

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL WELLBEING OF CHILDREN IN UGANDA.
A CASE STUDY OF MYANZI SUB COUNTY IN MUBENDE DISTRICT**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
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DECLARATION


I **Kazibwe George** declare that this is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been submitted to any University or institution for a degree award or any other academic award.

Signed  Date 20th/09/2019

Kazibwe George (student)

APPROVAL

I confirm that the work put in this research report was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

Signed  Date 20th 9. 2019.

Ms. Birungi Sylvia (Supervisor)

DEDICATION

Dedications go to my parents for the financial support Mr. Godfrey Mugisa and Mrs. Bigirwenkya Specioza Mugisa, it could not be this far without you family, thank you so much for the financial support, physiological and emotional motivations. The Almighty has your blessings.

Special to my supervisor Ms. Birungi Sylvia for her endless support in compiling the five chapters inside this research work, May the Almighty God continue to Bless You Madam, Amen

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

HIV	Humane Immune Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SAQs	Self-Administered Questionnaire
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
U.S	United States
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Food Programme for Africa
USA	United States of America
WAAD	Women in Africa and African Diaspora
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in Uganda. It examined the causes of domestic violence, assessed the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children and provision of the mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence in families of Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district. Literatures reviewed by various authors were also expressed in regard to their relatedness to the study. The study adopted a cross sectional and a case study research designs, the study used a simple random sampling to the Chief Administrative officer and local officials from Myanzi Sub-county and it enabled high representation of the population, less bias and hence analyzed results. Purposive sampling was used for other key selected informants because it allowed for probing more on examining ways in which domestic violence has become an issue worthy of discussion in Myanzi Sub-county and Mubende district in particular. The participants in the study were selected through simple random sampling method and purposive sampling was used for selecting the particular groups of people in the population especially police officials, parents and Nongovernmental organizations. The research instrument included a Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQs) and interviews which began with open-ended questions about the participants' knowledge in regard to domestic violence and how it affects the social wellbeing of children. The study concluded that domestic violence is brought about by factors like death of parents, poverty and in all casebacklog which delays judgemnets to domestic violence cases. The study recommends seminars, workshops and meetings, preventing the unnecessary acts of spouses in marriage plus restoration of relatives and the high wide practice of domestic violence to be constituted country wide so that society gets sensitized on the importance of upholding a health looking family.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides for the introduction, background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance, conceptual framework and definition of key terms in relating domestic violence to the social wellbeing of children. As minors by law children do not have autonomy or the right to make decisions on their own for themselves in any known jurisdiction of the world. Instead their adult caregivers including parents, social workers, teachers, youth workers and others are vested with that authority, depending on the circumstances. Some believe that this state of affairs gives children insufficient control over their own lives and causes them to be vulnerable. Louis Althusser has gone so far as describe this legal machinery, as it applies to children who are the repressive state apparatuses (Abramsky, 2014).

1.1 Background of the study

Globally, Domestic violence is a serious problem around the world. It violates the fundamental human rights of women and often results in serious injury or death. While statistics vary slightly, women are victims of domestic violence in significantly greater proportion than men. In the U.S, the Department of Justice reports that from 1994-2010, 4 in 5 victims of domestic violence were women. While women do use violence against intimate partners, women's use of violence is distinct from men's use of violence in historical, cultural, psychological, motivational and situational ways (Garcia-Moreno, 2010).

In Africa, Domestic violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury or death. According to Act 732 of the parliament of the Republic of Ghana, domestic violence within the context of previous or existing relationship means engaging in acts that constitutes a form of harassment, threat or harm to a person or behaviours likely to result in physical, sexual, economic, emotional, verbal or psychological abuse. Physical abuse is the use of physical force against a person or the deprivation of a person of access to adequate food, water, clothing, shelter, rest or subjecting a person to inhuman treatment. Sexual abuse refers to the forceful engagement of a

person in a sexual contact or a sexual contact by a person aware of having sexually transmitted disease with another person without given the person prior information of the infection. Economic abuse, involves threatened deprivation of financial resources or hindering the use of property in which a person has material interest or is entitled to by law. Emotional, verbal or psychological abuse is any conduct that makes another person feels constantly unhappy, miserable, humiliated, afraid, jittery or worthless, Heise, (2014).

In countries like Uganda, due to the beliefs in culture and very much respect given to men in families, women and children go under more violence in their lives. Therefore in Uganda, Violence in the domestic sphere is usually perpetrated by males who are or who have been in positions of trust and intimacy and power husbands, boyfriends, fathers, fathers-in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons or other relatives. Domestic violence is in most cases violence perpetrated by men against women and women can also be violent but their actions account for a small percentage of domestic violence, Koenig, et al,(2016).

Thus Violence against women which in the long run affects children in families is often a cycle of abuse that manifests itself in many forms throughout their lives. Even at the very beginning of her life, a girl may be the target of sex-selective abortion or female infanticide in cultures where son-preference is prevalent. During childhood, violence against girls may include enforced malnutrition, lack of access to medical care and education, incest, female genital mutilation, early marriage and forced prostitution or bonded labour. Some go on to suffer throughout their adult lives battered, raped and even murdered at the hands of intimate partners.

In Mubende district, structures such as government policy have been held by some commentators to mask the ways in which adults abuse and exploit children resulting in child poverty, lack of educational opportunities and child labor. On this view, in areas like Mubende, children are to be regarded as a minority group towards whom society needs to reconsider the way it behaves and there is no evidence that such views are widely shared in society.

1.2 Problem Statement

The family is often equated with sanctuary a place where individuals seek love, safety, security and shelter but evidence shows that it is also a place that imperils lives and breeds some of the most drastic forms of violence perpetrated against children resorting from separation of women and their husbands. Therefore, domestic violence is a rampant factor which mainly leads to separation of parents and children are left vulnerable without help of one or both parents. Children who are victims of domestic violence have got so many problems that are beyond their control, thus they are considered as victims of many forms of violence due to the fact that they are at times used as slaves, soldiers, workers and some of them are neglected, abused, mutilated and killed. This happens in the street, at school, in hospitals, on the Internet, in detention centers, in the media, at home and in other places where children are supposed to be safe. In developing countries like Uganda, children are vulnerable and depend on adults for most things an indication that they cannot defend themselves and their voices are the last to be heard and on top of that children in rural areas like Mubende can hardly defend themselves and their voices are the last to be heard which makes violence against children invisible despite the many interventions by human rights commissions, the government and organizations protecting children's rights. Worse still a lack of data and research makes it difficult for governments to set up effective prevention policies and in some areas adults who violate children are protected making it hard for children to speak up and when they do, adults do not always follow up on reported cases adequately. Therefore this research establishes the relationship between domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in families (Crosnoe et al.2014).

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objective

To examine the relationship between domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in Uganda taking Myanzi Sub-county in Mubende district as the case study.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To examine the causes of domestic violence in families of Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district.

- ii) To assess the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district.
- iii) To provide for mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence in Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district.

1.4 Research Questions

- i) What are the causes of domestic violence in families of Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district?
- ii) What are the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district?
- iii) What are the mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence in Myanzi Sub-county Mubende district?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Geographical scope

The geographical area of the study is Myanzi Sub County which is in Mubende District on the Mityana–Mubende Road, approximately 17 kilometers (11 mi), by road, west of Mityana, the nearest large town. The coordinates of Myanzi are 0°26'15.0"N, 31°54'38.0"E (Latitude: 0.437501; Longitude: 31.910547) and the town sits at an average elevation of 1,206 metres (3,957 ft) above sea level. This area simplified data collection because it is the place of origin of the researcher; hence he was well known by residents in the area.

