

**CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN (A CASE STUDY OF
STRIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL) HOIMA BUGAHYA SUB- COUNTY DISTRICT.**

**BY
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1153-07234-01390**

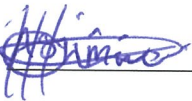
**THE RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
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UNIVERSITY**

AUGUST, 2018

DECLARATION

I Asiimwe Willy Pius a student at Kampala International University declare that the information so given in this research report has never been presented to any University or college for academic purposes.

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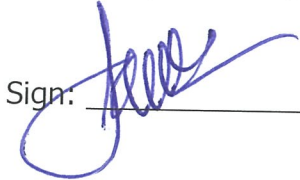
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APPROVAL

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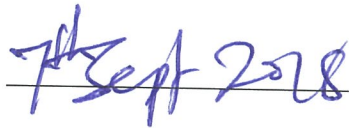
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MR. LAAKI SAMSON

SUPERVISOR

DATE: _____



DEDICATION

I dedicate my work to all those to Mr. Batura Francis and Ms Kimanyenda Oliver, my friends, family members and all fellow colleagues in the academic struggle. Lastly but not least, May God bless you all. The Glory and honor is returned to my loving Lord Jesus Christ through whose grace and mercy I am what I am today, from grass to grace! I embrace His yet to come numerous blessing in His Mighty name. Amen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This piece of work would not have been accomplished if it were not the assistance of some people whose mention is worthy. I extend gratitude to my siblings Sharon, Immaculate, and Rebecca, Geoffrey. I am most indebted for their financial, moral and spiritual support. I am grateful to my colleagues for a long journey so travelled together, all my lecturers of Kampala International University for the knowledge and skills so imparted. Lastly, my tribute goes to my supervisor, Mr. Laaki Samson who has so caringly guided me and instilled confidence so as to achieve this success.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDOs:	Community Development Officer
DV:	Domestic Violence
FOHO:	Foundation of Human Rights Organization
LG:	Local Government
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs:	Non-Government Organization
OVW:	Office on Violence Against Women
ROSCAs:	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
UDHS:	Uganda Demographic and Healthy Survey
UK:	United Kingdom
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
USA:	United State Of America
WHO:	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried on: Causes of Domestic Violence among Women: A case Study of Bugahya county Hoima District. The main objective of the study was to ascertain the prevalence of domestic violence amongst women in Bugahya county Hoima District. Specifically the study aimed at establishing the prevalence of domestic violence against women, establishing the causes of domestic violence on women in Bugahya County and finds the different strategies adopted by the women in Bugahya county to cope with domestic violence. The study was undertaken in Bugahya county Hoima District. It involved a sample size of sixty seven respondents drawn from the NGOs that work on women's issues, the police, the local council officials as well as the community members who were the women selected from Bugahya county District. The study used a cross sectional research methodology through which both qualitative and quantitative information was collected. The required data was collected using a combination of tools including: in-depth interviews guides, questionnaires, and a review of relevant documents for secondary data. Qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis, while quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics that included percentages, frequencies, graphs and charts. Basing on the results it was concluded that indeed domestic violence still prevails though the frequency of reports are declining slowly; and that indeed there are a number of causes of domestic violence but mostly all are embedded in the unbalanced power distribution between men and women. There is no single cause of domestic violence apart from the several contributing factors; and that victims especially the women are trying to cope with it but have no formal approach to the problem. Owing to the multiplicity of challenges of domestic violence in the study area, the study made several recommendations. Among these was the need for capacity building in order to make people aware of dynamics of domestic violence; there is need to empower women in all areas so as to give them a voice to fight for their rights. There is also need for government and other stakeholders to put in place relevant laws that will effectively help to curb this social problem.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, the problem statement, as well as the main and specific objectives of the study. The chapter also presents the research questions, the significance and the scope of the proposed study. Overall, this chapter presents the general introduction to the study.

1.1. Background

Domestic violence is one of the global social challenges that have remained part of human civilization for centuries. The beginning of this global-social challenge has scanty historical information but some scholars trace it from the time of the inception of the family as the basic social unit in human life (Watts C et al., 2001). Domestic violence has been variously conceptualized mainly due to the numerous faces in which the practice is carried. The various faces also vary in context and the various contexts have also been synonymously referred to as domestic violence. These include:- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), domestic abuse, spousal abuse or family violence (Englund H, 2006). However more formally, the breadth of this hazardous behavior is expressed in the different forms of violence commonly seen in a family setting including: the physical, economic, emotional as well as sexual abuse.

Thus, several scholars and institutions have variously defined domestic violence For instance, the Oxford Advance Learner's dictionary defines domestic violence as violence between members of the same family. On the other hand, the United States of American (U.S.A) Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) defines domestic violence as a "pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner" (Roberts, Albert R. (2007). The Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service in the United Kingdom (U.K) defines it as patterns of behavior characterized by the misuse of power and control by one person over another who are or have been in an intimate

relationship (McCue, Margi Laird 2008). In the context of this study however, the definition was widened to include all parties in a family and intimate relationship settings. It was thus defined as the physical, economic, emotional as well as sexual harassment by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation. The definition also takes into consideration the plight of children in such a setting. As seen from the various definitions sited above, domestic violence is a violation of human rights.

Until the past few decades, domestic violence had been a neglected socio-challenge that had scanty scientific information around it. Traditional and contemporary social institution had not recognized it as a serious public health concern. This partly explains the existence of limited local scientific studies carried out on the prevalence, causes and impact of this social challenge that has had enormous repercussions on individuals, communities and national programs (Markowitz, Sara 2000). However, the period between the late 1980s through the 90s to date has seen several global and multi-country studies carried out especially by the UN and the WHO on domestic violence to investigate its dynamics.

These few international and multi-country studies carried out across the world continually affirm the prevalence of all forms of domestic violence on the global level (Englund H, 2006). The Center for Disease Control for instance reported that; three in every ten women have experienced some kind of violence in their lives by a close person worldwide (Dutton, Donald 2006). Additionally, the findings of a multi-county study by the World Health Organization conducted in 2005 revealed that between 30% and 56% of women had experience any form of violence by an intimate partner with both physical and sexual violence being more common (WHO, 2006). The various studies conducted on domestic violence continue to reveal that in most case the women are the victims of this social challenge commonly perpetuated by their male partners (Margi Laird, 2008).

Despite the numerous interventions by Human Rights NGOs, several national and international studies continued to reveal high prevalence levels of domestic violence in communities both locally and internationally. The Center for Disease Control for instance reported that, world wide three in every ten women have experienced some kind of violence in their lives by a close person or a stranger (Dutton, Donald 2006). Basing on this background, this study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of domestic violence, its causes and how the survivors are coping with this social challenge in Bugahya county Hoima District.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Several international and national studies have been conducted around domestic violence but in most cases, they have been too general, focusing on national and international prevalence and dynamics of Domestic Violence not focusing on particular ground communities with specific demographic characteristics. Additionally, the few studies conducted on the local level have not been specifically on Domestic Violence, its causes coping mechanisms as reported by the victims; rather they have been tied on to other social challenges believed to be caused or linked to Domestic Violence. For instance such studies have focused on Domestic Violence and HIV/AIDS, substance abuse and Domestic Violence or poverty and Domestic Violence. However, little has been done to investigate the prevalence domestic violence, its causes and how victims cope with it in slummy or per urban areas. More specifically little effort has been put on researching the way the women are coping with Domestic Violence in local communities especially rural townships. This study thus investigated the prevalence of domestic violence and its causes among women. It used Bugahya county Hoima District as a case study.

1.3. Study objectives

1.3.1. Main objective

The main objective of the study estimated the prevalence of domestic violence amongst women in Bugahya county Hoima District.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study included;

1. To estimate the prevalence of domestic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District.
2. To establish the causes of domestic violence on women in Bugahya county Hoima District.
3. To find the different strategies adopted by the women in order to cope with domestic violence.

1.4. Research questions

- 1 .What are the prevalence levels of domestic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District?
- 2 .What are the causes of domestic violence among the women in Bugahya county Hoima District?
- 3 .What are the different strategies adopted by the women in Bugahya county Hoima District to cope with domestic violence?

1.5. Scope of the study

The study was carried out in Bugahya county Hoima District. The selection of this area was because it is a cosmopolitan barracks and therefore representative of all the tribes in Uganda. The fact that cultural and traditional aspects have a high relationship with domestic violence the multi-tribal and cultural set up of Bugahya county Hoima District provided a good basis for the assessment. Geographically Bugahya county Hoima District is basically sparsely populated with Banyoro occupying the area as pastoralists. It was cut off from the former Bunyoro Districts.

In terms of content, the study focused on assessing the prevalence of Domestic Violence. Specifically, the study estimated the prevalence of Domestic Violence; it ascertained the strategies undertaken by women to cope with Domestic Violence and

established the causes of Domestic Violence amongst women in Bugahya county Hoima District.

In terms of time, the study covered a period between 2017 and 2018. This time range was selected because that is when national and international effort towards domestic violence was intensified following the adoption of the MDGs. The emphasis of which was mainly to empower women and lift their social status. The study took 8 months after approval by the local administration.

1.7. Significance of the study

The findings of the study are expected to benefit several categories of people in different ways in different ways;

1. To the policy makers in the line ministries including the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development: the findings will expose the gender based as well as the structural limitations to the effective mitigation of domestic violence.
2. To the activists and civil society organizations working to control domestic violence, the findings will provide recommendations for a more relevant approach to the effective interventions.
3. To the women who are the primary victims of domestic violence, the study will help them to speak out on the challenges they face and will provide them space to recommend the best way to be served.
4. To the academicians the study findings will provide insights on the progress of the interventions. In this way, more information is expected to be generated so as to re-focus studies on domestic violence interventions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the works of other scholars on the subject of domestic violence.

The review was done on the published and none published academic works to establish the gaps in the existing works. The presentation of the reviewed literature was done according to the objectives of the study.

2.1 The prevalence of domestic violence

According to Chapman, Jennifer and Thomas Fisher (2000) Domestic violence continues to be frighteningly common and to be accepted as "normal" within too many societies. Since the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the same year, civil society and governments have acknowledged that domestic violence is a public policy and human rights concern. While work in this area has resulted in the establishment of international standards, the task of documenting the magnitude of domestic violence and producing reliable, comparative data to guide policy and monitor implementation has been exceedingly difficult. The WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women is a response to this difficulty.

