

**THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN,
NTOROKO DISTRICT: (A CASE STUDY OF
RWEBISINGO SUB-COUNTY)**

BY

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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I, ABOOKI DAVID MUJUNGU hereby declare to the best of my knowledge that this research proposal is my original work and that has never been submitted to any university or higher institution of learning for the award of any degree, diploma and certificate or for other academic award.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research proposal entitled 'the domestic violence on school going children in Rwebisengo sub-county, Ntoroko district, has been conducted under supervision and is now ready for submission to Kampala International University for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in development studies

Signature ..*R. Mwaniki*.....

Date: *01/09/2017*

Dr. Rose Ann Mwaniki

Supervisor

DEDICATION

This research proposal is dedicated to my beloved mother Esther Mujungu, my role model and Daddy Joseph Mujungu, my brothers Abraham Mujungu, George Mujungu, my sisters Hon. Jennifer M. Gladys M. Dorothy M., Irene M. and Eron M, my lecturer Rosette Ainembabazi, not forgotten at any one moment, friends Peace Kembabazi, Isaac Wabwire and family and finally my supervisor Dr. Rose Ann Mwaniki for their tremendous aid rendered towards me financially, academically, morally and spiritually.

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The success in producing this research proposal is attributed to a number of people, whom I wish to extend my thanks. The completion of this piece of work has been such a task that would not have been a success when handled solely.

I first thank GOD, who gave me the abundant health, strength and courage to be able to complete this work. My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Madam Dr. Rose Ann Mwaniki, the same token I wish to thank all lecturers in the department of Political and administrative studies for their academic role that has led me towards the completion of my course.

Special thanks go to my beloved parents and guardian's for their financial support for the three years at University.

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May the Almighty God bless you all.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to examine the effects of domestic violence on school going children. The study attempted to expose causes, kinds and perpetrators of domestic violence against children, and how the violence negatively affects schooling victims. The study used both qualitative and quantitative paradigms in which data was collected through questionnaires, oral interviews and focus group discussion. The study sampled adolescent students and adults in selected schools and villages around Rwebisengo Sub County, in Ntoroko, a district in Western Uganda. The research depicted negative impacts of domestic violence against children on the victim's education. It unveiled that domestic violence against schooling children harms them emotionally, psychologically and physically. In the long run, this harm hinders the victims' learning process in many ways such as inflicting the victim to lose interest in education. The research adds knowledge to the awareness of the relationship between domestic violence against children and victims' education.

Table of Contents

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
LIST OF ACYNOMNS	ix
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.1.2. Historical perspectives of the study.....	1
1.2. The purpose of the study	3
1.3. Objectives of the study	3
1.3.1. Specific objective	3
1.4 Research questions	4
1.5. Scope of the study	4
1.5.1. Subject Scope	4
1.6. Time Scope	4
1.7. Geographical scope.....	4
Source: Adopted from simatupang & Stridharan (2010)	5
Explanation from the conceptual frame work.....	5
1.8. Definition of key concepts.....	6
CHAPTER TWO.....	7
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.0. Introduction.....	7
2.1. Prevalence of domestic violence in London.....	8
2.1.1. Prevalence of domestic violence in Africa	9
2.2. Causes of domestic violence against children.....	10
2.3. Effects of domestic violence on schooling children.....	10
2.4. Suggested prevention measures of domestic violence	12

CHAPTER THREE	14
Methodology.....	14
3.0 Introduction.....	14
3.1 Research design.....	14
3.2. Area of the study	14
3.2.1. Study population.....	14
3.3. Sample size	14
3.4. Sampling Procedure	15
3.5. Data Collection instrument	16
3.5.1. Qualitative Data Collection instrument.....	16
3.5.2. Quantitative Data Collection instrument	16
3.6. Data Collection Procedures	16
3.6.1. Interview	16
3.6.2. Focus Group Discussion Process.....	17
3.7. Data Analysis	17
3.7.1 Qualitative data	18
3.7.2 Quantitative Data	18
3.8. Limitation of the study.....	18
CHAPTER FOUR.....	20
PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA.....	20
4.0. Introduction.....	20
4.1. Study population	20
4.1.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics.....	20
4.3. Response to research objective.....	27
4.4. Response to research objective.....	28
CHAPTER FIVE.....	30
SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
5.0. Introduction.....	30
5.1. Summary of findings.	30
5.2. Conclusion	31
5.3. Recommendations	32
REFERENCES	34

APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW GUIDE..... 35

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONAIRES..... 36

BACKGROUND INFORMATION 36

APPENDIX III: TIME FRAMEWORK 39

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET 40

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADCS	Association of Directors of Children's Services
AVA	Against Violence and Abuse
BAMER	Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic or Refugee
BCS	British Crime Survey
BDVL	Borough Domestic Violence Lead
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BPS	British Psychological Society
CAADA	Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAFCASS	Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service
CAIT	Child Abuse Investigation Team
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CID	Criminal Investigations Department
CNT	Child Coming to Notice
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CSA	Case Study Area
CSU	Community Safety Unit
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plans
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families
DFE	Department for Education
FIP	Family Intervention Project
FNP	Family Nurse Partnerships
FOI	Freedom of Information
GLA	Greater London Authority
GLDVP	Greater London Domestic Violence Project
GOL	Government Office for London
IDAP	Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
ILR	Indefinite Leave to Remain
IRAS	Integrated Research Application System
ISP	Information Sharing Protocol
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LHA	Local Housing Allowance
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children's Board
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences
MARF	Multi-Agency Risk Form
MPA	Metropolitan Police Authority
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NACCC	National Associates of Child Contact Centre

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Most contemporary scholars agree that **domestic violence** is one of the negative practices that mostly happen in households. Gordon (2014), described the term domestic violence as generally understood to apply to any assault committed by a person who either shares a living arrangement with or is involved in an intimate relationship with the victim of the assault. Domestic violence is a bad practice which can affect children's education in one way or the other. Anyone can be a victim. Domestic violence can impact anyone regardless of their gender, race, age, culture or religion. However, most often women and children are the victims of domestic violence. Most studies focused on women as victims of domestic violence but this study dwelled on children as victims of domestic violence. It can occur in many forms including emotional abuse, psychological violence, neglect, physical assault, witnessing (exposure to) physical violence and sexual assault. Children exposure to this form of violence has considerable potential to be perceived as life threatening by those victimized and leave them with a sense of vulnerability, hopelessness, psychological disorders and emotional threats. Which end up affecting their academic lives of school going children.

1.1.2. Historical perspectives of the study

Domestic violence is common in male dominated cultures such as patrilineal and patriarchy cultures, as it is justified in customs and traditions, and condoned by law. Some of the domestic violence cases go unreported, since children may suffer in silence. There are various reasons for lack of reporting, for example, young children lack capacity to report, many children are afraid of reprisals by perpetrators or interventions by the authorities that worsen their overall situation and parents, the primary protectors of children, are in many

cases also the perpetrators of violence and may remain silent if the violence is perpetrated by other family members or powerful members of the community or society.

Violence against children in the home and family has been condemned by many organizations. For example, the United Nations signed a charter aimed at protecting children's rights in 1989 and it is called the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). And African countries also took an initiative in protecting children rights, with the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), it is also called the Children's Charter, adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1990.

The study was carried through telephone surveys and questionnaires. They categorized crimes that pertain to domestic violence as include: assault offenses (aggravated assault, simple assault and intimidation), forcible rape and non-forcible rape, disorderly conduct and family offenses. They also said that children exposed to domestic violence differ from nonviolent homes with respect to one or more aspects of child functioning, including: externalizing behaviors (such as aggressive behavior and conduct problems); internalizing behaviors (such as depression, anxiety and low self-esteem); intellectual and academic functioning; social development, and physical health and development, (The study mentioned one of the impacts of domestic violence against schooling children as intellectual and academic functioning but it did not explain how domestic violence affects children in intellectual and academic functioning.

