

POVERTY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MAYUGE DISTRICT

A CASE STUDY OF BAITA-BOGWE SUB-COUNTY

BY

MUSENERO SUZAN

BPA/38240/143/DU

**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

SEPTEMBER, 2016

DECLARATION

, Musenero Suzan declare that this research dissertation on “Poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District: A case study of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.

Student's Name: **MUSENERO SUZAN**

Reg. No: **BPA/38240/143/DU**

Signed:  Date: 11/09/2016

APPROVAL

This research dissertation on “Poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District: A case study of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County” has been done under my guidance and Supervision as an academic Supervisor and is due for submission to Kampala International University in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree in Public Administration and Management

Signature: 

SUPERVISOR: MADAM NAMAYENGO LYDIA H

Date: 12/09/16

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to the Almighty God who has enabled me to carry out research successfully and my beloved parents; my dear mum Namakika Joan and my dear father Bogere James for their endless support both financially and morally

I do dedicate this report to my dear brothers; Tonny, Alex, Ivan and my lovely sisters; Ellena Motnse, Angella, Kevin, Sauba, Sarah, Diana, Kiiiza without forgetting my dear husband Geoffrey for his care and financial contributions. May the Almighty God bless you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly am greatly indebted to the Almighty Allah for enabling me complete my academic career. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Madam Namayengo Lydia for the patience, guidance to ensure that this work is perfect. Thank you very much if it wasn't for you I don't think I would have achieved this. I would like to acknowledge my family members and friends. Sincere gratitude goes to my HOD Mr. Gerald for his encouragement during my academic career.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the top authorities mainly the Sub-County Chief of Baita-Bogwe Mr. Mosese and all the other respondents who participated in the interviews and those that helped in filling the questionnaires. Thank you so much, your contribution enabled me to write this research paper.

My sincere thanks go to my lecturers who have transformed me into a better and knowledgeable person through the three years of academic struggle at Kampala International University.

May God Bless you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Purpose of the study	3
1.4 Objectives of the study	3
1.4.1 General objective	3
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	3
1.5 Research Question	3
1.6 Scope of the Study	4
1.6.1 Geographical Scope	4
1.6.2 Content Scope	4
1.6.3 Time Scope	4
1.7 Significance of the Study	4
1.8 Conceptual Framework showing independent and dependent variables	5
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Introduction	7
2.1 Causes of poverty	7
2.2 Factors influencing domestic violence	10
2.3 Relationship between poverty and domestic violence	11

CHAPTER THREE	15
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
3.1. Introduction.....	15
3.2. Research Design	15
3.3 Study Population.....	15
3.4 Sample Size	16
3.5 Sample Procedure	17
3.6 Sources of Data.....	17
3.6.1 Primary Data.....	17
3.6.2 Secondary Data	17
3.7 Data Collection Methods	17
3.7.1 Interviews	17
3.7.2 Questionnaires	18
3.8 Data Processing	18
3.9 Data Analysis.....	18
3.10 Ethical Consideration.....	18
CHAPTER FOUR	20
PRESENTATIONS, INTEPRETATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA	20
4.0 Introduction.....	20
4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents	20
4.1.1 Gender of Respondents.....	20
4.1.2 Age of the Respondents	21
4.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents	22
4.1.4 Education Levels of the Respondents.....	22
4.2 FINDINGS ON THE CAUSES OF POVERTY	24
4.3 FINDINGS ON FACTORS INFLUENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....	26
4.4 FINDINGS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BAITA-BOGWE SUB-COUNTY, MAYUGE DISTRICT.....	28
CHAPTER FIVE	30
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	30
5.0 Introduction.....	30

5.1 Summary of the Findings.....30

5.1.1 Causes of poverty30

5.1.2 Factors influencing domestic violence31

5.1.3 Relationship between poverty and domestic violence32

5.2 Conclusion of the Findings.....32

According to the study findings, the following conclusions were made;.....32

5.3 Recommendations.....33

5.4 Limitations of study34

5.5 Recommendations for future researcher35

REFERENCES36

APPENDICES39

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE39

APPENDIX B : INTERVIEW GUIDE43

APPENDIX C: TIME FRAME44

APPENDIX D: STUDY BUDGET45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Showing Research Population	16
Table 2 presenting the gender distribution of the respondents who participated in the study	20
Table 3 showing age distribution of the respondents	21
Table 4 showing marital status of the respondents	22
Table 5: Educational Level of the Respondents	23
Table 6 showing the causes of poverty in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County	24
Table 7 showing the extent to which causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District	25
Table 9 showing factors influencing domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District	26
Table 10 showing the extent to which factors influencing domestic violence common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District.....	27
Table 11 : Relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District	28
Table 13 showing extent to which poverty is related to domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District	29

