

**POLYGAMY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILIES IN BIHANGA SUB-
COUNTY NTUNGAMO DISTRICT. WESTERN UGANDA**

BY

NIMUSIIMA MIKE

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DECLARATION

I **NIMUSIIMA MIKE** do hereby declare that this piece of work is my original work that has been generated out of my truthful hard efforts. It has never at any one time been presented by anyone to any academic institution for academic award.

Sign:.......... Date:..........

NIMUSIIMA MIKE

(STUDENT)

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this field report carried out by NIMUSIIMA MIKE was covered under our supervision and guidance and it is now ready to be submitted to the University for Approval.

Sign:  Date: 31/10/2018

MRS ELEANOR BARONGO MULEGI
(SUPERVISOR)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my parents and My brothers, Sisters and the rest of my relatives more especially my uncles for the moral support rendered to me in my entire course and my struggle to complete the book.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Almighty God for making it possible for me to complete this piece of work. Special thanks for the knowledge, wisdom, courage and determination he has granted me.

I would like to appreciate my supervisor **Mrs Eleanor Barongo Mulegi** for her patience, advice, guidance, mentorship, tireless efforts and supervision of this study right from its inception to the end. Thank you so, so much. Without your encouragement and devotion, I wasn't going to complete this work. God bless you abundantly

My great appreciation is extended to my parents for their kind love and support and I pray that the almighty God will grant them abundantly.

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ABSTRACT

To establish the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county. The objectives of the study were to identify various forms of domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county, to establish the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county and to establish the possible measures to minimize domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county

The study used descriptive kind of research design and this design helped in understanding the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county, Bihanga sub-county, Ntungamo district. The design used both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method included use of respondents' responses as themes were developed based on the research questions. However, quantitative approach involved the use of descriptive statistics generated with frequency tables, graphs, and Charts. The researcher got an introduction letter from the Dean faculty of Socio-Economic Sciences seeking permission to conduct the study. This letter were presented to the respondents in the study area for permission to conduct the study. Once the permission is granted, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the respondents in addition to interviewing them.

The study used the following data collection methods and tools during data collection at the time of the study as the researcher used both primary and secondary data as explained below:-Self-administered questionnaire were used to collect primary data where by a set of predetermined questions were designed to collect data from community members who were used both men and women. In a polygamous society, the age of marriage was lower for females than in a monogamous society. With a relative scarcity of possible mates of their own age, men seek wives among women of younger ages. Early marriage in turn leads to much higher rates of reproduction. Rather than delaying marriage and childbearing until their twenties or thirties, women marry and have children as teenagers. In modern social conditions, teen motherhood is detrimental for both these young women and their families. Basing on the findings of the study the researcher suggested the following areas for further study:- Polygamy and alcohol linked to physical abuse in African, the role of polygamy in social economic development of women in Ntungamo District.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covered the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, the purpose of the study, the scope of the study and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, domestic violence in European countries such as United Kingdom and Asian countries such as china, India polygamy as a result to domestic violence is a very serious social phenomenon (Adkins, 2010), with family violence being a problem that challenges society at every level. Domestic and family violence occurs when one person in a relationship uses violent and abusive tactics to maintain power and control over the other person in the relationship. People who experience these acts of abuse or violence often feel fearful and unsafe (Suzanne, 2008). Domestic and family violence occurs between people in a range of domestic relationships, including spousal relationships, intimate personal relationships, family relationships and informal care relationships (Suzanne, 2008). In the United States, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1995 women reported a six times greater rate of intimate partner violence than men. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicates that in 1998 about 876,340 violent crimes were committed in the U.S. against women by their current or former spouses or boyfriends (Murray, 2006). According to the Centers for Disease Control, in the United States 4.8 million women suffer intimate partner related physical assaults and rapes and 2.9 million men are victims of physical assault from their partners. In addition, studies have shown that women are more likely to be injured. Archer's meta-analysis found that women in the United States suffer 65% of domestic violence injuries. A Canadian study showed that 7% of women and 6% of men were abused by their current or former partners, but female victims of spousal violence were more than twice as likely to be injured as male victims, three times more likely to fear for their life, twice as likely to be stalked, and twice as likely to experience more than ten incidents of violence (Mudoola, 2005).

Regionally, polygamy in the great lakes region of Africa such as Tanzania, Kenya, and Ntungamo District among others is a marriage which includes more than two partners. In Sub-Saharan Africa,

when a man is married to more than one wife at a time. There is no marriage bond between the wives and when a woman is married to more than one husband at a time, it is called polyandry, and there is no marriage bond between the husbands. In Ghana, if a marriage includes multiple husbands and wives, it can be called group marriage. The term is used in related ways in social anthropology, sociobiology, sociology, as well as in popular speech. In social anthropology, polygamy is the practice of a person's making him/herself available for two or more spouses to mate with (Archer, 2002). In the Nigeria, 10–35% of the population will be physically aggressive towards a partner at some point in their lives. As abuse becomes more severe women become increasingly overrepresented as victims (Brewster, M. P; 2003). Fighting the prevalence of domestic violence in Kashmir has brought Hindu and Muslim activists together. Additionally, aspects of Islamic law have been criticized for promoting domestic violence. One study found that half of Palestinian women have been the victims of domestic violence. 80% of women surveyed in rural Egypt said that beatings were common and often justified, particularly if the woman refused to have sex with her husband. The Human Rights Watch found that up to 90% of women in Pakistan were subject to some form of maltreatment, within their own homes (Carney, 2007). Polygamy is very common in West Africa. However, the diffusion of Islam to this region has decreased the prevalence of polygamy in this region, due to restrictions on number of wives.

In traditionally Papua New Guinea society for assistance, women were regarded as unclean and dangerous by their very nature. Monthly periods were believed to be dangerous especially for women thus were segregated from men during their monthly periods. Men regard women not as equal partners but as servants and expect them to be humble, Patient obedient and hard working. Men are to make decisions and women only to implement them. Men cannot tolerate women who question their decisions or disobey them. A woman is never allowed to play amen's role. It is accepted value that husbands might physically cause a bodily injury to his wife in the name of the disciplining her to remain in her place (Kathleen, 2000). Domestic violence is used to describe a variety of actions and omissions that occur in different relationships. Violence may take the form of physical, sexual, psychological or emotional and economic aspects. Violence may vary from one society and culture to another normally what is common in the assault of women by their male partners but the reverse is now commonly occurring (Eades, 2003).

Polygamy is legal in Uganda, where a man is allowed to marry multiple wives at a time. Due to this, most families tend to contain an abundance of children. Uganda is one of the few predominately Christian nations to legally recognize polygamous unions, with others being the Republic of the Congo, Zambia, and Central African Republic (Schechter DS et al; 2011). . The legal status of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is disputed. There have been numerous attempts to outlaw polygamy in the country, the first of which was in 1987; though none of the active proposals have to be passed. Polygamy is being challenged in the constitutional court in a petition brought by MIFUMI in January 2010 (Jewkes, 2002).

Nationally, polygamy and Domestic violence in Uganda is defined as a pattern of abusive behaviors by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation (Johnson, M. P. 2006). It is also referred to as abroad discourse which may hold certain implications regarding the provision of a minimum level of standards of living in most parts of the country such as Karamoja, Arua, Busoga and many other places across the county. In Uganda, polygamy and domestic violence occurs across the country, in various cultures, and affects people of all economic statuses. According to one study, the percentage of women who have reported being physically abused by an intimate partner vary from 69% to 10% depending on the regions for instance western, central and others (Kevin, 2011). Polygamy existed all over Uganda as an aspect of culture or/and religion. Plural marriages have been more common than not in the history of Africa. Many Ugandan societies saw children as a form of wealth thus the more children a family had the more powerful it was. Thus polygamy was part of empire building. It was only during the colonial era that plural marriage was perceived as taboo. Esther Stanford, an African-focused lawyer, states that this decline was encouraged because the issues of property ownership conflicted with European colonial interest (Kimmel, 2002).

