

**GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN HOMESTEADS AND LOW HOUSEHOLD INCOME
IN KIMENYEDDE SUB-COUNTY, MUKONO DISTRICT- UGANDA**

**BY
NAMBWAYO JANE
BPA/43234/143/DU**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMUNITIES
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UNIVERSITY**


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DECLARATION

I, NAMBWAYO JANE declare that this dissertation entitled “Gender Based Violence in Homesteads and Low Household Income in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District- Uganda” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award in any academic institution of higher learning. I am entirely responsible for everything written in this dissertation.

Student's Name: **NAMBWAYO JANE**

Reg. No: **BPA/43234/143/DU**

Signed: 

Date: 04/09/2017

APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled “Gender Based Violence in Homesteads and Low Household Income in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District- Uganda” has been done under my guidance and Supervision as an academic Supervisor and is due for submission to Kampala International University for examination.

Signature:

Date: 6/9/2017

SUPERVISOR: Mr. Muhwezi Ivan



DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved parents; my dear mum Margret Ssendagire, my lovely sisters; Elizabeth, Lydia & Catherine and my dear brothers; Vianney and Emmanuel for their endless support both financially and morally without forgetting all my friends and relatives. May the Almighty God bless you all.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Service
NDP	National Development Plan
NRM	National Resistance Movement
PTSD	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNHS	Uganda National Health Survey
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine gender Based Violence in Homesteads and Low Household Income in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District- Uganda. The purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in homesteads. The study objectives were; to find out the causes of gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District, to establish the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District and to find out the solutions to gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District. The study largely applied qualitative research design. To lesser extent, it also applied quantitative research design where descriptive statistics were used. According to the study findings, it was found out gender based violence is a major cause of low household incomes in most homesteads for instance beating of women, denying women the rights to access education, land and property which often undermines their income earning hence leading to low household incomes in most homesteads. However, apart from gender based violence, there are other several factors that contribute to low household incomes such as political stability, natural calamities. The study concludes that individual-level causes are biological and personal history causes that increase the risk of violence. For example, a low level of education, young age (early marriage) and low-economic status/income have been associated as risk causes for both experiencing and perpetrating intimate partner violence. The study recommends that the government needs to ensure that they held accountable for the violence that they commit, including violence against women and girls. The government should put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women. This is because they need to be adequately supported with human and financial resources, but without reducing resources from women's programmes.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, the justification of the study and the operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

Globally, gender based violence in homesteads has also been perceived as the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners” (Jewkes, R., 2002). According to Adkins. K (2010), a growing body of evidence is highlighting the magnitude of the problem of gender based violence in homesteads in developing countries. Archer. L, (2002) observed that initially, gender based violence in homesteads (abuse) usually is an attempt by one partner to exert control through intimidation, fear, verbal, abuse or threats of violence. Over the past decade, recognition of the scope and significance of gender based violence in homesteads globally has increased.

In Africa, empirical evidence on the prevalence of gender based violence in homesteads is limited and confined to a small number of population-based or special-population studies (Carney M. B, 2007). Recognition of the links between gender based violence in homesteads and stability of families is also growing. This is as a result of adverse reproductive health outcomes on female partners like non-use of unintended pregnancy, poor outcomes of pregnancy and birth, sexually transmitted diseases and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Carney M. B (2007) further noted that the understanding of the underlying determinants and the impact of gender based violence in homesteads on stability of families remains limited especially families in developing countries like Uganda.

In Uganda, most families are under so many different pressures. However there are many ways in which families can develop good relationships and provide a stable base and then avoid gender based violence in homesteads, not just for family members but for others around them. Gender based violence in homesteads and divorce often occur in the same family (Carney M. B, 2007).

Gender based violence in homesteads physically, psychologically and socially affects women, men and generally the stability of their families. However, the authors further noted that there are no facts regarding the extent to which gender based violence in homesteads affects family stability Dutton D.G, & Nicholls T.L (2005) argued that although gender based violence in homesteads is an increasing public health concern among families in developing countries, evidence as to its link with the stability of families is limited.

Low household incomes in Uganda (in particular) has been now shaken with the escalating divorce rate as a result of gender based violence in homesteads. Husbands have cited as the major trouble causers as they always quarrel, fight and even torture their wives day-by- day (Eades, R. A, 2003). In past generations, conflict was accepted as a normal part of a stable family. Conflict is too often a precursor to divorce. These are signs of gender based violence in homesteads. According to the World Health Organization report (2015), gender based violence in homesteads include; physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and abuse to property and pets. This study focused on whether there is a relationship between gender based violence in homesteads stability of families.

Income is one of the monetary dimensions for measuring well-being. The National Development Plan (NDP) stresses the need to uplift the welfare of all Ugandans through the “Prosperity for All” policy that focuses on increasing production and wealth accumulation (World Bank, 2015). The UNHS 2009/10 collected information on various components of household income including; property income, current transfers and other benefits, income from enterprises, salaries and wages; and income from subsistence activities. For purposes of analysis, household income was defined as the sum of income both in cash and in-kind that accrues from economic activities performed by household members. The nominal value of income was used implying that it has not been adjusted for inflation.

According to UBOS (2015), overall; the average monthly income derived from all sources was UGX 303,700 indicating an increase in average earnings compared to UGX 170,800 in 2005/06. At regional level, Kampala stood out with an average monthly income of about UGX 960,000 followed by the Central region (UGX 389,600) while the Northern region had the least (UGX 141,400). Urban households consistently have higher figures in all the regions.

1.2 Problem statement

Many attempts have been made to increase household incomes in Uganda through a number of programmes such as NAADs, Entandikwa Scheme and so many others. Unfortunately, gender based violence which could be a hindrance to increased household incomes, seems not to be getting equal attention from the government and other civil society organizations. A growing body of research confirms that the two most common forms of violence experienced by women are abuse by husband or intimate partner (USAID, 2008). About 100 cases of gender based violence in homesteads are reported to old Kampala police station every month (Records, Child and Family Protection Unit CFPU). In Kimenyedde Sub-County, most households continue to grapple with gender based violence. It is believed that low-economic status/income has been associated as risk causes for both experiencing and perpetrating intimate partner violence. However despite repeated efforts by the government of Uganda to prevent gender based violence, little success has been realized and therefore it is in this regard that the researcher attempts to examine the relationship between gender based violence in homesteads and low household incomes in Uganda

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in homesteads.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- i. To find out the causes of gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District.
- ii. To establish the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District
- iii. To find out the solutions to gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What are the causes of gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District?

- ii. What is the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District?
- iii. What are the solutions to gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District. Kimenyedde Sub-County is bordered by Kayunga District in the North, Buikwe District is the East and in the west, the Sub-county is boarded by Wakiso and Kalangala District in the South. The researcher focused on Kimenyedde Sub-County mainly because the issues of gender based violence and low household incomes are more evident and observable in this area and it was easily accessible by the researcher.

1.5.2 Content Scope

The study focused on the gender based violence in homesteads and low household income in Uganda using Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District as a case study.

1.5.3 Time scope

The research study focused on the current years (1986-2017) because it was during this period that NRM Government had been in existence which has resulted into increased gender based violence and low household incomes despite stability and peace brought by this government. The study was carried in three months and that was from June to August 2017 because of the nature of exercise that was undertaken in gathering, editing and processing data.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study findings will be useful to all family partners and the entire society in a way that how gender based violence in homesteads is related to stability of families will be revealed.

The study will also provide the individual and institutional activists like the women activists and the human rights activists with information regarding the major causes of gender based violence in homesteads.

Also, measures to prevent gender based violence in homesteads in order to promote stable families will be suggested.

The government will also benefit in such a way that the findings would lead to stable families and thus stable economy. Stable households play a great role in promoting economic growth through developmental projects.

