The effects of divorce on children: A case of Sharamba Village in Nyanga District-Manicaland Province –Zimbabwe

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1.0 Introduction
The research focused on the effects of divorce on children. The paper discussed the issues of marriage relationships which adversely affect children’s lives in Sharamba village in Nyanga District.

1. Background of the Study
In many parts of the world, Sharamba village in Nyanga district included, a lot of children become victims when their parents abuse each other and subsequently leading to divorce. According to Pagan and Ractor (2000) in America between 1996 and 1999, 3000 children were left with only one parent due to divorce. This made their life so difficult in many ways such as failing to obtain adequate moral virtues. "In United Kingdom, between 1998 and 2004, nearly 4000 children had either one or no parent at all after divorce, and many of them had their lives very difficult to maintain". (Kemp, 2006). Mort (2011) contends that the increase of divorce rate in the global world is so alarming that we really wonder where exactly we are leading to. Statistics according to Mort (2011) show that by 2010 the world over had 250 million children were victims of divorce, and of these victims, 40 million were from Africa. It is believed that if nothing is done to give communities more awareness on the issue, these figures will have doubled if not trebled by 2020, (Pagan and Rector, 2000).

Share (2000) contends that the issue of divorce is surely a global concern since it adversely affects the innocent child. Kanyowa (2007) also argues that as a result of divorce, children experience impoverished life which usually forces them to indulge into amoral behaviors. In fact, when parents quarrel it really disturbs their children, especially those of tender age. What this implies is that, parents’ presence brings comfort and security to the children, and increases the communion within the family. If then the expected qualities in the home diminish as a result of divorce, children’s life is likely to be distorted with self-worth and self-dignity vanishing.

Robert (2000) argues that the transitional period of divorce is the most critical one because parents are undecided and each one watches the situation from his/her own territory. Children are left to make choices, to take either parent’s sides. From a sociological perspective, as the family homeostatic balance shrinks as a result of divorce, children usually take the mother’s side because of her strong influence to them. However, whichever sides they take, according to the functionalists’ view, children from broken families usually develop some broken personalities/behaviours. Because they do not have plans or formulae for life, they remain in poverty. The Zimbabwean Weekender of 26 May 2011 revealed a story in which a husband chased his wife and two young children aged 7 and 7 years old at night. The mother was bitten by a snake at that night and died the following morning on her way to the local clinic. Whether the children returned to the father or stayed with their uncles, is a big question. Whichever the case, the truth is that they had lost a loving parent- their mother. In yet another sad story, The Herald of 19 September 2012 published a story of a woman in Makoni area in Manicaland Province, who hacked her husband to death with a hoe because he had married another wife. Unfortunately, their four children were present witnessing such a horrible incident which causes Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) throughout one’s life. Staying with such a cruel parent becomes too dangerous as compliance to his/her demands will be through fear. Leadership and guidance is autocratic in such situations, (Mort, 2011).

Similar stories can be heard from various parts of the Zimbabwe. From 2009-2012 a couple in Nyanga urban area developed some misunderstandings in which the wife could even privately borrow some loans without the knowledge of the husband. The wife demeaned the husband for being less educated than her. On several occasions, she could beat him and at last the husband could not withstand the cruel experience, and they divorce leaving their two young children in the custody of the mother. Because the children used to witness some conflicts being solved through beating and smashing some household equipments, the children’s behaviors at school were just unacceptable, and even their performance was just below average. Such are the results of divorce on children. Kwaedza, Zimbabwe’s vernacular paper also published a terrible story in December 2011 of a man who tied up his wife’s hands, and legs and beat her with a fern belt till she fainted on a simple reason that she had not cooked nice food for him. Their three children smashed the bedroom door to rescue their mother. The man divorced the wife that night. Unfortunately, two of the children were sitting for their ‘O’ Level examinations the following morning. Indeed, one would wonder how these children would possibly pass the examinations after witnessing such a cruel act. How then would the children think of any kind of development if their immediate world is so cruel and uncaring? Indeed, development becomes a dream in such circumstances. It was against such behaviours that this research was conducted so as to establish more issues pertaining to the disempowerment of children as a result of divorce.
Stories of divorce, whether recoded or not, seem to be gaining record in our global world community today. As evidenced in the few stories above, children are the main victims when their parents divorce. If then one parent becomes absent as a result of divorce, it is not always easy for the other parent to adequately impart morals to the children. Chances of them becoming misfits in the society are very high. Probability of becoming neurotic also becomes highly possible and development in such communities becomes impossible. Because the development of any country lies in building strong and focused foundation which starts with in the home, it is the responsibility of everyone to be conscious of the behaviours and gender inequities that negatively influence children to effectively participate in community development issues. It is only when the war within the marriage relationship is put to a halt, and harmony is restored that children will emulate their parents and become more conscious of their lives. It is important for a society to develop a culture that is grounded on perfect principles of humanity. Such culture will guide and mould children to be good citizens whose legacy also remains as a torch to all who come after them.

