

**EFFECT OF DIVORCE ON THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC WELL BEING OF  
FAMILIES IN NORTHERN CITY DIVISION MBALE CITY**

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**S22/MUC/BSW/042**

**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**

**June,2025**



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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**DECLARATION**

I **NAIJERI HADIJJAH** hereby declare that this research Report has been written solely out of my own effort. It has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any Academic award.

**SIGNATURE:**  .....

**DATE** : **27<sup>th</sup> /06/2025** .....

**APPROVAL**

**SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL**

This is to certify that, this research report has been done under my supervision as the university supervisor and approved.

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Sign .....  .....

Date..... 27<sup>th</sup> - JUNE - 2025 .....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my family especially my mum, my brothers and my sisters not forgetting my dear friends for their moral, financial and all other necessary support to my education

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

My great gratitude goes to God the Almighty who has enabled me to successfully complete this wonderful exercise.

I also wish to extend my great appreciation to my supervisor, Madam Pimer Jessica for all the guidance she has enkindled me with during this session amidst his busy schedules. I pray he may live to witness more great years on earth.

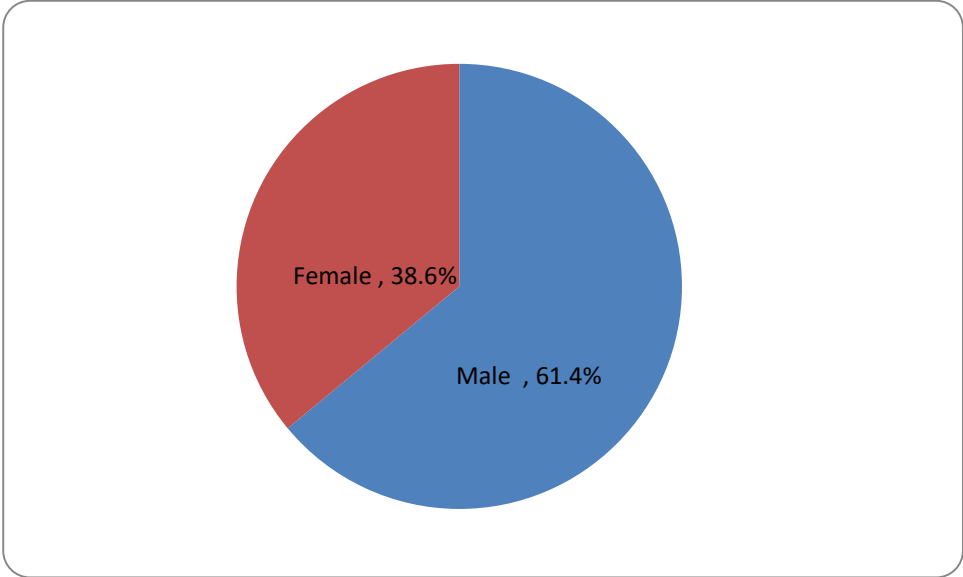
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU	-African Union
CEDC	-People in Especially Difficult Conditions
CFI	- Child Fund International
CSO	-Civil Society Organization
CWSK	-Child Welfare Society of Kenya
DPCR	-Dysfunctional Parental Child Relationship
GSV	-Gender and Sexual Violence
HIV	-Human Immune Virus
ILOO	- International Labor Organization
MGLSD	-Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development
NGOS	-Nongovernmental Organizations
NOFT	-Non-Organic Failure to Thrive
STDS	- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
ULRC	-Uganda Law Reform Commission
UN	-United Nations
UNICEF	- United Nations International People’s Fund UNPF
	- United Nations Population Fund

## ABSTRACT

Divorce has in large measure influenced significantly the academic performance of People, thus lowering their opportunities, retention and academic progress. Though performance is essential for academic success, most performance indicators of People lack major improvement particularly in areas of attendance, concentration and class promotion which have all been blamed on Divorce. This study which Analyses the impact of Divorce on People 's academic welfare, took place in the Northern City Division Mbale City , of eastern Uganda. The objectives of this study were To investigate the causes of Divorce in Northern City Division. To identify how Divorce affect the Socio-Economic wellbeing in Northern City Division, and To evaluate intervention measures that have been adopted in attempt to minimize Divorce and improve the Socio-Economic wellbeing of Mbale City.

The investigated population was seventy, Causal cooperative research design was adopted, qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the presentation and analysis of data.

The study found out that war and conflicts were significant in bringing about Divorce including poverty and negative personality traits . it was also found that, child abuse and gender based violence as well as child abandonment by parents accelerated the rate and incidences of child abuses, However , the effects on People's performance are significant. Divorce takes a big toll of People's work concentrations. Abuse of school age going children for example have two outstanding characteristics, that is; they are more often absent from school and this fuels their dropout with significant reduction in class attendance rates .

The researcher recommended, Guidance and counseling programs to be undertaken, need to rebuild broken relationships and strengthening the law on child protection and punishing those who abuse them as this would act as benchmarks for improving their work performance.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

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

### 1.2 Background to the Study

Family problems are increasingly taking a center-stage worldwide with remarkable impact on development and this has attracted international and local discussions. International development in the last two decades has largely been characterized by efforts to address family problems particularly divorce, domestic violence and empowerment (UN: 2021). During the previous decade however, focus was on the economic regeneration of communities and states and the issue was for international community to work for the independence of states political, economic and social

In Africa, the World Health Organization, WHO (2024) asserted that Divorce relates to symptoms that affect thinking, physical abilities and emotions as well as those that relationship between individuals with family and society, often resulting into an inability to cope with the ordinary demands of life. The United Nations, UN (2023) cites that of the approximately 760 million People living without People, 370 million live in Africa and in many communities; divorce compromises one's capacities in a fundamental and enduring manner. Because of its link to poverty and economic wellbeing, many People families affected by divorce on the continent lag far behind in economic welfare compared to others living together with biological parents.

In Uganda, there exist a close link between divorce and Socio-Economic. Although statistics in the country are scanty, anecdotal qualitative research evidence suggest an increase in the incidences of Divorce which effects on Socio-Economic. According to the Uganda National Bureau of Statistics, UNBS (2016) and basing on the Uganda National Household Survey, UNHS (2005) qualitative module report, of all the households with People from divorced parents, (an estimated 7% of all households in the country), 58% had no biological parent. Similarly, People from divorced mothers

accounted for 72% of all People from divorced parents. The proportions of People living with biological fathers alone (12%), mothers (21%), and People staying alone without any adult (2%). At least one in every five People (approximately 28%) People of divorced parents do not go to school and nearly one in four (22%) do not have proper medical care. In absolute terms, an estimated 35% of Ugandan People (approximately 9,574,915 People) are under the care of godparents with no over-ranching institutional and policy framework to address the challenge. (Ministry of Health: 2019 and UNBS: 2016).

Divorce has become a serious social problem affecting general Socio-Economic wellbeing of people in Mbale City. Many families are susceptible to experience Divorce on a daily basis. The district department of community development and social welfare estimates that currently, there are over 4200 People of divorced parents with many cases unreported. The picture of Divorce according to the United Nations (UN: 2016:23) is not encouraging as it has become a big obstacle to the welfare of People. Where Divorce takes place, People are abused because of being young, dependent and defenseless (UN, 2016:24). In local communities of Mbale, People of divorced parents do not attend school as they lack the basic requirements including time to attend classes including being in poor health and this according to district report (2025) is largely responsible for poor performance of People and continued high illiteracy rates. According to the Ministry of Health, MoH, (2025), 46% child drop out of school without any platform or concerted effort to combat the vice

Divorce in Mbale City has systematically discouraged People's access to better health, nutrition and enrollment as well as attendance of school and where it occurs, it result into poor performance and yet according to Onyango (2023) Socio-Economic wellbeing is an internationally recognized human right as it promote and help to develop a child's personality and talents fostering respect for humanity, preservations of positive morals and enhancing respect for basic human freedom. If this trend of event is not reversed, the persistence of Divorce is most likely to continue.

This research study therefore intends to investigate the Effects of Divorce on the people's welfare

### **1.3. Problem Statement**

Divorce has greatly and almost irreparably affects the welfare of People, the world over Mbale in particular is not an exception with this menace in this era.

Divorce has predominantly persisted and has hitherto been identified as one of the big obstacles inhibiting good welfare of People. In many societies, People are burnt, poisoned, deprived of necessities and affected by homicide which results into their failure to perform well at school. While People are molested and abandoned, impaired in local rituals and some left on the streets with no time to attend school. Child prostitution, pornography and exploitation are common outcomes of Divorce which have in large measure deterred People from accessing school for personal development and growth.