Moreover, Worrall et al. [2005] argued that the social and educational development of some children may be impaired by the support they give to the abused parent and girls, in particular, may be anxious to protect their mother and younger siblings, even where this involves placing themselves at physical risk. McKinney Vento Law [2006] states that children and youth who flee violent homes with a parent survivor face many heightened risks for emotional

and behavioral problems. They may be more likely than their peers to experience or to participate in emotional or physical abuse themselves. These effects can have a pronounced impact on children's adjustment in school, including their ability to learn and their concentration levels.

From the studies noted above, some studies focus on the forms of domestic violence and its effects on children's wellbeing, thereby creating a gap which has been fulfilled by this study through studying effects of domestic violence on children's education. On the other hand, other studies noted above partially touched the impacts of domestic violence on children's academic lives. So, this study has expanded fully their points in reference to the current state of affairs on the ground by examining the effects of domestic violence on children's education.

1.2. The purpose of the study

The main objective of the study will be to critically investigate the causes and effects of domestic violence cases among school going children in Rwebisengo Sub County, Ntoroko district.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. Specific objective

The following will be the objective under which the research will be carried out;

1. To identify the causes of domestic violence in families of ongoing children in Ntoroko district.
2. To determine the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in Ntoroko district.
3. To identify the safely plans and case management in addressing family and domestic violence in Ntoroko district.

1.4 Research questions

1. What are the causes of domestic violence in families of ongoing children in Ntoroko district?
2. What should be the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in Ntoroko district?
3. What are the safety plans and case management and addressing the families and domestic violence to child education in Ntoroko district?

1.5. Scope of the study

1.5.1. Subject Scope

The main objective of the study on domestic violence cases among school going children in Rwebisengo Sub County, Ntoroko district.

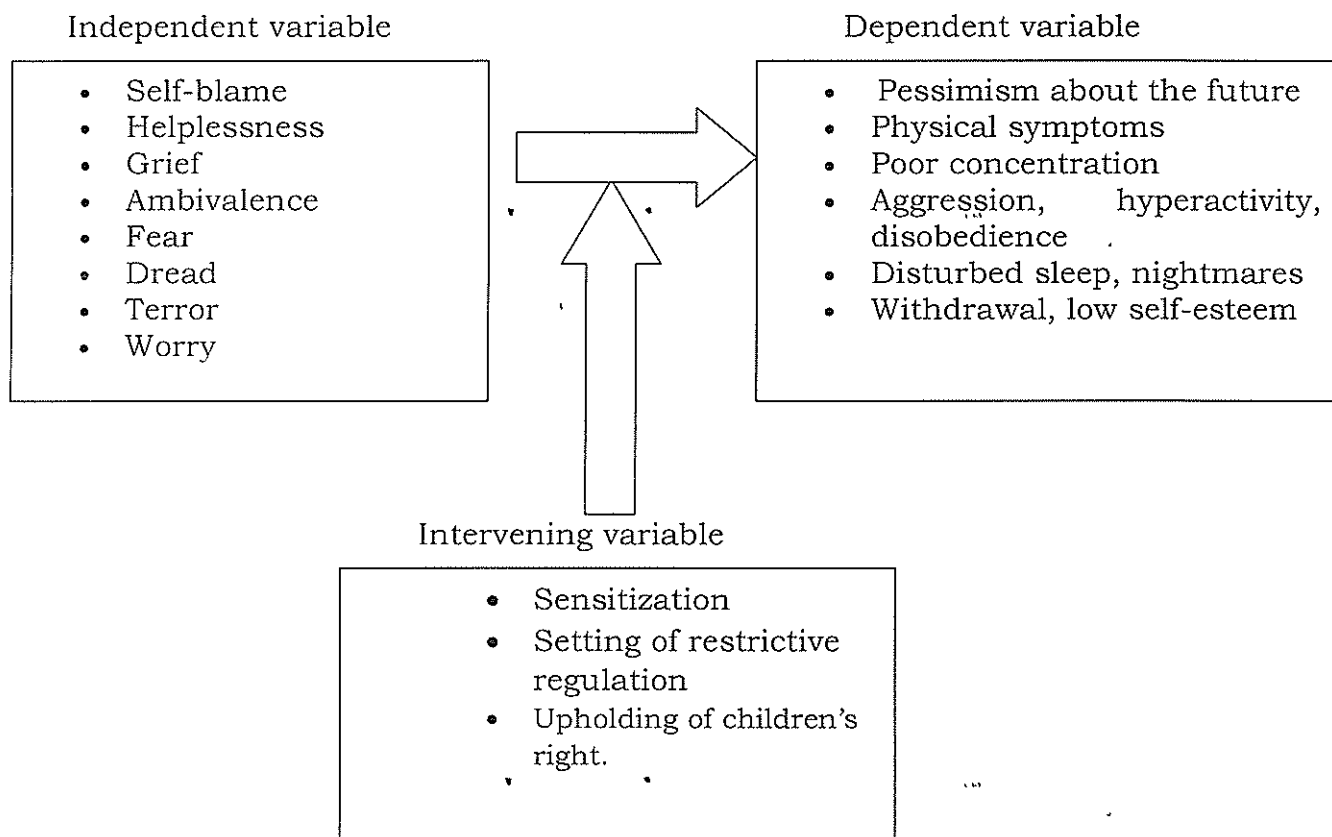
1.6. Time Scope

The study was conducted on the period of operation from June to July 2017 so that the researcher can come out with the appropriate work to be submitted

1.7. Geographical scope

The research will be carried out around Rwebisengo Sub County, Traditional Authority, in Ntoroko district which is located in Western Uganda. Rwebisengo Sub County is a rural area where the majority of the population is small scale farmers. The community is patriarchal in culture and the area registers high rates of domestic violence statistically on a national scale.

1.1.3 Figure 1.1. **Conceptual framework of the study**



Source: Adopted from simatupang & Stridharan (2010)

Explanation from the conceptual frame work

The above illustration is a conceptual frame work showing how the researcher perceived the relationship between the variables of study, it had the independent variable these include grief, fear, worry, among others and these can be solved by sensitization, free education to all, promoting gender equity and so on which is the intervening variable. Therefore, these will result into high enrollment and focus amongst in schools.

1.8. Definition of key concepts

Children; are those under the age of 18 years.

Domestic violence, as used in this report, is ‘any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse. Domestic violence occurs across society regardless of age, gender, race, sexuality, wealth and geography’. Although both men and women report experiencing abuse in intimate relationships, domestic violence is highly gendered.

Children living with domestic violence, in this report, is children and young people, who currently live, or have lived, in a household where there is domestic violence between adults.

Services and interventions include the range of universal, preventative, targeted, specialist and therapeutic services and interventions in the voluntary and statutory sectors that meet the diverse needs of children living with domestic violence.

Children’s needs: These embrace the whole continuum of needs, including protection from exposure to domestic violence in the first place, access to advice and information, different levels of support in the family.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

Work to counter domestic violence has been led by the voluntary sector. This has been recognized in government policies that have aimed to build capacity in the voluntary sector¹⁹. Addressing domestic violence has been a priority in government crime control policies in recent years and there has been a rapid development of services and in policy responses, particularly within the criminal justice system.