In Sharamba village, where this study was contacted the community developed a cultural deprivation ideology in which parents seem to influence their daughters to misbehave when they are married so that they are divorced leaving their children with their behind. When these daughters are divorced they are remarried and more lobola is charged by their parents again. Therefore, the culture of divorce in Sharamba village is reinforced by the parents. This adopted alien culture has caused children to indulge in early marriage with the intention of divorcing their spouses since it is now the norm of the community. The gap that appears is that the children in Sharamba village grow up in a culture that appreciates rather than sympathizing with those who are divorced. As a result, the children develop broken behaviours. From this background therefore, only be achieved if the family institutions develop optimal relationships.

Focusing on Sharamba Village in Nyanga District, the researchers intended to establish further the effects of divorce on children’s social, psychological and educational well-being.

2. Statement of the problem
As a result of divorce, many children become victims and they live an impoverished life thereby increasing chances of engaging in amoral behaviors which subsequently inhibit education and development in the community. Their vulnerability contexts are weakened and they find it difficult to maintain their lives. This exposes them to all forms of abuse. The researchers were interested in establishing more effects of divorce on children.

3. Purpose of the Study
The purpose of the study was to inform the community of Sharamba Village on the causes and effects of divorce on children. It also aimed to reduce the divorce rate in the area in order to sustain community development.

4. Objectives of the Study
The study was based on the following objectives:
4.1 To investigate the causes of divorce in Sharamba Village in Nyanga.
4.2 To assess the effects of divorce on children in Sharamba Village in Nyanga.
4.3 To establish the coping strategies of children when parents divorce.
4.4 To suggest strategies to reduce divorce rate in Sharamba Village in Nyanga.

5. Research Questions
The research study used the following research questions:
1.1 What are the causes of divorce in Sharamba Village?
1.2 What are the effects of divorce on children in Sharamba Village?
1.3 How do children in Sharamba Village cope with divorce?
1.4 What strategies can be employed to reduce the divorce rate in Sharamba Village?

6. Significance of the Study
Best and Khan (1989) argued that significance of the study explains how worthy the solutions to the problem are practically implemented. It is hoped that:
• The study will encourage healthy family relationships for sustainable development and education.
• The research findings will unveil the social, economic, cultural and gender issues that enhance divorce within marriage relationships.
• The research findings will also educate communities on strategies to promote healthy families that form the basis for sustainable education and development.
• It will also be hoped that the research findings will empower communities with skills and knowledge that enhance communion as a social capital for sustainable education and development.
• School teachers will gain knowledge and skills to help pupils and parents to appreciate attitudinal change for sustainable education and development.

7 Assumptions of the Study
It is assumed that:
7.1 Culture and poor interpersonal skills cause divorce among couples.
7.2 If the family is broken, then the children also develop broken behaviours in the community.
7.3 Children from broken family backgrounds perform poorly at school.
7.4 Children whose parents have divorced develop minimal coping strategies in life.
7.5 With regular guidance and counseling programmes, families can develop optimal marriage relationships.