Although the government through its line ministries, development partners and stakeholders in Socio-Economic wellbeing rhythm have put up guidelines, policies and assistance to stop Divorce and promote their well-being, these efforts have not yielded the required results as People continue being abused leading to their persistent poor performance at school. This research study therefore sought to investigate the Effect of Divorce on the Socio-Economic wellbeing of people in Northern City Division Mbale City

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The major objective of this study was to investigate the Effect of Divorce on Socio-Economic wellbeing in Northern City Division Mbale City

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- i. To investigate the causes of Divorce in Northern City Division,
- ii. To identify how Divorce affects people's Socio-Economic wellbeing in Northern City Division
- iii. To evaluate intervention measures that have been adopted in order to stop Divorce and improve on the Socio-Economic wellbeing in Northern City Division.

#### **1.4 Research question**

- i. What are the causes of Divorce in Northern City Division ?

- ii. In which ways has Divorce affected the Socio-Economic wellbeing of people in Northern City Division?
- iii. What intervention have been put in place to stop Divorce and improve on the SocioEconomic wellbeing Northern City Division?

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The research study was carried out in Northern City Division, Mbale City covering the wards of Namakwekwe, Nabuyonga, Nkoma, and Namagumba . The study contained the information on the effect of Divorce on the welfare of People. It also looked at the factors contributing to Divorce as well as intervention measures that can be adopted to stop Divorce and improve on the social economic well-being. The study considered the period between 2020 to 2025

### **1.7 Significance of the study**

It would be used by the government, NGOs and other partners in Socio-Economic wellbeing to design policies and other measures of interventions that can lead to a reduction in Divorce.

It would also help these actors to build sustainable institutions that can mobilize, sensitize and deliver quality Socio-Economic wellbeing

It would serve as a useful tool for the research to the academic institutions, policy makers and scholars.

It would also act as a training tool and reference to guide those who are directly involved in working with People.

### **1.8 Limitations of the study**

The researcher was expected to face the following study hindrances

Some people refused to release the information for fear of being victimized

The researcher also faced the problem of inadequate funds to buy stationary and meals during the study

Unfavorable weather conditions especially during rainy days and sunny days

The researcher had a problem of accessing computer services that ease data analysis, processing and presentation.

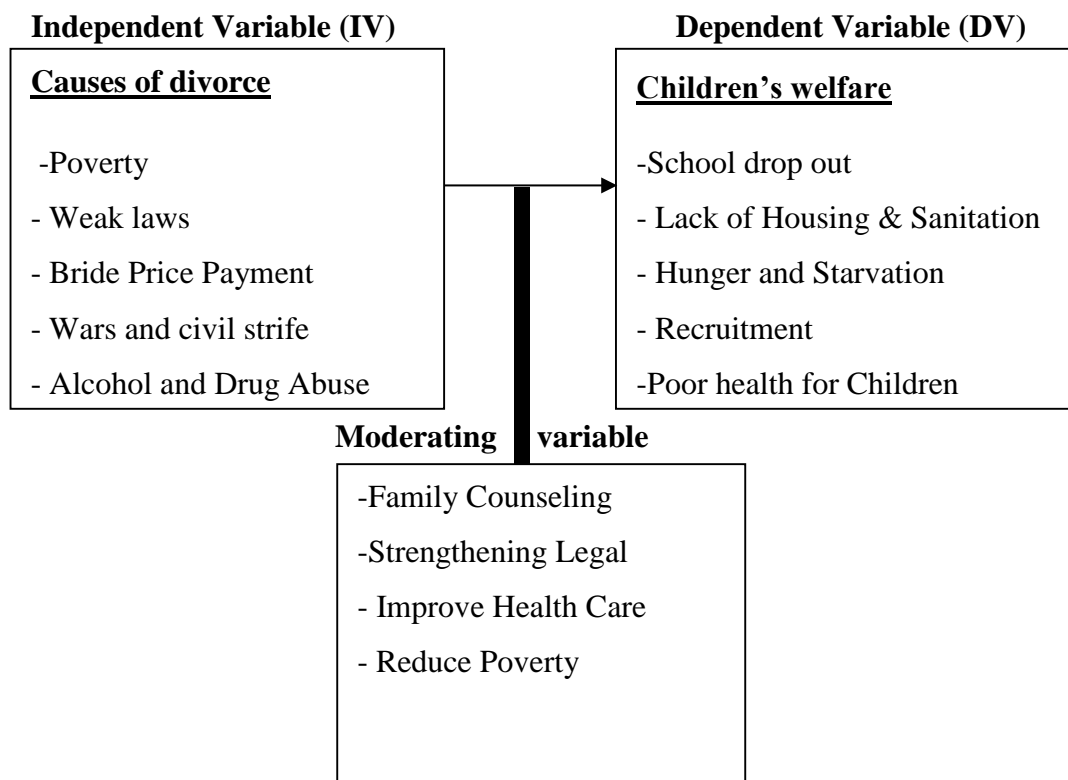
### 1.8 Delimitations

Those people who refused to give information were assured of confidentiality. Borrowing was possible when funds were not enough from trustable individuals.

The researcher also put on protective gears such as; Gumboots, Jackets, T-shirts, Umbrella in orders to suit the changing weather conditions.

### 1.9 conceptual frame work

**Fig 1.1 Conceptual Frame Work**



*(Adopted from Enzama 2025, Jada 2020 and Chigunta 2020), then modified by the researcher 2025.*

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter highlights the review of the past literature which is related to the objectives of study. The review was conducted according to the topical outlines presented in specific objectives.

#### **2.2 The Causes of Divorce**

Divorce are caused by various factors the world over as can be seen by the analysis of the following literature

##### **2.2.1 Poverty and low levels of incomes**

Many families are said to experience poverty and low incomes. While poor women and men in many developing countries share many characteristics, there are domestic and gender dimensions of poverty many of which are unique to families. (UNESCO: 2018). prevalent stereotypes defines what work under domestic sphere families and men do and determine how resources are generated and distributed giving power to some (men) at the expense of others (women) thereby influencing who participate in and benefits from development. These inequalities manifest themselves at the house hold level and bread Divorce (Bagire: 2023). As results of these inequalities, development is not distributed equitably between and within families thus men as a dominant group have tended to control families mostly through force (Tumwejukye: 2018). However, poverty and low incomes according to Enterprise Uganda (2014) has been lack of alternative income generation activities to agriculture which has in recent past experienced persistent decline. Unless problems of poverty and low incomes are addressed, divorce will continue to play havoc on families and People

##### **2.2.2 Weak laws and State Institutions to protect women**

According to Uganda families network (UWONET: 2024) asserted that lack of domestic laws and weak institutional and legal framework have more often given room to domestic Divorce.

Although the government of Uganda and family's movement has since 1960s agitated for the regulation of family affairs, there is no comprehensive domestic law to regulate family affairs

particularly on marriage, inheritance and property rights. Lack of a family law has persistently structured poverty in Uganda undermining the family's social status and constraining their productivity (UWONET, 2024:10). There is no effective legal framework that will act as a benchmark for social justice and sound economics in families and this has caused rampant Divorce.

While Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE: 2016) asserted that Divorce has occurred because of lack of protection for equality of human rights for all which gives room for discriminatory cultural and traditional practices. In most countries particularly in Africa, there is generally lack of enough advocacies and monitoring of compliance to human rights standards. This has significantly resulted into high levels of Divorce. Though laws and legal instruments are in place, Nuwagaba (2012) asserted that there are no formal enforcement mechanisms and this may partly be due to lack of resources for enforcement and implementation of legal and policy guidelines

### **2.2.3 Bride Price Payment and Negative Cultural Practices**

According to Community Resource Network (CDRN: 2021) asserted that bride price has partly been blamed for persistent Divorce. Payment of bride wealth by the bride groom's family to bride's family is an economic and political transaction that perpetrates inequality and power relations of family's subordination and men's domination. This is because bride price makes men to own families as their property thus using them in any way they feel and this is unacceptable to many women leading to divorce (CDRN; 2021:16). Bride price in all its form makes families powerless and vulnerable to any threat or coerces thus providing room for Divorce and in case where bride price is not paid or delayed, marriage not be stable. Divorce is rooted in lack of protection for the rights of families which makes them powerless with little access unequal opportunities in employment and ownership of resources, decision making, information and education. However, Lack of legislation against marital rape has made families fail to enhance control over their bodies and sexuality and social protection mechanism have failed to regulate bride price while there is no reform policy measure to address problems of negative cultural practices. Therefore this resulting into spousal mistreatment of women by men leading to leading to divorce (Namagembe: 2019).

