

**THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN  
FAMILIES IN EASTERN DIVISION, TORORO MUNICIPALITY DISTRICT**

**PATRICIA LYNN NAMWENGE**

**S23/MUC/BSW/047**

**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  
UNIVERSITY**

*A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa*

**DECLARATION**

I **NAMWENGE PATRICIA LYNN**, declare that this work is mine and never been published by any one or by any institution of higher learning.

Name: **NAMWENGE PATRICIA LYNN**

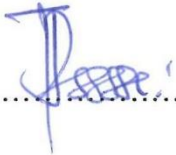
Sign.  .....

Date. 27th - JUNE - 2025

**SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL**

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

Name: MADAM PIMER JESSICA UKOKU

Sign .....  .....

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

UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

## **DEDICATION**

I do dedicate this research to all my parents and guardians for all the continuous support they have accorded to me throughout this academic life

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Gratitude goes to the God for His care, love, provision and protection. May his holy name be lifted higher every day for He has done great things that no one else can do.

Special acknowledgement also goes to University Supervisor Madam Pimer Jessica for his tireless effort geared towards the success of this report.

My sincere thanks go to all those who helped me financially, morally, materially, spiritually and to the wise personalities who gave me their words of wisdom. Without forgetting my friends for the support and the encouragement they offered to me towards this research proposal and finally am extremely grateful to all staff of Uganda Christian University who positively provided me with relevant guidelines to follow.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION .....	i
SUPERVISOR’S APPROVAL .....	ii
DEDICATION .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	v
ABSTRACT .....	ix

### CHAPTER ONE

#### INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Background to the study .....	1
1.2.2 Domestic Violence in sub-Saharan Africa .....	5
1.2.3 The Problem of Domestic Violence in Uganda .....	6
1.3 Problem statement .....	8
1.4 The Purpose of the Study .....	9
1.5 Objectives of the study .....	9
1.6 Research questions .....	9
1.7 Scope of the study .....	10
1.7.1 Geographical Scope.....	10
Content scope .....	10
1.7.3 Time Scope.....	10
1.8 Significance of the study .....	10
1.10 Conceptual Frame work .....	11
1.11 Definition of key terms .....	13

1.12 Chapter summary .....	13
1.13 Conclusion.....	13

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

2.0 Introduction .....	15
2.1 Roles of government that exist.....	15
2.2 Roles of governments in reducing domestic violence in families.....	18
2.3 Interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families .....	20
2.5 Chapter summary .....	24

**CHAPTER THREE**

**METHODOLOGY**

3.0 Introduction .....	25
3.1 Research approach and design .....	25
3.2 Area of study .....	26
3.3 Study Population .....	26
3.4 Sample size.....	26
3.5 Sampling Technique.....	27
3.5.1 Purposive sampling .....	27
3.6 Data collection Methods.....	28
3.6.1 Interviews.....	28
3.6.2 Document Review .....	28
3.10 Quality control.....	29
3.10.1 Validity.....	29
3.10.2 Reliability.....	29

3.7 Data collection procedures .....	30
3.8 Data analysis and presentation .....	30
3.8.1 Qualitative data analysis (Thematic).....	30
3.9 Ethical considerations .....	30
3.9.1 Informed consent and voluntary participation .....	31
3.9.2 Confidentiality.....	31
3.9.3 Anonymity.....	31
3.10 Chapter summary .....	31
3.11 Conclusion.....	32

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

4.1 Introduction .....	33
4.2 Demographic characteristics of participants .....	33
<b>PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>35</b>
4.2.1 THEME I: Roles of government that exist .....	35
4.2 THEME 3: Interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families .....	44
4.3 Chapter Round Up.....	48
4.4 Conclusions .....	48

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

5.1 Introduction .....	49
5.1 Discussion of findings.....	50
5.1.1 Roles of government that exist.....	50
5.1.2 Roles of governments in reducing domestic violence in families.....	52

