

**THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN CURBING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN IN KANGULUMO VILLAGE, NAMUTUMBA DISTRICT- UGANDA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I **Konso T. Specioza** hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work courtesy of my own research and it has never been submitted to any University or Institution for an award. Other supportive materials used have been respectively acknowledged.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that the dissertation was done under my supervision and submitted to the College of Humanities and Social Sciences with my approval.

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(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved parents Mr. Balyegisagha Sylvester and Ms Alituwa Jane for their passion about my education which has motivated me this far. I also dedicate it to SaabaSerina, Yangu Winfred, Ekibaidha Veronica, Batwaya Bruno, Mulamuzi Tadeo and Gwaivu Ali for their encouragement and necessary support offered to me during my entire school life. I love you so much and I officially dedicate this dissertation to you as I encourage you to work hard and put in more efforts so that you can reach where I am today.

I thank you so much.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My special thanks go to my supervisor, Madam Nanyondo Janet for her determined efforts to advise and support me with her great skills and experience which made the entire research project a success. In an exceptional way, great thanks go to my respondents who helped me with the necessary information I wanted thus fulfilling my research project. Finally, I extend my gratitude to my family members, fellow internees, friends and the Department of Journalism and Media Studies at Kampala International University for their support, encouragement and availing themselves to me most of the time.

Thanks for all your support both financially and morale.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

C/P: Chairperson

FM: Frequency modulus

KIU: Kampala international university

NBS: National broadcast services

NGOs: Non-government organization

NRA: National resistance Army

TV: Television

UBC: Uganda broadcasting cooperation

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ABSTRACT

The research on “The media in curbing domestic violence against women” was conducted in Namutumba district, Kangulumo village, found in Busoga sub region in the eastern part of Uganda. The research involved 60 respondents who included 10 human rights activists, 15 journalists, 5 Political leaders, 10 women and 20 Community members. The research was guided by research objectives which involved, find out how the media curbs domestic violence against women, finding out the factors for the cause of domestic violence against women, finding out the would be solutions to curb domestic violence against women and lastly to find out the dangers of domestic violence in the society.

The first research question considered was to find out how the media curbs domestic violence against women in Namutumba district. The findings revealed that organizing talk shows, reporting on abuse of rights of women, sensitizing the public about the dangers of violence against women and networking with NGOs have helped a lot in trying to curb domestic violence against women. The second research question considered was to find out the factors for the cause of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district. The respondents unveiled that poverty, the gender gap, having multiple partners and alcoholism is the factors that bring about domestic violence against women. The third research question was to find out the dangers brought about by domestic violence in society. The findings revealed that family breakages, death, imprisonment and continuous social conflicts were some of the dangers given by the respondents as far as domestic violence is concerned. The last research question considered was to find out the possible solutions of curbing violence against women in Namutumba district. The respondents said that there is need to sensitize the masses about the dangers of domestic violence, women rights and the laws against domestic violence. The study was completed successfully and revealed that there is still more effort needed to curb domestic violence against women in Namutumba district. The government is therefore recommended to sensitize the masses about the dangers resulting from domestic violence. It should also work hand in hand with the NGOs and other agencies that advocate for women’s rights to see that violence against women is ended.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter included the background of the study, statement problem, scope of the study, objectives and the significances of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Uganda is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered to the East by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan to the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo, to the south West by Rwanda, and to the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is in the African Great lakes region. The current president of Uganda is Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, who came to power in January 1986 after a protectorate six-year guerilla war.

Ugandan women are greatly victims of domestic violence right from the African Traditional Society (ATS) where men considered them as their property. For that reason, they were always treated as subordinates. Ugandan women come from a range of economic and educational backgrounds. Despite economic and social change throughout the country, domestic violence and sexual assault remain prevalent issues in Uganda. These issues plague women all around the world and do not discriminate on the basis of race or class. However, poverty is correlated with an influx of domestic violence. Government reports suggest rising levels of domestic violence toward women that are directly attributable to poverty (Lewton, Thomas, 2018).

However, since the beginning of the 1990s, violence against women has gained much attention in the human rights discourse. Laws that fight against Violence Against Women (VAW) have been put in place. These include the Penal code (Amendment) Act 2007, the Domestic Violence Act 2010, the Sexual Offences Bill and the Marriage Bill among others. Despite some success, a lot more work remains to be done to ensure a violence free country for Ugandan women.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Among all districts in Uganda, Namutumba has been spotted having many cases of domestic violence against women despite the government and NGOs' efforts to curb it.

They suffer violence in form of sexual harassment, restrictions from owning property, neglect and battering which men consider as a way of disciplining them. On addition to that, they are not only blamed for causing fate and misfortune in some families but also limited to take part in the social, cultural and economic activities in some societies bearing it in mind that the kitchen is their office.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The purpose of the study was to find out the role of the media in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, Uganda

1.3.2 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study was to find out the impact of the media in curbing domestic violence in Namutumba district.

1.3.3 Specific objectives

- i. To find out the role of media in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, Uganda
- ii. To establish the factors that influence domestic violence against women in Namutumba district.
- iii. To identify effects of domestic violence against women in the Namutumba district.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the role of media in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, Uganda?
- ii. What are the factors that influence domestic violence against women in Namutumba district?
- iii. What are the effects of domestic violence against women in the Namutumba district?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Content scope

The study put the main emphasis on the role of media in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, Uganda.

