

**EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE SOCIAL WELLBEING
OF CHILDREN IN NORTH DIVISION MOROTO MUNICIPALITY,
MOROTO DISTRICT, KARAMOJA REGION UGANDA**

**BY
LOWANYANG ALFRED
B5W/45408/143/DU**

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


AUGUST: 2017

DECLARATION

I LOWANYANG ALFRED declare that this research Proposal is a result of my own efforts and ability. To the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted to any university or higher institution of learning for any academic award.

.....

Signature

Date.....

APPROVAL

This research proposal is submitted to the University with the guidance from the university supervisor in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences of Kampala International University.

UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

Mr Achoda Dennis

.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my beloved fiancée Ms AKOL RACHEL and my daughter APOLOT STACY for the unending support that she granted to me towards the success of this work may the almighty God grant her courage and hope in whatever she is doing for helping me in my proposal writing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost I would like to appreciate the faithful God for the wonderful gift of love, life wisdom, strength, patience and good health throughout my academic life. My sincere thanks go to my university supervisor Mr ACHODA DENNIS for the encouragement, correction and guidance to my proposal.

I would not forget the effort of my friends especially AKOL BENARD and others. Also the support from my mother Without forgetting my brothers and Sisters LONGOLE JOSEPH, ADOME SIMON PETER, SAGAL ISAAC and my cousin ANGELLA MAX for the support and the encouraging words you have always advised me to follow I highly appreciate and God bless you all.

I acknowledge all the efforts and support of the entire lecturers and staff of Kampala International University for their contributions towards the success of my proposal writing in the University.

Finally I thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this piece of work whose names would not appear here because of space, I am grateful and appreciative to you all, and my the almighty God bless you abundantly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DANIDA	Danish international development agency
UWESO	Uganda Women's efforts to save orphans
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
WHO	World Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nation population Fund
REACH	Reproductive Education and Community Health
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
CDO	Community Development Officer
UCOBAC	Uganda Community Based Association for Child Welfare
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FOCA	Friends of Children Agency
CHC	Child Health Card
CHW	Community Health Worker
CRC	Convention on the rights of the child

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CHAPTER ONE

Background of the study

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, and research questions, scope of the study, significance and conceptual framework. The study aims at investigating the effects of Domestic Violence on the psycho social development of children in North division in Moroto district Moroto Municipality.

1.1 Background of the Study

A review of studies from several developing countries shows that globally a majority (80-98%) of the children suffer from physical punishment in their families and at home (UNO, 2006a). UNICEF (2006) reported that annually 133 to 275 million children have witnessed domestic violence in their families at least 30 percent of the children are victims of severe violence from instruments (UNO, 2006b). As reported by the WHO (2002), in Egypt, 37 percent of all children face severe physical punishment from their parents, comparable with observations from the Republic of Korea (45%), Romania (50%) Ethiopia (64%), India (36%) and the Philippines (21%). Besides physical abuse, children are also often victims of emotional and psychological abuse at their home. Data from Egypt indicates also that such abuse occurs among 72 percent of Egyptian children, which is comparable with observations from Chile (84%), India (70%), Philippines (82%) and the US (85%) as reported by the WHO (2002).

Global prevalence studies indicate that domestic violence occurs more frequently in homes with younger children (UNICEF, 2010), which should be cause to examine the issue more closely. Recent Canadian data indicates that 25% of children investigated for direct exposure to Domestic Violence are between 1-3 years of age, and 10% of exposed children are under the age of one year (Trocmé et al., 2008). Research has found associations between exposure to violence and negative developmental trajectories in very young children

(Bogat et al., 2006; Osofsky, 1995, 1999; Zeanah et al., 1999), including specific impairments in brain development and cognitive sensory growth (Cook et al., 2005; Perry, 2002).

According to the National Summary of Injury Mortality Data the homicide rate among young people ages 15 to 24 has more than doubled since 1950, up to a rate of 37 homicides per 100,000 in 1991. Despite the recent decline in crime rates, the homicide rate among males 15 to 24 years old in the United States is 10 times higher than in Canada, 15 times higher than in Australia, and 28 times higher than in France or in Germany. Only in some developing countries in South America such as Colombia and Brazil, and in actual war zones, is there a higher homicide rate among young males than in the United States. Violent behavior, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, also occurs frequently within U.S. families. In some areas, more than half of the calls for police assistance are for domestic disturbances.

In Washington, D.C., a 1993 survey was conducted with 165 mothers of children, ages 6 to 10, living in a low-income neighborhood characterized by police statistics as having a moderate level of violence—where there might be an occasional murder or violent incident, but such incidents were not a weekly event. The mothers surveyed reported that 32% of their children had been victims of violence, ranging from being chased or beaten to having a gun held to their head. They also reported that 61% of their children in grades one and two, and 72% of their children in grades five and six, had witnessed violence. Interviews directly with the children indicated that the level of exposure may have been even higher (UNICEF 2010)

Moroto District is in North Eastern Uganda, surrounded by Mount Moroto neighboring the Turkana in Kenya. Moroto district was the first district in Karamoja region that gave birth to the other six districts of Karamoja however it is the district that is occupied by the Matheniko who believe in the giraffe the municipality itself is the heart of the district with very many economic activities including mining on the foot of Mount Moroto. North division is the area that is occupied mostly by the literate and civilized people and a mixer of several tribes. Domestic violence was seen has one of the effects for the psychological growth of the children in the area making most of the children to resort coming to the streets of Uganda's urban centers.

