually or neglect with its different kinds. Child abuse has four types:

1. Emotional abuse.
2. Sexual abuse
3. Physical abuse.
4. Emotional neglect.

Theoretical Framework:

Although the laws are clear regarding child abuse and the researchers' definition of child abuse which is act practiced by parent causing harm and wounds to a child under the age of 18 years. This definition is defective:

1. Is child abuse connected with harming a child causing physical effects or psychological?
2. How purposivism is determined?

In general, the concept of child abuse depends on the following:

1. When the act of harming is deliberate.
2. Severity of punishment.
3. The existence of physical and psychological effects.

Types of child abuse:

There is difference in defining the types of child abuse due to diversity of specializations and interests e.g. legal authorities and social institution, however, the researchers in the field of psychology differ on the statement of the types of child abuse. (Jim, 2003) identified four basic types of child abuse: physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. The same types were identified by Swagd, et al., (2000). In the scale of child abuse designed by David (1995), and translated by Ahmed Jamal, six types of child abuse were pointed out: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, sensory neglect and denial. Abdelrahman (2002) identified four types of child abuse: child neglect, physical abuse, emotional abuse in addition to pornography for sexual abuse.

Physical Abuse:

Friedrich, Einbender, Luecke, (1983) defined physical abuse as a deliberate and violent act on child' s body. Jam, (1998) defined physical abuse as causing bodily wounds by beating a child repeatedly. Kaplan, Pelcovitz, Lebruna, (1999). also defined physical abuse as a kind of physical act resulted in bodily scar.

Physical abuse is one of the most common types of child abuse, it is observable, pervasive and extreme action. Physical abuse includes the following:

1. Hitting and beating.
2. Throwing.

3. Kicking.
4. Strangulation.
5. Biting.
6. Beating with an object.
7. Burning.
8. Scalding.
9. Sinking.
10. Hanging.
11. Starvation.

Some researchers think that causal wounds like burning and exposure of genitals characterize such types of child abuse. Statistics in the United Kingdom showed that - as indicated by Swagd and Al-Trawna (2000). 2-3% of children in mental hospitals were mentally disturbed due to physical abuse by their parents. Child abuse in the United States in 1986-1993 has increase greatly. In Sudan, there is no accurate statistics about child abuse due to lack of studies on this issue. Crighton and Neyes (1989) revealed that child abuse in England in (1985-1989) was rated as follows:

- 25% Physical abuse.
- 50% Emotional abuse.
- 25% Child neglect.

In (1995-1997) statistics showed that 78% of children died due to either neglect or physical abuse.

Child Neglect:

Some researchers categorize child neglect under the umbrella of physical neglect but the term child neglect is defined by Swagd, et al., (2000) as failure to provide the child with basic needs and it has different forms: physical, educational and emotional.

1. Physical Neglect Includes:

- a. Poor nutrition.
- b. Confinement of a child.
- c. Isolation.
- d. Lack of health care.
- e. Danger exposure.

2. Educational Neglect includes:

- a. Deprivation of education.
- b. Failure to put child in appropriate school.
- c. Negligence.
- d. Shortage of learning needs.

3. Emotional neglect includes:

- a. Lack of psychological care.
- b. Lack of parental affection.
- c. Permission to use alcohol and drugs.
- d. Occurrence of parental conflict in the presence of child.

Child neglect is the most common types of child abuse in the United State of America. Swagd and Al-Trawna (2000) stated that 65% of cases were due to child neglect.

Sexual Abuse:

Finkelhor (1986) defined sexual abuse as unwanted sexual experience with a child practiced by elder. Sexual abuse includes the following forms:

1. Touching of genitals.
2. To enforce a child to kiss.
3. Sexual enjoyment with a child.
4. Prostitution.
5. Genitals exposure.
6. Forced sexual intercourse.
7. Pornography.
8. Telling a child nasty tales.

Swagd and Al-Trawna (2000) stated that in Britain, statistics showed that three children out of thousand are exposed to sexual abuse. In America, there are cases of rape against children.

World Health Organization (WHO) (1986) defined child sexual abuse as, using a child for sexual pleasure. Children sexual abuse is a series of abnormal sexual behaviors (Barakat, 2002). Roberge defined the determinants of child sexual abuse as violation of moral norms related to family roles. More than (85.000) children in the United States of America are sexually abused. (Barakat, 2002) stated that child sexual abuse has negative consequences on child personality: Apparent physical wounds and emotional disorders, such as panic, anxiety, and anger.