LIST OF ACRONYMS

PV	Intimate Partner Violence
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NCPCA	National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District: A case study of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County. The study objectives were; to identify the causes of poverty in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, to establish factors influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County and to examine relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County. The study applied a descriptive research design to reflect aspects of perception, feelings, experiences, facts and emotional feelings of the study respondents in finding out the relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district. This was because the research questions that were generated necessitate observing explanatory, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research. The study population involved 65 participants where Sub-County Chief, 15 Sub-County Staff, 4 Uganda Police (Domestic Violence Unit) officials, 10 Selected NAADS Programmes officials and 28 local peasants. Purposive sampling was also used to select only respondents for the researcher to attain the purpose of the study. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and interviews. After collecting data, the researcher organized well-answered questionnaire, data was edited and sorted for the next stage. The data was presented in tabular form, pie charts and bar graphs with frequencies and percentages. The study findings revealed that just like in most developing countries, the problems of poverty are massive and pervasive. In recent decades most of these countries have tried to develop the economy with industry and technology with varying levels of success. However, lack essential raw materials and the knowledge and skills gained through formal education and training. The study concludes that corruption often accompanies centralization of power, when leaders are not accountable to those they serve. More directly, corruption inhibits development when leaders help themselves to money that would otherwise be used for development projects. Corruption, both in government and business, places heavy cost on society. Businesses should enact, publicize and follow codes of conduct banning corruption on the part of their staff and directors. The study recommends that there is a need of recognition at the national level of the issue. Though government of Somalia has considered this issue but, consistent follow-up is mandatory. There should be enough educational programs in all societies and cultures, both for women and men at the same levels.

CHAPTER ONE

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 and assumptions, 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 of study

Globally, domestic violence and abuse often incur costs without the introduction or involvement of poverty. The cost of violence is often the continuation of poverty, or economic deprivation or exploitation, or the hindrance of economic rights across the globe. (Aldwin, C.M., 2011). The truth about poverty is that it stems from social injustices that emerge from multiple parallels, and educational deprivations can contribute to poverty just as much as the cage of domestic violence can. The relationship between poverty and domestic violence isn't linear. Economic stresses incite violence, and economic stress stems from violence. It's a downward spiral in the relationship between poverty and abuse. Being trapped in poverty or violence often implies being trapped in the other, because the two are so synonymous with human suffering and function to dehumanize individuals in a similar fashion through similar mechanisms. (American Psychiatric Association, 2012).

In Africa, research shows that a variety of factors may contribute to the poverty of women and children who have experienced domestic violence, including lack of affordable housing and lack of accessibility to legal assistance. Some of the most significant factors are barriers to employment among most African states. Because of these barriers, many victims of domestic violence may not be able to leave welfare for work within the imposed time constraints of the recent welfare reform. These barriers consist of psychological effects of domestic violence (Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, depression, or anxiety), Sabotage by the abuser (destroying homework assignments, disabling cars and alarm clocks, interference with child care efforts, or harassment at work), manipulation by the abuser (leaving marks and/or bruises that prevent the woman from attending work or an interview, or undermining self-confidence. (Aldwin, C.M, 2011).

In Uganda, it is difficult to escape poverty while being abused. Those trapped in it are already at a disadvantage, and the abuse only further limits the person and further reduces agency, autonomy and available resources. (Arcury, T. A., Preisser, J. S., 2015). It is arguably more costly to stay trapped in relationships ruled by domestic violence in most sub-counties in Uganda. However it is often so difficult to leave a violent relationship that it may seem leaving is the more expensive option.

In Mayuge District especially Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, efforts to leave violent relationships or circumvent abuse often force the victim to incur numerous costs, and the effects of violent abuse inundate our legal and health systems creating even further need for intervention and social services. In the sub-county, many risk the threat of losing their job, their home, health care, or access to income and financial support. (Baldry, A. C., 2011). When victims follow the law and seek justice through legal channels, there are often large fees attached to criminal and civil actions and procedures. At times, attempting to leave abusive relationships can cause further poverty and further threats of abuse.

It was therefore against this background that the researcher attempted to examine the relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Currently, families who experience domestic violence are often also victims of poverty in Uganda. Since poverty reduces options and, when coupled with violence, destabilizes basic security not just for those in the violent relationship, but for everyone connected to them and the larger community in which they exist. (Baldry, A. C., 2011).

In Mayuge District, domestic violence along any parallel is the most explicit violation of the individual, and human rights mechanisms work to retain all rights for all people through universal access and protection in the communities. By ensuring safety and security across all parallels of violence, the government of Uganda has tried to minimize the consequences involved and thus securing poverty and violence from all persons. (Barnes, Nancy & Bern-Kluf, Mercedes, 2010).

However despite the repeated efforts and measures implemented by the government and other concerned stakeholders to address this issue, little success has been yielded since 63% of the households in Mayuge District especially in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County have experienced physical abuse and 51% have experienced severe physical abuse during their lifetimes. It has been reported that physical abuse/being afraid of someone was cited as the primary cause of homelessness (in a survey of homeless adults in Mayuge District, 2015).

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of study was to investigate how poverty influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District especially in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective

The general objective of the study was to examine the relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- a) To identify the causes of poverty in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County
- b) To establish factors influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County
- c) To examine relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

1.5 Research Question

- a) What are the causes of poverty in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County?
- b) What are factors influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County?

- c) What is relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County. Mayuge District is a district in Eastern Uganda. Like many other Ugandan districts, it is named after its chief town', Mayuge, where the district headquarters are located.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study was carried out with a purpose of identifying the causes of poverty in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, establishing factors influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County and examining relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study covered a period of three months and took place from June to August 2016 because of the nature of exercise that was undertaken in gathering, editing and processing data.