1.5.2 Geographical scope

Namutumba district is found in the Busoga sub- region of eastern Uganda. The Namutumba District is bordered by Pallisa District to the north, Kibuku District to the northeast, Butaleja District to the southeast, Bugiri District to the south, Iganga District to the southwest and Kaliro District to the northwest. The district headquarters at Namutumba are located approximately 90 kilometers (56 mi), by road, northeast of Jinja, the largest city in the sub-region. The coordinates of the district are:00 51N, 33 41E.

1.5.3 Time scope

The research project took a period of three months, from May-July, 2019

1.5.4 Significance of the study

- a) The study was an eye opener to the people of Namutumba district to protect the rights of women.
- b) The study ensured that women be empowered since they were enlightened by the necessary information

- c) The local community in particular used the findings of the study to enhance their rights as the study highlighted all the contemporary issues with regard to constitutional rights of women in Uganda
- d) The researcher built good experience and attained deeper insight of not only research but also public issues in relation to domestic violence against women in Uganda
- e) The research helped the principal researcher attain a bachelor's degree of mass communication of Kampala international university
- f) The research also helped policy maker to come up with appropriate policies of solving issues in the line of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district and Uganda as a whole.

1.6 Theoretical framework

The study was based on Agenda-setting theory whose main postulate is salience transfer.

The agenda setting theory is the theory that the mass- news media have a large influence on audience by their choice of what stories to be considered news worthy and how much prominence and space to give them.

Salience transfer is the ability of the mass media to transfer issues of importance from their mass media agenda to public agendas (Cohen 1963).The media agenda is the set of issues addressed by media sources and the public agenda which are the issues the public considered important.

Agenda setting theory was introduced in 1972 by Maxwell MC combs and Donald Shaw in their ground breaking study of the role the media in 1968 presidential campaign in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The theory explains the correlation between the rate at which media cover a story and the extent that people think that this story is important (Druckman, 2004).

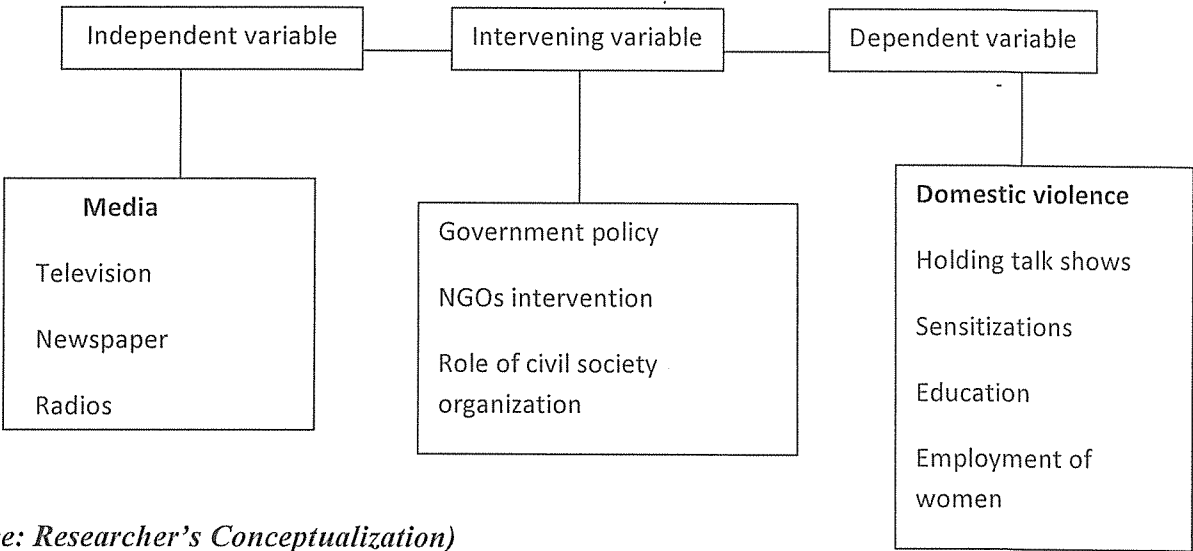
This correlation has been shown to occur repeatedly. In the dissatisfaction of the magic bullet theory, MC Combs and Shaw introduced agenda setting theory in the public opinion quarterly.

The theory was derived from their study that took place in Chapel Hill, NC, where the researchers surveyed 100 undecided voter during the 1968 presidential campaign on what they thought were key issues and measured that against the actual media content.

The ranking of issues was almost identical, and the conclusions matched their hypothesis that the mass media positioned the agenda for public opinion by emphasizing specific topics.

1.7 Conceptual Frame Work

Figure 1 Conceptual Frame Work



(Source: Researcher's Conceptualization)

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter includes the concept of domestic violence, the role of media in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, the factors that influence domestic violence against women in Namutumba district and the effects of domestic violence against women in the society.

2.1 The concept of domestic violence

Domestic violence refers to a pattern of intentionally violence controlling behavior used by a person against a family member or intimate partner to gain maintain power and control that person, during and or after the relationship.

2.2 Role of media in curbing domestic violence against women

Talk shows

The media like NBSradio Baba FM ,Victoria FM, Eye FM ,RFM,Kira FM ,Baba TV ,Kodheyo TV, among others have played a big role in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba district . These media houses often hold talk shows on domestic violence and the role women in the society in which guests with reasonable knowledge on the rights of women are hosted in programmes such as “EnsiNe’byayo”. Among the guests include religious leaders, the police, human rights activists, lawyers among others.

Reporting on violence against women.

The media through news report on the abuses of women’s rights by either the families and authorities in Namutumba district. Cases of women battering, rape, neglect, assault, have been exposed by the media in a bid to eliminate violence against women in the country.NBS radio has been instrumental on this since its establishment.