### **2.2.4 Wars and Civil Strife**

In their monthly bulletin, (May, 2016), the National Council for the Advancement of Families in

Bahai Faith asserted that wars and armed conflicts has in the recent past contributed Divorce because family ties with are essential in fostering social cohesions and family networks are broken down leading to the failure of economic base for most families. Women and People are mostly affected since they are the most vulnerable category of the population (Collier and Gunning: 2017). Divorce as Kabchu and Kamanyi (2005) noted increases in situations of armed conflicts as people are forced to leave in camps which pose a big risk of Divorce. In such diverse place like camps and slums, families are generally starved with no resources to look to as survival becomes a game (FIDA-U: 2017)

According to UNICEF (2020) asserted that war and conflicts forms one of the worst causes of divorce particularly in developing countries where ethnic and political violence is rampant. Wars and political conflicts lead to civil unrest, hunger, refugee problems as well as destruction of infrastructures and services and this usually leads to disintegration of families and communities creating room for divorce. (2020:11). Although the government is objectively aware of the negative socio-economic impact of war on families, Amooti (2013) asserted that mechanisms of conflict resolution through peace-full means have failed to bring about significant reduction in magnitude and occurrence of wars and civil strife with government only relying on military interventions which further imposes more threat on the survival of families making them vulnerable to Divorce

### **2.2.5 Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

According to Community Development Network (CDRN: 2024) and the center for domestic violence prevention (CEDOVIP: 2017) cited that people abusing drugs and taking alcohol are likely to experience and cause domestic Divorce in families. Alcohol significantly contributes to a reduction in rational thinking and violence means rather than peaceful ones are used to settle family problems and this significantly contributes to divorce. Other researchers like Sealy and Namagembe (2023) wrote extensively about alcohol and drug abuse where they asserted that people addicted to the two exhausts all family resources are violent in character as their behaviors goes beyond the control of human instinct and this incidentally leads to divorce.

In relation to the above view, Sealy (2019:9) argued that ‘ ’ perpetrators of Divorce who are addicted to alcohol and drug abuse fight indiscriminately and they barely have gainful employment and usually they sell off family property leaving individual household members particularly women poor thus calling for divorce. However, Dennison (20211) asserted that legal reform has not taken care of the sale, advertisement and distribution of alcohol and drugs including their consumption by minors. Sale of illicit drugs may have rapidly increased because of factors like weak and unenforceable regulations

### **Stress and anger**

According to Ndetei (2024:16) argued that stress significantly results into divorce. Stress arises when an individual tries to handle too much of positive or pleasant feelings while unpleasant stress

or distress comes as a result of much negative feelings and divorce is a result of much negative not positive stress (2024:17). In support of this view, Mwiti (2019:12) cited that society in general is facing more and more damaging stress and the reasons for increased loads of stress is not that there are more negative experience today but the means of coping are not readily available. Stressed individuals lash out in anger at the each other through physical or verbal abuse and this does not keep marriage intact (Ndete: 2024:18, Gladys. M: 2019:22). However, lack of counseling and sensitization programmes in the community may accelerated the prevalence of stress and anger within individuals and families such increasing the rate of Divorce

### **Negative personality traits**

The World Health Organization (WHO 2018) argued that negative personality traits characterized by psychosis results into break down of marriages. WHO noted that personality characteristics such as intellectual deficits, dysfunctional parent – child relationship and maladaptive attitudes and perceptions. Divorce is also the outcome of cognitive and character deficits on both or either couple and divorced couples who neglect their People have behaviors of a partly, immaturity and dependence (WHO: 2018:10). The problem of negative personality traits has according to

O'nayango (2010) has for many instances persisted due to lack of universal psycho-social support and break down of extended families which has made a number of families vulnerable to Divorce

## **2.3 The Effects of Divorce on Socio-Economic well being**

Divorce have diverse Effects on the Socio-Economic wellbeing thus socially, **economically, politically as well as psychologically seen from the literature below**

### **2.3.1 School drop out**

Divorce affects Socio-Economic very deeply. Collins (2018) argued that People of divorced parents do not attend school regularly due to free range of life. The drop out of schools in lower classes and engage more in abusive practices. Those who are still struggling to learn come to school late, lack concentration and their performance is below average. School dropout People experience early marriage, child prostitution Divorce etc. failure to acquire decent SocioEconomic wellbeing means no skills for decent employment and therefore such People are exploited and neglected. Collins (2018:23) welfare also includes sound and mental as well cognitive peace. Mwiti (2019:13) cited that People of divorced parents do not feel well with low self-concept, bout of depression, guilt shame, confusion and embracement for instance they feel dirty, their health and education rights violated, over-used and vulnerable to abuse. They do not have positive thoughts since they interpret and rationalize divorce in form of self-blame. People's mental health according to who (2019) is affected and due to their helplessness, they cannot access mental health services. This results into lack of academic concentration and poor housing and sanitation. However, school dropout according to Masnde (2012) may have been structurally accelerated by lack of attendance policies in almost all schools. Schools do not monitor classroom and school attendance by pupils as many do not count attendance positively in final grades

### **2.3.2 Lack of housing and sanitation**

According to WHO (2019) noted that Divorce occurs in a helpless situation of the child, limits their access and utilization of welfare programs. People of divorced parents particularly girls experience incest, rape, prostitution and sexual abuse at times results into infectious diseases like HIV / AIDS and STDs which require expensive treatment which is unaffordable by People. This according to WHO results into illness and sickness thus increasing child mortality and morbidity. WHO (2019:21) further notes that some ailments go on undetected thus interfering with the normal

welfare progress of the People. Parental child battering of People from broken marriages results into physical injury lesions or wounds, skeleton fractures and burns which compounds health problems. Cases of prostitution, child labor, child theft and war denies a child decent housing facilities. Moreover, many People of divorced parents eat and sleep on the streets, congested slums and camps. UNICEF (2011) also asserted People arrested with their mothers as a result of mother's involvement in marital crimes are denied decent housing and beddings. This makes it difficult for People to live meaningful lives, enjoy child rights and grow mentally and physically sound People who accompany their mothers to prison lack physical comfort possible in a home environment. UNICEF (2017) noted that often they sleep on the stone floor with buckets for toilet facilities and such People do not attend school. Since prisons do not provide baby diets, the People will eat what the mother is given and this affects the physical development of the child thus affecting their cognitive growth which is essential to good welfare.

In support of the above assertion, Ndeti (2016) argued that People in prison experience health problems such as being affected by contagious diseases passed on in overcrowded prisons and diagnosis of common childhood diseases is always delayed and this greatly affect their school attendance and performance for one reason: they miss free and natural environment which is necessary for the development of a health mind. They are deprived of the right to Socio-Economic wellbeing and all their subsequent academic possibilities are affected (UNICEF : 2011:19) Though Divorce is a social problem which is expected of any developing society, lack of functional health facilities to provide treatment and care to victims of divorce has been wanting. The health service infrastructure according to Jonnes (2016) do not have adequate staffing, stocking and supplies to provide first aid and Emergency Obstetric Care (EMOC)

### **2.3.3 Hunger and starvation**

According to Mwiti (2019) argued that war and political violence Divorce lead to civil unrest, hunger and drought which limit People access to essential services such as welfare of People, health food and good nutrition. Mwiti further argued that between 1980 to 2020, the total number of refugees was 14million, 75% of whom were families and People. Recruitment of People into combat activities denies them basic services like water and good sanitation as well as healthcare food and housing. These wars also destroy health facilities, dislocation of communities,

interruption and loss of food production and constraints placed on health and water budgets (World Bank; 2021: 12, UNICEF; 2024; 16-17).

In line with the above perspective, Divorce at times results into total suffering for affected People such as physical neglect and abandonment which results into malnutrition and poor health for People. People do not eat balanced diet and time go to bed hungry. Such People do not have enough clothing and beg a lot which is immoral for a sustained living (MOH: 2005). In support of this view, WHO (2017) argued that abandoned People lack access to food, shelter, clothes and medical care which extremely worsens their welfare and in long term, reduces their ability to attend school and grow productively. However, Okiira and Okiidi (2011) asserted that hunger and starvation of People from divorced parents may not be the problem but the collapse of nutritional surveillance system within the Ministry of Health and food distribution to hunger affected households could have been the cause to hunger and nutritional challenges.