Englund H, (2006) observes that International research has signaled that violence against women is a much more serious and widespread problem than previously suspected. A review of studies from 35 countries carried out prior to 1999 indicated that between 10% and 52% of women reported being physically abused by an intimate partner at some point in their lives, and between 10% and 30% reported they had experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner. Between 10% and 27% of women and girls reported having been sexually abused, either as children or adults. Data from developing countries was, however, generally lacking.

According to Carrie Meyer, (1999) growing body of evidence is highlighting the magnitude of problem of domestic violence in developing countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, empirical evidence on the prevalence of domestic violence is limited and confined to a small number of population-based or special-population studies. Recognition of the links between domestic violence and a range of adverse reproductive health outcomes — including non-use of contraception and unintended pregnancy, poor outcomes of pregnancy and birth, gynecological morbidity and sexually transmitted diseases and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is also growing.

Sangeeta Kamat, (2002) observes that the underlying determinants of domestic violence in developing countries remains limited. A number of studies have found strong associations between socioeconomic status and domestic violence, with indicators of household wealth or education of the male partner significantly inversely associated with the risk of violence. Demographic characteristics are also significant risk factors for domestic violence, with several studies finding that higher age and higher numbers of children are associated with a reduced risk of violence.

Campbell J et al. (2002) observes that other studies have found that women with a high status - measured by their educational attainment, degree of autonomy or control over resources — are more protected from the risk of domestic violence. One consistent finding is an inverse association between women's educational attainment and the risk of domestic violence. Studies have also reported that women with greater autonomy and control over resources are more protected from violence. However, some evidence shows that this association may be context specific and that, in more conservative settings, women with high autonomy may actually be at increased risk of violence.

Data from the Rakai Project in rural Uganda provide a unique opportunity to explore the issue of domestic violence from a community-based perspective (United Nations 2000). In the 2000—01 round of data collection, a special module of questions was fielded to assess the prevalence of domestic violence and its potential contribution to transmission

of HIV in this population. The primary study population reported in this paper consisted of 5109 sexually active women of reproductive age who lived in the 46 communities under surveillance in the Rakai Project at the time of the 2000—01 survey.

2.2. Causes of violence against women

According to, Watts C et al. (2001) there are many different theories as to the causes of domestic violence. These include psychological theories that consider personality traits and mental characteristics of the perpetrator, as well as social theories, which consider external factors in the perpetrator's environment, such as family structure, stress, social learning. As with many phenomena regarding human experience, no single approach appears to cover all cases.

However, Margi Laird (2008) observes that, whilst there are many theories regarding what causes one individual to act violently towards an intimate partner or family member there is also growing concern around apparent intergenerational cycles of Domestic Violence. In Australia where it has been identified that as many as 75% of all victims of Domestic Violence are children Domestic Violence services are beginning to focus their attention on children who have been exposed to Domestic Violence.

Kalmuss & Seltzer (1984) support the same perception basing on his study of child development saying that, responses that focus on children suggest that experiences throughout life influence an individuals' propensity to engage in family violence (either as a victim or as a perpetrator). Researchers supporting this theory suggest it is useful to think of three sources of Domestic Violence: childhood socialization, previous experiences in couple relationships during 10lescence, and levels of strain in a person's current life. People who observe their parents abusing each other, or who were themselves abused may incorporate abuse into their behavior within relationships that they establish as adults.

On the other hand, however, Markowitz, Sara (2000), related it domestic violence to resources mainly basing on William Goode (1971) findings. The author observed that

women who are most dependent on the spouse for economic well being (e.g. homemakers/housewives, women with handicaps, the unemployed), and are the primary caregiver to their children, fear the increased financial burden if they leave their marriage. Dependency means that they have fewer options and few resources to help them cope with or change their spouse's behavior.

Additionally, Sigler, Robert T. (1989) related the cause of violence to power and control. The author reported that couples that share power equally experience lower incidence of conflict, and when conflict does arise, are less likely to resort to violence. If one spouse desires control and power in the relationship, the spouse may resort to abuse. This may include coercion and threats, intimidation, emotional abuse, economic abuse, isolation, making light of the situation and blaming the spouse, using children (threatening to take them away), and behaving as "master of the castle.

In the same way Hamel, John; Nicholls, Tonia L. (2007) reports that domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background. Some men with very traditional beliefs may think they have the right to control women, and that women are not equal to men.

2.3. Coping with domestic violence among women

According to Coates and David, (2002) many of the studies on women's responses to partner violence have been carried out on women using support services such as shelters or counseling services. At a population level, however, little is known about women's responses to violence, or about the help, they receive from informal networks (families, friends, and so on) and formal health or social services.

Jordan and Tuijl, (2000) introduce the concept of advocacy NGOs with the observation that, ideally, NGO advocacy give the poor and disadvantaged groups the tools to

influence public policies and their implementation practices, to challenge the status quo by addressing social injustice issues and structural causes of inequality, to defend human rights and to promote democracy. Therefore, being part of an NGO advocacy campaign will enhance the self-respect of these generally unheard and marginalized groups, and empower them in claiming their space in political arena.

More practically however, Anderson, (2000) believes that though effective, advocacy by NGOs is met with huddles. Apparently, the author observes that these are all very idealistic and normative views that will look very good on the marketing materials of NGOs. However, an advocacy program is much harder to implement successfully, and it is not easy to measure pacts to report to donors as compared to the traditional humanitarian and service provisions projects. Thus, in engaging in advocacy, the NGOs' risks of failure are higher, so future funding might not be guaranteed.

As a solution to this however, Gaventa, John (2001) observes that a bigger slice of aid spending is still on addressing the symptoms of social problems such as domestic violence, and poverty, more resources have been put aside for advocacy programs conducted by NGOs in the developing world. There are numerous reasons put forward concerning the shift of NGO work from service provision to advocacy. Some argue that this is a survival tactic of Northern NGOs or a tool for international recognition. Others see NGO advocacy as the results of the dawning realization that the traditional NGO programming done these last fifty years failed in delivering significant change in the lives of the underprivileged people they served. Hence, their involvement in advocacy is a strategic decision to achieve long-term structural change that benefits the people.

To the contrary, however, James Petra (1999) believes that NGO advocacy is not really addressing the deepest roots of injustice, but merely bringing the struggle to the local or national level, instead of tackling the bigger structural problem caused by the International Financial Institutes (IFIs). While structural adjustment programs created havoc by reducing governments' ability to serve the people, at the same time, the IFIs

provided support for NGOs to ease the pain they created. This created the perception that the government is evil while NGO is the savior.

Chapman and Fisher, (2000) observe that, human rights can no longer be separated from development, and the decades of capacity building in communities by NGOs have borne fruits with their increase in size, capacity and skills that make their mentors some communities no longer need a lot of assistance in the implementation of projects. Thus, some human rights NGOs require a new purpose for their existence, namely as an advocate for the poor and marginalized in the international forum. There is increasing recognition that the human rights NGOs are more suitable in carrying out projects on the ground goes hand-in-hand with the effectiveness of the NGOs engagement in advocacy works.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the details concerning the research design, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection methods and instruments, data quality control, procedure and methods of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

A cross sectional survey design was used to collect both qualitative and quantitative information. The cross sectional research design combined different data collection approaches for both qualitative and quantitative data (Glense, 1992). The design was used because it facilitates the acquisition of an in-depth analysis of the findings since it involved the use of a variety of techniques of data collection (Patton, 2001). At the same time, the approach helped in capturing both the objective and subjective information required for a study like this.

3.2. Area of study

The study was carried out in Bugahya county Hoima District. Bugahya county Hoima District is located in Western Uganda. Pastoralism is the main economic activity in the district, though the Bugahya county Hoima District is also highly known for petty trading. The 2009 statistics Bugahya county Hoima District has a population of 39,417.

3.3. Study population

The study had a wide population that included community members living or having formal operational attachments to the selected sub-counties. In particular, the study population included the 2 community development officers, 5 local council representatives, 10 representatives of NGOs working domestic issues, 10 Army representatives, and 40 women as community respondents. All respondents were selected from Bugahya county Hoima District. The selection of respondents with the

above characteristics was because they were expected to be representative enough of the entire study area.

Table 1: Sample Size and composition

Respondents	Number	Percentage
Community development officers	2	2%
Local council officials	5	7%
Representatives of the parents	10	8%
Representatives of NGOs working on women's issues	10	8%
Community of member (women)	40	33%
Total	67	100%

3.4. Sample selection technique

The study used multi-stage random sampling techniques for selecting the respondents and the sub-counties for the study. In order to select the local council officers from the selected divisions, there was a random selection of the zones. In this process, the researcher acquired a list of the names of all the zones in the selected divisions. Having got the list the researcher wrote the names of each zone on a separate piece of paper folded them and put them in a box. The researcher then randomly picked 5 pieces of papers one at a time. The exercise was carried out in such a way that after the selection of each piece of paper, the box containing all the papers was shaken again to ensure that each paper had the same chance of being selected. From the selected villages the LC chairpersons were selected to participate in the study.

The selection of the community development officers was carried out purposively. The fact that each division had one community development officer ensured that the community development officers in each of the selected sub-counties directly qualified to participate in the study.

The selection of the representatives of NGOs also followed the above process. In this process both the purposive and convenience-sampling techniques were used. Purposively, from this category the study only targeted the respondents that dealt with women's welfare. From this category of respondents, only those who were interested were selected for this particular study. This helped to reduce the loss of respondents who claimed to be too busy to participate in the study.

The barracks women were selected systematically. In this process, the researcher obtained lists of all citizens of the selected villages. After this, the systematic number was generated and all the names were put in one box from which one name could be selected systematically until the required number was achieved. The use of this technique was based on the fact that it reduces bias in the selection of the study respondent.

3.5 Data collection methods

The researcher used a variety of approaches in which data was collected. Data was collected using both the qualitative and quantitative methods. The collection of quantitative data was conducted using semi-structured questionnaires. According to Sarandakos (2003), the quantitative method uses structured techniques of data collection that allow quantification, measurement and generalization of findings using quantitative methods of analysis like descriptive statistics. Thus, quantitative data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires.

Qualitatively data was collected one on one interviews using interview guide. The one on one interviews were conducted among the key informants including representatives of NGOs and LC officials. This enabled the researcher to rephrase and paraphrase the questions in a way that was more understandable for the respondents. It also created an opportunity for probing further, wherever need arose in the process. The information

collected from the key informants was very useful in covering up information gaps that had been left in the quantitatively generated information.

