



**THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF
KABAMBA SUB COUNTY
A CASE STUDY OF KIRYANJAGI VILLAGE IN KABAMBA SUB COUNTY, BUYAGA
EAST, KAGADI DISTRICT**

BY

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Declaration

I, Nuwamanya Ustine, with the registration number 19/ARU/BRD/011, hereby declare that this proposal which is titled as "the impact of domestic violence on the household income of Kabamba Sub County. A case study, Kiryanjagi Village" is my original research and it has never been presented before by any other student for an award of a bachelor's degree in Rural Development at African Rural University.

Signed by

Date

NUWAMANYA USTINE

19/ARU/BRD/011

Approval

This Research report by Nuwamanya Ustine has been done under my close supervision and is now ready to be submitted for examination with my approval.

Mr. Ndagije Varerious (Lecturer).

Date.....

Signed -----

Mr. Byaruhanga George William (TWS)

Date.....

Signed -----

Mrs. Birungi Gertrude (Epicenter Manager)

Date.....

Signed -----

Dedication

This Research work is dedicated to my beloved mother Mrs. Alinaitwe Boney who supported my education financially and morally. I also dedicate this work to all the stakeholders and partners that I have worked with during the study. Special dedication also goes to African Rural University and Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme which supported my research study.

Acknowledgement

I acknowledge the Management and Administration of African Rural University for the financial and material support rendered to me during my stay in Kiryanjagi Village for research.

I am grateful to all technical staff and political body of Kabamba Sub County and Kiryanjagi Local Council 1, the community members of Kiryanjagi Village for their cooperation during research.

Grate appreciation goes to my Lecturer and faculty supervisor Mr. Ndagije Varerious and Epicenter Manager (field mentor) Mrs. Birungi Gertrude for providing me with personal and professional guidance. I would like to appreciate my beloved mother for the financial support and backup she has been providing me throughout my career Development.

List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

PAR	Participatory Action Research
ARU	African Rural University
CDO	Community Development Officer
CAP	Community Action Planning
CR	Current Reality
CD	Community Development
ES	Epicenter Strategy
EM	Epicenter Manager
LCI	Local Council One
STC	Structural Tension Chart
S/C	Sub County
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
URDT	Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme
VA	Visionary Approach
PDM	Parish Development Model
TWS	Traditional Wisdom Specialist
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
LLGs	Lower Local Governments

Definition of Key Terms

Participatory Action Research: It is an approach to action research emphasizing participation and action by members of communities affected by that research.

Community Action Planning: This is a participatory tool used to build the capacities of community members in taking action in accordance to the aspiration and potential of the community.

Epicenter Manager: This is a female leader who is deployed at the Sub County to manage centers of excellence through using the URDT's methodology of the Visionary Approach, Systems Thinking, Personal Mastery, Mental Models and Team Learning.

Epicenter: An Epicenter is a place where people come together for Systems Thinking to address the interconnectedness of health, education, financial, self-sufficiency, civic participation and traditions within their lives in concert with Visionary Leadership (Epicenter strategy implementation plan, 2013).

Structural Tension: This is a high-level planning process that is suitable for better true Group creativity and tends to reduce the effect of individual egos, increase the power of collaboration and more quickly leads to better plans.

Vision: A Vision is a clear and compelling mental picture of what one truly wants being perceived in the present as if it is already accomplished.

Visionary Approach: This is an approach that empowers a firm to create or recreate an industry with some degree of predictability by seeing an opportunity and pursuing it single mindedly. It is one of the URDT's strategies used to roll out and scale up its methodology in rural areas.

A respondent: This is a person who replies to something such as a survey or set of questions.

Domestic Violence: This is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation.

A Case Study: This is a detailed study of a specific subject, such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon.

Abstract

The study was conducted in Kiryanjagi village, Kabamba Sub County, Buyaga East, Kagadi district. It was aimed at examining the “Impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kabamba Sub County” with a Case Study of Kiryanjagi Village. The Purpose of the Study was to assess the impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of people in Kiryanjagi village. The Objectives of the study were; to identify the various forms of Domestic Violence that exist among families in Kiryanjagi Village, to assess the causes of Domestic Violence among families in Kiryanjagi village and to assess the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village.

The study used descriptive research design in which qualitative and quantitative data was collected using community dialogue, field notes, questionnaire and interviewing method. Forms of Domestic Violence found in Kiryanjagi village were: physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and economic violence. Causes of Domestic Violence found in Kiryanjagi village were; poverty, alcoholism, infidelity, laziness, land wrangles and polygamy. The effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village included: Reduces co-operation, affects planning and lowers productivity.

From the research findings, it was evident that Domestic Violence exists in Kiryanjagi village and it has impacted the household income of families negatively. However, actions recommended by the community were implemented such as; ten Domestic Violence cases were reported and solved, a community meeting was conducted for consciousness raising on Domestic Violence was conducted and community policing was done.

Chapter One

General Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents the background of the study. The study is about “The impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kabamba Sub County”. This Chapter therefore, gives a vision statement, purpose, objectives, research questions, scope, delimitations, justification and significance.

1.1 Background to the Study

Domestic Violence is a major challenge that hinders economic development to take place in rural communities including Kiryanjagi village. Domestic violence can happen in any relationship, regardless of the tribe, income level, religion, education or sexual orientation. Abuse can either occur between married people or between unmarried people living together or in a dating relationship. It also happens in heterosexual, gay and lesbian relationships. (Goldsmith, 2016). Women are the mostly abused gender and the perpetrators of the abuse are men. Children are often the hidden victims of Domestic Violence and abuse. It can affect them indirectly especially those who are brought up in that environment. It affects their academic performance in schools and their behavior in future making them to practice the same habits in their future families.

Violence against children undermines the social and economic development of communities and nations. The economic costs resulting from physical, psychological and sexual violence against children are estimated to be as high as \$7 trillion approximately 8% of global GDP annually. (UNICEF, 2020). Increased public expenditure on child welfare, special education, medical and psychological services for victims account for some of these costs. Victims coping with the psychosocial and physical effects of violence also face barriers participating in public life and fulfilling their potential. Violence in schools undermines children’s ability to learn, with consequences for their education and employment prospects that can pass through generations.

Domestic Violence prevents family members in a home from having a shared vision and working towards it. Various research studies have concluded that domestic violence is one of the major factors that affect economic development of families and communities. As a result, (GODIAN, 2019) in his study on the impact of domestic violence in rural areas with a case study, Ntungamo municipality, concludes that Domestic violence hinders economic development and it is most

experienced by women and children. In order, to create peace in homes, GODIAN advises that sensitization should be done to address the issue; community leaders also play a big role in addressing Domestic Violence. Exposing violence and enabling vulnerable and marginalized people to receive necessary services will help break the life cycle of violence and promote the rights of women and girls thus enhancing economic development. (ANNET, 2013) concludes that economically, it emerged that when Domestic Violence is more likely in low-income families where unemployed men batter their wives unlike employed men. However, the literature and conclusions from the scholars fail to answer specific questions that are related to creating peace in homes. Most of the studies were focused on forms, causes and effects of domestic violence. The study therefore, focused on the factors of consideration for peace building in families in order to work together with a shared vision and increase their household incomes.