During the final stages of this research, there was a change of government with a policy priority of dealing with the challenge of national debt. The Coalition Government aims to shift emphasis away from focusing mainly on criminal justice (which had been centrally led by target setting and performance monitoring), towards a greater emphasis on prevention, early intervention and locally defined priorities.

These aspects of the new and emerging policy framework will be briefly considered in the final chapter of this report. In the bulk of the report, however, it is necessary to focus principally on policy and practice at the time we conducted our research in London.

Concerns have been voiced that the specific needs of *children* living with domestic violence tend to be overlooked, or to 'fall between the stools' of policies directed at adults, children and families. Several policy areas and sources can come into play, including the criminal justice system, adult-focused responses to domestic violence, child protection interventions (that either provide 'family support', keeping the family together, or if there is domestic violence, rely on the mother leaving the perpetrator), the application of family law after separation (where mothers and children can be required to have continued contact with violent fathers), and immigration and asylum policies. The interests of the child are not held paramount across all these areas, and in some cases, may barely be considered. The child protection,

criminal and family justice system approaches to children living with domestic violence have been described as having such a contradictory focus and conflicting objectives that it appears the professionals are living on different planets. It is clear from the second Laming report and from Eileen.

2.1. Prevalence of domestic violence in London

The challenges and opportunities in London were highlighted in the Mayor of London's strategy against gender-based violence. London has a diverse, mobile and changing population, presenting a particular problem for coordinated service planning. Population and deprivation data⁴⁷ shows considerable demographic and social changes in London, with areas of rapid population growth through migration and increasing birth rates,⁴⁸ increased diversity (especially ethnic diversity for school age children), polarization between more affluent and poorer areas within boroughs, and areas of high and increasing deprivation which will place further demands on services. In London, 24 per cent of under-15s are from ethnicities other than 'white or white British', but the proportion varies greatly between boroughs: in Havering it is 14 per cent and in Newham 70 per cent. London boroughs have areas of relative prosperity compared to the rest of the nation (Richmond-upon-Thames, Kingston-upon-Thames, Sutton) and also areas with high levels of deprivation, especially those within the inner city (i.e. Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham). Some boroughs have significantly higher populations of children and young people (And of children aged under 5 years) than do others, with 31.6 per cent of Bexley's population being under 19 in June 2008, compared to just 16.7 per cent in Westminster, while a relatively high proportion of Barnet's population is composed of children aged under 5-years, compared to Kensington and Chelsea, which have relatively few children in that age group. In addition to the known population of London, researchers and policy makers have recognized that undocumented or unauthorized migrants live in London and that this puts additional strain on services⁴⁸. The Greater London Authority has estimated

that approximately 5 per cent of London's population, approximately 380,000, may be undocumented migrants.

2.1.1. Prevalence of domestic violence in Africa

Another study conducted by African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) (2011) shows the prevalent of violence against children in different forms of physical, psychological and sexual violence and also the study found fathers or male relatives to be the most perpetrators of domestic violence. But the study did not tackle the effects of the violence on the academic life of the victims (children). Another study by Edleson [2003] found that children's problems associated with witnessing violence can be grouped into behavioral and emotional problems, and cognitive functioning and attitude problems. On behavioral and emotional problems; the study found that children exposed to domestic violence exhibits more aggressive and antisocial (externalized behaviors) as well as fearful and inhibited behaviors (internalized behaviors) and show lower social competence than other children. On cognitive functioning and attitude problems; the study found that increased violent exposure was associated with lower cognitive functioning. And also children's (especially adolescent boys) exposed to adults' domestic violence may generate attitudes justifying their own use of violence (that acting aggressively enhances one's reputation or self-image. However the study did not reach to the point of describing impacts of behavioral and emotional problems, and cognitive functioning and attitude problems in relation to children's education.

2.2. Causes of domestic violence against children

Both groups of students and adults gave various suggestions on the causes of domestic violence against children in the households. More respondents (40%) reported powerless status of children as the main cause of domestic violence against them in the households. Their low social status in the hierarchy of power in the society left children prone to domestic violence. Thus, power based on parent-child relationship. Children are being violated just because they are children. Secondly, respondents reported poverty as a cause of domestic violence against children. They said that poor living conditions create pressure on the family and stress on the parenting of that family; this may lead to domestic violence. Thirdly, respondents reported drug and alcohol abuse as a cause of violence. They said drug and alcohol abuse may drive the drunkard on the creation of poor relationship between parents (or guardians) and children, in the long run, this may lead to domestic violence against children. Fourthly, respondents mentioned child's misbehavior as a cause of domestic violence since adults may apply excessive punishment or rough treatment in order to put the bad behavior under control. Apart from the above points, respondents also mentioned other causes of domestic violence like jealousy and parent's ignorance. Of these points, the highest reported cause was powerless status of children and least reported was child's misbehavior, representing 40% and 5% respectively. These points concur with Gordon [2011] who identified drug abuse and alcoholism, poverty, and age and gender as causes of domestic violence.

2.3. Effects of domestic violence on schooling children

All respondents, thus 100% of students and adults conceded that domestic violence against children negatively affects education of the victim (child) in one way or the other. The respondents went further by stating various ways in which domestic violence against children affects the victims' education. Domestic violence such as beats, insults, shouts, ignoring, denying food,

sexual harassment, destruction of child personal property, threats and humiliation, among others may result in psychological harm, emotional harm, physical pain or injury, lack of self-confidence and lack of self-esteem on the victim (a child). These states of affairs have great negative impact on the victim's learning process since it affects the well-being of the particular victimized child. In addition, more respondents (41.2%) said that domestic violence against children affects the victim's education in the sense that it influences the abused child to lose interest in education. Participants added by saying that the pain or harm inflicted on children by violence may affect their emotional, psychological and physical well-being and these conditions will as a result shift child's focus on education to a worrisome state over one self's life. The second reported effect of domestic violence on schooling children is that it sometimes causes the victimized child to arrive late at school. On this note, some students said that they had to do a certain work before going to school in the morning and these pieces of work often times made them to arrive late at school. The reported pieces of work range from house chores (such as fetching water, cooking or sweeping) to field work. Thirdly, students' absenteeism from school is another reported effect of domestic violence on schooling children. Respondents said that child abuse such as excessive labour, verbal aggression, food denial and physical harm can result in influencing a victimized child to be absent from school. More importantly, some parents took their children with them to piece works instead of letting them go to school. Furthermore, dropping out of school is one of the reported effects of domestic violence on schooling children. Respondents reported that violence like withholding financial support such as not providing school fees, uniforms and other essential things may force the victimized child to drop out of school. Another reported effect is changing of schools. The participants mentioned that when parents separate due to some misunderstanding in the households some children move with the other parent to another place, this results in forcing concerned student to transfer to a school located in the new area of residence. Moreover, respondents mentioned early marriage as an effect of domestic

violence on schooling children. They said that some parents force their children to marry while young on the expense of going to school. Not only that but also emotional harm, psychological harm and physical pain inflicted to them by domestic violence, may influence a girl child in dilemma to opt for marriage as relief from a violent home. These instances will automatically force the victim to drop out of school for marriage. During the interview, a 34 years old woman gave testimony by saying that "I opted for marriage as relief from my stepmother's evil hand though I was young by then." The highest reported effect of domestic violence on schooling children is loss of interest in education and the least reported effect is early marriage, representing 41.2% and 5.9%. This is line with findings documented by research [2,5,6], which found that domestic violence has a pronounced negative impact on children's adjustment in school, including their ability to learn and their academic concentration levels thereby impairing social and educational development of victimized children which may result in unsatisfactory intellectual and academic functioning. With regard to the views expressed above, it can be deduced that domestic violence affects education of the victimized schooling child.