Locally, Ntungamo district where Bihanga sub-county is inclusive, polygamy is practiced mostly in Muslim families among other groups of people who still believe and have the legacy of traditional cultures, values, who regard children as a source of wealth on the side of girls and defense purposes on the side of boy. In addition, many families in Bihanga sub-county are victims of domestic violence. Thus the study is aimed at examining the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county.

1.2. Statement of Problem

The world report on violence and by Kimmel, (2002), shows that between 40 percent and 70 percent of all women are murdered by men intimate partners. In contrast, between 4 percent and 8.6 percent of men are murdered by women intimate partners. Moreover, a sizeable proportion of these homicides have been committed by women in self-defense either in response to an attack or in a situation of long term chronic abuse by her partner. Therefore, while men are much more likely to be attacked by a stranger or an acquaintance, women are much more likely to be attacked by a stranger or an acquaintance; women are much more likely to be attacked by someone close to them, such as a husband or male partner. In Ntungamo district particularly Bihanga sub-county, poverty levels have increased due to increased demands to meet the basic needs for both children and their mothers commonly in polygamous families quarrels and conflicts have also occurred leading to divorce, witchcraft, mistrust and misunderstandings among the polygamous families . This study was to find out the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county.

1.3 Purpose of the study

To establish the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- (a) To identify the various forms of domestic violence in Bihanga sub-county
- (b) To establish the causes of domestic violence in Bihanga sub-county.
- (c) To establish the effects of polygamy on domestic violence in Bihanga sub-county.

1.5 Research questions

- (a) To identify the various forms of domestic violence in Bihanga sub-county
- (b) To establish the causes of domestic violence in Bihanga sub-county.
- (c) To establish the effects of polygamy on domestic violence in Bihanga sub-county.

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Area of Study

The study was carried out in Bihanga sub-county, Bihanga is a sub-county in the Commune of Bihanga in Ntungamo Province in north western Ntungamo District. It is the capital of the Commune of Bihanga.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The research project focused on three main objectives that is ;to identify various forms of domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county, to establish the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county and to establish the possible measures to minimize domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county.

1.6.3 Time scope

The study covered data of a period of five years (5 years) that is from 2009-2014; this helped the researcher to fully obtain the probable information regarding the information polygamy and domestic violence. The study therefore, was done with in a period of three months so as to enable the researcher accomplish his academic requirements.

1.7. Significance of the Study

The study will be of great significant to all members of the community who will be interested in knowing how polygamy leads to domestic violence.

The study will therefore help to expose the role of family towards the control of domestic violence which may help the policy making bodies to establish the measures upon which domestic violence can be combated in families especially in rural areas.

The study findings will help to create awareness among community members about their human rights most especially women and other vulnerable groups. This may help to improve on the observation, respect and strength of human rights in rural communities.

The study will also add on the existing literature which may help other researchers who may be interested in the same study to obtain related information.

The study will help to identify the causes of domestic violence in the community and its problems to the most especially the people involved in polygamy and finally provided solutions to such.

The study findings may provide people especially those of Bihanga sub-county with the knowledge on how to handle domestic violence issues in order to improve family welfare.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter of the report contains the literature reviewed from different scholars about the study variables. The chapter presents literature in different themes basing on research objectives which include; the various forms of domestic violence, the causes of domestic violence and the effects of polygamy on domestic violence.

2.1 Forms of domestic violence among families

Not all domestic violence is the same. Differences in frequency, severity, purpose, and outcome are all significant. Ferraro (2006) argue there are five types of domestically violent relationships:

Common Couple Violence - within the context of a single issue, there is one or at most two incidents of violence, and it is not used as part of a pattern of behavior to control the partner. This is similar to what Mudoola, (2005) proposed as a "family-only" batterer, or someone who is not violent outside the home, and is the least likely to be sexually and emotionally abusive. Johnson and Ferraro report this kind of batterer is about evenly split between males and females, with 56% being male and 44% being female (Mazrui, 2011).

Intimate Terrorism - as one tactic in a general pattern of control and manipulation, violence may be used. Worth noting here is that the violence still may have occurred only once or twice, and may be relatively "low severity." Nonetheless, it still involves emotional abuse and men who show this pattern of abuse are more likely to kill their partners. This is similar to what (Robertson, 2009) proposed as a "generally-violent-antisocial" batterer, and what Jacobson and (Murray, 2006) called the "cobra" type of batterer. This kind is more likely to use violence as a way to control; while they may appear extremely distressed during violent episodes, their physiology reveals no arousal. The appearance of almost uncontrollable rage is an act, one tool of many to intimidate and control others. Such batterers are more likely to engage in carefully planned and more violent revenge if the relationship ends, and are thus much more dangerous to their victims (Mudoola, 2005).

Violent Resistance - where one partner becomes controlling or frightening, the other partner may respond with violence in self-defense. Johnson and Ferraro do not call this pattern of violence self-defense, however, noting that, in general, courts view this term to mean whatever is defined by State law. This kind of violence occurs in response to a perceived threat, may be a one-time event, and is not part of a pattern of control and manipulation (Robertson, 2009).

Mutual Violent Control - this kind of violence may be what is thought of as mutual combat. It can be two parties using violence to control each other in a specific setting, or be more like two people attempting a kind of intimate terrorism with each other. Johnson and Ferraro note that even in these cases, however, some gender differences remain. They explain that in 31% of these couples, the male initiated more violence, as opposed to 8% in which the female initiated more violence. They also note numerous studies showing even where violence was initiated "50-50" by males and females, women are more likely to suffer more serious harm (Macintyre, 2000).

Dysphoric-Borderline Violence - this kind of batterer was proposed by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (2004), and entails a needy, dependent, and emotionally overwhelmed person who resorts to violence in frustration (Zimmer, 1993), called this the "pitbull" type of batterer, and were able to show extreme emotional and physical arousal and distress, as compared to the "cobra" type. Renzetti (1992) also classified 68% of the abuse in her samples as due to dependency needs, and so would seem to have supported this kind of violence as well. This kind of abuser is more likely to show obvious emotional adjustment problems and distress, such as depression, fears of abandonment, and great emotional dependence on the victim.

Sexual abuse is any situation in which force or threat is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Coercing a person to engage in sex, against their will, even if that person is a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is an act of aggression and violence. Sexual violence is defined by World Health Organization as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work (Murray, 2006).

Emotional abuse includes forceful efforts to isolate the victim, keeping them from contacting friends or family. This is intended to eliminate those who might try to help the victim leave the relationship and to create a lack of resources for them to rely on if they were to leave. Isolation results in damaging the victim's sense of internal strength, leaving them feeling helpless and unable to escape from the situation (Suzanne, 2008).

According to Bachman and (Banks, 2000), marital rape, also known as spousal rape, is non-consensual sex in which the perpetrator is the victim's spouse. As such, it is a form of partner rape, of domestic violence, and of sexual abuse. Categories of sexual abuse include: Use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against his or her will, whether or not the act is completed, and attempted or completed sex act involving a person who is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation, or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act, e.g., because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure (Tjaden, 2000).

Emotional abuse (also called psychological abuse or mental abuse) can include humiliating the victim privately or publicly, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or, isolating the victim from friends and family, implicitly blackmailing the victim by harming others when the victim expresses independence or happiness, or denying the victim access to money or other basic resources and necessities (Garap, 2000).

Physical abuse is abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. Physical abuse can also include behaviors such as denying the victim of medical care when needed, depriving the victim of sleep or other functions necessary to live, or forcing the victim to engage in drug/alcohol use against his/her will. If a person is suffering from any physical harm then they are experiencing physical abuse (Macintyre, 2000). This pain can be experienced on any level. It can also include inflicting physical injury onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause psychological harm to the victim (Josephides, 1994).

