

**IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL WELLBEING OF
WOMEN IN BUKHALU SUB-COUNTY, BULAMBULI DISTRICT**

LYDIA ZESIRO

S23/MUC/BSW/051

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

May, 2025



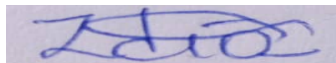
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DECLARATION

I **ZESIRO LYDIA** hereby declare that this research report has been written out of my own efforts. It has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award.

SIGNATURE:



DATE: 26/05/2025

ZESIRO LYDIA

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this report has been completed under my supervision on the topic “Impact of Domestic Violence on Psycho-Social Wellbeing of Women in Bukhalu Sub-County, Bulambuli District”

SIGNATURE:



DATE: 26/05/2025

MR. NABENDE WAMAKOTE DANNY

UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
DV	Dependent Variable
HIV	Human immunodeficiency
ICT	Information consults training
IV	Independent Variable
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
SDGs,	Sustainable Development Goals
UEU	Uganda Economic Update
UN	United Nations
UNDHS	Uganda National Demographic Health Surveys
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USA	United States of America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	iii
ABSTRACT.....	vii

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 The Purpose of the Study.....	5
1.4 Specific Objectives	6
1.5 Research Questions.....	6
1.6 Scope of the study.....	6
1.6.1 Content scope.....	6
1.6.2 Geographical Scope	6
1.6.3 Time scope.....	7
1.7 Significance of the Study	7
1.9 Conceptual framework.....	8

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.....	9
2.1 How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	9
2.2 How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	10
2.3 Interventions for preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women.....	12
2.4 Summary	14

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction.....	15
3.1 Research Design.....	15
3.2 Sample size and Study Population.....	15
3.3 Sample selection	15
3.3.1 Simple random sampling	16

3.3.2. Purposive sampling.....	16
3.4 Research instruments	16
3.4.1 Questionnaire	16
3.4.2 Interviews.....	16
3.5 Data Processing and Analysis	16
3.5.1 Quantitative data analysis	16
3.5.2 Pearson Correlations and Regression Analysis.....	17
3.5.3 Qualitative data analysis	17
3.6 Research procedure	17
3.7 Ethical considerations	17
3.7.1 Consent	17
3.7.2 Confidentiality	18
3.7.3 Fraud and plagiarism.....	18
3.8 Validity and reliability	18
3.8.1 Validity	18
3.8.2 Reliability.....	19

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents	20
4.2. How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	22
4.3. How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	24
4.4. Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women.....	26

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction.....	28
5.1 Discussion of Findings.....	28
5.1.1 How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	28
5.1.2. How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	28
5.1.3 Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women.....	29
5.2 Conclusions.....	29
5.2.1. How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	29
5.2.2. How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	29

5.2.3. Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women.....	30
5.3 Recommendations.....	30
5.4 Suggested areas for further research	30
Appendix 1: Consent form for respondents	32
APPENDIX 2. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR AREA LOCAL LEADERS	34
APPENDIX 3: Data collection letter	35

ABSTRACT

This research report study based on the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub-County, Bulambuli District and it was guided by the following research objectives: to find out how physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district, to assess how sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district and to examine interventions for preventing domestic violence and promote psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. The study used a descriptive research design in form of questionnaire's; it considered a population of 195 respondents with a sample size of 131 respondents. Findings indicated exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing, findings indicated that exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing and lastly findings indicated that Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure for preventing domestic violence. The study concluded that exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological, that violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing and lastly that Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures. This research report recommended that there should be more investments by different Governments in a number of strategies to ensure prevent domestic violence.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study is about determining the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. Domestic violence is a serious global problem with far-reaching consequences. It impacts not just those who experience it directly but also their families and friends. This chapter presents information about the background to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, limitations and delimitations to the research study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, an estimated 736 million women, almost one in three, have been subjected to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both at least once in their life (30 per cent of women aged 15 and older). This figure does not include sexual harassment (Nambi, Namuhani & Kayemba, 2022). The rates of depression, anxiety disorders, unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV are higher in women who have experienced violence compared to women who have not, as well as many other health problems that can last after the violence has ended. Most violence against women is perpetrated by current or former husbands or intimate partners (WHO, 2020). More than 640 million or 26 per cent of women aged 15 and older have been subjected to intimate partner violence. Of those who have been in a relationship, almost one in four adolescent girls aged 15–19 (24 per cent) has experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner or husband. Sixteen per cent of young women aged 15 to 24 experienced this violence in the past 12 months and their psycho-social wellbeing is at stake (Kishor & Johnson et al., 2022).

The prevalence estimates of domestic violence range from 20% in the Western Pacific, 22% in high-income countries and Europe and 25% in the WHO Regions of the Americas to 33% in the WHO African region, 31% in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, and 33% in the WHO South-East Asia region. In the United States alone, it is estimated that nearly 10 million women are victims of domestic violence each year with poor psycho-social wellbeing (WHO, 2020).

While domestic violence is often thought of as a problem that only affects women's psycho-social wellbeing, it is important to remember that both men and women can be victims of this type of violence. Anyone can be a victim of domestic violence, regardless of gender, age, race, or religion. Domestic violence is a complex issue with many contributing factors. While there is no single cause of domestic violence, there are some common risk factors that have been identified. These include poverty, substance abuse, witnessing violence in the home as a child, and being exposed to violent media (Nambi, Namuhani & Kayemba, 2022).

Domestic violence can have a profound impact on the lives of those who experience it. Victims of domestic violence often suffer from lifelong physical injuries, psychological trauma, and financial problems. They may also have difficulty maintaining relationships and keeping a job. In extreme cases, domestic violence can even lead to death (Kishor & Johnson, 2023). One of the most damaging effects of domestic violence is the impact it can have on psycho-social wellbeing of women. Studies have shown that children who witness domestic violence are more likely to experience problems at school, engage in violent behavior themselves, and have difficulty forming relationships as adults.