Despite all these opportunities put across by the government, there is no educational performance due to the failure of the people to improve on their cultural rigidities. Therefore, all stakeholders will be called upon for more sensitizations, research work within the people of Moroto communities and changes and effective enactment of public policy.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Despite government interventions to address the issue of Domestic Violence in the Country, there has been an increase of children being exposed to domestic violence because of growing up in violent and abusive households and witnessing abuse as a norm or being abused, this has destroyed the children's ability to trust and undermine their abilities to control their emotions which produces hostile dependant emotional insecure children with a deeply impaired ability to develop and maintain healthy relations .

Children have suffered physical, psychological, sexual and emotional impairments due to the effects of domestic violence leading to high rates of school dropouts, early marriages, early pregnancies, depression and anxiety

Even though the causes of domestic violence remain poorly understood, it is critical that society stands strong against domestic violence and support the laws and social programs put in place to solve the problem of domestic violence

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study will help in understanding community setting and the contribution of such a setting to domestic violence as key to law enforcer's implementation of set regulations. This study will come in hand in exposing the predisposing factors for domestic violence even as it seeks to advise the policy makers on how well they can handle identified issues. The study will also be useful to students and researchers who will venture into modeling social setting characteristics

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objectives of the study

The study aims at examining the effects of Domestic Violence on the Social wellbeing of children in North Division, Moroto Municipality, Moroto District in Karamoja Region.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the study

To find out the causes of Domestic Violence in North Division, Moroto District ,Moroto Municipality in Karamoja Region

The study aims at investigating the magnitude of domestic violence on the Social wellbeing of children in North Division, Moroto Municipality, Moroto District in Karamoja Region

To find out the effects of Domestic violence on the Social Wellbeing of Children in North Division, Moroto Municipality, Moroto District in Karamoja Region.

To find out possible solutions to Domestic Violence on the social wellbeing of children in North Division, Moroto Municipality, Moroto District in Karamoja Region

1.5 Research questions

What are the causes of Domestic Violence?

What are the effects of domestic Violence on the social wellbeing of children's?

What are the possible solutions to mitigate on the effects of domestic violence on children?

1.6 Scope of the Study

This covered the time, geographical and content scope as explained below.

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study will take place in Karamoja a case study of North Division, Moroto Municipality in the parishes of Lower Boma South, Baazer, and Inland Revenue

1.6.2 Time scope

This research study will take a period of three months from September to November 2017 for it to reach its completion stage from the day of approval. This period will be used for collecting data on the ground, compiling the data and translating into a meaningful information or research.

1.6.3 Content Scope

According to my own perception, the effects of domestic violence on the psycho social development of children can be reduced that is if the people can change the methods/way on how to bring up healthy, devoted and respectful child through sensitization of the community in north division in Moroto Municipality, government and other stakeholders support to poor parents and granting scholarships, advocacy and networking by all stakeholders in order to regain the rights of children against torture and other inhuman or degrading activities then

performance in terms of quantity and quality of the child education and reduction of depression and stress will definitely be achieved.