3.6. Validity

The researcher ensured content validity of the instruments by ensuring that questions or items conform to the study conceptual framework. The researcher conducted a pretest of the instruments with the goal of finding out if they are clear; they are understandable and easy to understand. The content validity index was used calculated to establish if instruments tap all the information.

3.7. Reliability

The reliability of the instruments on the multi-item variables was tested through a pretest of the tools to find out if all the questions consistently convey the same meaning for all the respondents. A pretest was made among the research assistants and then the tools were discussed with the guidance of the supervisor. In this way, each question was rated as either very relevant, relevant or not relevant and through discussion, they were modified accordingly.

3.8. Data analysis

3.8.1. Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative data was analyzed thematically using the open code computer program. After collection, the data was edited on spot to correct all the mistakes there and then. Immediate reference to the particular respondents was made before the respondents had their ideas corrupted in a big time gap. After data, cleaning it was coded and categorized using the open code following the themes and subthemes generated from the objectives.

3.8.2. Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data was also edited before coding. After coding, it was entered in the computer. However, for cleaning purposes, the researcher conducted a double entry. The researcher then used the excel computer program to compare the two entries and edit the data forthwith. After cleaning, the data was analyzed with SPSS.

3.9. Ethical considerations

The researcher ensured confidentiality for the information gathered and protection of all the respondents' rights. In order to ensure confidentiality all the surveys were conducted in discrete places and one respondent was engaged at a time. After data collection, the filled questionnaires were enveloped to ensure that no person outside the research sees the responses. In addition, no names were written on any of the questionnaires apart from the codes that were used for editing purposes. Secondly, the researcher sought informed consent from all the study participants before engaging them in the study. This included explaining to the respondents all about the study including its objectives and the risks and benefits for getting involved in the study. The respondents were given the chance to participate in the study following their free will, in this way they had the freedom to withdraw from the study at anytime and the chance not to answer any questions they did not feel like responding to.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF STUDY FINDINGS

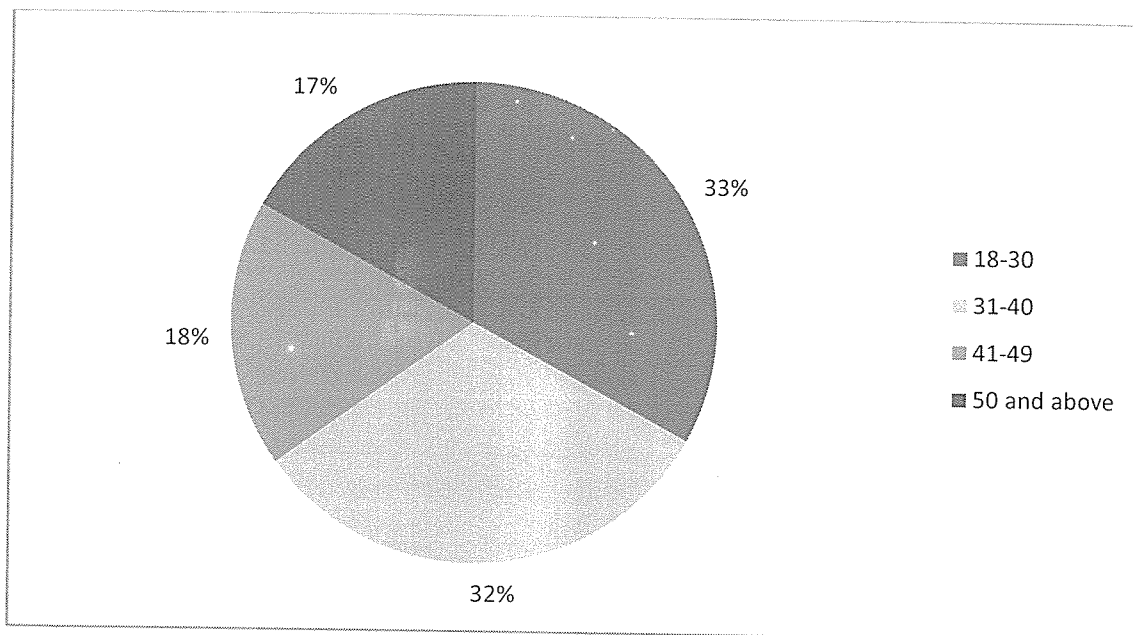
4.1. Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presented the analysis and interpretation of the study findings. The findings were presented both numerically and descriptively. Numerical data was presented in form of tables, graphs and charts basing on frequencies and percentages generated from the responses to administered questionnaires. However, descriptive information was generated through interviews held with some of the key informants. The themes and sub-themes in this chapter were generated from the study objectives for which the study was conducted and these formed the titles and sub-titles in which data was presented.

4.2 Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

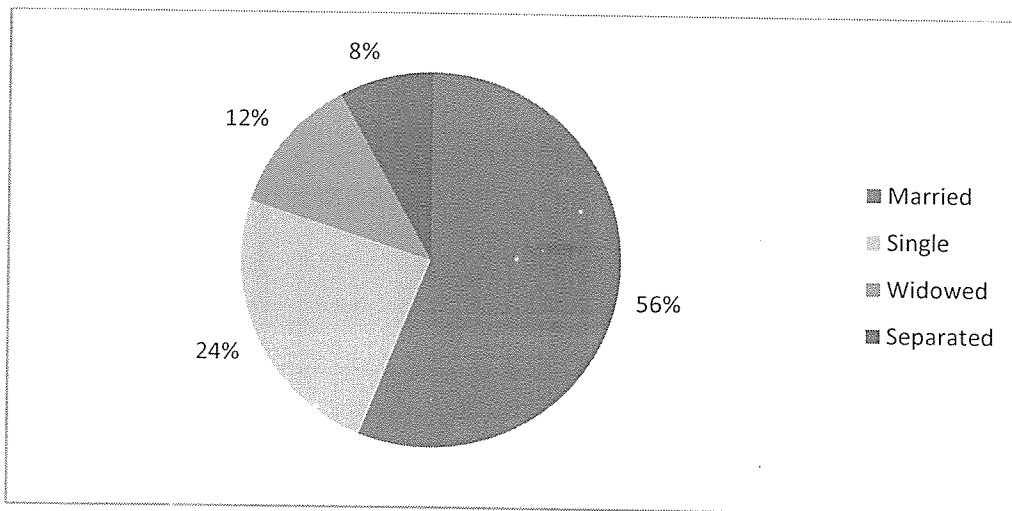
In this study, the researcher considered specific demographics including the age of the respondents, the marital status of the respondents; their occupation, and level of education of the respondents.

Figure 1: Age of Study respondents



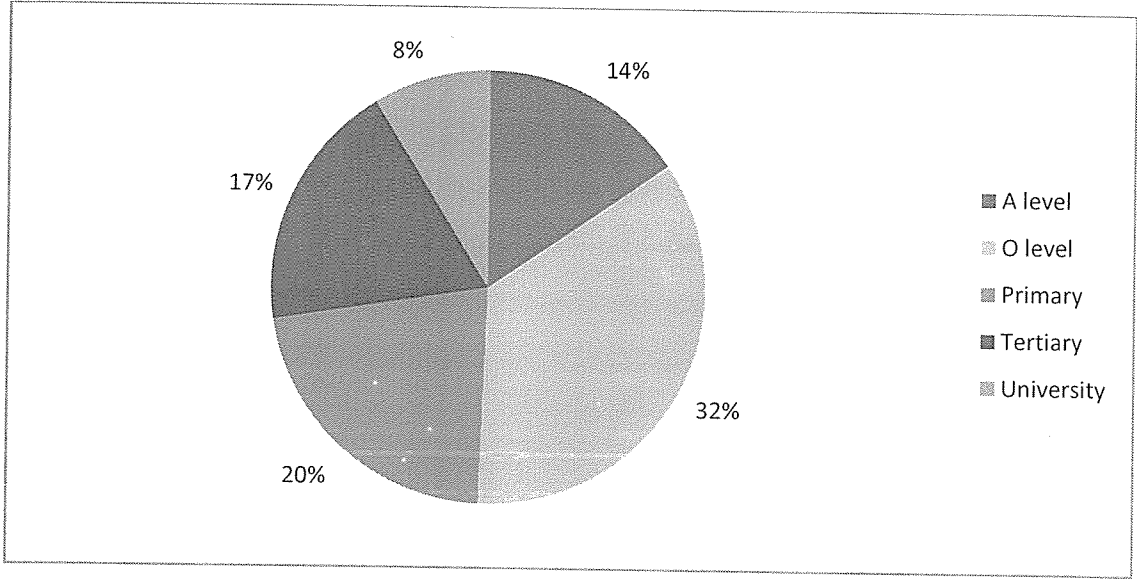
The study population mainly was composed of the youths between 18 and 30 years and these comprised 33% of the respondents. This was followed by the young adults from 31 to 40 years and these comprised 32% respondents. The adults of 41 to 49 years and those of the ageing bracket 50 and above comprised of 18% and 17% respondents respectively. The age composition of the study population is representative of the Uganda national age distribution as revealed by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics survey findings that reveal that by larger the national population is young.

Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by marital status



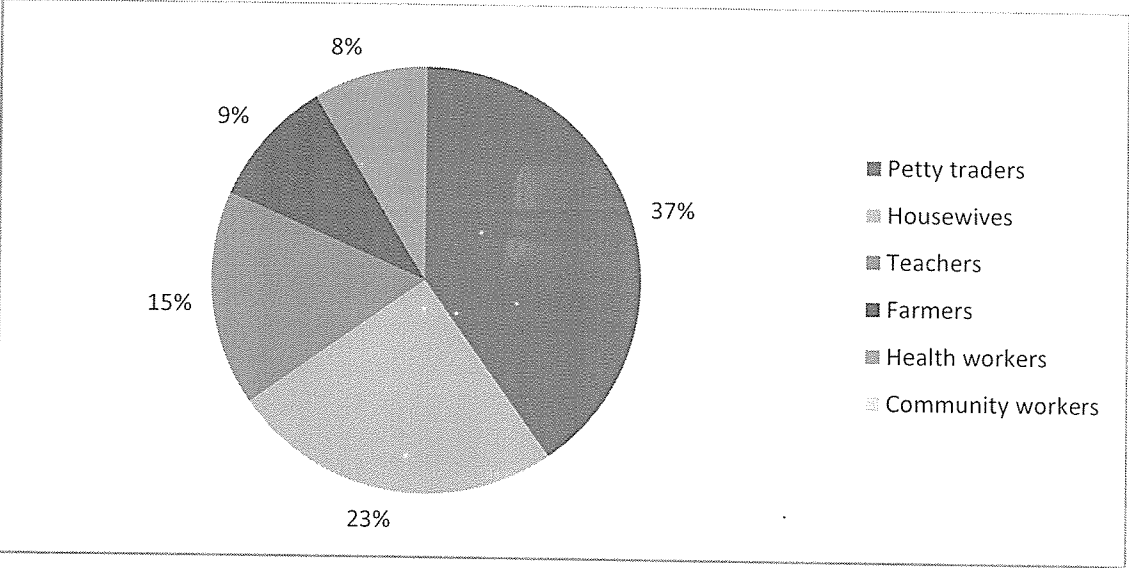
Majority of the respondents (56%) were married, followed by those who were single who constituted 24% of the total number of respondents in the study population. The other categories included 12% who were widowed and 8% who were separated. The sampled population was thus representative enough since the study focused on domestic violence. Since majority of the respondents had marital experience, their ideas were held with a lot of significance.

Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by level of education



In terms of level of education, almost half of the respondents (32%) had completed O’ level and 20% had completed primary. It was 14% respondents who indicated that they had completed A’ level, 17% had completed the tertiary level while 8% revealed that they had a university education level. It was only 9% who reported that they had never been to school. Level of education among respondents is very important because it influences local people’s attitudes towards formation of safe and healthy relationships.

Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by occupation



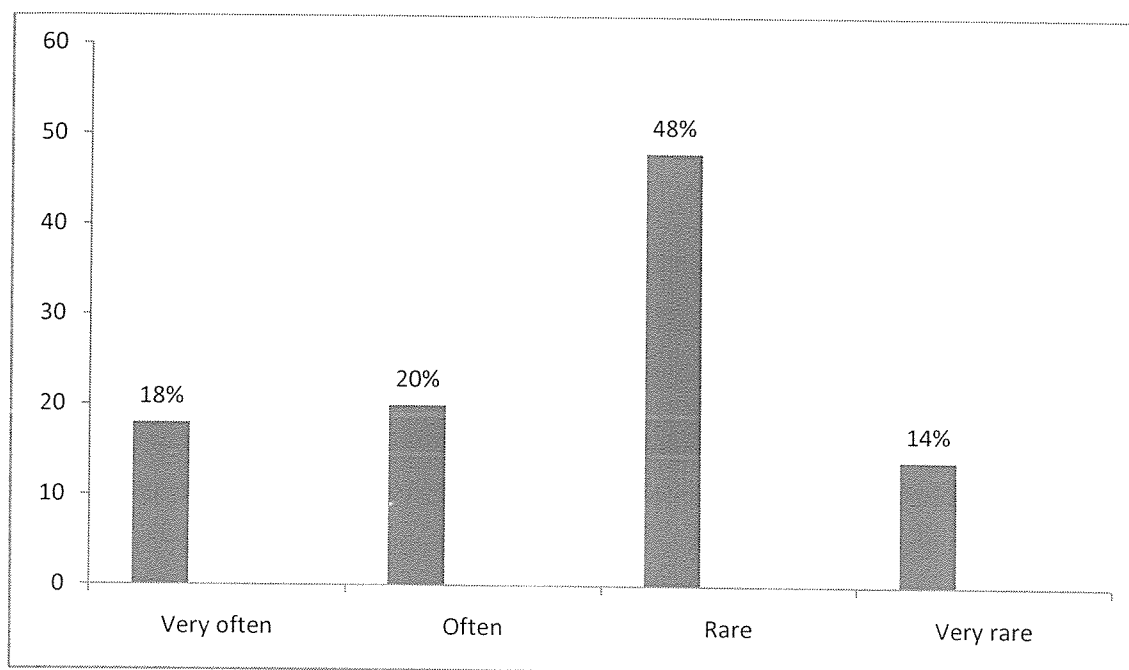
Majority of the respondents (37%) said they were involved in petty trading; followed by housewives 23% and the teachers 15%. The other categories of occupations identified included farming 9%, and the health workers and social workers were both represented by 8% respondents. Peoples' occupation was considered relevant in determining the desired home climate and therefore a dominant for domestic violence and type safety of one's relationship.

4.3. The prevalence levels of domestic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District.

This was the first objective of the study. It was aimed at ascertaining the level of domestic violence prevalent in the study area. This study specifically focused on establishing the prevalence levels of the four forms of violence in the domestic setting. The four forms of violence assessed in this study included physical violence, economic violence, emotional violence and sexual violence.

Thus, all respondents including ordinary community members and the key informants including the representatives of NGOs working on DV, the LC representatives, the UPDF and the CDOs were asked to rate how often are the acts of DV seen or heard in their community/barracks. They gave the responses in figure 5.

Figure 5: All respondents' rating of the regularity of acts of Domestic Violence are in their communities



Majority of the respondents (48%) reported that that acts of violence in the families in the study area are rare, followed by 20% who reported that violent actions in their communities are often heard, reported or seen. On the other hand, 18% respondents rated the frequency of violent actions in homes as being very often while 14% stated the opposite revealing that acts of violence are very rarely seen in families in their communities. The results proved the assumption that indeed domestic violence continues to happen in Bugahya county Hoima District and that's why despite the variance in reports of frequency indeed the violent action still prevail in the study area.

For this study the prevalence of all the four forms of violence were examined. Results in table 2 revealed the community members reports on experiences of physical violence. The study specifically looked at lifetime experience with pushing, pushing of whole body or some body parts, slapping and throwing things as a partner.

Table 2: Prevalence and experience of physical violence from intimate partner in Bugahya county Hoima District.

Has your partner or have you ever done any of the following	Frequency	Percentage
Hitting with a fist, kicking, beating	15	38%
Pushing one's whole body or body parts	13	32%
Pulling one's ears or hair	8	19%
Slapping, throwing things	4	11%
Total	Σ = 40	Σ = 100

Table 2, shows the prevalence of specific acts of physical violence among intimate partners who reported experiencing physical violence ever in their current relationships. From the results, all indicators of the existence of physical violence were reported. Most of the respondents (38%) reported experience of hitting with a fist, kicking, beating by an intimate partner, followed 32% who reported having been pushed or pushing a partner's whole body or body parts. On the other hand, the least reported act of physical violence were pulling one's ears or hair and slapping or throwing things at each other reported by 19% and 11% respondents respectively.

In addition to these findings, the key informants reported the same prevalence level of physical violence in the study area. For example, a representative of Bugahya county Hoima District one disclosed that,

Most of the actions of physical violence are very common in most of the relationships that the partners no longer report them. Slapping for instance is something which even some of the LC executive members are not willing to listen to and this applies to both male and female executive members.

The representative of FOHO Uganda also revealed that,

Traditionally there is a belief that violence is part of a relationship and we have a traditional acceptance of some forms of violence like wife beating as normal in this community. Community members will only come out to take action on physical violence if it is about to cause death but all actions of physical violence are prevalent in Bugahya county Hoima District.

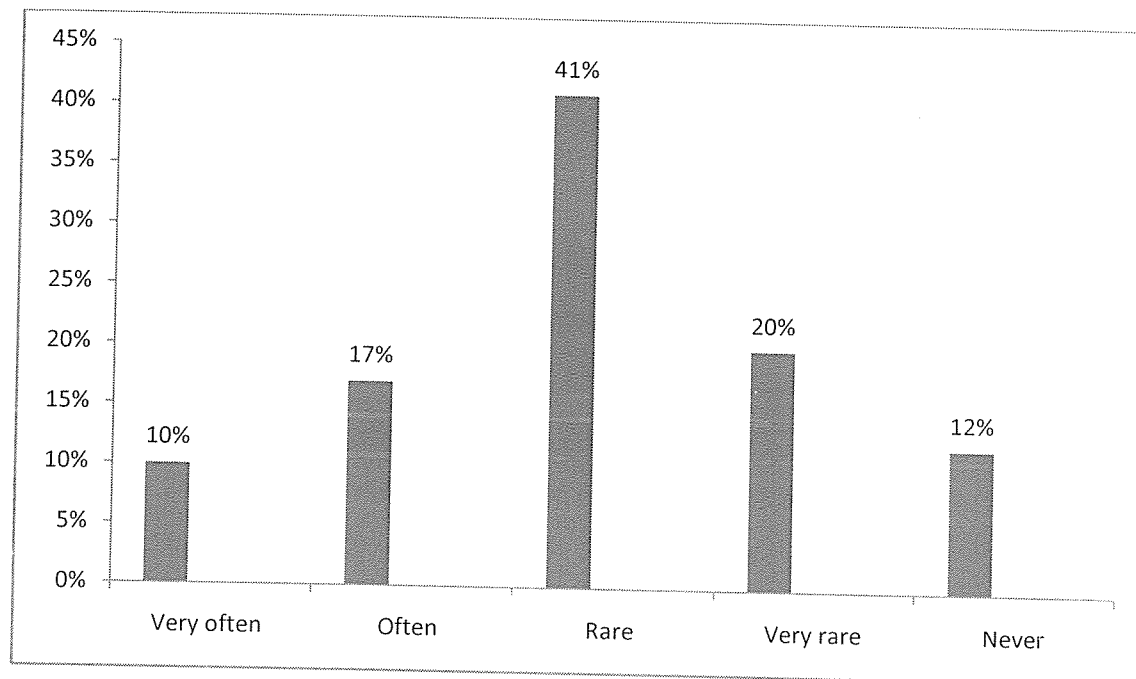
The existence of physical violence in marriages in the study area was further confirmed by existing studies as part of tradition in the entire country. For instance, a study carried out Rakai district indicated that,

The most common form of lifetime violence was the male partner pushing, slapping or holding down the female respondent (23.1%). Smaller but significant proportions of respondents reported physical threats or violence during the previous 12 months than lifetime physical threats or violence.

It can therefore be deduced from the interviews held with the key informants and the quantitative information gathered with the questionnaires that physical violence is prevalent in Bugahya county Hoima District and there are several traditions and norms promoting its existence.

The study further investigated the prevalence of sexual violence in Bugahya county Hoima District. Sexual violence in the current study mainly focused on forceful or unwanted sex against a partner's wish. The respondents (community members) were also asked to report the scale of prevalence in their current relationships. The responses are shown in figure 6.