There is no single solution to the problem of domestic violence. It will require a coordinated effort from individuals, families, communities, and governments to make a lasting impact. Some things that can be done to help prevent domestic violence and improve psycho-social wellbeing of women include: educating yourself and others about the signs of an abusive relationship, supporting victims of domestic violence and working to change social norms that condone violence against women (Kishor & Johnson, 2024).

Domestic violence is a silent scourge across Africa, and it will remain so until the cultural and legal norms that condone it have been rejected. Progress will depend on leaders at all levels – but especially in religious institutions – acknowledging that there is a problem and investing in solutions. Tens of millions of women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa will experience catastrophic levels of intimate partner violence because the world is failing to make progress on SDGs, according to new projections by UNFPA, the UN sexual and reproductive health agency.

To be sure, the numbers reflect attitudes, not incidence. About one third of African women report to have experienced domestic violence (physical or sexual). But the attitudes are arguably even more pernicious. They shape behavior, reflect social norms toward conflict

resolution, also outside the home, and could bear importantly on development and poverty reduction. They are also correlated with the incidence of violence. In assessing psycho-social wellbeing of women, a much more systematic discussion of the acceptance and incidence of domestic violence is called for (Nambi, Namuhani & Kayemba, 2022). To address this problem, governments and NGOs must invest seriously in attitudinal change among girls and boys, starting in schools, where domestic-violence prevention should be part of the curriculum. Policymakers also need to find ways to reduce the costs for women seeking access to legal services. And religious leaders, for their part, should create educational tools and disciplinary committees to monitor their members. Given their deep influence in Africa, religious leaders' interventions can go a long way to check this menace.

Violence against women in Uganda is predominantly domestic. And in its reference as domestic violence, is at epidemic level worldwide. Recent statistics in Uganda shows that 30% of women or one of every three women is a victim of physical and or sexual domestic violence at least once in their lifetime. The majority of victims experience multiple assaults rather than just one. A 2006 study by the Uganda Law Reform Commission indicates that 66% of men and women respondents had experienced domestic violence (CEDOVIP 2017). However, according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics report published in 2017, 68% of ever-married women aged 15-49 years had experienced some form of violence inflicted on them by their spouse or intimate partner. Physically their bodies are bruised and emotionally they become unstable. To make matters worse, many of those in marriage get infected with diseases such as Sexual Transmitted Infections mainly HIV/AIDS. Most women are not to blame but their abusive relationships or unfaithful partners.

Factors that contribute to under-reporting of GBV in Uganda include social stigma and shame, fear of reprisal, concerns about confidentiality and being believed, and, in some cultural settings, a high tolerance for violence (Kishor& Johnson, 2023, United Nations, 2022). Findings from the most recent Afrobarometer survey in Uganda show that domestic violence is the most important women's-rights issue that citizens say their government and society need to address. Even though a majority of citizens reject the use of physical force against women as "never justified," half say domestic violence is common in their community. Most Ugandans think the police take domestic violence cases seriously, but majorities also see domestic violence as a private rather than a criminal matter and think that women who report domestic violence to the authorities will face negative reactions from the community.

In Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district, domestic violence happens for complex reasons, and no one theoretical explanation is usually sufficient to account for it in a particular situation. We live in a patriarchal society where women are inferior and the man believes he has a right to control, punish and discipline the woman. And socially, in a man's family, violence against the spouse is acceptable. A girl child always does the house chores while the boy child relaxes. So this explains largely how the boy child turns into a man and runs the family from the perspective of how he was brought up (Bukhalu Sub County situational analysis report, 2023). We also blame traditions and cultures who have continuously accepted this to carry on without objection. And in some cultures, for instance, a woman must kneel to serve the man just anything he is going to receive. It is further noted that the imbalance of power between men and women Bukhalu Sub County is the root cause of domestic violence. This has had consequences, as we all know gender based violence hurts us all.

Married couples in abusive relationships in Bukhalu Sub County cannot fully participate in community life. Their ability to share their energy, ideas, skills talents and opinions with their families, communities and places of work. Their bodies and minds are hurt by gender based violence. Gender Based Violence Bukhalu Sub County results in is HIV infection, visible physical injuries, experience lack of self-confidence, sadness and low self-esteem, anxiety and fear of spouse and generally very unhappy in their households. This extends to the children as well.

Viewing domestic violence historically, it can be concluded that the pre-occupation in literature with domestic violence and its impact on psycho-social wellbeing of women in this regard has obscured the analysis of disciplinary reforms and led to a distorted view of the causes of pupil misbehaviors. Therefore attaining psycho-social wellbeing of women today like two centuries ago has continued to be a challenge. Today, verbal abuses, sexual assault, physical violence and psychological/emotional violence have characterized women's psycho-social wellbeing (UNESCO, 2020)

Additionally, there has been no comprehensive single author survey on impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. Not that the subject has suffered from any lack of interests but many historical scholars and publications particularly in Uganda and Africa have often been drawn more to the international scene than to the potentially more hazardous subject of psycho-social wellbeing of women at home. Very few historical nodes have been made on the subject and the

resulting literature has, however, almost exclusively taken the form of edited volumes, specialized monographs and polemical contributions to debates and this is the gap this study seeks to fill.