5.1.3 Interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families .....	53
5.3 Conclusion.....	54

**CHAPTER SIX**

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

6.1 Introduction .....	55
6.2 Conclusions .....	55
6.3 Recommendations .....	56
6.3 Areas for further research.....	57
6.4 Chapter summary .....	57
REFERENCES .....	58
APPENDIX 1: CONSENT LETTER .....	60
APPENDIX 2-CONFIRMATION OF ACCEPTANCE FORM .....	61
APPENDIX 3: UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PARTICPANTS .....	63
APPENDIX VIII: WORK PLAN SCHEDULE .....	64
APPENDIX IX: BUDGETESTIMATES .....	65

## ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is one of the most tolerated of human rights violations globally and its toll on women's health surpasses that of traffic accidents and malaria combined. This study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality. Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . The study used qualitative case study design to analyze data from the study area with the help of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher collected data from 15 respondents in the study area who were selected using simple random and purpose sampling and questionnaires together with interview guide were used to collect data. Findings revealed that governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment and this was mentioned by study participants during data collection and has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment. Findings also show that in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services and has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency as well as creating and supporting programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages. Findings further revealed that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels has adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively. Other results show that there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour and government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women. The study recommended that government and stakeholders should sensitize the community on the dangers of domestic violence in families and in conjunction with local leaders should put in place measures that help to combat domestic violence in families including implementing a range of interventions, there is need to reform negative cultural stereotypes and promote gender equity among men and women

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This study sought to determine the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality. Violence against women in this regard “is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men (UN Women, 2020).” While domestic violence is often thought of as a problem that only affects women, 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 and it is a hindrance to attainment of SDGs. This chapter therefore presents information on the following namely; background to the study, statement of the problem, general objective of the study, specific objectives of the study, research questions, conceptual frame work, significance of the study, scope of the study, justification of the study, and definitions of key terms

### **1.2 Background to the study**

#### **1.2.1 Global Problem of Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence is a global issue that affects people of all ages, races, religions, and socioeconomic backgrounds. It is estimated that one in three women worldwide will experience some form of physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. 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) (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022). This figure does not include sexual harassment. 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. 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 (UN Women, 2021).

Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (27%) of women aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship report that they have been subjected to some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner( UN Women, 2021). .Violence can negatively affect women’s physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health, and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings. Violence against women is preventable (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022). The health sector has an important role to play to provide comprehensive health care to women subjected to violence, and as an entry point for referring women to other support services they may need. In the United States alone, it is estimated that nearly 10 million women and men are victims of domestic violence each year (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2017).

Over a quarter of women aged 15–49 years who have been in a relationship have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner at least once in their lifetime (since age 15). The prevalence estimates of lifetime intimate partner 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. Lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic and its social and economic impacts have increased the exposure of women to abusive partners and known risk factors, while limiting their access to services (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022). Situations of humanitarian crises and displacement may exacerbate existing violence, such as by intimate partners, as well as non-partner sexual violence, and may also lead to new forms of violence against women.

Domestic violence can take various forms, and most often, it combines several types of violence, creating depression, injuries and illness. Moreover, domestic violence results in broader social and economic costs, including those of services to treat and support abused women and bring perpetrators

to justice, aside from lost employment and productivity, undermining women's capabilities, and even slowing down economic growth (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022). The increasing number of studies on the costs of violence has predominantly been conducted in the so-called Global North. To address this gap in knowledge, a team led by Dr. Nata Duvvury at the Centre for Global Women's in the National University of Ireland – Galway, a UNAI member institution in Ireland, has built a robust evidence base on the costs of violence against women, particularly domestic violence, in the Global South (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2017). This evidence enables an understanding of how domestic violence undermines households' economic security and quality of life while limiting the effectiveness of programs to improve the well-being and capabilities of communities across low and middle-income countries (UN Women, 2021).. While domestic violence is often thought of as a problem that only affects women, 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.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 is a visionary agenda for the empowerment of women. It still remains today the most comprehensive global policy framework and blueprint for action, and is a current source of guidance and inspiration to realize gender equality and the human rights of women and girls, everywhere (UN Women, 2021). This landmark text was the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China, in September 1995. After two weeks of political debate, exchange of information on good practice and lessons learned, and sharing of experiences, representatives of 189 Governments agreed to commitments that were unprecedented in scope. More than 30,000 people also participated in the Forum of non-governmental organizations in Huairou, a unique space of advocacy, networking, training and knowledge sharing (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022).