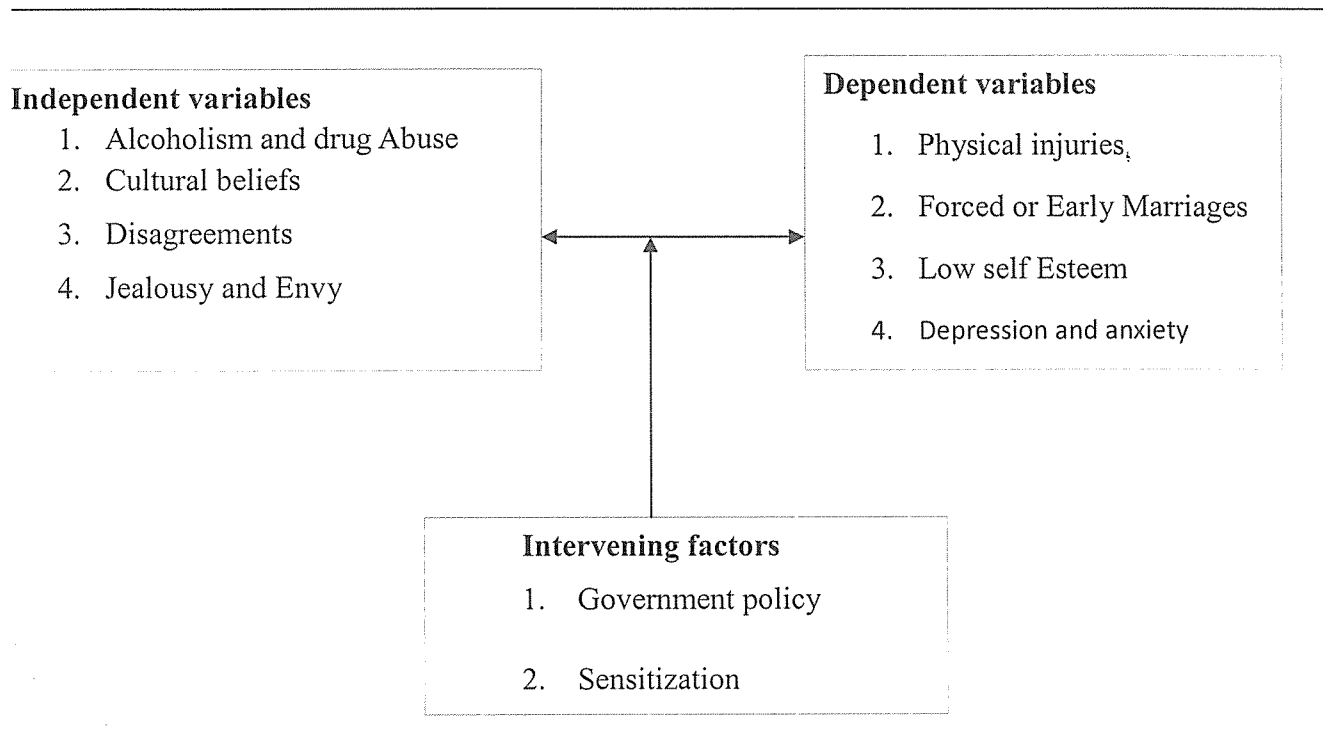
1.7 Significance of the study

The research will be used by the people of Moroto District (North Division), policy makers and other stakeholders like NGOs, and the Researchers in knowing the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in north Division in Moroto Municipality and how it has hindered child education,

This research will also increase the protection and promotion of women's reproductive health rights, ascertain the best possible policy alternative that can be adopted to completely eradicate and reduce on domestic violence on children and women through coming up with realistic legal redress to the customs and harmful traditional practices that cause intimidation, psychological problems and above all reproductive health problems to girl child and women. The proposal findings are expected to help fellow students of Moroto district in north division who will carry out their research on the related field

1.8 The conceptual framework

Showing the effects of domestic violence on the psycho social development and growth of children
Diagrammatic representation of proposal variables



Source: Researchers Conceptualization, 2017

Alcohol and drugs may contribute to violent behavior. A drunk or high person will be less likely to control his or her violent impulses toward their partner, so keeping such drinking or drug use episodes to a minimum may be valuable for a person living in a domestic violence situation.

No cause of domestic violence, however, justifies the actions of the abuser, nor should it be used as a rationale for their behavior. These possible causes are only to better understand why an abuser believes it is acceptable to abuse their partner physically, sexually, psychologically or emotionally. Ultimately an abuser needs to get help for their unhealthy and destructive behavior, or find themselves living a solitary and lonely life.

Some people with very traditional beliefs may think they have the right to control their partner, and that women aren't equal to men. Others may have an undiagnosed personality disorder or

psychological disorder. Still others may have learned this behavior from growing up in a household where domestic violence was accepted as a normal part of being raised in their family.

Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background.

partner's domination may take the form of emotional, physical or sexual abuse. Studies suggest that violent behavior often is caused by an interaction of situational and individual factors. That means that abusers learn violent behavior from their family, people in their community and other cultural influences as they grow up. They may have seen violence often or they may have been victims themselves. Some abusers acknowledge growing up having been abused as a child.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the literature of the study. It covered different views on various authors who have written in the subject area and included various arguments arrived at from different studies in line with the reason in problem.

2.1 Causes of Domestic Violence

According to the (UN 2010) Domestic violence happens in three different ways in Vietnam, they are physical, sexual and emotional. Striking information shows that about 58% of women in Vietnam have been through at least one kind of domestic violence in their lifetime. It is obvious that women are prone to suffer from domestic violence than men and home does not seem to be the safe place for many women. About 97% victims of domestic violence is women (Binh 2011). Among three ways are two most common ones, namely physical and sexual violence. Domestic violence is widespread and varies greatly in different regions. 42% of women in the Southeast region have been abused by their husbands (UN 2010). In Ninh Binh, a woman used to be beaten once or twice every week (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation n.d.). Besides, the variations among regions, the situation is also dissimilar from one ethnic minority to others. The proportion of H'Mong women who are abused is 8%, and that of Kinh women is 36%.

According to (Edleson 1999). He internalized the problems accounted for emotional and psychological impacts including anxiety, depression, trauma symptoms and problems with temperament (Edleson 1999). Review has also noted some findings of academic or cognitive impacts but with conflicting evidence.

Domestic violence against children and women is a serious public health and human rights problem, associated with different health, family and social consequences in both industrialized and developing countries (Koeing et al, 2006; WHO, 2002; 2005). It is an everyday health problem in all parts of the world, cutting across ages, religions, societies, ethnicities and geographical borders (Garcia-Moreno, 2006; Gruskin, 2003; Stenson, 2004; WHO, 1998; 2002; Xu et al, 2005). Most of the violence takes place inside families within close relationships and neighborhood societies (Krantz, 2002; Watts& Zimmerman, 2002; WHO, 2002). Domestic

violence, i.e. violence against women by the husband or other intimate partner, is widespread and one of the most common form of violence against women (Koeing et al, 2006; Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

2.2 Effects of Domestic Violence

More than one million Australian children are affected by domestic violence according to the personal safety survey (Australian Bureau of statistics 2006). More than two decades of international research shows that infants, children and adolescents experiences serious negative psychological, emotional, and social developmental impacts to their wellbeing from the traumatic ongoing experiences of Domestic Violence a number of recent Australian studies examining family Law systems have brought attention to the experiences of children affected by Domestic Violence

According to Wolfe et al. ' (2003) meta-analysis found that 40 of 41 studies demonstrated a significant negative effect of domestic violence on children's behavioral and emotional outcomes when affected by violence

Kitzman et al. (2003) provided a more in depth analysis by examining which outcomes were more severely affected. However the findings indicated that children experienced negative impacts to the same degree for internalized behaviors, externalized behaviors social problems and academic problems. This can be explained by the fact that children are likely to experience multiple and interrelated negative impacts.

