
**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY WELFARE IN KANUNGU DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY
OF KIHIFI SUB-COUNTY**

1 Tumwesigye Ivan, 2 Dr Arinaitwe Julius, 3 Dr Ariyo Gracious Kazaara

1, 2, 3 Metropolitan International University

ABSTRACT

Discovering out whether Domestic Violence and Family Welfare were associated in Kihifi Sub-County, Kanungu District, was the main goal of this study. Other goals were to determine the prevalence of domestic abuse in the Kihifi sub-county and the quality of family happiness among farmhouses there. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methodology, and the solvin's formula was used to calculate a sample size of eighty participants in the Kihifi sub-county utilizing simple random chance sampling and purposeful sampling procedures. In order to gather information from respondents about the connection between violence against women and family welfare in Kihifi sub-county, Kanungu District, the investigator used questionnaires as well as interview outlines. The study's sample included 40 parents, 38 crime preventers, the LC1 chairperson, and the officer in charge of the Kanungu police station (OC). Since the maximum level of importance necessary to declare a significant connection between violence against women and family welfare is 0.01, the investigators discovered that there is an extremely strong positive connection between domestic violence and household welfare at $r = 0.741$. This suggests that the severity associated with domestic violence has a significant impact on the level of family a responsibility in the family. The low family welfare among homesteads headed by females is also attributed to over depending on the mother in the family, the woman cannot meet all the required basic needs in the family, leading to low family welfare and high levels of domestic violence.

Key words: domestic violence and family welfare

Background of the study

The continuous pattern of violent conduct used to acquire and/or maintain control and power over another person in an intimate relationship is the definition of domestic violence given by Domestic Abuse Project in 2016. Household violence is also defined by Gelles (1976) as any hostile behavior that takes place inside the house, usually involving the abuse of a spouse or partner.

When children were left alone with the doll after watching investigators act violently against the doll during this trial, they imitated the researchers' behaviour and expanded the aggressiveness to other toys (Cooper & Lesser, 2015). This study and numerous more that came after it demonstrate the significance of what kids see and how it affects and plays out emotionally in their surroundings.

In accordance to a 2005 study by Independence and Aid project in Egypt, laws exist that safeguard women from violence, but often neither citizens nor government officials are aware of these laws, which results in a lack of submitting of violations, a lack of enforcement, or lenient sentencing for those found guilty. This issue is exacerbated by cultural beliefs that males have the right to abuse their wives or dads, as well as by how readily violence against women is portrayed in the media. A pervasive fear of interacting with the police, the judicial system, and the government keeps women from reporting acts of assault. Additionally, violence against women is justified and accepted in the current Egyptian media. This has a significant impact on millions of Egyptians, both men and women, and adds to the cultural hurdles that substantially obstruct efforts to reduce the prevalence of violence against women, as well as regulation and implementation. It is essential to change the public's viewpoint on violence that will either support or obstruct efforts to eradicate it by increasing journalists' understanding of the problem of violence, women's and human rights, and their role and duties in eliminating it.

According to a 2003 study in Uganda by Obong, it has been established that children can experience the repercussions of violence without being physically harmed. Violence in the household will also have negative consequences. If the violence takes place after the kids have gone to bed or while they are playing in another area of the house, mothers may believe that the kids are not eyewitnesses. However, youngsters hear and see much more than their parents are aware of, and it's quite likely that they are not dozing off during the violence. Children who witness or hear violent acts also experience fear.

Statement of the problem

In many societies, domestic violence is a significant issue that has detrimental implications on family welfare. Domestic violence is widespread in Kanungu district and has an adverse effect on family welfare, especially in Kihhihi sub-county. Domestic violence is still a problem notwithstanding efforts to address it, and its impacts on family welfare have not been thoroughly studied. Therefore, the goal of this study is to examine the connection between family welfare and violence against women in the Kanungu district's Kihhihi sub-county. The study's objectives are to determine the domestic violence-causing elements in the sub-county and to evaluate how domestic abuse affects family wellbeing. The results of this study will help shape practice and policy aimed at preventing domestic assault and advancing family welfare in the sub-county and elsewhere. The most significant risk factor for behavioral issues in kids, such as social, attention, and thought issues, has been identified as marital conflict. The more frequent and violent the inter-parental conflicts are, the more likely it is that kids will display problem behaviors (Jaswal, 2000). According to Martin et al. (1999), victims have emotional, social, and psychological maladjustments in addition to physical impairments. Based on the aforementioned, the investigator set out to determine the connection between family welfare and violence against women in Kihhihi

Sub-County, Kanungu District.