1.2 Problem Statement

Psychosocial wellbeing of women can help promote holistic women's development, including physical, emotional and social development. Psychosocial wellbeing of women, for example through provision of life skills activities helps strengthen children's resilience and their ability to cope with difficult situations. Psychosocial wellbeing of women can have an important role in protecting against negative outcomes and promoting welfare. Purgatoet al., (2022) find moderate effect sizes of focused psychosocial wellbeing help in the improvement in psychosocial outcomes: functioning, hope, coping, and social support. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms show reductions, which were maintained at follow-up. However, what is happening in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district is situation of declining psycho-social wellbeing of women. Women experience chronic stress, depression, inadequate social support, and other psycho-social stressors. Lack of psycho-social wellbeing of women has led social problems, emotional distress, common mental conditions (such as depression and anxiety disorders), severe mental health conditions (such as psychosis), alcohol and substance abuse, and intellectual, developmental (Bukhalu Sub County Situational Analysis report, 2023).

The public has with great concern observed that domestic violence is to blame for the declining psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County. Despite the interventions in Bukhalu Sub County through community education, treatment of victims of domestic violence and involving men in gender issues, psycho-social wellbeing of women is still low and if nothing is done there would be a likelihood of high illiteracy, constant morbidity, death and low economic development, therefore strong and focused strategies are needed to improve psycho-social wellbeing of women. There is also no single comprehensive author survey on the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district, a research gap that this study seeks to address

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

To determine the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district

1.4 Specific Objectives

- I. To find out how physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district
- II. To assess how sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district
- III. To examine interventions for preventing domestic violence and promote psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

1.5 Research Questions

- I. How does physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district
- II. In which ways does sexual violence affect psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district
- III. What interventions are in place to prevent domestic violence and promote psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Content scope

The research study determined the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. The study specifically found out how physical and sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. The study also examined interventions for preventing domestic violence and promotes psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. Through this content scope, the researcher was able to collect adequate and relevant information that helped to attain study objectives.

1.6.2 Geographical Scope

The study took place in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district of Bugisu sub region of Eastern Uganda. Bulambuli district is located approximately 245 kilometers (152 mi) northeast of Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda. The coordinates of the district are: 00 57N, 34 20E. It has an area of 518.8 square kilometers (200.3 sq mi).

1.6.3 Time scope

The analysis of the study covered the period from 2020 to 2024. This time frame will be considered because it is during this period that the psycho-social wellbeing of women deteriorated (Bukhalu Sub County report, 2023).

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study findings may be useful in the following ways

Study findings may help the government (local and central) in understanding the dangers of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women

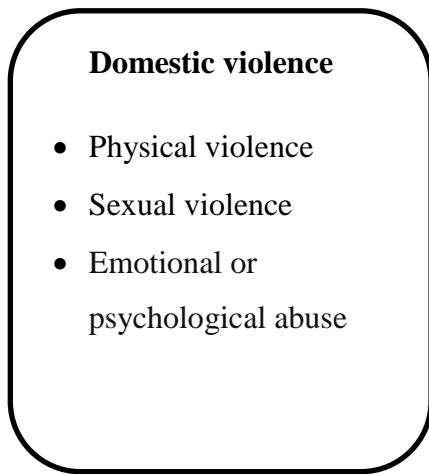
The study's findings would assist policymakers, planners, and stakeholders in making policies that directly addresses the problem of domestic violence

Study findings may be a good addition to the existing literature the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women.

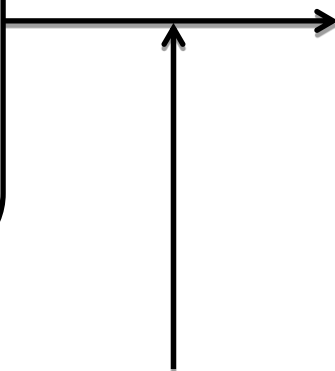
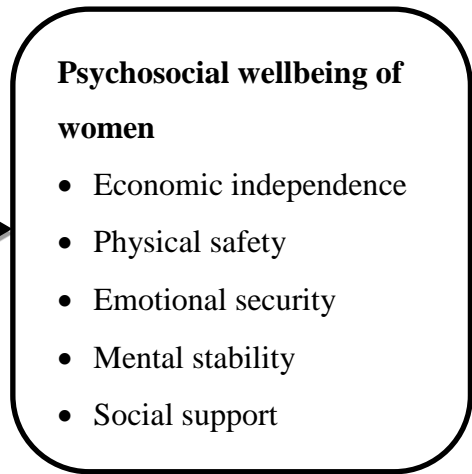
The study findings serve as a reference for future researchers who wish to do research in the same field of exploration.

1.9 Conceptual framework
Conceptual Frame work

Independent Variable



Dependent Variable



Moderating Variables

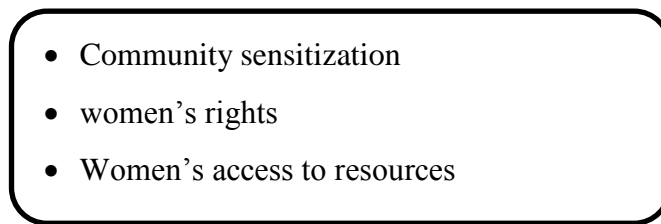


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework showing relationship between variables

Source. Field data (2025)

The conceptual framework above, domestic violence (I.V) and psycho-social wellbeing of women (D.V) in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district. Domestic violence is an independent variable with parameters of physical abuse, sexual violence and emotional or psychological abuse while the independent variable is psychosocial wellbeing of women measures in terms of economic independence, physical safety, emotional security, mental stability and social support. The framework assumes that if domestic violence is prevented, psychosocial wellbeing of women improves automatically. Nevertheless, this may not be automatic as other factors may come into play. These may include community sensitization, promoting women’s rights and improving women’s access to resources. These factors have been dully coined as intervening variables by the study and are being isolated to avoid making wrong conclusions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the various sources of related literature to the topic of research. The sources include; review of scholarly journals, government documents, text books, Internet and Newspapers, it also presents theoretical review, actual review on the effect of street vending on pupil's lives. This Literature review was done objective by objective. This chapter presents the review of the past literature related to the area under investigation and the review has been conducted according to objectives in chapter one.