1.5.2 Content scope

The content of this research was based on examination of the relationship between domestic violence and the social wellbeing of children putting much emphasis on examination of the causes of this violence in families, effects of domestic violence and as well provide for mitigation measures to prevention of domestic violence in families with greater emphasis on Myanzi Sub-county in Mubende district.

1.5.3 Time scope

The research was covered for a period of five months that is February to July 2019 respectively and was based on various domestic violence incidents which have occurred in Uganda majorly affecting children and their social wellbeing.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study will have the following significances:

To the policy makers

The study will help to realize the need to check on the various forms of abuses imposed on children resorting from domestic violence either from separation of parents, death or caused by relatives they always stay with in their daily lives.

To the government

It will help realize the need for security in different sectors where child abuse is high and also carry out sensitizations in different regions of Mubende district so as to reduce the incidence.

To politicians

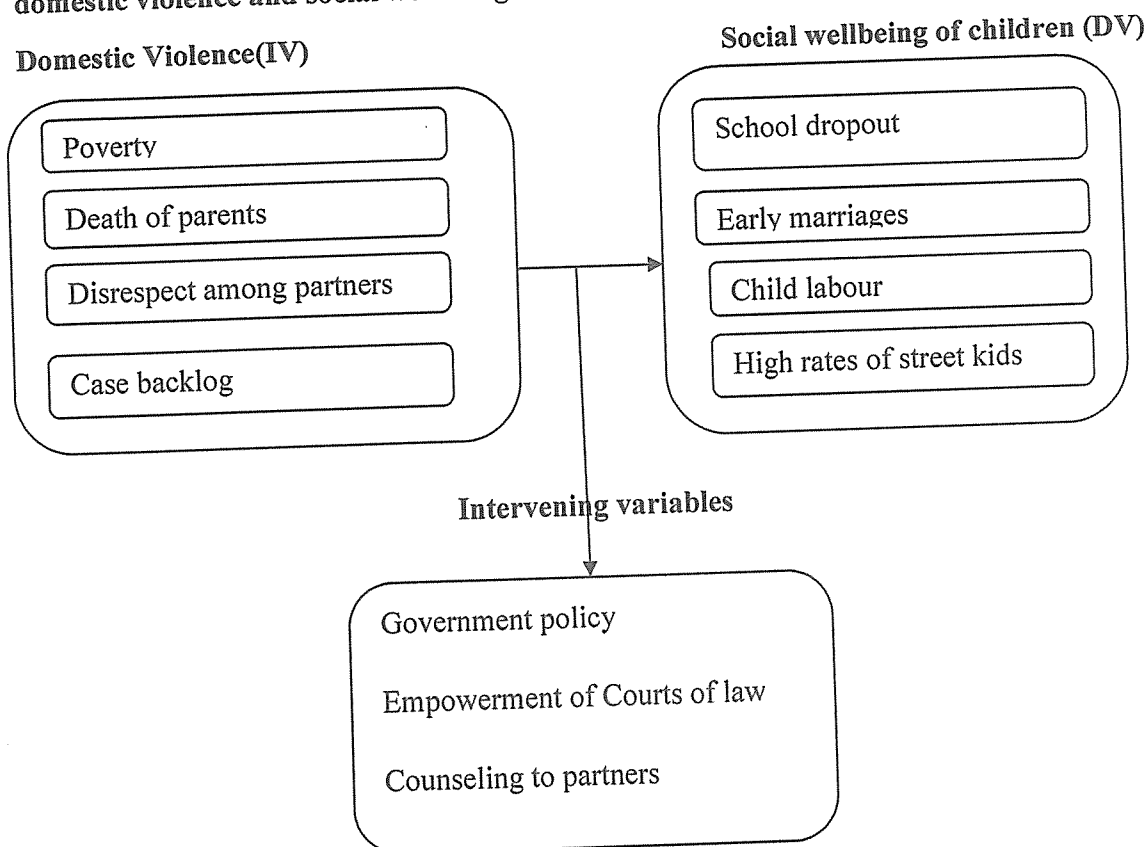
Especially local politicians, the study will expose them to the various forms of torture imposed over children in local and urban areas of Mubende.

To academicians

It will help them enrich the existing knowledge base in Mubende district that they will use for further research

1.7 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1 shows the conceptual framework illustrating the relationship between domestic violence and social wellbeing of children



Source; Literature Review, 2019

From the conceptual framework above, domestic violence is a result of factors like poverty, death of parents, disrespect among partners and case backlog due to courts of law postponing of family related cases like defilement hence affecting the social wellbeing of children through dropping out from schools (poverty), early marriages after hating parental fights, child labour and high rates of street kids especially when the torture turns to children. Hence policies like government policies of strictly fighting members of torture children, avoiding case backlogs through empowerment of courts of law and counseling to partners can all help reduce on this form of violence.

1.8 Definition of key Terms

Child

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as everyone under 18 unless, "under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier" (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 1989).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that "States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or status. However, in many countries available indicators show that the girl child is discriminated against from the earliest stages of life, through her childhood and into adulthood. In some areas of the world, men outnumber women by 5 in every 100, General Assembly (2013)

Violence

World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as the intentional use of physical force or power threatened or actual against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation (WHO, 2017).

Domestic violence

Domestic violence (or family violence) can be understood as "every act or omission committed by some family member in a position of power, regardless of where it occurs, which harms the well-being, physical or psychological integrity, or freedom and right to full development of another family member (Abramsky, 2014)

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains theoretical perspective, literature review, related literature, literature gaps and strategies to uniform policy and implementation on domestic violence and social wellbeing of children.

2.1 Theoretical Perspective

Emphasis of this research will be based on the theory of Feminism which is a collective term for systems of belief and theories that pay special attention to women's rights and women's position in culture and society, Kate (2000). The term tends to be used for the women's rights movement, which began in the late 18th century and continues to campaign for complete political, social and economic equality between women and men, Begum, (2013). This study deals specifically with the development of the ideas behind that movement and their influence and impact on today's women. Feminists are united by the idea that women's position in society is unequal to that of men, and that society is structured in such a way as to benefit men to the political, social and economic detriment of women, . However, feminists have used different theories to explain these inequalities and have advocated different ways of redressing inequalities and there are marked geographic and historical variations in the nature of feminism, Begum, (2013).

Historically, feminist thought and activity can be divided into two waves. The first wave, which began in about 1800 and lasted until the 1930s was largely concerned with gaining equal rights between women and men. The second wave which began in the late 1960s has continued to fight for equality but has also developed a range of theories and approaches that stress the difference between women and men and that draw attention to the specific needs of women. In most societies and throughout the major part of the second millennium, women were deprived of property, education and legal status.

Belfield (2007), they were made the responsibility of their husbands if married or of their fathers or other male relatives if not. However, there were examples of exceptional women who challenged patriarchal structures in their lives and writings. For example, a German abbess, Hildegard of Bingen, defied the authority of male church leaders; and an Italian

writer and courtier, Christine de Pisan, defended women and wrote biblical commentaries that challenged the patriarchal ideas inherent in Christianity. By the end of the 17th century, a number of women writers such as Mary Astell in England, were calling for improvements in women's education, Khan, (2016).