1.7 Significance of the Study

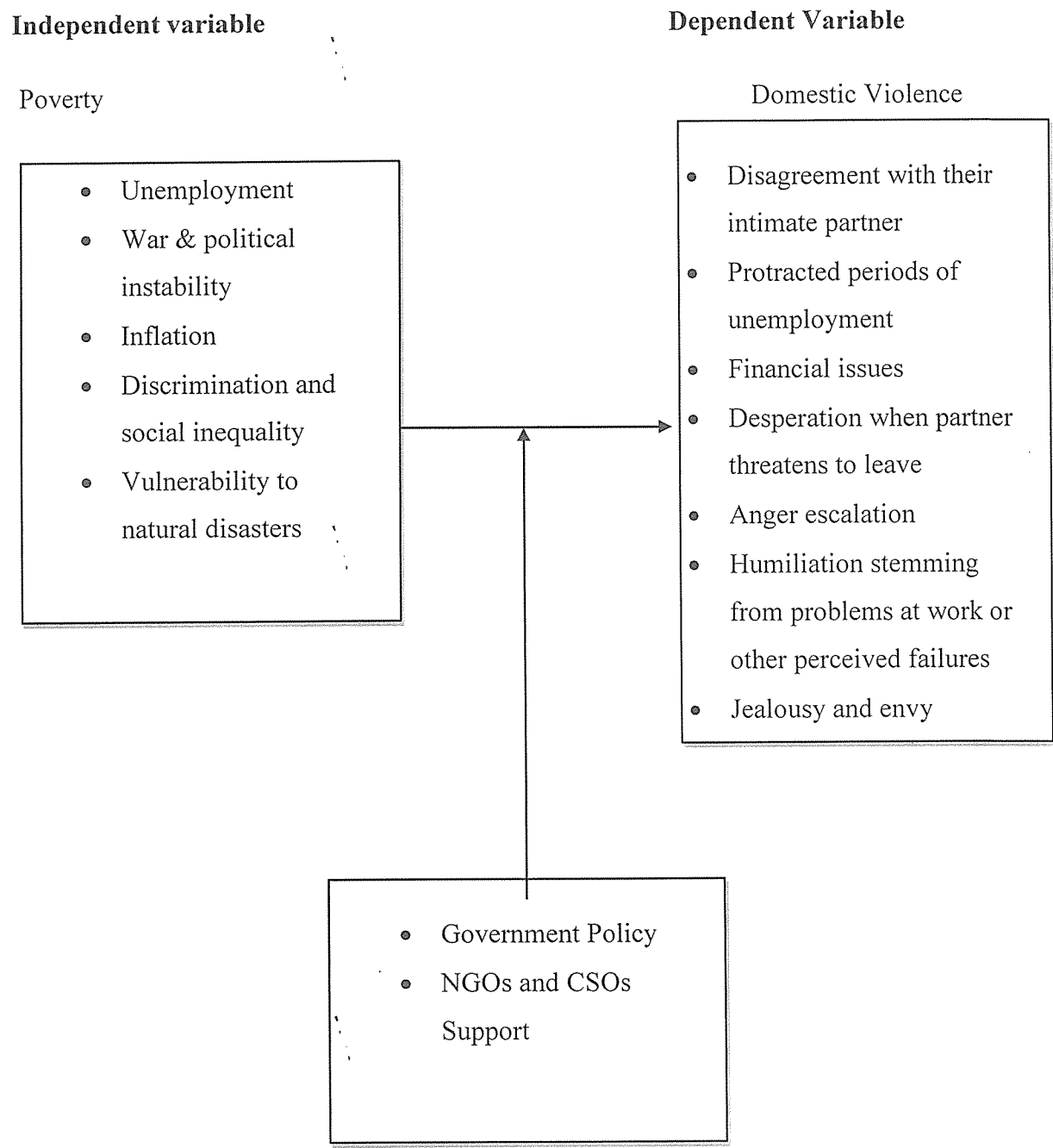
It is expected that when this study is carried out and accomplished successfully, it will contribute substantial awareness on the effects of poverty on domestic violence in the community

The study will also serve as a future data base for further researches that will be carried out as researchers can draw data from the findings of the study

The study will be significant to the researcher in fulfilling one of the requirements for award of bachelor's degree of Public Administration

1.8 Conceptual Framework showing independent and dependent variables

The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the relationship between the different variables in the study. The independent variable was perceived as poverty and domestic violence as the dependent variable



The independent variable was perceived as poverty whereas the dependent variable was domestic violence. The independent variable focuses on unemployment, war & political instability, inflation, discrimination and social inequality and vulnerability to natural disasters and the dependent variable concerns disagreement with their intimate partner, protracted periods of unemployment, financial issues, desperation when partner threatens to leave, anger escalation, humiliation stemming from problems at work or other perceived failures and jealousy and envy. However this is intervened by government policy and NGOs and CSOs support.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The study reviewed literature from various scholars on the major variables of the study included; the causes of poverty in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, factors influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County and relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

2.1 Causes of poverty

Overpopulation

Barnes, Nancy & Bern-Kluf, Mercedes (2010) note that overpopulation is defined as the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space. Overpopulation can result from either a high population density (the ratio of people to land area) or from low amounts of resources, or from both. A high population density pressures the available resources, as the resources can only support a certain number of people. Poverty can also depend on the country's mix of population density and agriculture productivity.

Distribution of resources:

Belli, R. F. (2014) argues that just like in most developing countries, the problems of poverty are massive and pervasive. In recent decades most of these countries have tried to develop the economy with industry and technology with varying levels of success. However, lack essential raw materials and the knowledge and skills gained through formal education and training. Because these things are necessary for the development of industry, developing countries generally must rely on trade with developed countries for manufactured goods, but they cannot afford much.

