

**PAINTING ILLUSTRATIONS ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
UGANDA, A CASE STUDY OF BOMBO LUWERO DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at painting illustrations on gender-based violence on women's participation in the development of Uganda and it was guided by the following objectives; To determine the causes of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Uganda Bombo Luwero district, to identify the forms of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Uganda Bombo Luwero district and to document the effect of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Uganda Bombo Luwero district. The study adopted a descriptive survey. Descriptive survey design was used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow the researcher gather information, summarize, present and interpret it for the purpose of clarification. It also allowed the researcher to describe record, analyse and report conditions that existed. Findings the study indicated that respondents who were single were 14% out of the total number of respondents. Those who were married were 46% followed by respondents who were widows with 22% and the minority on the other had divorced with 34 18 %. This showed a great extent that respondents were at least married. There should be transformation of attitudes and beliefs in different societies that condone such violence, for supporting individual survivors, and ensure that governments and NGOs fulfil their duty to protect woman.

Key words: painting illustrations, gender-based violence, women's participation and development

Background

Historically embedded viewpoints on the difference of women, who are described as the 'original other', dominate our social media, despite many years of feminist activism. These traditionally accepted myths of women as different, and therefore inferior, define women as the weaker sex in need of guidance and supervision (Adams, 2012); as emotional or hysterical and therefore not rational; as sexual objects (Woolf, 1991); or as compliant mothers, wives and homemakers (Jaggar & Rothenberg, 1993).

Rotter (1945) suggests that the effect of behaviour has an impact on the motivation of people to engage in specific behaviour. People wish to avoid negative consequences, while desiring positive outcomes. Social learning theory suggests that behaviour is influenced by environmental factors and psychological factors (Winny et al., 2023).

Gender violence is defined as a harmful act directed at an individual based on his or her sex, usually intended to reinforce related hierarchies and perpetuate inequalities (Benjamin and Murchison, 2004). It is a public problem associated with long-term social, physical and mental consequences (Campbel et al., 2002).



Figure:1 A man pulls a wife along the public street in Uganda

Source: www.newvision.ug

GBV violates a number of women's rights, including the right to life, the right not to be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to equal protection under the law, the right to equality in the family, or the right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health (Jauharah, 2023).

A report by Dunkle et al., (2004) on the prevalence and patterns of gender-based violence and re-victimization among women attending antenatal clinics in Soweto, South Africa revealed that the prevalence of physical/sexual partner violence was at 55.5%, adult sexual assault by non-partners at 7.9%, child sexual assault at 8.0% and forced first intercourse at 7.3%.

According to Zambia Demographic Health Survey (2013) 47% of women reported that they have experienced either physical or sexual violence and 30 percent have experienced physical violence only. The 2010 Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (TDHS) Report it emerged that about 44% of the ever-married women aged 15-49 experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Of these, 39% of the women had ever experienced physical violence while 20% reported having experienced sexual violence (Turan et. al, 2012).

Statement of the problem

Despite government interventions in terms of legislative and policy framework, GBV still remains a serious challenge to society. There is impunity and every day Ugandans are treated to news in the media of people subjected to various types of violence ranging from rape, physical assault and emotional abuse. Notable is the recent case of a woman whose both hands were cut off by her husband for failing to sire him a child and a woman who attempted to cut off her husband's private organs. In some cases, the local authorities are ill-equipped to enforce the law or policies. Uganda has ratified numerous conventions which seek to protect rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens. At the international and regional level there exist a series of instruments that protect women and girls against GBV.

Clearly GBV is a serious violation of human rights in all its forms and government has done much more to make the fight a reality for the benefits of the citizens through the constitution, numerous acts of parliament such as the Family Protection Act, children's Act and the sexual offences Act and through various policies (Stecy & Keneth, 2023). There has been progress in addressing GBV at the National level. The Local Governments have not been left behind. They are equally making inroads towards a holistic approach through some of their legislative and policy frameworks to enhance enforcement and implementation. This Policy provides for strategies to facilitate and enhance implementation of the national legislation and policy frameworks on GBV at all levels hoping to be gender transformative and gender synchronized to bring long-term and sustained change but still Gender Based Violence is the common song sung worldwide. Therefore, the researcher tends to go an extra mile by trying to explore the effects of GBV on females and produce painting art works to sensitize the public (Lucky et al., 2023).

Objectives of the study:

1. To determine the causes of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Uganda Bombo Luwero district.
2. To identify the forms of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Uganda Bombo Luwero district.
3. To document the effect of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Uganda Bombo Luwero district.

Research questions

1. What are the causes of gender-based violence amongst women in the development of Bombo Luwero district?
2. What are the forms of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Bombo Luwero district?
3. What is the effect of Gender Based Violence amongst women in the development of Bombo Luwero district?