The study built on Practicum that was carried out in Kiryanjagi village last year from 24th April to 27th May 2022 conducted by the student (Nuwamanya Ustine), the Epicenter Manager (Mrs. Asimwe Charity Magezi) and the community members. We participated in assessing the Current Reality of the village by identifying the major challenges affecting the people. This was done using the visioning technique during Community Action Planning (C.A.P) meeting which guided us to come up with the research topic for the study. The community members decided that thorough research needs to be conducted to answer the question “What is the impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi Village?”

1.2 Vision Statement

A harmonious and peaceful village with sustainable household income by 2029.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

To assess the impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of people in Kiryanjagi village.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. To identify the various forms of Domestic Violence that exist among families in Kiryanjagi Village.
- ii. To assess the causes of Domestic Violence among families in Kiryanjagi village.
- iii. To assess the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the forms of Domestic Violence that exist among families in Kiryanjagi Village?
- ii. What are the causes of Domestic Violence among families in Kiryanjagi village?
- iii. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village?

1.6 Scope of the Study

The research included; geographical Scope, content Scope, demographic scope, time scope, delimitations, significance of the study and conclusion.

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The research was conducted in Kiryanjagi Village, Kabamba Sub County, Buyaga East, Kagadi District.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study assessed the impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi Village.

1.6.3 Demographic scope

The respondents interviewed were married men and women (18 to 65) years, children (10 to 17) years and the unmarried youth (18 to 30) years.

1.6.4 Time scope

The research stemmed from the earlier on Practicum that started from April 2022 to May 2022. Therefore, the research was a continuation from April 2023 to October 2023.

1.7 Delimitations

During the study, the University facilitated me with money that I used for transport, the faculty supervisor and field mentor offered me guidance that enabled me to produce good results, the community members provided me with correct information, Local Government staff also provided me with correct information especially statistics, Local leaders provided me with information about their Village and the literature related to the variables also broadened my understanding during the study.

3.8 Research Limitations

- Some respondents were not straight forward in answering questions, this was solved by giving them thorough explanation for them to understand questions.
- There were difficulties in accessing the respondents due to their busy schedules since they were farmers however; the researcher targeted them during lunch time and late evening hours.
- Illiteracy of some community members affected the researcher; however, this was solved by filling questions for them as she is asking them questions.
- Analyzing data was also a challenge at first. However, the researcher consulted other people who knew how to analyze and also researched on internet.

1.9 Significance of the Study

- The research findings were used to sensitize victims of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village about their rights and how to seek for them when they are violated.
- The findings of the study will help policy makers at Kabamba Sub County to formulate policies against domestic violence.
- The findings will be used by Kagadi District Local Government, Kabamba Sub County and other institutions like Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme and ARU to design strategies for developing rural areas especially those whose goal is to improve the household incomes of rural people.
- The study will also provide up-to-date literature for future ARU students, some social researchers and academicians who will be interested in the same area.

1.10 Conclusion

The above Chapter briefly explains what is entailed in the whole report. It lays ground for the following Chapters which are: Chapter Two, Three, Four and Five accordingly. For that matter therefore: Chapter Two follows immediately.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents the theoretical frameworks, conceptual framework and related literature relevant to the topic. It reviews different aspects and these include; Forms, causes and effects of Domestic Violence.

2.1 Theoretical Frameworks

The research had two theoretical frame works that is; Patriarchal theory and the cycle of abuse theory and one conceptual frame work.

2.1.1 Patriarchal theory

It was founded by Sir Henry Maine and it states that a social system in which the father or a male elder has absolute authority over the family group; by extension, one or more men (as in a council) exert absolute authority over the community as a whole.

2.1.2 The cycle of abuse theory

The cycle of abuse is also called the cycle of violence and was proposed in 1979 by psychologist Lenore Walker. It is a theoretical model that locates and explains a pattern of abusive behaviors in a relationship involving an aggressor and a victim. There is often a power imbalance in the relationship that keeps the victim held in the relationship, meaning that the cycle may often repeat.

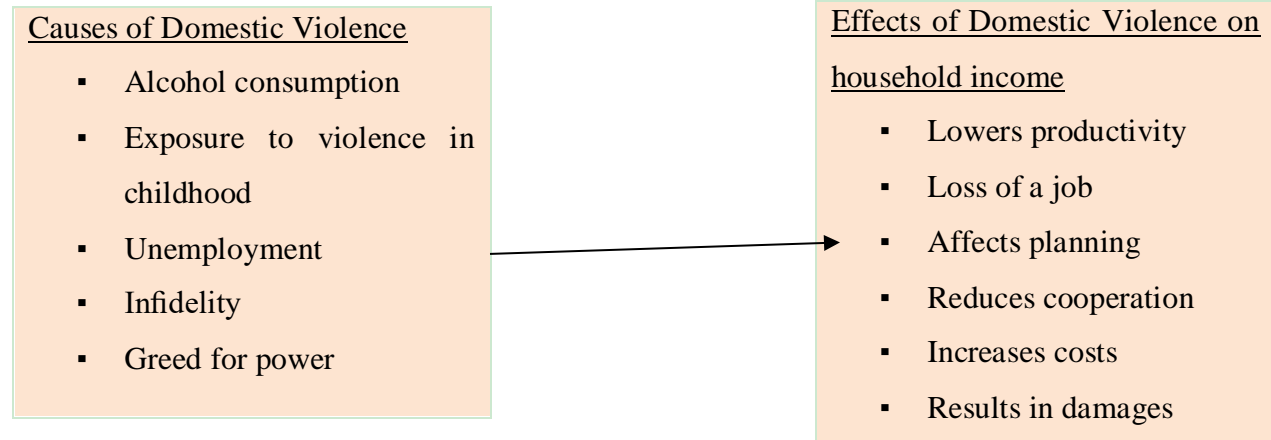
2.1.3 Conceptual framework

There are various causes of Domestic Violence and its effects on the household income as discussed by different scholars in this Chapter. All these effects hinder family members from working together for development hence affecting their household income negatively. The figure below explains the relationship between the variables of this study. (Author's conceptualization)

Figure: 1: An illustration of the various causes of Domestic Violence and its effects.

Domestic Violence (Independent variable)

Household income (Dependent variable)



2.2 Forms of Domestic Violence

Forms of Domestic Violence included; Physical violence, Sexual violence, Psychological violence, Economic abuse and Emotional Abuse.

2.2.1 Physical violence

Physical violence refers to injury by an offender in the form of flogging, kicking, biting, or other means that cause injury such as fracture, bleeding, bruising, and complete exposure to toxins. Any controversy that takes place has to be classified as a non-accident event for it to be deemed as physical violence (Mittal, 2020).

