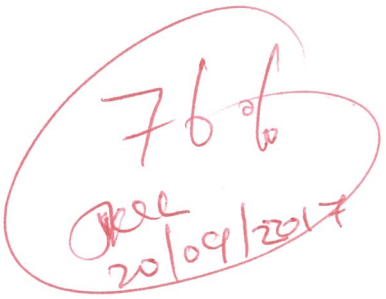
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD WELFARE IN SERERE DISTRICT

A CASE STUDY OF OLIO SUB-COUNTY SERERE DISTRICT



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

SEPTEMBER, 2017

DECLARATION

I Amuge Irene, declare that this is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been submitted to any University by anybody else or institution for a degree award.

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APPROVAL

This research dissertation has been submitted for examination with my approval as a University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to the Almighty God for the gift of life without which this book would not have been a success. This project report is also dedicated to my parents, who taught us that the best kind of knowledge to have is that which is learned for its own sake. It is also dedicated, to all my friends and supportive classmates of year 2017.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep regards towards all those who offered valuable guidance in my hour of need. In this regard I would like to express my gratitude to the College of Humanities and Social Science of Kampala International University for its valuable co-operation.

My thanks and appreciation to Ms. Tusiime Rhobinah for persevering with me as my supervisor through the limited time it took me to complete this research proposal. The inspiration for doing the research came the difficulties I faced as a child when growing up, from Serere District. The Suffering was one of the most important and formative experiences to me and a turning point to many of my friends who grew up with me within the same locality.

I am also very thankful to each and every people involved with me in this project proposal especially The District Community Development Officer who offered me the time to collect the valuable data I needed, their encouragement and support enabled the project proposal to materialize and contribute it to its success. I express my appreciations to my husband OUMO AMOS and all the people who have contributed to the successful completion of this report.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

UK:	United Kingdom
NGO's:	Non-Governmental Organization
UNICEF:	United Nation Children Emergency Fund
NICD:	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
BBC:	British Broadcasting Corporation
PTSD:	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
NDVH:	National Domestic Violent Hotline
US:	United States
CPS:	Child Protective Services

ABSTRACT

This study focused on the effect of Domestic Violence on Children's Welfare at Olio Sub County Serere District, with the general objectives being to establish the impact of domestic violence on children's welfare. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the causes of domestic violence among families, to examine the effect of domestic violence on child welfare, to establish challenges faced by children in families characterized by domestic violence, to establish the copying strategies for children faced with domestic violence and to find out measures that can be taken by government and other policy makers to ensure that children receive better welfare in families faced by domestic violence. A response schedule method was used to select children during the study, while an interview was administered on leaders, a response scheduled was administered to parents and children and a self-administered questionnaires was administered.

The results of the study presented a situation that domestic violence in its full forms has not come to the understanding of the people. This is because domestic violence existed in the light forms and that attract little concern such as; sexual abuse, poverty, orphaned situations, HIV/AIDS and negligence/ignorance of the parents and children are the overriding causes of domestic violence while child headed families, dullness of the child and stepmother role also caused domestic violence. The actors dealing with domestic violence in families were given out like the police and the role of the civil society, the study findings showed effects of domestic violence physical torture, poverty and psychological stress

The study concluded that domestic violence exists in Olio sub-county, in a light forms, that is why some people could not easily associate such work activities with domestic violence. The study recommends that local councils should enforce the program of domestic relations bill with coercion in their areas; sensitization ought to be done given massive ignorance of domestic violence forms like sexual abuse among others.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope and significance.

1.1 Back ground of the study

Domestic violence refers to the violent acts inflicted on a person with in the family, One World UK, (2008). Forms of domestic violence include physical abuse like wife battering, psychological or emotional abuse like denial of basic needs within the family. The causes of domestic violence include immediate causes such as alcoholism, stress, suspicions of infidelity and denial of sex, Subramanian, (2000).

Child welfare refers to the condition in which children live in, that is in terms of basic needs, food, shelter, clothing and medical care plus standards of living. It has been said that domestic violence makes children to suffer and live in bad conditions that may lead them to suffer from diseases such as malnutrition, kwashiorkor and even jiggers due to limited or no parental care from their parents which has affected child welfare terribly.

Worldwide, domestic violence has been having an impact on child bringing. In most families, statistics show that about 42% homesteads are not stable due to domestic conflicts which has caused under development and poverty, UNESCO, (2000).It is imperative to note that even Aids is spreading at a high rate due to domestic violence since married couples do not trust each other, however this has not been confirmed through research of which the study intends to assess.

Domestic violence began long time ago but as the world becomes modernized; it is increasing day and night and it is therefore suspected to have an effect on child welfare. The coming of modernity has affected the community in such a way that it led to domestic violence in many families of the world especially in developing countries; (Uganda Media Centre, 2009).Females want to have equal rights with males in their homesteads and this is expected to be the major cause of domestic violence in forms of fighting between the couples, divorce and disrespect of

one another, Grote, et al (1998).

In Africa, domestic violence is very common and has had an impact on child upbringing in most families Vandana& Robert, (2002). Statistics reveal that domestic violence is at a rate of 45% in Africa due to high levels of illiteracy and poverty which has really caused underdevelopment in most countries of Africa especially within sub-Saharan part. One World UK, (2008). Most families are breaking off due to domestic conflicts and that children are no longer getting enough parental care of the required standard which has made most families stuck in terms of development. Since it has not been researched about, the study intends to document it, UNEP, (1990).

In Uganda, domestic violence has become the order of the day which has made child welfare process not successful, Shinha, (2000). Statistics show that about 13.4% of the homesteads in Uganda face domestic violence which has caused instability, divorce, fighting, lack of parental care and even poor relationships between family members. Women are no longer respecting their husbands due to equality for all and no wonder this has caused fighting leading to divorce. It is interesting however, that even children no longer give their parents respect thus high levels of immoralities, however nothing has been confirmed among research which the study intends to do Development Co-operation Report, (1998). The National Resistance Movement is empowering women and this has done more harm than good in maintaining child welfare in families of Uganda however the study will try to find out more clear justifications whether domestic violence has really had an impact on child welfare in many families.

In today's globalized world domestic violence has come as a disease that cannot be avoided. The conditions of children especially in developing countries living in families faced by domestic violence tend to be worse: the Childs welfare is characterized by poor shelter, lice in their hairs and even poor feeding due to limited health care. Vandana& Robert, (2002).

From this background, the study intended to assess the impacts of domestic violence on child welfare, the causes of domestic violence among families in olio sub county examine the effects of domestic violence on child welfare, establish the challenges faced by parents in families characterized by domestic violence and examine measures that can be put in place by the government and other policy makers to ensure that children receive better welfare in families

faced by domestic violence.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Women play a major role in children welfare and way the men treat their women mostly in rural areas is alarming, and therefore, there is need to establish why this happens. The conflicts that exist within families bring about problems such as lack of children's need for example education, medical care, shelter and clothing, Grote, et al (1998). In Uganda, the ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development has been trying to curb down domestic violence through sensitization of people by making them aware of dangers , promoting the rights of women and even the government is making the participate in politics of Uganda ,Human rights commission , (2007).

In Olio sub-county, it has been observed by UNESCO (2000) that most of the families face domestic violence and mostly women are affected. This is evidenced by the highest level of divorce in Olio sub-county. Statistics show that about 30% of the families face domestic violence in Olio sub-county of which it has affected children's welfare, (Louise, 2008). Domestic violence to a large extent is a problem in Uganda since it makes fathers neglect children, torture them and at the same time fail to give the basic needs of life. It is imperative to note that domestic violence has affected the welfare of children in that it make them lack basic education as fathers neglect them, make them to fail to get enough resources from their parents and at the same time make them conflict with their parents of which it is a source of underdevelopment especially in rural areas, this is evidenced by 25% of poor welfare of children in rural areas of Olio sub county not exceptional. Therefore, the proposed research aimed at investigating the relationship between domestic violence and child welfare in the rural areas of Olio sub-county, causes of domestic violence were assessed, the effects examined and measures to the effects suggested.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to assess the impact of domestic violence on child welfare in Olio sub-county, Serere District.

1.4 Research Objectives

(i) To examine the causes of domestic violence among families in Olio sub-county.

(ii) To ascertain the challenges faced by children in families characterized by domestic violence.

(iii)To find out measures that can be put in place by government and other policy makers to ensure that children receive better welfare in families faced by domestic violence.

(iv)To find out the relationship between domestic violence and child welfare.

1.5 Research questions

(i) What are the causes of domestic violence in Olio sub-county Serere District?

(ii) What are the challenges faced by children in families characterized by domestic violence?

(iii)What measures can be put by government and other policy makers to ensure that children receive welfare in families faced by domestic violence in Olio sub-county?

(iv)What is the relationship between domestic violence and child welfare?

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is categorized as geographical, content, and time scope. These are;

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Olio sub-county Serere District. It lies in eastern part of Uganda. Olio sub-county is esteemed to have a population of about 22000 people, (Uganda Information Hand Book, 2007).

1.6.2 Content scope

The study focused on the causes, effects and measures taken to ensure children receive welfare in families faced by domestic violence in olio sub-county Serere District.