Specific objectives

- 1. To find out the extent of practicing Domestic Violence in Kihhi sub-county.*
- 2. To find out the level of Family Welfare among homesteads in Kihhi sub-county.*
- 3. To find out the relationship between Domestic Violence and Family Welfare in Kihhi sub- county, Kanungu District.*

Research questions

- 1. What is the extent of practicing domestic violence in Kihhi sub-county?*
- 2. What is the level of family growth among homesteads in Kihhi sub-county?*
- 3. What is the relationship between Domestic Violence and Family Welfare in Kihhi sub- county, Kanungu District?*

Methodology

Research design

During the data gathering phase of the study, both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies/designs were used. While a quantitative strategy allowed the investigator to build statistical models in an effort to explain the findings, a qualitative approach allowed the investigator to give a thorough, detailed explanation of the phenomenon concerning the study for in-depth data collection. Comparisons and statistical data synthesis were also supplied by the quantitative research approach.

Additionally, a descriptive survey design was employed, and it was chosen because it

accurately depicts or accounts for the qualities of a specific person, circumstance, or group, such as their behavior, opinions, abilities, beliefs, and knowledge. The investigator was able to accomplish the study's goals thanks to this design.

Study population

The target population for the study included 100 residents of Kihhihi a sub-county Wakiso district. This was correlated with Slovenes formula of sample size determination to obtain a sample population of 80 respondents for this study. The study population included parents, crime preventers, LC1 chairperson and the Officer in Charge of Kanungu police station (OC).

Sampling procedures

Sampling procedure refers to choosing part of a population to use to test hypotheses about the entire population (Jowin, 2003). The procedures included simple random sampling and purposive sampling and was used to select respondents in the study

Sample size

The study comprised of parents, crime preventers, LC1 chairperson and the Officer in Charge of Kanungu police station (OC). The sample size of the study was determined according to Slovene's formula of sample size determination where 40 were parents, 38 were crime preventers, LC1 chairperson and the Officer in Charge of

Kanungu police station (OC).

Sampling techniques

According to James M.J. (2008), sampling technique refers to the name or other identification of the specific process by which entities of the sample have been selected.

The researcher employed both probability and non-probability sampling techniques

to enable her collect a more reliable data from the field as explained below:

Simple random sampling

The LC1 chairperson and the Officer in Charge of the Kanungu police station (OC) were chosen as the study's key informants. The participants in this study included parents and people who work to prevent crime. In order to include both male and female respondents in the study region, simple random sampling was employed to choose participants from the group of parents and crime preventers.

Deliberate sampling

The LC1 chairperson and the Officer in Charge (OC) of the Kanungu police station were among the units chosen for the sample using the method known as purposeful sampling. This method was employed by the investigator because it is extremely helpful in circumstances when you must quickly achieve a specified sample and where sampling for symmetry is not the major issue.

Data collection methods and Instruments

Primary data was collected from the field through self-administered questionnaires and interviews. These approaches were adopted because they enabled the researcher to cover a large population quickly and at affordable cost as noted by (Saunders et al, 2003). Structured interviews were also

applied to top administrators because they were few, and able to give in-depth information which could be left out in SAQs. It was applied because; the interviewer could alter the interview situation at any time in order to obtain the fullest possible responses from the individuals, as noted by Aggor and Badu-Nyako (2003).

Secondary data was gathered through content analysis of documents. This was done through analysis of documents from published journals, reports, and other existing materials from office of assistant Director of studies. Secondary data was used because it enabled the researcher establish authentic data regarding the research variables

Questionnaire

In order to gather the majority of the main data for this study, the investigator used a questionnaire. The LC1 chairperson and the Officer in Charge (OC) of the Kanungu police station were among the key informants for whom the scholar had developed forty surveys for parents, 38 for crime preventers, and other forms. Since English is the primary language of teaching in the majority of institutions, all surveys were produced in this language. The respondents received guarantees regarding the privacy of the data they supplied to the researcher, which was only utilized for academic purposes.

Interviewing method

There are many different types of interviews, including one-on-one and group interviews that take place in person. The use of the telephone or other technological devices, such as computers, can mediate queries and answers. Unstructured, semi-structured, and structured interviews are all possible. The investigator used face-to-face interviews in alongside questionnaires to gather information on the connection between domestic abuse and the well-being of families in the Kihikihi sub-county.

Data analysis

Through the distribution of structured surveys, information on learning assessment was gathered. This information was coded and stored into a database. The statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) software program was used to analyze quantitative data. To investigate the connections between evaluations of learning and student academic achievement, cross tabulations, Pearson's correlation coefficient, regression,

and ANOVA tests and analyses were applied to the data. Themes derived from the study questions were used to arrange the qualitative information, which was then subjected to content analysis. Information from interviewees was compiled and presented in the report.