The Platform for Action covers 12 critical areas of concern that are as relevant today as 20 years ago: poverty; education and training; health; violence; armed conflict; economy; power and decision-making; institutional mechanisms; human rights; media; environment; and the girl child. For each critical area of concern, strategic objectives are identified, as well as a detailed catalogue of related actions to be taken by Governments and other stakeholders, at national, regional and international level (UN Women, 2021). At the twenty-third special session of the General

Assembly in June 2000, held to review the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Governments agreed on further actions to accelerate implementation of the Platform for Action and to ensure that commitments for gender equality, development and peace were fully realized.

Since 1995, Governments, civil society and other stakeholders have worked to eliminate discrimination against women and girls and achieve equality in all areas of life, in public and in private spaces. Discriminatory legislation is being removed, and violence against women and girls and harmful practices addressed (UN Women, 2021). There have been significant gains in girls' school enrolment, and women's participation in the labour force and the economy is growing in some regions. Women's representation in national parliaments now exceeds 20 per cent globally. Significant normative advances have been made in the global agenda on women, peace and security (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022). Much has been achieved, but progress has been unacceptably slow and uneven, particularly for the most marginalized women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2017).

Domestic violence is one of the most pervasive human rights violations in many European countries, affecting at least 1 in 3 women, with high reported cases. Available data suggests that up to 45% of ever married/partnered women have experienced violence from an intimate partner in Britain (UN Women, 2021).. Fortunately, learning from research and programming shows that violence is preventable, and women can live free from violence. This can be achieved with a strong commitment from policy makers, explicit policy and legislation and collaboration with the women's movement. This is because success depends on dedicated leadership and foresight from policy makers.

The Role of Public Policies in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Teen Dating Violence, and Sexual Violence, is intended to highlight the potential of policies as a violence prevention strategy. There is a dearth of empirical research evaluating the effectiveness of policy-based interventions aimed at preventing Domestic violence, yet these policies, many of which are outside of the public health sector, may prove to be important primary prevention tools (Basile et al., 2016; Niolon et al., 2017). Policies from diverse sectors such as those in education, government, business and

labor, criminal justice, health care, etc., could have an impact on violence outcomes (e.g., Klevens, Barnett, Florence, & Moore, 2015)

### **1.2.2 Domestic Violence in sub-Saharan Africa**

According to the latest statistics, 51% of African women report that being beaten by their husbands is justified if they either go out without permission, neglect the children, argue back, refuse to have sex, or burn the food. This is startling. 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 (UN Women, 2021). 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 people's poverty status and well-being, a much more systematic discussion of the acceptance and incidence of domestic violence is called for.

Theories, debates and activism on sexual health and rights have travelled with reasonable speed in North Africa in the past three decades or so and considerable headway has been achieved on this front (Sadiqi, 2022). However, although related, questions of domestic violence, which may also include sexual assault and rape, have been rather side-lined theoretically, in spite of the fact that activism and legal reform work remain strong in the region, and in spite of the fact that gender-based violence is considered essential to the most fundamental provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This regression in theoretical work on domestic violence in the region has resulted in lack of action on the part of policy-makers.