Lack of education:

Brencht, S., Chadwick, D. & Jacobson, C. (2013) suggest that illiteracy and lack of education are common. The government often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas. Whereas virtually all children in industrialized countries have access to an education, only about 60 percent of children even attend elementary school. Poor people also often forego schooling in order to concentrate on making a minimal living. In addition, the government tends to have few employment opportunities, especially for women. As a result, people may see little reason to go to school.

Environmental degradation:

Carlson, B.E. (2012) cite that environmental degradation is the deterioration of the natural environment, including the atmosphere, bodies of water, soil, and forests; is an important cause of poverty. Environmental problems have led to shortages of food, clean water, materials for shelter, and other essential resources. As forests, land, air, and water are degraded, people who live directly off these natural resources suffer most from the effects. People in developed countries, on the other hand, have technologies and conveniences such as air and water filters, refined fuels, and industrially produced and stored foods to buffer themselves from the effects of environmental degradation.

High rate of unemployment

Unemployment is rampant now that the global financial crisis has ravaged the world's economy. With a higher number of unemployed people, crime rates in most cities can increase as people grow desperate to survive. It is also believed, however, that the government intentionally keeps a "sufficient" number of people out of work as a replacement batch when the need arrives. (Carney, M., Tennen, H., Affleck, G., Del Boca, 2014).

Corruption (Economically-wise)

Caroline Thomas, (2013) argues that corruption often accompanies centralization of power, when leaders are not accountable to those they serve. More directly, corruption inhibits development when leaders help themselves to money that would otherwise be used for development projects.

Corruption, both in government and business, places heavy cost on society. Businesses should enact, publicize and follow codes of conduct banning corruption on the part of their staff and directors. Citizens must demand greater transparency on the part of both government and the corporate sector and create reform movements where needed.

Poor Governance

Collins, G. (2015) suggests that governance is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's social and economic resources for development. Good governance implies a capacity to turn public income into human development outcomes. Good governance is an essential pre-condition for pro-poor growth as it establishes the enabling regulatory and legal framework essential for the sound functioning of land, labor, capital and other factor markets. Corruption and political instability resulted in weakening of business confidence, deteriorating economic growth, declining public expenditure on basic entitlements, low efficiency in delivery of public services as discussed in the earlier section on human development, and a serious undermining of state institutions and the rule of law. (Collins, G, 2015).

Prejudice and inequality

Corey, G. (2016) notes that social inequality that stems from cultural ideas about the relative worth of different genders, races, ethnic groups, and social classes. Ascribed inequality works by placing individuals in different social categories at birth, often based on religious, ethnic, or 'racial' characteristics. In certain countries in the world, governments tend to favour a specific creed or race or people. For example, the children of these people are able to enjoy education with subsidised school fees; adults are able to obtain high-paying jobs easily etc. Instead of channelling resources to help those at need, the governments of these countries choose to treat different tribes and creeds with prejudice and will treat others with less favouritism. Hence, this leads to poverty.

Civil War

Daneman, N., Lu, H., & Redelmeier, D. (2013) emphasizes that the Civil War also significantly contributed to the current status of poverty since most resources were destroyed. This is significant as it shows the drop in the well being of all citizens in the affected country. It however, fails to capture the broader affects of damages to the infrastructure and social services, such as health care

and access to clean water, which are not captured. The loss of infrastructure and breakdown of society will inevitably lead to the nation having to spend a hefty sum to rebuild and prepare itself for the economy. Furthermore, civil war diverts scarce resources from fighting poverty to maintaining a military.

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters such as long droughts and earthquakes have caused millions of dollars worth of infrastructure and the loss of lives. Developing countries often suffer much more extensive and acute crises at the hands of natural disasters, because limited resources become obstacles for the construction of adequate housing, infrastructure, and mechanisms for responding to crises. Natural disasters, being uncontrollable by man, affect annual agricultural output, such as floods destroying the fertility of soils by washing away mineral-rich topsoil, and take away natural decomposing agents, rendering the soil infertile. Droughts cause the land to become barren and unsuitable for cultivation. (Daneman, N., Lu, H., & Redelmeier, D., 2013).

2.2 Factors influencing domestic violence

Poverty:

Domestic violence is more likely to occur in cases where individuals experience less wage-earning power. This is a case where the purchasing power of a family or of an individual is eroded to an extent that the provision of the basic needs is compromised. The students in such homes experience the higher exchanges between the parents over food, medication and clothing. It targets students because they are the consumers of the basic needs. (Aldwin, 1994).

The parents and the guardians or the care givers extend their anger and frustrations to the students or fight among themselves as students witness. The inability of parents and caregivers often lead to fights in the presence of parents or may see the anger displaced to the students. (Baldry, 2007).

Unstable Family Structures:

Single mother households tend to have overprotective elements to students. The students in such households may experience high handed disciplinary measures because the mothers imagine that the students may be rude with gaps created by the absence of the father. Child headed households

equally have experienced domestic violence created by the rivalry among the siblings who tend to overburden others with household chores and in a struggle to survive, ends up either in abuses or even fights among themselves. (Belli, 1998)

Drug, alcohol and substance abuse:

Substance abuse leads to out-of-control behaviour Grove, (1998). The number one commonality within the dynamics of most alcoholic families is poor emotional health. This leads to secondary anger, which is an ineffective substitute for dealing honestly with emotions. The students mostly bear the brunt of this emotional instability Jacobson, (1980).