Emotional Abuse:

Emotional abuse is the most dangerous form of child abuse. Garbarion (indicated by Swagd and Al-Trawna,2000) defined emotional abuse as progressive parental action against the child which leads to severe destruction. Emotional abuse takes the following forms:

1. To ignore a child.
2. To frighten a child.
3. To blame a child.
4. To belittle a child.
5. To deprive a child from affection.
6. To make a child helpless.

There is overlapping, however, among the types of the child abuse. Child labour - for example - is considered one of the forms of emotional abuse due to its psychological, social and physical effects. The Sudanese - Indian law enacted law of child protection. Article (27) of labour law (1991) reads as follows:

1. Children under the age (12 years) are not supposed to work.
2. Children under (12 years) resident with parent should not work.
3. A child under (12 years) is not considered a worker.

Ammerman and Harsen (indicated by Hijazy, 2002) pointed out some emotional and behavioral disorders of child abuse:

1. Chronic stress.
2. Habit disorders like thumb sucking.
3. Aggressive behavior.
4. Retardation of emotional and mental development.
5. Food refusal.
6. Drugs and Alcohol use.
7. Repeated absence from school.
8. Hypochondriasis.

Child Abuse Rates:

Several studies indicate that there are differences in modes and types of child abuse on one hand and their related factors on the other. (Swagd and Al-Trawna ,2000) pointed out that physical abuse was the most common. Studies found that child labour correlates with two variables: poor economic status and school dropout (Ramzi, 2002). In this section, we will discuss child abuse rates in the light of types of child abuse, demographic variables and gender differences.

Prevalence of child abuse:

Studies are available concerning prevalence of child abuse, which is different from one society to another. In American Society Statistics indicate that (1.4) million child experienced physical abuse in 1986, in 1993 (2.8) million, and (3.38) million cases of neglect, which represents 65% of reports regarding child abuse. When child labour is included under neglect, when child neglect represents the most common type of child abuse and sexual abuse. In Sudan, physical abuse is the most common type of child abuse particularly in urban areas, whereas child neglect due to child labour prevails in rural areas as a result of war and economic condition particularly in the Southern Sudan.

The impact of socio-economic conditions:

Economic factors play a significant role in child abuse particularly child labour. (Swagd, et al. 2000) stated that many researchers concerned with the motives which make the parent

involve in child abuse. Some researchers maintained that those parents experienced the same condition during their early childhood, and that is why they treat their children the same way they were treated. Also, families characterized by marital discord, divorce and separation abuse their children. Other studies indicated that parents suffering from psychological disorders, social isolation and drugs addition are more inclined to abuse their children. Moreover, other studies revealed that early marriage, poverty and poor education of parents may cause child labour, (Ramzi, 2002). attributed that to the following factors: poor economic condition of the family and dropout from school. (Swagd and Al-Trawna ,2000) argued that children from families with limited income or children from nuclear families are more vulnerable to repeated sexual abuse. (Abu-Husa, 2002) argued that the reasons that led children leave the school and join work are : school failure, to gain money, and poor economic condition of the family. Despite gender differences between Ramzi' s a study (2002) on child labour in Oman (Ramzi, 2000). stated that dropout on the part of females due to failure was 18.9% but that of males was 52.6%. On the other hand, the percentage of females' drop out due to economic factors was 66% whereas males' dropout was 43.3%.

Studies revealed that percentage of males to females regarding child labour in Arab world was (60% - 40%). In Yemen there were (3655) children who experienced labour. Other studies pointed out that there were differences in child labour between urban and rural areas. 73% of children work in agriculture (Ramzi, 2000).

In Sudan, the percentage of child labour is expected to increase in rural areas more than urban areas. Child labour is generally existing in workshops, transport, and informal sector. (Barakat, 2002) mentioned that child labour in Sudan is part of division of labour in rural societies which is due to poverty and war in the Southern Sudan.