Kimball (2015) *Journal of Family Violence*, 31(5) Highlights the growing understanding of children's exposure to domestic violence by examining the impact and the cumulative effects of exposure to violence, potential protective factors, and the father-child relationship. Children and youth who are exposed to domestic violence experience emotional, mental, and social damage that can affect their developmental growth. Some children lose the ability to feel empathy for others. Others feel socially isolated, unable to make friends as easily due to social discomfort or confusion over what is acceptable. In order to respond to the overwhelming issues associated with domestic violence, child welfare professionals need to understand these issues and know

how to identify them as well as assess and provide treatment to children and youth affected by domestic violence.

According to the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Children who live with domestic violence may learn the wrong lessons about relationships. While some children may respond by avoiding abuse in their own relationships as they grow older, others may repeat what they have seen in abusive relationships with their own peers or partners. They may learn that it is OK to try to control another person's behavior or feelings, or to use violence to get what they want. They may learn that hurtful is somehow part of being close or being loved.

School-aged children also can develop a range of problems including psychosomatic complaints, such as headaches or abdominal pain, as well as poor school performance. They are less likely to have many friends or participate in outside activities. Witnessing partner abuse can undermine their sense of self-esteem and their confidence in the future. School-aged children also are more likely to experience guilt and shame about the abuse, and they tend to blame themselves.

Adolescent witnesses have higher rates of interpersonal problems with other family members; especially inter parental (parent-child) conflict. They are more likely to have a fatalistic view of the future resulting in an increased rate of risk taking and antisocial behavior, such as school truancy, early sexual activity, substance abuse, and delinquency. Copyright © 2002 by the American Academy of Family Physicians.

Emotional and psychological trauma. Children living with domestic violence suffer emotional and psychological trauma from the impact of living in a household that is dominated by tension and fear. These children will see their mother threatened, demeaned or physically or sexually assaulted. They will overhear conflict and violence and see the aftermath of the violence such as their mother's injuries and her traumatic response to the violence. Children also may be used and manipulated by the abuser to hurt their mother.

A report undertaken by the Queensland Domestic Violence Task force 1988 stated that 90 per cent of children present in violent homes had witnessed the violence perpetrated against their mother. In research undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology 15 per cent of young people surveyed had experienced domestic violence and 32 per cent of young people knew

someone who had experienced domestic violence (*National Research on Young People's Attitudes and Experiences of Domestic Violence 2000*). Children witnessing the violence inflicted on their mothers often evidence behavioral, somatic or emotional problems similar to those experienced by physically abused children (*Jaffe, Wolfe, and Wilson 1990*).

Risk of physical injuries. Children may be caught in the middle of an assault by accident or because the abuser intends it. Infants can be injured if being held by their mothers when the abuser strikes out. Children may be hurt if struck by a weapon or a thrown object and older children are frequently assaulted when they intervene to defend or protect their mothers (*Hilberman and Munson 1977-78*).

Direct victims of physical or sexual abuse. A child may be directly targeted by the perpetrator and suffer physical abuse, sexual abuse and/or serious neglect. It has been more than 2 decades since the overlap between domestic violence and child abuse was identified; men who abuse their partners are also likely to assault their children. The abuse of women who are mothers usually predates the infliction of child abuse (*Stark & Flitcraft 1988*). At least half of all abusive partners also batter their children (*Pagelow 1989*). The more severe the abuse of the mother, the worse the child abuse (*Bowker, Arbitell, and McFerron 1988*).

Daughters are more likely than sons to become victims (*Dobash and Dobash 1979*). Woman abuse is also the context for sexual abuse of female children. Where the mother is assaulted by the father, daughters are exposed to a risk of sexual abuse 6.51 times greater than girls in non-abusive families (*Bowker, Arbitell and McFerron 1988*). Where a male is the perpetrator of child abuse, one study demonstrated that there is a 70 per cent chance that any injury to the child will be severe and 80 per cent of child fatalities within the family are attributable to fathers or father surrogates (*Bergman, Larsen and Mueller 1986*).

2.3 Possible Solutions to Domestic Violence

In the year 2001, the American Psychological Association also conducted a research and released the findings in a report entitled, "Domestic Violence in the Lives of Children: The Future of Research, Intervention, and Social Policy." This report examines the policies needed to carry out future research on domestic violence.

During the 2004 Child and Youth Law Conference, Judge Jan Dooque presented a paper entitled, “Domestic Violence: Reviewing the Needs of Children.” In this paper, he suggested that although legislation on domestic violence crime is a positive move, the applicability of this legislation is worth review.

In August 10, 2002, the British Medical Journal published an article entitled, “Should health professionals screen women for domestic violence? Systematic review.” This aimed at assessing acceptability, and effectiveness of domestic violence on women and how it would help in controlling the extent of domestic violence in genera

Exposure to domestic violence can be direct as well as indirect. Women report experiencing violence while holding infants in their arms and their children being injured while trying to intervene to stop the abuse (Edleson, 1999a; McGee, 2000).