2.2.2 Sexual violence

According to Kertesz, sexual violence refers to actions intended to use the act as a tool to meet the offender's sexual needs, including forcing for sex, intimidating or seducing. This is done in form of rape and defilement. The victims who have been previously affected were women and girls. However, even men and boys are now victims of rape and defilement. They are usually defiled by old women who are financially stable by promising to give them huge money after the act or in relationships. Even men and boys are nowadays raped and defiled by their fellow men who are homosexuals and this is increasing terribly worldwide.

2.2.3 Psychological violence

Psychological violence refers to abuse of the mind controlling it, causing a person's humiliation and resulting in the feelings of a sense of impairment or degradation of humanity (Chemtob, 2004; Thornton, 2014). Psychological abuse means to cause fear by intimidation and threatening a partner by his or fellow (Chutipongdech, 2021).

2.2.4 Economic abuse

Economic abuse means to make one partner financially dependent on the other by maintaining complete control over the finances. This is often seen both in marital relationships as well as older children-aging parent relationships. Another way to abuse someone financially would be to deny them the freedom to be gainfully employed.

2.2.5 Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse consists of undermining the self-esteem of one's partner, or upsetting the balance of one's relationship with their children. It may include constant criticism, threats and jealous control, such as isolating the woman from friends and family.

2.3 Causes of Domestic Violence

The causes for Domestic Violence included; lack of harmony and understanding between partners, (WHO, 2013; Isgandarova, 2017; Khan, 2015). Although various steps have been taken by Governmental and enforcement agencies as well as non-Governmental organizations (NGOs), the problem of Domestic Violence is still at its most serious level (Idris, 2018).

According to (Djikanovic¹, 2023), Alcohol consumption is one of the causes of Domestic Violence. Alcohol consumption has frequently been identified as being associated with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) due to its association with arguing and conflicts. Too much consumption of alcohol and other dangerous drugs like opium, marijuana and nicotine leads to loss of consciousness and self-control among people.

Djikanovic¹ goes on to say that exposure to violence in childhood is transmitted to adulthood. For, some studies show that exposure to Domestic Violence to children, and witnessing mothers being beaten by their spouses, are associated with violent behavior towards their female/male partners in adulthood. Thus, when children are brought up in an environment full of Domestic Violence, they are also likely to do the same in their future families.

The above author further notes that unemployment and lower education levels are responsible for Domestic Violence. Recent or temporary unemployment of the male partner and his lower education level, especially in relation to his female partner, have been shown to be associated with Intimate Partner Violence. Having a good job allows people to live comfortably and provides

stability for the family. It gives people salary or money that can be used to access basic needs of life which affects the uneducated ones.

Goetz, 2010, explains that Domestic Violence is also caused by jealousy among people especially partners in a home. Many cases of Domestic Violence against women occur due to jealousy when the spouse is either suspected of being unfaithful or is planning to leave the relationship. An evolutionary psychology explanation of such cases is that they represent to male attempts to control female reproduction and ensure sexual exclusivity for him through violence or the threat of violence.

Social stress among people is another cause of Domestic Violence in families. Violence is not always caused by stress, but may be one way that some people respond to stress (Seltzer and Kalmuss, 1988). Couples in poverty may be more likely to experience Domestic Violence, due to increased stress and conflicts about finances and other aspects (Jewkes, 2002).

The greed for power by some partners over their fellows in a home also contributes to the rise in Domestic Violence. Abusers abuse their fellows in order to establish and maintain control over the partner. Abusers' effort to dominate have been attributed to low self-esteem or feelings of inadequacy, unresolved childhood conflicts, the stress of poverty, hostility and resentment toward women (misogyny), personality disorders, genetic tendencies and social cultural influences (Wikipedia, 2012). Most authorities seem to agree that abusive personalities result from a combination of several factors, to varying degrees (Bosede, 2013).

Infidelity also causes Domestic Violence and increased exposure to sexually transmitted diseases. Estimates suggest that infidelity occurs in about a quarter of all marriages, and at the beginning of the 21st century, a dramatic increase in infidelity of the oldest cohort of men (ages 65–90) was noted. When commitment is not central to the relationship that too contributes to infidelity. Interestingly, cohabitation before marriage was found to be positively associated with infidelity (Chan, 2023).

Culture is yet another contributing factor to a rise in Domestic Violence cases among many families. Culture affects the perceptions of people in relation to their interpretation of life. The African societies' view on marital affairs is different from others. Literature has indicated the influence of cultural beliefs and perceptions on the people's understanding of family rights and

roles (Lee et al., 2014). The acts of culture signify the source of power in the former and a property to be sold, in the latter (Abdullahi, 2018).

2.4 The impact of Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence had impact on women, children and on the household income of Kiryanjagi village.

2.4.1 Effects of Domestic Violence on Women

Domestic Violence leads to mental illness to the victims when it is beyond control especially emotional abuse. There is evidence to suggest the causal association between Domestic Violence and mental health issues. It has been observed that women who experience multiple forms of abuse and/or victimized are at increased risk of mental disorders (Hans, 2018).

Domestic Violence also results into physical effect on the women who are battered by their husbands through physical abuse or beating. For instance, bruises, broken bones, head injuries and internal bleeding are some of the acute physical effects of a Domestic Violence incident experienced by women which require medical attention (Jones, 1997). Some chronic health conditions that have been linked to victims of Domestic Violence are arthritis, irritable bowel syndrome (Berrios, 1991). Pregnant women in violent relationships experience greater risk of miscarriage, pre-term labor, and injury to or death of the fetus (Jones, 1997).

Domestic Violence leaves psychological effect women which in a long run causes diseases like high blood pressure. Among victims who are still living with their perpetrators, high amounts of stress, fear and anxiety are commonly reported. Depression is also common, as victims are made to feel guilty for 'provoking' the abuse and are frequently subjected to intense criticism. It is reported that 60% of victims meet the diagnostic criteria for depression, either during or after termination of the relationship, and have a greatly increased risk of suicidality (Barnett, 2001).

It leaves a financial effect to women especially those who separate or divorce their partners. Once victims leave their perpetrators, they can be stunned with the reality of the extent to which the abuse has taken away their autonomy. Due to economic abuse and isolation, the victims usually have very little money of their own and few people on whom they can rely when seeking help. This has been shown to be one of the greatest obstacles facing victims of Domestic Violence, and

the strongest fact that can discourage them from leaving their perpetrators (Stop Violence against Women, 2010).

Psychological disorders among some women are as a result of Domestic Violence in families. African women manifest lots of psychological disorders resulting from Domestic Violence more than men. In Reproductive health, Domestic Violence is associated with sexually transmitted infections which are seen as potential gateways to HIV infections.

2.4.2 Effects of Domestic Violence on Children

Domestic Violence leads to low level of socio-psychological adaptability among children. The overall results show that students with a high level of Domestic Violence have a low level of socio-psychological adaptability. This indicator shows the negative impact of family violence on the socio- psychological adaptation. The environment where children are nurtured from affects their association with their peers at school and in society (AL MAJALI, 2019).