The impact of gender on child abuse:

Different views of societies and the nature of children in terms of gender are factors that make difference in child abuse e.g. females face neglect and males face physical abuse (Swagd and Al-Trawna ,2000) indicated studies revealed that females were more exposed to sexual abuse than males. Many studies disclosed that child labour predominated males in Yemen, and the percentage of children engaged in labour was 23%. In Jordan, the percentage of child labour was 93.2% males and 6.8% females and that is due to the fact that traditions are against females labour. In Sudan, males labour percentages show that males work to get wages in return, whereas females perform hard work in homes, farms and cattle grazing in rural areas.

Related studies:

There is an international, regional and local concern regarding child abuse that led to some field studies:

Mudde et al. (2007):

The objective of this study was to test the applicability of the stages of change construct by (i) assessing whether cognitive determinants distinguish between the stages, (ii) testing the predictive value of the stages for future helping behavior and (iii) examining the mediating role of the stages in the relation between previous and future helping behavior. Data of 126 adult non-professional bystanders were analyzed. Respondents were questioned by telephone or via an Internet questionnaire, at baseline and after a follow-up of about two months later. Attitude toward helping was significantly less positive in pre-contemplation than in the other stages, and self-efficacy expectations were significantly higher in preparation compared with the other stages. Moreover, baseline preparators were more likely to conduct future helping behavior than those in the two earlier stages. Finally, the stages of change mediated the relation between previous and future helping behavior. Initial support was found for the applicability of the stages of change construct for helping behavior by non-professional bystanders.

Campbell et al (2006):

The objective of this study was to explore the practice and attitudes of child abuse physicians regarding the evaluation of «contact children» identified in the home of a physically abused index child. DESIGN: A self-administered survey. SETTING: E-mail and postal mailings from May 10 through September 30, 2005. PARTICIPANTS: Physicians in the United States recognized as experts in child abuse medicine based on membership in the Helper Society. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Descriptive measures of recommended medical evaluations of contact children in 3 clinical settings, estimates of association between these recommendations, and respondent experiences. RESULTS: There was a 61% (93/153) response rate. Respondents uniformly endorsed medical evaluation for contact children, although there was substantial variability in the extent of evaluation recommended. Recommended diagnostic testing varied by age of contact child and by type of abuse in the index child. Recommendations were influenced by anecdotal recall of abused contact children «missed» during the initial evaluation of another child in the household. Of our 93 respondents, 37 (40%) reported routine disagreement with child protection workers about the need for medical evaluation of contact children. CONCLUSIONS: Child abuse physicians perceive that findings of abuse in contact children are sufficiently frequent to warrant medical examination of most contact children, but there is no consensus on the extent of evaluation needed for contact children. A better understanding of risk of abuse in contact children and improved collaboration between physicians and child protection workers are needed to improve evidence-based care of this high-risk population.

Widom et al. (2006):

This study examine two potential pathways between childhood victimization and violent criminal behavior: early aggressive behavior and problematic drinking. Structural equation

models, including controls for race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, parental alcoholism, and parental criminality, revealed different pathways for men and women. For men, child maltreatment has direct and indirect (through aggressive behavior and problematic alcohol use) paths to violence. For women, problematic alcohol use mediates the relationship between childhood victimization and violence, and, independent of child maltreatment, early aggression leads to alcohol problems, which lead to violence. Interventions for victims of childhood maltreatment need to recognize the role of early aggressive behavior and alcohol problems as risk factors for subsequent violence.

Bifulco et al. (2006):

For there has been little prospective investigation of the relationship between adult attachment style and clinical levels of anxiety and major depression. This paper seeks to address this, as well as examining the potentially mediating role of adult insecure attachment styles in the relationship between childhood adverse experience and adult disorder. **METHODS:** 154 high-risk community women studied in 1990-1995, were followed-up in 1995-1999 to test the role of insecure attachment style in predicting new episodes of anxiety and/or major depressive disorder. The Childhood Experience of Care and Abuse (CECA) and the Attachment Style Interview (ASI) were administered at first interview and the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) administered at first and follow-up interview. Major depression and clinical level anxiety disorders (GAD, Social Phobia or Panic and/or Agoraphobia) were assessed at first contact and for the intervening follow-up period. **RESULTS:** 55% (85/154) of the women had at least one case level disorder in the follow-up period. Only markedly or moderately (but not mildly) insecure attachment styles predicted both major depression and case anxiety in follow-up. Some specificity was determined with Fearful style significantly associated both with depression and Social Phobia, and Angry-Dismissive style only with GAD. Attachment style was unrelated to Panic Disorder and/or Agoraphobia. In addition, Fearful and Angry-Dismissive styles were shown to partially mediate the relationship between childhood adversity and depression or anxiety. **CONCLUSION:** In order to correctly interpret lifespan models of adult psychiatric disorder, it is necessary to test for mediating factors. Attachment theory provides a framework for explaining how dysfunctional interpersonal style arising from early childhood perpetuates vulnerability to affective disorders. This has implications intervention and treatment to break cycles of risk.