Poor self-esteem:

Domestic violence is often linked to poor self esteem. A child growing up in a violent home is likely to have very little self-worth. The child may be engaged on a pattern of negative self talk. "If i were any good, my father wouldn't beat me. I will never amount to anything." (Regier, D.A and Cowdry, R.W 1995). As a young man, his frustrations and isolations may grow and along with it, a hidden anger due to his feelings of helplessness. Anger is a major source of fuel that will flames of domestic violence.

Culture:

An environment where violence is taught by example or accepted as "normal" will imprint upon a child's psyche. A young boy may see his father come home from work drunk and angry, screaming at his mother. The boy watches his mother attempt to please and placate his father's drunken behaviour. The young boy is being taught that violence gets results. He then develops own ideas about what makes a man. Most cultures treat students as non-entities who should only be seen and never to be heard. Most wrongs committed in most homecare explained in terms of students activities. It is normal for parents in Africa to shift their failed activities interims of students.

2.3 Relationship between poverty and domestic violence

For a long time news media sources have reported not only individual stories of abuse related to economic stresses or poverty, but the thematic occurrence of poverty and abuse spawning each

other, and the patterns of data linking the two together. (Daneman, N., Lu, H., & Redelmeier, D., 2013).

Donna, M., William R. & Clifford J. (2014) argues that it's not as simple as poverty breeds violence. Individuals from all economic circumstances experience violence. Abuse is dehumanizing enough without making it an issue of class. Poverty exacerbates the occurrence and severity of violence in those already experiencing it. Poverty doesn't directly cause physical violence or abuse, but is, in a human rights context, a form of violence that occurs along economic parallels rather than physical ones. Extreme poverty is a form of structural violence, and as all human rights are related and intertwined, so are the different manifestations of violence that we experience.

Douglas, N., Lilley, S., Kooper, L. & Diamond, A. (2014) argue that violence and abuse often incur costs without the introduction or involvement of poverty. The cost of violence is often the continuation of poverty, or economic deprivation or exploitation, or the hindrance of economic rights. The truth about poverty is that it stems from social injustices that emerge from multiple parallels, and educational deprivations can contribute to poverty just as much as the cage of domestic violence can.

Frances Stewart, (2014) notes that the relationship between poverty and domestic violence isn't linear. Economic stresses incite violence, and economic stress stems from violence. It's a downward spiral in the relationship between poverty and abuse. Being trapped in poverty or violence often implies being trapped in the other, because the two are so synonymous with human suffering and function to dehumanize individuals in a similar fashion through similar mechanisms.

It is difficult to escape poverty while being abused. Those trapped in it are already at a disadvantage, and the abuse only further limits the person and further reduces agency, autonomy and available resources. It is arguably more costly to stay trapped in relationships ruled by domestic violence. However it is often so difficult to leave a violent relationship that it may seem leaving is the more expensive option. (Frances Stewart, 2014)

Hampson, F., (2012) argues that efforts to leave violent relationships or circumvent abuse often force the victim to incur numerous costs, and the effects of violent abuse inundate our legal and

health systems creating even further need for intervention and social services. Many risk the threat of losing their job, their home, health care, or access to income and financial support. When victims follow the law and seek justice through legal channels, there are often large fees attached to criminal and civil actions and procedures. At times, attempting to leave abusive relationships can cause further poverty and further threats of abuse.

Jin, Y., Quan, H., Cujec, B., & Johnson, D. (2013) argue that poverty reduces options and, when coupled with violence, destabilizes basic security not just for those in the violent relationship, but for everyone connected to them and the larger community in which they exist. Combating either poverty or domestic violence means acknowledging the relationship between the two and focusing on human rights as a means to redress both. When poverty and abuse are finally seen as issues of human rights, their underlying causes and potential alleviations are visible through the same lens.

Lewis Opoku-Mensah, (2015) notes that violence along any parallel is the most explicit violation of the individual, and human rights mechanisms work to retain all rights for all people through universal access and protection. By ensuring safety and security across all parallels of violence, we secure it for all persons. In securing rights for everyone we reinforce their universality and the very premise of the rights of each individual. Domestic violence and poverty are both part of many people's lives all over the world, regardless of the culture or background. However, some social demographics are more likely to experience domestic violence on a daily basis than others, and poverty is one of areas that has an impact.

Poverty has been linked to increased rates of domestic abuse and can affect any member of the family, as to who may become the aggressor. Downturns in the economy regrettably cause cases of both domestic violence and poverty to increase. With the increasing financial problems around the world, health professionals and domestic violence experts cannot foresee the levels of violence in intimate partnerships improving anytime soon. Systemic and cultural changes are needed to increase intervention to reduce violence as an outlet, but solutions to poverty are also needed for long-term reductions in violence. (Lewis Opoku-Mensah, 2015)

Although many people imagine poverty to only affect third world countries, more and more average families in developed nations are experiencing financial stress or facing events that cause extreme levels of poverty in terms of income compared to expenses. Families that are struggling

with day to day income and expressing suffer from the strain. But, these suffering families will rarely attract the same media coverage as malnourished and impoverished people in other countries; nonetheless, the problems are real, and family violence often results. (Mitton, C., O'Neil, D., Simpson, L., Hoppins, Y., & Harcus, S., 2014).