The researcher will also gain much as at the end of her research work. Her knowledge and skills in relation to conducting research and related work will be broadened.

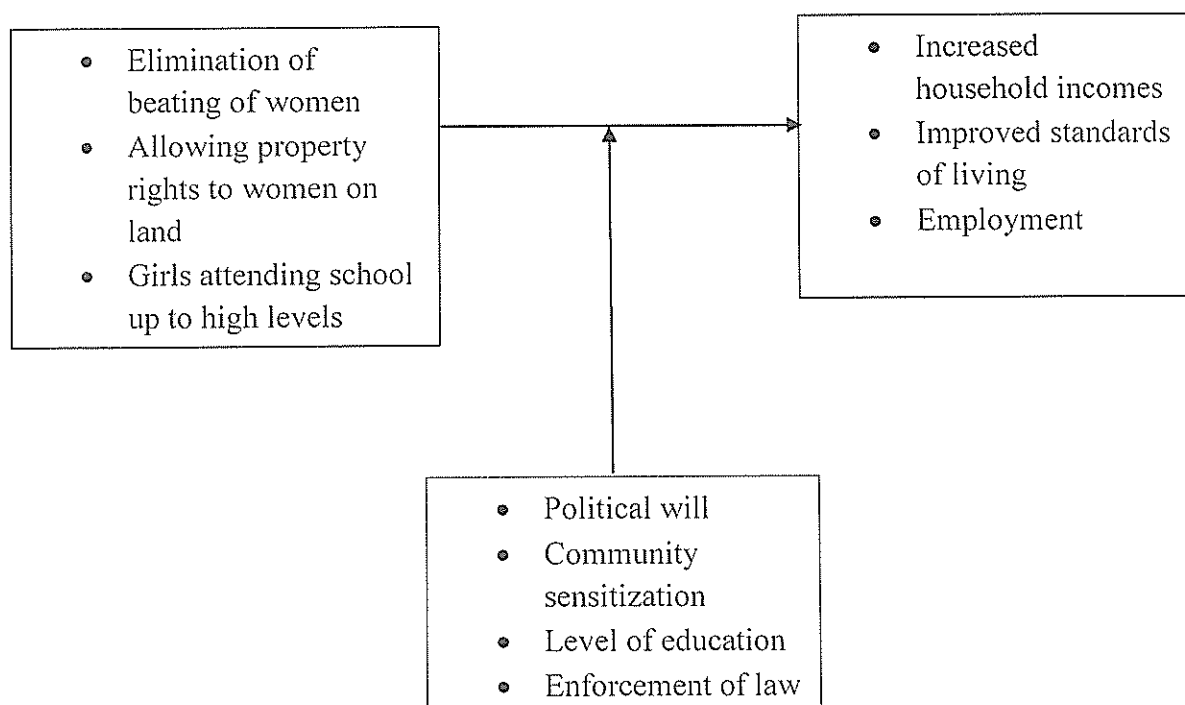
1.7 Conceptual Framework

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Gender based violence in homesteads

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Low household incomes



Source: Researcher (2017)

The conceptual framework shows that the independent variable focuses on; elimination of beating of women, allowing property rights to women on land and girls attending school up to high levels where as the dependent variable concerns; increased household incomes, improved standards of living and employment. This is intervened by political will, community sensitization, level of education and enforcement of law.

In the above conceptual framework, it is evident that with prevention of gender based violence such as elimination of beating of women and granting them property rights enables them to be able to earn a living hence improving on their household incomes due to community sensitization and law enforcement. In addition, enabling girls to access education plays a vital role in widening their opportunities for employment hence improved standards of living. However this can be done with proper political will.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Gender Based Violence (GBV) in homesteads refers to the physical, emotional, sexual and economical abuse of a survivor by any person regardless of relationship in any setting, including but not limited to home and work (Dutton D.G, & Nicholls T.L, 2005).

Household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence. It includes every form of income, e.g., salaries and wages, retirement income, near cash government transfers like food stamps, and investment gains (Jewkes, R., 2002).

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the literature review of different scholars related to the causes of gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District, impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District and the solutions to gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District.

2.1 Understanding gender based violence in homesteads

Individual-level causes are biological and personal history causes that increase the risk of violence. For example, a low level of education, young age (early marriage) and low-economic status/income have been associated as risk causes for both experiencing and perpetrating intimate partner violence (Jewkes, R., 2002). Past experiences of violence also play a role; exposure to sexual abuse and intra-parental violence during childhood as well as a history of experiencing (for women) or perpetrating (for men) violence in previous intimate relationships increases the likelihood of violence in future relationships. Pregnant women are also at high risk of experiencing violence by an intimate partner. While several studies point to a strong association between harmful use of alcohol and the perpetration of intimate partner violence and sexual violence, there is only weak evidence for a truly causal relationship between the use of alcohol and the perpetration of violence. Attitudes also play an important role; there is a strong correlation between women and men perceiving violence as acceptable behaviour and their exposure to intimate partner and sexual violence.

Kathleen L. F (2000) argued that relationship-level causes contribute to the risk of GBV at the level of relationships with peers, intimate partners and family members. For instance, men having multiple partners are more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence or sexual violence. Such men are also more likely to engage in risky behaviours with multiple sexual partners by refusing condoms, exposing themselves and their intimate partners to a higher risk of HIV infection. Other causes associated with an increased risk of intimate partner violence include partnerships with low marital satisfaction and continuous disagreements, as well as disparities in education status between the partners. Furthermore, family responses to sexual violence that blame women and

concentrate on restoring “lost” family honour, rather than punishing men, create an environment in which rape can occur with impunity (Kevin .S., 2011).

Community-level causes refer to the extent of tolerance towards GBV in contexts at which social relationships are embedded, such as schools, workplace or the neighbourhood (Kimmel, M.S., 2002). Research found that societies that had community sanctions against violence, including moral pressure for neighbours to intervene, in place and where women had access to shelter or family support had the lowest levels of intimate partner and sexual violence. While intimate partner and sexual violence do cut across all socio-economic groups, several studies found women living in poverty to be disproportionately affected; however, it has not been clearly established whether it is poverty as such that increases the risk of violence or rather other causes accompanying poverty. Rather, poverty can be seen as a “marker” for a variety of social conditions that combine to increase the risk faced by women. For instance, rural women living in poverty who work in the fields or collect firewood alone may be at a higher risk of rape. Poverty may also put women under pressure to find or maintain jobs and in turn render them vulnerable to sexual coercion, or push them in to occupations that carry a high risk of sexual violence, such as sex work.

Society-level causes include the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles and the unequal distribution of power between women and men (Mazrui, A., 2011). Intimate partner violence occurs more often in societies where men have economic and decision-making powers in the household and where women do not have easy access to divorce and where adults routinely resort to violence to resolve their conflicts. Further, ideologies of male sexual entitlement that are common in many cultures exclude the possibility that a woman is entitled to make autonomous decisions about participating in sex and to refuse a man’s sexual advances and are used to legitimize the use of sexual violence. Social breakdown due to conflicts or disasters further increase the risk of rape in conflict and post-conflict situations (Mudoola, J.S, 2005).

Moreover, GBV can be caused by social and political idealisations that certain roles or 'jobs' are for men (Mudoola, J.S, 2005). Such paranoid ideation discriminate women in family, government or even workplace settings, as the patriarchal society thinks 'headships' or certain jobs are performed best by man.

Mudoola, J.S (2005) argued that the causes of gender-based violence are many and varied depending on the types of violence. Traditional attitudes towards women around the world help perpetuate the violence. Stereotypical roles in which women are seen as subordinate to men constrain a woman's ability to exercise choices that would enable her end the abuse.