Figure 6: Frequency of experience of sexual violence among intimate partners in Bugahya county Hoima District



In figure 6, among those who reported experiencing sexual violence: 10% indicated it was very often, 17% reported it was often while 41% said it was rare. However, 20% said they had very rarely experienced it while 12% revealed that they had never experienced any act of sexual violence from their partner. The results thus revealed that sexual violence prevails in the study area. However key informant information revealed that since in the study area it was confidential to talk about such issues there were chances of under reporting or complete concealing of related information, which proves that sexual violence is prevalent in the study area.

The key informants were asked of the common acts of sexual violence commonly known or revealed by the survivors or victims of sexual violence in this community and they indicated the following in table 3:

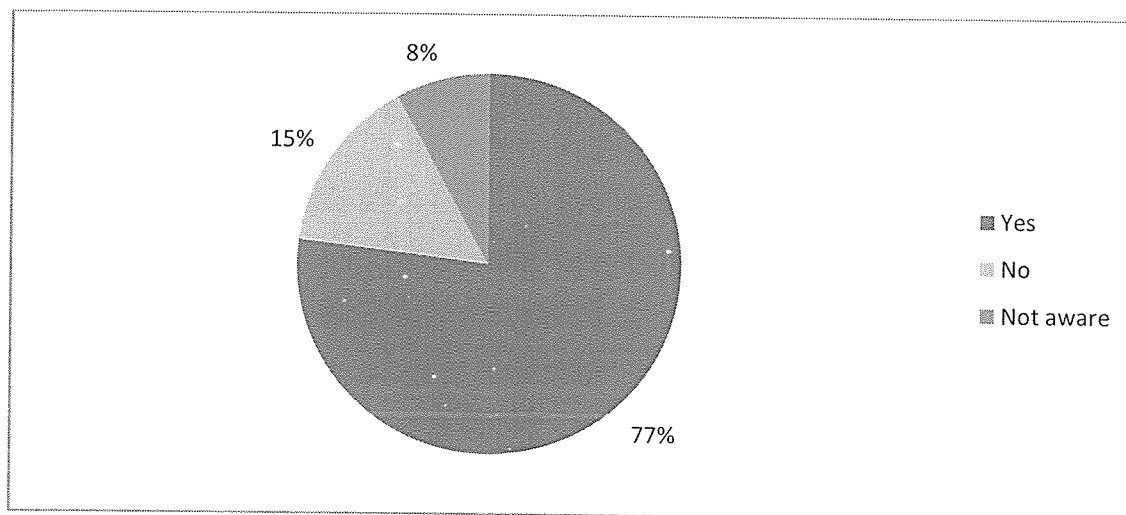
Table 3: Key informants on the actions of sexual violence commonly reported among Bugahya county Hoima District

What are the common acts of sexual violence reported by intimate partner in this community?	Frequency	Percentage
Forceful sex	9	33
Denial of sex	8	30
Use of unfriendly attempts	3	11.1
Very frequent demand for sex	3	11.1
Sexual coercion	4	14.8
Total	$\Sigma = 27$	$\Sigma = 100$

Majority of respondents (33%) reported forceful sex as having been the most common action of sexual violence reported in the study area, followed by 30% who reported denial of sex. Additionally, acts of use of unfriendly attempts and very frequent demand for sex were each identified by 11.1% respondents while sexual coercion was reported by 14.8% key informants.

The study also considered the prevalence levels of economic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District. The results from the NGO representatives confirmed the prevalence of economic violence in the study area. According to the representative of FOHO, the most common form of violence and yet the most ignored is the economic violence. All key informants were asked if economic violence is common in the study area and they responded as revealed in figure 7.

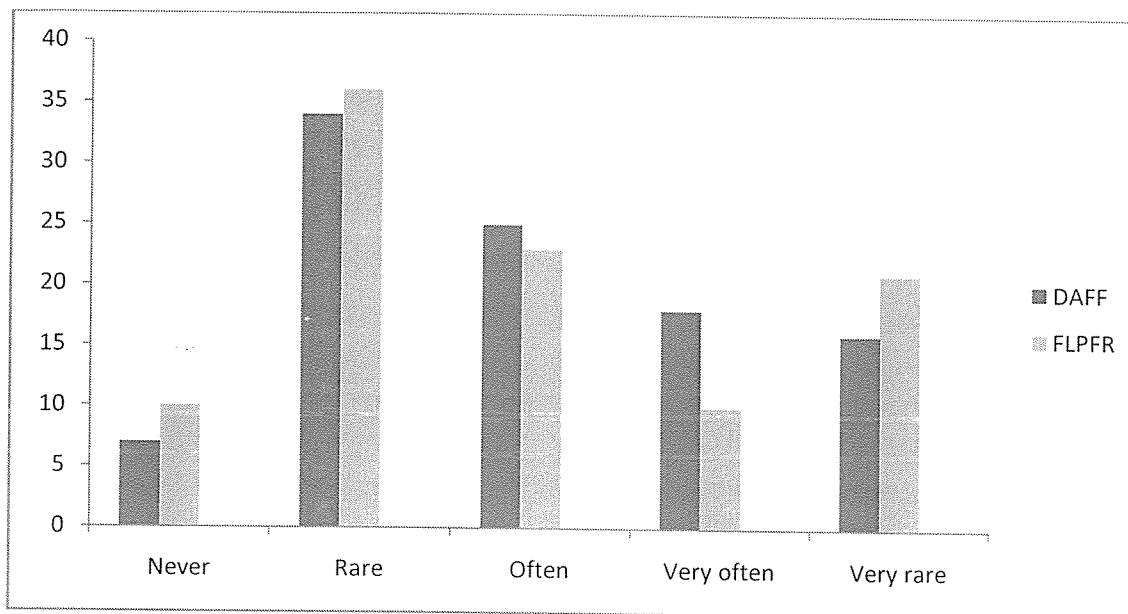
Figure 7 Key informants of the prevalence of economic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District



Majority of the key informants (77%) said that indeed economic violence is prevalent in Bugahya county Hoima District followed by 15% who said it does not exist and then 8% who were not aware if economic violence exists in their locality or not. The community members were also asked of their experiences with economic violence and to scale the frequency of the practice both in the last 12 months and in the past three years. The results are shown in figure 8.

Furthermore, the community members were asked to rate their experience of some acts of economic violence [including denial of access to family finances and forceful loss of personal finances to or through an intimate partner) in the study area and they responded as revealed in figure 8:

Figure 8: Prevalence and Frequency of economic violence among Bugahya county Hoima District



DAFF – Denial of access to family finances

FLPFR – Forceful loss of personal financial resources to partner

In figure 8, apart from the 7% who said they had never experienced denial of access to family finances, all the other women interviewed reported having experienced this form of economic violence though variances in frequency. In all 34% indicated they had rare experience, however, 25% had often experienced this act. On the other hand, 18% reported having very often experienced it while on the contrary 16% reported very rare experiences of the same actions of economic violence.

Regarding forceful loss of personal financial resources to partner; 36% reported rare experience, 21% reported very rare experiences while 10% of women interviewed said they had never forceful loss of personal financial resources to partner. On the contrary however, 23% and 10% reported having often and very often forcefully lost of personal financial resources to partner.

The key informants representing the NGOs working on women's issues were also asked to identify the most commonly reported acts of economic violence in the community and they reported the following in table 4:

Table 4: NGO representatives and the common acts that constitute economic violence

What are the common acts of economic violence reported by intimate partner in this community?	Frequency	Percentage
Denial of the right to take up paid work outside the home	4	40
Neglect of family duties	4	40
Use of one's finances without their knowledge and wish	1	10
Forceful use of one's assets without permission	1	10
Total	$\Sigma = 10$	$\Sigma = 100$

In Table 4, 10 NGO representatives identified the actions that constitute economic violence that are commonly reported in the study area. Majority of the respondents identified denial of the right to take up paid work outside the home and neglect of family duties identified by 40% respondents each. The other actions identified included use of one's finances without their knowledge and wish and forceful use of one's assets without permission also identified by 10% respondents each.

4.4. The causes of domestic violence among women in Bugahya county

Hoima District

4.4.1. Introduction

This was the first objective of the study. It was aimed at ascertaining the causes as well as the factors perpetuating domestic violence among women in the study area. The study established that there is no one single factor to account for violence perpetrated against women. Thus, many related researches that have been carried out before mainly focused on the inter-relatedness of various factors that account for the

continued existence of domestic violence within. Thus, the key informants including the representatives of NGOs and CBOs working on domestic violence, the LC representatives, the police and the community development officers were asked the commonly factors for which men and women fight. They gave the responses table 5.

Table 5: Key informants on the main causes of domestic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District

What are the main causes of domestic violence in this community?	Frequency	Percentage
Behavior factors	9	33.4
Economic factors	6	22.2
Social factors	6	22.2
Cultural and segregate gender norms	6	22.2
Total	$\Sigma = 27$	(n = 100)

In table 5, majority of the key informants (33.4) attributed the existence of domestic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District to the behavioral factors. The other factors identified by the key informants include the economic factors, the social factors as well as cultural and segregative gender norms each of which was reported by 22.2% respondents respectively.

The above results reveal that indeed domestic violence among women in the study area is not out of a vacuum. This proves the findings of earlier studies that there is no one single factor to account for violence perpetrated against women. However being responses from the key informants the identified factors were broad enough to be major categories for the options given by ordinary survey respondents. The community member responses from the women that participated in the study were thus categorized as perpetuating factors under the main causes identified by the key informants.

The women from the study area were asked if they had experienced or had a conflict or an argument with their intimate partners as result of a number of pre-conceived conditions. They were as well asked to rate the frequency in which these conditions had resulted into a violent scene. The responses are presented in the following sub-section as economic, behavioral, cultural and social factors responsible for domestic violence in the selected areas. Table 6 shows the economic factors reported by the woman as having resulted into violence in their relationships.

Table 6: The economic conditions responsible for acts of violence against women from their partners

Economic causes of domestic violence against women	Frequency	Percentage
Making financial requests from the partner	10	25
Taking up a job against a partner's wish	9	22.5
Using family finances on personal needs	9	22.5
Partner's desire to influence and manage the other's finances resources	7	17.5
Misplacement or loss of family finances and other economic resources	5	12.5
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$n = 100$

In table 6 majority of the women community members (25%) reported that they experienced violence after financial requests to the partners. The other conditions mentioned as having preceded violence from a partner were; taking up a job against a partner's wish and using family finances on personal needs identified by 22.5% respondents for each option. The other contributing factors included the partner's desire to influence and manage the other's finances resources and misplacement or loss

of family finances and other economic resources indentified by 17.5% and 12.5% respondents respectively.