Sensitizing the public on the dangers of domestic violence

NBS fm, Baba Fm ,Victoria fm, Eye fm ,RFM,Kirafm ,Baba TV ,Kodheyo TV, among others have played a great role in sensitizing the people of Namutumba about the need to end domestic violence against women through programmes such as “ensine’byayo.”

Informative adverts, music and drama conveying messages intended to end domestic violence are also broadcast on those media platforms.

On addition to the above, different people such as the police, human rights activists, religious leaders, political leaders among others are hosted to sensitize the audiences about the dangers of domestic violence.

Networking with NGOs

NBS FM and Kodheyo TV have worked with NGOs like Uganda women’s network ((UMONET) and other ministries concerned with human rights to ensure that the residents of Namutumba get informed about the roles and rights of women.

They have also worked with the National Association of Women’s Organization in Uganda (NAWOU) among other organizations in an attempt to end domestic violence against women in Namutumba district and the whole country at large.

2.3 Factors that influence domestic violence against women

Poverty

It has been noted that poverty has forced most of the men in Namutumba to neglect their families leaving the women with the burden of looking after the children. Poverty has increased to the high levels of unemployment, laziness, infertility of the soil where by those who venture in farming harvest less than what they invested.

Having multiple partners

It has been revealed that most of the men in Namutumba have more than one wife. They tend to show more care to the new wives and neglect the old ones with their children. It has been reported that when the old wives complain, they are not helped but rather beaten up or even forced to leave the marital home and thus making domestic violence to prevail.

Alcoholism

Majority of the families in Namutumba take alcohol because of being idle most of the times. Some men spend the little money they get from activities like brick laying, subsistence farming among others to buy alcohol. When they get drunk, they fuel quarrels and fights and thus domestic violence.

The gender gap

A number of men in Namutumba district still believe that women are meant to be under their feet. This has been reported as being a result of low sensitization and ignorance about the constitutional Act which calls for equality between women and men.

Homelessness

Some of the men in Namutumba mistreat their wives bearing it in mind that they do not have where to go no matter what they face. It has been revealed that some of the women marry to get where to stay for reasons that their parents died and their relatives cannot be traced. When their primitive husbands learn this, they treat them in the way they feel to the extent of battering and refusing to provide the family basic needs to them.

Drug abuse

It has been found out that a number of men in Namutumba district especially in the age bracket of 25-35 are drug addicts. They go to hideouts in places like Namutumba primary school playground and smoke cigarettes, marijuana among other drugs. From there, they go home and initiate wrangles and thus leading to domestic violence.

2.4 Effects of domestic violence against women

Family breakages

It has been noted that family breakages in Namutumba district are increasing due to domestic violence and this is because majority of the victims cannot sustain ill treatment from their spouse and other people responsible. Family breakages however result into misery especially to the children in most cases if their mother left.

Death

This is yet another effect of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district. It is stressed that once women are over battered, they acquire injuries both physically and psychologically resulting into death either in the short run or long run.

Once death of one person in marriage occurs due to domestic violence, it discourages other women from marrying which may result into increased prostitution and thus increasing the spread of HIV/AIDs.

Imprisonment

It is noted that majority of the men who batter their wives in Namutumba end up being imprisoned following the laws against domestic violence .Imprisonment leads to displacement of able bodied people (men) who would provide for the families and thus leading to starvation and lack of basic needs in the long run.

Continuous social instabilities.

It is stressed that there are always cases of social instabilities like quarrels and fights in Namutumba where families of the victims of domestic violence and the accused keep demanding for compensation from the latter due to the harm made on the former during the course of the domestic violence acts.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter included the methodology of the study. It entails research design, geographical location /area and population, sampling design, data collection methods and instruments, data analysis and processing and the limitations of the study.

3.1research design

The study employed the descriptive survey design. Descriptive studies are non –experimental researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group. No other method of observation provided this general capability.

Consequently, very large sample were feasible which made the results to be scientifically significant even when analyzing multiple variable. , any questions were asked about the given topic which gave considerable flexibility to the analysis.

3.2 Population of the study

Using a convenient sampling of 95 of the population, it involved 15 human rights activists, 30 journalists, 10 political leaders, 10 women who had faced the fate of domestic violence and 30 community members

$$\text{Slovan's formula } n = N / 1 + N(M)^2$$

$$N = \text{target population}$$

$$M = \text{margin of error (standard value of 0.05)}$$

$$n = 95 / 1 + 95(0.05)^2 / n = 95 / 1 + 95(0.0025)$$

$$n = 95 / 1.3125$$

$$n = 60$$

$$\text{Target population} = 95$$

$$\text{Sample size} = 60$$

3.3 Sample size

Due to the fact Slovene's formula was used; the research obtained a convenient sample size of 60

3.3.1 Sampling procedure

The researcher used stratified, random and purposive sampling since it ensures that only predetermined and chosen respondents are approached hence getting relevant, correct and adequate information.

Random sampling technique in which the size of respondents is predetermined before the research is conducted without bias. A sample size of 65 was arrived at and was randomly selected from the sheets of paper that were spread. This is when using stratified random sampling.

After that systematic random sampling is used, this later gave the actual sample size.

Quantitative data collection then used which involved editing, encoding and later tabulation of the collected material.

3.4 Data collection instrument

The following data collection instruments were used.