Emotional abuse can include verbal abuse and is defined as any behavior that threatens, intimidates, undermines the victim's self-worth or self-esteem, or controls the victim's freedom. This can include threatening the victim with injury or harm, telling the victim that they will be killed if they ever leave the relationship, and public humiliation. Constant criticism, name-calling, and making statements that damage the victim's self-esteem are also common verbal forms of emotional abuse (Strathern, 1975). Often perpetrators will use children to engage in emotional abuse by teaching them to harshly criticize the victim as well. Emotional abuse includes conflicting actions or statements which are designed to confuse and create insecurity in the victim. These behaviors also lead the victim to question themselves, causing them to believe that they are making up the abuse or that the abuse is their fault (O'Collins, 2000).

Degradation in any form can be considered psychological abuse. People who are being emotionally abused often feel as if they do not own themselves; rather, they may feel that their significant other has nearly total control over them. Women or men undergoing emotional abuse often suffer from depression, which puts them at increased risk for suicide, eating disorders, and drug and alcohol abuse (Zimmer, 1993).

Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources (Zimmer, 1993). Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to use by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support him/her, thus forcing him/her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, the abuser may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources (Suzanne, 2008).

Verbal abuse is a form of emotionally abusive behavior involving the use of language. Verbal abuse can also be referred to as the act of threatening. Through threatening a person can blatantly

say they will harm you in any way and will also be considered as abuse. It may include profanity but can occur with or without the use of expletives (Adkins, 2010). Verbal abuse may include aggressive actions such as name-calling, blaming, ridicule, disrespect, and criticism, but there are also less obviously aggressive forms of verbal abuse. Statements that may seem benign on the surface can be thinly veiled attempts to humiliate; falsely accuse; or manipulate others to submit to undesirable behavior, make others feel unwanted and unloved, threaten others economically, or isolate victims from support systems (Archer, 2002).

2.2 Causes of domestic violence among families

Research has identified factors associated with domestic violence at the individual, situational, and societal levels. Various academic disciplines and practitioners weight each level differently in their theories and the design of interventions. For example, clinical psychologists and legal scholars have often focused on the individual level, specifically on the pathological personality traits of domestic violence perpetrators as a means to identify, counsel, or prosecute potential or previous perpetrators (Carney, 2007). Sociological and feminist scholarly perspectives traditionally focus on situational and societal levels, such as gendered power asymmetries in a society or an organization (Carney, 2007). A social psychological perspective on factors contributing to DV focuses on the interaction between individual characteristics and the immediate situation in which DV occurs (Carney, 2007).

Power Asymmetries: Across many different literatures, domestic violence is understood as partially arising from power inequity. Violence is a mechanism for the social control of the less powerful and serves to maintain male dominance and female subordination (Eades, 2003). Men enjoy greater economic, political, and social power in the vast majority of human societies, but there also exists variability in these power inequities. Scholars have used this variation to study the circumstances under which power or motivation to gain power leads to domestic violence.

Feminist and evolutionary accounts describe violence as a byproduct of motivation to maintain status and control of economic resources. Evolutionary accounts ground this motivation in the desire to attract mates. Males attempt to maintain their advantageous, unequal status and resources by coercing other males and females. Both theories predict that societies with greater resource

disparity by gender have more domestic violence relative to societies with greater gender parity. This prediction has been borne out (Jewkes, 2002). Other resource-based accounts of domestic violence examine changes in men and women's relative wages as a measure of relative power. An increase in a woman's wages increases a woman's bargaining power within an intimate relationship by making it easier for her to leave (through bettering her chances of supporting herself on her own or finding another mate), and rendering her more likely to assert herself if she chooses to stay (Tauchen, Witte and Long, 2001). In one sample, an increase in women's wages relative to men's was significantly related to lower intimate violence incidents leading to hospitalization (Aizer, 2010).

The types of power that lead to domestic violence are not always based in economic resources.

The American Psychological Association's Task Force on male violence against Women claimed that *all* violence against women involves abuse of power, and that it is the types of power that may vary (Kimmel, 2002). Power conceived of as greater authority in decision-making, for example, is a source of sexual harassment in many workplace settings (Kevin, 2011). Because of power differences, the targets of harassment are unlikely to report the harassment, and in some experimental settings participants have reacted to harassment with polite smiles LaFrance & Woodzicka, (2005), demonstrating the extent to which power reproduces cycles of harassment (Kathleen, 2000).

Gender Roles, Scripts, and Norms: Power and power differences, as described above, translate directly into explicit and implicit expectations of gendered behavior called roles, scripts, and norms--which in turn are associated with DV. Smith, (2007).

Gender roles are socially shared expectations about behavior that apply to individuals on the basis of socially identified sex (Mudoola, 2005). For any given person, gender roles exist as abstract knowledge structures about groups of people. For instance, as men are more likely to occupy roles that wield power, individuals often expect and socialize males to behave in dominant, assertive manners. As women are more likely to occupy roles as caretakers, individuals often expect and socialize women to be passive, communal, and responsive (Murray, 2006). Societal gender roles have been linked directly to DV, serving to justify behavior or define relationships. Interview studies have revealed that men who beat their wives justify the violence by citing "unwifely"

behavior (Adams, 2008). Other scholars conclude that masculine gender roles have become defined in part by sexual access to and dominance over women (Koss et al., 2003, pp. 235-236). Indeed, research has shown that “sex role stress,” i.e. when men feel they are inadequately meeting prescribed masculine gender roles, predicts sexual aggression (Robertson, 2009). Closely related to gender roles, gendered scripts are essentially roadmaps for behavior considered appropriate for men and women. In gender-polarized societies, scripts for men and women rarely overlap.

Suzanne, et al. (2003) cite studies of sexual scripts against middle school through college aged students showing that, for example, 25 percent of boys believed that if a man spends money on a woman, then it is acceptable for him to force her to have sex. (Robertson, 2009).

Gendered scripts are often reflective of social norms: socially shared perceptions of where a social group *is* or *ought to be* on some dimension of attitude or behavior. (Garap, 2000). Descriptive norms (where the group *is*) imply a perceived consensus about a descriptive pattern of behavior (for example, “in our group, men typically hit their wives”), whereas injunctive norms (where the group *ought to be*) imply a perceived consensus about a prescribed or proscribed behavior (for example, “in our group, hitting your wife is not acceptable”). Research has identified norms supporting the acceptability of domestic violence across a variety of group settings, including workplaces (Fitzgerald & Ormerod, 2003) and the military (Tjaden, 2000).

Social norms influence behavior when they are made salient by situational features, often through media. For example, a television or radio program depicting relationships between spouses can reinforce descriptive norms of spousal abuse by featuring a husband abusing his wife. Exposure to sexual violence in popular movies leads many men to become less bothered by sexual *and* nonsexual violence against women (Mullin & Linz, 2005) and behave more aggressively toward women (Banks, 2000). Similarly, exposure to pornographic media is associated with attitudes condoning violence against women (Hald, Malamuth, & Yuen, 2010). Even nonviolent pornography typically portrays women as “highly sexually promiscuous and frequently as being dominated and ‘used’ by males” (Hald et al., 2010). These portrayals reinforce beliefs that some women deserve or enjoy being victimized (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 2004). Perceptions about what women deserve or want also affect service providers: beliefs that sex workers and women who

dress seductively “deserve” to be raped have altered courtroom decisions and treatment of targets by law enforcement and others (Josephides, 1994).