2.1 How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2023) found that domestic violence is an ongoing concern for older women. Physical violence is the infliction of physical pain, injury, or physical coercion, and involves at least one act of violence. Verbal abuse is the infliction of mental anguish through yelling, screaming, threatening, humiliating, infantilizing, or provoking intentional fear. Exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has a negative effect on a woman's psychological well-being. It is known that in younger age-groups, domestic violence victims are at increased risk for psychological problems. Even the study by Saha (2021) found that male victims are 2 times more likely to have a psychiatric diagnosis and 1.7 to 4.6 times more likely to develop an anxiety disorder, a mood disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, or an eating disorders. Women exposed to abuse are more than 3 times as likely to report poor overall mental health and short-form mental component summary (MCS) scores, and lower vitality. Abused women are 2.4 to 3 times more likely to report depression. In addition to the direct physical effects, violence may negatively affect the factors that improve psychological well-being and this study found out whether this also happens to women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

Kishor & Johnson (2021) asserted that violence can result into disability, death effect and victims deep inside and leave permanent emotions and psychological torture and cares, causes distress, flashbacks, certain feelings of anxiety ability to concentrate on feeding suffer low self-esteem, trauma, suicide and feeling of worthlessness. Further, Kishor & Johnson (2021) concluded that some of the impact of domestic violence on women especially girls seem to express their distress, much more out hardly. They may become aggressive and disobedient sometimes they start to use violence to try to solve problems as if they have

learnt to do this from the way that adults behave in their family. Older girls are more likely to keep their distress inside. They may withdraw from other people and become anxious, depressed, they may think badly of themselves. This study investigated whether Kishor & Johnson's findings is a true expression of the situation in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

According to WHO (2020), the traumatic experience of violence is related to a high risk of cardiovascular diseases, gastroenteric disease, diabetes arthritis and obesity. Okiiria and Okiidi (2022) discovered that the financial cost, such as health care cost, housing cost and legal cost can lead women to poverty. Poverty makes women more vulnerable to domestic violence in the world economy is about 8 trillion dollars annually. According to the child welfare information gateways says that behavior such as withdrawal, lack of social skills and aggressive behaviors are indicative of exposure to domestic violence. This study will therefore find out whether in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district, women who are afforded to the opportunity to communicate either verbally/ non-verbally often provided signs of domestic violence.

Sahay (2021) found that 65% of women in Uganda report experiencing at least one of his types of physical violence. The major contributing factors to physical violence in Uganda include cultural attitudes about violence among both men and women and patriarchal behaviors among men. Bride price or exchange of goods for bride, and male alcohol abuse also raise rates of domestic violence among women. Victims of physical violence suffer a variety of consequences, including physical consequences such as bruising, burns and broken limbs, and mental health consequences such as depression and PTSD (Basil et al, 2022). Increased rates of HIV are perhaps the most dangerous consequences of physical violence among women in Uganda. Current domestic violence interventions are focused on community mobilization and education of both men and women on the dangers of domestic violence in their relationships and households and this study constituted a cornerstone of the current study in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

2.2 How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Mwiti et al., (2020) described some of the impacts of sexual violence as in most adolescents become anxious have sleeping difficulties, they have nightmares/flashbacks. They may complain of physical symptoms such as tummy aches, they may start to wet their beds and may have temper tantrums. They may behave as though they are much younger than they are,

they may have problems with school, they may become aggressive, and they may internalize their distress and withdraw other people. They may have a low self-esteem and self - worth. In support of Mwiti's findings, Sahay (2021) asserted that women who witness sexual violence may be forced to take part in verbally abusing the victim something that this study found out in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

Garcia-Moreno and Ellsberg (2021) opined exposure to sexual violence has considerable potential to be perceived as life threatening by those victimized and can leave them with a sense of vulnerability, helplessness and in extreme cases, horror physical abuse refers to any behavior that involves the intentional use of force against the body of another person that risks to physical injury, harm or pain. Relatedly, WHO (2022) asserted that more than half of women in sexual violence shelters show clinical levels of anxiety/post -traumatic disorder. Without treatment, these women are at significant risk of substance abuse and facing difficulty in their own relationships. This study examined whether sexual violence shelters show clinical levels of anxiety/ post -traumatic disorder in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

In their other works, Garcia-Moreno and Ellsberg (2022) argued that young girls and women exposed to sexual violence are at a risk of academic failure, school dropout delinquency and substance use. Some investigators have suggested that a history of family violence is the most significant difference between delinquent and non-delinquent youth. Between 30 percent and 50 percent of dating relationships can exhibit the same cycle of escalating violence as marital relationships an issue that this study will investigate in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

Kishor & Johnson (2023) explored the mental health issues and behavioral disturbances among victims of sexual violence. A survey with 273 respondents, conducted in Australia, concluded that sexual violence results in a complexity of mental health challenges that include social isolation which worsens the effects of sexual violence, as victims are unable to seek help and reduce occurrence of GBV. In a narrative review of literature, in the United States, sexual violence was also associated with increased women's exposure to trauma. Since there is no study about the impact of domestic violence on women's wellbeing in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district, this study is timely.