RESULTS

Response rate

Questionnaire return rate

All the 80 questionnaires were given out, 56 were returned, thus representing 70% response. The study was considered good because according to Peil (1995), questionnaire return rate above 50% is considered good for a study.

Personal information of respondents

Information regarding to the personal background of the respondents included their age, gender, marital status, occupation, and education level

Age of the respondents

Information regarding the age of the respondents was added to questionnaires during the piloting process. The following information regarding the ages of the respondents was analyzed using SPSS Software and presented in form of grouped data as shown in the table 1

AGE OF RESPONDENTS		
N	Valid	56
	Missing	0
Mean		3.7143
Median		3.0000
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		1.13961
Range		4.00

AGE OF RESPONDENTS					
		Freque	Perce	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10-20	6	10.7	10.7	10.7
	20-30	23	41.1	41.1	51.8
	30-40	13	23.2	23.2	75.0
	40-50	9	16.1	16.1	91.1
	50+	5	8.9	8.9	100.0
	Total	56	100.0	100.0	

Therefore, from the mean (3.7143) it was deduced that most of the respondents who participated in the study were from a mature group i.e., were within the age range of 20-30 years with 41.1% and this was because such people within that age group of 20-30 years have developed minds and can work very hard to care for their families. This led to the conclusion that the researched adult brains were responsible for the correctness and dependability of the information that was gathered. The investigator also learned from table 4.2.1 that 10.7% of respondents in Kihikihi sub-county, Kanungu District, were among the ages of 10 and 20; 23.2% were among the ages of 30 and 40; 16.1% were among the ages of 40 and 50; and 8.9% were beyond the age of 50. The standard deviation was 1.13961, and the range of numbers was 4.00. There is a 3.0000 median.

Gender of Respondents

The study investigated the gender of the respondents and the findings were as shown in the table

2

GENDER OF RESPONDENTS					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	34	60.7	60.7	60.7

FEMALE	22	39.3	39.3	100.0
Total	56	100.0	100.0	

From table 2, it was found out that, majority of the respondents were males with 60.7%

compared to females with 39.3%.

Occupation of the respondents

Information regarding the occupation of the respondents in Kihhi sub-county, Kanungu District was collected and presented in table 3

OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Students	6	10.7	10.7	10.7
	Teachers	5	8.9	8.9	19.6
	Marketers	3	5.4	5.4	25.0
	Traders	9	16.1	16.1	41.1
	Farmers	33	58.9	58.9	100.0
	Total	56	100.0	100.0	

From table 3, it was found out that 10.7% of the respondents were students, 8.9% were teachers, 5.4% were marketers, 16.1% of the respondents who participated in the study were Traders and majority of the respondents were Farmers (58.9%).

Marital status

Information regarding the marital status of the respondents in Kihhi sub-county, Kanungu District was collected and presented in table 4

Table 4: Marital status of respondents

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SINGLE	28	50.0	50.0	50.0
	MARRIED	20	35.7	35.7	85.7

DEVORCED	8	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	56	100.0	100.0	

From table 4, it was found out that, majority of the respondents were Single with 50.0%, 35.7% of the respondents were married and only 14.3% had divorced.

Educational level of the respondents

Information regarding the academic background of respondents in Kihhi sub-county, Kanungu District was obtained and tabulated as shown in table 5

Table 5: Educational background of the respondents

EDUCATION LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS					
		Frequency	Percen	Valid Percent	Cumulative
Valid	PRIMARY AND BELOW	8	14.3	14.3	14.3
	O LEVEL	23	41.1	41.1	55.4
	A LEVEL	10	17.9	17.9	73.2
	CERTIFICATE	14	25.0	25.0	98.2
	NONE	1	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	56	100.0	100.0	

From table 5, it was found out in an analysis of interviews and questionnaire that majority of the respondents (41.1%) had only completed their ordinary level of education, 14.3% had completed primary level of education and never continued with their further studies, 17.9% had completed their A' Level of education, 25.0% had finished their certificate level of education and 1.8% had not attended any level of education in their lives. From the statistics, it's indicating that the Education of Kihhi sub-county, Kanungu District is lacking and needing.

The extent of practicing Domestic Violence in Kihhi sub-county, Kanungu District

This Section describes the independent variable (Domestic Violence). The

independent variable was addressed in Section B of the questionnaire for respondents.