1.6.3 Time scope

The study was conducted for a period of eight (8) month that is to say from February 2017 to October 2017 of which a research proposal is written which mainly includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, research questions, scope and the significance of the study, analysis and presentation of findings was done and conclusions drawn.

1.7 Significance of the study

The data/information generated is useful to potential users and researchers handling a related problem of domestic violence.

Also it helps the researcher harness the research methodology skills that has been acquired in class to solve social problems in the community.

The study also adds to the existing bank of knowledge regarding child welfare and domestic violence that was used for future references.

The study provided empirical data for policy makers which will assist them towards formulating appropriate policies on how to create strategies of enhancing child welfare.

The study was significant to the researcher in fulfilling one of the requirements for the award of Bachelors degree of Public Administration.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Diagram showing relationship between domestic violence and child welfare

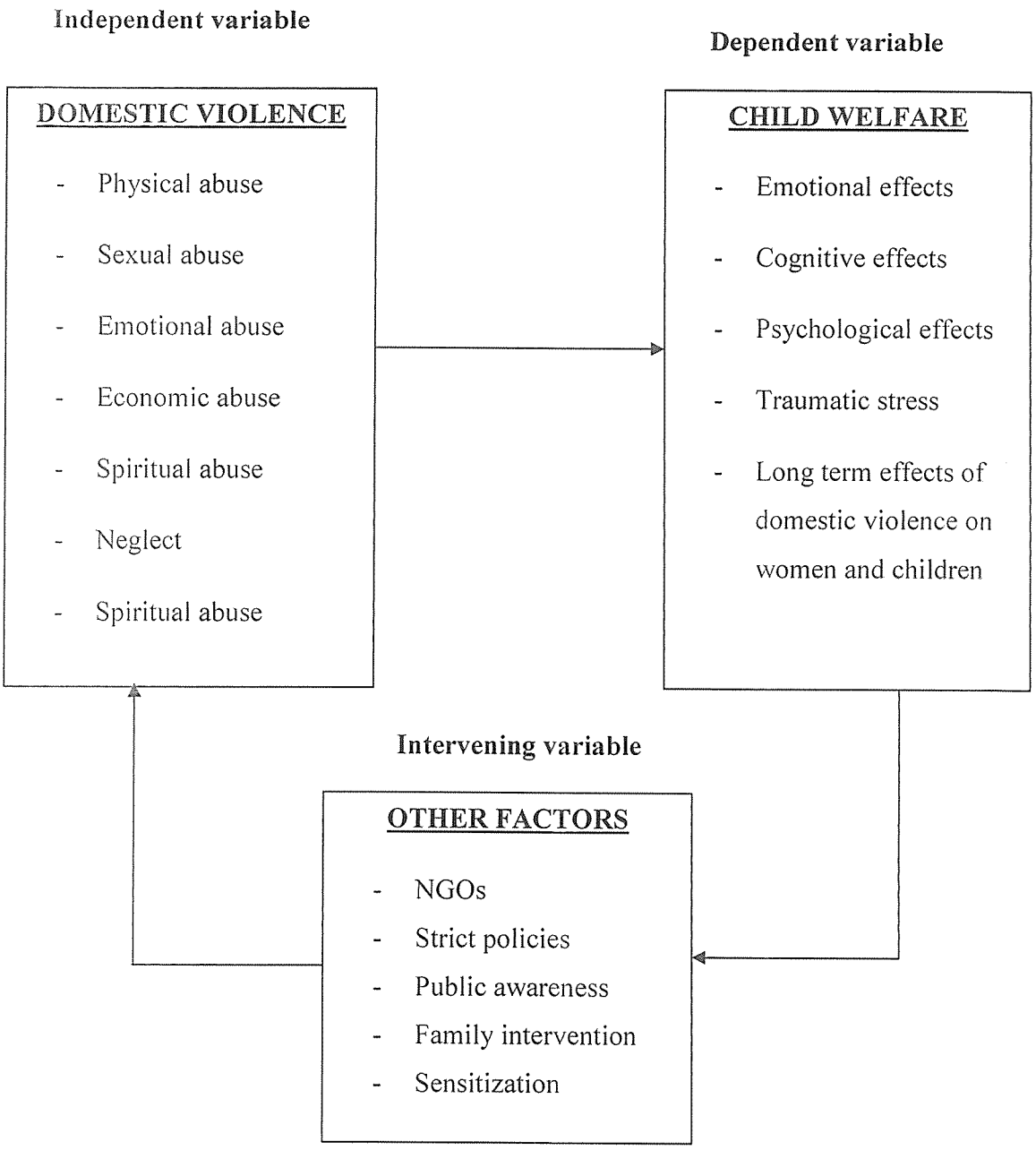

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is comprised of the review of the related literature on the impact of domestic violence on child upbringing. Such literature bases on the study objectives as below;

2.1 Causes of Domestic Violence in Families

The single most influential factor of domestic violence in the society is the continuation of a generational cycle of abuse and/or a history of abuse in the family of origin, King and Hill, (1993). Children who grow up in an environment where control is maintained through verbal threats and intimidation and conflicts escalate into physical violence, are most likely to resort to the same methods of abuse as adults UNICEF, (1999). There are, however, a number of predictors that may lead to domestic violence.

The coming of mass media has become more of immoral than moral maintenance. It is imperative to note that mass media causes bad behaviors in many homesteads which is expected to be a major pandemic that causes domestic violence in many homesteads of Uganda. The coming of colonialists has been expected to be the one of the origins of domestic violence as Louis Grogan quoted `colonialists were the initiators of domestic violence and therefore unavoidable in developing countries. Louis Grogan, (2008).

The Uganda Human Rights Commission (2006) declared equal rights for both men and women which has been the major source of domestic violence as the 1995 Ugandan constitution states all Rights should be uniform between both sexes. From this perception, wives are no longer respecting their husbands having such an ideal situation of equal rights thus domestic violence unavoidable in Uganda, Human Rights Commission, (2007).

According to UNICEF, (1999), an environment where violence is either taught, by example or accepted as normal will imprint upon a child's psyche. A young boy may see his father come home from work drunk and angry, screaming at his mother. He watches his mother attempt please and placate. His father's drunken behavior. The young boy is being taught that violence

gets results. He is developing his ideas about makes a man.

Domestic violence is often linked to poor self-esteem. A child growing up in a violent home is likely very little self-worth. He may be engaged in a pattern of negative self-talk. If I were any good, my father wouldn't beat me. I'll never amount to anything. As a young man, his frustration and isolation may grow and, along with it, a hidden anger due to his feelings of helplessness. Anger is a major source of fuel that will fan the flames of domestic violence, Grote, et-al, (1998).

According to Sendabo (2004), drug or alcohol abuse may be a precursor to domestic violence. Substance abuse leads to out-of-control behavior. The number one commonality within the dynamics of most of alcoholic families is poor emotional health. This leads to secondary anger, which is an effective substitute for dealing honestly with emotions.

Proliteracy (2008), further contends that domestic violence is more frequent where individual experience physical health and/or wage- earning power. It peaks during Christmas season as husbands; fathers and single parents face pressure of paying bill collectors and buying Christmas gifts. The frustration of inability to make ends meet increases conflicts in the home. Feelings of helpless mount. Anger flares. In the face of inadequate coping mechanisms, violence erupts in the home and everyone loses.

Culture, an environment where violence is taught by example or accepted as "normal" will imprint upon a child's psyche. A young boy may see his father come home from work drunk and angry, screaming at his mother. The boy watches his mother attempt to please and placate his father's drunken behavior. The young boy is being taught that violence gets results. He then develops own ideas about what makes a man. Most cultures treat children as non-entities who should only be seen and never to be heard. Most wrongs committed in most homes are explained in terms of children activities. It is normal for parents in Africa to shift their failed activities in terms of children. Song, Y., & Lu, H, (2002).

According to UNICEF, (2004), domestic violence is the absence of what the Bible refers to as living peaceably with all men Romans,(12:18, K.JV). The first act of the domestic violence recorded in the Bible is that Cain, who killed his brother Abel, out of jealousy. The answer to this cycle of violence is found in a surrendered life of God, which results in a transformation of the heart and mind.

In eastern region domestic violence and child welfare has been difficult concepts to understand, Louise Grogan, (2008).some scholars say that domestic violence has made children not to do things appropriately , also that children are no longer receiving enough parental care from their parents due to domestic violence ,US Department of State,(2000)....women no longer playing their roles in societies which has really limited the transformation of most societies from primitive state of age of high mass of consumption and therefore the society has remained underdeveloped and children's welfare has not been maintained to better standards and this has been evidenced by 45% of underdevelopment levels.

2.2 Challenges faced by parents and children in domestic violence situation.

According to Global March, (2000), despite progressive shifts in cultural attitudes regarding the appropriateness of the mothers and fathers sharing care giving activities and involvement with children, only small changes in actual parenting patterns are recorded by existing research completed after 1980. Fathers continue to spend less time than mothers with infants and children in United States and other industrialized countries. When they are with their children, fathers are more likely than mothers to be involved in play rather than the children's routine maintenance such as feeding and grooming. Fathers also spend a greater amount of time on personal activities, such as watching television and reading, in comparison to mothers. Parenting infants, as opposed to children or teenagers, differs greatly with respect to the common activities and skills utilization parents have the opportunity to employ. Although qualitative changes in parenting are dramatic as children mature, the traditional division of labor between mothers and fathers persists through developmental changes.