2.4. Suggested prevention measures of domestic violence

Findings show that the respondents suggested various prevention measures for domestic violence against children. More students (40%) said that parents should be educated on children rights in order to prevent domestic violence against children. The students expressed that civic educating or sensitizing parents on children's rights can make them aware that children also deserve dignity as adults. And also sensitization of parents may influence adults to change from their bad parental styles to safe parental styles. Secondly, some students suggested that the community should have a place responding to domestic violence against children where victimized children can go to seek help. Moreover, students suggested that local leaders should formulate bylaws aiming at preventing domestic violence against children. Another suggestion

from the students was that the police should arrest the perpetrators of domestic violence against children. And lastly, the least students (10%) said that they have no idea on what should be done to prevent domestic violence against children. On the other hand, more adults (45%) suggested that parents or adults should be held accountable for their children but need not to be arrested. The second suggestion from adults was that parents need to be sensitized on children rights for them to know that a child is a person like them who deserves respect. Furthermore, the other suggestion from adults was that police suggestion boxes should be introduced in communities so that victimized children would throw in their concerns. And finally, other parents were of the view that nothing should be done to parents or guardians because parents know what is best for their children and also nothing should be done to adults because anyone can make mistakes. This is also consistent with findings by Naker (2009) in studies conducted in Uganda where it was found that prevention measures of domestic child abuse include that parents should be held accountable over their children; police should arrest perpetrators of violence, and the community should have a place responding for the victimized children.

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter described the research methods which were used in this study. A description of sampling method, data collection and analysis was given. Ethical considerations to warrant the protection of participants were also discussed. The following Chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of data using graphs, tables and thematic content analysis.

3.1 Research design

The study was guided by a cross section survey design because data is to be collected from respondents to reduce on the costs that may be involved. It was a survey because it involved relatively big number of population for example community members, local leaders and government officials, around Rwebisengo Sub County among others.

Quantitative design was involved in depth interviewing of the different people in the society. On the other hand the quantitative design is to be involved by use of close ended questionnaires which was issued to the members as the method was convenient for the fill during their free time.

3.2. Area of the study

This study was conducted in Ntoroko District in Western Uganda

3.2.1. Study population

In this study, the target populations were the victims of domestic violence thus school children aged from 5 years and above, parents and or guardians of abused children, and officers and organization that deal with domestic violence on the school going children.

3.3. Sample size

The total numbers of the sampled violated school going were 30 children. For parents and/or guardian they were 32 in total 6 male and 6 female, and 8

officials As key informants front the Uganda Police (Victim Support Unit), Judiciary and YWCA. The key Informants were Social workers (councilors), police officers, prosecutors and magistrate handling issues on children's rights as well as defilement.

Table: 1 below showing the sample size of the respondents;

Population	Targeted population	Sample	Sampling design
Parents/Guardians	40	25	Random sampling
School children	25	15	Purposive sampling
Ntoroko police	35	20	Random sample
Total	100	60	

Source: primary data, 2017

3.4. Sampling Procedure

The study was first purposefully targeting the abused school going children through the Uganda Police-VSU, Judiciary and YWCA. Secondly, it targeted the parents and/or guardian of the abused school children and thirdly the study will interview the key informants (official) who will be identified by the various institutions dealing with domestic violence cases.

All the participants in this research were identified through the various institutions mentioned above dealing with the cases of defilement. The 30 cases were reported cases to the various institutions. The researcher wanted 15 children of the age group 05years and above for this research total and the researcher gave 23 cases for the cases which were recently reported.

3.5. Data Collection instrument

The following research instruments were used for carry out the study

3.5.1. Qualitative Data Collection instrument.

A number of instruments were used to collect qualitative that is indicted below:

1. In deep interview Guides: was made to gather information using face-to-face conversation between the researchers, victim of violence and key-informants will be involved in handling domestic violence cases of school going children in Ntoroko district.
2. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Guide: some questions were prepared to guide the FDG-shield with parents.
3. Observations: The method used to discern the behavior of school children, parents and for guardians and other respondents by watching how victims react when asked some of the questions; and also people's attitudes were observed to fill the gap of the data.

3.5.2. Quantitative Data Collection instrument

Administrative records: Administrative records front Uganda Police-Victim Support Unit (UP-USU) on domestic violence were used to collect quantitative data on the number of cases reported and prosecuted.

3.6. Data Collection Procedures

The data will be collected using in-depth interviews with children as well as Key informants and FGDs for parents and/or guardians.

3.6.1. Interview

The researcher started by first introducing herself then states the purpose of the study.

Participants were told of their right to participate in the study freely and that they could withdraw at any time or stage without giving a reason. The aspect of confidentiality explained and the researcher was also assuring the participants that no names were recorded and that this study will purely for academic purposes. The data collection procedures were then explained to the

participants. It was explained that the interview taken the approach of written notes. Once the participants were agree to participate, he or she was requested to sign a consent form for those who was been literate and for the participants who may be illiterate; the researcher had read the informed consent form to them for verbal consent. One copy was remained with the participant and the other copy was also remained with the researcher. It will be only after those formalities that the interviews commenced.

The researcher interviewed the victims and key informants using exploratory research questions that were designed while constantly ensuring favorable atmosphere that will allow ideal involvement of the participant throughout the interview process. At the end of every interview, the researcher thanked the participants for cooperating and participating in the study. It was mentioned that the interview process will not rigidly follow the interview guide in term of asking questions which was noticed that the answer was not clear, the question and rephrased.

3.6.2. Focus Group Discussion Process

At the start of every FGD, the researcher welcomed parents/guardians and thanked them for accepting to be part of this research. The researcher then introduced himself to the research assistants as well as clarifying the questions under investigation, information being sought and it's intended to be used. Therefore the researcher gave the participants the consent form to read and sign for those who were literate and for the illiterate participants the researcher had read the consent form to them for verbal consent.

3.7. Data Analysis

According to Kombo and Tiomp (2016) data analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences. It involves uncovering underlying structures, extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions. It

also involves scrutinizing the acquired information and making inferences. The analyst of qualitative data will vary from simple descriptive analysis to more elaborate reduction and multivariate associate techniques.

The study will use both qualitative and quantitative data, and they were analyzed as below:

3.7.1 Qualitative data

The first step in analyzing the qualitative data collected got familiar with the data which was collected through reading and re-reading the text of the collected data. Key themes and patterns that address the research questions were identified and organized into coherent categories to help in summarizing and bringing meaning to the data to be collected. The outcomes were presented in form of content analysis after comparing and crosschecking of the collected data for accuracy using triangulations and holistic view of the research.

3.7.2 Quantitative Data

Quantitative data analysis consisted of measuring numerical values. The data were Put in order and further divided into two groups' discrete data or continuous data. Discrete data were countable, for example, the number of domestic violence cases reported in Rwebisengo Sub County, Ntoroko district. Continuous data were the parameters (variables) that were measurable and expressed on a continuous scale. For example, the home neglect and age of the victims (Kombo and Tromp, 2014). In this study quantitative data were analyzed using tables and graphs.

3.8. Limitation of the study

Firstly, the findings of the study may not widely be representative as they had been based on a small sample of 30 sexually abused children. Secondly, the conclusions drawn from the study was preliminary because the study was exploratory and descriptive. Thirdly, it may not be possible to sample a larger sample; however, with the smaller sample the researcher was managed to get some useful information.

Time constraint and lack of funds may also affect the study since the research was privately been sponsored and limited time was given to the student to accomplish the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of study. It analyses and interprets data following the research objectives and questions. In presenting data, the researcher used tables and figure to bring out the characteristics of data. The aim for the interpretation of, the data, was to link and research for the broader meaning of the responses got from the study. It is from this that recommendations and conclusions were made.