Financial insecurity is another cause of gender-based violence. Robertson, K.M.T (2009) commented that if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he would tend to do so physically. Another cause is the image created by the society which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is the opposite of all these traits. The way parents bring up their children, which create disparity between boys and girls, also is a source of gender-based violence in later life. When a boy grows up, knowing that he is not supposed to wash his own clothes, cook or help in the house, if he grows up and gets married to a woman who comes from a home where duties are equally shared between girls and boys, this can create tension that might lead to violence.

Murray A. (2006) had summarised the causes of violence against women as being deeply rooted in the way society is set up-cultural beliefs, power relations, economic power imbalances, and the masculine idea of male dominance.

Suzanne, T (2008) gave another cause, which she regarded as a myth, she opined that a woman's dress and behaviour can cause rape. This myth according to her places the blame for rape on a woman and views men as unable to control themselves. She concluded that if a woman is known as a party animal or a tease and wears provocative clothing, she is asking for attention, flattery, or just trying to fit in. She is not asking to be raped.

2.2 Gender based violence and low household incomes

Adkins, K (2010) explains that the role of women's emancipation with special emphasis on gender equality as a fundamental cause of gender based violence in homesteads. According to him, women's struggle for equality in Africa has been wrongly perceived by both men and women. While most women take it to undermine men, men take it as a sign of disrespect.

This, in Kimenyedde Sub-County is the reason for lack of respect and understanding in most families. The attempt by women to enforce their position in both the family and the community

has in most cases been wrongly done, attracting negative perception among the male gender. This view is supported by Archer (2002) who observes that while the fight for gender equality is an international concern, women consider power as a symbol for equality neglecting responsibility, another powerful arm of equality, for men.

Drug abuse, alcoholism and negative behaviors are other outstanding reasons for marital instabilities. Carney M. B (2007) continues to lament that excessive consumption of alcohol and drug abuse damages our behaviors to the worst. By crippling our sense of our rational reasoning, Alcohol and drug use tempts to indulge us into scenes of marital offences.

The community of Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono district is ridden in alcoholism. Most youths as a result of alcoholism do not bother to pay attention to their marital responsibilities as a result the marital institution has for last few years been suffering a buttering in the community (Dutton D.G, and Nicholls T.L, 2005)

The stability of families in 'Uganda has been increasingly shaken by escalating divorce rate which results from gender based violence in homesteads. This is why the researcher wishes to investigate whether there is a relationship between gender based violence in homesteads and stability of families (Eades, R. A, 2003). According to the Uganda Law Reform Commission, gender based violence in homesteads is defined as any specific act or threat to cause physical, sexual and psychological or economic harm within the context of a persons or existing domestic relationship. It can be physical, social or psychological or economic, sexually it includes denial of sex or use of any degrading sexual act or object on the partner.

According to Jewkes, R. (2002), drugs such as alcohol interfere with the brain's normal tendency to suppress violent behaviors. Whatever the relationship between alcohol and partner abuse, there is no question that an association exists. Husbands who drink are three times more likely to abuse their wives than husbands who do not. According to a US department of justice two thirds of partner abuse victims, (those abused by current or former spouse boyfriend or girlfriend reported alcohol has been a factor. For spouse abuse victims the offender was drinking in three out of cases and about half of alcohol related violence victims incident reported to police involved current or former spouses boy friends or girl friends.

According to Jewkes, R. (2002), such families with cases of drug abuse are more prone to marital instabilities marriages and child abuse cases. There is more violence in youthful marriages and families as he quoted one-woman respondent.

The above view is backed by Kathleen L. F (2000), who stresses that economic hardship is one of the fundamental primary causes of infidelity (prostitution and adultery) in marital relationships. This is common among women. While most women may venture into adultery and prostitution as a means of earning additional incomes to help sustain and cater for the family demands. Men are most likely to engage in thefts, burglaries, lies and robbery, all of which when realized by the offended partner, breeds conditions for instability in marriage.

In Uganda, studies indicate a linkage of drug addiction to family break — down and the ever-increasing street children, delinquency among juvenile among adolescents, child abuse, trauma and HIV spread. Thus, there is a relationship between drug abuse causing families/marriage break up and the increasing number of street children. Men who are addicts spend their salaries on drinking and desert their homes, leaving the family responsibilities in the hands of the wives most of whom are poor. Through their adventures, parents contract HIV/AIDS increasing the number of orphans and street children (Kathleen L. F, 2000).

Parental responsibilities according to Kevin .S. (2011) are defined as all the right, duties power responsibilities and authority which by law a parent of a child has in relation to the child and his property. Heavy alcohol consumption and addiction will therefore lead to parents to abdicate their roles and duties that are required to the psychosocial development of the children. Because the parents are disunited, they do not have time to perform the duties listed like, provision of duties which the children get support, ensuring all harmful materials is kept from children, playing with the child to promote social development in the child, talking to the children, encouraging them initiate what parents say', read them stories to help them develop languages faster.

Influence of extended family relations is another causal factor for instabilities among married couples. In his analysis on the rampant marital instabilities. Kevin .S. (2011), stresses on the role played by the influence of individuals. Who feel robbed of relationships like mothers in-law, dislike their daughters-in-law whom they see as competing with them in controlling and attracting their sons' affection, love and concern.

According to Kimmel, M.S. (2002), the effect of extended family relations heavily weighs in as an impact of the empty nest stage in the marital lifecycle. Empty nest is a stage in the family lifecycle that kicks off when all the children have eventually left home to marry or develop their careers. The remorse that takes place between the couple (father and mother) as a result of lack of company, is what according to Mayanja, is described as the; empty nest syndrome.

According to Mazrui, A. (2011), many people do not understand why individuals become addicted to drugs or how drugs change the brain to foster compulsive drug abuse. They mistakenly view drug abuse and addiction as strictly a social problem and may characterize those who take drugs as morally weak. One very common belief is that drug abusers should be able to just stop taking drugs if they are only willing to change their behavior.

What people often underestimate is the complexity of drug addiction that it is a disease that impacts the brain and because of that, stopping drug abuse is not simply a matter of willpower. Through scientific advances we now know much more about how exactly drugs work in the brain, and we also know that drug addiction can be successfully treated to help people stop abusing drugs and resume their productive lives. Although it is true that for most people the initial decision to take drugs is voluntary, over time the changes in the brain caused by repeated drug abuse can affect a person's self-control and ability to make sound decisions, and at the same time send intense impulses to take drugs (Mazrui, A., 2011).

It is because of these changes in the brain that it is so challenging for a person who is addicted to stop abusing drugs. Fortunately, there are treatments that help people to counteract addiction's powerful disruptive effects and regain control. Research shows that combining addiction treatment medications, if available, with behavioral therapy is the best way to ensure success for most patients. According to Mudoola, J.S (2005), drugs are chemicals that tap into the brain's communication system and disrupt the way nerve cells normally send, receive, and process information. There are at least two ways that drugs are able to do this: (1) by imitating the brain's natural chemical messengers, and/or (2) by over stimulating the "reward circuit" of the brain.

According to the Beijing Declaration (1995), gender based violence in homesteads is indeed a hindrance to economic development because it limits both women's and men's abilities to fully participate equally in developmental initiatives. The household in economic analysis determines

much of what becomes in the public economic arena. Decisions and activities within the household therefore influence the outer economic world largely. If violence is occurring in households then, it impoverishes individuals, their families and communities, hence no stability.

Robertson, K.M.T (2009) stressed that in general about 80% of both court-referred and self-referred men in these gender based violence in homesteads studies exhibited diagnosable psychopathology, typically personality disorders. The estimate of personality disorders in the general population would be more in the 15-20% range. As violence becomes more severe and chronic in the relationship, the likelihood of psychopathology in these men approaches 100%. Psychological theories focus on personality traits and mental characteristics of the offender. Personality traits include sudden bursts of anger, poor impulse control, and poor self-esteem. Various theories suggest that psychopathology and other personality disorders are causes, and that abuse experienced as a child leads some people to be more violent as adults.