More so, in *The Second Sex* (1999) de Beauvoir argued that Western culture regarded men as normal and women as an aberration ("the other") and she called for the recognition of the special nature of women. Kate Millett, in *Sexual Politics* (2000), drew attention to the pervasiveness of patriarchy and to the ways in which it was re-enforced through the family and culture, notably in literature. The recognition of the rampant nature of patriarchy fueled the feminist idea of universal sisterhood that women of all cultures and backgrounds can be united within their common oppression, Kate (2000).

2.2 Causes of domestic violence in families

According to Russell (2015) in the United States is facing a dropout crisis, with an estimated 1.1 million members of the 2012 high school graduating class not earning diplomas (Education Week, 2012). Dropouts face extremely bleak economic and social prospects. Compared to high school graduates, they are less likely find a job and earn a living wage and more likely to be poor and to suffer from a variety of adverse health outcomes (Rumberger, 2011). Moreover, they are more likely to rely on public assistance, engage in crime and generate other social costs borne by taxpayers (Belfield & Levin, 2007).

Drug abuse among children, parents and other people; this results major problems and places students at most risk for school failure (Eggest and Herting 2013), students who abuse have much more difficult time succeeding in school than their peers. Although there were indicators that drug use among youth was declining the condition of educating 1990) recent data suggest that drug use among and adolescents is once again on the increase. Hence making them to involve in bad acts like sexual acts (teen drug use is on the rise again 1996) 23% of 8th grades surveyed indicated that they had used marijuana at least once. This is almost double the number researching use in 1991 and 17% increase over the past year alone. More than 48% of all high school seniors in the class of 1995 researched that they tried some illegal drug (teen drug use 1996. Nagel et al, 1996 researched that boys have a tendency to use illegal drugs slightly more than girls. This therefore forces them to do crimes like raping.

While no factors are always associated with drug use in children, some appear to increase the likelihood of such drug use by parents, family management styles, parents' attitude towards drug use and parent's child communication patterns have an impact on children (Young Kersten and Werch 1996). This results into parents neglecting their children.

According to Schular et al. (2008), violence is caused only by the patriarchal power. It is the patriarchy which is responsible for all kinds of domestic violence. She also highlights social norm, education, employment and legal rights of women along with gender inequality in rural Bangladesh perpetuated by the patriarchy. On the other hand, to Sharmeen, most of the cases are valued so easily that are common to all women. Again, most of cases are not reported to the police as the police are male. In 2004, 12746 violence were occurred and 34061 male were accused but only 5584 were arrested.

Another feminist writer, Khan et al. (2016) emphasizes the issues of violence against women in Bangladeshi society. Violence is held 'in repugnance' and may provoke outrage. For example, a man who threw acid on and killed his wife, on grounds of dowry, was hacked to death by villagers in Northern Bangladesh. Contrarily, violence is tolerated and in some contexts, it is legitimated. Jahan comments that gender inequality, leading to gender violence, is embedded in the social system; all social institutions permit, even encourage the demonstration of unequal power relations between the sexes, Agarwal (2014). The legitimation of male violence especially battering, allows it to have seen by the social system, as a deserved response to female transgression of male demands. Thus, women feel shame, guilt, and anger in some cases which militates against the battering. Murder, acid throwing and abduction suffer less from stigma in battering. Other factors leading to the under-reporting of violence may be included; the lack of awareness among women of legal rights; the cases have been treated with derision, or ignored by the police and the terrific charges will have compounded problems with their husband and relatives, Khatun et al. (2012).

Rape evokes shameful attitudes among women and thus it is likely to be under-reported. Nevertheless, Khatun et al. (2012) suggests that the rise in the reported crime against women in Bangladesh may rise in rape, also an increase in the incidence of assaults on women and in the proportion of female victims of violent crimes. She comments that in 1980, 12.4% of victims of reported violent crimes were female, whereas by 1984, the proportion had risen to 32.7%. Jahan also notes a rise in the availability of weapons, like guns, acid, the increased

portrayal of violence in the mass media in imported films, as factors may be associated violent crimes.

Begum et al. (2013) identified 68% of reasons for husbands verbally abusing wives, among them, the most frequent reasons included the wife questioning the husband in day-to-day matters followed by failure of the wife to perform household work, economic hardship of the family, failure of the wife to take care of children, not conforming to veil or other expected behavior, inability to bring money from parents' home, not taking a good care of in-laws and relatives, and husband's frustrations in relation to various activities. The rest of the reasons may be included: natal home, failure to produce children, over-producing children, dark complexion of children, revenge for family-feud between husband and natal family and suspected sexual relation with others.

Women again mentioned 53 reasons for husbands to hit their wives. The patterns were quite close to those for verbal abuse. The most frequently-mentioned reasons included questioning husband, followed by failure to perform household work satisfactorily, economic problems, poor childcare, stealing and refusal to bring dowry from natal home.

To them, in 23.9% of the cases, the family members, excepting those taking part in the violence, directly took a mediating role and appealed to the husband not to abuse verbally or hit the wife. Children sometimes cried while witnessing verbal and physical abuses by the husband. In most of the violence cases, children were kept quiet. Grown up children normally took the mothers' side, and at times, they were confronted with the fathers to protest the violence. The neighbors in the cases, advised the husband not to abuse verbally or beat the wife.

In some cases they remained indifferent and in some cases they were not sympathetic to the women. In most of the cases, the neighbors took initiatives to stop the verbal abuse or beating. The neighbors arranged arbitration to mitigate the problem in some cases. Finally, they indicated the reasons for women to live with violence. Of them, the most frequently-mentioned reasons included consideration of the sufferings of children if they chose to leave, having no place to go and the social stigma associated with a broken marriage, Agarwal (2014).

Rumberger, (2011) in her book entitled Motichur comments that the condition of women in a household is very vulnerable. To Rumberger, (2011), women are treated as the instrument of sexual passion. In her book, she also says that in the British period women were confined to their home and were deprived of education which is the backbone of a nation. Again, women were deprived of their share of parents' property. In Islam and in the constitution of Bangladesh, women must get half of the share of their parents' property but, it is only in writings and in the constitution. Actually, it is an impact of the patriarchy.

To Rumberger, (2011), a male child gets much opportunity of education and other facilities than the female child. In the recent time, female children also get equal right in education but not in property share. It is another kind of domestic violence. To her, the total development of a country depends on the equal participation of both male and female. It is not possible to develop a nation by violating women, which is a major part of the society. So, to ensure the national development of a country, a nation must have to ensure an equal participation of both male and female country and must have to eliminate all sorts of violence from all corners of the country.

In S Schular's study (2008), from the information of Mahila Parishad, a leading women's organization of Bangladesh, only for the months of January and February 2007, the numbers stand at 332 and 462 respectively. Another source reveals, that of the 1,254 cases of violence against women reported by various newspapers in 2006, about 50% of victims were under 30 years of age, 741 women were victims of rape, 334 subjected to violence due to dowry whereas a number of fatwa issued by imams (known as religious leaders) stood at 39. Some improvement was seen in the case of acid burns, which decreased from 270 in 2005 to 221 in 2006. However, in the period between January and March 2007, Kamal documented already 4 fatwa related cases of violence, 126 incidents of rape including 10 deaths and 2 suicides, 67 dowry related violence with 34 deaths and 4 suicides.