Schuck & Widom (2005):

This study investigated how neighborhood conditions influence the relationship between early child maltreatment and criminal behavior, using official data from a sample of maltreated children (N = 908) and matched controls (N = 667), as well as census data about respondents' neighborhoods. Using multilevel data that incorporated information about individuals, families, and neighborhoods, 2 hypotheses (direct influence and interaction effect) were examined using hierarchical generalized linear modeling (HGLM). The results indicated that neighborhood

disadvantage and stability moderated the relationship between early child maltreatment and offending. Specifically, the effect of early child maltreatment on later juvenile and adult criminal behavior was strongest for those individuals from the most disadvantaged and most stable neighborhoods. These results suggest that studying the interaction between family functioning and neighborhood conditions provides a more comprehensive understanding of offending than does studying each factor separately.

Hijazy (2002):

This study aimed at examining the prevalence of child abuse (emotional, physical and sexual) in the middle and late childhood (6-12 years) with conversion disorder, and also to examine the difference in child abuse according to gender.

1. The researcher used the descriptive method and the sample consisted of (50: 36) females and (14) males taken from psychiatric hospitals in Khartoum state. A list of primary information designed by the researcher and child abuse scale were used in addition to diagnostic guidelines for conversion disorder (DSM4).

The results indicated that:

1. Child abuse exists among children with conversion disorders.
2. No relationship between gender (male - female) and conversion disorder.
3. There was significant difference in emotional, physical and sexual abuse between males and females (attributed to females) but there was difference in emotional neglect between males and females (attributed to males).
4. There was no significant difference in emotional, physical abuse and emotional neglect according to caretaker attributed to parent.

Abu Husa's (2002):

This study is entitled «the phenomenon of child labour in Oman». It aims at investigating the age groups which are more exposed to child labour. It is an exploratory study using the social survey method for sample consisting of (150) children in oman. The results showed that:

1. Children age range from 15,16 and 17 years and they represent 73.3%.
2. Majority of children work in cars repair.
3. Majority of working children education is elementary.
4. Majority of working children live in big sized families.
5. Parents' level of education was low.
6. Children left the school and joined work due to failure and poor economic condition.

Haj-Yahia & Temish (2001):

This study aimed intended to reveal the rates of child sexual abuse and its psychological

consequences among Palestinian University students, the sample consisted of 652 Palestinian undergraduate college students, the tool of the study was a revised version of Finkelhors scale. The result provide strong support for the existence of sexual abuse in Palestinian society, as well as for the hypothesis that sexual abuse has a strong psychological impact on victims resulting in psychoticism; hostility; anxiety; depression; somatization, phobic anxiety; paranoid ideation; obsessive- compulsiveness; and psychological distress.

Sawagid and Al-Trawna (2000):

This study was about parental child abuse, its types, its relationship with child gender, and parents' educational level, income and child's tension. This study was conducted on (913) pupils in basic schools of ministry of education in Jordan (97-98). The researchers used child abuse scale and psychological tension scale. The results revealed that:

1. Children were exposed to parental abuse (physical, neglect, and emotional) with varying degrees.
2. There is impact of gender on child abuse: males are more exposed to parental abuse (physical, neglect and emotional) than females.
3. There is an impact of fathers' level of education on the types of child abuse.
4. Mother's level of education affects the types of child abuse.
5. The family income affects the types of child abuse.
6. There is significant relationship (0.05) between parental child abuse and child's psychological tension.

Al-Saud (2000):

This study is entitled «Child Abuse in Riyadh: Causes, Forms & the characteristics of Victims».