Baker and Cunningham, 2009, Domestic Violence also leads to emotional problems among children. Among pre-school children it can cause separation anxiety from the non-abusing parent, commonly their mother. Pre-school children's restricted ability for coping due to their young age means that behavioral and psychological disengagement is one way they react to inter-parental violence.

Domestic Violence has a differential impact along gender lines in children. Girls are more likely to internalize symptoms in the form of withdrawal, anxiety and depression, whereas boys, though still susceptible to anxiety and depression, are more prone to externalizing symptoms through violence against peers or antisocial behavior (Baldry, 2007) and (Lloyd, 2018).

A child who is exposed to domestic abuse during his upbringing will suffer in his development and psychological welfare (Dodd, 2009). Some emotional and behavioral problems that can result due to Domestic Violence include increased aggressiveness, anxiety, and changes in how a child socializes with friends, family and authorities. It has been found that children who witness mother-assault are more likely to exhibit symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (Lehmann, 1995).

2.4.3 Effects of Domestic Violence on the household income

Domestic Violence has significant economic costs in terms of expenditures on service provision, lost income for the victim and their families and decreased productivity (WHO 2013). Intimate

Partner Violence has impacts in terms of missing work, poor physical and mental health status, out of pocket expenditures for accessing services, and replacement costs. Victims with abusive partners most of the time face enormous threats to their financial well-being hence banning them from realizing their personal financial potential (Adams 2013).

2.5 Conclusion

The above Chapter explains the theoretical frameworks, conceptual framework and different literature related to the topic that was used during the study. The third Chapter of this research report follows immediately.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents the area of study, research design, target population, sampling techniques, sample size, research instruments, research procedure and methods of data analysis that were used during the study.

3.1 The area of study

The study was carried out in Kiryanjagi village, Kabamba Sub County, Buyaga East, Kagadi District.

3.2 Research design

The study used descriptive design. I used this design to collect data on forms, causes and effects of Domestic Violence on household income in Kiryanjagi village. It employed descriptive design because it aims at systematically obtaining information to describe a phenomenon, situation or population. It helped the researcher to answer the what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research questions.

3.3 Sample design

Sample design included; target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, interviewing method, field notes, research instruments, research procedure, data analysis, ethical considerations and conclusion.

3.3.1 Target population

The population for the study was comprised of married men and women from 18 to 65 years, children from 10 to 17 years and the unmarried youth from 18 to 30 years and were all residents of Kiryanjagi Village.

3.3.2 Sample size

Morgan's formula was used to determine the size of the sample to be included in the study. The proposed study involved an actual number of 280 respondents who were interviewed of which 170 were females and 110 were males. It involved women, men, children, unmarried youth, government officials, local council one committee members, local council two committee

members and religious leaders. The Morgan's formula was used as to calculate the sample size as follows;

$$n = \frac{x^2 NP(1-P)}{e^2 P(1-P)}$$

$$e^2 P(1-P)$$

where, n= the sample size, N= total population which is equal to 1026 people

$x^2 = 3.841$ and $P=0.5$, e = margin of error at 0.05 level of significance

$$n = \frac{3.841 * 1026 * 0.5(1-0.5)}{0.05^2 (1026-1) + 3.841 * 0.5(1.05)}$$

$$0.0025(1026-1) + 1.9205(1-0.5)$$

$$n = \frac{1.970.433(1-0.5)}{0.0025(1026-1) + 1.9205(1-0.5)}$$

$$0.0025(1026-1) + 1.9205(1-0.5)$$

$$n = \frac{1.970.433 - 985.2165}{2.565 - 0.0025 + 1.9205 - 0.96025}$$

$$2.565 - 0.0025 + 1.9205 - 0.96025$$

$$n = \frac{985.2165}{2.5625 + 0.96025}$$

$$2.5625 + 0.96025$$

$$n = \frac{985.2165}{3.5227528}$$

$$3.5227528$$

$$n = 280 \text{ people}$$

3.3.3 Sampling techniques

The study used Simple random sampling technique to get representative samples from all subgroups in order to gather correct data of the whole village. It was used in consideration of gender and age of people in the village. A specific number of people was picked at random from all subgroups that is, men, women, children and the youth. This allowed the researcher to draw more precise conclusions by ensuring that every subgroup was properly represented in the sample because they are all affected by Domestic Violence.

3.4 Data collection methods

The following methods were used on all objectives of the study to collect data.

3.4.1 Interviewing Method

The study involved conducting face-to-face interviews with community members from different categories of people. Unstructured interviews were used in order to gather enough data from the community.

3.4.2 Field Notes

The research involved systematic recording of the data gathered during interviews using a pen, book and a smart phone.

3.4.3 Questionnaire

The research involved a questionnaire to gather data for the study. The researcher helped to fill questionnaires for those who did not know how to read and write.

3.4.4 Community Dialogue

The researcher conducted a community dialogue with community members of Kiryanjagi village during a community meeting.

3.5 Research instruments

The research used a questionnaire as provided under appendix III, two different interview guides and they are provided under appendices I and II, a smart phone, a book and a pen to collect and record data from the respondents.

3.6 Research procedure

Before, I started the process of collecting data, the University gave me an official letter that introduced me to the community and Local Government. Then, I proceeded to the sample area on that day to get permission from the chairperson LCI in Kiryanjagi village. Then, I started the process of collecting data. I sorted, categorized and analyzed it together with community members and made conclusions and recommendations.

3.7 Data analysis

The findings from the study were presented and analyzed chronologically in accordance to all Objectives of the study using Excel and data was tabulated with frequencies and percentages and pie charts drawn. Both qualitative and quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive analysis.

3.8 Ethical considerations

An introductory letter to the community was given to me by the University authorities that permitted me to conduct the study in Kiryanjagi village. I sought for consent from the participants before they participated in the study. I also sought for permission to take group photos with them during interviews and a focus group discussion. Confidentiality of their information in the village was maintained throughout the whole process.

3.9 Conclusion

The Chapter discussed above describes the sampling techniques, size and methods that were used in the study during data collection and analysis. Therefore, the results collected were discussed in detail under Chapter Four below after data collection.

Chapter Four

Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of the findings

4.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents and analyzes the data collected from the field chronologically in accordance to the objectives of the study that have been stated in Chapter three. The findings analyzed in this Chapter are from primary sources only. The presentation necessitated the use of tables, frequencies, percentages and Pie Charts to help in drawing meaningful conclusions.

4.1 Background information of the respondents

The study examined the background information of respondents such as return rate, gender, age, marital status and level of education as shown in the following tables.