Freeing women from domestic and other forms of violence is a core point of action of the international movement for human rights. Domestic violence has also been proven to inhibit women's financial and social growth. In the context of reproductive health, there is also correlation between domestic violence and a series of other reproductive and sexual health problems, including sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy, contraception, miscarriage, maternal morbidity and mortality and adverse pregnancy outcomes (UN Women, 2021). The impacts of domestic violence are many. The victim can suffer injury, disability or even death. Another significant impact of domestic violence is the emotional and psychological trauma

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 the climate crisis, according to new projections by UNFPA, the UN sexual and reproductive health agency. The report *Climate Change Impacts and Intimate Partner Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa* by UNFPA (2022), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA, 2022), and the University of Vienna (2023) shows that rising global temperatures are leading to increasing rates of intimate partner violence. In the worst-case scenario where emissions rise, temperatures warm by more than 4°C by the end of the century, and socioeconomic development stalls, the number of people experiencing intimate partner violence in sub-Saharan Africa will almost triple from 48 million in 2015 to 140 million in 2060 (UN Women, 2021).

### **1.2.3 The Problem of Domestic Violence in Uganda**

Now, when it comes to domestic violence, both men and women can experience domestic violence, though statistics show that women disproportionately bear the burden. According to Uganda's 2023 Police Crime Report, out of 15,184 reported domestic violence cases, 10,792 victims were female adults compared to 3,243 male adults. Similarly, juvenile victims included 644 girls and 505 boys. These figures reveal a troubling reality: Domestic violence affects thousands, transcending age, gender, and socio-economic status. It is not confined to one space or demographic, but it is women who continue to face the greatest risks.

Domestic violence can manifest in many forms and not just the physical as is normally thought. Uganda's 2019 National Policy on eliminating domestic violence outlines several forms of abuse, demonstrating how deeply entrenched in society. Physical violence includes acts like battering, slapping, and beating. Sexual violence also referred to as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) encompasses rape, defilement, incest, sexual harassment, and sexual exploitation. Harmful traditional practices are another category, which includes female genital mutilation, early or forced marriages, dowry-related violence, and the culturally specific practice of labia pulling, which remains controversial (MoGLSD, 2023)

Economic violence often goes unnoticed but can take the form of denying someone access to financial assets or forcing them to surrender their income. Emotional and psychological violence

is also widespread and includes verbal abuse, confinement, and even harassment via technology, such as online bullying or humiliation on digital platforms. Domestic violence manifests in everyday actions that many fail to recognize. For instance, some women are forced to hand over their salaries to their partners, denying them financial independence. Others are pressured to leave their careers or are barred from taking jobs that their partners view as threatening or inappropriate (Okiria and Okidi et al., 2020). Verbal abuse, such as shouting at a partner, colleague, or family member, is another example of domestic violence that is often normalized. Similarly, denying someone their basic human rights, including access to necessities, reflects a deeper level of control and abuse.

Each of these behaviours undermines an individual's independence, dignity, and rights, highlighting how pervasive domestic violence is in both private and public life. The impacts of domestic violence ripple far beyond individual survivors. It affects their families and communities, leading to long-term physical, emotional, and psychological harm (Mande et al., 2019). Despite this, domestic violence remains widespread, with 40 cases reported daily in Uganda, according to the 2023 police report.

Reducing domestic violence in Uganda requires collective acknowledgment that it goes beyond physical violence. The National Development Plan III (NDP III) aims to reduce domestic violence prevalence by 30% come 2025. Achieving this ambitious goal demands significant efforts in three key areas. First, adequate funding is essential to support prevention and response initiatives effectively. Second, human capital is required to ensure there are trained personnel capable of handling cases sensitively and competently. Lastly, a countrywide awareness campaign is critical to educating communities about the many forms of domestic violence and challenging harmful societal norms.

Currently, Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) is working with local organizations, the authorities and law makers at national and grassroots level as part of the response, encouraging more awareness and action if the 2025 national target to reduce domestic violence is to be met. A target which should only be a stepping stone towards an even greater further reduction (Ojangole et al., 2021). When more action is taken and when positive results are communicated, then more

people are likely to have the confidence to come forward and report domestic violence. The actual cases or numbers of victims might actually increase.