Ojangole et al., (2020) found that sexual violence results into low self-esteem, guilt & shame

in victims: women who experienced domestic violence often internalize negative messages and criticisms from their abusers, leading to a diminished sense of self-worth. They may start to believe that they are undeserving of love and respect. They believe it is their entire fault because they received that abuse, and this leads to a feeling of shame, making it challenging to build new relationships or even to trust friends and family members. This study investigated whether sexual violence results into low self-esteem, guilt & shame in victims in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

2.3 Interventions for preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women

The American Psychiatric Association (2021) found that some women, questions about home life may be difficult to answer, especially if the individual has been warned/threatened by a family member to refrain from talking to strangers in the family. Referrals to the appropriate social worker personnel would be the first step in assisting women in need of support. When there is suggestion of domestic violence, consider involving a psychologist, social worker, or guidance counselor. The association also highlights another measure as carrying out both individual and group counseling in families a phenomenon this study investigated in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

National Center for Women Exposed to Violence, it states that women who are exposed to domestic violence experience emotional, mental and social damage that affect their psycho-social wellbeing (Asege, 2021). Some women lose the ability to feel socially isolated, unable to make friends as easily due to social discomfort or confusion over what is acceptable. In order to respond to the overwhelming issues associated with domestic violence women welfare professionals need to understand these issues and know how to identify them as well as to assess and provide treatment to women affected by domestic violence. Therefore this study will find out whether women who are exposed to domestic violence in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district experience emotional, mental and social damage that affect their psycho-social wellbeing

According to The Crime and Disorder Act, (2023) there is a statutory duty of local partnerships to develop strategies to take to reduce the incidence of domestic violence in Africa this is to highlight to perpetrators of domestic violence that their behavior has a detrimental effects on neighbors and the community. The provision does not cover separated partners. Breach of Anti- social Behaviors Orders (ASBOS) under this order is a criminal

offence punishable by curbing the Anti- social behavior of abusers. Similarly, Bertram & Crowley (2021) found that there is a placement of a positive duty to protect women and children in Africa experiencing domestic violence and abuse reasonable preventative operation measure must be taken by public authorities to protect women and children from the criminal acts and their abusers, a phenomenon this study will find out in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

Kishor & Johnson (2022) also asserted some of the measure that can take to help women fight against domestic violence. According to United Nations report (2021), domestic violence acts must be timely discovered, stopped and dealt with in accordance with their actual conditions and situations, and the national social-economic situation giving priority in protecting the legal rights and benefits of women, children and others. The author furthermore talked about educational programme focusing on relationship and challenging gender inequality, sexual stereotyping and domestic violence should be intergraded with work on Anti- bullying and conflict resolution as a mandatory part of educational curriculum in all schools. Therefore this study investigated whether these also act as preventive measures of domestic violence in

Okedelo et al., (2021) asserts measures that have taken to prevent domestic violence. These include the following; Approach domestic violence as a human rights issue involving men and women of all ages and social- economic ritual ethnic and religious backgrounds support men to be empowered bystander who can help confront abusive peers. Support a work place evict safe from all forms of violence and have policies in places that support victims accessing information services and legal remedies if your suspect that someone does to you is being abused has been sexually assaulted, gently ask if you can help call the National Domestic Violence hotline for 24 yours. This study will therefore find out whether in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district, and approaches domestic violence as a human rights issue involving men and women of all ages and social- economic ritual ethnic and religious backgrounds.

Uganda has stated its commitment to ending domestic violence prevention as part the United Nations' sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5 (UN, 2022) and integrated its targets into its National Development Plan (Republic of Uganda, 2020; Office of the Prime Minister, 2020). Laws and policies that target GBV include the prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010), the Democratic Violence Act (2010), the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (2009), the Uganda Gender Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in

Uganda (2022). The government and partners has put in place mechanisms to improve reporting and handling of GBV crimes, including Uganda Police Force (2021b) units and training devoted to child and family protection and sexual offences. In Uganda a number of activities have been carried out. Mainly trainings have been conducted for clergy, religious and laity on domestic violence prevention. However, emphasis have been put on women leaders to sensitize other women in their respective levels of leadership at provincial levels and down to grass roots an issue that this study investigated in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district.

2.4 Summary

Prior research on the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women has reported critical findings, but several conceptual and methodological limitations still merit further investigation. The majority of previous studies focus on physical violence, neglecting the impact of sexual violence and the potential synergistic effect of co-occurring physical and sexual violence on women's mental health (Nambi, Namuhani & Kayemba (2022). Conceptually, most studies have focused on mental 'illbeing', commonly measured as anxiety and depressive symptoms (Cummins et al., 20021), providing limited understanding of victims' wellbeing (Da Costa et al., 20020). As documented by e.g. the dual factor model, wellbeing and are not merely opposite sides of the same spectrum, but are constructs with both distinct and overlapping features. A key indicator of wellbeing is the overall satisfaction with life (Diener, 2021). How physical and sexual violence impact psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukahalu Sub County has not been studies in particular. This study therefore determined the impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukhalu Sub County, Bulambuli district

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology and methods that were used in the study and some of the areas that were covered included: research design, area and population of the study, sample size, sample selection techniques, sources of data, data collection instruments, data quality control and data analysis

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive research design. This design helped the researcher to generate more sufficient data and relevant information that supported the variables and objectives of the research study

3.2 Sample size and Study Population

The population consisted of Area local leaders (10), Women in (30) and Residents of Bukhalu Sub County residents (60)

The study population was drawn from

Table 1: Summary of the Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Respondents	Population totals	Sample size	Sampling Techniques
Area local leaders	10	8	Purposive sampling
Women	30	24	Simple random sampling
Residents of Bukhalu sub County	60	48	Simple random sampling
Total	100	80	

Source: research (2025)

3.3 Sample selection

The researcher used the following sampling techniques:

3.3.1 Simple random sampling

The researcher used simple random sampling to select women and residents. This technique involved giving a number to every subject or member of the accessible population, placing the numbers in the container and then picking any number at random. The subject corresponding to the numbers were included in the sample. Simple random sampling was used on students which enabled the researcher to get a representative sample for the research study and allowed generalizability to a larger population with a margin of error that is statistically determinable.

3.3.2. Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling was used on area local leaders because this category of respondents had in depth information.

3.4 Research instruments

The researcher used both questionnaires and interview guide.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used a self-administered questionnaire as a research tool to collect data from the teachers and local leaders' category. The questionnaire had three sections. Section A included respondents' demographic information, Section B, C and D focused on general and closed ended statements which were in accordance with the objectives of the study.