Domestic violence against women is an age old phenomenon. Women were always considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Violence has long been accepted as something that happens to women. Cultural mores, religious practices, economic and political conditions may set the precedence for initiating and perpetuating domestic violence, but ultimately committing an act of violence is a choice that the individual makes out of a range of options. Although one cannot underestimate the importance of macro

system-level forces (such as cultural and social norms) in the etiology of gender-based violence within any country, including India, individual-level variables such as observing violence between one's parents while growing up, absent or rejecting father, delinquent peer associations) also play important roles in the development of such violence, Khatun et al. (2012).

The gender imbalance in domestic violence is partly related to differences in physical strength and size. Moreover, women are socialized into their gender roles in different societies throughout the world. In societies with a patriarchal power structure and with rigid gender roles, women are often poorly equipped to protect themselves if their partners become violent. However, much of the disparity relates to how men-dependence and fearfulness amount to a cultural disarmament. Husbands who batter wives typically feel that they are exercising a right, maintaining good order in the family and punishing their wives' delinquency especially the wives' failure to keep their proper place, Shannon (2013).

According to Shonkoff & Garner, (2012), family poverty which is associated with a number of adverse conditions, high mobility and homelessness; hunger and food insecurity; parents who are in jail or absent; domestic violence; drug abuse and other problems known as “toxic stressors” because they are severe, sustained and not buffered by supportive relationships. Drawing on a diverse fields of medical, biological and social science, Shonkoff and Garner present an ecobio developmental framework to show how toxic stress in early childhood leads to lasting impacts on learning (linguistic, cognitive and social-emotional skills), behavior and health. These impacts are likely manifested in some of the precursors to dropping out, including low achievement, chronic absenteeism and misbehavior, as well as a host of strategies, attitudes and behaviors sometimes referred to as “non cognitive” skills linked to school success (Farrington et al., 2012)

While family poverty is clearly related to dropping out, poverty associated with schools and communities also contributes to the dropout crisis. It is also well documented that schools in the United States are highly segregated by income, social class and race/ethnicity. In 2009-2010, 9 percent of all secondary students attended high-poverty schools (where 75 percent or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced price lunch), but 21 percent of Blacks and Hispanics attended high-poverty schools, compared to 2 percent of Whites and 7 percent of Asians (Aud et al., 2012). More than 40 years ago, famed sociologist James Coleman

demonstrated that a students' achievement is more highly related to the characteristics of other students in the school than any other school characteristic (Coleman et al., 2016). Subsequent research has confirmed this finding and even found that the racial/ethnic and social class composition of schools was more important than a student's own race, ethnicity and social class in explaining educational outcomes (Borman & Dowling, 2010).

Acid assault; male ego and problems in dealing with rejection is another important cause of acid throwing. Refusal of love (44 cases), marriage proposals and family disputes (33 cases) are three major causes of such type of violence. After marriage when dowry demands are not fulfilled, brides may fall victim of acid throwing. In 88 cases reasons for acid attack are unknown. Other causes of acid throwing include family dispute, failure to misappropriate of wife's wealth, sterility and getting divorced from wife, refusal of sexual relationship, failure to kidnap, the woman not being agreeable to prostitution and a woman's refusal to agree with husband's second marriage (Begum, 2013).

Community violence; there are diversified reasons for community violence. It depends on attitudes of the local elites and other religious persons. Pre-marital pregnancy and pre-marital and extra-marital sexual relationship was found to be the major cause of community violence (Kabeer, 2016).

Murders; enmity, political differences and land disputes were the main causes for male murder case followed by dacoits and family feuds. Other causes included dispute on uprooting a beam tree, toll collecting and dispute over lending money, cheating while distributing goods, dispute on a sugar cane field and quarrels. On the other hand, dowry demand, family feud and rape and failure to rape were the major causes of female murder case (Azim et al. 2012).

Lack of Education; lack of education makes women more vulnerable. Statistics shows that a year of schooling is associated with prevalence of violence; no statement could be made how and why education has a role in reducing violence (Hadi, 2010). Greater years of schooling may provide women with an opportunity to gain knowledge and information which they lack and as a result, they become less vulnerable. When Khan (2016) was trying to assess the impact of education, he found that although education did not give them power to change the traditional division of labor within household, the most educated women had more equal power relationship with their husbands, who were less dependent upon husband's approval

for self-esteem. Though education does have a role on women's power and autonomy, education cannot overcome the power of the patriarchy, UNFPA (2013).

Lack of security; there is a lack of security for women's travelling from workplace, no transport facilities are provided for them travelling at night, no housing facilities for migrant workers from rural areas and no institutionalized codes of conduct to enable the workplace to overcome some of the negative cultural perceptions of women (Khan, 2016).

Child marriage; child marriage continues to be widespread despite the existence of the Child Marriage Restraint Act since 1983. A girl child is regarded as a burden to the poor parents, in the marriage market, the younger the bride, lesser the dowry demand. Parents' fear for their daughters' security, especially when she is an adolescent and is capable of conceiving a child out of wedlock, she becomes a reason to marry them off early. When a young single girl becomes pregnant not only does she stand to be condemned by her community, her parents are also punished with social isolation and shaming. Cultural stigmatization of sex outside of marriage puts the family honor at stake.

Female Supporter Pilot Study (Azim, et al, 2012) found that the age of first marriage is associated with violence in marital life. Marriage at twenty-five or more years is a protective factor. Women activists believe that early marriage of girls usually starts between 12-19 years old, along with a wide age gap between spouse's results in unequal relationship and invites marital disharmony. Lack of knowledge about sexual health aggravates the situation of violence within spousal relationship, Uruemu (2012).

Religious dogmatism; community violence occurs when community members collectively perpetrate violence on the individuals of the same community. It is the outcome of a community decision to punish a member of the community. The violence is directed to women for sexually inappropriate behavior in the name of so-called religious edicts. Precisely speaking religiously recognized persons have the authority to give any religious edicts which are the pronouncements of opinions based on religious texts.

However, the practice of religious edicts is often abused as a tool of torturing women. It is not fundamental religious leaders but also influential people of the community who often issue religious edicts. Thus religious edicts are used to control subordinate women's self determination, sexuality and bodies. Even when both man and woman are involved in a case

of sex outside of wedlock; the woman and her families are punished more heavily than their male counterparts. Because it is disguised as a religious edict and involves the complicity of the community in which a woman belongs to, it becomes a powerful tool of oppressing women (Azim et al.2012).

Subordination of women; the basic cause of violence is reinforced by religion and culture is the subordination compared to men. Violence is a means of reinforcing subordination. The General Assembly Resolution 48/104 states “violence is a manifestation of unequal power relation between men and women which have led to domination over women by men and to the prevention of full advancement and that violence is a crucial social mechanism by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men”

2.3 Effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children

Violence not only causes physical injury, it also undermines the social, economic, psychological, spiritual and emotional well being of the victim, the perpetrator and the society as a whole. Domestic violence is a major contributor to the ill health of women. It has serious consequences on women's mental and physical health including their reproductive and sexual health. These include injuries, gynecological problems, temporary or permanent disabilities, depression and suicide, amongst others.

Many forms of verbal and psychological abuse appear relatively harmless at first but expand and grow more menacing over time, sometimes gradually and subtly. As victims adapt to abusive behavior, the verbal or psychological tactics can gain a strong ‘foothold’ in victims' minds, making it difficult for them to recognize the severity of the abuse over time.” (Witness Justice, MA, USA). These physical and mental health outcomes have social and emotional sequelae for the individual, the family, the community and the society at large.