Additionally, there has been no comprehensive single author survey on the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . 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 academic performance 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 filled.

### **1.3 Problem statement**

Preliminary findings shows that from a public health and social development perspective, investing in violence prevention can help reduce not only the burden of disease associated with deaths and non-fatal injuries, but even more importantly, it can help reduce the substantial burden of violence-related behavioral, mental health, and physical health (UN Woman, 2023). Preliminary findings shows preventing domestic violence provides an opportunity to educate the public about the prevalence and impact of domestic violence, debunk misconceptions, and encourage open conversations. By shedding light on the realities of domestic violence, individuals are better equipped to recognize warning signs, offer support, and seek help when needed (UN Woman, 2023). Findings further reveal that addressing the risk and resilience factors of violence through prevention reduces the likelihood of other poor health and behavior outcomes, such as teen pregnancy, substance abuse, mental health problems, and school failure (Shonkoff et al., 2021). However in Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality , finding show that as a result of domestic violence, many victims have mental health issues, such as depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), eating disorders, and/or substance use disorder. More severe physical abuse is usually related to more severe mental health issues. Domestic violence according to preliminary findings from Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. It impacts their families, their community, and the country at large. It has tremendous costs, from greater strains on health care to legal expenses

and losses in productivity. In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality Domestic violence is also associated with a range of physical and mental health effects. Being a victim of domestic violence is linked to increased risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression and suicide and the situation is not addressed, consequences include increased incidences of depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicide; increased risk of cardiovascular disease; and premature mortality. The health consequences of violence vary with the age and sex of the victim as well as the form of violence. Preliminary results also reveal that there is there is no single comprehensive author survey regarding the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and this has resulted into limitations and distortions in literature, a gap this study sought to address

#### **1.4 The Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to determine the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality

#### **1.5 Objectives of the study**

- I. To explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality
- II. To determine the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality
- III. To determine interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality

#### **1.6 Research questions**

- I. What are the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality?
- II. What is the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality?
- III. What interventions are needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality?

## **1.7 Scope of the study**

The study was limited to the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality the study scope was categorized into geographical, content and time as follows:

### **1.7.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality .

### **Content scope**

The study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality. Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . Through this content scope, the researcher was able to collect adequate and relevant information that helped to attain study objectives.

### **1.7.3 Time Scope**

The research study considered the period between 2021 and 2024. This period is considered because it is during this time that cases of domestic violence increases in Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality deteriorated and also due to COVID19 effect (in Eastern Division, Situational Report, 2024)

## **1.8 Significance of the study**

The study when completed may have the following significance:

The research may draw the attention of the professional, Non-governmental organizations and international bodies in understanding and addressing problems of domestic violence, ultimately promoting gender equality and achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs)

The findings may serve as an eye opener to the general public on the roles of government in addressing domestic violence in families

To policy makers: the findings may help to explore how policies, programs, and practices that address domestic violence in families