4.1. Study population

The study population comprised of the Parents/Guardians, School children, students and Ntoroko police.

4.1.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics

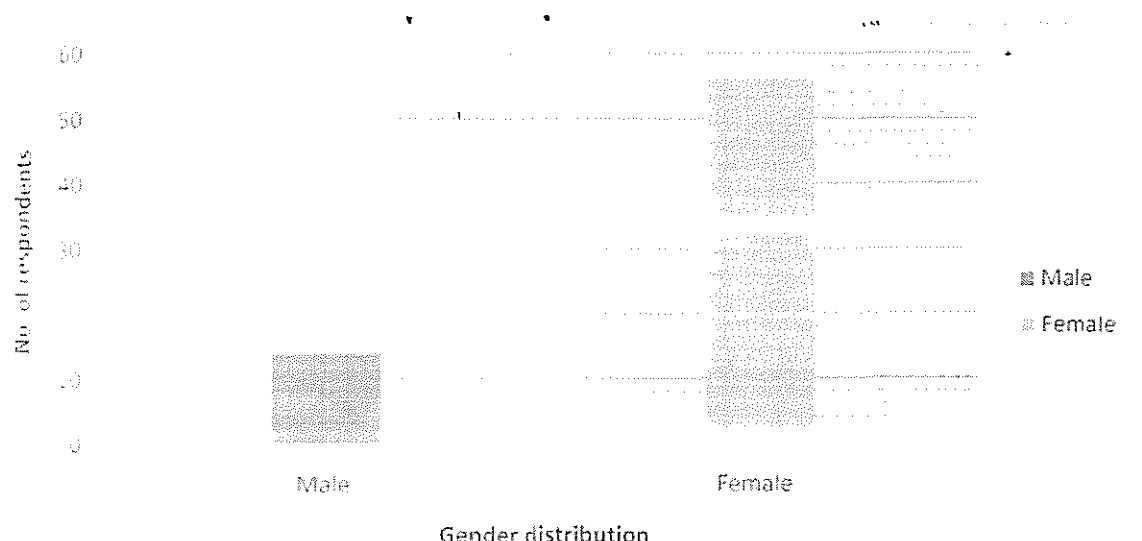
Table 2: Gender distribution of respondents

Category	NO. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	14	20
Female	56	80
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above indicates that majority of the respondents were the Female respondents and this is because of the nature of the work, thus accounting for 80% compared to males who were 20%.

Figure I: A bar graph showing the gender distribution of respondents



Source: Primary Data (2017)

The findings from the figure above indicate that majority of the respondents were the female respondents and this is because of the nature of the work, thus accounting for 80% compared to males who were 20%.

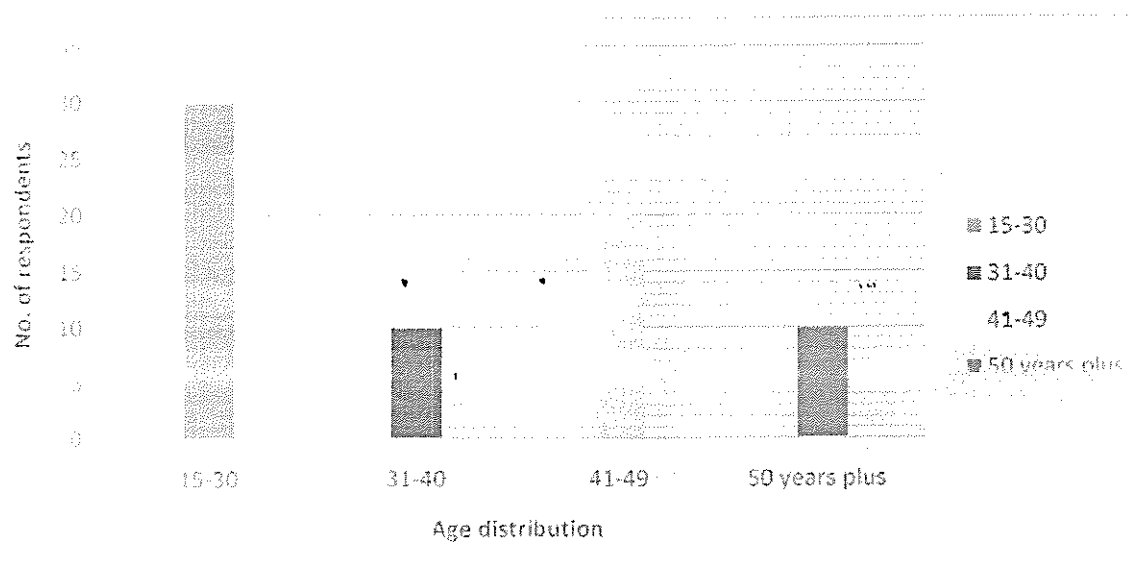
Table 3: Age distribution of respondents

Category	No. of respondents	Percentage %
15-30	30	44
31-40	08	14
41-49	07	28
50 years plus	15	14
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

Findings of the table above revealed that majority of the respondents were under the age bracket of 15-30 and these accounted for 44% followed by the age bracket of 41-49 which accounted for 28%, followed by 31-40 and 50 years and above with 14% respectively.

Figure 2: A Bar Graph showing Age distribution of respondents



Source: Primary Data (2017)

Findings of the figure above revealed that majority of the respondents were under the age bracket of 15-30 and these accounted for 44% followed by the age bracket of 41-49 which accounted for 28%, followed by 31-40 and 50 years and above with 14% respectively.

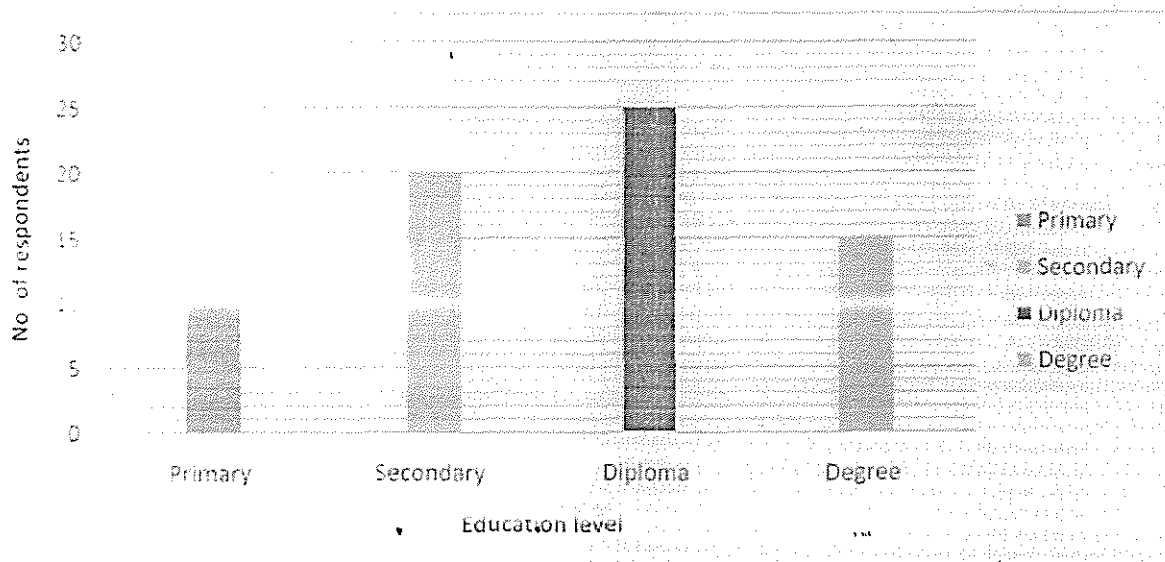
Table 4: Education level of respondents

Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Primary	10	14
Secondary	20	29
Diploma	25	36
Degree	15	21
Total	60	100

Source: primary data (2017)

The table above revealed that among all respondents, those with a Diploma took the leading position with 36% followed by the secondary level with 29% followed by degree which accounted for 21%, the least were those at primary level who were 14%.