According to Proliteracy (2008), division of labor is not an issue for the growing number of parents who manage all the varied responsibilities for their children on their own. The substantial majority of single parents are mothers. In 1999 the census bureau of Uganda reported that 23% of children lived with only their mothers while 4% lived with only their fathers. Other data indicates that growth of one-parent families was showing. In particular, the number of single-father households was rising, while the number of single-mother household remained constant between 1995 and 1998, after almost tripling from 1970 to 1995. Time and money continue to be the biggest challenges for mothers parenting alone. In America, the richest country in the world, 19% of children lived in poverty. US Department of state, (2000)

This statistic reveal that many divorced or never-married mothers struggle to make ends meet. The median household income for single fathers is significantly higher than that of female counterparts. Some of the financial difficulties faced by single parents may be assuaged by contributions made by cohabiting partners. Sixteen percent of children living with fathers and nine percent children living with mothers also lived with parents cohabiting partner, UNICEF, (1999), The situation in Uganda is worse since the percentage of children living with fathers is increasing by 10% every year which affects their welfare so terribly. Even as far back as 1998, 50 percent of American women were employed for pay and the typical woman worker was a mother.

The percentage of who held jobs and had children under age one continued to increase; according to the census bureau, 59% percent mothers of infants worked in 1998 up from 38 percent in 1980, Global march, (2000). These numbers are compelling, and they have sparked a national debate regarding the effect of child care on the emotional, social, cognitive, and physical development of American children. Concern about overuse of child care may be quelled by data. Good quality, learning-based experience is related to positive long-term outcomes for children, especially children with lower-quality home environments. In addition, smaller amounts of state and federal monies are spent on social programs over time for individuals who attended a good-quality preschool, Sendabo, (2004).

In findings published in 1998-2000 from the most comprehensive study of child care, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICD) study of early child care indicate that up to thirty hours per week of good-quality child care does not pose a threat to the cognitive, social, or emotional development of children ages zero to three who are from adequate home environments, Sendabo, (2004). The fact that Uganda child care facilities often do not rise to the level of `good` presents greater cause for concern. Further, in communities where a sufficient amount of good-quality child care is present, it is often unaffordable for many middle-class families, (ibid)

Many formulas for `correct` or effective parenting have been published since the 1930s, when behavioral scientists linked parenting babies to training animals with conditioning paradigms based on strict use of reward and punishment, Sskanya,(2000). Unlike other cultures, both industrialized and non-industrialized, American society experiences wide swings in popular

parenting wisdom espoused by parents, psychologists, and pediatricians. Present understanding of parent-child interaction has benefited from a context of reviewing existing research findings and examining long-term consequences of various approaches. There are two contemporary approaches to understanding the impact of parenting on children's development: typo-logical interaction approach. Typological models focus on styles and types of parenting while the social interaction approach stresses the nature of specific exchanges between parent and child, UNDHS report, (2005/6).

The most widely appreciated typological approach to understanding parenting was developed by Diana Baumrind in 1973, Grote et-al (1998). Baumrind identified authoritative, authoritarian, parenting style. Parenting style is a set of attitudes toward the child that a parent transmits to the child to create an emotional climate surrounding parent-child exchanges. The parenting style is different from the parenting behaviors which are characterized by specific actions and socialization goals. The combination of parental warmth and demandingness is central to conceptualization of parenting style. Authoritative parents display a warm, accepting attitude towards their children while maintaining the expectations of and restrictions on children's behavior. Open communication between parent and child is facilitated within the emotional climate. Long-term outcomes for children and adolescent of authoritative parents were more competent in comparison to children reared with other parenting styles, Ssekanya, (2000).

According to BBC (2009), Baumrind found in her longitudinal study that boys with authoritarian parents were particularly vulnerable in terms of both cognitive and social competence. Permissive parents display warmth and acceptance towards their children but do not place demands or restrictions on their children's behavior, Global March, (2000).

Behavioral scientists have continued to conduct research based on Baumrind`s parenting style, Marcus and Harper (1997:8). Findings have confirmed positive outcomes for offering of authoritative parents, in particular, better academic achievement. Some findings indicate parenting styles which may not be relevant cross-culturally since they are conceptually based in western cultural values and parenting practices, which do not translate readily into other cultural socializations. Also there has been a lack of research on the processes by which associations exist between parenting styles and social, cognitive, and emotional outcomes for children and adolescents, Grote et-al,91998:9).

According to Kabeer, (2000), behavioral scientists have also approached the question of how to best understand relations between the parental role and child outcome through studying parent-child interaction. This method focuses on dyadic relationship between one parent (historically the mother) and one child. From a family system perspective, the dyadic relationship represents one piece of a larger puzzle. Nonetheless, emphasis on the dyadic relationship has been fruitful and has dominated decades of parenting literature. Parent-child interaction research has shown that the interaction between parent and child is linked to a variety of social outcome including aggression, achievement, and moral development. Significant associations between parent-child interaction and child outcome are impressive not because of their size, which is often small, but because of the unique influence they have on child development amid the array of other family, school and community influences on any given child. Behavioral scientists have `turned over many stones` in their search for influential parental characteristics. Example of parental qualities that have been repeatedly identified as salient predictors of positive development include parental responsiveness, lack of hostility and controlling parenting, and positive parental affect, Harsch, (2001).

According to ILO (1999) , studies conducted in the 1990s found unique effects for the fathers interaction apart from effects with interaction with mothers with respect to cognitive and social development .Thus, it is no longer accurate to view fathers role in household instrumental(e.g. breadwinner) while mothers influence all emotional development. Despite the lesser amount fathers spend with children, fathers interaction pattern contribute to children's emotional development apart from the influence of the mother. Father, parent-child interaction research has evolved from simply matching the behavior on the part of parents with behavior displayed by their children. Contemporary work focuses on the psychology process that underlie associations between parenting and child adjustment , such as emotional understanding , emotional regulatory skill, mental representations , attributions and beliefs , and problem-solving skills, Niewenhuys, (1994).

The New vision (2008), stated that whether one approaches parenting from large-scale family climate perspective or a more fine-detail, parent-child interaction perspective, how to discipline children remains of the most frequently asked question from behavioral scientists and parents alike. Specifically is physical punishment effective, and if it is, is it damaging to children. A

wealth of research indicates that physical punishment yields obedience out of fear, which quickly translates into transgression when fear is alleviated. That is, children do not continue to obey when the threat of punishment is lifted. Children are, however, likely to incorporate parents rule into their normal repertoire of behavior when they have been consistently rewarded for their good behaviors. Reasoning, rather than punishment, has yielded effective socialization outcomes. Further, minor physical discipline such as spanking a child's buttock in a controlled manner with an open hand is associated with higher levels of bullying aggression displayed by kindergartens as well as noncompliance among young children. Children learn what they live and spanking clearly do not promote pro-social development based on the current research knowledge, (Uganda Aids Commission).

2.3 The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children

Effects on Pre-Schoolers in a third study, this time on children aged 4 and 5, Cummings et al. (1987) recorded similar distress reactions as previously noted on the younger age groups. In addition, the researchers were able to identify the following three types of behavioral reactions to adult arguments. Forty-six per cent of the children displayed negative emotions during the time that the anger was being acted out, but afterwards they reported feeling sad and wanting to intervene. Seventeen per cent showed no evidence of emotion, but later reported that they were angry. Over a third showed high emotional feelings (both positive and negative) during the arguments. Later, this latter group reported feeling happy, but they were also the most likely to become physically and verbally aggressive with their peers. It appears from this study that child's reactions to adult arguments and anger varies considerably, ranging from strong displays of emotional distress to much hidden emotional reactions. Also, the type of immediate reaction shown by each child was found to be associated with his or her own degree of anger, sadness, or aggression following the violent incident.

Davis and Carlson (1987) found that, through clinical testing of 77 children, those who displayed their reactions aggressively were pre-school boys. This same group of boys also demonstrated a higher level of somatic complaints, with twice as many pre-school boys as girls showing their emotional difficulties through such symptoms. On the basis of this study, pre-school boys had the highest rating for aggressive and somatic difficulties of any group in terms of age and gender. In another comprehensive study Hughes, (1988), using reports obtained from mothers and

children, abused and non-abused child witnesses to domestic violence were compared to other children from a similar economic background on measures of self-esteem, anxiety, depression and behavioral problems, using reports obtained from mothers and children. Consistent with previous studies, results indicated much higher distress levels in the children who had been both witnesses and victims than in the comparison group, with the non-abused witness children's scores falling somewhere between the two. Although Hughes did not perform any analysis by gender, the results of this study are in partial agreement with those of Davis and Carlson in that, on examination of the behavioral problem scores, it was revealed that the pre-school group had the highest rates of any group.