Alcohol Consumption: Alongside media that depicts domestic violence, alcohol consumption is an example of a societal phenomenon that influences domestic violence directly. Half of all sexual assaults in the United States and the United Kingdom are committed by a perpetrator who has been drinking alcohol (O’Collins, 2000)). Even controlling for relationship conflict, intimate partner violence (IPV) is more likely on days when alcohol were consumed than on days when it was not (Bowen, 2011). Alcohol consumption often interacts with other situational and individual factors to facilitate domestic violence (Macintyre, 2000).

War and Other Humanitarian Crises: Societal violence: Other settings that may prime individuals to commit domestic violence include armed conflict and humanitarian crises; societies pervaded by violence and disruption are more conducive to sexual violence ((Zimmer, 1993). In particular, domestic violence has been linked to strategies of intergroup competition, such that sexual abuse of an out group female is a symbol of colonization (Wood, 2009). A challenge for scholars examining the link between domestic violence and armed conflict is to understand how conflict elevates the likelihood of domestic violence. While high rates of domestic violence are observed in countries experiencing war, it is unclear what proportion of wartime domestic violence is motivated by the same social and individual factors salient in peacetime—perhaps given fuller expression by social disorder and what proportion is due to unique wartime and emergency factors, such as the greater polarization of gender roles and intergroup competition (Strathern, 1975).

Individual Causes of Domestic violence: Societal and situational factors alone cannot explain DV; they likely combine with individual stressors and attributes to fuel domestic violence. We explore these interactions in this section, beginning with a discussion of the literature’s shift from focusing on a pathological model of domestic violence perpetrators to a non-pathological model. (Kimmel, 2002) We then focus on qualities deemed to be non-pathological predictors of domestic violence perpetration, such as low self-esteem, impulsivity, and sexism, against others. Both the pathological and no pathological literatures are plagued by the methodological problem that domestic violence prevalence is often measured through self-report or biased samples of convicted

perpetrators of domestic violence (excluding those who evade conviction or treatment) (Kevin, 2011).

Pathological personality traits of domestic violence perpetrators: While psychopathology partially explains sexual aggression, many perpetrators exhibit no extreme or abnormal personalities or social profiles (Malamuth, 2003). Men who gain gratification from controlling or dominating women or who are distrustful of women often display the following pathological personality traits: callousness, disinhibiting, narcissism, and antisocial personality disorder colored by impulsivity. Another path to sexual aggression, which can interact with pathological traits, arises from a personal history that includes a lack of emotional bonding with sexual partners, familial conflict or abuse, and adolescent delinquency (Mazrui, 2011).

Non-pathological Traits of Domestic violence Perpetrators: Studies have generally not found many personality differences between perpetrators and non-perpetrators of sexual assault, although there are some differences between perpetrators of rape, specifically, and those who have not committed rape (Voller & Long, 2010). In terms of the “Big Five” broad domains of personality, rape perpetrators score lower on agreeableness and conscientiousness compared to sexual assault perpetrators and non-perpetrators, and are lower in extraversion than non-perpetrators (Mudoola, 2005).

One important predictor of domestic violence perpetration is social dominance orientation (SDO): an individual’s degree of preference for one’s own group to dominate other groups (Pratto, Sidanius, & Stallworth, 2004). High levels of SDO are negatively related to support for women’s rights and LGBT rights, and men are significantly higher in SDO compared to women in male-dominated societies, where domestic violence prevalence is highest (Robertson, 2009).

Relatedly, the need to dominate was the most common reported motive in a study of convicted rapists (Suzanne, 2008), and the concepts of dominance and power are linked to sex more strongly in men who report sexually harassing women than others (Tjaden, 2000). While abused wives often report that their husbands have more power than them (Babcock, Waltz, Jacobson, & Gottman, 2003), their abusive husbands simultaneously report feeling less powerful than their wives (Johnson, 2005). A perceived need to dominate may arise from a perceived violation of the gender roles, scripts, and norms. For example, men who have lower economic, educational, or

occupational status than their wives and men who perceive themselves to have less decision-making power than their wives are more likely to use violence (Babcock et al., 2003). Power and sex can even be linked at a non-conscious level for men who are likely to sexually aggress or harass (Bargh, Raymond, Pryor, & Strack, 2005). That is, power can “prime” thoughts of sex unconsciously, due to the strong connection forged between power and sex through individual traits and socialization. Regardless of whether this causes a predisposition to harass or is symptomatic of that predisposition, such individuals can be cued to aggress when they are not aware of this influence, previewing the importance of the interaction between personal risk factors and societal and situational influences (Murray, 2006).

Risk Factors for Domestic violence Events: Targets of violence may be at elevated risk for domestic violence in certain situations, such as during and immediately after pregnancy, when a woman tries to leave a violent relationship, or when there are drastic changes in power dynamics, such as relative income (Nasier & Hyder, 2003; O’Reilly, Beale, & Gillies, 2010). We now explore how theories of societal, situational, and individual factors interact to predict DV in these and other scenarios (Banks, 2000).

Person x Situation Interaction Model of Domestic violence: The social psychological perspective posits that domestic violence occurs as a result of the interaction of individual, situational, and societal factors (Josephides, 1994). Within a given society, many individuals’ exhibit personality traits or are exposed to norms that promote or condone domestic violence. Individuals might be high in social dominance orientation, perceive that spousal abuse is common, or be exposed to media promoting violence against women, to polarized scripts for gendered behavior, or to societal violence. Yet, not every individual facing any or all of these factors will engage in domestic violence. Many empirical studies have tested whether the interaction of individual, situational and societal factors that are salient in the moment are more predictive of domestic violence than the factors alone or cumulatively (Garap, 2000).

Cultural and social norms: Society-level factors include the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles and the unequal distribution of power between women and men. (Saenz, 2009). Intimate partner violence occurs more often in societies where men have economic and decision-making powers in the household and where women do not have easy access to divorce and where adults routinely resort to violence to resolve their conflicts (Zimmer, 1993). Further, ideologies of

male sexual entitlement that are common in many cultures exclude the possibility that a woman is entitled to make autonomous decisions about participating in sex and to refuse a man's sexual advances and are used to legitimize the use of sexual violence. Social breakdown due to conflicts or disasters further increase the risk of rape in conflict and post-conflict situations (WHO/LSHTM 2010 with multiple references) (Macintyre, 2000).

Religion: Religion has been placed as a major root cause of domestic violence. Most religion have placed women below men, reinforcing patriarchy. When I asked a religious leader why women cannot lead their denomination, he insisted its God's arrangement. Many religions have used the name of God or their deity they worship to subdue, suppress and discriminate against women. According to the Human Rights international, one of the main causes of gender discrimination is religion (O'Collins, 2000).

Education: Education plays a major role in causing domestic violence. In many developing countries, women are forced or asked to stay at home to clean or cook, while the men or boy child are sent to school. This even become predominant after marriage or childbirth furthering inequality (Strathern, 1975).

2.3 The effects of polygamy

In Africa, domestic violence is often seen as abusive partners who have relocated their polygamous families to remote communities to isolate them from the support of their friends and family, and to more easily track and control their movements. Victims are held hostage in their own homes with no winter clothing or means of escaping their extreme isolation. Deprivation and isolation become powerful tools to control victims (Carney, 2007).

According to Adkins, (2010), one survivor, who shares her story to help others understand the dynamics of abuse in rural communities, described how her husband stranded her and their new baby at a remote fish camp for several weeks without enough food, medications and other essentials after marrying a new wife. Eventually, she was able to escape her abusive marriage and became a domestic violence outreach worker to remote villages in the Arctic. Although Rebecca

struggled with debilitating, long-term health problems secondary to the abuse, she survived and her former husband murdered his next wife (Archer, 2002).