3.4.2 Interviews

Other data was collected using interviews with the help of an interview guide. An interview guide is a research instrument that contains a set of questions on defined issues under study that are put to respondents on face to face basis (Saunders, et al, 2007). These instruments contained mostly open-ended questions. The interview guide was used on area local leaders.

3.5 Data Processing and Analysis

3.5.1 Quantitative data analysis

Data processing was done through editing of the data which was coded for further data analysis. After data processing, quantitative data analysis was carried out by simple frequency tabulation using a Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Data was then be

presented using different methods such as simple frequency tables which ultimately helped to measure the variables of the topic under study.

3.5.2 Pearson Correlations and Regression Analysis

Pearson Correlations and regression analysis was used to establish the effect of feeding programs on academic performance of students in Government aided primary schools. This type of inferential statistics was easy to compute and interpret and it helped in making conclusions. Descriptive statistical techniques (frequencies and percentages) were used to analyze field data from questionnaires which assisted in the interpretation of data.

3.5.3 Qualitative data analysis

On the other hand, qualitative data gathered from open-ended questions in the interview guide will be summarized. A style called content analysis was used to test the validity and authenticity. Then, data was categorized according to the sub-themes identified earlier.

3.6 Research procedure

The researcher selected and present a research topic to the department of social sciences which was approved. Thereafter the researcher developed a research proposal. After approval of the research proposal, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the Head of department which was presented to the relevant authorities in the study area for data collection. Thereafter the researcher wrote a report which was presented to the department for further examination.

3.7 Ethical considerations

3.7.1 Consent

The researcher got approved consent from the respondents. Respondents willingly decided to participate in the study after the researcher explaining to them. The purpose of the study was purely academic. It is possible that the researcher's views could influence the way the study findings may be documented thus creating an ethical dilemma of failure to present exactly what the study subjects would reveal in the course of data collection. However, the prepared instruments helped the researcher to collect objective information hence fears of personal views were reduced.

3.7.2 Confidentiality

Respondents were assured of confidentiality by keeping information given confidential. Respondents' identity was kept anonymous or pseudo names were used. This increased on disclosure of information as well as increasing respondents' willingness to participate in the study.

3.7.3 Fraud and plagiarism

Mugenda and Mugenda (2007) argued that fraud involves faking data. It also includes false presentation of research methodologies. On the other hand, plagiarism refers to owning another person's work by the researcher without acknowledging the author. According to copy rights law, in many countries including Uganda, both fraud and plagiarism are crime punishable by panel code. To avoid fraud and plagiarism, the researcher personally collected, analyzed and presented data and endeavored to present exactly what the study subject revealed. Where information was picked from another source, the author (copy right owner) was acknowledged.

3.8 Validity and reliability

3.8.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher used expert judgement as recommended by Gay (1997) as the best method for ensuring validity. Thus the researcher ensured that the instrument were clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. The validity of the questionnaire was tested using the content validity test (CVI). To arrive at the relevancy of the questionnaire, the researcher designed the instrument that yielded content –valid data by first specifying the domain of indicators that were relevant to the concept being measured. A content-valid data measure which contained all possible items was used in measuring the effect feeding programs and students' academic performance.

$$CVI = \frac{R}{R + N + IR}$$

Where, Relevant (R), Neutral (N), to Irrelevant (IR).

3.8.2 Reliability

The reliability of the instruments was tested using the test re-test method of reliability and Cron-bach alpha tests to determine the reliability index with the help of SPSS. Data was collected from 6 students not among those in the sample. The principle of reliability as far as research instruments is concerned is clearly put forward by Amin (2005) that an instrument is reliable if it produces the same results wherever it is repeatedly used to measure a trait or a concept from the same population and under similar circumstances. According to Nunnally (1978) the reliability coefficient Alpha was above 0.7 which showed that there was reliability.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Table 4.1: Distribution of participants by their selected demographic characteristics

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	50	64
Male	30	36
Total	80	100%
Age Group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	10	24
26-33	30	36
34 above	40	40
Total	80	100%
Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	10	24
Secondary	55	60
Post-Secondary	15	16
Total	80	100%
Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	65	88%
Un married	15	12%
Total	80	100%

Source: Primary Data, (2025)

Age of participants

In this regard, the selected and interviewed respondents were from 18-25, 26-33 and 34 above. Here, the purpose was to find out the average age of respondents in the study and it was discovered that majority of the respondents were in the age bracket of 34 and above. The above view indicated that respondents' added value to the responses given that mature respondents are more trustable as they take time to think about a particular aspect of life before giving reliable responses.

Gender of participants

According to the findings of the study, 64% of the respondents were females and males were 36%. This implies that the female respondents were the majority hence most of the data was collected from them in regard to domestic violence. Though the females were the majority findings of the study show that both genders were well represented.

Educational level of participants

Data showed that majority of the respondents had acquired secondary education. This meant that they easily understood questions in the interview guide and questionnaires and their views were well informed. Uma (2017) asserted that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpret contents of the interviews.

4.2. How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Table 4.6.3: Descriptive Statistics

	N	1 (SD)	2 (D)	3 (U)	4 (A)	5 (SA)	Mean	Std. D	Comments
Exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing	80	5 (3.6%)	5 (3.6%)	10 (15.8%)	40 (50%)	20 (27%)	3.82	1.022	<i>High</i>
Violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing	80	0 (0%)	2 (3.5%)	3 (7%)	60 (63.4%)	15 (26.1%)	3.96	0.815	<i>High</i>
Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures	80	5 (5%)	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	50 (67.0%)	20 (23%)	4.14	0.600	<i>Very High</i>
Violence is related to high risk of cardiovascular diseases	80	10 (12.5%)	5 (4%)	5 (4%)	48 (51.1%)	32 (28.4%)	4.01	0.905	<i>High</i>
Valid N (list wise)	80								
Overall Mean & Standard Deviation							4.00	0.824	<i>High</i>

0.00-1.00 Very Low, 1.10-2.00 Low, 2.10-3.00 Moderate, 3.10-4.00 High, 4.10-5.00 Very High

Respondents were asked to reveal if exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing and 27% of the respondents strongly agreed with this item, 50% of the respondents agreed, and 15.8% of the respondents were undecided, 3.6% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 3.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 3.82 indicated exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing. This study finding was similar to that of Ojangole (2020) who conducted a research study in Kenya and found out that most people who face violence have a lot of stress.