Figure 3: A bar graph showing the education level of respondents



Source: Primary data (2017)

The figure above revealed that among all respondents, those with a Diploma took the leading position with 36% followed by the secondary level with 29% followed by degree which accounted for 21%. The least were those at primary level which were 24%.

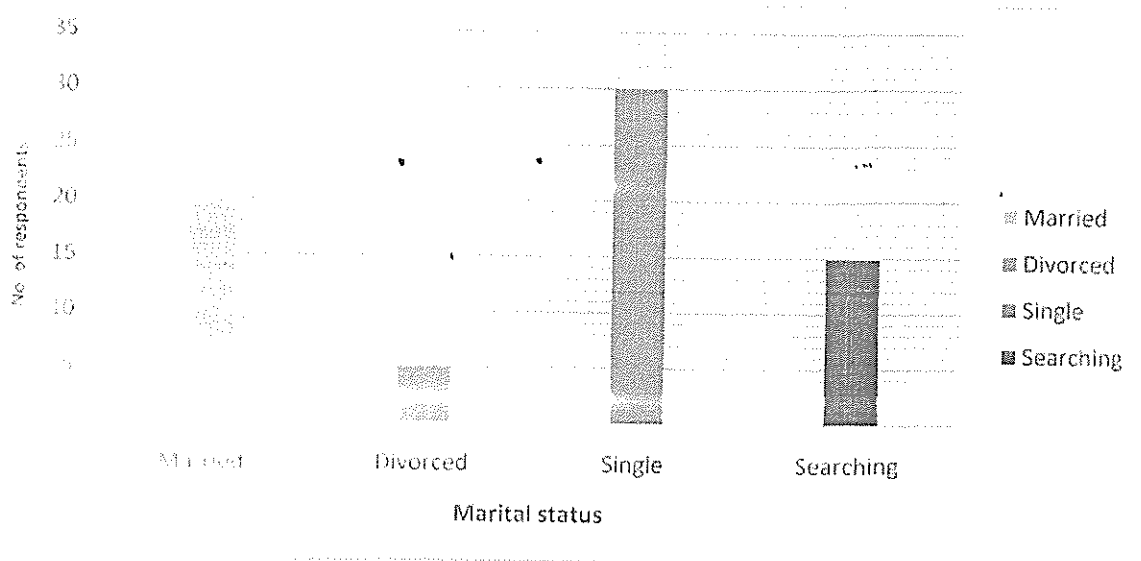
Table 5: Marital status of respondents

Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Married	20	29
Divorced	05	7
Single	30	43
Searching	10	21
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The table above revealed that among all respondents, the biggest number was for those who were single and these accounted for 43% followed by those who were married with 29%, these were followed by those searching who accounted for 21% and the least were the divorced group with 7%.

Figure 4: A bar graph showing the marital status of respondents



Source: Primary Data (2017)

The figure above revealed that among all respondents, the biggest number was for those who were single and these accounted for 43% followed by those who were married with 29%, these were followed by those searching who accounted for 21% and the least were the divorced group with 7%.

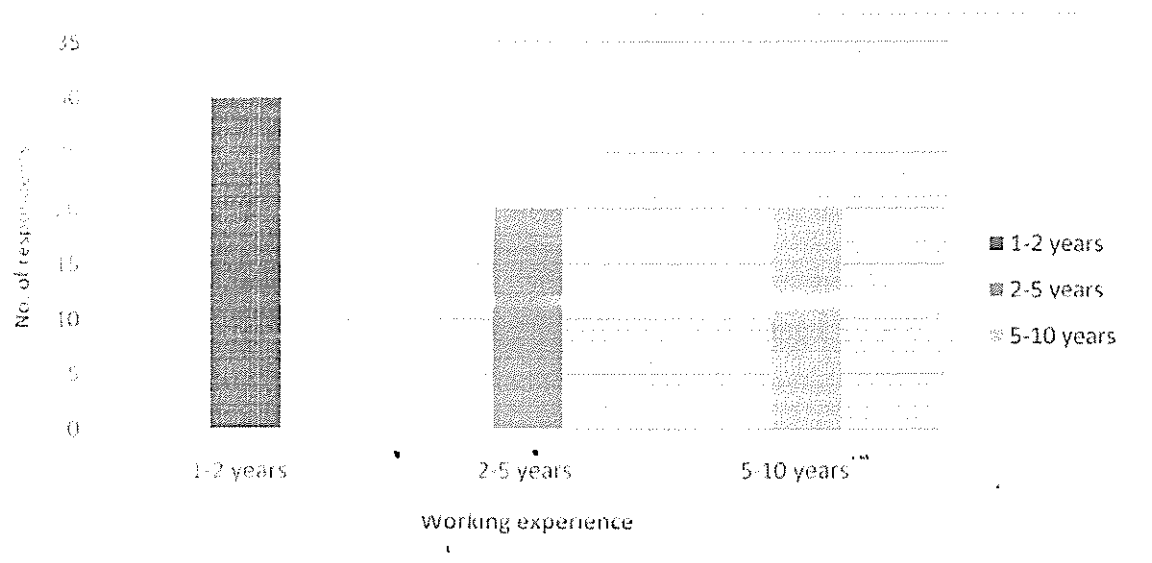
Table 6: working experience of administrators & employees at the district

Department of work	No. of respondents	Percentage %
1-2 year	30	42
2-5 year	20	29
3-10 years	10	29
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The findings of the table above revealed that the district is having a lot of workers who have joined and these have worked for only 1-2 years who accounted for 42%, followed by those between 2-5 and 5-10 years who accounted for 29% respectively.

Figure 5: A bar graph showing the working experience of administrators & employees at the district.



Source: Primary Data (2017) Appendix

The findings of the figure above revealed that the district is having a lot of workers who have joined and these have worked for only 1-2 years which accounted for 42%, followed by those between 2-5 and 5-10 years which accounted for 29% respectively.

4.2. Response to research objective

i) To identify the causes of domestic violence in families of school ongoing children in Ntoroko district.