8. Delimitations
The study was carried out in Sharamba Village in ward 19- Nyanga District. Sharamba Village is about 40km north of Nyanga town along Binya road which proceeds to Katerere area. The place is dry and in most cases the community survives through getting employment from some potato, timber and fruit farms that are nearby. The community also engages in illegal gold panning at Nyamombe, Nyamukondeza, Nyamukwarara and diamond mining in Chiadzwa in Marange. When in these illegal areas they engage themselves in a number of malpractices such as multiple concurrent relationships, substance abuse, only to mention a few. Such behaviours subsequently lead to divorce which then leads to the suffering of many innocent children.

9. Limitations
The area was far away from the researchers’ places and this made them resorting to the use of their own vehicles for transport. Some of the respondents were semi-literate and they had some difficulty in the completion of questionnaires. However, through the use of some interviews and focus group discussions, accurate and relevant information for this research was gathered. The issues of confidentiality and anonymity were constantly emphasized to obtain sufficient information from the respondents.

10. Theoretical Framework
The functionalism approach was used to assess how the community operates and communicates in its daily activities (Giddens, 1992). The cognitive approach was used to assess the cognitive processes of the community (Nelson –Jones, 1997). The Rational Emotive Behaviour approach was employed to promote rational behaviours (Ellis 1962). The Social Learning theory was used to promote positive cognitive capabilities within societies for the enhancement of education and community development. The Humanistic Theories were used to encourage self-growth, freedom and positive self-concepts (Nelson-Jones, 1997). The Multicultural approach was used to accommodate a diverse understanding of some cultural views on the causes of and effects of divorce on children (Haralambos and Holborn, 1995). The cultural deprivation theory was also made use of in order to encourage some classroom practitioner to provide equal learning opportunities to all pupils. (Haralambos and Holborn, 1995).

11. Ethical and Legal Implications
For the purpose of this study we approached the gate keepers of the community to seek permission to carry out the study in their village. We also sought consent from the participants and the issues of confidentiality and anonymity were emphasized. We also explained to the participants that they were free to withdraw at any given time. This was a principle of autonomy granting.

11. Research Methodology
11.1 Research Design
For this study we used the case study approach which is normally associated with qualitative research. This approach enabled us to collect in-depth information on what the community say or do in their natural settings, (Borgdan and Biklen, 1990). The design involved in-depth study of the phenomena by focusing on the affective, cognitive and behavior domains of the respondents on the effects of divorce on children in Sharamba Village in Nyanga. The question of perceptions and attitudes is an abstract concept and requires direct inquiry so as to unravel perceptions because they lie at the heart of the respondents (Barbie, 1998). According to Punch (2009) a case study is a bounded system that emphasise the unit and wholeness of that system but confining that attention to those aspects that are relevant to the research problem at the time. In this particular study, this approach has enabled us to study the community of Sharamba as a whole system but confined to the aspect of the effects of divorce which was caused by cultural deprivation ideology. Although this approach was successfully used the researchers experienced some difficulties because of multiplicity of perceptions. To overcome this short coming, the researchers borrowed some quantitative techniques in data presentation, analysis and interpretation.

11.2 Research Instruments and Data Collection
For this study we used interviews, a questionnaire and focus group discussions to collect data. We used interviews with guided open-ended questions and the questionnaire with both open-ended and a few closed questions to solicit information on the effects of divorce on children. The interviews were conducted to both children and selected parents in the area. Informed consent was sought from the participants. The same questions were administered to a focus group discussions. According to Jones (1985) interviews have the ability to access the people’s perceptions, meanings, and definitions of situations and construction of reality.

The researchers also probed further to ascertain why divorce was on the increase in the area. Some codes were used for the interviewees in order to maintain anonymity and confidentiality with the participants. The participants were issued with questionnaire to complete at their own time and in their environments. An ample time of two weeks was given to the participants to complete the task. The questionnaire was administered without supervision since the information was merely factual, and this instrument had a wide coverage of content and contextual information on the effects of divorce on children. All the participants returned the completed questionnaire on time.
11.3 Population and Sample
From a population of 2,500, a sample size of 200 respondents was selected using stratified sampling technique because the community lived in various areas. (Borg and Gall, 1999). The sample constituted 100 males and 100 females from 10 years to 65 years old because the researchers wanted to obtain some information from all age groups and from school pupils as well. School pupils would provide information on the educational challenges that they encounter as a result of divorce. This sample was deliberately selected because the researchers needed a balanced gender equity distribution of ideas from both sexes. With the help of the gatekeepers, the researchers also included respondents from diverse cultures in order to get diverse cultural views on the causes and effects of divorce on children in Sharamba Village in Nyanga District.