According to Murray .A.(2006), families tend to experience emotional disturbances which lead to feelings of depression and suicidal tendencies among the victims who suffer gender based violence in homesteads. It is on the basis of this ground that individuals in a relationship develop feelings of helplessness and the inability to make functioning based on mutual understanding.

Suzanne T. O (2008) mentions and explains a number of effects of marital instabilities. He attributed that a number of negative consequences on the husband, wife, children and the general extended family frontier. He continues to specify that marital instability is the primary cause of divorce. An un peaceful marriage is an alarm for a permanent dissolution of a marital relationship (divorce). This occurs when partners begin to see no meaning, hope and value in the relationship. They begin to think of termination of the relationship as a remedy to their problem.

Gender based violence in homesteads is expensive, not merely in dollar amounts, but in the senseless loss of a victim's health, dignity, security, and freedom of self-determination. Beyond the visible signs of assault, which most often occur to the face, head, neck, breasts, abdomen, back, and genitals (Suzanne T. O, 2008), victims sustain injury to their mental well-being, performance at work or school, ability to carry on relationships, and capacity to provide for their children's needs. Furthermore, the couple's surrounding social network may suffer mild to severe distress, leading to additional intervention needs.

According to Tjaden, P.T.N (2000), first-order effects of partner abuse are associated with the direct consequences to the victim. Both acute and chronic physical, mental, and behavioral health issues are common. For example, some women experience sensor motor and language impairment due to repeated head injuries; many others experience symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), including persistent anxiety, panic, flashbacks, and hyper vigilance; sadly, victims sometimes engage in activities which exacerbate their own impairment, such as substance abuse.

According to Riger (2002), the second-order effects of gender based violence in homesteads affect the victim's ability to function in the world around her. Repeated battering may result in recurrent marks which make it humiliating for victims to be seen by others. The embarrassment then leads to absenteeism, secrecy, and isolation. Because of frequent periods of infirmity, and/or the dysfunctional coping mechanism of addictive behaviors, many battered women cannot keep steady employment. Some will also turn to others for help with the children, eventually risking custody loss.

According to Tajima, (2002), third-order effects are the outcomes incurred upon children, relatives, friends, co-workers, and even the community at large. Consider that even mild spousal abuse (that is throwing objects at partner) is associated with a 150% increase in physical child abuse; men who abuse their wives are nearly three times as likely to be violent toward their children, and ironically, battered women also showed a 50% greater likelihood of assaulting their children than non-abused women.

Even when children are not direct victims of violence, they will carry deep emotional scars by being exposed to it. The most common consequences for youth are PTSD, depression, dissociation, aggression, and substance abuse (Buka, Stichick, Birdthistle, and Earls, 2001). However, the radiating impact from children raised in violent homes is an exercise in heartbreaking contemplation. It is difficult to imagine how many people are wounded by a single abusive act. Gender based violence in homesteads is becoming an increasingly salient public health concern. The awareness could be related to the steady increase of women in government and other leadership positions, high-profile criminal events such as the murder of Nicole Brown-Simpson, or the achievements of coalitions and partnerships.

Tjaden, P.T.N (2000) goes on to say that parents through their early relationships with their children, predispose them to certain needs and certain ways of satisfying them. Parents provide the child with affection, a sense of belonging, a satisfactory discipline, a working set of good behavior and good physical and psychological habits and attitudes. All parental actions, intentional or not play a part in shaping a child experiences potentialities. The home is the place where the child experiences receiving, sharing and giving. It is at home too, that one learns to make decisions and to practice control over himself and others.

2.3 Soliving gender based violence in homesteads

Adkins, K. S. (2010) noted that the government needs to advocate for protection of human rights for instance a lot of efforts need to be put in to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. For example there is need to inform our strategies in eliminating violence against women and girls.

The empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them, and challenges men individually and collectively to change. It is also a challenge for patriarchal institutions to be changed (Archer. L, 2002).

Carney M. B (2007) argued that the government needs to ensure that they held accountable for the violence that they commit, including violence against women and girls. Men's accountability and responsibility are necessary for justice as well as healing of individuals and society to occur.

Legislative change and effective implementation of laws, in all levels and areas of the law, are needed to protect women from male violence, including in the family (Carney M. B, 2007). In addition, training at all levels of the criminal justice system, and all other areas of the law, are needed to accompany and support the transformations concerned.

According to Dutton D.G, and Nicholls T.L (2005), partnerships between men and women are key strategies that must be pursued. Developing strategies and creating spaces for them to trust each other and work together to eliminate violence against women are critical components towards those ends.

Of particular note is the fact that data on gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict show that women and children are disproportionately affected (Eades, R. A, 2003). Peace education that features prevention of violence against women and girls is, therefore, an urgent concern to build a culture of peace with the participation of all parties.

The government should put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women (Jewkes, R., 2002). This is because they need to be adequately supported with human and financial resources, but without reducing resources from women's programmes. In addition, more information and research on men and gender based violence are needed to lead to identification of cost effective practices and frameworks to build effective partnerships with men and between women and men to eliminate gender violence.

Kathleen L. F (2000) argued that there is a need to create spaces for men to talk, examine and organize against violence against women and all forms of gender violence; and to discuss other gender issues. The government needs to address that issue and hence overcome or reduce on the gender based violence. There is a need to clarify men's issues of power and powerlessness, and men's expectations and sense of entitlement to power, including power over women, and the use of violence to maintain that power.

The government also should develop, promote and model for men alternative forms of masculinity not using violence against women and which are more gender equitable (Kevin .S, 2011). In addition, key elements in the task of overcoming violence against women are the need for partnerships, networking at all levels, and coalition building, including men's groups.

Kimmel, M.S. (2002) argued that there is a clear need to further engage international organizations in developing and promoting broad based strategies to engage men in overcoming gender based violence, and to form broader partnerships, adding men's groups to their civil society partnerships.

A lot of emphasis on prevention need to be put in place by the government to overcome gender based violence. The cooperation of the state, civil society, media and the private sector is necessary for prevention of gender violence. Assertion of political will and action are needed at all levels in support of gender equality and against gender violence. National policy frameworks should be

developed, disseminated and lead to interventions that address and support men's engagement to overcome gender based violence, particularly against women (Kimmel, M.S., 2002)

Mazrui, A. (2011) mentioned that it is critical to support and develop mechanisms to break the intergenerational transmission of violence by men, particularly violence against women and girls. In this regard, opportunities need to be created for young people to have a voice regarding stopping male violence, with a particular focus on the violence against women and girls, as well as its interrelationship with other forms of violence.

In general, more work is needed to show the linkages between eliminating gender based violence and reaching other development goals so that policy makers and practitioners alike will see that ending violence against women is not a side issue but a pre-requisite for development (Mazrui, A., 2011)

Essential items, such as food, non-food and shelter materials, should be distributed by the government and other concerned stakeholders directly to women. That way, women will not have to exchange sexual favours for these items (Mudoola, J.S, 2005). Women should be involved in, if not administer, the food distribution system.

Robertson, K.M.T (2009) revealed that public information campaigns on the subject of sexual violence should be launched by the government (while respecting cultural sensitivities). Topics could include preventive measures, seeking assistance, laws prohibiting sexual violence, and sanctions and penalties for perpetrators. Pamphlets, posters, newsletters, radio and other mass media programmes, videos and community entertainment can all be used to transmit information about preventing sexual violence. The refugee community and health workers must understand the importance of the problem and have the confidence to report all cases of sexual violence as soon as possible.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the methods the researcher used to collect data. It focused on the Research design, organization of the study, data collection, and data collection procedure and data analysis.