Table 6: Extent of practicing domestic violence

	N	Descriptive Statistics			
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Extent of practicing domestic violence	56	1.00	3.00	3.7000	.78895
Valid N	56				

Source: SPSS Output page

The extent of practicing domestic violence in Kihhi sub-county was analyzed and interpreted

using the mean which was 3.7000. The mean is close to code 4 of the Likert scale hence declaring that there is a high extent of practicing domestic violence among homesteads in Kihhi Sub- County.

The level of Family Welfare among homesteads in Kihhi sub-county, Kanungu District This Section describes the dependent variable (Family Welfare). The dependent variable was addressed in Section C of the questionnaire for respondents.

Table 7: The level of Family welfare

	Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
LEVEL OF FAMILY WELFARE	56	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.7000	.78895
Valid N	506					

Source: SPSS output page

The mean concerning the level of family welfare is very low (2.7000) and this is attributed to low household income of the people in the study area, this is because people in this area depend only on farming as their major economic activity which makes most families not to meet their family

essential needs like shelter, medication, education and food. The low family welfare among homesteads headed by females is also attributed to over depending on the mother in the family, the woman cannot meet all the required basic needs in the family, leading to low family welfare and high levels of domestic violence.

The relationship between Domestic Violence and Family Welfare

Table 8: Showing Pearson Correlation between Domestic Violence and family welfare

		Correlations	
		Domestic Violence	Family welfare
Domestic Violence	Pearson Correlation	1.00	.741
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	56	56
Family welfare	Pearson Correlation	.741	1.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	56	56

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

Source: SPSS output page

Table 8 indicates that there is a very strong positive relationship between domestic violence and

family welfare at $r = 0.741$ and since the sig. value (.000) was far less than 0.01, which is the maximum level of significance required declaring a significant relationship between domestic

violence and family welfare, this implies that the extent of domestic violence greatly affects the level of family welfare of the family.

Since the P-value (0.00) is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between domestic violence and family welfare.

Conclusion of the findings

The researcher concluded from the findings that the extent is high and this is attributed high levels of poverty in the study area which causes a lot of misunderstandings in families, there is also not enough sensitization of the people in Kihikihi sub-county about the dangers of domestic violence, alcoholism, drug abuse bad peer group influences and also there is high rates of early marriages in Kihikihi sub-county.

Recommendations of the study

The researcher recommends the parents to always counsel and guide their children by teaching them good morals. The parents are also advised to avoid domestic violence and live in a happy family with their parents.

References

Adams, C. (2006). The consequences of witnessing family violence on children and implication for family counselors. The family journal: Counseling and therapy for couples and families. 14:4,334-341.

Allen, N., Wolf, A., Bybee, D., and Sullivan, C. (2003). Diversity of children's immediate coping responses to witnessing domestic violence. Journal of educational abuse, 3, 123- 147.

Beller, L. (2015). When in doubt, take them out: Removal of children from victims of domestic violence ten years after Nicholson v. Williams. Duke journal of gender law and policy, vol. 22:205.

Campbell, C., Roberts, Y., Synder, F., Papp, J., Strambler, M., & Crusto, C. (2016). The assessment of early trauma exposure on socio-emotional health of young children. Children and youth services review, 71: 308-314.

Cooper, M.G., & Lesser, J. G. (2011). Clinical social work practice: An integrated approach (5th Ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Dryden-Peterson, Sarah and Lucy hovel, (2004). 'Local integration of refugees and their hosts in the case of Uganda,' Refuge. 22 (1)

Dutton, D. (2000). Witnessing parental violence as a traumatic experience shaping the abusive personality. Journal of aggression, 3: 59-67.

Hines, L. (2015). Children's coping with family violence: Policy and service recommendations. Child adolescent social work journal, 32: 109-119. DOI: 10.1007/s10560-014-0333-9.

Holt, S. (2015). An exploration of the impacts that experiencing domestic violence can have on a child's primary school education: view of educational staff. British journal of community justice,

13(2): 7-26. Hooyman, N.R., and Kramer, B.J. (2006). Living through loss: Interventions across the lifespan. New York: Columbia University Press.

Nyirenda, A., (2005), Domestic Violence in Zambia: The Prosecution of cases involving Women Suffering Domestic Violence in Dole and Kitwe Districts of Zambia, Dissertation Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Master's Degree in Women's Law, Faculty of Law, University of Zimbabwe.

Schuler, M., (1992), Freedom from Violence: Women's Strategies from around the World. New York: Women, Law and development, OEF International.

UNHCR, 2006: The state of world refugees Human Displacement in the new Millennium/ Published in the United States by Oxford University Press Inc., New York

WLSA, (1994), Inheritance in Zimbabwe, Law Customs and Practice: Women and the Law in Southern Africa Research Project Report.