To Zaman H (2014) over both the short term and long term, women's physical injuries and mental trouble either interrupts or ends, their educational and career paths leading to poverty and economic dependence. Family life gets disrupted which has a significant effect on children, including poverty (if divorce or separation occurs) and a loss of faith and trust in the institution of the family. These sequelae not only affect the quality of life of individuals and communities but also have long-term effects on social order and cohesion.

In India, one incident of violence translates into the women losing seven working days. In the United States, total loss adds up to 12.6 billion dollars annually and Australia loses 6.3 billion dollars per year. The physical health consequences of domestic violence are often obscure, indirect and emerge over the long term. For example, women who were subject to violent attacks during childhood are bothered by menstrual problems and irritable bowel syndrome in later life, World Health Organization (2016)

There is enough evidence to support that higher reproductive morbidity is seen among women experiencing domestic violence. Studies conducted in North India have shown elevated odds ratio of gynecological symptoms, while comparing women with husbands reporting no domestic violence and women who experienced physical and sexual violence. It may be attributed to the fact that abusive men were more likely to engage in extra marital sex and acquire STDs, thereby placing their wives at risk of acquiring STDs. There was also lesser condom use reported among such men. These make women more susceptible to HIV infection, and the fear of violent male reactions, physical and psychological, prevents many women from trying to find out more about it, discourages them from getting tested and stops them from getting treatment, Zaman (2014).

Studies in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh have also shown that unplanned pregnancies are significantly more common among wives of abusive men (OR=2.62). Besides this, research has shown that battered women are subject to twice the risk of miscarriage and four times the risk of having a baby that is below average weight. In some places, violence also accounts for a sizeable portion of maternal deaths. Reproductive health care that incorporates domestic violence support services is needed to meet the special needs of abused women, Naved (2013).

According to World Health Organization (2013), psychological and emotional violence covers repeated verbal abuse, harassment, confinement and deprivation of physical, financial and personal resources. Quantifying psychological abuse is extremely difficult and very few studies have been conducted to establish prevalence rates of this type of violence. Qualitative studies that have been undertaken conclude that it is just as damaging to one's health to be continuously psychologically abused as it is to be physically abused.

Undermining an individual's sense of self esteem can have serious mental and physical health consequences and has been identified as a major reason for suicide. For some women, the incessant insults and tyrannies which constitute emotional abuse may be more painful than the physical attacks because they effectively undermine women's security and self-confidence. Violence against women has a far deeper impact than the immediate harm caused. It has devastating consequences for the women who experience it and a traumatic effect on those who witness it, particularly children, Schular et al. (2008).

2.4 Mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence

Education is a human right and an essential tool for achieving the goals of equality, development and peace. Non-discriminatory education benefits both boys and girls and thus ultimately contributes to more equal relationship between men and women, and promoting gender equity in education systems creates a healthy, educated and productive human resource base. It is time therefore to begin to do the right thing to train and educate our girls. It is time to stop the insult of poverty and dependence and minimize the culture of begging by maximizing the great resource GOD gave us in women. It is time to train and re-train the girl child. If something is not done urgently, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will suffer a major setback, (ILO) (2014).

In the words of Kofi Annan, the former United Nations Secretary General, "No development strategy is better than one that involves women as central players. It has immediate benefits for nutrition, health and savings and reinvestments at the family, community and ultimately, country level. Educating the girl child is a social development policy that works and a long term investment that yields an exceptionally high return". Although the Federal Government has promulgated a number of edits and legislations on Universal Basic Education, it is time to make these legislations effective by making our primary schools centers of learning, equipped with the right kind of resources and manpower for effective learning. All barriers must be eliminated to enable all girls to development their full potential through equal access to education. The Fourth World Conference on Women pointed out that, government should promote a policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policy programmes in order to generate awareness of the disadvantaged situation of girl children, Begum (2013).

Also, parents must be made to understand the benefits of education through community based information dissemination techniques. The use of mass media like televisions and radios

which most people do not have access to should be reduced and town criers, village based crusades and enlightenment programmes, use of religious centers and market awareness activities carried out and on regular basis, Agarwal (2014).

If education must serve the society, it must produce people who carry much more than certificates. It must produce people, both normal and exceptional ones, with the right types of knowledge, ability and attitude to put them to work for the good of the society. It is therefore imperative that in order to improve the educational base of the typical woman and by extension her socio-political and economic status, government, community leaders, parents, professional guidance counselors and other stakeholders should take cognizance of the following recommendations, Aud, et al. (2012)

Government and other stakeholders in women affairs should strive to create conducive enabling socio-political and economic conditions which will discourage societal preference for male children and the traditional belief that the position of a woman is in the kitchen. All the stakeholders in women affairs and development should focus on the provision of formal education to women as well as improving their working conditions while at the same time facilitate their access to resources like land, credit and technology as a way of enhancing their relevance in the society, Azim et al (2012).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, the study population, sample size, sample techniques and procedures, data collection methods and instruments, validity and reliability, data analysis, measurement of variables and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research design

The study adopted a cross sectional and a case study research designs. According to Amin (2005), studies of this nature may be more productively undertaken because data can be collected from a cross section of a population in a short time from a large number of cases for purposes of drawing valid conclusions to represent the entire population of the study. Hence for a research study related to domestic violence and social wellbeing of children, this works better in especially investigating issues leading to domestic violence in society. The study was qualitative in nature to explain the phenomenon by relying on the perception of people's experience in regard to domestic violence in families and a quantitative approach was appropriate because the researcher sought to understand relationships between variables that is domestic violence and social wellbeing of children.

3.3 Study population

Due to the fact that Myanzi Sub County has more than 18, 00 people, a study was based on the relationship between domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in Uganda. The selection process was as follows; the Chief Administrative officer Mubende district (1), children from Myanzi sub county (children from the age of 6-17 years) making a total of (53), local leaders from Myanzi Sub-county (6), local people in Myanzi Sub-county (100) all together making a target population of 150 respondents (Primary data, 2019).

3.4 Sample size

Hence in accordance to the target groups of people chosen above, the sample size was estimated through use of Morgan and Krejcie table (1970) of sample size determination which estimates that if the target population is 150 the sample size becomes 108. Basing on the sample above, this study used a simple random sampling to the Chief Administrative officer and local officials from Myanzi Sub-county and it enabled high representation of the

population, less bias and simplified data interpretation and analyzed results (Black, 1999). Purposive sampling was used for other key selected informants because it will allow for probing more on examining ways in which domestic violence has become an issue worthy of discussion in Myanzi Sub-county and Mubende district in particular.

Table 3.1 Sample size

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling technique
Chief Administrative officer Mubende district	1	1	Purposive Sampling
Non Governmental Organizations officials	20	15	Purposive Sampling
Local leaders from Myanzi Sub- county	5	6	Purposive Sampling
Children from selected schools in Myanzi Sub-county	38	20	Simple Random Sampling
Local people in Myanzi Sub-county	70	60	Simple Random Sampling
Child and family protection unit of Myanzi Sub-county police station	10	2	Purposive Sampling
CDO	2	2	Simple Random Sampling
SAS	1	1	Simple Random Sampling
Parish chief	1	1	Purposive Sampling
Total	150	108	

Source: Primary Data

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Procedures

3.5.1 Simple Random Sampling

The participants in the study were selected through simple random sampling method for respondents among them local council officials and those from NGOs had an equal chance of being selected to be part of the study. Simple random sampling is best because it is easy to collect data when the population members are similar to one another on important variable (Gay, 1996).

3.5.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling was used for selecting the particular groups of people in the population especially police officials, parents and Nongovernmental organizations. This sampling procedure was used for its cost efficiency and effectiveness to collect specific information and allowed for probing for clarity (Kothari, 2004).