Children of this age interpret most events in relation to self. They see themselves as the cause of the anger. They do not have the cognitive competence to take into account the whole situation. Placing blame for adult anger on oneself, therefore, is a developmentally defined common occurrence for preschoolers Jaffe et al,(1990). There is also a relationship between the anxiety levels of this age-group and the mother's own anxiety levels. In fact, Hughes (1986) has suggested that shelter children, may particularly associate their own feelings very closely with their mother, so that as the mother's anxiety level rises and falls, so does their own. It was also observed by Delange, (1986) that exposure to domestic violence may affect pre-school age children's social-cognitive developmental competence; they were often socially isolated from their peers and did not relate to the activities or interests of their age group and they had some problems relating to adults.

Emotional effects, Angela Brown, (1987) asserts that boys who witness their fathers cause their mothers are more likely to inflict severe violence as adults. Data suggests that girls who witness maternal abuse may tolerate abuse as adults more than girls who do not, Charles Patrick, (1987). These negative effects may be diminished if the child benefits from intervention by the law and domestic violence programs.

Cognitive effects Studies show that battered, pregnant women often deliver low birth weight babies who are at great risk for exhibiting developmental problems Prothrow Stith and Quaday, (1995). Shaken baby syndrome, the shaking of the infant or child by the arms, legs or shoulders can be devastating and result in irreversible brain damage, blindness, cerebral palsy, hearing loss, spinal cord injury, seizures, learning disabilities and even death Puissant & Limn, (1997). The

growing body of knowledge regarding early brain development suggest that," the ways parents, families and other care givers relate and respond to their children at ECD and the ways that they mediate their children contact with the environment directly affects the formation of neural pathways" Shore, (1997,p4).

Psychological effects violent children usually come from violent homes where parents model violence as a means of resolving conflict and handling stress Page et al, (1997). Even if children are not abused physically themselves, they can suffer psychological trauma including lack of bonding, from witnessing battering. As Lerner (1992) points out, attachment or bonding has far reaching implications not only for the emotional well-being of the child but also for a child's cognitive development and the child's ability to cope effectively with stress and to develop healthy relationships. Children who witness violence can display an array of emotional and behavioral disturbances, including low self-esteem, withdrawal, nightmares, self- blame, and aggression against peers, family members and property Peled, Jaffe, &Edleson, (1995).

Domestic Violence causes Traumatic Stress as the incidence of interpersonal violence grows in our society, so does the need for investigation of the cognitive, emotional and behavioral consequences produced by exposure to domestic violence, especially in children. Traumatic stress is produced by exposure to events that are so extreme or severe and threatening, that they demand extraordinary coping efforts. Such events are often unpredicted and uncontrollable. They overwhelm a person's sense of safety and security.

Terr, (1991) has described "Type I" and "Type II" traumatic events. Traumatic exposure may take the form of single, short-term event (e.g., rape, assault, severe beating) and can be referred to as "Type I" trauma. Traumatic events can also involve repeated or prolonged exposure (e.g., chronic victimization such as child sexual abuse, battering); this is referred to as "Type II" trauma. Research suggests that this latter form of exposure tends to have greater impact on the individual's functioning. Domestic violence is typically ongoing and therefore, may fit the criteria for a Type II traumatic event.

With repeated exposure to traumatic events, a proportion of individuals may develop Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD involves specific patterns of avoidance and hyper arousal. Individuals with PTSD may begin to organize their lives around their trauma. Although

most people who suffer from PTSD (especially, in severe cases) have considerable interpersonal and academic/occupational problems, the degree to which symptoms of PTSD interfere with overall functioning varies a great deal from person to person Walker, L.E. (1984)

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders - Fourth Edition DSM-IV; APA, (1994) stipulates that in order for an individual to be diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder, he or she must have experienced or witnessed a life-threatening event and reacted with intense fear, helplessness, or horror. The traumatic event is persistently re-experienced (e.g., distressing recollections), there is persistent avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma, and the victim experiences some form of hyper-arousal (e.g., exaggerated startle response). These symptoms persist for more than one month and cause clinically significant impairment in daily functioning. When the disturbance lasts a minimum of two days and as long as four weeks from the traumatic event, Acute Stress Disorder may be a more accurate diagnosis.

It has been suggested that responses to traumatic experience(s) can be divided into at least four categories (for a complete review, see Meichenbaum, (1994). Emotional responses include shock, terror, guilt, horror, irritability, anxiety, hostility, and depression. Cognitive responses are reflected in significant concentration impairment, confusion, self-blame, intrusive thoughts about the traumatic experience(s) (also referred to as flashbacks), lowered self-efficacy, fears of losing control, and fear of reoccurrence of the trauma. Biologically-based responses involve sleep disturbance (i.e., insomnia), nightmares, an exaggerated startle response, and psychosomatic symptoms. Behavioral responses include avoidance, social withdrawal, interpersonal stress (decreased intimacy and lowered trust in others), and substance abuse.

The process through which the individual has coped prior to the trauma is arrested; consequently, a sense of helplessness is often maintained Foy, (1992). Physical abuse includes pushing, hitting, slapping, choking, using an object to hit, twisting of a body part, forcing the ingestion of an unwanted substance, and use of a weapon. Sexual abuse is defined as any unwanted sexual intimacy forced on one individual by another. It may include oral, anal, or vaginal stimulation or penetration, forced nudity, forced exposure to sexually explicit material or activity, or any other unwanted sexual activity Dutton, (1994). Compliance may be obtained through actual or threatened physical force or through some other form of coercion. Psychological abuse may include derogatory statements or threats of further abuse (e.g., threats of being killed by another

individual). It may also involve isolation, economic threats, and emotional abuse.

2.4 Long-Term Effects of Domestic Violence on Women and Children

The long term effects of domestic violence have not begun to be fully documented. Battered women suffer physical and mental problems as a result of domestic violence. Battering is the single major cause of injury to women, more significant that auto accidents, rapes, or muggings. In fact, the emotional and psychological abuse inflicted by batterers may be more costly to treat in the short-run than physical injury. Many of the physical injuries sustained by women seem to cause medical difficulties as women grow older. Arthritis, hypertension and heart disease have been identified by battered women as directly caused or aggravated by domestic violence suffered early in their adult lives.Nilkinson, A (2007)

Battered women lose their jobs because of absenteeism due to illness as a result of the violence. Absences occasioned by court appearances also jeopardize women's livelihood. Battered women may have to move many times to avoid violence. Moving is costly and can interfere with continuity of employment. Battered women often lose family and friends as a result of the battering. First, the batterer isolates them from family and friends. Battered women then become embarrassed by the abuse inflicted upon them and withdraw from support persons to avoid embarrassment. Some battered women are abandoned by their church when separating from abusers, since some religious doctrines prohibit separation or divorce regardless of the severity of abuse. Roberts. D (2002)

Many battered women have had to forgo financial security during divorce proceedings to avoid further abuse. As a result they are impoverished as they grow older. One-third of the children who witness the battering of their mothers demonstrate significant behavioral and/or emotional problems, including psychosomatic disorders, stuttering, anxiety and fears, sleep disruption, excessive crying and school problems. Those boys who witness their fathers' abuse of their mothers are more likely to inflict severe violence as adults. Data suggest that girls who witness maternal abuse may tolerate abuse as adults more than girls who do not. These negative effects may be diminished if the child benefits from intervention by the law and domestic violence programs.

The tragic reality is that anytime a mother is abused by her partner, the children are also affected

in both overt and subtle ways. What hurts the mother hurts the children. When a mother is abused, the children may feel guilty that they cannot protect her, or that they are the cause of the strife. They may themselves be abused, or neglected while the mother attempts to deal with the trauma. The rate of child abuse is 6-15 times higher in families where the mother is abused. Sinclair, D. (1985).

Children get hurt when they see their parents being yelled at, pushed, or hit. They may feel confusion, stress, fear, shame, or think that they caused the problem. Children grow up learning that it's okay to hurt other people or let other people hurt them. A third of all children who see their mothers beaten develop emotional problems. Boys who see their fathers beat their mothers are ten times more likely to be abusive in their adult intimate relationships.

Children may exhibit emotional problems, cry excessively, or be withdrawn or shy. Children may have difficulty making friends or have fear of adults. Children may suffer from depression and excessive absences from school.

Children may use violence for solving problems at school and home. Children may be at greater risk of being a runaway, being suicidal, or committing criminal acts as juveniles and adults. Children who are experiencing stress may show it indifferent ways, including difficulty in sleeping, bedwetting, over achieving, behavior problems, withdrawing, stomach aches, headaches and/or diarrhea.

Children who grow up in violent homes have much higher risks of becoming drug or alcohol abusers or being involved in abusive relationships, as a batterer or a victim. Children do not have to be abused themselves in order to be impacted by violence in the home. The only answer to this problem is to treat domestic violence for what it is a crime. We must fight the societal values that reinforce the stereotypes that encourage men to act aggressively and use violence to solve problems; that women are weak and submissive and should accept male dominance as the norm.