4.1.1 Return Rate

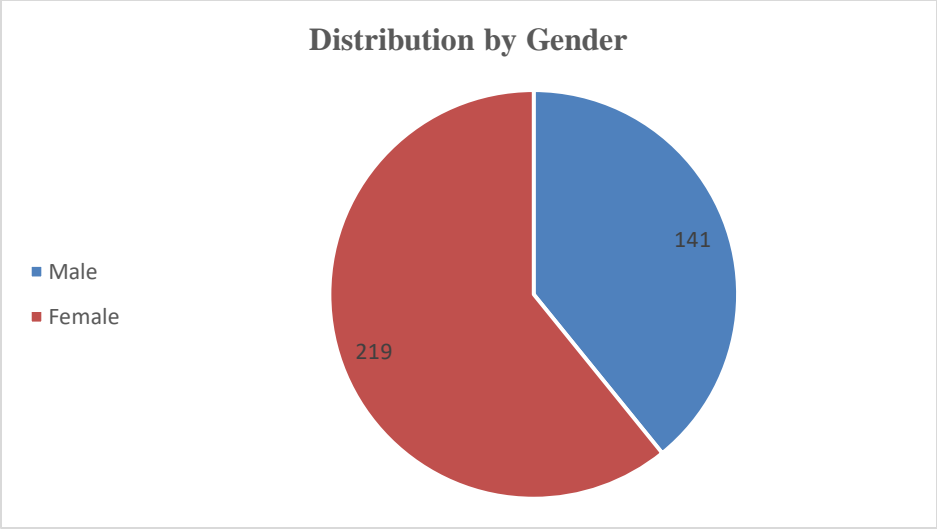
All the 280 questionnaires that were distributed to the 280 respondents were returned to the researcher thus covering 100% return rate.

4.1.2 Gender of the respondents

The study had both male and female respondents but females were more than males because they were willing to participate than males and the results are presented in table: 1 below.

Table 1: Distribution by Gender

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	110	39
Female	170	61
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

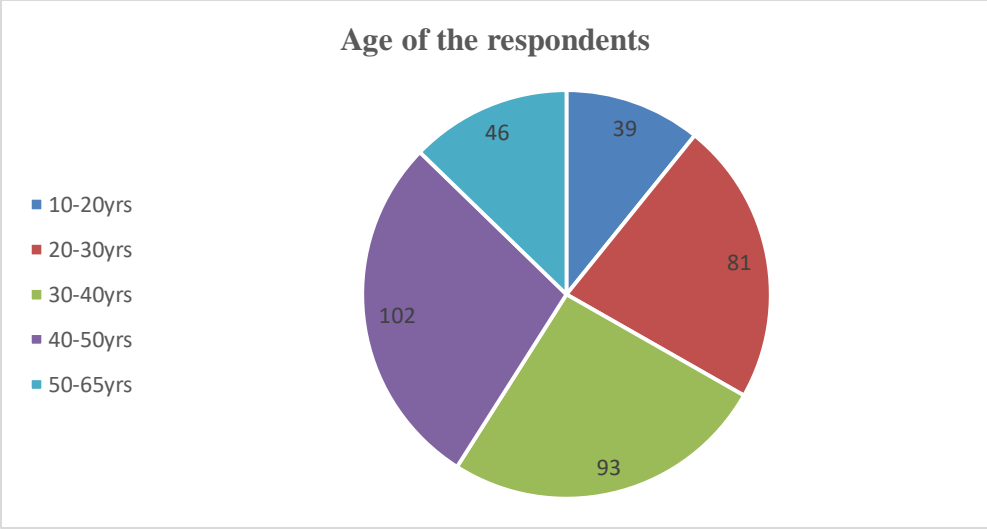
According to the findings of the study, table 1 shows that 61% of respondents were females while only 39% were males. This was because most men tend to be busy in bars which made it hard to find them at home during the survey and also most of them could not turn up for meetings. The Pie Chart above presents the results of table 1 in degrees.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

Age brackets of the respondents considered in the study were explored. Four age brackets were examined accordingly and the results were presented in table: 2 below.

Table 2: Age of the respondents

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
10-20	30	11
20-30	63	23
30-40	72	26
40-50	79	28
50-65	36	12
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

According to table 2, the study revealed that the majority of participants were in the age bracket of 40-50 years which was 28% followed by 30-40 years which was 26%. This was because, domestic violence is largely experienced by those age groups especially in marriage when the children grow up and expenditure increases. In addition, 23% of the respondents were in the age bracket of 20-30 and 11% of the participants was in the age bracket of below 20. Lastly, the age bracket that had the least participants was 50-65years with 12%. When children grow up and leave their homes, cases of domestic violence reduce because the expenditure from parents reduces. The above Pie Chart presents the results of table 2 in degrees.

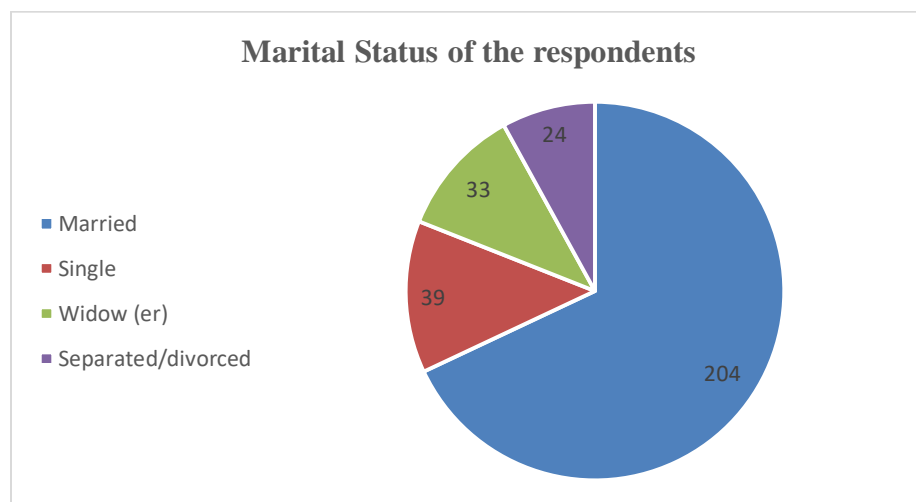
4.1.3 Marital Status of the respondents

The study examined the marital status of the respondents and they were presented in table 3 below.

Table 3: Marital Status of the respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	205	73
Single	30	11
Widow (er)	26	09

Separated/divorced	19	07
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

Table 3 reveals that the married people had the highest percentage of participants in the study that is; 73%. This was because domestic violence is commonly experienced by that category. Single persons constituted 11% of the total respondents, widow (er) covered 09% while those who separated/divorced with their partners constituted only 07% in the study because their cases are not common in Kiryanjagi village. The above Pie Chart presents the results of table 3 in degrees.