Thomas, C., (2013) notes that the link between domestic violence and poverty and the cycle that results in many families is grim. When the domestic violence cycle begins under these circumstances, many families begin to live an eternal nightmare that seems unlikely to end. The family of an abusive partner that is also very poor, often see no way of escaping the continuous cycle. And the very financial trap that they are in, continues to cause more anger and lashing out. Victims of domestic violence can be any age, gender, race or religion, and, unfortunately, if you are poor you are more likely to experience the abuse. There are many different consequences to being poor and living with poverty on a daily basis, and one consequence is the far higher rate of instability and domestic violence. Many of the women in domestic abuse relationships end up homeless due to the combination of domestic violence and poverty they have endured. Domestic violence shelters have seen a vast increase in the number of woman, and children, that have turned up on their doorstep.

Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, (2016) argues that women suffering both domestic violence and poverty sometimes feel there is no housing and financial support to help them to move on with their lives. Both women and men perceive that their are barriers to entry and finding a suitable shelter. These perceived barriers are especially felt by those without financial ability to pay for help. In some cases intimate partners will return back to the abusive relationship, as they see no other way out.

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 applied a descriptive research design to reflect aspects of perception, feelings, experiences, facts and emotional feelings of the study respondents in finding out the relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district. This was because the research questions that were generated necessitate observing explanatory, descriptive and analytical aspects of the research.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in data collection and analysis and general information on the subject matter was collected from the different stakeholders involved in the study. Qualitative design involved in-depth interviewing of the Sub-County Chief and officials at Domestic Violence Unit at Uganda Police Post in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district.

On the other hand, the quantitative design involved use of close-ended questionnaires which were issued to the selected sub-county staff, Selected NAADS Programmes officials and local peasants as the method was convenient for them to fill during their free time.

3.3 Study Population

The study took place at Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district. The sub-county was purposely selected because of its' convenient location and also bore the necessary and required study elements since majority of households were poor and thus experience high level of domestic violence rate.

The study population involved 65 participants where Sub-County Chief, 15 Sub-County Staff, 4 Uganda Police (Domestic Violence Unit) officials, 10 Selected NAADS Programmes officials and 28 local peasants

Table 1: Showing Research Population

Type of population	Population Target	Sample size
Sub-County Chief of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County	1	1
Baita-Bogwe Sub-County Staff	15	10
Uganda Police (Domestic Violence Unit officials) in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County	4	3
Selected NAADS Programmes officials in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County	10	9
Local peasants	28	27
Total	58	50

3.4 Sample Size

A sample size of 56 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.

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

n = sample size

N = the population size

e = level of significance, fixed at 0.05

3.5 Sample Procedure

The sample was purposively and randomly selected. The Uganda Police (Domestic Violence Unit officials) in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County and the Local peasants were purposely selected because some delt and others experience poverty in relation to domestic violence in the sub-county and thus had knowledge about the relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district.

The NAADs program officials and staff of the Sub-County 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 interviews 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 poverty and domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

3.7.1 Interviews

The researcher organized key informant interviews with the Uganda Police (Domestic Violence Unit officials) in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County and the local peasants 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 provides for a systematic flow of information due to the order of questions and it also helps 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 Sub-County Chief of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Baita-Bogwe Sub-County Staff and Selected NAADS Programmes officials in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County to provide answers. 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 were 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, tabulation pie-charts 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 simple statistical percentages and frequencies and thereafter was presented in charts.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher carried out the study with full knowledge and authorisation of the top authorites of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge 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

PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the presentation of the findings according to the themes of the study which were; to identify the causes of poverty in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, to establish factors influencing domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County and to examine relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge District particularly in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

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 presenting the gender distribution of the respondents who participated in the study

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	18	36
Females	32	64
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

In the above table 2, the study findings revealed that the sample constituted of 50 respondents of which 64% were females and the 36% remaining were males. It is because women are the ones

mostly affected with domestic violence in relation to poverty in most communities thus they are the majority involved in the study.

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 – 25	4	8
26 – 35	18	36
36 – 45	20	40
46 -55	6	12
56+	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The table3 above revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 36– 45 with a 40% representation. Age category 46-55 had a total response of 12%, while 26 –45 age group was represented by 36% the 20 – 25 category had a total representation of 8% while the least represented category was that of the 56+ with a representation of 4%. This implies that most of the respondents were adults with families and thus having a lot of responsibilities to take care of yet resources are sometimes not available and thus leading to domestic violence due to poverty.

4.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The study further went on to establish the marital status of the respondent and the findings were as represented in table 4. The researcher was also interested in finding out the marital status of respondents.

Table 4 showing marital status of the respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	4	8
Widowed	5	10
Married	23	46
Divorced	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The table 4 established that the majority of the respondents were divorced (46%). The widowed comprised of 36%, the married were 10% whereas the single were only 8%. Study findings established that, the majority were widowed and the divorced and that due to their statuses, had children to take care of and yet resources were not readily available.

This implies that the married are the ones mostly affected with domestic violence due to poverty since their partners tend to

4.1.4 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 Poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge district: A case study of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County.