Research has also demonstrated that young children can not only register observed/experienced events and remember them for significant periods of time, but they are also capable of developing post-traumatic stress symptoms in relation to traumatic events (De Young, Kenardy, & Cobham, 2011; Gaensbauer, 2002, 2004; Scheeringa & Zeanah, 2

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter covered all methodologies that were used to carry out research and get findings.

3.1. Research Design

Explanatory design will be used to help the researcher to know the reasons why things happen the way they were. Thus the researcher came to know about this by interviewing the respondents from area of study (North Division in Moroto Municipality) on how/why domestic violence has affected the social wellbeing of children in north division Moroto Municipality in Moroto District.

3.2 Study Area

The study will be carried out in North Division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District in the parishes of lower boma south, in-land Revenue, Baaza and RTC.

3.3 Study population

The study population will include girls, women, men and youth generally individuals of 18 years and above in their respective capacities who the researcher believes to be the most significance age group of the community in various participations. This enabled the researcher to achieve the set objectives the population of Moroto District is 103,432 population census (2014).

3.4 Sample size

The random sampling technique was used whereby 100 respondents of which 40 were elderly women, 25 men, 35 youth, whom the research her found to have experienced the effects of domestic violence through their child hood times and passed on to their children during child growth .

3.5 Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling was the technique used the sample was selected based on the knowledge of the respondents in accordance to the needs of the study

3.6 Sampling Procedure

The critical case sampling was the procedure used to give the information about the phenomenon; the Maximum variation sampling was also used to ascertain the wide range of participants with different views to ascertain the problem

3.7 Data collection methods

Interviews will be used for collecting data from the respondents who could not read and write.

3.7.1 Focused group discussion;

This will be used by the researcher to ensure that the target number of people between 8 - 12 in each group was got. This ensured that the researcher was able to eliminate a crowd and fewer ideas and due to some illiteracy levels as the study took place in the village, this method was appropriate at arriving at the target objectives of the study.

3.7.2 Self-Administered Questionnaires

The researcher will set and take formalized questions to the respondents; that were later collected after sometime from the respondents by the researcher for presentation and analysis. This served the respondents who can read and write.

This will be convenient for both the researcher and the respondents since it is simple to use and covered a large number of respondents in a relatively short time.

3.8 Data analysis

Both the qualitative and quantitatively approaches will be used single handedly in the research to present the findings obtained from the field. Data was collected and presented using the statistical tabulation through the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) other statistical tools that were to interpret and analyze the data. These included direct interpretation (that is done through interpretation of the information that was availed to the researcher in the process of the interview).

3.9 Ethical considerations

An introductory letter will be acquired first from the head of research in the university and then presented to the chairperson of the area under study and a respondent before the interviews was carried out. This created a good rapport between the researcher and locals of the area.

It is here that the researcher installed values of confidentiality to himself (the principle that the interest of the participants should be protected) and others and ensures that he does not interfere with the norms and values of the community in which the study shall be centered (North Division Moroto Municipality).

3.10 Limitations of the study

There will be some limitations that were met by the researcher in the process of executing his research among which may include the following;

Inadequate finances which will hinder in conducting the research.

Unfavorable weather conditions like a lot of wind and too much sun shine affected the health of the researcher thus retarding his capacities in carrying out thorough interviews and distribution of the questionnaires.

Limited cooperation from the respondents in the process of data collection due to illiteracy levels.

Time is also another barrier which will limit to fully complete the report due to short time given and long distances of the study area.

3.11 Possible solutions to the above problems

There following will be some of the solutions undertaken to garb the problems that will be faced by the researcher;-

The university will set aside enough research facilitation fees so as to minimize the problem of limited funds in the process of research.

The community shall be sensitized about the importance of the research so as to avail more data during the process of data collection.

The university shall allocate appropriate time so as to enable the researcher to complete his or her research and come up with thorough findings

The researcher would avail himself with weather proof gadgets like gumboots, umbrella, and sweaters so as to use during the rainy season.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

This research was carried out on the effects of domestic violence on the psycho social growth and development of children in north division, Moroto municipality in Moroto district. It is presented into two sections; section one which presents the biographical characteristics of respondents which include sex, age, marital status, level of education and occupation:

Section two presents the discussion of the information given by the respondents who were interviewed during the study. It shows the objectives of the study that is; Causes, effects of domestic violence and the possible solutions. Relevant information from the questionnaires set was also considered in this.

4.2. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Table 1: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	30%
Female	70	70%
Total	100	100%

Out of the 100 respondents interviewed during the study, 70% were female, 30% male as shown in the table above.

According to the discussions carried out during the study, the percentage of women was generated because they are the ones who are mostly vulnerable to being violated as well as cater for family members welfare (look after girl child education) as husbands look after community adhered morals though few of them move on for their official duties like farming as others go on

abusing drugs in form of excessive consumption of alcohol hence bringing side effects to the family and the children at large the Sample Size of 100 respondents were interviewed

Table 2: Age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency Distribution	Percentage
15—20	20	20%
26—30	18	18%
31—35	20	20%
36—40	12	12%
41—45	10	10%
46,—50	10	10%
51—55	6	6%
56 and above 60	4	4%
Total	100	100%

From the research findings, 20% of the respondents ranged between 15 —20, 21 —25 (18%), 26—30 (20%), 31-35 (12%), 36 —40 (10%), 41 —45 (10%), 46-50(6%), 51-55 (4%), 56 and above. The groups were important in the view that, they helped the researcher a lot in knowing the age group that was concerned and in this case, the young and the old groups were much involved (20%) 18%, 10%.