Children must be taught at an early age non-violent conflict resolution. In homes where domestic violence occurs, fear, instability, and confusion replace the love, comfort, and nurturing children need. These children live in constant fear of physical harm from the person who is supposed to care for and protect them. They may feel guilt at loving the abuser or blame themselves for causing the violence. Based on interviews with children in battered women's shelters, 85% of

children had stayed twice with friends or relatives because of the violence, and 75% over the age of 15 had run away at least twice. Children in homes where domestic violence occurs are physically abused or seriously neglected at a rate 1500% higher than the national average. Boys who witness family violence are more likely to batter their female partners as adults, and girls who witness their mother's abuse have a higher rate of being battered as adults. These common sense observations are fact, not myth.

2.5 Solutions to address domestic violence

It is national 24 hour recourses that can be accessed by phone or the interest specifically designed teens and young adults of Uganda. The helpline and love is respect of offering real time one-on one support from trained peer advocates. Managed by the National domestic violence hotline (NDVH), love is respect; Teen Dating Abuse Helpline operates from a call center in Austin, Texas.

The center serves abused Ugandans, mostly women and children, in both civilian and military populations overseas. Phone number is 866us women (879-6636). The center receives funds multiple foundations and overseas and within the Ugandan situations.

According to Sam M (1992), the OVC was established to provide for leadership and funding on behalf of crime victims. It provides federal funds it support victim compensation and assistance programs across the nation and also provide training for diverse professional enhance victims , develops and disseminates publications , support projects to enhance victims' rights and services , and educates the public about victim issues of domestic violence in Uganda

Office on violence against women us department of justice ; the mission of OVW is to provide federal leadership to produce violence against women , and to administer justice for and strength services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence , sexual assault , and stalking in Uganda . This is accomplished by developing and supporting the capacity of state, local tribal and non-profit entitles involved in responding to violence against women, Daniel, (2004;p6)

Establishing a common practice framework for work in early childhood domestic violence and poverty; Poverty clearly affects the incidence of domestic violence: low-income women are more than 2.5 times more likely to be abused than their higher income counterparts Jenkins, (2003).

Although the recent National Violence Against Women Survey, a representative sample of 8,000 women and 8,000 men, found that rates of violence differ among ethnic groups for example, 15% of Asian and Pacific Islander women reported physical and sexual assault or stalking during their lifetimes, while 24.8% of white women, 37.5% of Native American and Alaskan Native, women and 29% of African American women did most studies suggest that these racial/ethnic differences can be largely explained by income. Researchers highlight the fact that low income men who batter are much more likely to face multiple stressors such as unemployment, racial discrimination, or the loss of status due to immigration.

All low income families struggle with limited material resources and related hardships. But families struggling with domestic violence and poverty are likely to have more needs than other families: battered women and their children may require protection; men who batter may find themselves facing legal and social service interventions; families will need increased economic resources to survive, and children will require financial stability and emotional comfort. All those who work directly with children and families affected by poverty and domestic violence need to be responsive to these circumstances as well as to the cultural ways in which family members define and most comfortably solve problems. Further, although no single community agency can provide a comprehensive array of the needed responses, collectively, communities can embrace a common vision and work together, across institutional boundaries, to implement this vision as fully as possible. This vision includes the following five elements of a common practice framework.

Domestic violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, and economic coercion that an adult uses against an intimate partner. This pattern of serious assault is most typically exercised by men against a female partner and sometimes against their children. These assaults are often repetitive and continuous and may leave women and children feeling dazed and bereft.

In the face of abuse and assaults, a battered woman with children often confronts two kinds of difficult decisions. First, how will she protect herself and her children from the physical dangers posed by her partner? Sometimes, however, a second kind of risk threatens her more: how will she provide for her children? If, for example, a woman decides to leave her partner to protect herself and her children, where will she find housing and money to feed her family? Who will

take care of the children if she must work and her partner is no longer there? This second set of social and economic risks is central to each battered woman's calculation of her children's safety. Leaving her relationship does not guarantee the elimination of these risks; in fact, it may make them worse Davies, Lyon, & Monti-Catania, (1998);

For women who have immigrated to the United States, these life-generated risks are often further complicated, especially if their families are poor. What will they do if they have no access to governmental benefits such as welfare or food stamps? What if they cannot speak English, are without money, and in physical danger? Will authorities care about them or their children, or will their families experience discriminatory treatment when they seek help? And what will the authorities do to their partners National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, (1999)? In addition, many immigrant women and women of color fear ostracism from their own communities if they speak up about the violence, seek help to stop it, or expose their partners to potentially damaging interventions by the police or courts.

Many people frequently raise the question, "Why do battered women stay in their relationships when abuse places them and their children in harm's way?" This question reflects a misunderstanding of the way abused women weigh risks and make decisions. Battered women's questions are more thoughtful and complete, such as the following: "If I leave, will my partner get so angry that he will kill me and the children?" "Should I leave and make my kids live in poverty or in a more dangerous neighborhood?" National Council of

Juvenile and Family Court Judges, (1999). "Will my children ever see their father again if I call the police or go to court for my own protection?" "What should I do if I want them to have a relationship with their father?" Most battered women care deeply about their children's safety and try to protect them from physical assaults and from poverty National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, (1999).

In the face of ongoing fear and threats, many women try valiantly to shield their children during attacks and to nurture them in their aftermath. They also plan strategies to help their partner stop the violence they reason with him, ask family members to talk to him, call the police, request a clergyman's help yet their strategies are not always successful. Creating safety requires that communities also try to eliminate the two sets of risks physical and material that children and

their mothers face. In fact, children's safety and security are often dependent on making their mother safe. At the same time, it is also important to recognize the complexity of family relationships, and that in many families the ties to the batterer continue. Over the last twenty-five years, communities across the United States have developed a combination of legal sanctions and social services, such as batterer intervention projects, to try to simultaneously insure that men who batter are held responsible for harming family members and that they receive help for stopping the behavior. Increasingly, community providers are being urged to pay attention to the man who batters and to work collaboratively across agencies so that he, and not his partner, is held responsible for the effects of violence on children, and so that he receives timely interventions to change.

According to a recent and remarkable synthesis of developmental and neuroscientific literature, the earliest relationships between young children and those who are closest to them provide the "active ingredients" for how children develop emotionally and cognitively Shonkoff& Phillips, (2000). This report makes it clear that those who provide primary care to young children have an especially potent influence on their early development. Using data about early brain and psychological development, the research shows how, through these earliest relationships, young children learn to trust others, to manage emotions, and to explore their worlds in positive ways. It also cautions that the early years can be a time of vulnerability, particularly for young children exposed to poverty and other risk factors. For these children, the research is clear that the more demographic and psychosocial risk factors to which they are exposed, the more likely it is that their development will be compromised.

Common sense tells us that poverty and economic hardship (e.g., being hungry, or homeless) are not good for people in general and children in particular. Research tells an even more compelling story. Poverty, as suggested earlier, contributes to a wide range of negative outcomes for children. But research also suggests that the timing and depth of poverty make a difference. Poverty in early childhood, for example, appears to be more harmful than poverty at other ages, particularly in terms of cognitive development Duncan, Yeung, Brooks-Dunn, & Smith, (1998). Research is also deepening the understanding about the impact of changes in family income on child development. For example, research suggests that when family income increases, controlling for any other changes, young children's performance on social, emotional, and

cognitive indicators improves Dearing, McCartney, & Taylor, (2001).

In trying to understand the impact of income on developmental outcomes, researchers are focusing on two explanations Cauthen, (2002). First, poverty limits financial investments that parents can make in their children both to meet basic needs and to create an enriched learning environment. Second, inadequate material resources may create higher levels of stress and even depression in parents that in turn affect their parenting behaviors in negative ways Yeung, Linver, & Brooks- Gunn, (2002). Those working with young children and families cannot solve the problems of poverty, but they are in a position to ensure that both care giving and non-care giving parents have access to all benefits to which they are entitled, as well as to local opportunities that will promote their economic security. Focusing on financial strategies can help ensure that women and children are not trapped in violence because of their economic circumstances. Similarly, focusing on economic issues with men who batter may also have a positive impact, particularly on domestic violence recidivism rates, which are highest among those who are unemployed.

Young children and their families need to encounter service systems that are welcoming and culturally respectful and service providers with the cultural knowledge, skills, and attitudes to help them. Although psychological consequences of domestic violence seem to be similar, for all women Jenkins, (2003), victims from different races and ethnic groups may explain and experience battering in very different ways. For example, some Southeast Asian women may be abused not only by their husbands but also by their in-laws and other extended family members. These women may need help to deal with multiple abusers. The help or services that women prefer may also vary considerably across ethnic and racial groups and even within them. Because African American women and Latinas understand discrimination first-hand, their explanations and solutions for their partners' violence may include removing structural barriers for the men, such as unemployment and harsh criminal justice responses Jenkins, (2003); Perilla, (2003). In this regard, they may be similar to other groups of women of color who, facing family violence, want to protect themselves and their communities from outside criticism and build interventions for the entire family. For women who are in the United States illegally or whose immigration status depends on a United States citizen, calling the police for protection may lead to loss of their status, deportation, or incarceration.