Table 5: Educational Level of the Respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	25	50
Secondary level	13	26
Vocational	7	14
University	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Study findings in table 5 revealed that the least represented level of education was the University group which comprised of 10%, followed by vocational group (14%), while secondary level was represented by 26% and the most represented group was that of primary level which comprised of 50%. This implies that most respondents in the study were mainly semi-illiterate, thus with low levels of education. And this further indicated that the majority were relatively poor and thus implies that the majority were ignorant of the poverty and domestic violence in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge district

4.2 FINDINGS ON THE CAUSES OF POVERTY

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked the causes of poverty in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District. These are presented as follows:

Table 6 showing the causes of poverty in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County

		Frequency	Percent
	Overpopulation	2	4
	Distribution of resources:	6	12
	Lack of education:	5	10
	Environmental degradation:	3	6
	High rate of unemployment	4	8
	Corruption (Economically-wise)	8	16
	Poor Governance	7	14
	Prejudice and inequality	5	10
	Civil War	6	12
	Natural Disasters	4	8
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The table above shows that 4% of the respondent suggested that overpopulation was one of the major causes of poverty, 12% suggested distribution of resources, 10% noted lack of education, 6% of the respondents revealed that environmental degradation is also another causes of poverty among the individuals, 8% of the respondents noted high rate of unemployment , 16% suggested

that corruption (Economically-wise) is also a major cause of poverty, 14% noted poor governance, 10% were of the view that prejudice and inequality and 12% of the respondents noted civil War whereas the remaining 8% of the respondents suggested that natural Disasters also contribute to the high levels of poverty in the area.

Table 7 showing the extent to which causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District

		Frequency	Percent
	Very high	12	24
	High	17	34
	Not sure	2	4
	Low	9	18
	Very low	10	20
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Results in table above indicate that 24% of the respondents agreed that the extent to which causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County was very high, 34% noted high extent, 4% were not sure, 18% of the respondents noted that the extent to which causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County was low. The remaining 20% of the respondents were of the view that the extent to which causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County was very low.

This implies that that the extent to which causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District is generally high. This further implies that there is a multitude of causes of poverty in the area.

Table 9 showing the extent to which factors influencing domestic violence common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District

		Frequency	percent
	Very high	13	26
	High	10	20
	Not sure	4	8
	Low	3	6
	Very low	20	40
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The table above shows that 26% of the respondents rated the extent to which factors influencing domestic violence common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County as very high, 20% of the respondents noted high extent, 8% of the respondents were not sure, 6% rated it as low extent and the remaining 40% disagreed and noted it to be very low extent to which factors influencing domestic violence common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District.

This implies that the extent to which factors influencing domestic violence common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District is generally high and thus further implies that a lot still needs to be done to address these factors in order to avoid domestic violence in the area.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

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

5.1 Summary of the Findings

5.1.1 Causes of poverty

The study found out that overpopulation is defined as the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space. Overpopulation can result from either a high population density (the ratio of people to land area) or from low amounts of resources, or from both.

It was found out that just like in most developing countries, the problems of poverty are massive and pervasive. In recent decades most of these countries have tried to develop the economy with industry and technology with varying levels of success. However, lack essential raw materials and the knowledge and skills gained through formal education and training.

It was also found out that illiteracy and lack of education are common. The government often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas. Whereas virtually all children in industrialized countries have access to an education, only about 60 percent of children even attend elementary school.

The study also found out that environmental degradation is the deterioration of the natural environment, including the atmosphere, bodies of water, soil, and forests; is an important cause of poverty. Environmental problems have led to shortages of food, clean water, materials for shelter, and other essential resources. As forests, land, air, and water are degraded, people who live directly off these natural resources suffer most from the effects.

5.1.3 Relationship between poverty and domestic violence

The study found out that for a long time news media sources have reported not only individual stories of abuse related to economic stresses or poverty, but the thematic occurrence of poverty and abuse spawning each other, and the patterns of data linking the two together.

It was found out that it's not as simple as poverty breeds violence. Individuals from all economic circumstances experience violence. Abuse is dehumanizing enough without making it an issue of class. Poverty exacerbates the occurrence and severity of violence in those already experiencing it. Poverty doesn't directly cause physical violence or abuse, but is, in a human rights context, a form of violence that occurs along economic parallels rather than physical ones.

The study found out that violence and abuse often incur costs without the introduction or involvement of poverty. The cost of violence is often the continuation of poverty, or economic deprivation or exploitation, or the hindrance of economic rights. The truth about poverty is that it stems from social injustices that emerge from multiple parallels, and educational deprivations can contribute to poverty just as much as the cage of domestic violence can.

It was found out that relationship between poverty and domestic violence isn't linear. Economic stresses incite violence, and economic stress stems from violence. It's a downward spiral in the relationship between poverty and abuse. Being trapped in poverty or violence often implies being trapped in the other, because the two are so synonymous with human suffering and function to dehumanize individuals in a similar fashion through similar mechanisms.

5.2 Conclusion of the Findings

According to the study findings, the following conclusions were made;

The study concludes that corruption often accompanies centralization of power, when leaders are not accountable to those they serve. More directly, corruption inhibits development when leaders help themselves to money that would otherwise be used for development projects. Corruption, both in government and business, places heavy cost on society. Businesses should enact, publicize and follow codes of conduct banning corruption on the part of their staff and directors.

It also concludes that governance is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's social and economic resources for development. Good governance implies a capacity to turn public income into human development outcomes. Good governance is an essential pre-condition for pro-poor growth as it establishes the enabling regulatory and legal framework essential for the sound functioning of land, labor, capital and other factor markets.

The study concludes that social inequality that stems from cultural ideas about the relative worth of different genders, races, ethnic groups, and social classes. Ascribed inequality works by placing individuals in different social categories at birth, often based on religious, ethnic, or 'racial' characteristics. In certain countries in the world, governments tend to favour a specific creed or race or people. For example, the children of these people are able to enjoy education with subsidised school fees; adults are able to obtain high-paying jobs easily etc.