Women who experience domestic violence in families where their husbands have other women are more likely to experience a wide range of chronic health problems than other women. They suffer disproportionately from arthritis, irritable bowel syndrome, stomach ulcers, chronic pain syndrome, migraines and eating disorders. They are at higher risk for pelvic inflammatory disease, chronic pelvic pain and sexually transmitted disease. They have higher incidences of common physical and mental symptoms including chest pain, low back pain, stomach pain, breathing disorders and nervousness/anxiety. Long-term health problems, in turn, often limit their options, especially during the later years of life. Chronic illnesses and physical disabilities, along with fear of losing health insurance, are major barriers to leaving an abusive relationship (Eades, 2003).

According to O'Collins, (2000), sexual violence in marriage is common. In one case a husband forced his wife to have anal sex in order to have a boy (they already had six girls). In another case a husband brought a second wife home and beat his first wife after she complained when he began having sex with the newcomer in the same room as her. Unregistered wives can also be divorced by husbands who simply repeat a phrase in front of two witnesses. This often leaves divorced women with nowhere to live and no source of income. In some cases wives have been divorced over the telephone by husbands working abroad who have already started new families abroad (widespread poverty in Tajikistan has led to millions of Tajik men working in other countries in recent years, especially in Russia) (Jewkes, 2002).

The impact of polygamy on parents is given that in case men neglect their wives together with their children, women get involved in small and low paid jobs so that they get basic needs for the family like food, clothing, and medical care among others. However some male parents have in some cases become victims of challenges faced in polygamous families. When there arise conflicts and violence between men and their spouses, divorce may come in and these men are left with children. In this case it becomes hard for them to convince their children about the absence of their mothers or why their mothers divorced hence children may become brutal towards their fathers thinking that their mothers were hated (Kathleen, 2000).

According Kimmel, (2002), domestic violence is common in polygamous families with people of low education levels worldwide especially when a big numbers of female are illiterate. As a result female tend to become or are likely to be amongst the very poorest in that they lack basic needs of life like food, clothing and medical yet a well-educated mother can apply improved hygiene and nutritional practices in families(Kevin, 2011).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focused on the methodologies that was used for the study that include; the research design, study population, sampling strategy, research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The study used descriptive kind of research design and this design helped in understanding the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county, Ntungamo County, Ntungamo district. The design used both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method included use of respondents' responses as themes were developed based on the research questions. However, quantitative approach involved the use of descriptive statistics generated with frequency tables, graphs, and Charts.

3.2 Study population and Sample Size

The respondents were residents in Bihanga sub-county, Ntungamo district. These respondents included men and their wives, probation officer in addition to the local leaders in the area. The researcher used these categories in the study since the researcher assumes that such respondents in this category have the information needed to complete the study in time. The study obtained data from a total of 60 proposed respondents selected from the study area. This size of the respondents consisted of; twenty women, twenty men, ten probation officers plus ten local leaders in the same study area of Bihanga sub-county, in Ntungamo district. The sample size of 50 proposed respondents was used by the study since it is large enough as compared to the study area and these were selected as in the table 1.

Table: 1 Showing sample size of the respondents

Category of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Women	15	30
Men	15	30
Probation officers	10	17
Local leaders	10	17
Total	50	100

3.3 Sampling techniques

The researcher employed purposive as well as Snowball Sampling during the process of selecting study respondents. It used purposive sampling method during the selection of residents. This purposive sampling method were used because it allowed the selection of a sample with experience and knowledge about the study variables of polygamy and domestic violence.

Snowball Sampling were further used during the selection of local leaders and probation officer from the study area since the researcher may find it hard to trace respondents in this category for herself. In this case, the researcher approach one local leader and probation officer who helped the researcher to get the next and probation officer respondent as the pattern were followed until the total sample size in the same category was obtained.

3.4 Research procedure

The researcher got an introduction letter from the Dean faculty of Socio-Economic Sciences seeking permission to conduct the study. This letter were presented to the respondents in the study area for permission to conduct the study. Once the permission is granted, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the respondents in addition to interviewing them.

3.5 Data collection instruments

The study used the following data collection methods and tools during data collection at the time of the study as the researcher used both primary and secondary data as explained below:

3.5.1 Self administered questionnaire.

Self-administered questionnaire were used to collect primary data where by a set of predetermined questions were designed to collect data from community members who were used both men and women. Respondents allowed filling the questionnaire and where possible the researcher helped them in filling their responses in case of those who provided vital study information but with no formal education. The questionnaire method of data collection were used because of being cheap and that the method collects responses with minimum errors and high level of confidentiality since the respondents allowed to answer the questions at their convenient time

3.5.2 Interview guide

The researcher conducted interview on local leaders and police officers in Bihanga sub-county- Ntungamo district. The interview guide had open ended questions so as to allow the study respondents to give more answers during data collection process. The researcher used this tool during collection of primary data because it enabled to ask respondents since it involved interactions between the interviewer and the interviewees.

3.6 Ethical considerations

When human beings are used as study participants in research investigations, care must be exercised in ensuring that the rights of those respondents are protected. The researcher respected human dignity by not revealing the identity of the respondents in the study.

3.7 Data analysis

Data analysis was done after collecting the raw data from the field, editing and checking for accuracy of information, consistency and uniformity. The collected data were by use of both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies as follows; Quantitative data were grouped and statistical description such as tables showing frequencies and percentages and pie- charts as well as graphs were used for better interpretation. Qualitative data were analyzed in a way of identifying the responses from respondents that were relevant to the research problem. Mainly such data was analyzed by explaining the facts collect from the field thematically under which the researcher were able to quote respondents responses.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data interpretations, analysis and presentation; on “the relationship between polygamy and domestic violence among families in Bihanga sub-county.”

4.1.1 Findings on the demographic information

Table: 2 Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	21	43.3
Female	29	56.7
Total	50	100.0

Source: primary

From the findings in table above shows the majority of respondents are female (56.7%), (43.3%) male among 100 respondents, this implies that the highest percentage is represented by female in Bihanga sub-county.

4.1.2 Findings on Age bracket of respondents

Table: 3 Age bracket of respondents

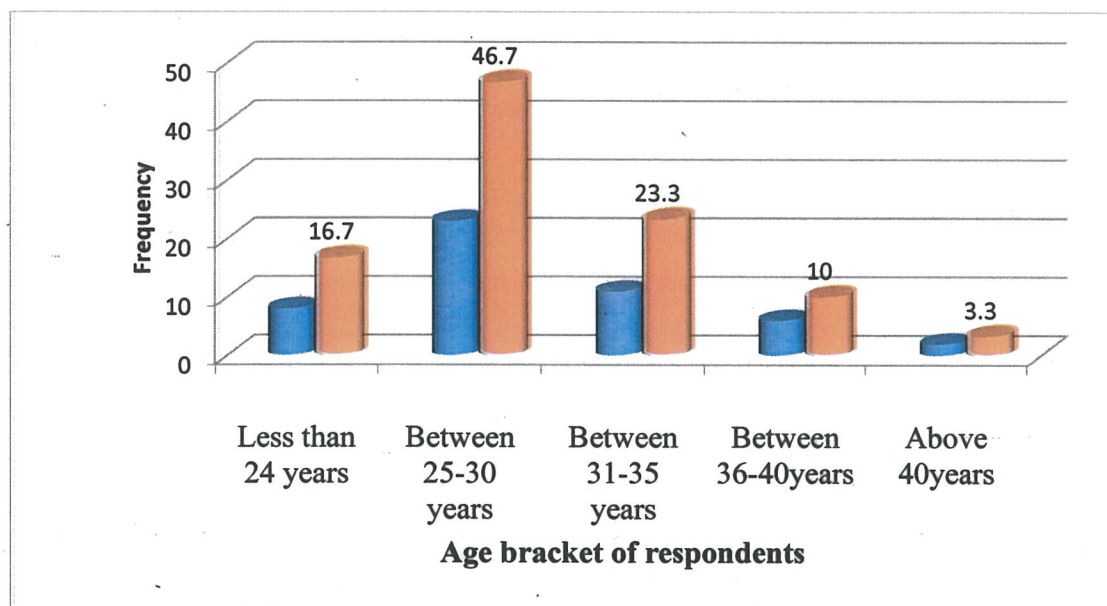
	Frequency	Percent
Less than 24 years	8	16.7
Between 25-30 years	23	46.7
Between 31-35 years	11	23.3
Between 36-40years	6	10.0
Above 40years	2	3.3
Total	50	100

Source: primary data

Findings in table 4.2 indicated that majority of the respondents were 46.7% which were between the age bracket of 25 to 30 years, followed by 23.3% with the age of 31-35 years, 16.7% below

24 years, and 3.3% above 40 years. This implies that there were adequate representation of the study population and data provided represented the views of age groups therefore domestic and family violence occurs when one person in a relationship uses violent and abusive tactics to maintain power and control over the other person in the relationship.