Sample: 181 participants from various major hospitals in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. **The Results :** 39% of the sample asserted that they had seen cases of child abuse, and 61% said they had not. 30.2% asserted that they have a colleague/colleagues who work with cases of child abuse while 68.2% said that they have not seen any cases of child abuse. 91.5% were of physical abuse; 87.3% were of neglect; 53.5% were of emotional abuse; and 46.5% were sexual. 22.7% of cases seen by paediatricians involved child abuse (30 cases a year); while amongst social workers the figure is 13.3%.

Gasim (1999):

This study was cited in Abu Husa ,2002, it aims to know Some demographic and social factors and their relationship with child physical abuse. The sample consisted of (119) children in Malaysia, their ages (6-18) years. The results were:

1. Child abuse was positively correlated with the type of social class.
2. There was significant relationship between the family problems (divorce, drugs abuse etc) and child abuse.

Hazin (1993):

This study aimed at examining the behavioral and psychological disorders associated with child abuse. The sample consisted of 3 females, their age (4.5, 5, 8) years, and they were suffering from behavioral and psychological disorders due to parental abuse. Data collection device included diagnostic play and observation. The results indicated that (concerning parent):

1. They continue nagging with their children.
2. They continue reproaching their children.
3. They were able to differentiate between their own emotion and children emotion.

(Concerning children analysis):

1. They adapted to abuse with different psychological symptoms.
2. They show aggression and lack of emotional control.
3. They show self-blame and low self-esteem.
4. They show no tendency for independence.

Kamil (1991):

This study was cited in Hijazy ,2002 , it aims to reveal the Demographic and social characteristics of abusing family, sample consisted of (722) children (212) families and (510) who were exposed to abuse. The results revealed that:

1. child abuse prevails among the families with low socio-economic status.
2. Child abuse exists in the large sized families.

Methodology**The sample:**

The population represented the pupils of sex and seven classes of the basic education in Omdurman (three localities).

Table (1) shows the distribution of sample:

	Omdurman		Umbada		Karary	
	six	seven	six	seven	six	seven
Males	15	19	18	20	19	20
Females	20	17	16	20	15	16
Total	35	36	34	40	34	36

Selection of the sample:

The sample was selected by using stratified random sampling technique - (215) respondents (111) males and (104) females. The distribution of sample was according to localities:

Table (2) shows the distribution of sample according to gender and locality:

	Omdurman locality	Umbada locality	Karary locality	Total
Males	34	38	39	111
Females	37	36	31	104
Total	71	74	70	215

Instrument:

Child abuse scale designed by David B. (1995) and translated by Ahmed Jamal was used in this study and Samia Hijazy's study (2002) as well. The scale obtained high reliability and validity in Sudan. The scale consisted of 53 items distributed on six dimensions:

Table (3) shows the dimension and numbers of items on the scale:

No	Dimension	No of items
1	Emotional abuse	12
2	Physical abuse	7
3	Sexual abuse	7
4	Emotional neglect	16
5	Sexual neglect	8
6	Ignore	3

Five referees were consulted to judge the scale, they modified some phrases and suggested that scale should have four dimensions: Emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse and neglect. Correlation for each item was computed to obtain the internal consistency, therefore, two items were deleted, the scale then reduced to (41) items.

Table (4) shows the validity and reliability of the scale:

No	Emotional neglect		Sexual abuse		Physical abuse		Emotional abuse			
	N	Cor.	N	Cor.	N	Cor.	N	Cor.	N	Cor.
1	2	0.22	5	0.39	14	0.39	1	0.28	27	0.20
2	7	0.50	8	0.36	21	0.38	3	0.59	30	0.62
3	9	0.67	18	0.28	34	0.69	4	0.50	33	0.54
4	12	0.46	20	0.15	36	0.52	6	0.42	39	0.51
5	17	0.39	23	0.36	38	0.35	10	0.51	43	0.34
6	25	0.66	26	0.42	40	0.49	11	0.31		
7	29	0.35	28	0.73	42	0.35	13	0.67		
8	31	0.34					15	0.57		
9	32	0.07					16	0.45		
10	35	0.34					19	0.49		
11	37	0.30					22	0.57		
12	41	0.17					24	0.51		
13	Alpha	0.75	Alpha	0.71	Alpha	0.74	Alpha	0.89		