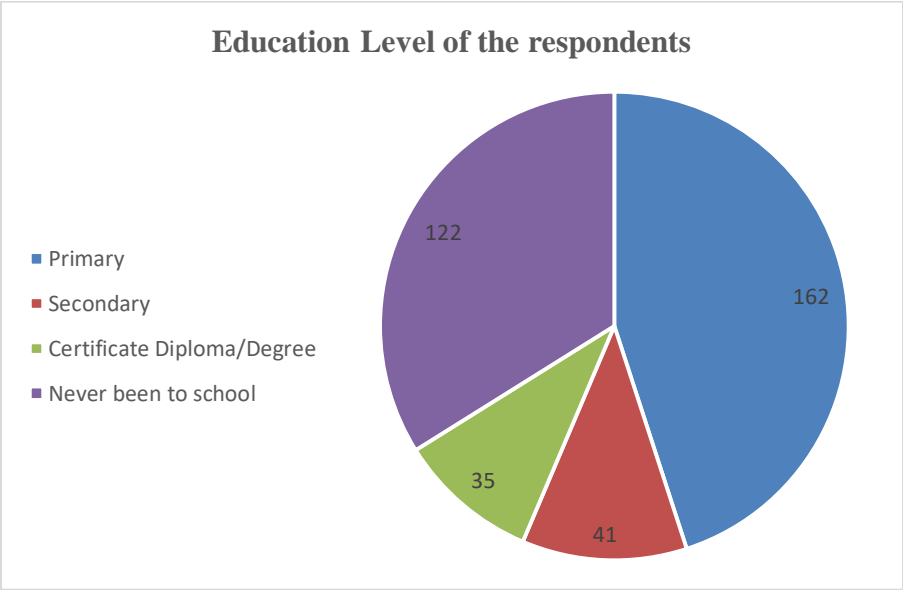
4.1.4 Education level of the respondents

The education level of the respondents was also examined during the study and results were tabulated below in table 4.

Table 4: Education Level of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	126	45
Secondary	32	11

Certificate or Diploma/Degree	27	10
Never been to school	95	34
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

Table 4 shows that the majority (45%) of the participants had attended only primary level whereas 10% had gone up to Diploma/Degree level. Only 11% had attended secondary level and 34% of the total respondents had not attended any level of education. This implies that the majority of participants in the study had got primary education. The above Pie Chart presents the results of table 4 in degrees.

4.2 Presentation and Interpretation of the findings on Domestic Violence

Objective One: To identify the various forms of Domestic Violence that exist among families in Kiryanjagi Village.

4.2.1 Forms of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village

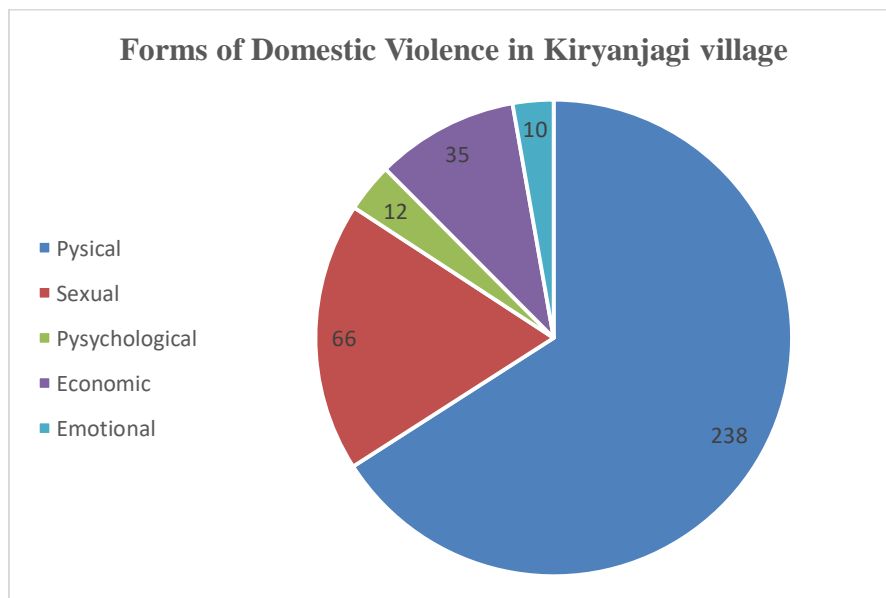
The study explored the forms of Domestic Violence that existed in Kiryanjagi Village and according to the respondents, various responses were obtained as shown in table: 5 below.

4.2.1 Forms of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village

The study explored the forms of Domestic Violence that existed in Kiryanjagi Village and according to the respondents, various responses were obtained as shown in table: 5 below.

Table 5: Forms of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village

Forms of Domestic Violence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Physical	185	66
Sexual	51	18
Psychological	09	03
Economic	27	10
Emotional	08	03
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

From the study, it was found out that Physical violence was the major form of Domestic Violence that was commonly experienced by victims in Kiryanjagi Village reported by 66% of the respondents. It was followed by sexual violence with 19% and economic violence with 09%percent. However, other forms of Domestic Violence like emotional and psychological violence got the lowest percentage (03%) because they were not common in Kiryanjagi village. This is linked to the cycle of abuse also called the cycle of violence theory that was put forward by psychologist Lenore Walker in 1979. There was often power imbalance in families that keeps the victims held in the bad relationships especially women were the major victims which was common during harvesting season. The above Pie Chart presents the results of table 5 in degrees.

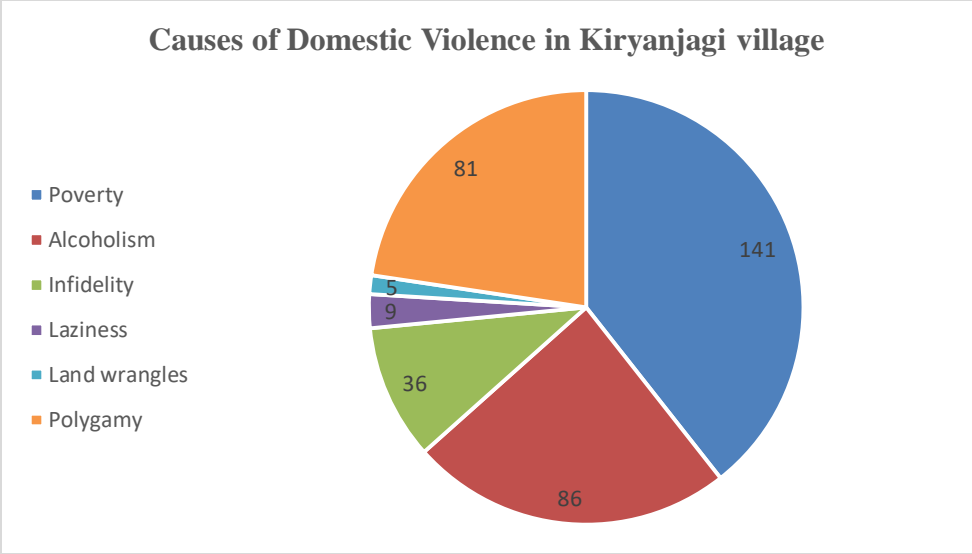
Objective Two: To assess the causes of Domestic Violence among families in Kiryanjagi village.

4.2.2 Causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village

The study examined the causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village and the results were tabulated below.