Methodology

Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey. Descriptive survey design was used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow the researcher gather information, summarize, present and interpret it for the purpose of clarification. It also allowed the researcher to describe record, analyse and report conditions that existed. Descriptive survey research intended to produce statistical information about the effect of marijuana at Bulu Parents School'. The field survey implied the process of gaining insight into the general picture of a situation, without utilizing the entire population (Borg and Gall, 1996).

Sample size

Polit (2001) defines sample size as a proportion of population. A Sample is finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole. When dealing with people it can be a set of respondents selected from a large population for the purposes of this survey.

According to Yamane (1967), sample size is determined through a calculation.

From Taro Yamane's Formula, Sample Size (n) =
$$\left[\frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} \right]$$

Where; N= the Total Population,

e = Sampling Error (used 0.1 Acceptable Error).

Population of the study

Population was generally observed or understood as a group that consisted of all quantities and values relevant to a statistical study. Persons conducted at least possessed one common characteristic.

Data collection methods

The researcher used different techniques and corresponding tools for each method. The methods aimed at producing relevant information based on painting illustrations on gender-based violence on women's participation in the development of Bombo Luwero district. These research methods and tools were linked to the objectives and studio guiding questions to ensure that data generated for each objective guided the findings.

Data analysis

Here the data was analyzed using social scientists' tools of statistical processing for social scientists in order to derive meaning, improve its accuracy and make it complete for easy interpretation and understanding (SPSS) (Nelson et al., 2022). Here data was reduced to get meaning using percentages and frequencies to transform it to be complete and then it was presented in tables. The major focus was on the objectives as listed in this research.

RESULTS

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	23	46
Female	27	54
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Findings in table 1 above showed that majority of the respondents were female indicated by 54 % out of the total number of respondents. The minority however were male because they were not easily accessible, may be where busy or workers therefore were not part of the questionnaire or interview processes. This was indicated by 46 % out of the total number of respondents. In advance the results showed that the research was dominated by female than male.

Distribution of Respondents by Age

Here the researcher wanted to determine the age of the respondents in order to identify the validity of the responses given in advance. In this case therefore, the findings obtained were as demonstrated in the table below;

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentages
20-30	13	26
31-40	25	50
45-60	12	24
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

From the findings in table 3 above, the dominant respondents were from age category 31-40. This was represented by 50% of the total number of respondents followed by respondents from age category 20-30 with 26 % out of the total number of the respondents. The minority of the respondents however, were from age 45-60 with 24% out of the total number of respondents. This was interesting because the age groups that the researcher targeted were of marriage brackets and as such therefore were at least knowledgeable on some of the issues regarding gender-based violence and participation specifically of women.

Distribution of the Respondents by Level of Education

The researcher was interested in determining the level of education of the respondents in order to identify the validity of the responses given. The information obtained was indicated as in the table below.

Table 4z: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Education level	Frequency	Percentages
Primary	05	10
Secondary	10	20

Bachelors	30	60
Masters	05	10
Others	00	00
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Findings in the table above indicated that respondents with bachelors were the many with 60% out of the total number of respondents. These were followed by respondents with master taking 20% followed by respondents with secondary level education with 20% and the minority on the other hand were primary level of education with 10%. This showed a great extent to which the respondents were educated. In this matter, the responses were taken to be valid because the respondents could read and interpret questionnaires as they were distributed. Also, this meant that the level of understanding the key issues raised by the research and ability relate them to real life situation was critical and shaped the research direction.

Distribution of the Respondents by Work Experience

The researcher was interested in determining the work experience of the respondents in order to identify the validity of the responses given. The information obtained was indicated as in the table below.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Work Experience

Work experience	Frequency	Percentages
Less than 1 year	08	16
1-5 years	20	40
5-10 years	12	24
More than 10 years	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Findings from the research as represented in the table above indicated that majority of the respondents had at least spent 1-5 years working with an

organization! an agency or government. This was representing 40% out of the total number of respondents. These were followed by respondents who had at least worked for 5 -10 years indicated by 24 % out of the total number of respondents. 16% has worked for less than 1 year while 20% respectively had also worked for 10 and above years. This showed that the responses were dominated by respondents who had work had and had wealthy kind of experience to provide incisive information and share such expertise to determine social and economic dimension and relations and how each of them affects society.

Table 6: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Education level	Frequency	Percentages
Single	07	14
Married	23	46
Divorced	09	18
Widow	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Findings in the table above indicated that respondents who were single were 14% out of the total number of respondents. Those who were married were 46% followed by respondents who were widows with 22% and the minority on the other had divorced with 34 18 %. This showed a great extent that respondents were at least married. In this matter therefore, the responses were taken to be valid because the respondents could understand marriage and issues surrounding marriage as an institution and its wellbeing.