From the field, the researcher asked respondents about the causes of domestic violence in families of ongoing children, they replied with many answers like respondents reported drug and alcohol abuse as a cause of violence. They said drug and alcohol abuse may drive the drunkard on the creation of poor relationship between parents (or guardians) and children, in the long run, this may lead to domestic violence against children among others of which the researcher analyzed as shown in table and figure below;

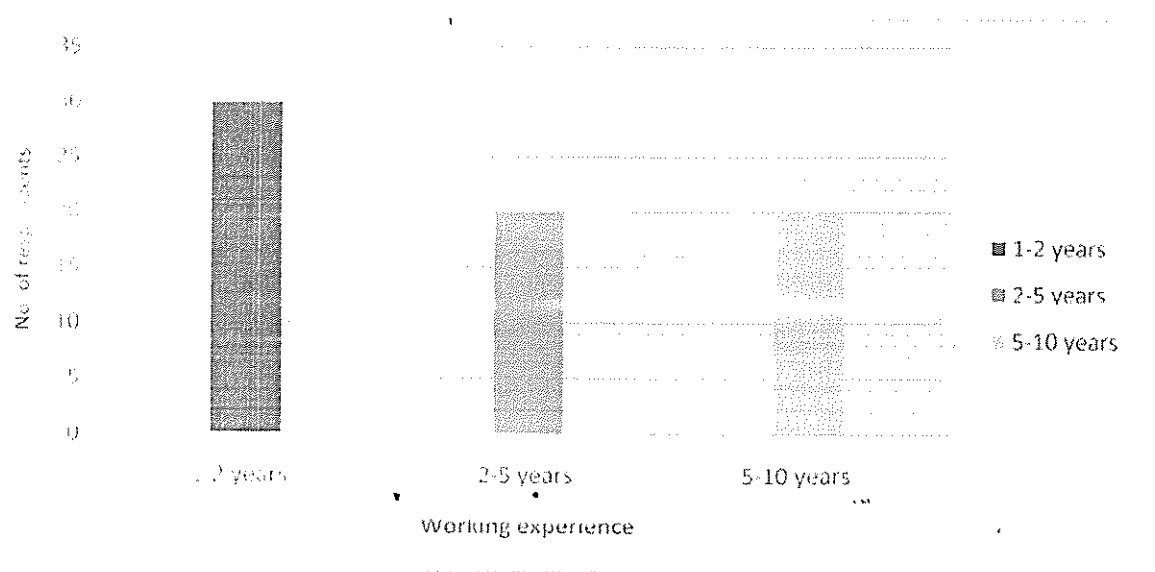
Table 7: Showing the causes of domestic violence in families of ongoing children in Ntoroko district.

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Low Social Status	30	42
Reported Drug And Alcohol Abusers	20	37
Jealousy And Parent's Ignorance.	10	21
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The findings from the table above revealed that the common the determinates of domestic violence in families included the Low Social Status. This was followed by the sending of a strong abstinence message with education about contraception and the last was the funding of a national resource centre to collect information about domestic violence on going children.

Figure 6: A bar graph showing the causes of domestic violence in families of ongoing children in Ntoroko district.



Source. Primary Data (2017)

4.3. Response to research objective

(ii) To determine the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in Ntoroko district.

The researcher went into the field and asked respondents about the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children many answers were raised because at least it has done something as it is shown in the table and figure below.

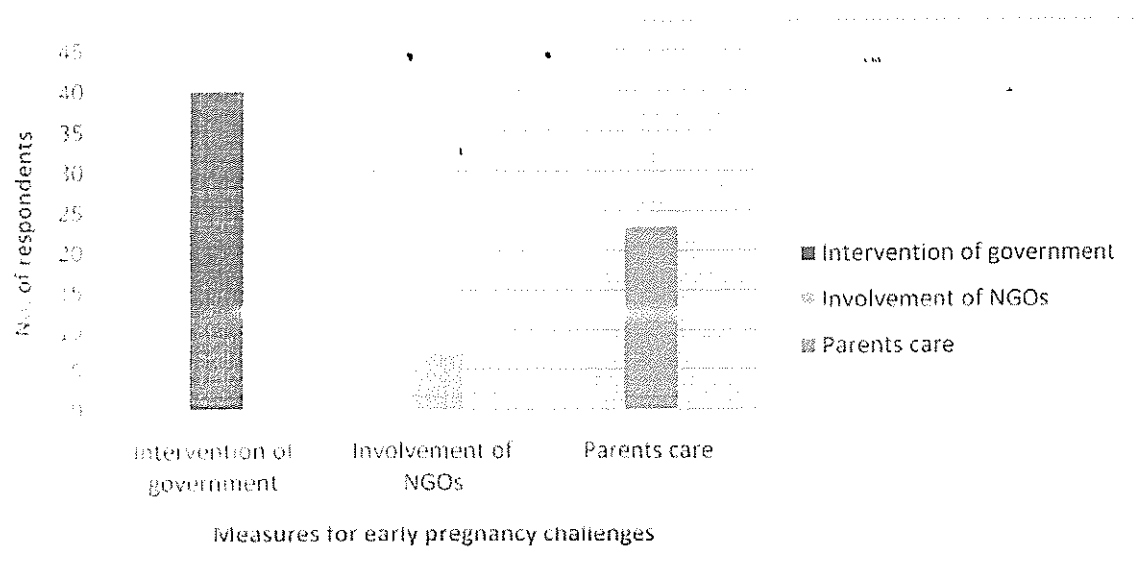
Table 9: The determine the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in Ntoroko district

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage%
Intervention of government	40	57
Involvement of NGOs	05	10
Parent care	15	33
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

The findings of the table above revealed that there are the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children and these included the intervention of the government, the involvement of NGOs and also the care from parents to the children which helps them grow up with parents' love thus reducing on domestic violence in the area.

Figure 8: A bar graph showing the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in Ntoroko district.



Source: Primary Data (2017)

4.4. Response to research objective

(iii) To identify the safely plans and case management in addressing family and domestic violence in Ntoroko district.

The researcher went into the field identify the safely plans and case management in addressing family and domestic violence n, many answers were raised because at least it has done something as it is shown in the table and figure below.

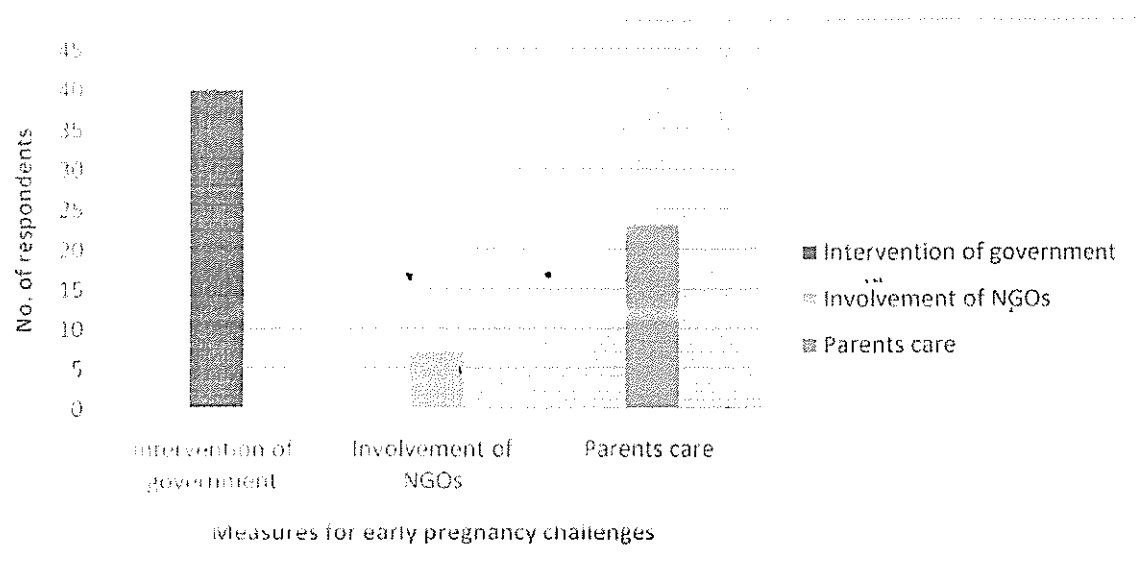
Table 9: The safely plans and case management in addressing family and domestic violence

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage%
Intervention of government	40	57
Involvement of NGOs	05	10
Parent care	15	33
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2017)

The findings of the table above revealed that there are many measures being put into existence to reduce on the challenges in addressing family and domestic violence and these included the intervention of the government, the involvement of NGOs and also the care from parents to the children which helps them grow up with parents' love thus reducing on the threats of domestic violence in the area.