Hence, helping these women and their children is even more complex than in some other circumstances. What all women share is that, as they seek assistance, individuals also want to feel respect and support for their ethnic traditions and cultural values as well as for other significant aspects of themselves, such as their sexual orientation and interventions to support and use the cultural framework of clients without unwittingly encouraging women to endure abuse. For example, some women will seek services only if they know that their children and partner will also receive help. Other women may prefer that no one in their community or family know about their help seeking. For still other women the idea of seeking shelter or leaving their partner is an unimaginable proposition, but they do want to be safe. Yet, for still other women, calling the police to stop an assault or warn an abuser may be exactly what they want. These differences highlight the need to support a range of responses and individualized solutions to domestic violence, while at the same time understanding larger cultural patterns. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, (1999)

Emerging developmental knowledge makes a strong case for early intervention that helps children and families experiencing multiple risk factors. Adults need assistance in meeting safety and basic needs. Some adults may also need help to repair or prevent damaged parent-child relationships and to promote positive parenting. Children need access to health care, developmental screening, high-quality early childhood programs, and, if necessary, specialized services Knitzer, (2000). Recent research findings on specialized interventions for children who have experienced domestic violence are promising. A review of the findings from 15 projects showed that children who participated in groups or in mother-child dyadic interventions showed significant gains: these children reduced their use of aggressive behaviors, experienced a decrease in their anxious and depressive behaviors, and improved their social relationships with peers Graham-Bermann, (2001).

Although most reports to CPS do not end in removal, reports to protective services have skyrocketed in recent decades, and the number of children in foster care has doubled in the past twenty years. Infants and toddlers now comprise the fastest growing age group in the child welfare population. Fears of Child Protection Services involvement are especially pronounced in communities of color. For example, Native American families have a long history of losing their children to boarding schools and to white families. African American children currently make up

nearly one-half of the foster care population, although they constitute less than one-fifth of the nation's children. The racial disparity in outcomes African American children, for example, also spend much more time in foster care than other children creates great pain for families as well as distrust and suspicion of public agencies Roberts, (2002). Therefore, responsive early consequences interventions that can prevent unnecessary placement have powerful, long-range, and positive

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the research methodologies that constituted the research design, population study, the sample design, and sample techniques and lastly the data collection techniques and analysis of the research carried out from the field.

3.1 Research design

The research design is the agreement of the condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance for research purposes with economy. The descriptive design was employed in order to be relevant because the study population was quiet large which included a cross section of respondents that includes Administrative organs, NGOs employees, parents and children found in the area. This worked in line to minimize the biases and maximization of liability. However, the research design put into all the necessary steps that were used in the survey in ascertaining an assessment of the impact of domestic violence on child welfare in Olio sub-county.

3.2 Sample Population of the study

The study took place in Olio sub-county Serere District and it was purposely selected because of its convenient location and also bears a necessary study elements. 100 people as the size of population study was targeted and these included; the Local leaders, Community Development Officer (CDO), parents and children, and lastly NGOs.

From the estimated population of 100, a sample size was determined using Slovene's Formula to come up with appropriate sample size to be used in the study.

The sample size was calculated mathematically using the formula below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where; n = the sample size

(e) Margin of error that is 0.05

N = Total population of respondents that is 100.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100\,(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100 * 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1.175}$$

n= 56

Table 3.1: showing Research Population

Type of Population	Population Target	Sample Size
Children	50	31
Parents	30	15
CDO's	4	2
NGO's	6	3
Local Leaders	10	5
Total	100	56

3.3 Sampling methodology

The following sampling technique was used to collect data and they are listed as follows;

3.3.1 Random sampling technique

The samples were randomly selected from the individuals in the community; these involved local leaders' parents and children from abused families so as to avoid bias to intervene and other potential respondents to the study.

3.3.2 Purposive sampling:

This is based on respondents (CDO, LCs and NGOs) who had the reports on in the experiences of domestic violence among others who are purposively sampled for the utilization of their knowledge which was required in the field of study and this helped in collecting vital and valid information.

3.4 Data sources

The data collection sources consisted of the primary and secondary data which was used to collect information.

3.4.1 Primary Source of data

Here the data was collected from the field under the control and supervision of the researcher investigating the problem. It was the original data that was collected specially for the purpose in mind; it was afresh and collected for the first time that was used for the current studies as well as for future studies.

Interview

The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral, verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral responses. This method will be used through personal interview.

Under this method, the interview was used to collect supplementary information about the respondents' character and the community at large which was of great value in interpreting results.

The interview guide of collecting data involved presentation of oral, verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral responses. This tool was used through personal interview.

Questionnaires

This is a set of written questions whereby considered respondents who know how to read and write, which then was used for collecting data in the field. The researcher is using questionnaires because large samples can be made of and thus the results were made more dependable and reliable and it is free from the bias of the interviewer. Answers are in the respondents own words and respondents to consult other sources and take their time in feeling the questionnaire.

A response schedule was used, and it was administered to parents and children, this enabled the researcher to get varying response to the questions in motion from many respondents and to get a wider picture of peoples feeling about the problem.

3.4.2 Secondary source of data

Secondary Sources were a one step removed from primary sources, though it was often quote or otherwise use primary sources. Data was collected from written books made by other scholars or researchers in government departments either as reports about the same topic of the study or problem, analysis or interpretation of data, or other articles about a topic, especially by people not directly involved, documentaries (though this was often include photos or video portions that can be considered primary sources).

All this will be obtained from the library and use of internet.

3.5 Data analysis

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

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis and interpretation of the findings in tables. The analysis was mainly in frequency and percentages based on the research objectives. This chapter also entails the stated questions and discussion of meaning and implication of the findings.

4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

4.1.1 Sex of the respondents

Sex of the respondents was collected to establish the composition of the respondents as regards to the two sex of male and female.

Table 1: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Male	32	57.14%
Female	26	21.24%
Total	**56**	**100**

Source: Primary data.2017

Table 1 indicated that, 26 out of the 56 respondents were female representing 21.25% while 32 as well out of 56 respondents were male representing 57.14% of the respondents. The high percentage of male respondents is attributed to the fact that the Ugandan population still favors boys in most aspects of education.

Table 2: Age of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
18-28 years	18	32.1
29-39 years	11	19.6
40-50 years	15	26.8
51 years and above	12	21.4
Total	56	100

Source: Primary data, 2017

The table 2 above shows that 18 (32.1%) of respondents were between 18-28 years, 15 (26.8%) were 40-49 years, 11 (19.6%) were 29-39 years old and 12 (21.4%) were 51 years and above. The researcher concluded that majority of the respondents were youths. From the ages of 18-28 years whose percentage age is highest (32.1%).

Table 3: Education background of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Primary level	16	28.6
Certificate level	9	16.1
Diploma level	14	25
Degree and above	5	8.9
None of these	12	21.4
Total	56	100

Source: Primary data, 2017

The table 3 shows that 9 respondents whose percentage is (16.1%) were at certificate level, 14 respondents whose percentage is (25%) were Diploma level, 5 respondents whose percentage is (8.9%) were degree and above, 16 respondents whose percentage is (28.6%) were primary level and 12 of the respondents whose percentage is (21.4%) were none of these. The researcher concluded that majority of the respondents were not highly educated.

Table 4: **Occupation of the respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Teachers	11	19.6
Religious leaders	5	8.9
Local government leaders	4	7.2
Businesswoman	11	19.6
Peasant farmers	25	44.7
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

The table 4 above shows that 11 (19.6%) of the respondents were teachers, 5 (8.9%) were religious leaders, 4 (7.2%) were the local government leaders, 11 (19.6%) were the business women and 25 (44.7%) were the peasant farmers. The researcher concluded that all the categories of the respondents were all covered in regard to their occupational background and the majority of the respondents were peasant growers because they secured the highest percentage (44.7%).

4.2 To identify **the causes of domestic violence among women in Olio Sub County**

Table 5: **Whether alcoholism is the leading cause of domestic violence in against women in Olio Sub County, Serere District.**

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	35.7
Agree	16	28.6
Disagree	11	19.6
Strongly disagree	09	16.1
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Table 5 above shows that 20 (35.7%) of respondents strongly agreed that alcohol is the major cause of domestic violence and 16 (28.6%) agreed that alcoholism is the leading supplement or cause of domestic violence against women, while 11 (19.6%) disagreed and 9 (16.1%) strongly disagreed with the statement.

The researcher concluded that majority strongly agreed that domestic violence against women is majorly caused by alcoholism. This therefore showed that the adequacy of alcohol and consumption of alcohol cannot work hand in hand with marriage because it results into abuse of women and domestic violence.

Table 6: Whether mental or psychological problems are the cause of domestic violence against women in Olio Sub County.

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	22	39.3
Agree	14	25
Disagree	17	30.4
Strongly disagree	03	5.3
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Table 6 above shows that 22 (39.3%) of respondents strongly agreed and 14 (25%) agreed that mental illnesses and psychological issues are among the major causes of domestic violence against women, this is based on the fact that many men come back home disorganized from their work place or even on drugs which renders them unfit mentally, while 17 (30.4%) disagreed and 03 (5.3%) strongly disagreed with the statement respectively. The researcher concluded that majority strongly agreed that domestic violence against women is majorly caused by mental and psychological challenges whereas some of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed citing other causes of domestic violence.