3.2. Research Design

The study largely applied qualitative research design. To lesser extent, it also applied quantitative research design where descriptive statistics were used. This is because the research questions that were generated necessitated observing explanatory, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research. Quantitative design involved use of close-ended questionnaires which was issued to the probation officers, local peasants and local leaders as the method was convenient for them to fill during thier free time.

3.3 Study Population

The study took place in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District. The area was purposely selected because of its' convenient location and also bore the necessary and required study elements.

The study population involved 58 participants where by 28 were local peasants, 15 were probation officers and 15 were the local leaders in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District

Table 1: Target Population

Type of population	Population Target
Local peasants	28
Probation officers	15
Local leaders	15
Total	58

3.4 Sample Size

A sample size of 50 respondents was determined through purposive and random sampling methods. This is so because the nature of data to be generated requires different techniques for better

understanding of the research problem under investigation. Besides this the approach is also commonly known for achieving higher degree of validity and reliability as well as elimination of biases as per Amin (2005).

The Sloven's formula (1978) was used to determine the minimum sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} = n = \frac{58}{1 + 58(0.05)^2} = 50 \text{ respondents}$$

3.5 Sample Procedure

The sample was purposively and randomly selected. The local leaders of Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District were purposely selected because they were believed to have vital knowledge about the relationship between gender based violence in homesteads and low household incomes.

The local peasants were randomly selected to give each an equal chance of representation. All respondents were assumed to have vital information on the subject matter of the research. Respondents who were willing to participate were approached.

3.6 Sources of Data

3.6.1 Primary Data

This was obtained through use of self-administered questionnaires and interview guide to the respondents.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

This was acquired from text books and other related works of outstanding scholars such as published magazines, written data sources including published and unpublished documents, company reports and internet sources which were all referred to, to provide more information on the relationship between gender based violence in homesteads and low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

3.7.1 Interviews

The researcher organized key informant interviews with the top local leaders from Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District who enriched the study findings. The researcher therefore had to interact with the respondents, face to face and ask them relevant questions to the study. The method was used purposely because it provided for a systematic flow of information due to the order of questions and it also helped in covering information that would have been skipped in the questionnaires.

3.7.2 Questionnaires

Both open and close ended questionnaires were used in the collection of data and these were distributed to the probation officers. The instrument was purposely selected because it sought personal views of the respondents and thus enabled the respondents to use their knowledge in providing a wide range of data as they would never shy away in any way.

3.8 Data Processing

The processing of data was done after the collection of data for verification of the information that was gathered and for attainment of completeness, accuracy and uniformity. Data editing involved checking the information for errors, which was an added advantage because it enabled the researcher to delete and eliminate possible errors that was traced which in the end would have manipulated the results of the study. Data was analyzed concurrently to avoid duplication thereby guiding the entire study for balanced and critical analysis. The researcher used hypothesis based on the questionnaire and for other items, tables and percentage and simple statistical methods were used for data presentation, analysis and qualification.

3.9 Data Analysis

The study explained, described and presented the findings basing on the specific objectives of the study and research questions, where data analysis was initially done through sketchy and generalized summaries of the findings from observation and conclusions in the process of data collection. Data analysis was done using percentages and frequencies and thereafter were presented in tables.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher carried out the study with full knowledge and authorisation of Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District. The researcher first of all acquired an introductory letter from the University which she would use to eliminate suspicion. The researcher thereafter went ahead to select respondents, and arrange for dates upon which she would deliver questionnaires as well as pick them in addition to making appointments for interviews to be conducted. The researcher was charged with a task of ensuring that she would assure the respondents of their confidentiality as this was paramount to research.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation of the findings according to the themes of the study which were: causes of gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District, the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District and the solutions to gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the demographic characteristics of the respondents. They are presented as follows:

4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

The researcher wanted to know the gender or sex distribution of the respondents and this is shown in the following table and illustration. This section indicates the both sexes with the community.

Table 2: Showing the gender distribution of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	17	34
Females	33	66
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

In the above table 2, the study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 50 respondents of which 34% were males and the 66% remaining were females. This implies that females are the majority. This implies that the most respondents were women since they are the ones mostly affected by gender based violence hence worsening their income status.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

The study went on to establish the different age groups of the respondents and the findings were as presented in table 3. The study also involved all respondents who are responsible and with mature understanding. For example all the respondents were 20 years and above.

Table 3: Showing age distribution of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-35 years	28	56
36-49 years	12	24
50 and above years	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 20-35 years with a 56% representation. Age category 36-49 years had a total response of 24% and the remaining 20% were 50 years and above. This implies that majority of the respondents were middles aged adults who were often involved in gender based violence in the homesteads

4.1.3 Education Levels of the Respondents

The study also sought about the educational levels of the respondents and the findings were as represented in table 4. Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the education status of all respondents involved in the study. This was partly essential in order to enrich the findings of the study since education level had a significant relationship with level the knowledge about the study topic.

Table 4: Educational Level of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary level	20	40
Secondary	14	28
Certificate level	7	14
Diploma	5	10
Degree	3	6
Master's degree	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Study findings in table above revealed that the least represented level of education was the Master's degree group which comprised of 2%, followed by degree group (6%), while diploma level was represented by 10%, certificate level was represented by 14% and 28% of the respondents were at secondary school level and the most represented group was that of primary level which comprised of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly illiterate, thus with low levels of education. And this further indicated that the majority were relatively uneducated and this also further implied that they had low understanding regarding the gender based violence and low household incomes

4.2 Findings on Causes of gender based violence in homesteads

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked the Causes of gender based violence in homesteads. These are presented as follows:

Table 5: Have you ever experienced gender based violence at home?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	30	60
No	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above indicates that 60% of the respondents agreed that they had experienced gender based violence at home and the remaining 40% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that majority of the individuals had at least been victims of gender based violence which often worsened their household incomes

Table 6: If yes, are you aware of the major causes of gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	35	70
No	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The study results revealed that 70% of the respondents agreed that they were aware of the major causes of gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 30% were not aware. This

implies that most households were aware and knew the most common causes of gender based violence in their homes.

Table 7: Do you agree that cultural and social norms cause gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly Disagree	33	66
Disagree	17	34
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above indicates that 64% of the respondents agreed that cultural and social norms cause gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 34% disagreed with this statement and this implies that most of the households were aware of that culture and traditions are the major causes of gender based violence.

Table 8: Are you aware that social and political idealizations cause gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	26	52
No	24	48
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 52% of the respondents agreed that they were aware that social and political idealizations cause gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 48% of the respondents noted that they were not aware and this implies that

most of the respondents believed that social and political ideologies often trigger gender based violence in most homesteads

Table 9: Do you think traditional attitudes towards women is another cause of gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	7	14
Agree	31	62
Strongly Agree	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

It was revealed that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 14% of the respondents were not sure, 62% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 12% of the respondents strongly agreed that traditional attitudes towards women is another cause of gender based violence in homesteads. This implies that most of the households in the are were of the view that traditions lead to conflict and misunderstanding in homesteads

Table 10: Does financial insecurity lead to gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

According to the table above, 80% of the respondents of the respondents agreed that financial insecurity lead to gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 20% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and this implies that most of the respondents were aware that poverty contribute to misunderstanding and conflict in homesteads

Table 11: Do you think power relations and economic power imbalances also lead to gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	31	62
No	19	38
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above illustrates that 62% of respondents agreed that power relations and economic power imbalances also lead to gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 38% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and this implies that most of the households in the area were aware that economic power imbalances within the society today contribute to increased cases of gender based violence in most homesteads

4.3 Findings on impact of gender based violence on low household incomes

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes. These are presented as follows:

Table 12: Do you think beating of women contribute to low household incomes in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	32	64
No	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The results presented in the table above indicate that 64% of the respondents agreed that beating of women contribute to low household incomes in homesteads and the remaining 36% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that mistreatment in homesteads based on gender worsen the household income levels

Table 13: Do you agree that allowing property rights to women on land boosts household incomes in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	41	82
No	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 82% of the respondents agreed that allowing property rights to women on land boosts household incomes in homesteads and the remaining 18% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and this implies that most of the households were aware that denying women access and rights to land further affects their income status

Table 14: Are you aware that granting girl child education helps to improve on household incomes in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	38	76
No	12	24
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

According to the results presented in the table above, 76% of the respondents agreed that granting girl child education helps to improve on household incomes in homesteads and the remaining 24% of the respondents disagreed. This further implies that denying girl child access to education also affects their income status when they grow.