Figure: 1 A bar graph showing age bracket of respondents



4.1.3 Findings on level of education

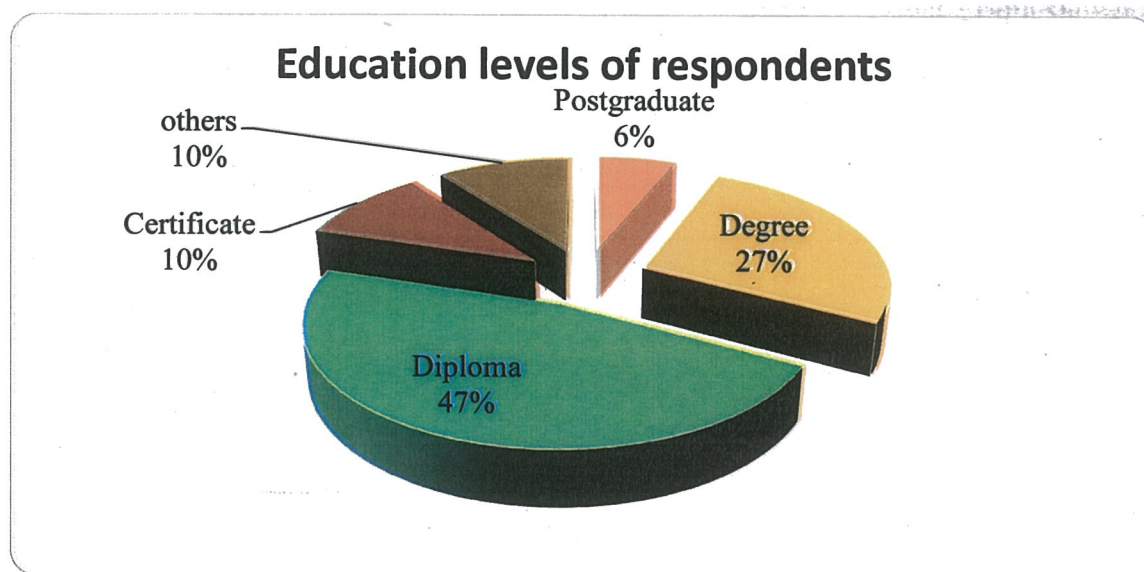
Table: 4 Level of education

		Frequency	Percentage (%)
	Postgraduate	3	6.7
	Degree	13	26.7
	Diploma	23	46.7
	Certificate	5	10.0
	others	5	10.0
	Total	50	100.0

Source: primary data

From table 4.3, majority of the respondents 46.7% were diploma holders and 26.7 %) were degree holder. This implies that the staffs have at least a minimum level of education which makes the work easier for the Bihanga sub-county.

Figure: 2 A pie chart showing education level of respondents



4.1.4 Findings on working experience in the organization

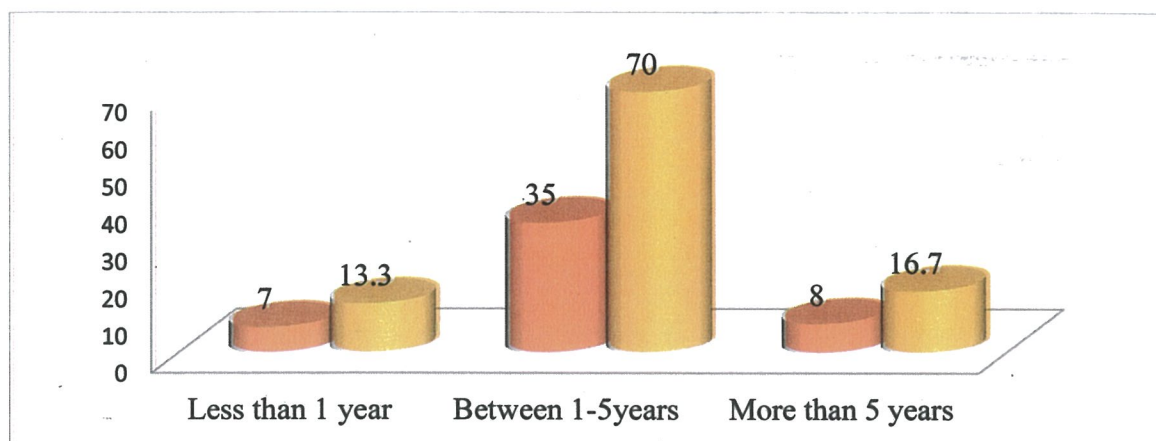
Table: 5 Working experience in the organization

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than 1 year	7	13.3
Between 1-5years	35	70.0
More than 5 years	8	16.7
Total	50	100.0

Source: primary data

Table 4.4, clearly shows that the biggest percentage of 70% have worked for a period of 1 to 5 years in the organization, 16.7% for more than 5 years, 13.3% for less than one year.

Figure: 3 A bar graph showing the period worked



4.2 Findings on the Forms of domestic violence among families

Table: 6 Forms of domestic violence among families

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly agree	20	40.0
Agree	13	26.7
Not sure	3	6.7
Disagree	10	20.0
Strongly disagree	4	6.7
Total	50	100.1

Source: primary data

Table 4.5 shows that majority of respondents (66.7%) agree that Common Couple Violence within the context of a single issue in Bihanga sub-county. 26.7% disagrees, and 6.7% were not sure. This implies that there is one or at most two incidents of violence, and it is not used as part of a pattern of behavior to control the partner. This is similar to what Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (2004) proposed as a "family-only" batterer, or someone who is not violent outside the home, and is the least likely to be sexually and emotionally abusive.

4.2.1 Findings on Intimate Terrorism as a form of Violence

Table: 7 Intimate Terrorism

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	10	20.0	20.0
	Agree	19	36.7	56.7
	Not sure	6	13.3	70.3
	Disagree	2	3.3	73.3
	Strongly disagree	13	26.7	100.2
	Total	50	100.0	

Source: Primary data

Results in table 4.6 above indicate that 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that Intimate Terrorism as one tactic in a general pattern of control and manipulation, violence may be used. 36% agreed, 6% were not sure, 2% disagreed and 13% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed. This implies that worth noting here is that the violence still may have occurred only once or twice, and may be relatively "low severity." Nonetheless, it still involves emotional abuse and men who show this pattern of abuse are more likely to kill their partners in Bihanga sub-county. This is similar to what Munroe and Stuart (2004) proposed as a "generally-violent-antisocial" batterer, and what (Mudoola, 2005) called the "cobra" type of batterer.

4.2.2 Findings on the Violent Resistance

Table: 8 Violent Resistance

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	12	23.3	23.3
	Agree	9	16.7	40.0
	Not sure	2	3.3	43.3
	Disagree	17	33.3	76.3
	Strongly disagree	10	23.3	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	

Sources: primary data

Results in table 4.7 above indicate that 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is Violent Resistance where one partner becomes controlling or frightening, the other partner may respond with violence in self-defense in Bihanga sub-county. 36% agreed, 6% were not sure, 2% disagreed and 13% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed. This implies that noting that, in general, courts view this term to mean whatever is defined by State law. This kind of violence occurs in response to a perceived threat, may be a one-time event, and is not part of a pattern of control and manipulation.