Table 7: **Marital disorders as the causes of domestic violence among women in Olio Sub County**

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	28	50
Agree	14	25
Disagree	10	17.9
Strongly disagree	04	7.1
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Table 7 above shows that 28 (50%) of respondents strongly agreed and 14 (25%) agreed that marital disorders cause domestic violence against women, while 10 (17.9%) disagreed and 04 (7.1%) strongly disagreed with the statement. The researcher concluded that most of the respondents strongly agreed with marital disorders as the major causes of domestic violence, despite this some of the respondents also disagreed and strongly disagreed that marital disorders contributes to domestic violence.

Table 8: **Whether jealousy causes domestic violence among women in Olio Sub County in Serere District**

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	30	53.6
Agree	10	17.6
Disagree	11	19.6
Strongly disagree	05	9.2
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

This table 8 above shows that 30 (53.6%) of respondents strongly agreed and 10 (17.6%) agreed that jealousy amongst men mostly causes domestic violence against women, while 11 (19.6%) disagreed and 5 (9.2%) strongly disagreed with the statement. Therefore jealousy is among the major causes of domestic violence against women as according to the findings, this is because it

has the highest percentage as indicated in table 8.

Table 9: Social stress and domestic violence in Olio Sub County, Serere District

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	25	44.6
Agree	18	32.1
Disagree	11	19.6
Strongly disagree	02	3.7
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

This table 9 above shows that 25 (44.6%) of respondents strongly agreed and 18 (32.1%) agreed with the statement that stress causes of domestic violence against women in Olio Sub County, Serere District, 11 (19.6%) disagreed and 02 (3.7%) strongly disagreed that stress can't be a cause of domestic violence. The researcher therefore concluded that social stress also causes domestic violence due to the high percentage as indicated in table 8 whereas some few respondents also disagreed with social stress being the lead cause of domestic violence.

Table 10: Power, control and domestic violence among women in Olio Sub County

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	28	50
Agree	16	28.6
Disagree	09	16.1
Strongly disagree	03	5.3
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

This table 10 above showed that 28 (50%) of respondents strongly agreed and 16 (28.6%) agreed that power and control is the one of the leading cause of domestic violence against women, while

09 (16.1%) disagreed and 03 (5.3%) strongly disagreed with the statement. The researcher concluded that women and children in Olio Sub County are victims of domestic violence because of male infidelity. This is because most respondents agreed and strongly agreed with power and control as the cause of domestic violence, some respondents (few) disagreed with power and control as the cause of domestic violence.

4.3 Challenges faced by children and women in families prone to domestic violence in Olio Sub County.

Table 11: Challenges affecting families of domestic violence in Olio Sub County

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Physical retardation	11	19.6
Psychological effect	12	21.4
Family abandoned	13	23.2
Trauma	11	19.6
Burnout	09	16.2
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Table 11 above shows that 11 (19.6%) of the respondents highlighted physical retardation as the major outcome or effect of domestic violence against women, 12 (21.4%) concurred with psychological effect as the major problem outcome of domestic violence to the women, family abandoned and trauma covered 23.2 and 19.6% and burnouts covered 16.2%. This means that majority of the respondents agreed that one of the major challenge affecting families of domestic violence is fairly are abandoned. This is because it scored the highest percentage (23.2%).

4.4 Possible solutions to the problem of domestic violence among children and women in Olio Sub County.

Table 12: **Law enforcement responses as a measure to curb domestic violence against women.**

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	19	33.9
Agree	15	26.8
Disagree	14	25
Strongly disagree	08	14.3
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Table 12 above shows that 19 respondents whose percentage is 33.9% of the respondents strongly agreed and 15 respondents whose percentage is 26.8% agreed that law enforcement should be mostly considered as a great measure to curb domestic violence against women in Olio, whereas 25% disagreed and 14.3% strongly disagreed with the statement, it was therefore established that the police or local council is the only possible solution to domestic violence in Olio Sub County and more effort should be embarked on to overcome this problem. This is because majority of the respondents showed that law enforcement response is trying to manage domestic violence despite some of the respondents disagreeing with the statement.

Table 13: **Counseling as a measure to help domestically violated women**

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	36	64.3
Agree	10	17.6
Disagree	4	7.1
Strongly disagree	6	11
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

This table 13 above shows that 36 (64.3%) of respondents strongly agreed and 10 (17.6%) agreed that counseling is a great solution to both the violated and the non violated women to help overcome domestic violence in Olio, whereas 4 (7.1%) disagreed and 6 (11%) strongly disagreed with the statement. The researcher concluded that majority strongly agreed that domestic violence against women require counseling to help them move on and overcome more disastrous problems caused by domestic violence. Counseling also can be administered to those are aren't yet violated since it can alert them on the dangers and awareness of the problems associated with domestic violence against women.

4.5 Relationship between domestic violence and child welfare

Table 14: Pearson correlation between domestic violence and child welfare

			Domestic Violence	Child Welfare
Domestic Violence		Pearson Correlation	1	3.82
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.0001	
		N	120	120
Child welfare	Cost	Pearson Correlation	3.82	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.0001	
		N	120	120

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Field Data 2017

A correlation analysis for the construct domestic violence was conducted to find out how domestic violence correlated with child welfare. Table 14 shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient was 3.82 a clear indication that domestic violence has a positive correlation with child welfare (p-values >0.05). (Roth 1999). The significance of domestic violence verses child welfare as indicated in the table. These findings indicate that there is a strong linear relationship between domestic violence and child welfare. Therefore this confirms that domestic violence has an effect on child welfare.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion discussion of the findings in summary form from the findings and discussion, the researcher had to make conclusions and lastly the researcher made recommendations based on the conclusions by the objectives.

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Demographic characteristics

5.1.1.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Table 1 indicated that, 24 out of the 56 respondents were female representing 21.24% while 32 as well out of 56 respondents were male representing 57.14% of the respondents. From the result obtained, it was observed that the "male" category had the highest number of responses with 57.14% than the "female" category.

5.1.1.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

From the findings in table 2 above represents that respondents of a total number of 18 (32.1%) respondents fell between the age bracket "18-28 years", 11 (19.6%) respondents fell within the age bracket of "29-39years". From the result obtained, it was observed that respondents within the age range of "18-28" had the highest percentage from the overall percentage (32.1).

5.1.1.3 Level of education

From table 3 above it is showing that the total number of respondents and their educational level. 16 (28.6%) respondents were "Primary" holders, while 9 (16.1%) respondents were "Certificate level" holders. Also, 14 (25%) respondents are "Diploma level" holders. And 5 (8.9%) were "Degree and above" holder. Lastly, 12 (21.4%) respondents are none education holder. From the result obtained, it was observed that more respondents with "Primary" had the highest percentage of (28.6%) whereas those with 5 respondents declared the lowest whose percentage was (8.9%) were degree holders.

5.1.1.4 Occupation of the respondents

The table 4 reflected that the total number of respondents and their percentage level. 11 (19.6%) respondents were teachers, 5 (8.9%) were "Religious leaders", while 4 (7.2%) respondents were "Local government leaders". Also, 11 (19.6%), respondents were "Business women". Lastly, 25 (44.7%) respondents "Peasant Farmers". From the result obtained, it was observed that majority of the respondents were "Peasant Farmers" had the highest percentage (44.7%) as compared with other Occupation levels whereas "Local Government leaders" declared the lowest percentage of (7.2%) as evidenced in the study.

5.1.2 Causes of Domestic violence

The first objective talked about the various causes of, these included alcoholism since most men are consumers of alcoholic beverages (35.7%), this has always been a disadvantage to married women with husbands who are drunkards and for the single ladies, most of them agreed that men rape them with the influence of alcohol.

Furthermore in table 6 it shows that Domestic violence and child welfare is caused by mental or psychological problems most against women in Olio Sub County and this was evidenced that most of the respondents with a percentage of 39.3%.

Furthermore in table 7 it shows that marital disorders is one of the causes of domestic violence among women in Olio Sub County with a frequency of 28 totaling to a percentage of 50% out of 56. Therefore this shows that marital disorders are a major cause of domestic violence.

Furthermore from table 8 on of the study shows that Jealousy is one of the causes of domestic violence as provided from information gathered in the field survey in Olio sub county Serere district with the frequency 30 totaling to a percentage of 53.6% out of 56. Which shows that most of the respondents strongly agreed that jealousy is among the major causes of domestic violence against women as according to the findings, this is because it has the highest percentage as indicated in table 8.

Furthermore from table 9 it shows that Social stress is also one of the causes of domestic violence as the information provided from the study in Olio Sub County. The research therefore shows that social stress also causes domestic violence due to the high percentage as indicated in

table 8 with a percentage of 25 totaling to a percentage of 44.6%, whereas some few respondents also to a lesser extent said that social stress can't be the lead cause of domestic violence with a frequency of 11 totaling to a percentage of 19.6%.

Power, control and domestic violence among women in Olio Sub county Serere district is at a percentage of 50%. This shows that women and children in Olio Sub County are victims of domestic violence because of male infidelity. This is because most respondents are aware of that power and control as the cause of domestic violence.