#### **2.3.4 Recruitment of People as combatants**

According to Bell (2018), 'Divorce and Neglect' asserted that war and conflicts which contributes significantly to high number of broken families results into refugees who are confined onto

Internally People's Displaced camps (IDPs), majority of whom are People and. People in such situations do not attend school for three reasons: schools are destroyed by bombing, People becomes unsafe while moving to and from schools and even while at school and People lack the provision of basic scholastic materials as supply and access becomes a problem including clean water, housing and medical infrastructure. People do not often have adequate and appropriate shelter and they also lack food supplies. People of broken marriages as a result of war according to the World Bank (WB: 2005) makes the delivery and provision of welfare services of People services impossible. However, lack of codification of the international legal instrument under international humanitarian law barring the recruitment of People by parties to armed conflicts/ beligarents has been the source of contention as more People join the struggle to destabilize more families thus increasing divorce cases

### **2.3.3 Poor Health for People**

The association of Uganda Women Doctors (AUMWD: 2011) noted that Divorce has occasionally resulted into fatal health outcomes such as homicide (murder), suicide maternal mortality and AIDS related mortality for victims who are largely People. These health complications are expensive to treat and results into long term mortality and morbidity. This has in large measure resulted into the failure of many People to actively participate in community improvements as their immune functions do not provide them with the capacity to work and undertake welfare improvement activities and initiatives.

In line with similar perspective, divorce according to AUMWD (2010), has initially resulted into health outcomes for People of divorced couples that are non-fatal such as injury, shock, diseases infections, disabilities and pain that are inflicted on them by caretakers. It further brings about problems of stomach pain, eating and sleeping disorders as well as alcohol and drug abuse and other social behaviors that arise as a result of parental absence. Although, these are non-fatal Namagembe (2016) note that lack of effort to improve the capacity of stake holders to think and plan well for Socio-Economics. But also, lack of retuine supplies of medical consumables and monitoring of health service provision to tame unprofessionalism may have been an issue as far as poor health for People is concern (ACFODE: 2019).

## **2.4 Intervention Measures that can be Adapted to Stop Divorce so as to Improve SocioEconomic wellbeing.**

### **2.4.1 Undertaking family counseling**

According to UNICEF (2020) noted that there is need to break the cycle of divorce where the perception of Divorce has to change from merely viewing the practice as an event. Counseling will form an important step toward eliminating Divorce of couples and encouraging abused People attend school fulltime. To effectively undertake counseling, we should identify the event what happened when and how, who was involved and proper detection and definition should be attached to the event to qualify it to be a cause of divorce. Further, Mwit (2016) added that partner history, marital history and vulnerability of the People should be studied and diagnosis under taken (2016:11). According to UN convention on child rights (1995) noted that there is need to detect Divorce and protect People. Detection calls for use of trained professionals such as doctors, social workers and mental health specialists who can undertake the necessary action and the interventions

here may involve removing the child from abusive environment after couple separation (UN, 2018:15).

In line with the above perspective, the UN communiqué also suggested that removing the child from new abusive parents after biological parent's separation should often be done by a multi-disciplinary team consisting of representative of health, legal social and psychiatric professionals. The Uganda Ministry of health (2017:234, and MoES 2017:17) argued that treatment, and management of the victims of abuse should be fundamental. Where facilities permitted, this intervention includes individual counseling of the abused child followed by group counseling and the family according to UNICEF (2018) and save the People, Denmark (2016:19) noted that rallying of family support around the abused child will help reduce the vice. Abusive families often tend to experience stress, social isolation and economic depression. In countries where financial assistance and social support is provided, rates of Divorce have decreased to a large extent family support systems provide security to parents and this intervention is necessary in Africa at a time when urbanization which is on the increase and breakage of extended family ties contribute towards Divorce. However, Mwiti (2019) asserted counseling requires corporate and public financing to effectively reduce divorce cases and ultimately protect People from socio-economic and psychological impact of divorce

#### **2.4.1 Strengthening Legal and Institutional Framework**

According to Uganda Women's Network (UMONET: 2024) asserted that, there is need to put in place appropriate legal and institutional frame work to such as passing Domestic Relation Bill (DRB) by parliament so as to combat Divorce. DRB who relatively long, history dates back to the 1960s during which period, the Government of Uganda (GoU), together with the women's movement has been working towards a just family law. The DRB was just a reflection of sustained and comprehensive consultative processes that aimed at consolidating all domestic related laws, namely marriage, divorce, separation, inheritance and property rights (UWONET, 2024:4). Further UWONET (2024:5) noted that there is need to propose a law that will regulate relationships in marriage and family which will be crucial in determining particularly the legal status of women and People. This will not only enhance family but also national stability and ultimately poverty reduction. However, the problem here is that other institutions such as Ugandan Law Reform

Commission are not doing their mandated obligations in providing judicial options and effectively consequent involvement of the law in curbing crimes that lead to divorces and prosecution of wrong side should be undertaken to help reduce Divorce and promote child welfare. Punishment of the offender are subject to the whims of the prosecution. It is therefore necessary to urgently formulate the laws that protect helpless couples and partners and identify which of them can be applied in international set ups to help develop a worldwide code of behavior.

#### **2.4.2 Improve Health Care Provision**

According to Action for Development (ACFODE: 2016), there is need to improve on health services; specifically those related to sexual and reproductive health and reform discriminatory legislation and development of comprehensive policies and laws that protect women's rights and prevent sexual and gender based violence and HIV and AIDS services including post exposure prophylasts and reconstructive surgery as well as meaningful and transformative responses to poor quality education and social cultural constraints that hinder girls education and women's literacy will go a long way in enhancing women's effective participation in community development

(ACFODE: 2016). There is need to promote women's access to justice, land and property rights and ensures a justice system accessible to women and girls. However, according to Dobson (2002) argued that lack national health policies that serve to prevent marriage break down is the obstacle. He noted that where health and counseling facilities are un available or limited, self-help groups or crisis intervention teams of concerned individuals have been known to come to the rescue since these groups refer the discontented couple to a professional for intervention and this has not breaks the circle of divorce (Adobson 2002:26).

#### **2.4.2 Reduce Poverty**

Other authors such as Kabuchu (2017) noted that to eliminate Divorce, government should demonstrate its commitment to improve the livelihoods of women by readily giving the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) resources to implement the National

Action Plan (NAP) for UNSCR 1325. Kabuchu (2011: 14) further noted that "government should ensure that family and their aspirations are at the centre of all development initiatives and interventions" by nothing in place livelihood support programme (LSP) to enable them fight poverty and participate in the development. She individual needs of women and girls should

therefore be considered such as trauma healing by putting in place psychosocial support facilities (Kabuchu; 2012: 12). However, Tumwijukye (2016) noted that the government and development partners have done a lot to carry out a designed analysis of gender dimensions of poverty in order to illustrate the significant of just family law to poverty reduction. She further argued that more specifically, there is lack of a family law is key to structuring poverty so as to come up with a comprehensive legal and manage domestic related violence (Tumwejukey (2016) asserted that domestic laws when put in place are not only a matter of social justice through promotion of gender equality and equity but also of good economics moreover, these family laws will help broaden the traditional definition of poverty that perceived it in its narrow perspective in relation to income and productively to include powerlessness, vulnerability physical insecurity and isolation

#### **2.4.3 Promote Girl Child Education and Empower Women to reduce their over dependence on men**

Empirical data suggests that pregnancy and early marriages by girls and boy's disobedience and family responsibilities, respectively are the major causes of secondary school dropout. (Action for Development, ACFODE: 2013) setting 18 years as the minimum age of marriage for both sexes and free consents to marriage by both parties has the potential to address the disparities in formal skills that reinforce the inequalities in the gender division of labour, (Kamanyi: 2002). This will go a long way in improving the under representation of women in formal employment sector and reduce occupational and task segregation in the labour market which leads to enclaves of female only employment with women typically in relatively low paying lower level job hierarchies and in work that reflect their traditional reproductive roles and at will also reduce on the high concentration of women in casual activities where they are prone to unemployment (Kabuchu:

2017)