Table 15: Do you think sexual abuse worsens low household incomes in most homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	39	78
No	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above indicates that 78% of the respondents agreed with the statement the remaining 22% of the respondents disagreed that sexual abuse worsens low household incomes in most

homesteads. This implies that majority of the respondents noted that a lot still needs to be done in the community regarding prevention against sexual abuse since this is also another common form of gender based violence in most homesteads

4.4 Findings on Solutions to gender based violence in homesteads

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked the Solutions to gender based violence in homesteads. These are presented as follows:

Table 16: Do you think the government has done enough to address gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	5	10
No	55	90
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The results presented in the table above indicate that 10% of the respondents agreed that the government has done enough to address gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 90% of the respondents disagreed and this implies that most households were of the view that the government has not done enough in addressing this problem in the community

Table 17: Are you aware that empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	37	74
No	13	26
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above illustrates that 74% of respondents agreed that they were aware that empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them and the remaining 26% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that a lot still needs to be done regarding empowerment of the women and girls

Table 18: Do you think the men have been accountable enough to address gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	9	18
Agree	27	54
Strongly Agree	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

According to the table above, 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed that the men have been accountable enough to address gender based violence in homesteads.

Table 19: Do you agree that legislative change and effective implementation of laws can protect women from male violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The study results presented in the table above indicate that 80% of the respondents agreed that legislative change and effective implementation of laws can protect women from male violence and the remaining 20% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that most households were aware that proper laws against gender based violence can help to prevent mistreatment of women in homesteads

Table 20: Does training at all levels of the criminal justice system help to stop gender based violence in homesteads?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	36	72
No	14	28
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above indicates that 72% of the respondents agreed that training at all levels of the criminal justice system help to stop gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 28%

of the respondents disagreed. This implies that the government should ensure that there is effective criminal justice system for prevention of gender based violence that often contributes to low households incomes

Table 21: Has the government put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	10	20
No	40	80
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above indicates that 20% of the respondents agreed that government has put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women and the remaining 80% of the respondents disagreed with this statement and this implies that majority of the respondents were of the view that the government has done little to overcome violence against women

Table 22: Is there any platform for men to talk, examine and organize violence against women?

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	36	72
No	14	28
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The study results revealed that 72% of the respondents agreed that there was a number of platforms for men to talk, examine and organize against violence against women and the remaining 28% of

the respondents disagreed. This implies that there are several platforms and programs intended at overcoming violence against women however they seem to be not effective enough

4.5 Discussion and Analysis of the Findings

4.5.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 50 respondents of which 34% were males and the 66% remaining were females. This implies that females are the majority. This implies that the most respondents were women since they are the ones mostly affected by gender based violence hence worsening their income status.

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 20-35 years with a 56% representation. Age category 36-49 years had a total response of 24% and the remaining 20% were 50 years and above. This implies that majority of the respondents were middle aged adults who were often involved in gender based violence in the homesteads. This is in line with Amin, G. (2005) who argued that the majority age category of 20-35 years adds value to the responses given that mature people are more and take time to think about a particular aspect of life.

Study findings revealed that the least represented level of education was the Master's degree group which comprised of 2%, followed by degree group (6%), while diploma level was represented by 10%, certificate level was represented by 14% and 28% of the respondents were at secondary school level and the most represented group was that of primary level which comprised of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly illiterate, thus with low levels of education. And this further indicated that the majority were relatively uneducated and this also further implied that they had low understanding regarding the gender based violence and low household incomes

4.5.2 Causes of gender based violence in homesteads

The study found out that 60% of the respondents agreed that they had experienced gender based violence at home and the remaining 40% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that majority of the individuals had at least been victims of gender based violence which often worsened their household incomes. This is in line with Jewkes, R., (2002) who argued that individual-level causes

are biological and personal history causes that increase the risk of violence. For example, a low level of education, young age (early marriage) and low-economic status/income have been associated as risk causes for both experiencing and perpetrating intimate partner violence

The study results revealed that 70% of the respondents agreed that they were aware of the major causes of gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 30% were not aware. This implies that most households were aware and knew the most common causes of gender based violence in their homes. This is in line with Kathleen L. F (2000) who argued that relationship-level causes contribute to the risk of GBV at the level of relationships with peers, intimate partners and family members. For instance, men having multiple partners are more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence or sexual violence

Study results indicated that 64% of the respondents agreed that cultural and social norms cause gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 34% disagreed with this statement and this implies that most of the households were aware of that culture and traditions are the major causes of gender based violence. This is in agreement with Mazrui, A., (2011) who noted that society-level causes include the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles and the unequal distribution of power between women and men. Intimate partner violence occurs more often in societies where men have economic and decision-making powers in the household and where women do not have easy access to divorce and where adults routinely resort to violence to resolve their conflicts.

The study results revealed that 52% of the respondents agreed that they were aware social and political idealizations cause gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 48% of the respondents noted that they were not aware and this implies that most of the respondents believed that social and political ideologies often trigger gender based violence in most homesteads. This is in agreement with Mudoola, J.S, (2005) who cited that GBV can be caused by social and political idealizations that certain roles or 'jobs' are for men (Such paranoid ideation discriminate women in family, government or even workplace settings, as the patriarchal society thinks 'headships' or certain jobs are performed best by man.

It was revealed that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 4% of the respondents disagreed, 14% of the respondents were not sure, 62% of the respondents agreed and the remaining 12% of the respondents strongly agreed that traditional attitudes towards women is another cause of gender based violence in homesteads. This implies that most of the households were of the view that traditions lead to conflict and misunderstanding in homesteads. This is in line with Mudoola, J.S (2005) who argued that the causes of gender-based violence are many and varied depending on the types of violence. Traditional attitudes towards women around the world help perpetuate the violence. Stereotypical roles in which women are seen as subordinate to men constrain a woman's ability to exercise choices that would enable her end the abuse.

According to the study findings, 80% of the respondents agreed that financial insecurity lead to gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 20% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and this implies that most of the respondents were aware that poverty contribute to misunderstanding and conflict in homesteads. This is in line with Robertson, K.M.T (2009) who commented that if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he would tend to do so physically. Another cause is the image created by the society which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is the opposite of all these traits. The way parents bring up their children, which create disparity between boys and girls, also is a source of gender-based violence in later life. When a boy grows up, knowing that he is not supposed to wash his own clothes, cook or help in the house, if he grows up and gets married to a woman who comes from a home where duties are equally shared between girls and boys, this can create tension that might lead to violence.

It was found out that 62% of respondents agreed that power relations and economic power imbalances also lead to gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 38% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and this implies that most of the households in the area were aware that economic power imbalances within the society today contribute to increased cases of gender based violence in most homesteads. This is in line with Murray A. (2006) who observed that the causes of violence against women as being deeply rooted in the way society is set up- cultural beliefs, power relations, economic power imbalances, and the masculine idea of male dominance.

4.5.3 Impact of gender based violence on low household incomes

It was found out that 64% of the respondents agreed that beating of women contribute to low household incomes in homesteads and the remaining 36% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that mistreatment in homesteads based on gender worsen the household income levels. This is in line with Archer (2002) who argued that the reason for lack of respect and understanding in most families. The attempt by women to enforce their position in both the family and the community has in most cases been wrongly done, attracting negative perception among the male gender.