3.4 .1 Questionnaire

This was designed in line with the topic and objectives. They included open and close –ended questions. This instrument was selected because of it was efficient and convenient in a way that the respondent is given time to consult the documents before answering the questions. It is also because the respondent can give un biased answers since she/he given to write whatever she/he would like to write which would otherwise be hard for the respondent to write if the researcher is present.

3.4.2 Interview

The questions were designed in line with the research questions. The interview questions were able to answer at least all the research questions.

3.4.3 Documentary review

This included detailed review of already existing literature. This tool was selected because it gives accurate correct and historical data, which may be used for further aspects. The sources of information here were the libraries, data banks, newspapers and any other published information that can readily be available for us as regard to the topic of research

3.5 Source of data collection

The researcher collected data from homes and media sources

3.5.1 Primary data

This was sourced by physical and visiting of the files and collecting data through variable tools. The respondent were got by first determining the number of the respondents and then taking a physical visit to seek for the consent of the respondents to have them answer the set questions in the questionnaire and this was through following stratified random sampling techniques in that respondents were first selected and then approached

3.5.2 Secondary data

This was sourced by reviewing of document resources as newspapers, journals, reports, presentation, magazines and other online publications. This was done in order to first identify the existing information on the topic of research projects and to understand how much respondent knows about the research topic so as to avoid lies.

3.6 Data processing and analysis

Data processing started by editing the schedules and coding the responses. Editing, coding and tabulation techniques were used in data processing exercise.

Nachmas and Nichimas pointed out that it involves the transformation of data gathered from the field into systematic categories and the transformation of these categories into codes to enable quantitative analysis meaningful manner for easy interpretation and understanding.

This involved preparing data collected into useful clear and under stable data. The whole exercise involved editing; tabulation and analyzing the data to enable the researcher draw conclusions in relation to the research variables

3.7 Editing

Editing is the process whereby the completed questionnaires and interview schedules are analyzed in the hope of amending recording errors or at least deleting data that are obviously erroneous. This is aimed at improving the quality of information from respondents.

The researcher filled out few unanswered questions. However, answers filled were deducted from the proceeding answers or questions.

3.8 Coding

The purpose of coding in research is to classify the answers to questions into meaningful categories so to bring out their essential patterns.

Coding was used in this research in order summarize data by classifying different response given into categories for easy interpretation.

3.9 Tabulation

Data, once collected and edited was put together in some kind of tables and had to undergo some other forms of statistical analysis. Data was put into some kind of statistical table showing the number of occurrences of responses to particular questions with percentage to express data into ratio form.

3.10 Ethical procedure

Before going to the field, the researcher begun with getting authorization letter from the principal of the faculty of humanities and this enabled the researcher to attain adequate information from the respondents. During the process of data collection, confirmation was given to the respondents in that the researcher had to assure the respondents that the reason for the research was for academic purpose only.

3.11 Limitations of the study

Unwillingness of the respondents to effectively respond to the questions was experience as one of the problems that the researcher to face while conducting research.

Hostility among some respondents was also witnessed as another limitation of the study in the sense that the research found hostile respondents who in the long run turned down the request of the researcher to answer questions

Getting in touch with the leaders and human activists was yet another limitation since most of the people in these two categories tended to have tight schedules.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 The Introduction

The data collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods, which was then analyzed and processed to make it useful and understandable. Data was collected, tabulated and then analyzed.

4.1 The social demographic characteristics

4.1.1 The age of the respondents

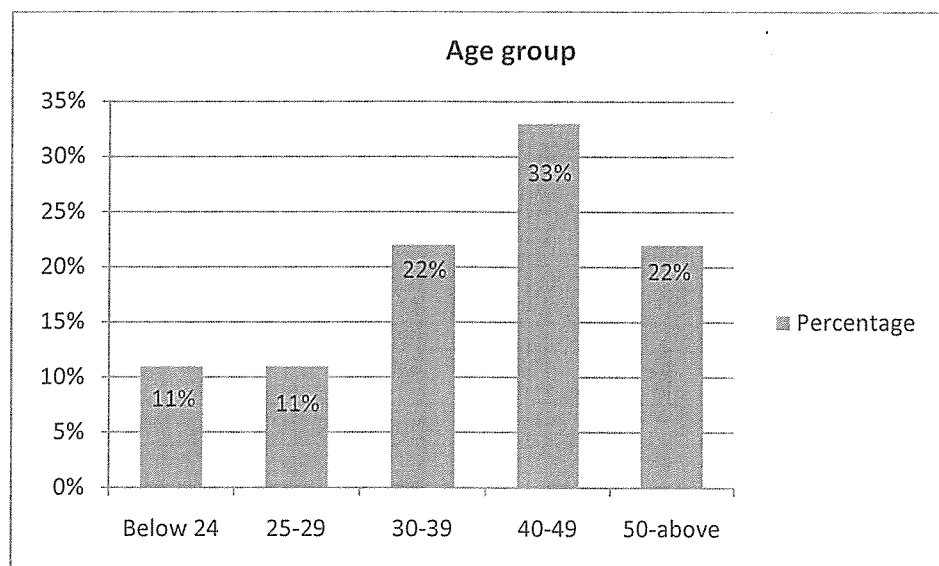
Respondents were asked questions related to their age and the results are shown in the table below.

Table 4. 1: Age distribution of respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
Below 24	10	11%
25-29	10	11%
30-39	20	22%
40-49	30	33%
50-above	20	22%
Total	90	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 1: The age distribution of respondents



Source: Primary Data

Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 above, shows that 11% of the respondents were below 24years, 11% were between 25-29 years of age 22% were between 30-39 years of age, 33% were between 40-49years and 22% were above 50 years of age.