3.6 Data collection methods

The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods as complementary.

3.6.1 Primary data

This is data that was collected from respondents in the field and for this time it was got from Mubende district's selected respondents.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

This is the data that was gotten from various resource centres like internet sources, libraries, news papers and journals in relation to the topic under investigation.

3.7 Data collection instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaires

The research instrument included a Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQs). SAQs were used because they are the most suitable in a survey that involves a large number of respondents (Amin, 2005). In addition, (SAQs) were very suitable for the target respondents given their high levels of English literacy. Finally, SAQs consumed less time and money compared to other methods (Alston & Bowels, 1998)

3.7.2 Interviews

The study also used interviews which began with open-ended questions about the participants' knowledge in regard to domestic violence and how it affects the social wellbeing of children. More intensive questions followed, with the intent of gathering data with more depth on domestic violence. The interview concluded with more open-ended questions, framed to invite more depth regarding domestic violence and how it affects children.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Validity

Validity is the ability of the research instrument to measure what it aims or is supposed to measure. According to Amin (2005), the research instrument was appropriate for the study objectives to be achieved. The researcher consulted and discussed validity instrument with colleagues and supervisors to limit errors as much as possible.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability of an instrument is the dependability or the trustworthiness of an instrument. According to Amin (2005), it is the degree to which the instrument consistently measures what it is supposed to measure. This method was picked on a single pre-test group and it showed the degree to which the items in the questionnaire were inter-correlated. To get the reliability, the data was entered in the computer and analyzed using frequency tables and percentages.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher discussed with supervisors about the procedures of conducting research and after he sought for approval on validity and reliability of the instruments. Then an introductory letter was obtained from department of public administration and political studies for the researcher to present in the field at Mubende district so as to create rapport with the respondents.

3.10 Data Analysis

This is the process of bringing understanding and meaning to data collected for validity and reliability (Sekaran, 2003). Data was collected from the field; afterwards it was sorted, edited, coded and entered into in the computer using frequency tables and percentages. Qualitative data was analyzed and presented in form of texts and interviews, impressions, words, photos; symbols and after it was examined and presented using descriptive or narrative method where the researcher presented detailed literature description of the respondents' views for the reader to make their opinions (Bell, 1993).

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Ethically the researcher focused on infringement on the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents, informed consent, avoiding duplication of other studies, honesty and dissemination of the report findings to respondents. The different respondents had the opportunity to respond freely with no salient intimidation or force or promise of reward.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

Chapter four of the study systematically presents the results that were obtained from the research conducted. The results were qualitatively presented, analyzed and interpreted following tabular presentation at some stages and the interview results from the respondents were presented to supplement the qualitative presentation. The presentation was divided into two sections where section one presented the background information of the respondents, while section two, presented the results of the study according to the research questions that guided the collection of Data. However, out of the 108 questions submitted to the respondents, only 80 were retrieved and this to some degree illustrated a positive response from the field since some fail to even make up to 50 questionnaire response as seen below;

SECTION ONE

4.1 Background of the respondents

Since sampling was random the respondents had differences in terms of background. This includes gender, age of respondents, education level and marital status.

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

Since sampling was done randomly, both males and females participated in the study

Table 4.1 Shows gender of respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Female	60	75
Male	20	25
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

From Table 4.1, 60 out of the 80 respondents representing 75% were female while 20 out of 80 respondents representing 25% were male. Thus this indicated that female respondents were more than male due to their closeness to children and at least know their pressing needs than it is to male counterparts.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

To access the validity of the result on the relationship between domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in Uganda, it was also important to evaluate the age ranges of respondents.

Table 4.2: Age of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentages
21-35	10	12.5
36-45	20	25
46-55	35	43.75
56 and above	15	18.8
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Table 4.2 indicates that 10 out of 80 respondents representing 12.5% were aged between 21-35 years, 20 out of the 80 respondents representing 25% were aged between 36-45 years, 35 out of the 80 respondents representing 44% were aged between 46-55 years and 15 out of 80 respondents representing 18.8% were aged between 56 years and above. This was true because most of the respondents Myanzi Sub County in Mubende district are mature and it is from those that domestic violence has persisted in the area hence affecting the social wellbeing of children.

4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.3 shows Marital Status of respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Married	12	15
Divorced	22	27.5
Engaged	16	20
Single	30	37.5
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Table 4.3 indicated that majority (37.5%) were single, these were followed by (27.5%) who were divorced, (20%) were engaged yet (15%) were married. This showed that most people were singles and the responses expressed that this was due to domestic violence and high alcoholism in Uganda at large.

4.1.4 Level of education of respondents

With the use of the questionnaire the researcher collected data on the level of education of the respondents. This was considered for an intention of the researcher to find out who the victims are and the category of individuals who cause violence in families and according to the results in Table 4.4 below it was evident that most of those who participated in the activities of domestic violence were lowly educated since they lacked knowledge of how rights can be protected especially on the side of children.

Table 4.4 showing levels of education of respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Primary	15	18.8
Secondary	25	31.3
Tertiary	10	12.5
Vocational	30	37.5
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

From Table 4.4, 15 out of the 80 respondents representing 18.8% completed primary level, 25 out of the 80 respondents representing 31.3% completed secondary yet 10 out of 80 respondents representing 12.5% completed tertiary institutions and 30 out of the 80 respondents representing 37.5% finished with vocational certificates. This showed that most victims of violence are children who are hindered education due to the lawlessness education attained by their parents an indication that their (children) is in danger.

4.2 Causes of domestic violence in Myanzi sub county Mubende district

This first research objective sought to examine the causes of domestic violence in Myanzi sub county as results depicted below;

Table 4.5 showing poverty as a cause of domestic violence

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	45	56.25
Agree	15	18.75
Disagree	15	18.75
Strongly disagree	5	6.25
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Table 4.5 presented a 75% response for majority of respondents who agreed to the view that domestic violence is caused by poverty in families. This was expressed in regard to the views expressed by most women that they are tortured by their husbands in families after failing to provide the basic necessities and other attributed to the fact that it does not only affect parents but also children due to the fact that when parents are poor, they cannot educate their children, because of poverty, men have left their responsibilities in families and others attributed to the fact that because of poverty, girls are forced to marry at an early stage. However, minority (25%) respondents disagreed to the view that poverty leads to domestic violence in families due to the fact that women are no longer tortured in reference to men's superiority in homes as a result of gender equality and empowerment through the 1995 constitution's amendment and changes in different state laws. This therefore implied that poverty has increased domestic violence in families of Uganda.

Table 4.6 shows death of parents as a cause of domestic violence

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	38	47.5
Agree	22	27.5
Disagree	15	18.75
Strongly disagree	5	6.25
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Majority 75% respondents strongly agreed to the view that that when parents die in certain families domestic violence increases and it mostly affects children. This was expressed due to the fact that after loosing parents, some children loose peace of mind, After loosing parents, children's property are divided by their relatives hence leaving them homeless and others argued that after loosing parents, girls are forced to marry at an early stage hence violated by their husbands. However the least with a 25% response disagreed which implied that the death of parents has greatly contributed to violence on the side of children hence worsening their social wellbeing.