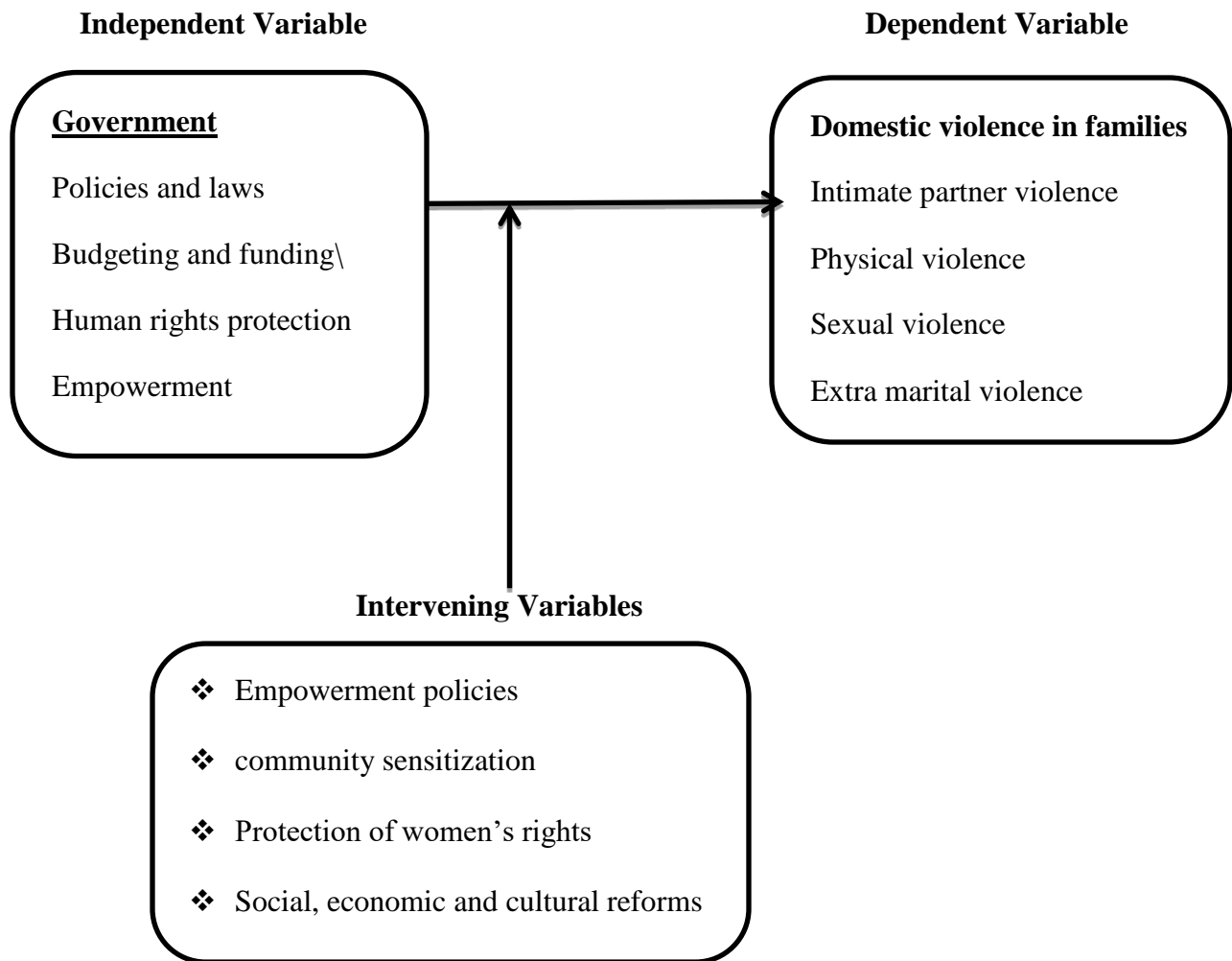
The study may add to the body of existing literature on the roles of government in addressing domestic violence in families

The study may in addition provide an opportunity of testing the validity and explanatory powers of the existing theories of the roles of government in addressing domestic violence in families

The research may serve as a reference point for future research work on the subject and also motivate further research on the roles of government in addressing domestic violence in families.

### **1.10 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework illustrates the relationship between variables, with government as an independent and domestic violence as the dependent variable. It also considers moderating variables such as government policies, community sensitization and protection of women's rights that may influence this relationship



**Figure 1.1: Conceptual framework**

**Source: Adapted from Mugenda and Mugenda (2004): Conceptual Frameworks**

The above conceptual framework shows the relationship between government and reducing domestic violence in families. Government as independent variable is measured by parameters such as policies and laws, budgeting and funding\, human rights protection and empowerment. While dependent variable is domestic violence in families with parameters of intimate partner violence, physical violence, sexual violence and extra marital violence. The conceptual framework has been drawn on the assumption that if women have access to economic resources, their socio-economic wellbeing will improve and the reverse is undoubtedly true. Nevertheless, this may not be automatic as other factors may come into play. These may include empowerment policies community sensitization, protection of women’s rights and social, economic and cultural reforms.