It is to this effect that the research finds the major cause of domestic violence to be alcoholic beverages, most men in the region are drunkards and hence after drinking they resort to beating and punishing their women despite of the consequences. In an interview with one of the local leaders, he mentioned that in a year there over a hundred cases of domestic violence and most of them are related to alcoholic causes.

Proliteracy (2008), further contends that domestic violence is more frequent where individual experience physical health and/or wage- earning power. It peaks during Christmas season as husbands; fathers and single parents face pressure of paying bill collectors and buying Christmas gifts. The frustration of inability to make ends meet increases conflicts in the home. Feelings of helpless mount. Anger flares. In the face of inadequate coping mechanisms, violence erupts in the home and everyone loses.

5.5.2 Challenges affecting children and women prone to domestic violence

Considering the second objective which was to find out the challenges affecting children and women prone to domestic violence in Olio Sub County Serere district. The findings in table 10 showed that majority of the respondents had several challenges but mostly family abandonment (23.2%) as the highest percentage on the challenges affecting children and women prone to domestic violence whereas the least experienced challenges in the region was burnout wounds due to fighting, this was represented by (16.2%).

This means that children, women and other family members end up abandoned, mostly children and women who don't work to earn a leaving either have to seek help from their families or end up on the streets. There are cases of fighting among the family members but this can be solved

whereas if the family splits and the children are not cared for, these children end up as robbers, street children or even worse.

Global March, (2000), despite progressive shifts in cultural attitudes regarding the appropriateness of the mothers and fathers sharing care giving activities and involvement with children, only small changes in actual parenting patterns are recorded by existing research completed after 1980. Fathers continue to spend less time than mothers with infants and children in United States and other industrialized countries. When they are with their children, fathers are more likely than mothers to be involved in play rather than the children's routine maintenance such as feeding and grooming. Fathers also spend a greater amount of time on personal activities, such as watching television and reading, in comparison to mothers. Parenting infants, as opposed to children or teenagers, differs greatly with respect to the common activities and skills utilization parents have the opportunity to employ. Although qualitative changes in parenting are dramatic as children mature, the traditional division of labor between mothers and fathers persists through developmental changes.

5.1.3 Measures undertaken to overcome domestic violence

In view of the challenges affected by the children and women prone to domestic violence. The findings showed that various measures were undertaken to overcome domestic violence and the highest ranked remedy was counseling which reported high with a total of 64.3% and the lowest being the intervention of the law enforcement (33.9%). This indicates that counseling by different parties is the only solution of overcoming domestic violence and ensuring that the children are not affected whereas the law enforcement agencies have also tried but much effort is needed since they are the lowest ranked among the solutions for domestic violence.

It is shown that the solutions suggested by the researcher are workable in the case of their application as suggested by the researcher. These were almost the same terms with an average of 49.1% of the respondents. The researchers also brought in light to the researcher the following solutions. Identify and implement workable ideas, establish domestic violence fighting mechanisms such court interventions.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations include;

Developing technical guidance for evidence-based intimate partner and sexual violence prevention and for strengthening the health sector responses to such violence; Disseminating information and supporting national efforts to advance women's rights and the prevention of and response to intimate partner and sexual violence against women; and Collaborating with international agencies and organizations to reduce/eliminate intimate partner and sexual violence globally.

To achieve lasting change, it is important to enact legislation and develop policies that protect women; address discrimination against women and promote gender equality; and help to move towards more peaceful cultural norms.

An appropriate response from the health sector can play an important role in the prevention and response to violence. Sensitization and education of health and other service providers is therefore another important strategy. To address fully the consequences of violence and the needs of victims/survivors requires a multi-sectoral response.

In reducing problems associated with domestic violence and child welfare, it is important that the most pressing needs of Serere district and in particular Olio Sub County are traced first before strategies are implemented.

5.3 Conclusions

According to the objectives set out in this research, the researcher observes that that domestic violence and child welfare in Olio, Serere District were major issues affecting the region as per the evidence showed by the findings of the study that in terms of percentages that showed that domestic violence is majorly caused by alcohol consumption whereas the major effect on children is abandonment. Government programmes on violence against women do not adequately address the specific vulnerability of women and girls with disabilities

This makes the researcher give necessary assessment that Domestic violence provides a key avenue for women and children on the problems encountered as analyzed above. This therefore makes domestic violence a key aspect of interest that the society has to embark on and reduce all the shortfalls associated with it. Sensitizations of the general public so as to have all participants take part in the pursuit of activities with less inefficiency in administration.

The findings showed that there are several solutions and causes of domestic violence, despite the intervention of the police and other stakeholders, there are still high levels of unmet needs in terms of access to community support services. It is now widely acknowledged that compared to non-disabled women, women with disabilities are at greater risk of severe forms of intimate partner violence. They have considerably fewer pathways to safety, and are less likely to report experiences of violence. Yet programs and services for this group either do not exist or are extremely limited.

The government, residents and local leaders should aim at stopping of domestic violence especially to women and children in rural area for example enforcing strict laws must start deep in villages where people are greatly suffering and counseling of people should be enforced in schools, conducting local meetings to sort out disputes among married people. However, the bottom line is that all these are necessary for the prevention of domestic violence in the region.

5.4 Areas for further research

There is need for further research on "The Impact of Domestic Violence on the Social Development of Women in Olio Sub County, Serere District".

Also a study can be done on "The Effect of Gender Based Violence on Youth Welfare in Serere District"

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is Amuge Irene A student from Kampala International University, carrying out research on Domestic Violence and Child Welfare. Could you spare me with 10 minutes to answer a few questions to help with this research? Any answer you give will be treated in confidence in accordance with the Code of Conduct of Market Research Society.

Instruction: Please put a tick ☑ in the box next to the answer of your choice and write in the space provided as the case may be.

Name (optional): _____

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Email Address (optional): _____

Level of Education: _____

Religion: _____

Occupation: _____

Questions

1. Does domestic violence occur in your society?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Do you always help incase domestic violence arose?

Yes ☐ No ☐

3. Have you ever encountered any domestic violence in your society?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Are you worried / sad when domestic violence occur?

Yes ☐ No ☐

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is AMUGE IRENE A student from Kampala International University, carrying out research on Domestic Violence and Child Welfare. Could you spare me with 10 minutes to answer a few questions to help with this research? Any answer you give will be treated in confidence in accordance with the Code of Conduct of Market Research Society.

Instruction: Please write answer of the questions in the space provided as the case may be.

Interviewer Name (Optional): _____

Interview Date: ____/____/_____

Job Title (Optional): _____

1. Do you think Domestic Violence has effects on a Child's Welfare at Olio Sub County? If yes, or No explain.

_____

_____

2. What could be the causes of Domestic Violence among families?

_____

_____

1. What are the challenges faced by children in families characterized by domestic violence?

_____

_____

2. Does Domestic violence have impact on your daily life? If yes, How?

_____

_____

3. What do you think should be done by either the government or any other body to solve this problem?

_____

_____

Thanks for your cooperation

APPENDIX C: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR RESEARCH WORK

Items	Particulars	Cost (Ushs)
Draft proposal project	Photocopying hire of books, Internet	100,000
	Secretarial services	50,000
	Feeding and travels	50,000
	Subtotal	200,000
Field Study	Instrumentation	50,000
	Instrument Administration	50,000
	Travel expenses	100,000
	Sub Total	200,000
Final report preparation	Secretarial services	50,000
	Binding	50,000
	Sub total	100,000
GRAND TOTAL		500,000

APPENDIX D: RESEARCH TIME FRAME/TIME SCALE

	Months									
Activity	April - May	June-July	Aug -Sep	Oct-Nov	Dec-Jan	Feb-Mar	April-May	June	July	Aug -Sep
Choosing topic										
Formulating objectives										
Draft literature review										
Devise research approach										
Draft research strategy and method										
Develop questionnaire, collection of data										
Enter data into computer										
Analyze data										
Draft Findings Chapter										
Update literature read										
Complete remaining chapters										
Submit to supervisor and wait for feedback										
Revise draft format for submission										
Print, Bind										
Submit										

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COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

August 22, 2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR AMUGE IRENE REG NO. BPA/43900

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

She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, "**Domestic Violence and Child Welfare in Serere District.**"

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

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

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
KIU
22 AUG 2017
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
P. O. BOX 20000 KAMPALA

Gerald Muzaare
HOD, Political and Administrative Studies

permission granted
24/8/2017

SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OKIO SUB-COUNTY
24 AUG 2017
SERERE DISTRICT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Office of the

Sub County Chief

Olio Sub County

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

24th August, 2017

M/s. Amuge Irene

Reg. No. BPA/43900

College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Kampala International University.

RE: PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA.

In regards to the university letter dated 22nd august 2017 introducing you to us for purposes of conducting field research for your dissertation entitled "**Domestic Violence and Child Welfare**" Serere District, a case study of Olio Sub County.

You have been granted permission to collect data in the sub County to be used for academic purpose.

Thank you

SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OLIO SUB-COUNTY
24 AUG 2017
SERERE DISTRICT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Okwang Moses

SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY-OLIO SUB COUNTY

Cc: The Sub County Chairperson-Olio