4.1.2 The marital status of the respondents

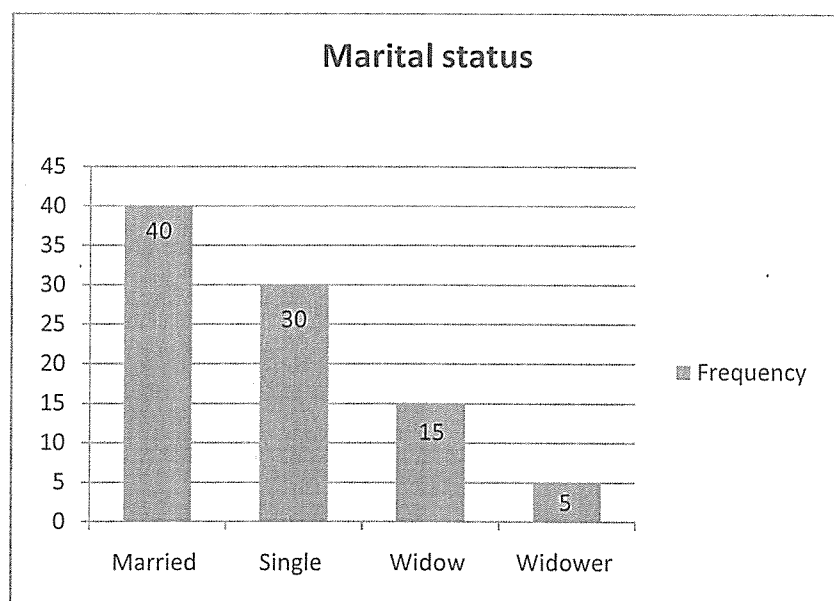
Another variable which was important in respect to situation of the people in the area was marital information regarding marital status of the respondents was obtained by asking them whether they were married ,single ,widows or widowers.

Table 4. 2: Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	40	44%
Single	30	33%
Widow	15	18%
Widower	5	6%
Total	90	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 2: Marital status



Source: Primary Data

Table 4.1.2 and figure 4.1.2 above, shows that 44% of the were married, 33% single and 18% were widows 6% widowers

4.1.3 The sex of the respondents

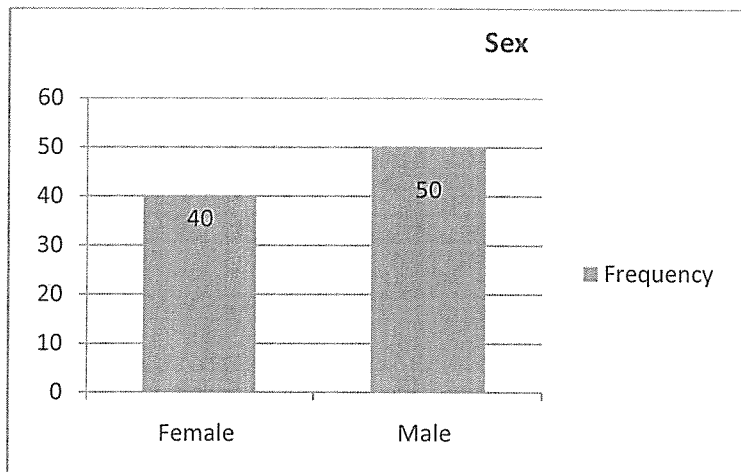
Sex was also another factor which was considered during the study. This is because the researcher was interested in finding out the number of females and males in the whole of the population, and compares the percentage composition of the two.

Table 4. 3: Sex of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	40	44%
Male	50	56%
Total	90	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 3: Sex of the respondents



Source: Primary Data

Table 4..3 and figure 4.3 above, shows the sex of the respondents and it was found that 44% of the respondents were females and 56% were males.

4.1.4 The educational status

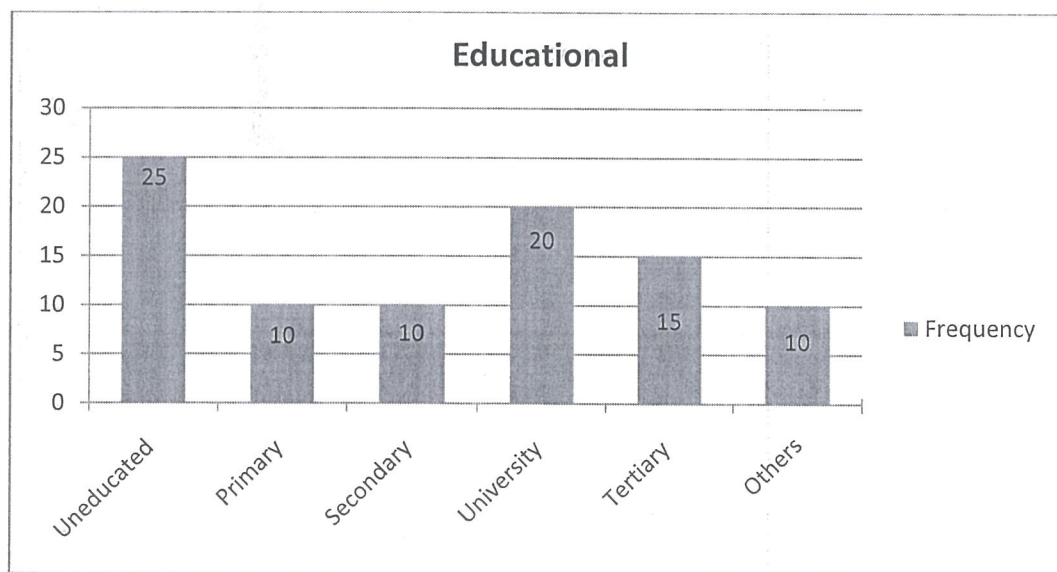
Respondents were asked questions related to their educational status and their responses are shown in the table.