The study results indicated that 82% of the respondents agreed that allowing property rights to women on land boosts household incomes in homesteads and the remaining 18% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and this implies that most of the households were aware that denying women access and rights to land further affects their income status. This is in line with Adkins, K (2010) who explained that the role of women's emancipation with special emphasis on gender equality as a fundamental cause of gender based violence in homesteads. According to him, women's struggle for equality in Africa has been wrongly perceived by both men and women. While most women take it to undermine men, men take it as a sign of disrespect.

According to the study results, 76% of the respondents agreed that granting girl child education helps to improve on household incomes in homesteads and the remaining 24% of the respondents disagreed. This further implies that denying girl child access to education also affects their income status when they grow. This is in line with Eades, R. A, (2003) who observed that of particular note is the fact that data on gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict show that women and children are disproportionately affected. Peace education that features prevention of violence against women and girls is, therefore, an urgent concern to build a culture of peace with the participation of all parties.

It was also found out that 78% of the respondents agreed with the statement the remaining 22% of the respondents disagreed that sexual abuse worsens low household incomes in most homesteads. This implies that majority of the respondents noted that a lot still needs to be done in the community regarding prevention against sexual abuse since this is also another common form of gender based violence in most homesteads. This is in line with Robertson, K.M.T (2009) who

revealed that public information campaigns on the subject of sexual violence should be launched by the government (while respecting cultural sensitivities). Topics could include preventive measures, seeking assistance, laws prohibiting sexual violence, and sanctions and penalties for perpetrators

4.5.4 Solutions to gender based violence in homesteads

The study results revealed that 10% of the respondents agreed that the government has done enough to address gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 90% of the respondents disagreed and this implies that most households were of the view that the government had not done enough in address this problem in the community. This is in line with Carney M. B (2007) who argued that the government needs to ensure that they held accountable for the violence that they commit, including violence against women and girls. Men's accountability and responsibility are necessary for justice as well as healing of individuals and society to occur.

It was found out that 74% of respondents agreed that they were aware that empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them and the remaining 26% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that most of the respondents were aware that a lot still needs to be done regarding empowerment of the women and girls. This is in line with Archer. L. (2002) who cited that the empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them, and challenges men individually and collectively to change. It is also a challenge for patriarchal institutions to be changed

According to the study findings, 4% of the respondents, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents were not sure, 54% of the respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed that the men have been accountable enough to address gender based violence in homesteads. This is in line with Jewkes, R., (2002) who noted that the government should put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women. This is because they need to be adequately supported with human and financial resources, but without reducing resources from women's programmes. In addition, more information and research on men and gender based violence are needed to lead to identification of cost effective practices and frameworks to build effective partnerships with men and between women and men to eliminate gender violence.

The study results indicated that 80% of the respondents agreed that legislative change and effective implementation of laws can protect women from male violence and the remaining 20% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that most households were aware that proper laws against gender based violence can help to prevention mistreatment of women in homesteads. This is in line with Dutton D.G, and Nicholls T.L (2005) who noted that partnerships between men and women are key strategies that must be pursued. Developing strategies and creating spaces for them to trust each other and work together to eliminate violence against women are critical components towards those ends.

It was found out that 72% of the respondents agreed that training at all levels of the criminal justice system help to stop gender based violence in homesteads and the remaining 28% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that the government should ensure that there is effective criminal justice system for prevention of gender based violence that often contributes to low households incomes. This is in line with Carney M. B, (2007) who argued that legislative change and effective implementation of laws, in all levels and areas of the law, are needed to protect women from male violence, including in the family. In addition, training at all levels of the criminal justice system, and all other areas of the law, are needed to accompany and support the transformations concerned.

The study found out that 20% of the respondents agreed that government had put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women and the remaining 80% of the respondents disagreed with this statement and this implies that majority of the respondents were of the view that the government has done little to overcome violence against women. This is in agreement with Kevin .S, (2011) who noted that the government also should develop, promote and model for men alternative forms of masculinity not using violence against women and which are more gender equitable. In addition, key elements in the task of overcoming violence against women are the need for partnerships, networking at all levels, and coalition building, including men's groups.

The study results revealed that 72% of the respondents agreed that there was a number of platforms for men to talk, examine and organize against violence against women and the remaining 28% of the respondents disagreed. This implies that there are several platforms and programs intended at overcoming violence against women however they seem to be not effective enough. This is in line

with Kathleen L. F (2000) who argued that there is a need to create spaces for men to talk, examine and organize against violence against women and all forms of gender violence; and to discuss other gender issues. The government needs to address that issue and hence overcome or reduce on the gender based violence. There is a need to clarify men's issues of power and powerlessness, and men's expectations and sense of entitlement to power, including power over women, and the use of violence to maintain that power.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Causes of gender based violence in homesteads

The study concludes that individual-level causes are biological and personal history causes that increase the risk of violence. For example, a low level of education, young age (early marriage) and low-economic status/income have been associated as risk causes for both experiencing and perpetrating intimate partner violence

Relationship-level causes contribute to the risk of GBV at the level of relationships with peers, intimate partners and family members. For instance, men having multiple partners are more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence or sexual violence. Such men are also more likely to engage in risky behaviours with multiple sexual partners by refusing condoms, exposing themselves and their intimate partners to a higher risk of HIV infection.

Community-level causes refer to the extent of tolerance towards GBV in contexts at which social relationships are embedded, such as schools, workplace or the neighbourhood

The study concludes that society-level causes include the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles and the unequal distribution of power between women and men. Intimate partner violence occurs more often in societies where men have economic and decision-making powers in the household and where women do not have easy access to divorce and where adults routinely resort to violence to resolve their conflicts.

Moreover, GBV can be caused by social and political idealisations that certain roles or 'jobs' are for men. Such paranoid ideation discriminate women in family, government or even workplace settings, as the patriarchal society thinks 'headships' or certain jobs are performed best by man.

5.1.2 Impact of gender based violence on low household incomes

The study concludes that the role of women's emancipation with special emphasis on gender equality as a fundamental cause of gender based violence in homesteads. The women's struggle for equality in Africa has been wrongly perceived by both men and women. While most women take it to undermine men, men take it as a sign of disrespect.

The study concludes drug abuse, alcoholism and negative behaviors are other outstanding reasons for marital instabilities. Excessive consumption of alcohol and drug abuse damages our behaviors to the worst. By crippling our sense of our rational reasoning, Alcohol and drug use tempts to indulge us into scenes of marital offences.

The community of Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono district is ridden in alcoholism. Most youths as a result of alcoholism do not bother to pay attention to their marital responsibilities as a result the marital institution has for last few years been suffering a buttering in the community

The stability of families in 'Uganda has been increasingly shaken by escalating divorce rate which results from gender based violence in homesteads. This is why the researcher wishes to investigate whether there is a relationship between gender based violence in homesteads and stability of families

Economic hardship is one of the fundamental primary causes of infidelity (prostitution and adultery) in marital relationships. This is common among women. While most women may venture into adultery and prostitution and as a means of earning additional incomes to help sustain and cater for the family demands. Men are most likely to engage in thefts, burglaries, lies and robbery, all of which when realized by the offended partner, breeds conditions for instability in marriage.

In Uganda, studies indicate a linkage of drug addiction to family break-down and the ever-increasing street children, delinquency among juvenile among adolescents, child abuse, trauma and HIV spread. Thus, there is a relationship between drug abuse causing families/marriage break up and the increasing number of street children. Men who are addicts spend their salaries on drinking and desert their homes, leaving the family responsibilities in the hands of the wives most of whom are poor

The study concludes that influence of extended family relations is another causal factor for instabilities among married couples. In his analysis on the rampant marital instabilities.