11.4 Data Presentation and Analysis
The data that were collected through interviews and focus group discussions were carefully coded and presented descriptively. Quantitative data collected through the questionnaire were presented in forms of tables and discussion. This was done in close reference to objectives, the research questions and supportive relevant literature. This multi-method approach of triangulation was used in order to overcome the problem of method-boundaries. This refers to the single method which sets out boundaries that are difficult to bypass and may limit the gathering of certain information (Marshall and Rossman, 2006).

12. Data Presentation, Analysis And 12.1 What is divorce?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A culturally accepted disconnectedness of marriage relationship</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking away of the marriage relationship</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disintegration of a marriage relationship</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A willful decision to break a marriage relationship</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A saddening and traumatizing fragmentation of marriage relationship</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
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From the research findings above, 110 (55%) of the participants defined divorce as a cultural disconnectedness of a marriage relationship. There was a 100% general agreement that divorce is when the couples break the marital relationship, disintegration of a marriage relationship, a willful decision to break a marriage relationship and also a saddening and traumatizing fragmentation of marriage relationship whether customary or not. Whichever type the marriage is, when it breaks away it is most likely to be very stressful and traumatizing either to the divorcées or to the children (Robert, 2000). As such, very little development takes place in such a family. This seriously affects the children whose life is in the hands of their parents.

12.2 What are the causes of divorce?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infidelity within the marriage relationship</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor communication styles in marriage</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting influence from others</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haunted by some avenging spirits</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autocratic leadership</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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The table above shows some mixed responses on the causes of divorce in Sharamba Village. According to the research findings 70 (35%) of the participants reflected that infidelity and haunted by some avenging spirits were one of the commonest causes of divorce. Research findings also reflected that 40 (20%) of the respondents showed that getting influence from others was also one of the causes of divorce in the people of Sharamba community. However, 10 (5%) of the respondents agreed that autocratic leadership and poor communication styles in marriage also caused the families of Sharamba village to file divorce. From a Biblical angle, if a woman was found in some compromising position with a man other than her husband, this was regarded as infidelity and would warrant divorce. Therefore marriage relationship was an important covenant which no one would separate the two couples. This practice used to make the marriage relationship intact. From sociological standpoint, faithfulness to a husband in the marriage relationship enhanced moral values within the community. Such behavior would make children develop more positive self-concept, moral values and contentment towards their identity. However, the situation seems to have taken a change in the community under study where even men are divorced when they practice infidelity. This has created a chaotic situation in the area as at any time divorce may take place leaving children stunned and roam about as sheep without a shepherd. The same also applies when a spouse is haunted by some evil spirits.

The belief is that among the family members someone killed a person who then will be demanding some payments in the form of a female who is still young. In this area under study, the belief is that young males who go for the illegal gold panning or diamond mining kill people in order to grab their precious minerals. So they also become haunted by some avenging spirits. When this happens, their spouses desert them in
search of other men. Divorce has become a common culture and children are left in terrible situations. From the functionalist view, it appears the society has adopted a new system of life possibly as a result of the multiplicity of cultures and greater involvement in illegal character destructive activities. (Haralambos and Holborn, 1994) Such value consensus seems to be enhancing irrational personalities /behaviours which subsequently perpetuate a lot of suffering on children thereby causing some delay, if not, inhibiting development in the area, therefore poverty remains the order of life in the area.

It also emerged from the research that the issue of lobola was a major concern in the community. While culturally lobola was/is a significance of a covenant binding relationship between two families, to some families it is a source of accumulating some wealth through some exorbitant demands which the son –in-law would use as a reference to ill-treat a wife, even when she makes a minor mistake. A very queer example is of woman, who slaughtered four chickens for her parents’ meal without consulting the husband, and she was asked to follow her parents to their home and that was the end of the marriage relationship (divorce). Ill-treatment and threats in such marriages increase chances of some circular processes and causes some homeostatic imbalances and divorce becomes inevitable. In some cases some in-lows influence their daughter to misbehave when she gets married so that the husband divorces her and she returns to her parents who then demand the same type lobola from the second son –in-low. Therefore, such pattern of life increases children’s uncertainties for life, thereby reducing their self-value/worth and increase chances of abuse.