According to the research findings, the most groups involved were those between 15-20, in which most of them are still young and required by the old groups to drop out of school to either forcefully get married that is for the girl child while the boys were made to graze the livestock it was followed by 56 and above groups whom domestic violence as affected their capacity to develop and 21-25, 26-30 who are in their youthful stage and even more influenced in all aspects of life in the community.

Table 3: Marital status of respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	50	50%
Married	20	20%
Widowed	15	25%
Divorced	10	10%
Engaged	5	5%
Total	100	100%

From the statistical information given, 50% were single, 20% were married 15% were Widows, 10% were divorced and finally 5% was engaged.

It was therefore observed that out of the 100 respondents who were interviewed, majority of them were single, followed by married, widows and minorities were divorced and engaged as reflected above. This implies that among the people who are affected by domestic violence are singles and married this is because they are the most vulnerable and above all adhere to the cultural requirement of men being superior to them.

Table 4: Level of education of respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	40	40%
Secondary	30	30%
Tertiary	15	15%
University	10	10%
None	5	5%
Total	100	100%

The findings revealed that most of the villages in north division, moroto municipality in moroto district had attained a given level of education and this was got after the discussions which were got during the interviews on the respondents. However, it was noted that there were still some individuals that had never been at school and this is justified by the data collected from the field. It was revealed that 40% of the respondents had gone through primary level, 30% had attained secondary level 15% go for tertiary, 10% for university and 5% had never enrolled at any level or never been at school.

The respondents that presented the highest number were those who had attained primary education than those who attended tertiary and university level of education. This is the reason as to why the people do not have enough knowledge and skills on how to morally bring up a child.

Table 5: Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Student	10	10%
Unemployed	15	15%
Housewife	40	40%
Farmers (Peasants)	20	20%
Civil servants	03	03%
Business persons	04	04%
Total	100	100%

Majority of the respondents with the highest percentage of 40% were the housewife whose rights have been violated and abused due to domestic violence and later on passed on to the children.

Most of the housewife own responsibilities of girl child education and taking care of the basic needs of the children due to their tribal roles in the area with high community participation.

Among the respondents, 3% were the civil servants, given the less education requirement, their level of employment is still less. Through the political movement system of government that civil servants are not allowed to join politics thus hindering them to sensitize their masses about the effects of domestic violence on child development.

Some of the respondents (04%) are engaged in business and are virtual in that they drew goods and other commercialized services to the local people and as well as contributed to increased incomes of the sub-county as tax payers .

The other percentages of 10% students, 15% unemployed and 20% formed the other portion of respondents who were farmers.

The above percentages did not have their other options but to follow on whatever they are told to do to survival in the community for some other reasons and to also maintain their community's needs and to help them against divorce/other consequences.

4.3. Causes of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is caused by a number of factors which included: cultural beliefs, peer influence, alcoholism, influence of parents & stakeholders, poor levels of education/illiteracy, maturity purpose, and ceremonial purpose among many other factors

These and other combination of factors explain why domestic violence is still recurrent in North Division in Moroto Municipality as shown by the statistics in the table below

Table 6: showing the Causes of Domestic Violence on the social wellbeing of children in North Division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District

Cause	Frequency	Percentage
Alcoholism and drug abuse	30	30%
Cultural beliefs	15	15%
Disagreements	20	20%
poor levels of education / illiteracy	10	10%
Jealousy and envy	10	10%
Poverty	15	15%
Total	100	10%

With the table above therefore, it shows that most of the women are affected by domestic violence because of the cultural belief that a man has to be superior to the woman (gender question) as evidenced by the high percentage of 30% who responded in support of it. Followed by 20% who believed that it was the influence of drugs such as alcohol, 15% on peer influence & parental influences respectively.

4.4 Effects of Domestic Violence on the social wellbeing of children in North Division

Moroto Municipality in Moroto District

From the statistics the respondent revealed that one of the major effects of domestic violence on the children of the area is that it has impacted depression, anxiety, burnouts, low self esteem physical injuries and forced marriages among other tortures and sometimes not at all the reason that the skills applied in reducing torture are very poor and backward and this has yielded very little improvement for children and most especially girls and their education progress.

Low level of education; domestic violence according to some respondents has hindered the education of their children. This is with the fact that the child can drop out of school especially in primary level and in secondary and fails to reach tertiary level because of parental levels of illiteracy and torture.

Transmission of diseases, sepsis, tetanus, bacterial infections, HIV or hepatitis; according to some respondents, it has led to increased diseases through forced marriage and early marriages and also torture using rusted sharp weapons like knives hence leading to tetanus

Familiarity of how these effects are sources of low education level According to the discussion conducted with the respondents during the interviews, focus group discussion, most of them revealed that the above effects of domestic violence have led to low education levels in the following ways:

Most of the respondents were students, they also revealed that a lot of psychological torture has led to low educational performance in a sense that when they think about it automatically their motivation towards reading are affected since it makes them think on how their mothers are tortured by the fathers not undergone this in the long run makes them end up dropping out of school for marriage by girls which could be source of knowledge, skills to the district and the country for improvement activities and thus has led to low educational performance.