The above were among the conditions as having preceded actions of domestic violence among women in Bugahya county Hoima District. A significant number of women reported that they were physically assaulted by their partners after making financial requests from their partners, an action which was received by the partner as wastage of family resources.

This as further affirmed in the observation made by one of the community development officers who reveals that;

Many men in this community do not want to fulfill their economic obligations at home. In fact, most of the family cases we get here are a result of the woman or child asking him for financial assistance or contribution towards a family or a personal need.

This is what most of the men in the study area attributed to poverty. Through informal interactions with the men in the study area it was revealed that the poor economic state of majority of peri-urban make them question all expenses to the extent of being violent in some instances.

Additionally, it was also established that employment partners the couple also accounted for most of the cases of violence in the community. This together with the use of family resources without the consent of the male partner was identified by almost three quarters of the total number of study respondents. A representative of a community based organization that work on the promotion of women's rights in Bugahya county Hoima District noted in collaboration with the above findings economic limitations especially for the women have promoted acts of violence and mistreatment of women in the study area. The respondent observed that,

The link between violence and lack of economic resources and dependence is circular. On the one hand, the threat and fear of violence keeps women from seeking employment, or, at best, compels them to accept low-paid, home-based exploitative labor. And on the other, without economic independence, women have no power to escape from an abusive relationship.

In all it can be deduced that indeed the economic status of the couple contributes to violent behaviors in intimate relationships. This was revealed in a study by UNICEF in 2000 noting that; at the individual, community, and personal levels economic hardships characterized by increases in poverty, unemployment, hardship, income inequality, stress, and alcohol abuse — has led to increased violence in society in general, including violence against women. These factors also act indirectly to raise women's vulnerability by encouraging more risk-taking behavior, more alcohol and drug abuse, the breakdown of social support networks, and the economic dependence of women on their partners.

The respondents also pointed out other conditions which were categorized as natural or behavioral causes of domestic violence. The factors in these category-included actions related to an individually chosen practice or vice that result into or preceded an action of violence from one partner to another with main focus on women. Thus, table 6 shows the practices and vices mentioned by the women as being the causes of violence.

Table 7 The behavioral causes of domestic violence against women in Bugahya county Hoima District

What are the behavior causes of domestic violence among women in Bugahya county Hoima District	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Alcohol and drug abuse	15	37.5
Woman disobeyed husband/elders	9	22.5
Suspected infidelity by woman	6	15.
Woman questioning husband's actions	5	12.5
Indiscipline of the children	5	12.5
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$\Sigma = 100$

Majority of the respondents 37.5% attributed the violent treatment from their partners to the use of alcohol and drug use while 22.5 attributed their experience of violence from their partners to disobedience of a husband or other male elders. The behavioral causes reported included: suspected infidelity by woman 15% female community members; woman questioning husband's actions and indiscipline of the children each of which was reported by 12.5% respondents.

The results in table 7 point out specifically the habitual actions that result contribute to violence among partners. Indeed several studies have linked intimate partner violence to alcohol and drug use. This was also confirmed in an observation made by a representative of one of the organizations promoting women's rights who noted that;

Here in Bugahya county Hoima District and probably in many other barracks where is less physical activity needed to gain a living, excessive consumption of alcohol and other drugs has also been noted as a factor in provoking aggressive and violent male behavior towards women and children. Reported cases of domestic violence in the barracks revealed that half the cases of physical abuse are associated with the husband's excessive alcohol consumption.

Additionally, the social set up of the study community was reported to empower men with unquestionable behaviors and tying domestic responsibilities to the women. In the study results it was revealed that women's questioning of their partner's extramarital relations and being suspected of infidelity causes domestic violence among women in the study area. The results point to the inequality in terms of rights that has culminated into increasing couple violence. One of the area local leaders, who noted that, also mentioned this.

Indeed, through behavior and characteristics violence is either promoted or prevented. If a woman for instance decides to regularly drink alcohol, questioning her husband's movements, she is likely to be unsettled the result will be a battle among the couple. So to prevent that kind of behavior a man is supposed to control his wife while he is also given the unquestionable power regarding his conduct.

The findings above proved that indeed there are behavioral conditions that perpetuate or contribute the existence of domestic violence among women in the study area.

The community members also reported some conditions that preceded the actions of violence with their partners. The options given were categorized as the social causes of domestic violence among women in Bugahya county Hoima District.

Table 8 shows the identified factors categories as social causes of domestic violence against women in Bugahya county Hoima District.

Table 8: The social causes of domestic violence against women in Bugahya county Hoima District

What are the social causes of domestic violence among women in Bugahya county Hoima District	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Misunderstanding with extended family/other relatives to the husband	13	32.5
Woman disobeyed husband/elders	12	30
Woman used contraception without permission	7	17.5
Woman suspected to be HIV positive	4	10
Woman associating with friends not liked by husband	4	10
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$\Sigma = 100$

In table 8, close to half the total number of women selected for study (32.5 %) attributed the violence they have experiences to the misunderstanding with extended family/other relatives to the husband; while 30% women said it was because of having disobeyed the husband/elders. The other causes identified by the respondents were woman using contraceptives without permission from the husband 17.5%, Woman suspected to be HIV positive 10% and then Woman associating with friends not liked by husband 10%.

The results in table 8 indeed exposed the weakness of the social set up of the communities and how these actually result in domestic violence. In the local African setting, the social set up forces the wife to appease the relatives of her husband at the expense of her appeasement. The results revealed a significant number of cases of violence in the study area were being linked to the relatives of the husband. This was also revealed by the area local council leader, who noted that;

With the local set up here, the relatives have caused a number of separations and divorces among couples in our community. In the first place, the society expects the woman to expect orders from her in-laws and follow them

religiously. With these, aware of their social significance where the husband does not come out to rescue his wife, he will either beat her or they will separate because directives from many angles disorganize the women.

The study also pointed to the aspect of child production as a serious cause of violence against women. The study revealed that in the study area and probably in many parts of central Uganda, the wife is expected to produce and delay of production is interpreted as being useless or planning to engage in promiscuity. One of the women interviewed lamented that;

My husband almost killed me when realized that I was using contraceptives without his permission. He blamed me for eating his food without giving him children. He said I had gotten another relationship and that because of the fear to have children with other men that is why I was using contraceptives.

The study findings also revealed a link between violence and HIV infection or even suspecting a woman of being HW positive. The findings revealed that despite the men in the study area being given a social right to indulge in extramarital relations with no or minimal questioning, the spread of HIV in the family is always blamed on the woman.

The key informant findings revealed that on several occasions whenever a couple tests positive the next question is who brought the infection. In most cases unless it is very obvious the men blame the women and because the women are not expected to respond in denial, the blame is held true. This was further attributed to the fact that if a woman talks back in defense there is likelihood that she will be blamed for disrespecting her husband.

Related to the social causes were the cultural causes of domestic violence in the study area. It was noted that there is very thin line between the social and cultural aspects in

relation to domestic violence mainly because it is the cultural aspect that constitutes the social set up of the community. In table 9 thus:

Table 9 The cultural causes of domestic violence against women Bugahya county Hoima District

What are the cultural causes of domestic violence among women in Bugahya county Hoima District	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Woman neglected household chores	12	30
Delayed pregnancy or inability to give birth	9	22.5
Woman questioning the husband's superiority	7	17.5
Woman questioning husband's extramarital relationships	7	17.5
Woman's refusal of conjugal rites with husband	5	12.5
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$\Sigma = 100$

In table 9, 30% of women from the study area attributed the violence they experienced to neglected household chores; 22.5% attributed the violence they experienced to Delayed pregnancy or inability to give birth, while 17.5% attributed the violence they had experienced to questioning the husband's superiority at home. On the other hand, 17.5% attributed the violence they experienced to questioning husband's extramarital relationships while 12.5% attributed it to refusal of conjugal rites with husband.

As seen in table 9, most of the household responsibilities are culturally left in the hands of the woman ranging from child production to fulfillment of conjugal rites and then ensuring harmony in the home by desisting from questioning the man's superiority as well his relationship networks.

The study found out from the key informants selected from the NGOs working on women's issues that the community's cultural ideology provides 'legitimacy' for violence against women in certain circumstances. For instance, one of the representatives from the selected organizations noted that;

Religious and historical traditions in this area and other parts of central Uganda from the past have sanctioned the chastising and beating of wives. The physical punishment of wives has been particularly sanctioned under the notion of entitlement and ownership of women. Male control of family wealth inevitably places decision-making authority in male hands, leading to male dominance and proprietary rights over women and girls.

The study also found out that cultural concept of ownership also in turn, legitimizes control over women's sexuality, which in many law codes has been deemed essential to ensure matrilineal inheritance. It was also found out that in the study area and broader central region of Uganda Women's sexuality is tied to the concept of family honor in this particular community.

The study also established that cultural or traditional norms in the study area and communities around central Uganda allow the punishment 'errant' daughters, sisters and wives suspected of defiling the honor of the family by indulging in forbidden sex, or marrying and divorcing without the consent of the family.

Overall, the key informants together with the community members revealed that indeed a number of factors account for persistence of domestic violence against women in the selected area for the study. There were also other contributing factors that were mentioned though without stressing them especially by the key informants. The causes are included in the following discussion.