Table 4. 4: Educational level of the respondents

Educational levels	Frequency	Percentage
Uneducated	25	28%
Primary	10	11%
Secondary	10	11%
University	20	22%
Tertiary	15	16%
Others	10	11%
Total	90	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 4: Educational levels of respondents



Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.1.4 and table 4.1.4 above show educational levels of the respondents and it revealed that 28% of the respondents were uneducated, 11% were of primary level, 11% had secondary

education, 22 received university education 18 had tertiary education and 11% fell under other levels of education.

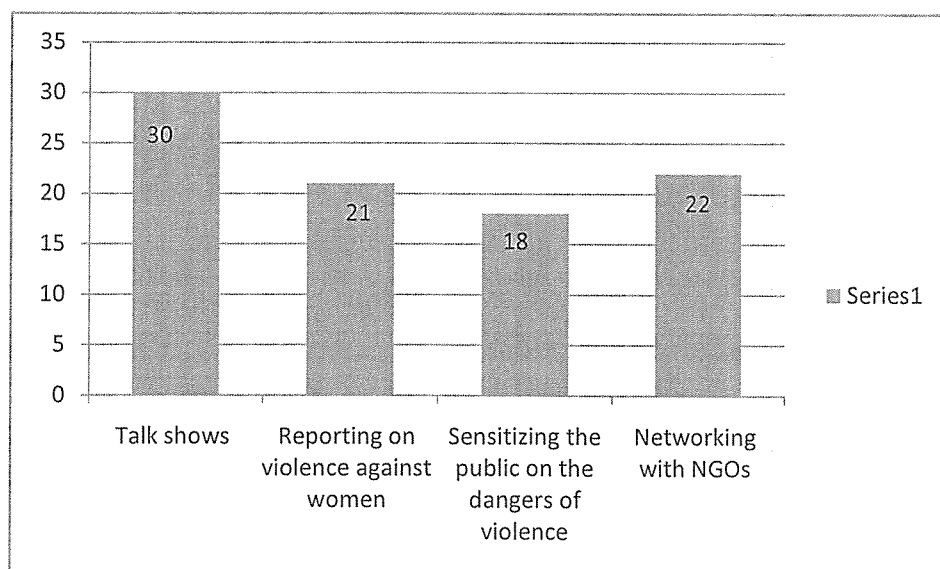
4.2 The role of media in curbing domestic violence against women in Namutumba

Table 4. 5: Role of media in curbing domestic violence against women

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Talk shows	30	33%
Reporting on violence against women	20	23%
Sensitizing the public on the dangers of violence	18	19%
Networking with NGOs	22	24%
Total	90	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 5: Role of media in curbing domestic violence against women



Source: Primary Data

Table 4.2 and figure 4.2 above, shows the media curbs domestic violence against women in Namutumba district

The findings revealed that, holding talk –shows was one of the ways how the media like NBS fm Baba Fm ,Victoriafm, Eye fm ,RFM,Kirafm ,Baba TV ,Kodheyo TV, BukeddeTV,nbs TV and UBC TV among others have tried to curb domestic violence against women in Namutumba district .Over 33% the respondents said that these media houses often hold talk shows on domestic violence and the role women in the society ,in which guests with reasonable knowledge on the rights of women are hosted

On addition to the above the findings in this question also shows that the media report a buses of rights of women in Namutumba. Over 23% of the respondents noted that the media do report on the a buses of women’s rights by either the government, families or even the general Public like cases of rape battering in which many women have been grossly abused or have been assaulted even when they are innocent. These are exposed by the media in a bid to eliminate violence against women in the country.NBS radio has been instrumental on this since its establishment.

Furthermore, 19% of the respondents noted that the media has been instrumental in sensitizing the need to end domestic violence. The respondents said that NBS fm, Baba Fm ,Victoriafm, Eye fm ,RFM,Kirafm ,Baba TV ,Kodheyo TV, Bukedde TV, nbs TV and UBC TV among others have played a great role in sensitizing the masses about the need to end domestic violence against women

Lastly 245 of the respondents expressed that electronic media works with NGOs and even other ministries concerned with human rights protection in the country

They said that NBS FM and Kodheyo TV have worked with NGOs like Uganda women’s network ((UMONET).

The national association of women’s organization in Uganda (NAWOU) among other organization in an attempt to end domestic violence against women in Namutumba district and the whole country at large