Table 4.7 showing disrespect among partners as an increase to violence in families

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	25	31.25
Agree	20	25
Disagree	25	31.25
Strongly disagree	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Further Table 4.7 presented a 56.3% response for majority of respondents who argued that disrespect among partners increase violence in families especially when the two feel superior to the other and this to most male counterparts interviewed was greatly increasing due to gender balance persisting in the country. This was based on incidents like women direspecting their husbands, men taking girls as being inferior to boys in families hence ignoring them from accessing some neccisities in family and to make matters worse men taking themselves as being superior in families through torturing their wives. However, 43.8% disagreed with the statement. This therefore implied that disrespecting each bother can greatly increase violence and it as well affects children either in the long or short run for instance after divorce and children fail to attain parental care from both parents.

Table 4.8 shows casebacklog as a cause of increased domestic violence in families

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	40	50
Agree	20	25
Disagree	12	15
Strongly disagree	8	10
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Table 4.8 results depicted that majority 50% of the response came from those who strongly agreed to the view that case backlog has greatly contributed to increased domestic violence in families, 25% had an agreement, yet the least with 10% strongly disagreed as applied to the 15% who had a disagreement respectively. In regard to responses, domestic violence has increased due to increased case backlogs and that there are few judges in to handle domestic violence cases and that people in Mubende cannot afford expensive lawyers to handle cases of domestic violence.

4.3 Effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in Myanzi subcounty

The second research objective sought to examine the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in Myanzi subcounty and the response rates were tabulated in tables below;

Table 4.9 shows school drop out as an issue to children due to domestic violence

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	5	6.25
Agree	30	37.5
Disagree	10	12.5
Strongly disagree	35	43.75
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Study results in Table 4.9 indicated that 43.8% of the respondents were of the view that the many children have dropped out of schools due to violence which creates circumstances like separation of parents, death and poverty. This affects children after failing to cope up with the

costs of education or even being left with guardians who fail to raise school requirements. To some respondents circumstances like many girls dropping out of school at an early stage and others feeling guilt at schools after being tortured by parents have all increased due to violence in families. However, majority of the respondents 56.2% had a very big disagreement in regard to children dropping out of schools referring to the free Universal Primary and Secondary Education in Uganda which helps even those who cannot afford fees access education, hence violence does not lead to drop out according to majority of those who responded to this question.

Table 4.10 shows early marriages as an issue due to domestic violence

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	15	18.75
Agree	50	62.5
Disagree	10	12.5
Strongly disagree	5	6.25
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

From study results in table 4.10, majority 81.3% of respondents agreed to the view that many girls have been forced to early marriages due to domestic violence in families which exposes them to different forms of torture like beating by the so called husbands and in-laws because she entered into something unprepared and at an early stage. However, 18.7% had a disagreement since they argued that they are not forced to marry and have pursued their careers irrespective of the circumstances of violence happening in families they come from. In this regard therefore, it implied that violence has exposed many girls to early marriages.

Table 4.11 shows child labour increasing due to domestic violence

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	30	37.5
Agree	20	25
Disagree	18	22.5
Strongly disagree	12	15
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

From study results above, majority (57%) of respondents were of the view that child labour has increased due to violence in an attempt of children to look for basic necessities like food, clothes and school requirements hence due to domestic violence girls and boys have been forced to start work at an early stage and many girls have been forced to act as housemaids. However, minority of the response came from (43%) of those who disagreed that they are not working and to some degree attain basic necessities irrespective of dad and mum quarrels.

Table 4.12 shows high rates of street kids increasing due to domestic violence

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	25	31.25
Agree	20	25
Disagree	25	31.25
Strongly disagree	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Further Table 4.12 presented a 56.3% response for majority of respondents who argued that many street kids are forced to leave their homes due to violence from both parents and at the same time losing parents and hence facing torture from guardians. This was based on incidents like misconduct of such kids when they reach streets and the many interviews on media houses that come out those children, one of their outcries is torture arising from families. However, 43.8% disagreed with the statement. This therefore implied that domestic violence has increased the number of children on streets all over Uganda.

4.4 Mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence

The third research objective sought to provide for mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence as tabulated below;

Table 4.13 Government policies can help reduce on the increased violence in families

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	33	41.3
Agree	37	46.2
Disagree	8	10
Strongly disagree	2	2.5
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

From study results in Table 4.13 above, majority (86.3%) of the respondents had an agreement that government should change its policy on torture in especially severely punishing those who commit crime. This was backed by many respondents calling upon government to revise the law on torture and children, putting strict measures in regard to education of a girl child in that any family found torturing girls in favour of boys, or forcing them to marry at an early stage should be severely punished to give an example to the society. However, minority (12.5%) of the respondents had a disagreement because according to them the law does not work especially for suspects who have money to bribe in courts of law.

Table 4.13 Empowerment of courts of law

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	30	37.5
Agree	28	35
Disagree	12	15
Strongly disagree	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

From table of the findings above; majority 72.5% of the respondents agreed that empowerment of courts of law can help in most cases reduce on the case backlog because many scenarios have increased due to less judges in courts of law hence financial empowerment implies allocation of more judges to ease judgement of those who cause

violence in families. However, the least 27.5% disagreed with the view that Uganda is all about who has more wealth and money to bribe in courts because many suspects are found free regardless of the crime committed.

Table 4.14 shows counseling to partners as an issue that can solve domestic violence in families

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly agree	50	62.5
Agree	20	25
Disagree	7	8.75
Strongly disagree	3	3.75
Total	80	100

Primary Data, 2019

Results in table 4.14 indicated that majority (87.5%) of the respondents agreed to the view that if partners are counseled they can reduce on torture because it was in most cases found out that women who at times mistreat co-children have no exposure of how to go about with such kids and men who mistreat their wives to an extent of divorce and temporary separation due cause it due to low counseling and exposure. Hence to most of the respondents, family protection unit should go deep in villages to resolve cases right from the village and that there is need to provide general counselling to partners in Mubende and Myanzi subcounty in general. However, a few 12.5% disagreed with the view since they argued that some spouses in families are big headed especially men and women who are financially stable compared to their partners.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This presented the summary of the results derived from the data presented in Chapter four. The summary led into varying conclusions and a number of recommendations were made to reduce on the increased domestic violence in families.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The following were the summaries of the findings based on the research questions that guided the study. The results were cross referenced with the findings of other scholars in related the authentic environments that have got a supportive element of the current study.

5.1.1 Research Objective One

The first research objective of this study sought to investigate causes of domestic violence in Myanzi Sub County where issues like poverty, death of parents, disrespect among partners and case backlog due to few judges were raised to be causing violence among children in families. In general, most of the circumstances stick to economic perspectives.

5.1.2 Research Objective Two

From the second objective of the study, the researcher solicited from respondents; effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in Myanzi subcounty. Many of the respondents expressed views basing on increased school dropout, early marriages on the side of girls, child labour and high rates of street kids all over the country. However, all the issues raised were based on the incidents of lack of exposure to acts of violence and weakness of the law to severely punish criminals.

5.1.3 Research Objective Three

From the third objective of the study, the researcher derived research question number three. The research objective sought to find mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence. Mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence were based on changing

government policy of especially punishing criminals, amendment of the law for marriage, empowering courts of law and extending counseling services to couples.