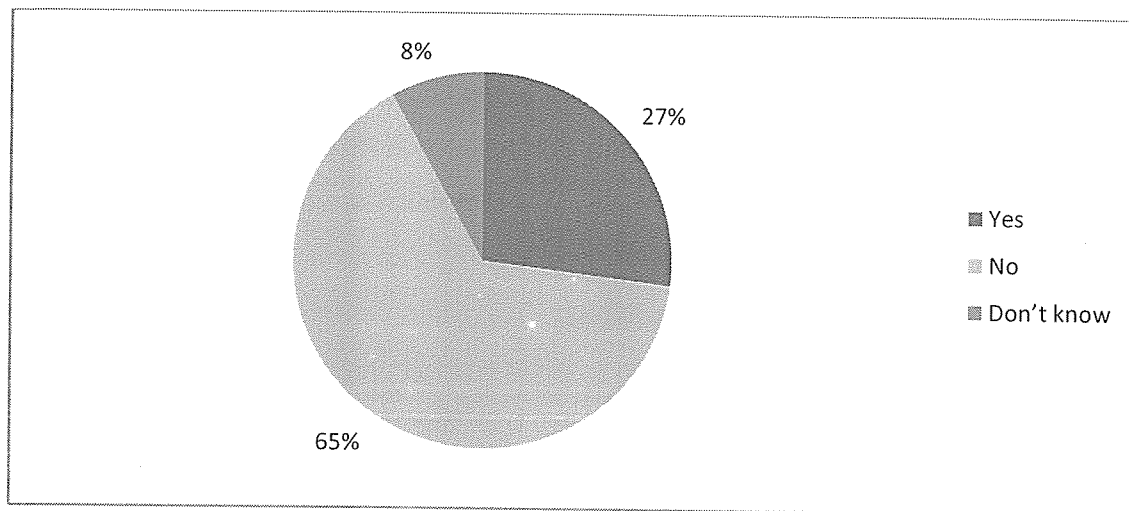
Information gathered from the visited organizations revealed that there is a psychological attribute to domestic violence. It was revealed that experiences during childhood, such as witnessing domestic violence and experiencing physical and sexual abuse put the men at a risk of running to use violence even when they grow. The results thus mean that violence may be learnt as a means of resolving conflict and asserting manhood by children who have witnessed such patterns of conflict resolution.

It was also established that lack of legal protection, particularly within the sanctity of the home, is a strong factor in perpetuating violence against women. Until recently, the public/private distinction that has ruled most legal systems has been a major obstacle to women's rights. In the study, violence against women is exacerbated by legislation, law enforcement and judicial systems that do not recognize domestic violence as a crime. The challenge is to end impunity for the perpetrators as one means of preventing future abuse.

4.6. The strategies adopted by the women in Bugahya county Hoima District to cope with domestic violence.

The third study objective was to find the coping strategies adopted by the women in the study area in dealing with this challenge. It was aimed at finding out whether women have approaches they use to keep in such conditions despite continued violence from their partner. Because the study did not measure the cost of domestic violence, the researcher found it imperative to try and establish how the victims or survivors felt about the violence they are going through. The women community members were thus, asked if has been easy for them to keep in the current relationship and they responded as showed in figure 9 below:

Figure 9: Women’s expression of whether it is easy to keep in a violent relationship



In figure 9 above, more than half of the total number of women selected from the study area (65%) indicated that it had not been easy to keep in their current relationships. On the contrary, however, 27% women said it has been easy while 8% did not know if it was easy or not.

The results in figure 9 point to the fact that many women keep in relationships where they are not happy and where there is no practical ease in keeping in such a relationship. It should however be noted that despite the discomfort women keep in such relationships. Thus, the researcher attempted to find out how the women keep in such relationships at the expense of their happiness and comfort.

The study endeavored to establish how the women survive under violent relationships for a longer period. Thus, the key informants including the LC representatives, NGO representatives, the CDOs and the police were asked of the coping mechanisms adopted by violated women and they identified the general coping mechanisms as showed in table 10.

Table 10: Key informants on the general mechanisms applied by women in coping with domestic violence

How are women coping with violence in this community?	Frequency (<i>f</i>)	Percentage (%)
Spiritual copying approaches	11	40.7
Behavioral/social copying approaches	9	33.4
Reclusive copying approaches	7	25.9
Total	$\Sigma f = 27$	$\Sigma = 100$

Almost half of the key informants 40.7% indicated that women generally adopt the spiritual approaches in order to cope with domestic violence. In addition, 33.4% mentioned that the women also adopt the behavioral/social copying approaches, while 25.9% said that women also adopt reclusive copying approaches.

The results revealed three general coping approaches adopted by women in trying to cope with domestic violence. These approaches formed the major categorization process for the mechanisms identified by the different women. The spiritual approaches were included all actions that have religious bias in coping with violence; behavioral or social change approaches included all the external support acquired in the process of coping with violence; while the reclusive approaches are the efforts internally taken by the victim or survivor to cope with the challenge.

Table 11: The spiritual coping mechanisms adopted by the women experiencing violence as a coping mechanism

Spiritual approaches to cope with domestic violence	Frequency (<i>f</i>)	Percentage (%)
Praying about the problem	13	32.5
Reading the Bible and other spiritual books	12	30
Consulting a religious leader	9	22.5
Consulting the partner to go the church	3	7.5
Consulting a traditional spiritualist	3	7.5
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$\Sigma = 100$

Majority of the women experiencing violence 32.5 % indicated that they pray about this problem with hope that it will stop if God intervenes. In the same line 30% women with the same experience also said that they take up reading the Bible and other spiritual books as a source of solace and encouragement about the problem. Additionally 22.5% women indicated that they consult religious leaders while 7.5% said they try to encourage the violent partner to be religious by encouraging them to go to church so as to be talked to by God or His servants. There was also another 7.5% who said that they approach their challenges by consulting a traditional spiritualist.

Table 12: Behavior/social copying approaches to domestic violence

Social approaches to cope with domestic violence	Frequency (<i>f</i>)	Percentage (%)
Approaching elders in the community	9	22.5
Complaining through children	7	17.5
Approaching friends for advice and help	7	17.5
Reporting to the local leaders and UPDF	7	17.5
Befriending the partners relatives so as to help task to him	5	12.5
Distancing self from partner's relatives	3	7.5
Reporting violent partner to parents	2	5
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$\Sigma = 100$

Majority of the women (22.5%) said that socially they cope with violence by approaching elders in the community. The other social coping mechanisms revealed by women experiencing violence included: Complaining through children; approaching friends for advice and help; and reporting to the local leaders and the police each of which options was revealed by 7.5% respondents. The other coping approaches reported included befriending the partners' relatives so as to help talk to him revealed by 12.5% women, Distancing self from partner's relatives by 7.5% and reporting violent partner to parents revealed by 5% of women experiencing violence from their partners in Bugahya county Hoima District.

Table 13: The reclusive coping approaches to domestic violence among women

Reclusive of coping with domestic violence	Frequency (<i>f</i>)	Percentage (%)
Running away for a while	14	35
Keeping quiet for a while	11	27.5
Denial of conjugal rights	6	15
Desisting from arguments from the partner	6	15
Doing all that the partner wants	3	7.5
Total	$\Sigma f = 40$	$\Sigma = 100$

Almost half of the women experiencing violence 35% indicated that they run away for a while so when faced with violence from a partner. On the other hand, 27.5% women said they cope with violence by keeping quiet for a while so as to control the breadth of the confusion. In the same trend, some women said that they opt for denial of conjugal rights to the partner whenever he is violent and then desisting from arguments from the partner each of which options was identified by 15% respondents. However, more passively 7.5% women said that they cope with the violence by doing all that the partner wants so as to prevent further violence before it even takes place.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations, which were based on the research findings. Basing on these conclusions, specific recommendations were made to address these pertinent issues raised by the study.

5.2. Summary

The first research question set for this study was: What are the prevalence levels of domestic violence in Bugahya county Hoima District? The study findings revealed that the prevalence of domestic violence was indeed high in Bugahya county Hoima District though the frequency was reducing for most of the forms of violence if compared the frequency in the past three years.

Over all 61% community members reported that they had experience with physical violence in the past three years as compared to the 53% in the last 12 months.

While 63% of the community members also affirmed that indeed, they had experienced economic violence in their current relationship.

It was also, established that despite the interventions from the human rights NGOs the practice of domestic violence still continues to prevail.

The second research question was: What are the causes of domestic violence among the women in Bugahya county Hoima District.

The study findings also revealed that there are several causes of domestic violence amongst women in Bugahya county Hoima District including behavioral, economic, social and cultural causes.

Overall 67% of the key informants reported that NGOs in Bugahya county Hoima District are using awareness creation as a means to combat domestic violence from families in the community.

While 47% key informants also identified community involvement as an asset used in the fight against domestic violence in the community.

The findings from the assessment made by the community members showed the same trend with 52% community members saying that take part in preventing violence in their community.

Regarding the norms and conditions, 43% NGO staff and community volunteers revealed that they had participated in activities to change the conditions of the community members so as to mitigate domestic violence.

Overall 67% of the NGO representatives affirmed that indeed there organizations had participated in changing social and community conditions that contribute to violence.

The study also sought to find out the challenges of mitigating domestic violence through human rights NGOs. The results showed a number of challenges encountered. The challenges revealed in the study findings included the social challenges, the economic challenges as well as the cultural or institutional challenges.

5.3. Conclusions

The study made the following conclusions based on the above summary:

- Regarding the prevalence of domestic violence in the homes in this particular community, the deduction is that indeed domestic violence still prevails though the frequency of reports are declining slowly.
- Regarding most prevailing form of violence, the study concluded that economic violence is on the rise and physical violence is reducing due to the fear by

perpetrator to be tamed by the now active law enforcement teams thanks to the NGOs awakenings.

- On the causes of domestic violence, the study concluded that indeed, there are a number of causes of domestic violence but mostly all are embedded in the unbalanced power distribution between men and women. There is no single cause of domestic violence apart from the several contributing factors.
- Study also concluded that there are several coping strategies adopted by women ranging from the reclusive, behavioral, social to spiritual approaches to domestic violence.
- Additionally the study concluded that there are various challenges to the total mitigation of domestic violence ranging from economic, social to cultural challenges.

5.4. Recommendations

The study findings revealed that NGOs had very good and realizable domestic violence mitigation objectives. However, in order to fully realize these objectives; the following issues need to be addressed:

5.4.1. Recommendations to the government

1. There is need for the government through the ministry of gender labor and social development to work on the problem of gender inequalities among the rural communities as women are still treated as property or children by their husbands and therefore have no say.
2. The government also needs to work together with other institutions like religious institutions and the civil society to design enduring solutions to the problem of domestic violence which women claimed to make them live under constant fear and denying them self-esteem.
3. The government needs to help community members see family violence as a priority. Community members have many issues on their mind. They may be more willing to begin with a discussion about drug dealers and violence on the

streets than to talk about violence in households, which is often seen as a private issue.

4. Even though the domestic bill was passed by Parliament, it needs to be enacted and gain full force amongst all concerned parties, hence being practical.