4.2.3 Findings on Mutual Violent Control

Table: 9 Mutual Violent Control

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	28	56.7	56.7
	Agree	12	23.3	80.0
	Not sure	2	3.3	83.3
	Strongly disagree	8	16.7	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	

Source: Primary data

Results in table 4.10 above indicate that 56.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is Mutual Violent Control, 23.3% agreed, 3.3% were not sure and 16.7% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that this kind of violence may be what is thought of as mutual combat. It can be two parties using violence to control each other in a specific setting, or be more like two people attempting a kind of intimate terrorism with each other.

4.2 The different Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

The study thought the attitude of women towards different forms of domestic violence against women according to respondents and various responses was obtained as showed in table below.

Table: 10 Forms of Domestic Violence Against women

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Harmful Traditional Practices	17	32
Emotional and Psychological Violence	14	27
Socio-economic violence	13	26
Sexual coercion and abuse (rape)	08	15
Total	52	100

Source: Field Data 2017

According to table five, the major forms of domestic violence were Harmful Traditional Practices represented by 32%, usually done at a young age; ranges from partial to total cutting, removal of genitals, stitching whether for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons; often undergone several times during life-time, like after delivery or if a girl/woman has been victim of sexual assault. The study revealed that 27% of the respondents believed that domestic violence is all about emotional and Psychological Violence in various ways that is insulting, degrading, demeaning; compelling the victim/survivor to engage in humiliating acts, whether in public or private; denying basic expenses for family survival. This form of domestic violence may be carried out by anyone in a position of power and control; mostly by spouses, intimate partners or family members in a position of authority (Mazrui, 2011).

On addition 26% pointed out that domestic violence means Socio-economic violence, this could be in employment or any other opportunities in life. It may involve denial of access to education, health assistance or remunerated employment and denial of property rights may be by family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actors. Social exclusion/ ostracism based on sexual orientation which is the denial of access to services and Sexual coercion and abuse (rape) between men and women, this was pointed out by 15% of study participants. Forced sexual contact can take place at any time in a woman's life and it includes a range of behaviours from forcible rape to non-physical forms of pressure that compel the girls or women to engage in sex against their will. The touchstone of coercion is that the woman lacks choices and faces severe physical or social consequences if she resists sexual advances. Studies indicate that the majority of non-consensual sex takes place against individuals known to each other, spouses, family,

members, courtship, partners or acquaintances (N, 2005, p. pg.59). Ironically much nonconsensual sex takes place within consensual unions.

4.3 Causes of domestic violence

The study thought to examine the cause's violence. The results are indicated in the table below.

Table: 11 Causes of domestic violence

Causes of domestic violence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poverty	30	58
Alcoholic consumption	18	34
Unemployment	04	08
Total	52	100

Source: Field Data 2017

Table 6 shows that the major causes of domestic violence in Bubukwanga sub county was poverty reported by 58% of the respondents, while Alcoholic consumption reported by 34% and Unemployment with its associated issues were reported by 8%.

4.4 The effects of Domestic violence

Table: 12 Respondent's view on the effects of Domestic violence

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Psychological effects	30	58
Economic consequences	15	29
social consequences	07	13
Total	52	100

Source: Field Data 2017

According to the table above, 58% of the respondents reported on psychological effects which includes; suicidal tendencies, loss of self-esteem, feelings of shame and guilt, alcohol and drug abuse, poor performance in schools, fear and anxiety while 29% of the respondents reported of economic consequences which includes; loss of productivity, cost of health care and cost of legal and judicial investigation and prosecution and 13% reported on social consequences that includes ostracization and stigma, forced marriage to rapist or abductor, imprisonment and loss of self and social esteem.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter lays out the conclusions about the study basing on the findings as presented in chapter four of this report and draws recommendations basing on the researchers judgment of the issues comprehended while in the field, and in the analysis.

5.1 Discussions of the Study

5.1.1 The different forms of domestic violence

This study found that, 32% of the respondents agrees on Harmful Traditional Practices as one of the forms of domestic violence in Bubukwanga sub county Bundibugyo district. According to the Ministry of Health study of domestic violence confirms that it is still tolerated in most communities in Uganda (Banks, 2000). These include practices such as Female genital mutilation (FGM) which involves the cutting of genital organs for non-medical reasons, usually done at a young age; ranges from partial to total cutting, removal of genitals, stitching whether for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons; often undergone several times during life-time, like after delivery or if a girl/woman has been victim of sexual assault. (Robertson, 2009).

While, 15% of the respondents confirmed that Sexual coercion and abuse (rape) is another form of domestic violence in communities. This was supported by Tjaden, (2000), that sexual coercion emerges as a defining feature of the female experience for many women and girls. Forced sexual contact can take place at any time in a woman's life and it includes a range of behaviors from forcible rape to non-physical forms of pressure that compel the girls or women to engage in sex against their will. The touchstone of coercion is that the woman lacks choices and faces severe physical or social consequences if she resists sexual advances (Murray, 2006).

Also, 26% of the respondent pointed out that socio-economic violence is a form of domestic violence against women in communities. This is the discrimination and/or denial of opportunities and services, it may involve denial of access to education, health assistance or remunerated employment and denial of property rights may be by family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actors (Josephides, 1994) This Social exclusion/ ostracism based on

sexual orientation which is the denial of access to services, social benefits or exercise and enjoyment of civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, imposition of criminal penalties, discriminatory practices or physical and Psychological harm and tolerance of discriminatory practices, public or private hostility to homosexuals, transsexuals or transvestites (Russo, 2003) This kind of violence may be perpetrated by family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actor's obstructive legislative practice is another form of socio economic violence which will amount to denial of access to exercise and enjoy civil, social, economic, cultural and Political rights, mainly towards women and key perpetrators are usually the woman's family, community, institutions and the State (Banks, 2000)

5.1.2 Causes of Domestic Violence

The study further revealed that 58% strongly disagree that poverty is the main cause of domestic violence, 8% that Unemployment with its associated issues leads to domestic violence in families, 13.3% are not sure whether job security motivates them, 16.7% while 34% of the respondents revels that Alcoholic consumption have caused domestic violence. This implies that, denial of access to services, social benefits or exercise and enjoyment of civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, imposition of criminal penalties, discriminatory practices or physical and Psychological harm and tolerance of discriminatory practices, public or private hostility to homosexuals, transsexuals or transvestites (Christian, 2000) This kind of violence may be perpetrated by family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actors Obstructive legislative practice is another form of socio economic violence which will amount to denial of access to exercise and enjoy civil, social, economic, cultural and Political rights, mainly towards women and key perpetrators are usually the woman's family, community, institutions and the State.

Understanding the causes of abuse is crucial to addressing the problem of domestic violence. Parents who physically abuse their spouses are more likely than others to physically abuse their children (Garap, 2000). However, it is impossible to know whether marital strife is a cause of Domestic Violence, or if both the marital strife and the abuse are caused by tendencies in the abuser. Substance abuse can be a major contributing factor to domestic. One U.S. study found that parents with documented substance abuse, most commonly alcohol, cocaine, and heroin, was much

more likely to mistreat their children, and was also much more likely to reject court-ordered services and treatments.