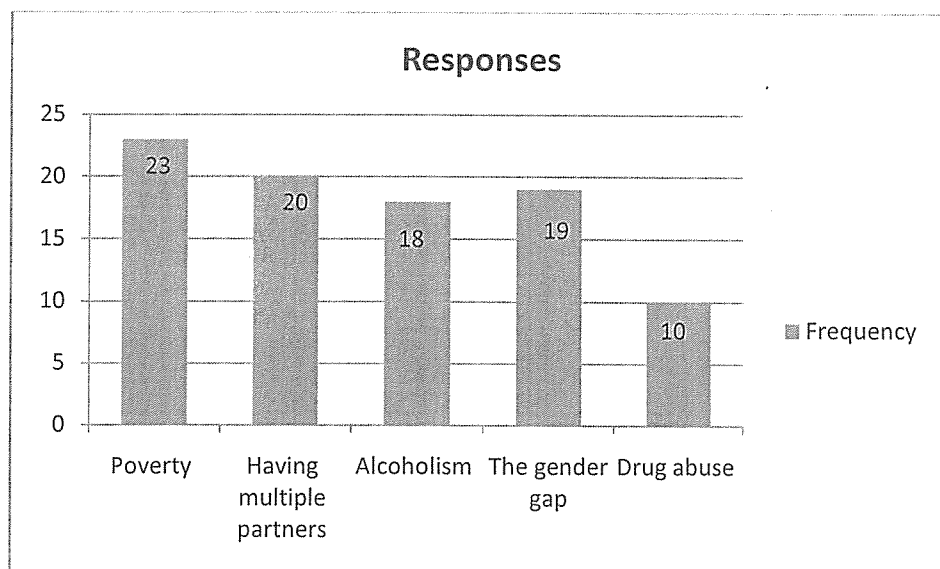
4.3 Factors that influence domestic violence against women in Namutumba district

Table 4. 6: Factors that influence domestic violence against women

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	23	26%
Having multiple partners	20	22%
Alcoholism	18	20%
The gender gap	19	12%
Drug abuse	10	11%
Total	90	100%

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 6: Factors that influence domestic violence against women



Source: Primary Data

Table 4.4 and figure 4.4 above, shows the factors that influence domestic violence in Namutumba district the findings are as below

Poverty has been noted by 26% of the respondent's one of the factors that influence domestic violence in Namutumba district. The respondents noted that of husbands are quite poor and this

makes it difficult for them to meet most of the family needs which results into development of misunderstandings with their wives and thus leading to violence against the women

Poverty is a very big problem to most of the households in Namutumba district and to the rest of the people in other parts of the country especially the villages. This has been due to lack of income generating activities and over dependency on agriculture which is at times affected by natural calamities such as heavy drought which may result into poor harvests.

Many of the respondents said that having multiple partners was another citable factor that influences domestic violence in Namutumba district. Having multiple partners causes misunderstanding due to lack of control of all the relationships the women engaged especially the one who may be known publically as the official wife. It also results into family breakage in the long run

On addition to that, 20% of the respondents noted that alcoholism has played a great role in causing domestic violence against women in Namutumba. It is said a big number of the men take a lot of alcohol; especially the non-Muslims. This makes them to lose control over themselves and thus pioneering quarrels which ends up into violence against women

Over 11% of the respondents noted that the gender gap has greatly resulted into domestic violence despite the slow but steady progress made towards gender equality of the past decade, 2017 was not a success. It was further noted that the gap between men and women across health, education politics and economics widened for the first time since records began in 2006

Therefore, feeling superior has greatly influenced husbands to mistreat their wives.

Most of them think that women are only assigned to do house duties such as cleaning the house, spending time in the kitchen cooking, digging and to the highest extent, they are taken as sex property by their husbands for these reasons men are driven to women battering

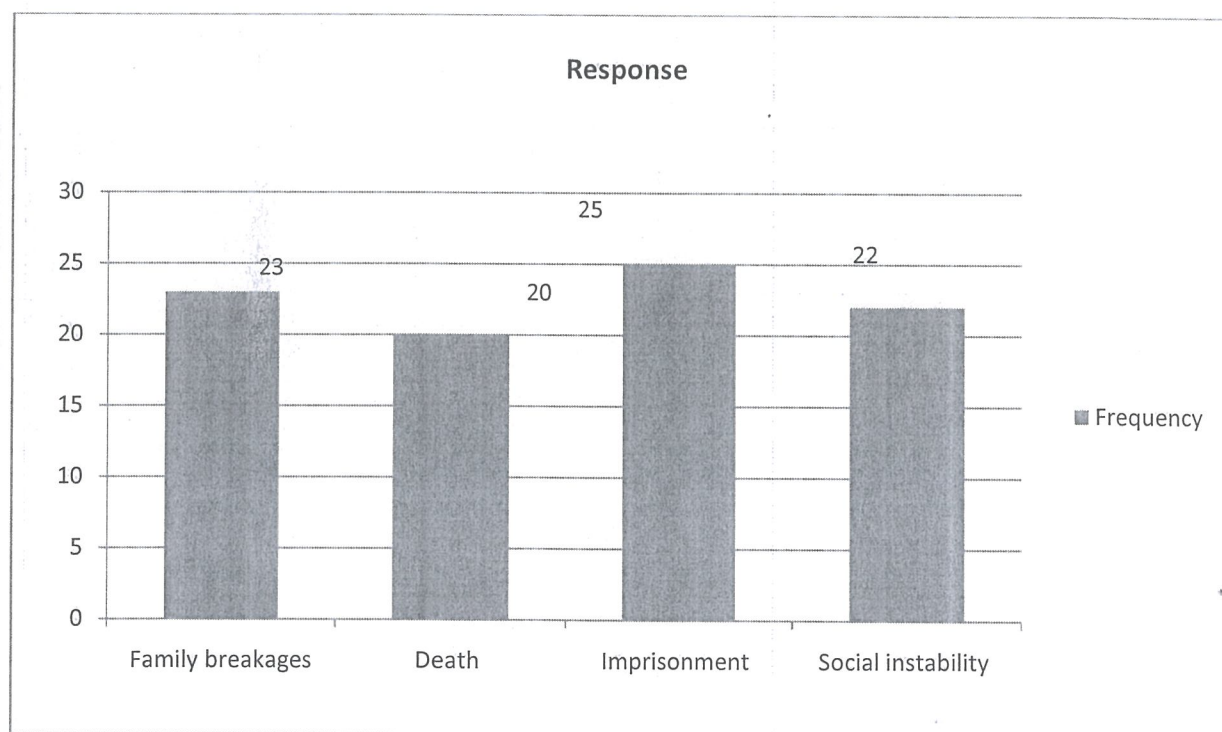
4.5 Effects of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district