5.4.2. Recommendations to the NGOs and other civil society organizations

1. There is also need to sensitize and create awareness among families to make them realize that they have "permission" to speak out and know they can do so safely against domestic violence in this they will begin to make powerful connections between violence in the home and other problems plaguing the community.
2. There is need to sensitize the men about the significance of creating peaceful and safe homes in order to let their wives to participate other wise men were holding women unproductive economically.
3. There is also need to mitigation programs more locally focused as many community members reported that they are given advice that they think was foreign in nature or that does not work on their husband.
4. There is also need to recognize or elevate the women's groups in the locality so that they can carry out the sensitization and encouragement among other women in relation to their rights as human beings.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Interview guide for all key informants

Steps	Action points
Introduction	Interviewer introduces self and study being undertaken. Explain how long the session is expected to run.
Interview objectives	Explain briefly the objectives of the interview.
Counseling participants	Read the consent statement to participants and proceed with the questions if they are willing to participate.

1. Is domestic violence common in this community?

- If yes how common are the acts of domestic violence in this community?
- Would you say it is increasing, decreasing or stable? Mention indicators if any

2. What types or forms of abuse have you seen among couples in this community?

To probe for most common forms of domestic violence

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Financial abuse
- Spiritual abuse
- Emotional/psychological abuse

3. In your opinion, who among couples is most responsible for domestic violence in this community? Why would you say it is any or all of the following?

- Women/wives
- Men/husbands
- Children

4. What do you think is the cause of domestic violence among intimate partners in this community?

To probe possible causes domestic violence

- Economically causes
 - Socially causes
 - External parties
 - Cultural/traditional causes
5. How are the victims coping with this violence? What keeps survivors in such relationship despite increasing violence?
 6. Would you say that the immediate communities and institutions are supporting the survivors of domestic violence? If yes how? And if no, why?
 7. What are some of the limitations to the effective mitigation of domestic violence in this community?

The End, Thanks

Appendix 2

Key informant interview Guide (NGO Representatives)

Steps	Action points
Introduction	Interviewer introduces self and study being undertaken. Explain how long the session is expected to run.
Interview objectives	Explain briefly the objectives of the interview.
Counseling participants	Read the consent statement to participants and proceed with the questions if they are willing to participate.

1. What are the most common forms of domestic violence witnesses by your organization in this community?

To probe on the acts ranging from all known forms of violence

- i. Physical violence? Record case scenarios if any
 - ii. Financial violence? Record case scenarios if any
 - iii. Emotional violence? Record case scenarios if any or
 - iv. Sexual violence? Record case scenarios if any
2. In your opinion, is the prevalence of domestic violence in this community increasing, decreasing or still stable? What are the indicators?
 3. In your view who are the perpetrators of domestic violence among couples in this community?
 1. The women
 2. The men,
 3. The children and relatives
 4. Have you noticed any social and cultural factors responsible for domestic violence in this community? If yes, please elaborate on any specific factors known to you and how they cause domestic violence in this community?

5. How is your organization helping the survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence in your community?
 - What are the common activities done by NGOs like yours and other players like the police and religious institutions in preventing domestic violence in this community?
6. What are some of the limitations to the effective mitigation of domestic violence here?
7. Are there any other things apart from what is currently being done by the parties you mentioned in order to control domestic violence in this community?

The End, Thanks

Appendix 3

Key informant interview Guide (CDOs)

Steps	Action points
Introduction	Interviewer introduces self and study being undertaken. Explain how long the session is expected to run.
Interview objectives	Explain briefly the objectives of the interview.
Counseling participants	Read the consent statement to participants and proceed with the questions if they are willing to participate.

1. How common is domestic violence common in this community?
2. What are the most common acts of domestic violence among families in this community?

To probe for examples and where necessary to probe further on the following if they are regularly reported or seen in the community.

- Acts that cause physical harm are more regular?
 - Acts that relate to economic abuse and denial are more regular?
 - Acts that cause emotional harm are more regular?
 - Acts that abuse sexual freedom are more regular?
3. In your view, what causes domestic violence among intimate partners in this community?
To probe for:
 - Social
 - Economically
 - Cultural or traditional causes
 4. In your opinion, who are the key perpetrators of domestic violence in this community:-

To probe further for particular parties responsible for domestic violence is it:

- The women
 - The men
 - The children and relatives
 - The community at large
5. How are the survivors coping up with this violence?
 6. How is the government and other key players in public offices like yours working to reduce the prevention of domestic violence in this community?
 7. What are some of the limitations to the effective mitigation of domestic violence in this community?

The End

THANKS

Appendix 4

Key informant interview Guide (Police/UPDF officers)

Steps	Action points
Introduction	Interviewer introduces self and study being undertaken. Explain how long the session is expected to run.
Interview objectives	Explain briefly the objectives of the interview.
Counseling participants	Read the consent statement to participants and proceed with the questions if they are willing to participate.

1. What are the most common forms of domestic violence reported at the police from this community?
2. On average how many cases of domestic violence do you record at your station on a daily, weekly or quarterly basis?

To probe on how many cases oft -

- Physical violence
- Financial or economic violence
- Psychological violence
- Sexual violence are reported on a regular basis (weekly or monthly)

3. In your opinion, how have the following been involved the reported cases of domestic violence in this community:

The women

The men

The children and

The community at large

4. In your view, how are the survivors coping up with violence?
5. Apart from convicting the perpetrators of domestic violence what else does this police station do to curb domestic violence or to help the survivors?
6. What are some of the limitations to the effective mitigation of domestic, violence here?
7. In your view what can best be done in order to mitigate domestic violence in this community?

The End, Thanks

Appendix 5

Questionnaire for barracks members

Dear respondent,

I wish to introduce myself to you:

I am Asiimwe Willy Pius currently conducting an academic survey on Domestic Violence in Bugahya county Hoima District.

I am requesting for your cooperation to participate in this study. Your participation in this study is not mandatory and you reserve the right to or not to participate in this study. If you choose to participate in this study, you will be asked questions that I will read to you and your response will be written forthwith. There are no financial benefits that will be offered to you for participating in this study.

The information you give in this study will be treated confidentially and your name will not appear anywhere on the study materials. The study findings will be used to make recommendations to the concerned stakeholders in order to improve our families.

Are you happy to proceed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

A: GENERAL INFORMATION

a) Division _____

b) Parish _____

c) Zone _____

B: DEMOGRAPHICS

For the questions in this section, you are required to tick the box corresponding to the appropriate option.

1. Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Age: <input type="checkbox"/> 18 – 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 – 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 – 49 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 – and above	3. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion: <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Pentecostal <input type="checkbox"/> Seventh Day	5. Occupation: <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Health worker <input type="checkbox"/> House wife <input type="checkbox"/> Petty trader <input type="checkbox"/> Others	<input type="checkbox"/> Level of education <input type="checkbox"/> Never been to school <input type="checkbox"/> Primary level <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary level <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced level <input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate

SECTION A: THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In this section you are required to circle the appropriate options and give the rating according to the response.	Yes (1)	No (2)	Very often (1)	Often (2)	Rarely (3)	Very rarely (4)	Not applicable (5)
1. If you reflect on your community, do you see actions of domestic violence? If yes, how often?	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
There are misunderstandings and conflicts in all families. The following is a list of things couples most frequently experience in their relationships. Have you and your partner experienced any of these things in your relationship in the last 12 months? For each experience, please circle the appropriate description of frequency.							
2. Hitting with a fist, kicking, beating,	1	2	1	2	3	4	5

slapping or being slapped by a partner, throwing things at each other.							
3. Pushing, shoving or pulling each other's body parts.	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
4. Forceful or unwanted sexual encounters from or with a partner	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
5. Denial of access to family finances by or to a partner	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
6. Forceful use of a partner's finances or assets against their wish	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
7. Belittling, humiliating or insulting a partner or being done so by them in public or in presence of children or other relatives or friends.	1	2	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION A: CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There are many reasons why partners get conflicts in their relationships. The following is a list of things couples often argue and conflict about. How often have you and your partner argued or conflicted about these things. For each object, place an "X" under the appropriate description of frequency.

General causes	Almost always	Usually	Some times	Never
1. Managing money				
2. Cooking, cleaning, house work				
3. Extended family/relatives				
4. Social activities				
5. Other, specify				

1. Have you had an argument with your partner over financial reasons? If yes, please mention some of the financial reasons for which you got a misunderstanding with your partner that results into an argument or fight.	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
2. Have you had an argument with your partner as a result of behavior reasons? If yes, please mention some of the behavioral reasons for which you got a misunderstanding with your partner that results into an argument or fight.	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
3. Have you had an argument with your partner as a result of social reasons or the people around you or your partner? If yes, please mention some of the behavioral reasons for which you got a misunderstanding with your partner that results into an argument or fight.	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
4. Have you had an argument with your partner as a result of some roles or traditions that were not fulfilled by either of you as culturally expected? If yes, please mention some of the cultural reasons for which you got a misunderstanding with your partner that results into an argument or fight.	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
5. Is there any other reason for which you have ever had an argument or fight with your partner other than the ones you mentioned above, if yes, please mention them here.	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						
	5.						
Did the arguments, conflicts and arguments begin? And how frequent were they during any	Yes (1)	No (2)	Very often (1)	Often (2)	Rarely (3)	Very rarely (4)	Not applicable (5)

these times?							
a. When we moved in together	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
b. When we got married	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
c. When partner got pregnant	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
d. When the first child was born	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
e. When my partner was unemployed	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
f. When I said I was leaving	1	2	1	2	3	4	5

OPING STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN TO CURB DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

THIS SECTION PLEASE FOLLOW THE COMMANDS AS GIVEN

EACH QUESTION

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Do not know (5)
1. Has it been easy to keep in this relationship?	1	2	5
2. If no, how have you been able to continue with your relationship despite the discomfort? Please give options.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____		
3. If you are still in an abusive relationship, have you confided in anyone? Whom have you told about the abuse and how would you rate their support? Tick the appropriate option			
	1	2	5
	Excellent	Good	Bad
			Not sure

family				
friend				
V organization				
police				
church leader				
social services				
4. How have your relatives, in-laws and friends helped you keep your relationship? Please outline	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____			
5. How have your neighbors (friends and relatives) helped you keep your relationship.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____			
7. How have you been helped by the organizations that support survivors of domestic violence in your relationship?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____			
7. Which other institutions are these organizations working with if any? Please circle all options mentioned	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____			

Thank you,