Many people do not understand why individuals become addicted to drugs or how drugs change the brain to foster compulsive drug abuse. They mistakenly view drug abuse and addiction as strictly a social problem and may characterize those who take drugs as morally weak. One very common belief is that drug abusers should be able to just stop taking drugs if they are only willing to change their behavior.

5.1.3 Solutions to gender based violence in homesteads

The study concludes that government needs to advocate for protection of human rights for instance a lot of efforts need to be put in to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. For example there is need to inform our strategies in eliminating violence against women and girls.

The empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them, and challenges men individually and collectively to change. It is also a challenge for patriarchal institutions to be changed

Legislative change and effective implementation of laws, in all levels and areas of the law, are needed to protect women from male violence, including in the family. In addition, training at all levels of the criminal justice system, and all other areas of the law, are needed to accompany and support the transformations concerned.

Partnerships between men and women are key strategies that must be pursued. Developing strategies and creating spaces for them to trust each other and work together to eliminate violence against women are critical components towards those ends.

Of particular note is the fact that data on gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict show that women and children are disproportionately affected. Peace education that features prevention of violence against women and girls is, therefore, an urgent concern to build a culture of peace with the participation of all parties.

5.3 Recommendations

The government needs to ensure that they held accountable for the violence that they commit, including violence against women and girls. Men's accountability and responsibility are necessary for justice as well as healing of individuals and society to occur.

The government should put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women. This is because they need to be adequately supported with human and financial resources, but without reducing resources from women's programmes. In addition, more information and research on men and gender based violence are needed to lead to identification of cost effective practices and frameworks to build effective partnerships with men and between women and men to eliminate gender violence.

There is a need to create spaces for men to talk, examine and organize against violence against women and all forms of gender violence; and to discuss other gender issues. The government needs to address that issue and hence overcome or reduce on the gender based violence. There is a need to clarify men's issues of power and powerlessness, and men's expectations and sense of entitlement to power, including power over women, and the use of violence to maintain that power.

The government also should develop, promote and model for men alternative forms of masculinity not using violence against women and which are more gender equitable. In addition, key elements in the task of overcoming violence against women are the need for partnerships, networking at all levels, and coalition building, including men's groups.

There is a clear need to further engage international organizations in developing and promoting broad based strategies to engage men in overcoming gender based violence, and to form broader partnerships, adding men's groups to their civil society partnerships.

A lot of emphasis on prevention need to be put in place by the government to overcome gender based violence. The cooperation of the state, civil society, media and the private sector is necessary for prevention of gender violence. Assertion of political will and action are needed at all levels in support of gender equality and against gender violence. National policy frameworks should be

developed, disseminated and lead to interventions that address and support men's engagement to overcome gender based violence, particularly against women

It is critical to support and develop mechanisms to break the intergenerational transmission of violence by men, particularly violence against women and girls. In this regard, opportunities need to be created for young people to have a voice regarding stopping male violence, with a particular focus on the violence against women and girls, as well as its interrelationship with other forms of violence.

In general, more work is needed to show the linkages between eliminating gender based violence and reaching other development goals so that policy makers and practitioners alike will see that ending violence against women is not a side issue but a pre-requisite for development

A number of scholars argue that more research should be done on the impact of gender based violence on social welfare of women and impact of drug abuse on gender based violence

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am by the names of **NAMBWAYO JANE, BPA/43234/143/DU**, a student from Kampala International University, carrying out a study on “**Gender based violence in homesteads and low household income in Uganda: A case study of Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District**”.

I am very glad that you are my respondent for this study. The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain your opinion/views to be included among others in the study. This research is one of the requirements leading to the award of a Bachelor’s Degree in Public Administration. It is hence an academic research and will not be used for any other purpose other than academic. Your co-operation and answers to these questions heartily and honestly will be significant to this study to gather the data needed. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

PART 1: RESPONDENT’S PROFILE

Gender _____

1. Male
2. Female

Qualification _____

1. Primary level
2. Secondary
3. Certificate level
4. Diploma
5. Degree
6. Master’s degree

Age _____

1. 20-35 years
2. 36-49 years
3. 50 and above years

Section B: Causes of gender based violence in homesteads

Have you ever experienced gender based violence at home?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

If yes, are you aware of the major causes of gender based violence in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Do you agree that cultural and social norms cause gender based violence in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Are you aware that social and political idealizations cause gender based violence in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Do you think traditional attitudes towards women is another cause of gender based violence in homesteads?

- a) Strongly Agree ☐
- b) Agree ☐
- c) Not Sure ☐
- d) Disagree ☐
- e) Strongly Disagree ☐

Does financial insecurity lead to gender based violence in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Do you think power relations and economic power imbalances also lead to gender based violence in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Section C: Impact of gender based violence on low household incomes

Do you think beating of women contribute to low household incomes in homesteads?

- c) Yes ☐
- d) No ☐

Do you agree that allowing property rights to women on land boosts household incomes in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Are you aware that granting girl child education helps to improve on household incomes in homesteads?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

Do you think sexual abuse worsens low household incomes in most homesteads?

- a) Strongly Agree ☐
- b) Agree ☐
- c) Not Sure ☐
- d) Disagree ☐
- e) Strongly Disagree ☐

Section D: Solutions to gender based violence in homesteads

Do you think the government has done enough to address gender based violence in homesteads?

☐

e) Yes

☐

f) No

Are you aware that empowerment of women and girls is a key component of the struggle against violence towards them?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

Do you think the men have been accountable enough to address gender based violence in homesteads?

a) Strongly Agree ☐

b) Agree ☐

c) Not Sure ☐

d) Disagree ☐

e) Strongly Disagree ☐

Do you agree that legislative change and effective implementation of laws can protect women from male violence?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

Does training at all levels of the criminal justice system help to stop gender based violence in homesteads?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

Has the government put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of men to overcome violence against women?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

Is there any platform for men to talk, examine and organize against violence against women?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

Thanks for your cooperation

END

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Have you ever experience gender based violence in your homesteads?

If yes, what had caused it?

What are the causes of gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District?

Are you aware of the effects or consequences of gender based violence in homesteads?

What is the impact of gender based violence on low household incomes in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District?

What are the solutions to gender based violence in homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District?

In your opinion, what do you think needs to be done to overcome gender based violence in homesteads?



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road, Kansanga* PO BOX 20000 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 (0) 382 277 030 * Fax: +256 (0) 41 - 501 974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug * Website: <http://www.kiu.ac.ug>

Office of the Head of Department

Date: 18th August, 2017

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR NAMBWAYO JANE,
REG. NO.BPA/43234/143/DU**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Public Administration.

She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, **GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN HOMESTEADS AND LOW HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN KIMENYEDDE SUB-COUNTY, MUKONO DISTRICT- UGANDA.**

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any data shared with her will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.



OFFICE OF THE CHAIRPERSON
NDWADDEMUTWE L.C.1
KIMENYEDDE SUB COUNTY
MUKONO DISTRICT



THE OFFICE OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

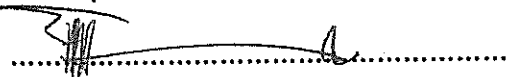
Dear Sir / Madam

RE: ACCEPTANCE OF NAMBWAYO JANE FOR HER FIELD RESEARCH.

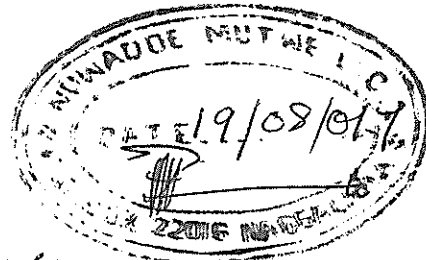
I have written to you to confirm that we have received the above named person to our sub county conducting a field research for her dissertation.

We do accept her and ready to avail her with the necessary information.

Chairperson LC1 Ndwadde mutwe Village



SSALONGO KISUULE TOM.



Tell. 0788581138