Table 4. 7: Effects of domestic violence against women

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Family breakages	23	26
Death	20	22
Imprisonment	25	28
Social instability	22	24
Total	90	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4. 7: Effects of domestic violence against women



Source: Primary Data

Table 4.5 and figure 4.5 above shows the effects of domestic violence against women in the society and the findings revealed that;

A family breakage was one of the major effects given by respondents on this research question. Over 26% of the respondents noted that family breakages are quite increasing due to domestic violence and this is because majority of the victims cannot sustain ill treatment from their spouse and other people responsible. Family breakages their spouse and other people responsible. Family breakages however result into misery especially to the children in most cases if the mother left.

On addition to the above, the respondents also stressed death is yet another effect of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district. The respondents stressed that once women are over battered, they are likely to acquire injuries both physically and psychologically resulting into death either in the short or long run

Over 22% of the respondents here said that once death of one person in marriage occurs due to domestic violence, it discourages other people from marrying thus leading to prostitution.

Majority (28) of the respondents noted that imprisonment is yet another effect of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district. The respondents here noted that majority of the men who batter their wives ending up being imprisoned following the laws against domestic violence. Imprisonment leads to displacement of able bodied people (men) who would provide for the families and thus leading to starvation and lack of basic needs in the long run.

Finally 24% of the respondents said that social instability is yet another effect of domestic violence especially among the families of the victims and the accused Namutumba district. The respondents here stressed that there are always cases of social instabilities where families of the victims and the accused keep conflicting due to the misunderstandings that emerge from violence against women

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter contains summary of the findings, recommendations and conclusion

5.1 The summary of the findings

The research was conducted in Namutumba district, Uganda on the study of “the media and curbing domestic violence against women” The research project involved 65 respondents who included Journalists

The research was guided by research objectives which involved finding out how the media curbs domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, finding out the factors that cause domestic violence against women in Namutumba district and the effects and of domestic violence against the women in society. The researcher revealed the following findings.

Concerning on how the media curbs domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, the findings revealed that organizing talks shows , reporting on the abuse of the rights of women ,sensitizing the public about the dangers resulting from domestic violence and networking with NGOs were the views given by the respondents

On the factors for the cause of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, the respondents disclosed that poverty having multiple partners the gender gap and alcoholism are the factors for the cause of domestic violence.

About the effects of domestic violence against women in Namutumba district, the findings unveiled that imprisonment ,death family breakages and continuous social conflicts among others , may come in future as a result of domestic violence

5.2 Recommendation and conclusion were then made after analyzing data

5.2.1 The recommendations

Following the findings of the research project, the researcher noted that some areas still need formative action purposely to mitigate the factors that cause domestic violence against women in Namutumba district just as recommended below

Community involvement

The researcher found out that the community members of Namutumba district are careless about the rights of women and that is why the principal researcher recommends that there should be community involvement in the promotion of women's rights.

Government role

The issue here is that the government has been relaxed and mindless of the situation families and the general problem that women are facing in the various homes. The government is therefore called upon to take a role in straightening the rules against domestic violence against women in Namutumba district

Husband role

The researcher here recommends that husbands should take the fore front ensuring that women are protected against violence. They should bare it in mind that women are meant to be their compliments but not subjects. They therefore ought to respect and protect women

Promote equality

Projects to uplift the status of women should be put in place in order to eliminate the gender gap and enable women to actively participate in activities thought to be for men alone.

Sensitization

Communities in Namutumba district should be sensitized about the dangers of domestic violence, the laws against domestic violence and about the rights of women once all these are put

in place, domestic violence will cease completely. Therefore the use of the media should be embraced to ensure this.

Compulsory involvement

There is need to emphasize compulsory involvement of both men and women in Namutumba district. The solution was given by the respondents because it exists in words but if it is not implemented

5.2.2 The conclusions

Basing on the findings, domestic violence against women in Uganda, most especially Namutumba district is still high given the fact that women are still battered and tortured. Majority of the women affected just as explained above, still face mistreatment and segregation by men hence calling for mass action on the fight against domestic violence in Namutumba district

The areas for further research

Further research should be carried out in order to bring to the surface the factors that bring about domestic violence against women in Namutumba district and also dispose the dangers of domestic violence in society

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX1: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is KONSO T SPECIOZA, a third year student pursuing a Bachelors degree of mass communication at Kampala International University. Am currently carrying out a study investigation on how the media curbs domestic violence against women in Namutumba district.

Your name is not required and the responses would be treated with maximum confidentiality. Am kindly requesting you to fill questionnaire faithfully. Looking forward to your usual co-operation.

Thank you

SECTION A

SEX

- a) Male ☐
- b) Female ☐

AGE

- a) 20-25 ☐
- b) 25-30 ☐
- c) 30-40 ☐
- d) 41-50 ☐
- e) 50-60 ☐
- f) 61-70 ☐

MARITAL STATUS

Married ☐

If yes, state what you know about domestic violence against women

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SECTION C

How do the media (radio, newspapers and television among others) curb domestic violence against women in Namutumba district?

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What factors being about domestic violence against women in Namutumba district?

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