#### **2.4.5 Build Grass-root Structures that Empower families**

According to the OPM (2010) and Balunywa (2014), there is need to create special structures to facilitate the ongoing dialogues with representative of stakeholders and women. To be effective, this structure should encourage free flow of information, build trust among local participants and assist in framing solutions to Divorce. These structures are particularly important because they reflect the diversity of interest of women affected by violence and poverty. A high level of transparency in the community development projects and programs will increase public confidence

and encourage participation (WB: 2010). According to Mwiti (2002) asserted that the church has not played its spiritual role in protecting People and guiding couples on proper marriage values. The church has been called the conscious of society but unless it is founded on absolute truth, the centre too will not hold. Sanctity of life should therefore is not part and parcel of every type of teaching prepared and taught in the church services, Sunday schools, youth groups and families meetings. In relation to the, questions about the purity of life for youth, fidelity in married life, family planning for married couples and adoption of unwanted People have not been addressed in the mainstream church teachings addressed in order to improve the protection of People and make them

#### **2.4.6 Undertake Sensitization on Danger of Divorce**

There is need to disseminate information that bench marks local state performance, provide the public with information about advocacy on elimination of Divorce and scope of operation so as to identify gaps of reform (Mushemeza: 2013). This will help to build public awareness and understanding of the need to develop and undertake reform a reform process to reduce on Divorce and promote the participation of women and men in all community development initiatives (Wakikona: 2011). This will also put more emphasis on how the process of change under community development can be mapped. However, rather than looking at concrete input and output of couple's participation, Mande (2019) asserted that there is need to look at perspectives of change that have occurred among beneficiaries through implementation of reform processes, while David G (2019) urged that for community development projects to have a sustainable impact to family members, it is necessary to build a multi – stakeholder educational and advocacy processes that are essential in identifying the socio – economic problems at the grass root level that may lead to divorce and at the same time encourage local initiatives especially those of entrepreneurs and farmers to improve house hold welfare. The UNICEF report (2024) asserted that professional training for individuals who are directly involved in child care institutions on reinforcement of policy is crucial in enhancing the welfare of People. Other than incorporating Divorce into regular training of professionals, countries should undertake post graduate seminars of professionals working with People who includes doctors, teachers, managers of People's homes, pastor, psychologist and child care workers etc. these will help mobilize effort towards the elimination of Divorce and promote child Socio-Economic wellbeing at all levels

While Mushemeza suggested there is need for consistent community mobilization that creates awareness and gives support to married couples and families. Teaching any community about eliminating Divorce and imparting parenting, copying and counseling skills will serve to lower instances of Divorce. Mushemeza further noted avenues of teaching should include seminars, mass media, captions and maternal child clinics (2017:12-13)

#### **2.4.7 Provide resources for People's development programs and human rights protection**

Other researchers such as Tumwebaze (2019) recommended that community development programs at grassroots level should help to mobilize a broader range of support including youth, women, church leaders and entrepreneurs to provide services for People including protection of their rights particularly those abandoned and neglected. It is argued that the key to improve the opportunities of the couples and People at grassroots levels is through enhanced skills, investments and job creation. This will require community development programs to have reduced unjustified cost, risks, and barriers to empowerment and protection. In relation to this, Janet (2012) argued that Government and development partners should play a key role in improving standards of people through implementing robust and sustainable projects and should follow institutionalized policies with no room for policy failure, credibility gaps, avoid lack of public trust and poor fits between policy response and local conditions. Couples and families who are beneficiaries should develop log frames as a method for planning, monitoring, and strategizing the evaluation of their program (OPM: 2010). This strategy will help to achieve the most effective impact within the current resource envelope by reducing exclusion errors that at times lead to serious problems that force the most vulnerable individuals couples into divorce as a result of relying on more costly, risky management, copying strategies and keeps them in poverty traps (MFPED: 2011, OPM: 2010).

However, in disagreement with the above view, Mushemeza (2019) asserted that government has not expanded on its projects to include provision of emergency assistance to victims of Divorce such as provision of food supplies, during the critical hunger month, drugs and treatment of victims of Divorce. This however is subject to the availability of resources. There is need to expand program coverage deeply to rural and extremely poor areas where most vulnerable families to divorce live (UPPAP: 2019, PEAP: 2012 revised) and women should be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of development programs

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights information on the research design study area, sampling techniques, study population, research instruments, Research procedure, validity and reliability, data analysis and presentation as well as ethical considerations.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research study used both qualitative and quantitative using casual comparative design to analyze the relationship between divorce and Socio-Economic. In this design, tables, graphs and explanations were used to present the required information related to the area of study.

#### 3.2 Study Population

The research study sampled 25 household members, 20 local leaders, 4 religious leaders and 21 staff from district local government. The researcher sampled 70 (Seventy) Respondents out of the 2342. The population studied included both male and females to avoid gender bias. This study population was chosen because it had the characteristics that would provide information related to the research study.

#### 3.3 Sampling size

The researcher sampled seventy (70) respondents; the formula for determining sample size was solving formula of Umar 2014.

Where 
$$n = \frac{75}{1+75(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 63 \text{ (sixty)}$$

**Table 1, Showing sampling size**

<b>Category Respondents</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Sampling Technique</b>
Household members	30	25	Simple random sampling
Local leaders	16	13	Simple random sampling
Religious leaders	4	3	Purposive sampling
Staff from local government	25	21	Focused group discussion
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>62</b>	

### **3.4 Sampling Techniques**

The researcher used simple random sampling to select respondents from the study area. These techniques were used to select pupils and teacher participants. Purposive sampling was also used to select head teachers and parents as they possess vital information for the research study

### **3.5.0 Research Instruments**

The researcher used the following research instruments to collect information from selected respondents

#### **3.5.1 Interview guide**

This was conducted with local leaders since there are some who cannot read and write well. Interviews where a face to face interaction between the researcher and respondents were used. This instrument is chosen because it enabled the researcher to obtain a higher response rate.

### **3.5.2 Questionnaires guide**

The researcher sent questions in matrix form to the respondents within the study area. This instrument enabled the respondent express on a set of response scale of Strongly Disagree,

Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree or Undecided. This enabled the researcher to catch up with time while summarizing responses and get first-hand information which is free of bias. This instrument was administered to teachers and Head teachers mainly

### **3.5.3 Focused Group Discussion guide**

The researcher organized a discussion group and choose one of the respondents as the group moderator who would guide the discussion. The moderator introduced the topic for discussion while the researcher noted down information given by the respondents. This instrument enabled the respondents to express their views and opinions independently and the instrument was administered to parents and students

## **3.6 Research Procedure**

Upon approval of the proposal, the researcher got introductory letter from the Department of social sciences which was presented to the authorities in Mbale City for permission to carry out research, further, the researcher wrote permission letter to the respondents requesting them to participate and support the research project. In this letter, details about the research study was explained. The researcher after data collection now writes a full report to be presented to the faculty for approval.

## **3.7 Validity and Reliability**

The researcher carried out a pilot study to pre-test and re-test research instruments to ensure that they yield consistent results. Feedback from the pilot study was incorporated and research instruments were modified. This improved the quality of research results and also enabled the researcher to avoid systemic and random errors.

## **3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Since data in raw form is difficult to interpret and understand, the researcher used codes, tables and charts to analyze and present information and manual data analysis was also used with the help

of a computer. This helped to save time and at the same time help to increase the accuracy and reliability of the research findings.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher used every opportunity available to protect respondents from harm. Respondents were assured of confidentiality through explaining to them the purpose of this research study. Respondent's identity was held anonymous. Participation in the research study was based on the principle of voluntary and informed consent where respondent after getting information about the research study chose either to participate or not.

### **3.10 Measure of variability**

The researcher used standard deviation and the variance to measure variability. Standard deviation involved subtracting the mean from each score to obtain the deviation. Deviation was squared and the sum divided by the total degree of freedom. Variance helped to determine whether the scores were close or spread out, the following formula was used.

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum(X_1 - \bar{X})^2}{n - 1}$$

Where  $S^2$  = Sample variance  
S = Sample standard deviation  
 $X_1$  = each value or score X  
 $\bar{X}$  = Sample means n =  
Sample size n - 1 = Degree  
of freedom

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the output of data analysis. The presentations were in form of tables, percentages and statements. The data presentation was according to the objectives of the study.

#### 4.1 Respondents Bio Data

The study obtained details about the general findings regarding the respondents' age, sex, and level of education for respondents.

