
**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GIRL CHILD EDUCATION IN UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF CHEMA
SUBCOUNTY KAPCHORWA DISTRICT****Chelangat Dorcus Joy¹, Mirembe Suzan²****1, 2 Metropolitan International University****Abstract**

The study aimed at domestic violence and girl child education in Uganda with a case study of Chema subcounty Kapchorwa district and it was guided by the following objectives; To find out factor responsible for domestic violence on girl child education in Chema sub county Kapchorwa district, to establish the management of girl child, drop out due to domestic violence in Chema sub county Kapchorwa district and to find out some of the influence of domestic violence on girl child education in Chema sub county Kapchorwa district. A descriptive survey research was designed to obtain permanent and precise information concerning the current status of the variables under investigation and generalizations from the facts observed. The descriptive research provided the description of the information about the variable's population. Questionnaires, survey interviews, non-participation observation and nominal group discussion were the methods used to collect data from the respondents. The study was based on primary data which was collected through interviews, questionnaires as a data collection method. From the findings, 56.25% of the respondents argued that it was true they have ever been affected by the issues related to domestic violence for instance some girls argued that they have gone through sexual harassment not only from family relatives but also by their paternal fathers. 35 out of 80 respondents representing 43%, 25% disagreed to the view due to the fact that they have never been subjected to such violence. It is recommended that parents be made to understand the benefits of education through community-based information dissemination techniques. The use of mass media like televisions and radios which most people do not have access to should be reduced and town criers, village-based crusades and enlightenment programs, use of religious centers and market awareness activities carried out on regular basis.

Key words: domestic violence, mass media, girl child and education**Background of the study**

This study investigated how domestic violence affected girls' education in Chema District, Kapchorwa District. It used selected parishes and villages in Kapchorwa District. The experience of domestic violence in Uganda is alarming in all parts of the country and education is of paramount importance not only because girls but for all citizens of the country but also because it largely functions as the "future of the nation" in the absence of recognized (Aisha et al., 2023). Due to its importance, the competence of girls in Uganda is not only essential for Chema Sub District but also for the betterment of the nation. The report provided a study on how it was difficult for most of the girls in Chema to find better education as most of them were handed out by their parents in their homes in the form of physical abuse, verbal abuse and child neglect which affected their school work. However, it should be noted that performance in girls' education in the regional Chema examinations across the country leaves much to be desired.

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(Shamim et al., 2023). All the domestic violence in Chema has a big impact on the performance of girls in the region because girls are left as parents at home. In Uganda, the number of girls who drop out of school and vulnerable children has increased due to domestic violence, A vulnerable girl is a child living in a household with poverty or a chronically ill person, whether she is a parent or not, in which parents struggle every day (Aisha et al., 2023). This affects the participation of domestic violence and abuse in education due to increased absenteeism, early school leaving, stigmatization and mistreatment of the group, resulting in poor performance and misbehavior (Joventia et al., 2023). Girls' School attendance among abused and vulnerable persons has decreased due to socio-economic needs related to domestic violence (Ninsiima et al., 2023).

Statement of the problem

Uganda is dealing with the problem of domestic violence. This has resulted in families abdicating their responsibility to educate their children, especially girls, leading to high rates of early school leaving, child labor and early pregnancy (John et al., 2023). This occurs as a result of parents separating and living their children to stay in homes where step-parents prioritize domestic activities over schooling (Oromo et al., 2023). Again, it is girls who are most affected here as most parents prefer to send their boys to school. The state tried to combat this by introducing free primary and secondary education. Many NGOs provide assistance to women (Musaibah et al., 2023). For example, FIDA is among the organizations concerned with the situation of women in terms of domestic violence. Other legal institutions, such as the law being discussed by the legislators (Domestic Relations Law) are positive gestures to address the situation of women (Kazaara et al., 2023). Domestic violence in Uganda has concerned most households in the country, most organizations have been created to be able to train and educate the majority of parents in the country (Zowena et al., 2023). The education of most girls around Chema was negatively affected as girls were left to run the household as parents to the young (Anthony et al., 2023). The content of the research was a backbone or benchmark for policy makers as a reference to the need to reduce the menace of domestic violence that leads to child abuse and encouraged research in the future; creating public trust and awareness of the challenges presented, accompanying children and education in Chema and creating hope and confidence in girls that they have schools to go to school, not to be parents at a young age (Victoria et al., 2023) to call family in events where homes and caregivers do not fulfill their roles responsibly. The government can revise the general secondary education policy and add money to meet all the basic needs of students (Godfrey et al., 2023). The use of appropriate methods and approaches usually frustrate girls because girls' efforts and acquisition are stifling, any study on how to raise a girl child and reduce domestic violence in Uganda is of great value.

Specific Objectives

- To find out factor responsible for domestic violence on girl child education in chema sub county Kapchorwa district
- To establish the management of girl child, drop out due to domestic violence in chema sub county Kapchorwa district

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- To find out some of the influence of domestic violence on girl child education in chema sub county Kapchorwa district

Methodology

A descriptive survey research was designed to obtain permanent and precise information concerning the current status of the variables under investigation and generalizations from the facts observed. The descriptive research provided the description of the information about the variable's population. Questionnaires, survey interviews, non-participation observation and nominal group discussion were the methods used to collect data from the respondents. The study was based on primary data which was collected through interviews, questionnaire s as a data collection method. Data for the study was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Under primary source, emphasis was put on the collection of data directly from field surveys via the administration of questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussions. Data analysis was done using Epi-data and SPSS software and the questionnaires filled by the respondents were edited for completeness and consistency (Nelson et al., 2022). The information was arranged and reduced according to the objectives of the study. Analysis of open-ended questions was qualitatively and conferring to purposes of the study. Tables and figures were in presentation of data.