13. The Effects of Divorce on Children

13.1 Psychological Effects

The research showed that 70 (35%) of the respondents indicated distorted cognitive perceptions developed in children as a result of divorce. 50 (25%) of the respondents indicated depression/anger was a common behavior in children with divorced parents. Low self-esteem which had 40 (20%) of the respondents was also a behavior in children when parents divorced. Self-denial and self-stigma with each 20 (10%) were also common in children whose parents divorced.

From a qualitative perspective, the human mind should not be overloaded with problems because it is tantamount to severe health problems (Haralambos and Holborn, 1995). When children become overwhelmed with problems, especially as a result of parents’ divorce, their mental power is greatly reduced; guilty consciences, psychosomatic disorders, self-unworthy and low self-concept develop. This may cause some suicidal ideations. As a way of coping with stress, some children may end up being in the streets, engaging in some age inappropriate jobs, prostitution or even married before they mature. Therefore development is greatly reduced and people continue living in poverty.

From a sociological point, if morality within a given society decays, then that society has no future (Giddens, 1992). This community in questions seems to have lost vision and there is need for cultural transformation. According to the social learning theory, children also seem to have lost some capabilities and basic survival skills as a result of divorce. In deed development in the area needs some external intervention for people to live a better life which may lay some strong foundation for the younger generation.

13.2 Social Effects

The research showed that 80(40%) of the children with divorced parents developed identity crisis problems. Research findings showed that 40 (20%) of the respondents indicated upward perceptions was common in children with divorced parents. 30(15%) of the respondents indicated substance abuse as common behavior on such children. Withdrawn and low self-image with each 25(12 1/2%) were the manifestations among children with divorced parents.

According to Patrick (2000), when children develop identity crisis there is significant loss of certainty and safety. In this case children whose parents divorce sometimes do not have the basic documents such as birth certificates. This is because no-one cares about it or the guardians may be unaware of the importance of such documents. Identity crisis also occurs when children are transferred from one family to the other to share the burden of caring for the children without parents. Usually when children are exposed to different environments because they do not their proper homes, they become confused and sometimes lose interest and love for themselves. This increases children’s upward perceptions and indulge into abuse of substances as defense mechanisms. Therefore divorce creates a lot of problems which cripple development in an area. If such behaviors continue to be unchecked and corrected, then the situation will be even worse and community development continues shrinking.

13.3 Educational Effects

The study revealed some almost balanced responses. Low academic performance and inadequate resources scored 45(221/2%) results respectively. Absenteeism and school drop-out had 35(171/2%) responses each and low attention span had 40(20%) responses. The results above suggest a lot of implications. Such behaviors indicate that when parents divorce, children’s learning abilities are adversely affected because they lack interest and guidance (Coriotan, 1994). Absenteeism and school dropout may lead to substance abuse and other social ills (Pagan and Rector, 2000). It is most likely that when children come to school with social problems in their mind, their academic performances become very poor.
and they fail. This leads to misery, self-hate and subsequently suicide.

Educationists therefore, have some important responsibilities to play in order to motivate children with poor backgrounds to participate and contribute to learning processes. Adequate life skills should be imparted in children so that they shape correct and positive intra/interpersonal relations for the benefit of their future lives.

14. Findings

The research findings revealed that the vocabulary “divorce” is increasingly becoming very common and quite significant within communities, Sharamba village with no exception. This is attributed to some changes in the life systems within this particular community. From the systems theories, values and norms usually direct the way a community can be identified (Hayman, 1967). The community in question has developed some alien cultures which have negatively affected the original culture. The diffusion of the indigenous culture (Hobson, 1978), has led to the increase in divorce.