##### 4.1.1 Description of age of respondents

**Table 2: Showing the age of the respondents**

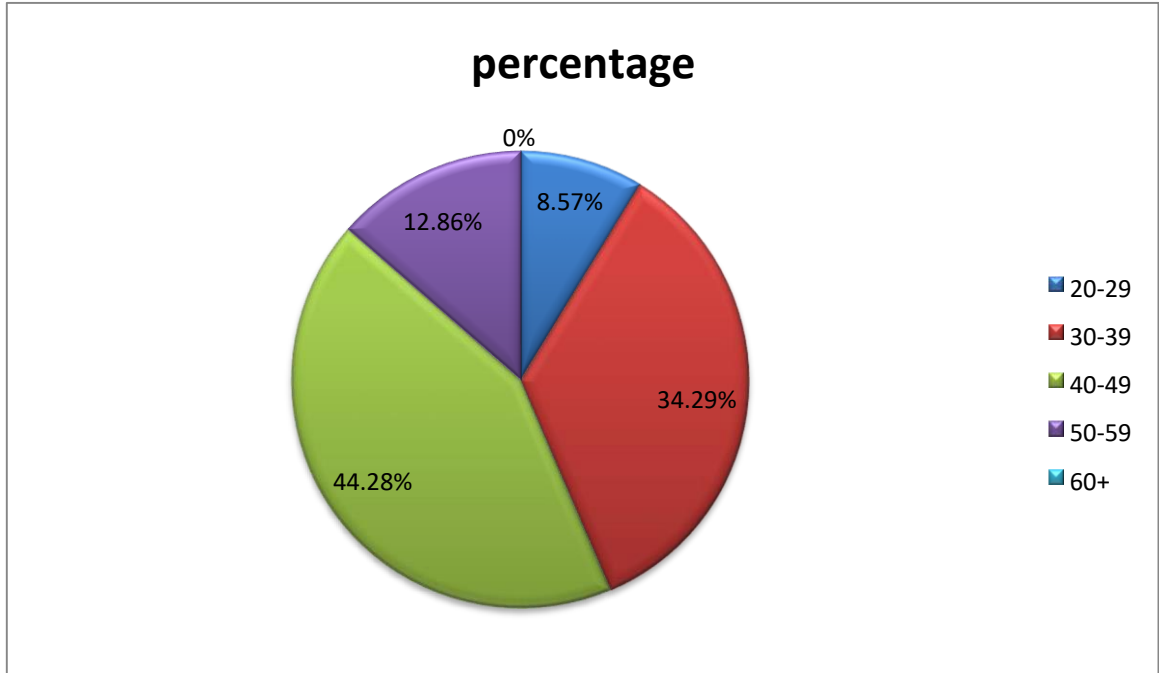
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20 to 29 years	6	8.57%
30 to 39 years	24	34.29%
40 to 49 years	31	44.28%
50 to 59 years	9	12.86%
above 60 years	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2025**

Findings from table 2 showed that 20-29 years were (8.57%); 30-39 years were (34.29%), 40-49 years were (44.28%), and the rest of the respondents fell in the age interval of 50–59 years with (12.86%). The majority of the ages of respondents fall under the age of 40-49

years with a percentage of (44.28%), but unfortunately there were no respondents who were aged above 60 years.

This was further illustrated using the figure below.



**Figure 2: Showing the age of the respondents**

#### 4.1.2 Description of gender of respondents

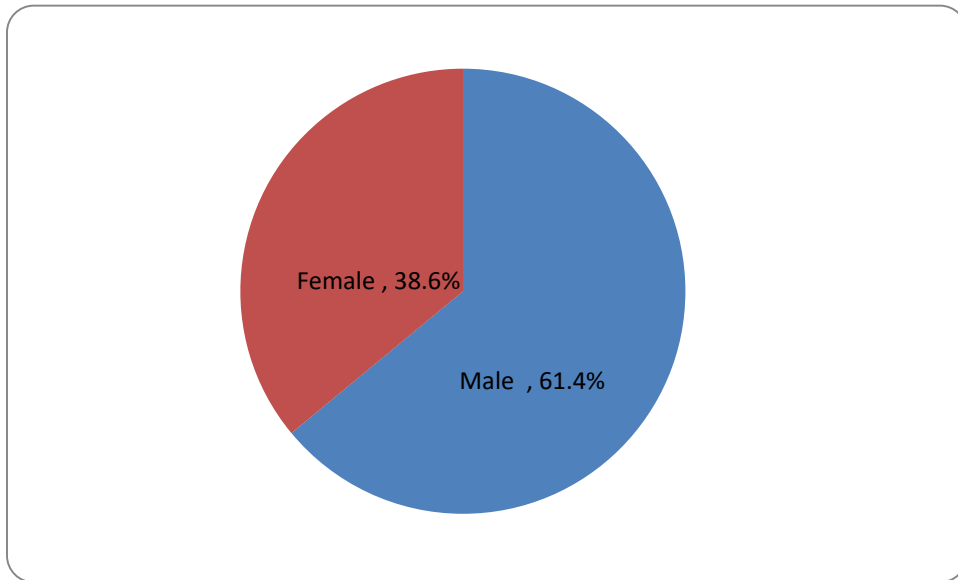
**Table 3: Showing the gender of respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	43	61.4%)
Female	27	38.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2025**

The findings from table 3 showed that respondents from the field data, 43 (61.4%) were males and 27 (38.6%) were females. Here the males are higher than females but with higher gaps in the category.

This was further showed by the figure below.



**Figure 3: Showing the gender of respondents**

#### 4.1.3 Education background of respondents

Details about the education background of respondents were obtained and the results were revealed in table 4 below;

**Table 4: Showing the education background of respondents**

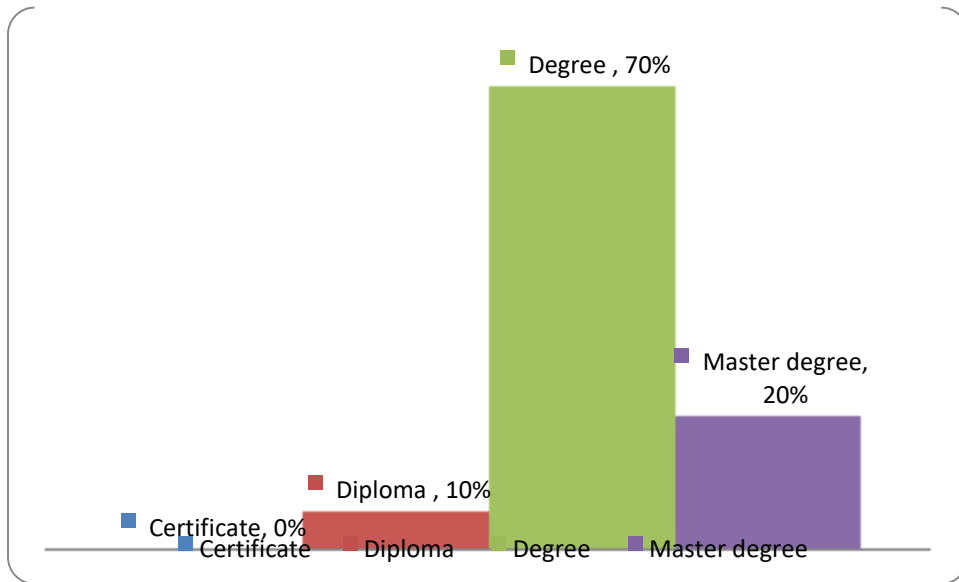
Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	0	0%
Diploma	7	10%
Degree	49	70%
Master degree	14	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2025**

Findings from table 4 about the level of educational background, showed that most respondents had Bachelor's Degree (70%) followed by Master's Degree (20%). Only (10%) respondents from the field had Diploma. But there were no respondents who had

other level of educations like certificate. This implied that the majority of the respondents were educated/or professional and can contribute more for the effectiveness of Divorce

The figure below further explained the level of education of the respondents.



**Table 4: Showing the education background of respondents**

### 4.3 Causes of Divorce

Under this section, respondents were asked to identify the factors contributing to Divorce and their responses were tabulated as below.