It was also noted that domestic violence has led to low girl child school performance which in turn leads to low general educational performance in a sense that where people do not know how to read and write then it means that they cannot adopt to any skill or knowledge to improve on their cultural practices and this leads to low levels of education.

Table 7: Shows the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in North division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto district

Effects	Frequency	Percentage%
Depression/anxiety/burnouts	20	20%
Physical injuries	5	5%
Forced marriages	25	25%
school drop outs	10	10%
low self esteem	10	10%
Early Marriages	30	30%
Total	100	100%

According to the statistical information obtained during the interview, 30% of the respondents do named Early Marriages as a major outcome of domestic violence , 25% on low levels of education, 20% on depression, 10% on disease transmission & 5% On drug abuse and alcoholism .

Table 8: Familiarity of the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in North division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District.

Views	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	40%
No	60	60%
Total	100	100%

Domestic violence is very paramount through capacity building and training them on the better ways of bringing up children in a a very secure and pleasant environment for child growth .

For example there is need for continued sensitization especially on newly married girls in remote areas to the level that every one of them get a personal conviction that domestic violence is harmful and must be stopped like use of local media and advocacy campaigns.

Government support, the respondents had a suggestion that according to the figure above, 40% of the respondents knew very well the problems or challenges that they face as a result of domestic violence in North Division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District. This information was obtained during the discussion held during the interviews while the 60% of the respondents was like they don't notice any challenge that their community is experiencing mainly because observation showed that they were too rigid to change.

4.5. Solutions to reduce the effects of domestic violence on the social wellbeing of children in North Division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District

Table 9: Views of the community on the solutions to the above challenges

Views	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	80%
No	20	20%
Total	100	100%

From the table above, it clearly shows that majority of the respondents had an idea on how to solve the above challenge though how to solve them was found to be their problem. During the discussions the solutions which were revealed include the following;

Continued sensitization of the masses. The respondents revealed that they are even ignorant with the skills which are to be applied however sensitization of the masses on the effects of government should support them in areas like fighting against poverty, barbaric cultures through setting up strong and working policies and provision of favorable environment for learning thus empowering girl child education. More so, the government should allocate more resources to enable the continuation of the campaign and expand the interventions considering the deep rooted nature of Domestic violence in the area..

Extension of educational and health facilities to inaccessible areas. The respondents reveal that they are even ignorant about the challenges that are caused by Domestic violence, they realize some after sometime yet at that time there is no available health facilities. Therefore they

suggested that government and other stakeholders should extend important educational and health facilities to the most affected communities others suggested that partnership and networking has to be expanded at both national and international levels to help fighting domestic violence.

Community participation in fighting Domestic violence The respondents revealed that even them as community members need to take part in fighting this social problem not just sitting and watch the rights of fellow citizens being abused it was found that local leadership has to be given the responsibilities to mobilize all the grass root individuals and other stakeholders to still discuss on the issue of Domestic violence in the sub-county and the district as a whole.

Provision of income generating activities, the respondents had a suggestion that government and other stakeholders should support them in providing activities which will enable them to earn a living. Therefore, they need to be given some starting incomes for any identified projects of their aim choice.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary of findings

From the research study retrieved, it was revealed that the greatest number of respondents were females with the highest percentage of 70%, the age group that were greatly attained in the process of questionnaires distribution were adults (20%) for the level of education the highest group were those who dropped out of primary school (40%) marital status that was dominant in the, filling of the questionnaires were the single (50%) and for the occupation of the respondents, it was dominated by the housewives who contributed to the percentage of 40%.

The above summary has its base on first section of chapter four that gives the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The existence of high rates of illiteracy or low levels of education has led to failure in total eradication of Domestic violence in the sub-county.

Out of the study carried out realities have revealed that Domestic violence and education are directly related because when the community is clearly observed it favors education in which it is the only source of development because when community members (mostly girls) is more than it can be since there will be improved reasoning capacities which will enable the community. Groups and others in improving their social functioning towards enhancing problem solving processes hence leading to social economic transformation.

5.2. Conclusion

From the research study carried out, it can therefore be concluded that there is still too much to be done in the field of Domestic Violence and education in order for the development of Moroto District to be realized. Local stakeholders for example from LC1 to the top district leaders and other bodies should also take time to impart and sensitize people on the effects of Domestic Violence on child growth and development, these will help them in understanding the causes and the effects of Domestic Violence on their children and encourage girl child education for example encouraging girls to go to school, avoid early marriage through looking for other ways of getting incomes and other valuable items got out of young girl child marriages, these enable them to register achievements like increased performances, reduced school dropouts due to

increase in girl child school enrollment among others which will eventually lead to improved school performances, standards of living hence the result will be development.

Children and young people may be significantly affected by living with domestic violence and the impacts can endure even after the measures have been taken to secure their safety it also concludes that there is rarely a direct causal pathway leading to a particular outcome and that children are active in constricting their

Amidst all, governments, development partners and other stakeholders should take an extensive role in thorough sensitization of the local community members on the essence of improved educational curriculum like introduction of practical subjects in schools and others will spell out their contribution to the improved and quality education which will lead to both rural and national school performance.