Respondents were also asked to reveal if Violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing and 26.1% of the respondents strongly agreed, 63.4% of the

respondents agreed, 7% of the respondents were undecided, 3.5% of the respondents disagreed, and lastly none of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 3.96 indicated that violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing. This finding was similar to that of a study conducted by Owino (2021) in Tanzania who found out that if violence exists it always affects factors that try to improve psychological wellbeing.

Responses on if Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures showed that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed, 67% of the respondents agreed, none of the respondents were un decided, 5% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.01 indicated that Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Tomkins (2020) who conducted a research study in Zambia and found out that due to violence, many women have un forgettable emotions

Responses on if Violence is related to high risk of cardiovascular diseases showed that 28.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 51.1% of the respondents agreed, 4% of the respondents were undecided and disagreed, and lastly 12.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 4.01 indicated that Violence is related to high risk of cardiovascular diseases.

A high overall mean of 4.00 indicated that physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

4.3. How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Table 4.7: Descriptive Statistics

	N	1 (SD)	2 (D)	3 (U)	4 (A)	5 (SA)	Mean	Std.D	Comments
Sexual violence leads to low self-esteem	80	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	4 (6%)	25 (30%)	50 (62%)	4.46	1.072	<i>Very High</i>
Sexual violence makes women become anxious leading to sleeping difficulties	80	0 (0%)	5 (3%)	10 (7%)	45 (54%)	20 (36%)	4.22	0.668	<i>Very High</i>
Sexual violence is perceived as threatening and can leave the victims with sense of vulnerability	80	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (10.2%)	55 (67.0%)	20 (22.7%)	4.14	0.600	<i>Very High</i>
Young girls and women are exposed to sexual violence are at high risk of academic failure	80	2 (1%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	25 (38%)	50 (58%)	4.50	0.684	<i>Very High</i>
Valid N (list wise)	80								
Overall Mean & Standard Deviation							4.34	0.732	<i>Very High</i>

0.00-1.00 Very Low, 1.10-2.00 Low, 2.10-3.00 Moderate, 3.10-4.00 High, 4.10-5.00 Very High

Respondents were asked to reveal if Sexual violence leads to low self-esteem and 62% of the respondents strongly agreed with this item, 30% agreed, 6% were undecided, none of the respondents disagreed and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.46 indicated that Sexual violence leads to low self-esteem. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Galloway (2022) who conducted a research study in Kenya and found out that sexual violence leads to low self-esteem.

Respondents were also asked to reveal if Sexual violence makes women become anxious leading to sleeping difficulties , 36% of the respondents strongly agreed, 54% of the

respondents agreed, 7% of the respondents were undecided and lastly none of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.22 suggested that Sexual violence makes women become anxious leading to sleeping difficulties. This study finding was similar to that of WHO (2021) which noted that Sexual violence makes women become anxious leading to sleeping difficulties.

Responses on if sexual violence is perceived as threatening and can leave the victims with sense of vulnerability showed that 22.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 67% of the respondents agreed, none of the respondents were undecided, 3% of the respondents disagreed, and lastly 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 4.14 indicated that Sexual violence is perceived as threatening and can leave the victims with sense of vulnerability

Responses in line with if young girls and women are exposed to sexual violence are at high risk of academic failure showed that 58% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38% of the respondents agreed, none of the respondents were undecided, 3% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

A very high overall mean of 4.34 indicated that sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

4.4. Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women

Responses	N	SD	D	U	A	SA	Mean	Std. D	Comments
Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure	80	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (3%)	28 (36%)	45 (60%)	4.46	0.694	<i>Very High</i>
There is a statutory duty for local partnerships to develop strategies to reduce incidences of domestic violence	80	3 (5%)	5 (7%)	0 (0%)	40 (60%)	32 (28%)	4.12	0.731	<i>Very High</i>
Timely discovering of domestic violence acts and dealing with them is another strategy	80	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (10.2%)	51 (67.0%)	20 (22.7%)	4.01	0.875	<i>High</i>
Approaching domestic violence as a human rights issue involving women & men can work as a strategy	80	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (6.8%)	22 (35%)	50 (58.2%)	4.47	0.647	<i>Very High</i>
Valid N (list wise)	80								
Overall Mean & Standard Deviation							4.34	0.677	<i>Very High</i>

0.00-1.00 Very Low, 1.10-2.00 Low, 2.10-3.00 Moderate, 3.10-4.00 High, 4.10-5.00 Very High

Respondents were asked to reveal if Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure, and 60% of the respondents strongly agreed, 36% of the respondents agreed, 3% of the respondents were undecided, none of the respondents neither disagreed nor strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.46 indicated that Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure for preventing domestic violence.