The legitimacy of some of the causes of divorce within cultures needs to be carefully analyzed. Hobson (1978) contends that some ideologies to which some societies cling have long term damages to it. A culture of divorcing a spouse for insignificant reasons inhibits development. In fact, we cannot achieve sustainable development when the nuclear communities are not intact. Development starts in the family and the family influences the larger community-the system. Therefore, change of attitudes within the marriage relationships need to be seriously considered.

Usually divorce has some damaging effects on children. Depression/anger, low self-esteem, self-denial and stigma which arise out of divorce also result into poor cognitive processes, loss of memory and socialization tendencies. Those behaviours suggest that psychological disturbance in children may also result in some cognitive distortions leading to some irrational behaviours (Ennew, 1986). From the educationist’s view point, children whose parents divorce generally develop poor academic performance because of lack of concentration. Their poor performance results from inadequate preparation for daily learning activities. Teachers therefore, need to be patient with such children and assist them to learn. From a view point of cultural deprivation theory, equality of opportunity can only become a reality by compensating for the deprivations and deficiencies of low income group of society. Only then would such pupils gain equal chance to seize the opportunities freely provided for all members of the society. By implication, teachers should develop the idea of positive discrimination in favour of pupils whose parents divorced. A helping hand to afford them opportunity to compete on equal terms with other pupils may save them from psychological damage.

Teachers’ helping hand reduces chances of developing social problems such as identity crisis and drug abuse by pupils because of the provision of psycho-social support. The research revealed that if children receive adequate support from home, then their self-image is enhanced and they develop more positive self-worth and downward perceptions. In fact, a worm environment is a supportive ingredient to the reduction of social ills in children. This will gain them adequate coping skills to set themselves free when they face challenges as a result of parents’ divorce. From a humanistic stand, self-emancipation is the only way for sustainable development.

15. Conclusions

• Cultural deprivation ideology together with gender inequalities, poor communication and infidelity cause divorce within the marriage relationships. This leaves children suffering because they lack proper parental nurturing practices. Such children develop broken behaviours in the society. Some of them indulge into early marriages while some run away from their homes and go the streets as street kids and they become vulnerable to all forms of abuse.

• When parents divorce children suffer psychologically and this develops stress and trauma which sometimes lead to irrational behaviours such as suicide and poor decision-making kills coupled with weak memory.

• Children from divorced parents usually perform poorly at school and teachers find it difficult to identify their potentials. This leads into poor career choices.

• Children with divorced parents find it difficult to socialise with other pupils because of the persistent labeling and stigmatization.

• Engaging in some age-inappropriate jobs as coping strategies reduces children’s health and increases them to some abuse.

16. Recommendations

From the research findings it was recommended that:

• Seminars for couples should be encouraged to continually equip them with new knowledge on changes that are currently taking place in the global world. This will make them gain more skills to make marital disputes.

• The community should be encouraged to revisit some of its cultural practices that promote gender imbalance and trigger anger in the marriage relationship.

• As our global world accepts free will and freedom of choice, freedom to divorce within the marriage institutions should be treated with some caution because of its devastating effects to innocent beings such as children.

• There is need to change people’s minds set to appreciate and conform to the changing world of peace, harmony and love so that our children emulate such environment.
• Gender based advocacy programmes should be encouraged in communities so as to promote open communication and discourage the use of violence as a means to solve domestic issues. Government should organize some out-reach programmes that are aimed at empowering school pupils with knowledge and skills to cope with challenges of life.
• Classroom practitioners need to critically analyse their learner’s backgrounds so that they really know who needs a helping hand.
• Educationists should take more time to identify potentials in pupils so as to nurture them around their career choices. This will help to increase/promote sustainable development.
• There is need for teachers, parents and all interested parties to meet regularly and share experience on social and well-being of children.
• There is need to Africanize the counseling profession so as to accommodate indigenous knowledge, skills and competencies that can be of great use in solving family issues.
• School children should be afforded equal learning opportunities in order to enhance total equality of quality learning to all pupils, irrespective of gender, race or creed. This can lay strong foundation for sustainable development from the family right through to global communities.
• Further research is required to unravel some hidden issues within some families so that we pull together to achieve sustainable economic development.

References