The government should also make the activity of fighting Domestic Violence and set the priority given the fact that it has affected the education of children in North Division in Moroto District yet education is one of the sectors which if given serious attention will make Uganda be among the top countries in fighting poverty.

5.3. Recommendations

From the research findings, the study recommendations are drawn;

Attempts have to be made to move in the direction away from Domestic violence (extensive sensitization of community members on the essence of improved educational performance of girl child with the aim of driving them away from the causes and the effects of domestic violence and its related activities).

Restructuring the educational and cultural practices of the people/community and identifying their potential practices, as a key to successful education, thereby improving girl child living conditions and diminishing education rates.

Moroto District (through community development officers and other units) should engage in supporting the community through capacity building on good methods or ways of bringing up a healthy and moral child the District community Development officers under child Protection Policies should undertake; (i) sensitization on the effects of Domestic Violence through radio talk show; (ii) promotion of girl child education and providing security in all lower local governments; (iii) establishment of education demonstration sites and, (iv) fighting against

poverty through provision of other income generating activities like creation of new projects like the NAADS and the Operation Wealth Creation projects such as those under NGOs and government oriented projects, among other things.

It is important to realize that the battle to eliminate on the effects of domestic violence on child development is a process that starts with sensitizing the parents and community leaders about the negative effects of the practice on children and women health. Its however unrealistic to expect major universal changes in a short time, such changes would occur only over several years, in response to public education campaigns that are sensitive to the existing social and cultural norms of conservation communities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Questionnaires

Dear Respondents;

I am Lowanyang Alfred of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work and Social Administration. I am pledging for your kind participation in this research on the topic "effects of Domestic Violence on Psycho Social growth and development of children in North Division, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District". I am privileged to have you as my respondent. All the information availed to me will be treated with maximum confidentiality. Please help by answering the following question as honest as possible. Tick where appropriate and explain where necessary. You are free to use additional paper if your information is large

Section A: social and demographic characteristics of respondents (tick the most appropriate)

Name

1. Gender

Male ☐
Female ☐

2. Age

15—20 ☐ 21-25 ☐ 26-30 ☐
31—35 ☐ 36-40 ☐ 41-45 ☐
46—50 ☐ 51—55 ☐ 56andabove ☐

3. Marital status

Married ☐ single ☐ widowed ☐
Divorced ☐ engaged ☐

4. Level of education

Nursery ☐ primary ☐ secondary ☐
Tertiary ☐ university ☐ never been in school ☐

5. Occupation of the respondent

Peasant ☐ civil servant ☐ politician ☐
Student ☐ house wife ☐ unemployed ☐
Others ☐

SECTION B: EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN?

6. (a) Do you understand the term Domestic Violence ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. (b) who is a child and how have children got to be victims of Domestic Violence?

8. (c) Is Domestic Violence a cultural activity practiced in your community?

9. Yes ☐ No ☐ not sure ☐

10. If yes, do you admit its existence?

Strongly agree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Agree ☐

Disagree ☐

11. As a community member, are there some effects of Domestic Violence on child hood education?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. Are these effects a source of poor performance of children in schools?

Yes ☐ No ☐

13. (a) As a member of this community do you think there is any intervention to end Domestic violence in your community?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If yes, has it improved the performance among the many you know?

Strongly agree ☐

Agree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Disagree ☐

(c) If no, do you think there are some reasons for your community not benefiting from the intervention to end Domestic Violence?

Strongly agree ☐

Agree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Disagree ☐

SECTION C: CHALLENGES FACED BY PEOPLE OF NORTH DIVISION IN MOROTO MUNICIPALITY, MOROTO DISTRICT;

(a) As a person of this community do you experience challenges as a result of Domestic Violence

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If yes, physical injuries, humiliations, psychological torture, stress, depression and early marriages among others, are the challenges your Community is experiencing?

Strongly agree ☐

Agree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Disagree ☐

(c) Are you able to explain?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(d) Do you think your community can overcome the above challenges?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(e) If yes, sensitization, government support, extension of education and health facilities among others, are some of those measures you think can be done to overcome the above challenges?

Strongly agree ☐

Agree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Disagree ☐

(f) Working hand in hand with all stakeholders in networking, advocacy and other activities towards fighting Domestic Violence could be some possible solutions for the above challenges?

Strongly agree ☐

Agree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Disagree ☐

Uncertain ☐

Appendix B: Interview guide

1. What do you understand by the term Domestic Violence?
2. What are the forms of Domestic Violence in your community?
3. What is the relationship between Domestic Violence and girl child Education?
4. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on children in your community?
5. What are some of the causes of Domestic Violence in your community?
6. Do you think your community can overcome the effects of Domestic Violence?
7. Are there some measures you think can be done to overcome the above challenges?
8. What are the possible solutions to the above challenges?

Appendix C: Budget

Items	Total Cost
Stationary and other related items	70,000/=
Transport	100,000=
Communication	10,000/=
Travel(6 trips)	100,000/=
Research assistants(3 people)	60,000/=
Lunch	42,000/=
Typing, setting and binding	30,000/
Miscellaneous	40,000/=
Total	452,000

Appendix D: Time frame

Activities	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Topic approval							
Report writing							
Questionnaire design							
Data collection							
Data analysis							
Report submission							