Forms of Gender Based Violence

During the study the researcher learnt that there are two forms of gender-based violence which are direct violence and indirect violence.

Table 7: Summary of Respondents View on Forms of Violence

Forms	Frequency	Percentage
Direct	50	100
Indirect		
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

From the table above the respondents mentioned that direct violence against women includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence while indirect violence can be understood as a type of structural violence, characterized by norms, attitudes and stereotypes around gender in general and violence against women in particular. The interesting thing is that 50 (100%) of respondents agreed that these are forms of gender-based violence which are seen in this Bombo Luwero district. Indirect violence operates within a larger societal context; institutions, and the individuals within and outside these institutions, are all engaged in the production and reproduction of attitudes which normalize violence against women. **Table 8: Forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Bombo Luwero district**

Forms of GBV	Frequency	Percentages
Discrimination	07	14
Sexual abuse	20	40
Physical abuse	09	18
Stigmatization	11	22
Others	03	06
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

In the above table, sexual violence 20 (40%) (Including rape, sexual assault and harassment in all public and private spheres of life) topped the list of type of GBV which was strongly agreed and agreed upon by most respondents who answered the questionnaire and were interviewed. Still from the table 8 it's evident that stigmatization came second with 11(22%) Still, the respondents' conclusions do not

reflect the realm of violence against women in its entirety. Specifically, psychological and economic violence are not visible as they are not explicitly mentioned.

Discrimination was yet another type which was put on test before respondents and scored 7 (14%). Also, to note is the question of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator of acts of violence against women is also of great relevance. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is one of the most widespread forms of direct violence against women, and includes a range of sexual, psychological and physical coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by a current or former intimate partner.

Others types got 3 (6%) Economic violence involves denying access of the victim to financial resources, property, healthcare, education, or the labour market, and denying them participation in economic decision-making.

Enabling Women Involve in Development Activities

Here the respondents were asked to whether women participation means involving women in socio-economic development activities. The information obtained was indicated as below; **Table 9: Enabling Women Involve in Development Activities**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	20
Agree	15	30
Not sure	20	40
Disagree	05	10
Strongly disagree	00	00
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Findings in table 9 above indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure to whether participation enables women to get involved in socio-economic development activities. This was indicated by 40% out of the total number of respondents this research sampled. These were followed by respondents who agreed with 30% followed by strongly agreed with 20%. However, minority of the

respondents disagreed with statements and totalled 10 % out of the total number of the respondents. So by and large women participate in socio-economic activities as represented in the table above.

The Causes of Gender Based Violence in Bombo Luwero district

Respondents were asked whether, the causes of gender-based violence as represented in the table below,

Table 10: The Causes of Gender Based Violence in Bombo

Causes of GBV	Frequency	Percentage
Ignorance	08	16
Educational status	25	50
Cultural Values and beliefs	10	20
Social economic inequalities	05	10
Others	02	50
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Findings in the table 10 above indicate that majority' of the respondents agreed with the statement that educational status was major cause of GBV with 25 (50%). This was indicated by 50% well an average out of the total number of the respondents.

Table 11: The Effect of Gender Based Violence on Women's Bombo

Effects of GBV on women's participation	Frequency	Percentage
Denial opportunities	08	16
Abuse of rights	20	40
Sexual exploitation	10	20
Negative attitude	05	10
Unemployment	05	04
Other	02	04
TOTAL	50	50

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

The study notes that abuse of rights 20 (40%) is one of these abuses that can leave profound mental scars, damage the wellbeing of women and girls in common, including their reproductive and sexual health, and in some instances, results in death. Violence against women has been called the most insidious yet slightest renowned human rights oppression in the globe. Bombo Kalule just like around the world, sexual exploitation 10 (20%) the respondents strongly agreed that as many as one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or maltreated in some other approach-most frequently by someone she knows, including by her spouse or another male relative; one woman in four has been ill-treated during pregnancy.

Conclusions

Drawing from the findings basically, gender-based violence limits women as human beings, drains their energy and hope, and constricts the possibilities of creating a new vision of society. Since it includes threats of violence, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private, Violence against women is a violation of 47 women's human rights, a cause and consequence of gender inequality, and a major cause of women's ill health. It is a detriment to their well-being, very often a crime, and a significant cost to the resources of the wider society.

Recommendations

There have been strategies to counter violence against women and support the survivors. Strategies the researcher suggests are:

1. Transforming attitudes and beliefs in different societies that condone such violence, for supporting individual survivors, and to ensure that governments and NGOs fulfil their duty to protect woman.
2. Women's rights around the world are an important indicator to understand global well-being. A major global women's rights treaty was ratified by the majority of the world's nations a few decades ago. Yet,

despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life, ranging from the cultural, political to the economic.

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