The study concludes that Civil War also significantly contributed to the current status of poverty since most resources were destroyed. This is significant as it shows the drop in the well being of all citizens in the affected country. It however, fails to capture the broader affects of damages to the infrastructure and social services, such as health care and access to clean water, which are not captured. The loss of infrastructure and breakdown of society will inevitably lead to the nation having to spend a hefty sum to rebuild and prepare itself for the economy.

5.3 Recommendations

There is a need of recognition at the national level of the issue. Though government of Somalia has considered this issue but, consistent follow-up is mandatory.

There should be enough educational programs in all societies and cultures, both for women and men at the same levels.

There should be enough opportunities of employments and participation in political parties along with security and safety for women and the seat allocation for recruitments of both genders should be considered on equality grounds. More funds should be allocated to women's development in the country.

Caroline Thomas, (2013) "Global Governance, Development and Security of state and individuals: Exploring the Links", Third World Quarterly, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp 167-168, 2001

Collins, G. (2015). Christian Counselling: A Comprehensive Guide. Revised Ed. Library of Congress. U.S.A.

Corey, G. (2016). Theory and Practice of Counselling and Psychotherapy. California: Brooks-Cole Publishers.

Daneman, N., Lu, H., & Redelmeier, D. (2013). Discharge after discharge: predicting surgical site infections after patients leave hospital. Journal Of Hospital Infection, 75(3), 188-194.

Donna, M., William R. & Clifford J. (2014). Understanding Child Behaviour Disorders. Holt. Rinehart and Winston. Incl.

Douglas, N., Lilley, S., Kooper, L. & Diamond, A. (2014). Safety and Justice: sharing personal information in the context of domestic violence - an overview. Home Office Development and Practice Report 30 92-94

Frances Stewart, (2014) "Development and Security", Centre for Research on Inequality, Security of state and individuals, and Ethnicity (CRISE), Working Paper 3, London: University of Oxford, 2004

Hampson, F., (2012) *Madness in the multitude: security of state and individuals and world disorder*, Ontario: Oxford University Press, 2002

Jin, Y., Quan, H., Cujec, B., & Johnson, D. (2013). Rural and urban outcomes after hospitalization for congestive heart failure in Alberta, Canada. Journal Of Cardiac Failure, 9(4), 278-285

Lewis Opoku-Mensah, (2015) Reconceptualising NGOs and their roles in development: NGOs, civil society and the international aid system Aalborg University Press, Aalborg, Denmark

Menec, V., Nowicki, S., & Kalischuk, A. (2013). Transfers to acute care hospitals at the end of life: do rural/remote regions differ from urban regions?. Rural & Remote Health, 10(1), 1-12

Mitton, C., O'Neil, D., Simpson, L., Hoppins, Y., & Marcus, S. (2014). Nurse-physician collaborative partnership: a rural model for the chronically ill. *Canadian Journal Of Rural Medicine*, 12(4), 208-216

Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, (2016) *Security of state and individuals: Concepts and implications*, London: Routledge, 2006

Thomas, C., (2013) "Global governance, development and security of state and individuals: exploring the links," *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 22(2):159-175

Office of the Head of Department

16th August, 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS. MUSENERO SUZAN,
REG. NO.BPA/38240/143/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, **POVERTY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MAYUGE DISTRICT, A CASE STUDY OF BAITA-BOGWE SUB-COUNTY.**

Your organisation 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.

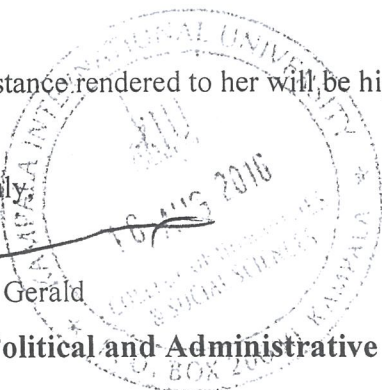
Any data shared with her will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Muzaare Gerald

HOD, Political and Administrative Studies



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent

I am **MUSENERO SUZAN, BPA/38240/143/DU**, a student from Kampala International University, carrying out a study on **“Poverty and domestic violence in Mayuge district: A case study of Baita-Bogwe Sub-County”**. I am very glad to have you as my respondent for this study. The purpose of this questionnaire was 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 Bachelor’s degree in Public Administration of Kampala International University. 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

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. Marital Status

Married ☐

Single ☐

3. Highest Educational level

Primary ☐

Secondary ☐

Tertiary ☐

University ☐

4. Age.

20 – 25	<input type="text"/>
26 – 35	<input type="text"/>
36 – 45	<input type="text"/>
46 -55	<input type="text"/>
56+	<input type="text"/>

What are causes of poverty in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District?

- a) Overpopulation
- b) Distribution of resources:
- c) Lack of education:
- d) Environmental degradation:
- e) High rate of unemployment
- f) Corruption (Economically-wise)
- g) Poor Governance
- h) Prejudice and inequality
- i) Civil War

<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>

To what extent are causes of poverty common in Baita-Bogwe Sub-County, Mayuge District?

- a) Very high
- b) High
- c) Not sure
- d) Low
- e) Very low

<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>

APPENDIX D:
STUDY BUDGET

ITEM	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
Communication	Air time	60,000
Transport	To &fro	55,000
Meals	Lunch (5)	50,000
Printing	3copies	30,000
Binding	3copies	34,000
Papers	1 ream	15000
Total		244,000