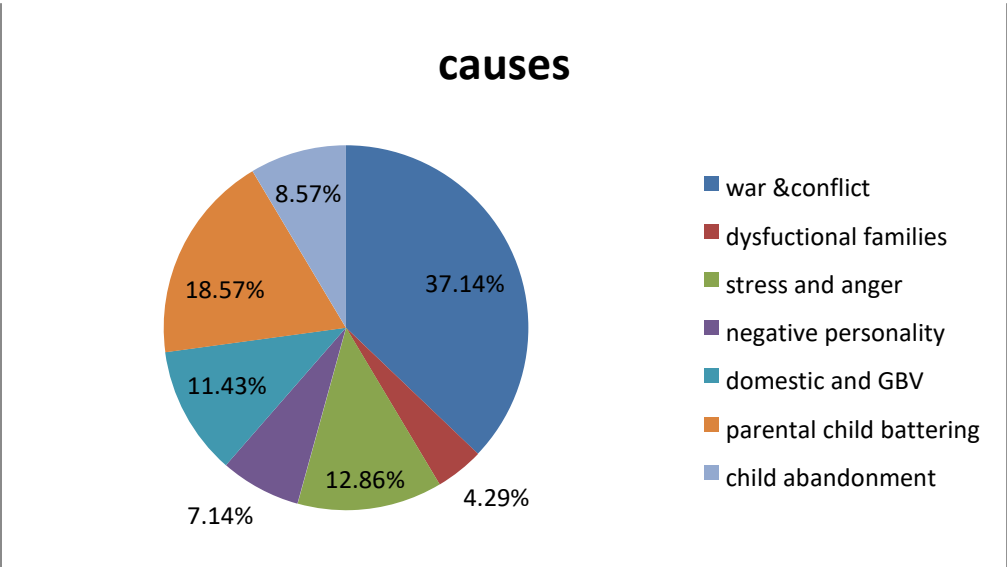
**Table 4.4 Showing the Causes of Divorce**

Causes (Rated Items )	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
War and conflicts	26	37.14
Dysfunctional families and poverty	3	4.29
Stress and anger by adults	9	12.86

Negative personality traits	5	7.14
Domestic and gender based violence	8	11.43
Parental Child battering	13	18.57
Child abandonment by parents	6	8.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary Data, 2025

Figure 4.4 further explains the graphical representation on the causes of Divorce



Research findings presented in the table 4.4 above indicates that war and conflict is the most important factor contributing to Divorce as stated by 37.14% of the sample population. While 4.29% noted that dysfunctional families and poverty results into Divorce, whereas Negative personality traits significantly results into Divorce as represented by 7.14. Domestic and gender based violence also results into continued persistence of Divorce as noted by 11.43% of the study population, 12.86% of the Sampled Population Suggested that stress and anger by adults contribute to Divorce. Parental child battering contributes to the prevalence of Divorce as noted by 18.57% members of the study population, Child abandonment by parents on the other hand contributes to Divorce as represented 8.57% of the total sample.

These results are in line with the findings of the study carried out by muviti (2021) and Onyanzo (2024) where they found out that war and conflict significantly contributes to Divorce and this was noted by 37.14% (28) of the respondents in this study. Even the research findings of muvigi (2016) also discovered that parental child battering and stress results into People joining exploitative paid Abuse for survival and this was also found out by 12.86% (9) of the sample population in this study

#### 4.4 EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON THE PEOPLE’S WELFARE

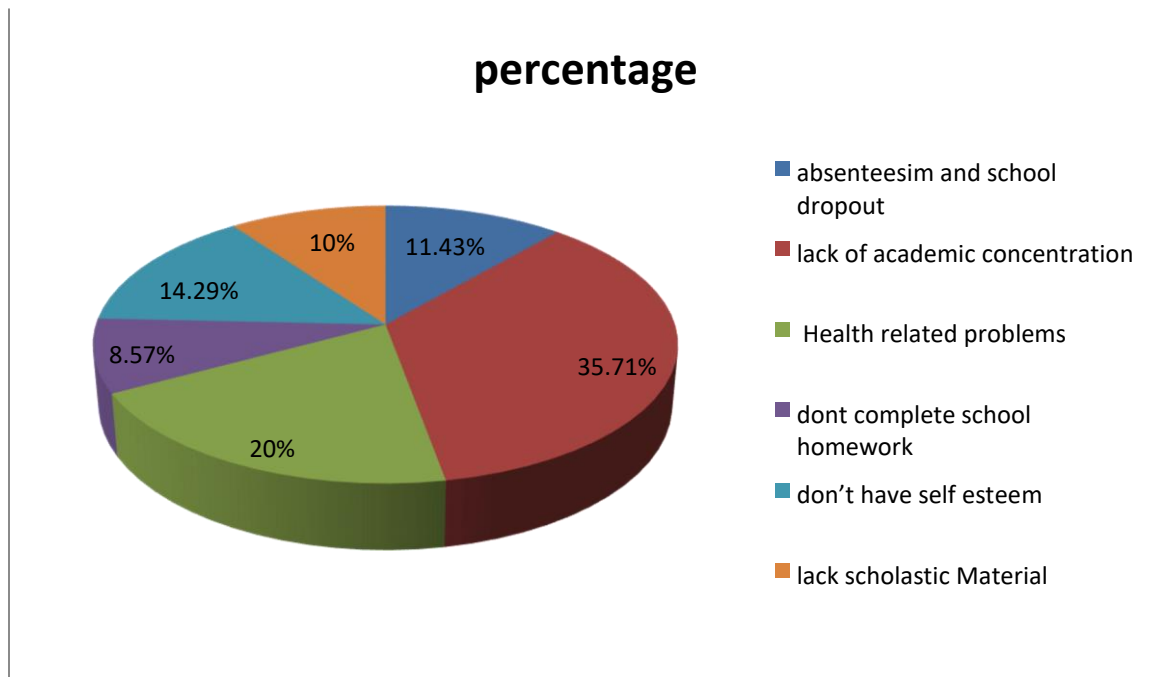
In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- Strongly disagree, 2Disagree, 3- Agree, 4-Strongly Agree and 5-Uncertain

**Table 4.5 showing the effects of Divorce on the welfare of People**

<b>Effects of Divorce (Rated Items)</b>	<b>Frequency (F)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Absenteeism and school drop out	8	11.43
Lack of academic concentration	25	35.71
Leads to health related problems	14	20
Abused People do not complete school/ homework and other classroom assignment	6	8.57
Abused People do not have self esteem	10	14.29
People from divorced families lack scholastic materials	7	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Figure 4.5 representing Effects of Divorce on Peoples wellbeing



Results of the research study presented in the table 4.5 above indicates that Divorce results into absenteeism and school drop out of People hence become less academically productive as noted by 11.43% of the sample population while 35.71% noted that Divorce leads to lack of academic concentration of People and also make them fail in class performance. Others highlighted that People experiences health problems that reduce on their attendance as a result of Divorce and this was represented by 20% of the study sample. And also Abused People do not do school homework and other classroom assignment as noted by 8.57% of the study population. Abused People do not keep time thus missing classes as stated by 14.29% of the sample. Meanwhile, 10% of the study sample noted Abused People lack scholastic materials.

The findings of the research study under this section correlates with the research results obtained by Allender (2019) and Ablo (2024) where they found out that People under Abuse are less academically concentrative and this was strongly supported by 35.75% of the respondents in this study .further, the findings of this study are also in line with the research results done by Bwibo

(2020) where it was discovered that Absenteeism and school drop out of People is as a result of Divorce and this was represented by 11.42% of the sample.

#### **4.5 INTERVENTION MEASURES THAT CAN BE ADOPTED IN OREDR TO STOP DIVORCE AND IMPROVE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PEOPLE**

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- Strongly Disagree, 2Disagree, 3- Agree, 4-Strongly Agree and 5-Uncertain

**Table 4.6 Showing Interventions that can be implemented to Stop Divorce**

<b>Interventions (rated items )</b>	<b>Frequency (f)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Guidance and counseling programs should be undertaken	17	24.29
There is need to rebuild broken relationships	13	18.57
Strengthening the law on Child protection and punishing those who abuse People	7	10
The church should take Centre stage in stopping Divorce	13	18.57
Putting in place peace and conflict resolution mechanisms particularly in war tone areas	6	8.57
Getting all school age going People into school improving on school facilities so as to improve on learning and quality	11	15.71
Providing better incentives for teachers and People at school and improve innovations in teaching	3	4.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: field Data 2025**

Results of the research study presented in the table 4.6 above indicates that Guidance and counseling programs would be undertaken as this paramount in curbing Divorce as noted by 24.29% of the study sample while 18.57% cited need to rebuild broken relationships so as to reduce on the causes of the Divorce. Strengthening the law on Child protection and punishing those

indulge in Divorce will in the long run help to mitigate Divorce as noted by 10%. Other respondents who constitute 18.57% of the sampled population suggested that the church should take Centre stage in stopping Divorce especially through preaching while 8.57 % of the sampled population suggested Putting in place peace and conflict resolution mechanisms particularly in war tone areas would help reduce on the problem. Getting all school age going People into school improving on school facilities so as to improve on their learning and quality as represented by 15.71%. Further, providing better incentives for teachers and People at school and improve innovations in teaching will help to improve matters as noted by 4.29%.