RESULTS

Table 1: Whether respondents understand the fundamental factors of domestic violence in families

Response	Frequency	Percentage
True	40	50
Note real	10	12.5
No idea	30	37.5
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

From Table 1, 40 out of the 80 respondents representing 50% said that it is true that they understand the fundamental factors of domestic violence in families. 10 out of the 80 respondents representing 12.5% said that it is not real since they have never heard of it since they own no families hence could not trace the factors. 30 out of the 80 respondents representing 37.5% said they had no idea on the question since they have not carried out enough investigations on the 31 issue of violence especially in families. In general, most of the respondents knew about the fundamental factors of domestic violence (Ninsiima et al., 2023).

Table 2: whether most of the respondents have ever been affected by these causes

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes of course	45	56.25
No	35	43.25
Total	80	100

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From Table 2, 45 out of 45 respondents representing 56.25% argued that it is true they have ever been affected by the issues related to domestic violence for instance some girls argued that they have gone through sexual harassment not only from family relatives but also by their paternal fathers. 35 out of 80 respondents representing 43 (Richard et al., 2022).25% disagreed to the view due to the fact that they have never been subjected to such violence. This was stipulated to girls especially those who have grown with their aunties and paternal parents (Richard, 2022). As it is well expressed in Table 2 the assessment was more on analysis of respondents affected by domestic violence cases and in the process many people have been affected as it was expressed by Human Rights report of 2014, on analysis of street children's issues where most of them were found to be staying on streets after being mistreated by their parents and guardians (Flavia et al., 2023).

Table 3: Causes of Domestic Violence in chema sub county Kapchorwa district

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Drug abuse	30	37.5
Patriarchal power	23	28.75
Husband verbally abusing wives	27	33.75
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, 2023

According to table 4, 30 out respondents representing 37.5% argued that domestic violence is caused by drug abuse on both children and their parents. 23 out of the 80 respondents representing 28.7% argued that it is also attributed to patriarchal power existing in families and 27 out of the 80 respondents representing 33.75% argued that it is at times caused by disrespect for example husbands verbally abusing wives (Joventa et al., 2023). This implied that marriage in families of chema sub county kapchorwa lost value to an extent of some people losing their lives, property, belongings and girls' dropouts from schools (Victor et al., 2023). In particular, the causes of the domestic violence which has succumbed many familiar has harmed a very big number of people and leaving many girls out of school, others forced to early marriages and turning up to street kids.

The management of domestic violence on girl child education in chema sub county Kapchorwa district

Table 4: management of girl child education due to domestic violence in chema sub county Kapchorwa district

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Raise awareness of the dangers of harmful traditions	22	27.5
Help make girl journeys to school safer	25	31.25
Connect specialist at risk	20	25

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communities		
Engage respected community elders in the fight against violence	13	16.25
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 4 shows that 22 out of the 80 respondents representing 27.5% said that domestic violence raise awareness of the dangers of harmful traditions for example many of them loose their respect and morale for facing the public especially when it comes to getting back to school after sexual harassments like FGM (Joventa et al., 2023). 25 out of the 80 respondents representing 31.25% said that help make girl journeys to school safer for example around 100 adolescent girls travel by taxi in chema sub county Kapchorwa, risking sexual violence 20 out of the 80 respondents representing 25% said that connect specialists and at-risk communities for example poverty and sexual violence are rife in rural areas of chema (Faridah et al., 2023). Rape cases are often ignored and conviction rarely made while some communities feel their only option is to settle their case by tradition justice system that can victimize those attacked and 13 out of the 80 respondents representing 16.25% argued that domestic violence Engage respected community elders in the fight against violence, in remote areas of Kapchorwa, traditional leadership is often the only power structure communities recognize for example I fight FGM because it robs women of their dignity and self-esteem,” said mzee Mwamba respected Njuri elder.

Table 5: The influence of domestic violence on girl child education in chema sub county Kapchorwa district

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage %
Nondiscriminatory education	22	27.5
Involvement of girl child as central players	25	31.25
Community based information dissemination technique	20	25
Guidance and counseling	13	16.25
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 5 shows that 22 out of the 80 respondents representing 27.5% said that Nondiscriminatory education should be embarked to for the benefit of both a boy and a girl child. 25 out of the 80 respondents representing 31.25% said that focus should he put on involvement of women as central players. 20 out of the 80 respondents representing 25% said focus should be put on community-based information dissemination techniques and 13 out of the 80 respondents representing 16.25% argued that Guidance and counseling should be extended both girls and parents in families such

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that in case of any outbreak kids find out nothing. In other wards let the disagreement be between husband and wife excluding innocent kids (Joventa et al., 2023).

Conclusions

From the study results, a number of conclusions were made which included the following: The results on the factors of Domestic Violence indicated that domestic violence is caused by drug abuse on both children and their parents, it is also attributed to Patriarchal power existing in families, disrespect for example husbands verbally abusing wives and others argued that marriage in families of Kapchorwa district lost value to an extent of some people losing their lives, property, belongings and girls' dropouts from schools.

Recommendations

From the study, it is recommended that seminars, it is recommended that parents be made to understand the benefits of education through community-based information dissemination techniques. The use of mass media like televisions and radios which most people do not have access to should be reduced and town criers, village-based crusades and enlightenment programs, use of religious centers and market awareness activities carried out on regular basis. It is also recommended that the Ugandan government, people in chema sub county Kapchorwa district should join hands and work with different groups of people like women, marginalized and youth and girls to try end the incident.

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