The researcher used Alpha Cronbach formula to obtain reliability: It was (0.75), (0.70), (0.73) and (0.83) for emotional, physical, sexual and neglect consecutively. Concerning validity for the above mentioned four dimensions it was : (0.86), (0.84), (0.85) and (0.92) consecutively. The scale in its final version, consisted of four dimensions and (41) items as it is shown on the following table:

Table (5) shows the dimensions of the scale in its final version:

No	Dimension	No of items
1	Emotional neglect	17
2	Sexual abuse	7
3	Physical abuse	6
4	Emotional abuse	11

The scoring key of the scale takes (5,4,3,2,1) according to the following levels:

Table (6) shows the scoring key of child abuse levels:

Dimension	Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Emotional neglect	12 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 40	41 - 55
Sexual abuse	7 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	18 - 35
Physical abuse	7 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 21	22 - 30
Emotional abuse	38 - 16	39 - 49	50 - 60	61 - 85

Field Study:

The researcher conducted field study by explaining the instructions of the scale to make sure that the respondents could understand the content of the scale.

Design and data analysis:

The description method was used and then the data were analyzed by using the following statistical tests:

1. T-test
2. One way (ANOVA).
3. Chi-square.
4. The Scheffe test.
5. Multiple T-test.

Results:

Hypothesis (1):

It predicted that there is a significant difference between males and females on the scores of child abuse scale. To verify this hypothesis, T-test was used:

Table (7) the value of T-test indicating the difference between males and females on child abuse scale:

Dimension	Males			Females			T-value	P-value
	M	Sd	N	M	Sd	N		
Emotional neglect	28.432	7.524	111	31.058	2.413	104	1.88	0.05
Sexual abuse	7.811	2.125	111	8.500	2.508	104	2.16	0.02
Physical abuse	12.568	4.659	111	9.654	3.521	104	5.12	0.001
Emotional abuse	21.054	7.176	111	18.135	4.691	104	3.57	0.001

It is clear that there is difference between males and females in the scores on child abuse scale. Females scored high on emotional neglect and sexual abuse. Males scored high on physical and emotional abuse.

Hypothesis (2):

It postulated that there is difference in child abuse types in the three localities of Omdurman. To verify this hypothesis, one way analysis of variance was used.

Table (8) the difference in child abuse types:

Type of Abuse	Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Mean Square	F. ratio	P. value
Emotional neglect	Internal	21451.50	212	101.19	6.06	0.01
	Between	1227.44	2	613.72		
	Total	22678.94	214			
Sexual abuse	Internal	1125.52	212	5.31	5.18	0.01
	Between	55.01	2	27.50		
	Total	1180.53	214			
Physical abuse	Internal	4034.43	212	19.60	3.07	0.05
	Between	120.19	2	60.10		
	Total	4154.62	214			
Emotional abuse	Internal	8087.02	212	38.19	4.77	0.01
	Between	364.40	2	182.20		
	Total	8461.42	214			

It is clear that there is difference in child abuse among the three localities. To examine the significance of difference between means, the result shows that:

1. In emotional neglect, the Scheffe test shows significant difference between Omdurman and Umbada attributed to Umbada.
2. In sexual abuse, the Scheffe test shows significant difference between Omdurman and

Umbada attributed to the latter.

3. In physical abuse, T-test shows significant difference between Umbada and Karary attributed to the latter.

4. In emotional abuse, the Scheffe test shows significant difference between Omdurman and Karary attributed to the latter.

Hypothesis (3):

It predicted that there is difference in both level and type of child abuse in Omdurman. To verify this hypothesis, chi-square was used and then post analysis:

Table (9) shows the value of chi-square to test the difference regarding the types of child abuse:

Level of abuse	(X ²)	P. value	Conclusion
Severe	43.33	0.005	Difference
Moderate	31.29	0.005	Difference
Mild	23.63	0.010	Difference
Normal	23.40	0.010	Difference

Post analysis shows the following results:

1. Concerning the level of intensity shows no concordance in physical abuse more than expected meanwhile sexual abuse and emotional abuse types were less than expected.
2. Concerning the level of moderate abuse, no concordance in physical abuse as it was expected in contrast with emotional abuse.
3. Simple abuse shows no concordance in physical abuse (less) and emotional abuse (more).
4. Absence of abuse (nil) shows no concordance (less than expected) and emotional abuse (more than expected).