Table 6: Causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poverty	110	39
Alcoholism	67	24
Infidelity	28	10
Laziness	07	03
Land wrangles	04	01
Polygamy	63	23
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

Table 6 shows that the major causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village were poverty reported by 39% of the participants, alcoholism reported by 24%, polygamy reported by 23%, infidelity reported by 10%, laziness reported by 03% and land wrangles reported by 01%. Poverty was the major cause of domestic violence in Kiryanjagi village because fighting for harvests by partners results from poverty as reported by many respondents. Men do not participate in agriculture during planting, weeding and harvesting but only come to sell harvests and take money. This is in harmony with the Patriarchal theory that was founded by Sir Henry Maine. It states as a social system in which the father or a male elder has absolute authority over the family group; by extension, one or more men (as in a council) exert absolute authority over the community as a whole. Men in Kiryanjagi village were using absolute powers to control women and children by denying them to handle money. The above Pie Chart presents the results of table 6 in degrees.

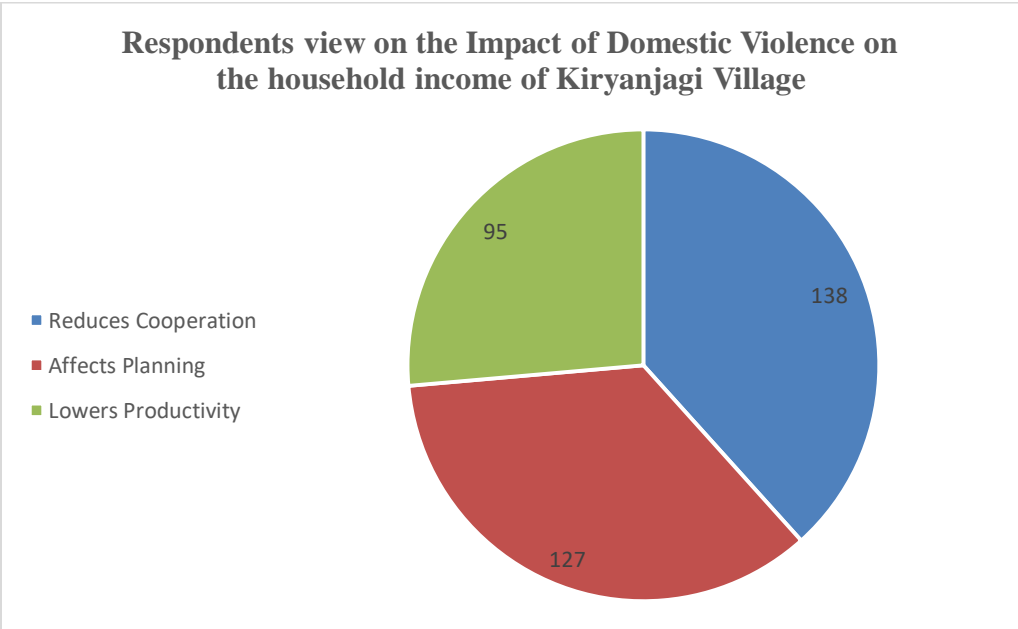
Objective Three: To assess the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village.

4.2.3 The effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi Village

The study also examined the effects of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi Village and the results were presented in table: 7 below.

Table 7: Respondents' views on the impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi Village

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Reduces co-operation	107	38
Affects planning	99	36
Lowers productivity	74	26
Total	280	100



Source: Field Data

According to table 7 above, 38% of the respondents reported on domestic violence reduces cooperation among family members when it is time for working in Kiryanjagi village and this hinders family development. 99% of the total respondents reported that domestic violence affects planning in families. Family members do not come together to plan how to develop their family when they have misunderstandings thus no economic development. 74% of the participants reported that domestic violence lowers productivity of family members especially the victims. That occurred to victims who were physically harmed badly to an extent of becoming disabled. This left them with no chance of participating in agricultural activities anymore thus affecting their household income negatively. This is linked to the conceptual framework stated under Chapter

two which gives the relationship between causes and effects of domestic violence on the household income. The above Pie Chart presents the results of table 7 in degrees.

4.3 Conclusion

The Chapter discussed above presented and analyzed the data got from the field chronologically in line with the objectives of the study.

Chapter Five

Summary Discussions, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.0 Introduction

This Chapter lays out the Conclusions about the study basing on the findings as presented in Chapter four of this report and draws recommendations basing on the researcher's judgement of the issues comprehended while in the field and gives the areas for further research.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The summery of findings includes Findings on the forms of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village, Findings on the causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village, The effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village and Implementation of the research findings.

5.1.1 Findings on the forms of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village

The study found out physical violence as the major form of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village which It inflicts or attempts to inflict physical injury on the victim and it involves the following; beating, grabbing, pinching, slapping, stabbing, shooting, arm twitching and hitting with blunt objects.

The study revealed that sexual violence is another form of Domestic Violence that existed in Kiryanjagi village. Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact without consent. It involves marital rape, acquaintance rape, attacks on the sexual parts of the body, accusations of infidelity and withholding sex. Mostly, women and girls are victims whereas men are perpetrators of sexual violence in Kiryanjagi village.

Some of the respondents also reported that economic, and emotional violence existed in Kiryanjagi village. Some partners are denied by their fellow chances to work and earn money to sustain themselves and their families. Women were the major victims of this violence in Kiryanjagi village. Whereby, they were always denied chances to handle money especially after harvesting, selling was handled by their husbands.

Psychological violence also existed in Kiryanjagi village as reported by some respondents and women and children were the most affected category. This includes isolation or confinement, withholding information, disinformation, and threatening behavior.

Emotional violence also existed in Kiryanjagi village and it involves attempts to frighten, control, or isolate a partner. This type of abuse does not involve physical violence, though it might involve threats of violence directed towards a partner. It is characterized by a person's words, actions, and the consistency of these behaviors. Mainly women and children were facing this violence though were also victims.

These that were found in Kiryanjagi village were linked to the cycle of abuse also called cycle of violence theory that was put forward by psychologist Lenore Walker in 1979.

5.1.2 Findings on the causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village

The respondents reported that there were various causes of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village among which they cited poverty as the major cause. According to the respondents, due to poverty, partners fight over the harvests in order to sell and get money. Respondents mentioned that Domestic Violence cases increase among families during harvesting season and the major victims are women and children.

According to the research findings, alcoholism also causes Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village. It was urged that the abusive spouses cause violence when they are drunk in order to gain control over the family. The abused spouses accept the behavior in the name of keeping in unpleasant marriage.

The study found that Domestic Violence cases occur among some families in Kiryanjagi village due to infidelity. This is when a partner is involved in such acts or suspected of being unfaithful or is planning to leave the relationship and it has resulted in continuous fights or even loss of fellow partners.

Some of the respondents cited laziness as another cause of Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village. This was among some married youth who wanted free money that they had not worked for. They would end up abusing their spouses in order to get money from them especially after harvesting.

All the causes of domestic violence that were reported by the respondents in Kiryanjagi village were in line with Patriarchal theory that was founded by Sir Henry Maine.