The findings significantly correlates with the findings of the research study conducted by mushemeza (2016) and seemands (2024) where they discovered that Guidance and counseling programs should be undertaken as this is instrumental in curbing Divorce and was noted 24.29% of the sample in this study. Also there findings support the results of the study done by Onyanago (2020) where it was discovered that Strengthening the law on Child protection and punishing those who indulge in Divorce would form a feasible intervention measure in stopping Divorce.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations about the research study in respect of the objectives set for Data collection and the corresponding findings

#### **5.2 Summary**

##### **5.2.1 Objective one; Causes of Divorce**

Divorce has predominantly persisted and in most cases leading to the deterioration in People's level of academic performance particularly by limiting their access to school and to effective by enroll study and remain in school. People who are involved in productive Divorce do not occasionally attend school, drop out of school thus missing out of the educational opportunities available. Wars and conflict plays a significant part in perpetuating Divorce and given the weak legal and institutional frame work, Divorce has gone on undetected. Lack of community sensitization on the dangers of Divorce on People's education and also existence of stress and anger by adults and negative personality traits are among the underlying causes of Divorce. Others are Domestic and gender based Violence and parental child battering give a negative attitude towards People which is seen as potential causes of Divorce at their tender age.

##### **5.2.2 Objective two; Effects of Divorce on Socio-Economic**

Divorce has had significant impact on People's performance as they lack academic concentration at school and they become less academically productive. People under forced Abuse tend to absent themselves from school and at times drop out of school which make them fail to attend a living, Divorce is an. Obstacle to People's normal health and in most cases, abused People do not keep time at school.

### **5.2.3 Objective three; Intervention Measures that can be Adapted to Stop Divorce so as to Improve Socio-Economic.**

Therefore, to enhance the performance of People, a number of interventions should be undertaken such as protecting the rights of People and strengthening institutional and legal frame works with regards the employment of miners. Giving subsidizes to poor families will help offset needs burden and parents (communities) should be mobilized to condemn the same, Guidance and counseling programs should be undertaken and not only that, There is also need to rebuild broken relationships as this would help reduce on the effect of Divorce and enhance academic performance.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Conclusions**

##### **6.1.1 Objective one; Causes of Divorce**

Divorce is extremely harmful to People as far as their academic performance is concerned. People become victims of Divorce not by choice but by factors beyond their control. Many factors results into Divorce but wars, conflict and social inequalities results into People joining exploitative employment Abuse markets. Dysfunctional families and poverty together with Gender Based Violence accelerates and slow down awareness for Divorce. Moreover lack of community sensitization and cultural practices have been responsible for the persistent of Divorce making People fail to attend school and they become less academically productive.

##### **6.1.2 Objective two; Effects of Divorce on Socio-Economic**

People are also exposed to damaging level of hazardous work and a range of health complications which makes them disinterested in schooling. They occasionally become exhausted and malnourished since they are exploited. Further effects of Divorce on People are two: People have limited educational and learning opportunities and isolation and severe depression excludes them from attending school full time

##### **6.1.3 Objective three; Intervention Measures that can be Adapted to Stop Divorce so as to Improve Socio-Economic.**

In order to improve on the academic performance of People, there is need to enforce and carry out Guidance and counseling programs and sufficient legislations should be put in place to ensure that People are protected from cases of Divorce. Also, the church should assist national and local governments in effort to eliminate Divorce so as to improve on the academic performance of People. Divorce should also be mainstreamed in all community sensitization programs to increase community vigilance against Divorce

## 6.2 Recommendations

### 6.2.1 Objective three; Intervention Measures that can be Adapted to Stop Divorce so as to Improve Socio-Economic.

Protection of Child rights should be an essential component in effort to curb Divorce.

There is need to strengthen legal and instrumental frameworks on employment of minor as well as ushering to international standards and instruments.

Parents and communities should be sensitized on the dangers of Divorce will extending subsidies to poor families will help improve matters.

There also need to form Divorce committees as well as supporting the humanitarian works of those agencies working to abolish Divorce and send People to school

## 6.3 Area for further study

- i. An analysis of the impact of divorce and separation on People's welfare:
- ii. Effect of domestic violence on and the psycho-social wellbeing of women and People

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## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE**

I am **NAIJERI HADDIJAH**, a student of Uganda Christian University, currently undertaking a research on a topic “the Effects of Divorce on the welfare of People” *A case study of NN Subcounty, , DD District*. You are privileged to participate in this research and your selection has been based on random sampling. Please feel free as you respond because the information you give will only be used for academics purposes, treated confidential and will be held anonymous before publication.

Thank you

**SECTION A: REpondent's BIO - DATA**

***INSTRUCTIONS***

*Please fill in the blank spaces or tick (✓) in the boxes provided where necessary.*

1. Name: (optional)

.....

2. Age: 15 – 30  31 – 45  46 – 60  60 +

3. Sex: Male  Female

4. Marital status: Single  Married  Divorced  Separated  Widowed

5. Location:

Cell ..... Parish ..... Sub – county .....

6. Your Level of Education:

None  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary and above  other  
(please specify)

.....

.....

7. Religion: Protestant  Catholics  Muslims  Born again

Others (please specify).....

**SECTION B: THE CAUSES OF DIVORCE**

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3- agree, 4-strongly agree and 5 uncertain

<b>Causes of Divorce in Northern City Division (Rated Items)</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
War and conflicts					
Dysfunctional families and poverty					
Stress and anger among adults/parents					
Negative personality traits					
Domestic and gender based violence					
Parental child battering					
Child abandonment by parents					

**SECTION C: EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON THE WELFARE OF PEOPLE**

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- Strongly DISAGREE, 2Disagree, 3- Agree, 4-Strongly Agree and 5-Uncertain

<b>Effects of Divorce (Rated Items)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Absenteeism and school drop out					
Lack of academic concentration					
Leads to health related problems					
Abused People do not complete school/ homework and other classroom assignment					
Abused People do not have self esteem					
People from divorced families lack scholastic materials					

**SECTION D: INTERVENTION MEASURES THAT CAN BE ADOPTED IN ORDER TO STOP DIVORCE AND IMPROVE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PEOPLE**

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- Strongly Disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Agree, 4-Strongly Agree and 5-Uncertain

<b>Intervention Measure (Rated Item)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Guidance and counseling programs should be undertaken					
There is need to rebuild broken relationships					
Strengthening the law on child protection and punishing those who abuse People					
The church should take Centre stage in stopping Divorce					
Putting in place peace and conflict resolution mechanisms particularly in war zone areas					
Getting all school age going People into school improving on school facilities so as to improve on learning and quality					
Providing better incentives for teachers and People at school and improve innovations in teaching					

**APPENDIX II: FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE**

Interview guide

- 1) What are the causes of Divorce in Northern City Division?
- 2) How does Divorce affect Socio-Economic in Northern City Division?
- 3) What interventions can be implemented so as to curb Divorce and improve on SocioEconomic

Any other information

.....

*Thank you very much for your contribution*

**APPENDICE 11**  
**APPENDICE 11I**

**BUDGETARY ESTIMATES**

<b>S/No</b>	<b>ITEM ( S)</b>	<b>Quantity (Qty)</b>	<b>Unit cost (Ug shs)</b>	<b>Total Coast (Ug shs)</b>
01	Printing/ photo copying papers	1 ream	20,000	20,000
02	Ruled papers	1 ream	16,000	16,000
03	Flash disk	1 (2GB)	40,000	40,000
04	Pens, pencil and note book	Assorted	10,000	10,000
05	Photocopying expenses	45 PAGES	@ 100	4500
06	Word typesetting expenses	45 PAGES	@1000	45,000
07	Spiral binding expenses	3 BOOKS	@5000	15,000
08	Airtime		10,000	10,000
09	Transport expenses		50,000	50,000
10	Contingency		50,000	50,000
<b>11</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>358,000</b>