Hypothesis (4):

It predicted that there was difference in the distribution of child abuse types attributed to parent level of education. To verify this hypothesis, chi-square was used.

Table (10) shows chi-square value to test the difference of child abuse due to parent education:

Type	X ²	P-value	Conclusion
Emotional neglect	09.19	0.500	No difference
Sexual abuse	37.99	0.005	Difference
Physical abuse	08.17	0.500	No difference
Emotional abuse	11.04	0.100	No difference

It is clear that there is no concordance in sexual abuse. The result shows that university and post graduate education was less frequent in contrast with secondary education was more frequent regarding child abuse.

Discussion:

Hypothesis (1):

There was difference between males and females in child abuse attributed to females (in emotional neglect and sexual abuse) and males (in physical and emotional abuse). This result is inconsistent with Samia' s study (2000). There was difference only in emotional neglect for males. This difference was due to the type of sample (clinical). Also, there was difference between males and females in child abuse in Ahmed El-Sayed' s (2001) and Samia' s (2002) studies. This result is also consistent with Sari' s and Fatima' s (2000) that males were more exposed to physical abuse and neglect more than females.

Hypothesis (2):

There is a difference in emotional neglect and physical abuse attributed to Umbada locality. In Karary locality, there is difference in physical and emotional abuse. This result can be explained in terms of increasing of socio-economic status of the families as well as their education in Omdurman rather than Karary and Umbada. This result coincides with Kamil' s study (1991), Gasim and his associates (1994), Ahmed' s (1994), Samia Hijazy' s (2002), and Sari & Fatima' s (2000).

Hypothesis (3):

There is difference in the distribution of child abuse levels attributed to parent level of education, i.e. sexual abuse attributed to secondary education level. This result matches with Sari and Fatima' s study (2000) that there was an impact of father' s level of education on the overall child abuse. Forms and mean squares of child abuse can increase or decrease due to parent level of education (both father and mother).

Recommendations:

1. To open private clinics and provide telephone lines to help the victims.
2. To spread public awareness so as to build steady human relations and morals for children protection.
3. To widen the contribution and responsibilities of schools administration to follow up child abuse cases and help the children.

Suggestions for future studies:

1. To conduct more studies on child abuse in the Sudanese society in both rural and urban areas.

2. To standardize the current scale on the Sudanese society.
3. To conduct study on demographic, clinical, family, school and societal variables related to child abuse phenomenon.

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Appendixes

Child Abuse Scale - David Brinishtine (1995)

Translated by Ahmed Jamal
The Final Version of the scale

- This scale consists of some questions regarding childhood experiences.
- Put a tick (/) under the possible choice.
- Be honest and truthful.
- Your answer is kept secret.

No.	Item	Always	Often	Sometimes	rarely	Never
1	You would find some body to inform him about your own problem.					
2	You were criticized by the family members.					
3	Your family had confidence in you.					
4	Your family motivate you to success.					
5	You were beaten by one member.					
6	You were well cared for.					
7	You were disliked by one member.					
8	You saw one of the family member beaten.					
9	You were called bad names.					
10	You admired one of your family member to imitate him.					
11	You were made feel important.					
12	You escaped to protect yourself.					
13	You were wanted to be good man.					
14	One of your brothers exposed to sexual abuse.					
15	You felt you were liked by other.					
16	You were treated the same as your brothers.					

No.	Item	Always	often	sometimes	rarely	Never
17	You thought that you were unwanted.					
18	You were injured.					
19	You were kept away from problems.					
20	You practiced sexuality with elder.					
21	You tried to imitate one of your elder brothers.					
22	You were hit by stick or lashed.					
23	Your family members took care of each other.					
24	You were insulted by somebody.					
25	You were exposed to physical abuse					
26	You were kept away from harm.					
27	You were beaten badly and other observed that.					
28	Your family members had no self-control.					
29	Your family encouraged you to remain at school.					
30	You suffered painful punishment.					
31	Your family members characterized by mutual affection.					
32	Somebody attempted to abuse you sexually.					
33	You were sent out the home					
34	You were threaten to practice sex.					
35	You were frightened by physical abuse.					
36	You were forced to watch sex.					
37	You were given confidence.					
38	You were exposed to sexual abuse.					
39	You were exposed to emotional abuse.					
40	You thought you were sexually abuse.					
41	Your family was the source of support.					