5.2 Conclusions

From the study results, a number of conclusions were made;

The results on research objective one indicated that domestic violence in Ugandan families has been due to economic, strategic and social factors which have not been solved and not satisfactory enough though people have been sensitized. Thus in conclusion, local people, local leaders and humanitarian organizations all availed the increment of the issue due to death of parents, poverty and in all casebacklog which delays judgements to domestic violence cases. These views are not different from what Begum et al. (2013) identified like husbands verbally abusing wives, wives questioning husbands in day-to-day matters followed by failure of the wife to perform household work, economic hardship of the family, failure of the wife to take care of children, inability to bring money from parents' home, not taking a good care of in-laws and relatives, and husband's frustrations in relation to various activities. Further, Shonkoff & Garner, (2012) attributed to family poverty which is associated with a number of adverse conditions, high mobility and homelessness; hunger and food insecurity; parents who are in jail or absent; domestic violence; drug abuse and other problems known as "toxic stressors" because they are severe, sustained and not buffered by supportive relationships. The rest of the reasons may be included: natal home, failure to produce children, over-producing children, dark complexion of children, revenge for family-feud between husband and natal family and suspected sexual relation with others. Hence all the above increase violence in various homes.

On the effects of domestic violence, much attention was put on increased school drop outs, early marriages and high rates of street kids an indication that due to domestic violence in families many children fail to catch up with the daily life requirements and end up marrying or residing on streets and forced labour at an early stage. This is similar with what Zaman (2014) put forward that both the short term and long term, women's physical injuries and mental trouble either interrupts or ends, their educational and career paths leading to poverty and economic dependence. Family life gets disrupted which has a significant effect on children, including poverty (if divorce or separation occurs) and a loss of faith and trust in the institution of the family. These according to the author do not only affect the quality of life of

individuals and communities but also have long-term effects on social order and cohesion. Further as expressed by World Health Organization (2013), psychological and emotional violence covers repeated verbal abuse, harassment, confinement and deprivation of physical, financial and personal resources.

Study results on objective three exposed various ways through which domestic violence can be overcome and most of the respondents put forward, changing government policy to severely punish law breakers, economically empowering /judges to reduce on case backlog and extending counseling to partners in families to overcome violence, however, irrespective of the proposed solutions victims of violence still exists hence lawlessness in the social wellbeing of children.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Causes of domestic violence in Myanzi subcounty

From the study on research objective one, it is recommended that seminars, workshops and meetings, preventing the unnecessary acts of spouses in marriage plus relatives be resorted to and the high wide practice of domestic violence should be constituted country wide so that society gets sensitized on the importance of upholding a health looking family.

5.3.2 Effects of domestic violence

Due to the fact that media and domestic violence go hand in hand and in most cases violent crimes have been due to lack of exposure of the cases by media, it is recommended that government should severely change the law in regard to marriage and community leaders report cases of domestic violence especially those likely to cause harm to children.

5.3.3 Mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence

Focus should be put on especially sensitizing the public on the increased violence acts which expose children to torture, in for instance if two spouses desire to separate, considerations must be put to the next generation of children especially both parents asking of the how and where questions to live them after divorce.

5.4 Areas for future research

The following areas were recommended for future researchers

i) Challenges to issues of domestic violence in families

With emphasis on reduction of corruption and equality before the law, prevention of domestic violence can be achieved in the future if focus is put on finding the challenges which limit stakeholders, government, police and NGOs from fighting the high rampant domestic violence more especially in Ugandan families.

ii) People's participation in the fight against domestic violence

The areas for future research may be on people's (Residents) participation in prevention of domestic violence because it is from them that the incident has increased. On this issue, their participation can be achieved by the government increasing its co-operation with them and providing a chance to make their own decisions directly without waiting for representatives. However, this can only be achieved through meetings and seminars which can be yearly or monthly or daily. If the above is put into consideration, it will lead to a peaceful and stable Uganda.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in Uganda with a case study of

Myanzi Sub County in Mubende district

Questionnaires for key informants in Myanzi sub county

Dear Respondent

I am Kazibwe George a student from Kampala International University pursuing a bachelor's degree of public administration year three, semester two. The questionnaire has been designed for sole purpose of collecting data on domestic violence and social wellbeing of children in Myanzi sub county Mubende district. Dear respondent you are requested to respond to the following questions appropriately for the purposes of my academic research and I declare that the information given shall be treated with maximum confidentiality it deserves for academic purpose.

Kindly tick one or write the relevant information in the space provided.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Please tick the appropriate box that suits your agreement.

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. Age bracket of respondents

21-35 years ☐

36-45 years ☐

46-55years ☐

56 and above ☐

3. Education Background of respondents

Lower (Primary) ☐

Upper (Secondary) ☐

Graduate ☐

Post Graduate ☐

4. Marital Status of respondents

Single ☐

Married ☐

Widowed ☐

Divorced ☐

Separated ☐

PART B: Questionnaire for the research objectives

Kindly indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements concerning domestic violence and social wellbeing of children

Use the scale of;

Code	1	2	3	4	5
Status	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure
	1	2	3	4	5
Causes of domestic violence in Myanzi sub county Mubende district					
POVERTY					
When men are poor, they cannot afford the basic necessities of life					
When parents are poor, they cannot educate their children					
Beacuse of poverty, men have left their responsibilities in families					
Because of poverty, girls are forced to marry at an early stage					
Death of parents					
After loosing parents, some children loose peace of mind					
After loosing parents, children's property are divided by their relatives					
After loosing parents, girls are forced to marry at an early stage hence violated by their husbands					
Disrespect among partners					

Women disrespect their husbands in families hence violence					
Men take girls as being inferior to boys in families hence ignoring them from accessing some necessities in family					
Men take themselves as being superior in families through torturing their wives					
Casebacklog					
Domestic violence has increased due to increased case backlogs in Mubende district					
There are few judges in Mubende to handle domestic violence cases					
People in Mubende cannot afford expensive lawyers to handle cases of domestic violence					
Effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children					
School drop out					
Many girls have dropped out of school at an early stage due to domestic violence					
Some girls have felt guilt at schools after being tortured by parents					
Early marriages					
Girls have been forced to marry at an early stage due to domestic violence					
Many girls after early marriages face psychological torture					
Child labour					
Due to domestic violence girls and boys have been forced to start work at an early stage					
Many girls have been forced to housemaids					
High rates of street kids					

Domestic violence has forced many kids to street						
Many street kids have resorted to misconducts due to domestic violence						
Mitigation measures for prevention of domestic violence						
Government policy						
The government needs to revise the law on torture and children						
The government needs to put strict measures in regard to education of a girl child						
Empowerment of courts of law						
Courts in Mubende district should be empowered to avoid case backlog						
Further more judges should be allocated to Mubende to reduce on the increased delay in court judgements						
Counseling to partners						
Family protection unit should go deep in villages to resolve cases right from the village						
There is need to provide general counselling to partners in Mubende and Myanzi subcounty in general						

END

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE

An interview guide to children and residents of Myanzi sub county in Mubende district

- 1) Do all of you understand the meaning of domestic violence in families?
- 2) If yes, explain in brief its meaning?
- 3) Does poverty contribute to domestic violence in your area?
- 4) If children lose their parents, can it contribute to domestic violence?
- 5) Does disrespecting parents increase domestic violence?
- 6) How does case backlog increase domestic violence in your area?
- 7) Has domestic violence increased school dropout in Myanzi Sub County?
- 8) Do girls get married at an early stage due to domestic violence?
- 9) Is it true that child labour has increased due to domestic violence?
- 10) How are the high rates of street kids increasing due to domestic violence?

APPENDIX III

TABLE SHOWING SAMPLE SIZE ESTIMATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	266	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384

SOURCE: Krejcie and Morgan (1970), determining sample size for research activities

APPENDIX IV MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF STUDY