5.1.3 The effects of Domestic Violence

According to the table above, 58% of the respondents reported on psychological effects which includes; suicidal tendencies, loss of self-esteem, feelings of shame and guilt, alcohol and drug abuse, poor performance in schools, fear and anxiety while 29% of the respondents reported of economic consequences which includes; loss of productivity, cost of health care and cost of legal and judicial investigation and prosecution and 13% reported on social consequences that includes ostracization and stigma, forced marriage to rapist or abductor, imprisonment and loss of self and social esteem (Macintyre, 2000)

5.5 Conclusions

The study concludes that domestic violence is a well-known phenomenon and it takes place in Bubukwanga Sub-County, Bundibugyo District. Women who have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological violence suffer a range of health problems, often in silence. They have poorer physical and mental health, suffer more injuries, and use more medical resources than non-abused women. Females of all ages are victims of violence, in part because of their limited social and economic power compared with men. While men also are victims of violence, violence against women is characterized by its high prevalence within the family; its acceptance by society; and its serious, long-term impact on women's health and well-being. It is discernible from the multiple types of data discussed above.

Also it was concluded that prevalent within the communities studied. It is growing in magnitude by the day on account of a myriad of factors. Quantitative evidence elicited from the study show that all categories of violence (physical, economic, psychological/emotional etc.) may not be eliminated in the near future. There is the glaring incapacity of existing structures (both formal and non-formal) among communities in the studied regions to deal decisively with domestic violence.

It was concluded further that domestic violence breeds challenges in Bubukwanga Sub-County, Bundibugyo District as; Poverty, Unemployment, Alcoholic consumption among others.

The study conclude that there are some ways how domestic violence can be addressed they include; the existence and operation of multiple norms in addressing DV and other matters pertaining to

relationships further complicates the situation. In addition, poverty and low levels of literacy and education against most women, is a formidable challenge to their capacity to engage institutions that can effectively handle their violations. Coordinated efforts and the development of effective referral networks and information systems can maximize scarce resources. Changing people's behavior and attitudes towards violence requires long-term commitment.

Community elders and leaders play a big role in handling survivors of domestic violence. As they are influential they can take the lead in introducing awareness and behavior change in the community. They can create a community based response to violence by stimulating discussions, educating community members about the costs and consequences of abuse, and advocating for nonviolent relationships. Exposing violence and enabling vulnerable and marginalized people to receive necessary services will help break the life cycle of violence and promote the rights of women and girls.

5.6 Recommendations based on findings

Basing on the findings, the study revealed that a high proportion of women in Bubukwanga Sub-County, Bundibugyo District are experiencing domestic violence. Most of these women were unemployed so there should be strategies to empower women economically and encourage them to join various organizations which can act as buffer at times of stress hence they won't be obliged to depend on their spouses economically.

The study recommends that communities in Bubukwanga should be sensitized about the forms of domestic violence and negative impacts especially on women. There should also be laws or measures that must be more proactive in protection of women's rights through appropriate reforms.

Preventions must be more proactive in entrenching the protection of women's rights through appropriate reforms.

5.7 Suggestions for Further Research

The problem of gender and violence is complex and broad. More research is necessary in different parts of the world, In Bubukwanga Sub-County, Bundibugyo District and in specific communities. The causes, consequences and management often differ and therefore the best way to alleviate the problem is through the people's opinions. The study therefore, recommends further research in the following areas: -

- (i) More research should be carried out on the current understanding of the prevalence and effects to domestic violence on women in Bubukwanga sub-county Bundibugyo district.
- (ii) More research should be carried out on the impact of resilience and risk factors, so that policymakers and practitioners that can design interventions sufficient to address the size, nature, and complexity of the problem.
- (iii) Further Research on the causes, consequences and management strategies of domestic violence.
- (iv) There is a need for further Research on Cultural beliefs that perpetuate domestic violence a monger women in other communities of in Bubukwanga Sub-County, Bundibugyo District.
- (v) Rate of violence against spouses from different religious background.
- (vi) A comparative study on the rate of violence against married partners in rural and in urban area.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: WORK PLAN

Operational work plan that were guide the study. Work plan: some preliminary activities I will undertake before data collection:

Activity	July 2018	Aug 2018	Sept 2018	OCT 2018	Nov 2018
Literature review and proposal writing					
Securing of permission and local authorities from LC					
Sample section from the entire population and mobilization of respondents.					
Organization and printing of data collections and finalization of the research reports.					
Dissertation Submission					

APPENDIX II: BUDGET:

This proposed budget that will help in the research I proposed to do in Bihanga Sub-County Ntungamo District:

RESOURCE	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
Transport cost	-	40,000=
Stationery	9 note books	20,000=
	9 pens	2,500=
A ream of photocopying, papers, photocopying	1	15,000=
	100 questionnaires	20,000=
	5 interview guides	1,000=
	4 tape recorder	30,000=
Lunch	5000 per day	110,000=
Refreshments	1 crate	17,400=
Battery		5,000=
Notebooks		3,000=
Airtime		15,000=
Hiring of statistician		120,000=
Stationery		15,000=
Typists	150 pages	75,000=
Flash disks	2GB	20,000=
Computer for editing	1	50,000=
Printing		25,000=
Total		583,900=

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

I am **Nimusiima Mike** a final year student at Kampala international University and as part of my requirements for the completion of the degree programme, I am conducting a study on Polygamy and domestic violence in Bhanga Sub-County western Uganda. As one of the district members or employee, your opinions are very important to this study. The information you provide will be used for academic purpose only, and were treated with confidentiality.

CHAPTER A: Bio data of respondent

1. Gender

- a) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. Marital status

- b) Married ☐ b) Single ☐ c) other (specify).....

3. Age

- a) Less than 24 years ☐
b) Between 25 -30 years ☐
c) Between 31 -35 years ☐
d) Between 36-40 years ☐
e) Above 40 years ☐

4. Education level

- a) Post graduate ☐ b) Certificate ☐
c) Diploma ☐ d) Degree ☐
e) Above degree ☐

5. Duration at the district

- a) Less 1year ☐ b) 1-5yr ☐
c) 5-10yr ☐ d) Above 10yrs ☐

B) QUESTIONNAIRE ON VARIOUS FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the various forms of domestic violence among families in Burundi?

Reporting in your district? Please as most appropriate.-

1 Strong Agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly Disagree 5 Uncertain

Part B: The Forms of domestic violence among families in Burundi

	Forms of domestic violence among families	1	2	3	4	5
a)	Common Couple Violence - within the context of a single issue					
b)	Intimate Terrorism - as one tactic in a general pattern of control and manipulation, violence may be used.					
	Violent Resistance - where one partner becomes controlling or frightening, the other partner may respond with violence in self-defense					
c)	Mutual Violent Control - this kind of violence may be what is thought of as mutual combat.					
d)	Dysphoric-Borderline Violence - this kind of batterer was proposed, and entails a needy, dependent, and emotionally overwhelmed person who resorts to violence in frustration.					

Part C: The causes domestic violence among families

		1	2	3	4	5
	Causes Domestic violence among families					
e)	Domestic violence is understood as partially arising from power inequity.					
f)	Alcohol consumption is an example of a societal phenomenon that influences domestic violence directly					
g)	War and Other Humanitarian Crises leads to domestic violence in families					
h)	Pathological personality traits of domestic violence perpetrators					
i)	Society-level factors include the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles and the unequal distribution of power between women and men					
j)	Religion has been placed as a major root cause of domestic violence					

Part D: Effects domestic violence among families

		1	2	3	4	5
	Effects domestic violence					
l)	Domestic violence is associated with various consequences which includes health Effects such as physical injury, death, sexually transmitted diseases					
m)	Is also associated with higher rates of non-birth outcomes such as unwanted pregnancy and miscarriage					
n)	Psychological effects include suicidal tendencies, loss of self-esteem, feelings of shame and guilt, alcohol and drug abuse, poor performance in schools, fear and anxiety					
o)	Economic consequences include loss of productivity, cost of health care and cost of legal and judicial investigation and prosecution					
p)	Violence leads to tremendous suffering on the women affected, as well as on their children.					
q)	Domestic violence is associated with various consequences which includes health Effects such as physical injury, death, sexually transmitted diseases					