5.1.3 The effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village

According to the research findings, respondents reported that Domestic Violence reduces co-operation among families in Kiryanjagi village.

The study also found out domestic violence affects planning among families in Kiryanjagi village. Family members spend most of their time fighting and have less time for planning together on how to develop their family hence remaining poor.

Respondents also reported that domestic violence was lowering productivity among families in Kiryanjagi village and this was especially as a result of physical violence.

All this was linked to conceptual frame work stated under chapter two of this report that explains the relationship between causes and effects of domestic violence on the household income.

5.1.4 Implementation of the research findings

According to the research findings, community members of Kiryanjagi village recommended for sensitizations campaigns against Domestic Violence. Therefore, group and community meetings were organized for sensitization together with some technical staff of Kabamba Sub County.

5.2 Conclusions

From the research findings, it is evident that Domestic Violence exists in Kiryanjagi village and it has impacted the household income of families negatively.

The respondents reported that five forms of Domestic Violence are practised in Kiryanjagi village. Forms of Domestic Violence reported were: physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and economic violence.

The study also discovered several factors that cause Domestic Violence among families in Kiryanjagi village. Among factors discovered were: poverty, alcoholism, infidelity, laziness, land wrangles and polygamy.

The research study discovered the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi village. The effects discovered include: reduces co-operation, affects planning and lowers productivity.

However, actions recommended by the community were implemented by the researcher together with different stakeholders in Kiryanjagi village since it was Participatory Action Research. Actions implemented were; A team to fight against Domestic Violence at Local Council One headed by the Chairperson LC I was formed, ten Domestic Violence cases were reported to the Parish Chief, A community meeting was organized for sensitization against Domestic Violence together with the Parish Chief, 2 Action plans to fight against domestic violence were formulated together with World Vision, One Group meeting for sensitization against Domestic Violence was conducted together with the Vice Chairperson LCI.

5.3 Recommendations

Technical staff and political leaders should continue with sensitization campaigns against Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village until peace reigns in all families and sustainable development is attained.

The community members should always turn up in large numbers whenever they are called for sensitization meetings against Domestic Violence in Kiryanjagi village especially men.

The students of African Rural University should continue making research in different areas in order to know the exact issues that need implementation in villages.

5.4 Areas for Further research

The Impact of alcoholism on the household income of Kiryanjagi Village

How polygamy affects development of the families in Kiryanjagi Village

5.5 Conclusion

The above Chapter summarizes what transpired in the whole research report. It gives the Conclusions about the study basing on the findings as presented in Chapter four, draws recommendations and gives the areas for further research.

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Appendices

The appendices include; interview guide to the community members, interview guide to the Government officials, political and religious leaders, a questionnaire, the community members participating in a meeting for enrollment of partners and stakeholders into the research proposal, the intern interviewing Chairperson LCI Kiryanjagi village, community members participating in a sensitization meeting against domestic violence in Kiryanjagi.

Appendix I: Interview guide to the community members

Dear respondents, I am a student of African Rural University undertaking a research study entitled “The impact of Domestic violence on the household income of Kabamba Sub County,” in partial fulfillment for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree of Rural Development, I request you to respond to my questions, discuss more views on the topic that are not asked in the guide so as to leave no stone unturned. All your views are respected and noted regardless of who you are and all your information will be treated with confidentiality.

Bio data of Respondents

Gender: Male or Female

Age: 10 – 65 years

Education level: Primary, Secondary, Certificate, Diploma or Degree and above

Marital status: Single, Married, Separated, Divorced, or Widowed

Questions

1. How do you define Domestic Violence?
2. What are the forms of Domestic Violence in your village?
3. Among those forms, which one is common in your families?
4. How are you threatened through those forms?
5. What are the causes of Domestic Violence in your village?
6. Among those causes, which one is common in your families?
7. Which people are most affected by Domestic Violence in your village?
8. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on women in your families?
9. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on children in your families?

10. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income in your families?
11. What has been done to fight Domestic Violence in your village?
12. What can be done to stop Domestic Violence in your Village?
13. What recommendations or opinions do you have for the Government about Domestic Violence in your Village?

Appendix II: Interview guide to the Government officials, political and religious leaders

Dear respondents, I am a student of African Rural University undertaking a research study entitled “The impact of Domestic violence on the household income of Kiryanjagi Town Council”, in partial fulfillment for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree of Rural Development, I request you to respond to my questions, discuss more views on the topic that are not asked in the guide so as to leave no stone unturned. All your views are respected and noted regardless of who you are and all your information will be treated with confidentiality.

Bio data of Respondents

Gender: Male or Female

Age: 10 – 65 years

Education level: Primary, Secondary, Certificate, Diploma or Degree and above

Marital status: Single, Married, Separated, Divorced, or Widowed

Questions

1. How do you define Domestic Violence?
2. What are the forms of Domestic Violence?
3. Among those forms, which one is commonly reported in your office?
4. Are there many cases of Domestic Violence?
5. Who are the most affected category of people in Kiryanjagi village?
6. What are the causes of Domestic Violence?
7. Among those causes, which one is common in your families?
8. How does Domestic Violence affect the household income of people?
9. What has been done to fight Domestic Violence?
10. What can be done to stop Domestic Violence?

Appendix III: Questionnaire

Dear Respondents;

My name is Nuwamanya Ustine, a fourth year student at of African Rural University pursuing a bachelor's degree in Rural Development. I am carrying out research on "The impact of Domestic Violence on the household income of Kabamba Sub County" with a case study of Kiryanjagi village, Kagadi district. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on the above topic and the responses provided will be kept confidential and strictly for education purposes.

Instruction: You are kindly requested to tick the appropriate boxes of your choice and fill in the space provided.

Section A: Biodata

1.	Sex	A.	Male	
		B.	Female	
2.	Age	A.	Below 20	
		B.	20-30	
		C.	30-40	
		D.	40-50	
		E.	50-65	
3.	Marital Status	A.	Married	

		B.	Single	
		C.	Widow (er)	
		D.	Separated/ divorced	
4.	Educational Level	A.	Primary	
		B.	Secondary	
		C.	Diploma/D egree	
		D.	Never been to school	

Section B: Definition of Domestic Violence

5. How do you define Domestic Violence?.....

Section C: Forms of Domestic Violence

6. What are the forms of Domestic Violence in your village?

.....

.....

.....

Among those forms, which one is common in your families?.....

Section D: Causes of Domestic Violence

7. What are the causes of Domestic Violence in your village?

.....
.....
.....

8. Among those causes, which one is common in your families?.....

Section E: Effects of Domestic Violence on the household income of people

9. Which people are most affected by Domestic Violence in your village?.....

10. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on the household income in your families?

.....
.....
.....

11. What has been done to fight Domestic Violence?

.....
.....
.....

12. What can be done to stop Domestic Violence in your Village?

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.....
.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix IV: Community members in an enrollment meeting for research



Appendix V: Community members in a meeting for raising consciousness