Respondents were asked if there is a statutory duty for local partnerships to develop strategies to reduce incidences of domestic violence and 28% of the respondents strongly agreed, 60%

of the respondents agreed, none of the respondents were undecided, 7% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 5% of the respondents strongly disagreed a very high mean of 4.12 indicated that there is a statutory duty for local partnerships to develop strategies to reduce incidences of domestic violence. This study finding was similar to that of Mugenda and Mugenda (2029) who noted that countries with statutory bodies always have strategies that prevent violence

Respondents were asked to reveal if timely discovering of domestic violence acts and dealing with them is another strategy and 22.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 67% of the respondents agreed, 10.2% of the respondents were undecided, none of the respondents disagreed and lastly none of the respondents strongly disagreed a high mean of 4.01 indicated that timely discovering of domestic violence acts and dealing with them is another strategy. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Sarah (2020) who conducted a research study and found out that timely discovery can help prevent domestic violence.

Respondents were asked to reveal if approaching domestic violence as a human rights issue involving women & men can work as a strategy and 58.2% of the respondents were in agreement with this, 35% of the respondents agreed, 6.8% of the respondents were undecided, none of the respondents strongly disagreed nor disagreed. A very high mean of 4.47 indicated that Approaching domestic violence as a human rights issue involving women & men can work as a strategy

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of study findings' conclusions and recommendations revealed about the topic under study.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

5.1.1 How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Findings indicated exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing. This study finding was similar to that of Ojangole (2020) who conducted a research study in Kenya and found out that most people who face violence have a lot of stress.

Findings also indicated that violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing. This finding was similar to that of a study conducted by Owino (2021) in Tanzania who found out that if violence exists it always affects factors that try to improve psychological wellbeing.

Lastly, findings indicated that Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Tomkins (2020) who conducted a research study in Zambia and found out that due to violence, many women have un forgettable emotions

5.1.2. How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Findings indicated that exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing. This study finding was similar to that of Ojangole (2020) who conducted a research study in Kenya and found out that most people who face violence have a lot of stress.

Findings indicated that violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing. This finding was similar to that of a study conducted by Owino (2021) in Tanzania who found out that if violence exists it always affects factors that try to improve psychological wellbeing.

Findings indicated that Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Tomkins (2020) who conducted a research study in Zambia and found out that due to violence, many women have un forgettable emotions

5.1.3 Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women

Findings indicated that Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure for preventing domestic violence.

Findings indicated that there is a statutory duty for local partnerships to develop strategies to reduce incidences of domestic violence. This study finding was similar to that of Mugenda and Mugenda (2029) who noted that countries with statutory bodies always have strategies that prevent violence

Findings indicated that timely discovering of domestic violence acts and dealing with them is another strategy. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Sarah (2020) who conducted a research study and found out that timely discovery can help prevent domestic violence.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1. How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Findings concluded that exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological, that violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing and lastly that Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures. This study finding was in line with a study conducted

5.2.2. How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

Findings concluded that exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing, that violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing and lastly that Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures

5.2.3. Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women

Findings concluded that Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure for preventing domestic violence, that there is a statutory duty for local partnerships to develop strategies to reduce incidences of domestic violence and lastly that timely discovering of domestic violence acts and dealing with them is another strategy

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the discussion of the study findings and conclusions of this report, the study recommends the following to different stakeholders.

There should be more investments by different Governments in a number of strategies to ensure prevent domestic violence.

5.4 Suggested areas for further research

Basing on the study findings, the researcher recommends further research on the following research topics:

Role of Government in prevention of domestic violence

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Appendix 1: Consent form for respondents

Dear respondent I am, Zesro Lydia a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing a Bachelor's degree in public administration and management. I am carrying out a research on impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukalu Sub-County

You have been identified as one of the respondents whose input will be vital to the completion of this research study. You are kindly requested to respond to the following questions and the information provided will be treated as confidential and will only be used for the purpose of this study.

SECTION A: BIO DATA OF RESPONDENTS

1. Sex

Male Female

2. Working experience

1- 5 Years 6-10 years 11-15 years 16 years above

3. Level of education

Diploma Bachelor's Degree Master's Degree

4. Years of service in this Organization

1-2 years 2-5 years 6-10 years

**SECTION B STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE RESIDENTS OF BUKHALU &
WOMEN**

For each of the sections B to C you are required to tick (✓) on a response option ranging from the levels below:

Levels: 1 = strongly disagree (SD), 2 = disagree (D), 3 = neutral (N), 4 = agree (A) and 5 = strongly agree (SA)

	How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women	SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Exposure to acts of violence is a stressful event that has negative effects on women's psychological wellbeing					
2	Violence can negatively affect factors that improve psychological wellbeing					
3	Violence can result in to disability which leaves permanent emotions and psychological tortures					
4	Violence is related to high risk of cardiovascular diseases					
	How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women					
1	Sexual violence leads to low self-esteem					
2	Sexual violence makes women become anxious leading to sleeping difficulties					
3	Sexual violence is perceived as threatening and can leave the victims with sense of vulnerability					
4	Young girls and women are exposed to sexual violence are at high risk of academic failure					
	Interventions to preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women					
1	Counseling of both individuals and groups can work as a measure					
2	There is a statutory duty for local partnerships to develop strategies to reduce incidences of domestic violence					
3	Timely discovering of domestic violence acts and dealing with them is another strategy					
4	Approaching domestic violence as a human rights issue involving women & men can work as a strategy					

APPENDIX 2. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR AREA LOCAL LEADERS

Dear respondent, I am, Zesro Lydia a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing a Bachelor’s degree of public administration and management. I am carrying out a research on impact of domestic violence on psycho-social wellbeing of women in Bukalu Sub-County

The information you provide will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your participation in this study is highly valued and welcome.

(A). How physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

1. Rate of physical violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women?

.....
.....

2. If yes, how does physical violence affect psycho-social wellbeing of women?

.....
.....

(B). How sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women

3. What is the effect of sexual violence affects psycho-social wellbeing of women ?

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

(C). Interventions for preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women

7. What are the interventions for preventing domestic violence and promoting psycho-social wellbeing of women?

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

Thank you for your Participation

APPENDIX 3: Data collection letter