Figure 8: A bar graph showing safely plans and case management in addressing family and domestic violence.



Source: primary data (2017)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of findings, recommendations and making conclusions in accordance with the study objectives.

5.1. Summary of findings.

Response to research objective

- (i) To identify the causes of domestic violence in families of school ongoing children in Ntoroko district.**

The findings from the table above revealed that the common the causes of domestic violence in families of school ongoing children included that education made women to look down on men. This was followed by the sending of a strong abstinence message with education about contraception and the last was the funding of a national resource centre to collect information about domestic violence in families.

Response to research objective

- (ii To determine the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in Ntoroko district.**

The findings of the table above revealed that there are many measures being put into existence to reduce on the challenges of domestic violence on the school going children and these included the intervention of the government, the involvement of NGOs and also the care from parents to the children which helps them grow up with parents' love thus the strong link between children protection and domestic violence on the school going children in the area.

Response to research objective

(iii) To identify the safely plans and case management in addressing family and domestic violence in Ntoroko district.

The findings of the table above revealed that there are many measures being put into existence to reduce on the challenges in addressing family and domestic violence and these included the intervention of the government, the involvement of NGOs and also the care from parents to the children which helps them grow up with parents' love thus case management in addressing family and domestic violence in the area.

5.2. Conclusion

As reflected in the current study, 80 to 100% of respondents reported that domestic violence exists in the community; students reported that they do experience domestic violence in their homes; and adults reported that sometimes adults mistreat children in several ways. Respondents mentioned forms of domestic violence against them as physical violence, emotional violence, sexual violence and economic violence. The reported violence perpetrators include: mothers, stepmothers, fathers, stepfathers and uncles. Causes of domestic violence given are as follows; poverty, jealousy, drug and alcohol abuse, child's misbehavior and child's low social status in the hierarchy of power in the community. Findings shows that domestic violence inflicts harm to children such as emotional harm, psychological harm, physical pain and low self-esteem which impact the child learning systems thereby influencing a child to lose interest in education, arrive late at school, being absent from school, dropout of school and even early marriage. Since the purpose of the study was to examine the effects of domestic violence on children's education, the research study results, therefore, have revealed that domestic violence against children affects the education of schooling victim (child). More research however needs to be done on strategies that can be put

into place to mitigate the underlying causal factors of this social pathology considering the implications it has not only on children but society at large.

5.3. Recommendations

Detailed recommendations are made in the full research report. The discussion below focuses on key recommendations addressing the three main findings of the research, as summarized at the opening of section 4 above.

Gaps and Shortages; Above all else, children identified the need for protection and safe adults to whom they could turn to for support. Ensuring sufficient and varied opportunities are available for children to talk to skilled adults in confidence about the domestic violence in their lives, should be seen as a priority today and in the future.

A key finding was a shortage of services for children living with domestic violence in London and a lack of planning and resources available to meet children's needs. In particular, we found a shortage of support for children and abused women who fall below the 'high-risk' thresholds of IDVA, MARAC or child protection intervention. We recommend that government guidance on joint needs assessment be developed as part of the action plan to end violence against women and girls.

The guidance should include information on what is known about how effective services can meet the needs of children and young people affected by domestic violence. An updated version of the Local Government Association's 'Vision for Services'³⁹ guidance would be helpful. There is a need for improved and consistent data collection and collation, and the sharing of information on domestic violence and children. This data could be more effectively used for service planning. Professionals need clearer advice and guidance on what information to share, when to share it and how to work with abused parents to

ensure that sharing the information does not further compromise their safety or their children's safety.

Equal access and non-discriminatory treatment; our second key finding was the need for equal access and non-discriminatory treatment for children and their families. There needs to be more work to raise awareness in domestic violence specialist organizations about how to work with and protect disabled victims and their children raise awareness within disability organizations about domestic violence.

Children's participation; our final key finding was that there was limited evidence of professionals listening to children when making decisions. Effective and positive police action to secure their immediate and ongoing protection was desired by many of the children who talked to us. The police should have clearer responsibilities and guidance on talking directly and separately with children when attending domestic violence incidents.

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APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW GUIDE

I ABOOKI DAVID MUJUNGU, a student for the above stated University. I am doing my research on the impact of HIV/AIDS on service delivery in Iganga district: (a case study of Buyanga sub-county). This research is part of my requirement for bachelors' degree in Development studies.

You are requested to answer these questions to the best of your knowledge and the information will be handled confidentially and be used for the purpose of research.

1. Is there a multi-agency recording in [Local Authority] of all the domestic violence incidents/households from the range of agencies across the local authority?

a. If yes, what is the name of the service that compiles this information?

b. How does [Local Authority] use this information?

2. Has [Local Authority] carried out a domestic needs assessment in the past three years?

Please could you give us the following information about domestic violence services or initiatives funded partially or wholly by [Local Authority] in FY 2016/17

a. What is the name of the service/initiative?

b. What is the name of the organization delivering the service/initiative?

c. What is the amount (in pounds) funded by [Local Authority]?

d. What is the source of the funding for the service/initiative (e.g. local, national, and other)?

e. Is the service/initiative jointly funded/commissioned?

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRES

I, ABOOKI DAVID MUJUNGU a bachelor student of Kampala international university. I am conducting a research on the domestic violence on school going children in Ntoroko district a case study of Rwebisengo Sub County, Ntoroko district western Uganda.

The purpose of this study is to fulfill my academic requirements. Your response will be treated with the highest degree of confidentiality therefore, I kindly request you to answer for me the following questions

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

SECTION A

Please tick in the most appropriate box

Age

A) 18-25 ☐

C) 36-45 ☐

B) 26-35 ☐

D) 46-56 ☐

Sex

A) Male ☐

B) Female ☐

Marital status

A) Married ☐

B) Single ☐

Level of education qualification:

A) Primary Level ☐

B) Secondary Level ☐

Professional certificate

A) Diploma ☐

B) Degree ☐

Religion

A) Catholic ☐

B) Protestant ☐

C) Moslem ☐

D) Others ☐

Departments of employment

A) Human Resource ☐

B) Administration ☐

C) Sales and marketing ☐

D) Finance and Accounting ☐

SECTION B

Questions addressed in the research about provisions in each of our case studies areas were:

1. Has a local needs assessment been undertaken in relation to women and children living with domestic violence?

.....
.....

2. What sort of preventive, and early intervention services exist, and what evidence is there of the impact?

.....
.....

3. What services are provided once children's needs for protection or family support have been identified?

.....
.....

4. Are services responsive to the needs of domestic violence victims in different circumstances and at different times?

.....
.....

5. How many services offer a range of interventions, differentiated according to children?

.....
.....

6. What constitutes good practice?

.....
.....

7. How many of the services have been evaluated? Do we know what works? How do we know?

.....
.....

8. How do children of mothers without recourse to public funds access services? What level of service?

.....
.....

APPENDIX III: TIME FRAMEWORK

Month Activities		March	April	May	June	July
Proposal writing						
Submission and approval						
Collection of literature						
Instrument design						
Pilot test						
Corrections						
Data collection						
Data analysis and report writing						
Approval and submission						

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET

S/No	Items	Unitcost(ugshs)	quantity	Total cost
01	Typing and printing	200	250 pgs	50,000
02	Binding	8000	3 bks	24,000
03	Transport	40,000	2 journey	80,000
04	Communication			10,000
05	Data collection			100,000
06	Meals	30,000	1	30,000
07	Stationeries	20,000	1	20,000
08	Miscellaneous	50,000		50,000
09	Grand total			364,000