These factors have been dully coined as intervening variables by the study and are being isolated to avoid making wrong conclusions.

### **1.11 Definition of key terms**

Domestic violence refers to "physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression (including coercive acts) by a current or former intimate partner." Domestic and family violence has no boundaries (Nuwagaba et al., 2020).

A government is a system of people, institutions, and processes that govern a country, state, or community by making and enforcing laws, providing services, and protecting its citizens. It involves exercising leadership, making decisions, and implementing them for the well-being of the people (Mande et al., 2021)

### **1.12 Chapter summary**

The above chapter discussed the introductory part of this research and it has been observed that preventing domestic violence is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and should not be seen in isolation as a women's issue. They are the only way to build a sustainable, just and developed society. Empowerment of women and equality between women and men are prerequisites for achieving political, social, economic, and cultural and environmental security among all peoples. Enable women to obtain affordable housing and access to land by, among other things, removing all obstacles to access, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of women, especially those living in poverty and female heads of household;



### **1.13 Conclusion**

The introduction section has discussed the background to the study, problem statement, objectives and study scope well as significance of the findings and conceptual frame work. This section outlined the gaps and presented the rationale for the study. This led to the statement of the problem. The researcher identified existing studies to support the problem under investigation. The next chapter will discuss an array of past studies that are significantly related to the area under investigation. During the review, the research study will consider conceptual, contextual, theatrical

and methodological genius of authors and endeavored to point out gaps in these studies that this studies address.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality. Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . Through this content scope, the researcher was able to collect adequate and relevant information that helped to attain study objectives. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2017) and Kumar (2019) interprets literature review as the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problem being investigated, which forms an integral part of the entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step in the research. This chapter shows the various sources literature related to the topic of the research. The sources include; review of scholarly journals, government documents, text books, Internet and Newspapers. This Literature review is done objective by objective. This chapter therefore shows and explains the review of past and actual literature studies which has been reviewed objective by objective. It included theoretical review, empirical literature review and summary of identified gaps.

#### **2.1 Roles of government that exist**

In this context, the social dimension of development should be emphasized as a governmental function. Accelerated economic growth, although necessary for social development, does not by itself improve the quality of life of the population. In some cases, conditions can arise which can aggravate social inequality and marginalization. Hence, it is indispensable to search for new alternatives that ensure that all members of society benefit from economic growth based on a holistic approach to all aspects of development: growth, equality between women and men, social justice, conservation and protection of the environment, sustainability, solidarity, participation, peace and respect for human rights (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022).

UN Women (2021) found that governments has analyzed, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment, external debt problems, taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy with respect to their impact on poverty, on inequality and particularly on women; assess their impact on family well-being and conditions and adjust them, as appropriate, to promote more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income and services; In cooperation with Governments, employers, other social partners and relevant parties, contribute to the development of education and training and retraining policies to ensure that women can acquire a wide range of skills to meet new demands;

According to Okiria and Okidi et al., (2022), governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment and the economic main-stream; ensure that internally displaced women have full access to economic opportunities and that the qualifications and skills of immigrant and refugee women are recognized; Take particular measures to pro-mote and strengthen policies and programmes for indigenous women with their full participation and respect for their cultural diversity, so that they have opportunities and the possibility of choice in the development process in or-der to eradicate the poverty that affects them.

In cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services; seek funding to secure access to services with a gender perspective and to extend those services in order to reach the rural and remote areas that are not covered by government institutions; Mobilize all parties involved in the development process, including academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and grass-roots and women's groups, to improve the effectiveness of antipoverty programmes directed towards the poorest and most disadvantaged groups of women, such as rural and indigenous women, female heads of house-hold, young women and older women, refugees and migrant women and women with disabilities, recognizing that social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments (UN Women, 2021).

According to European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022), governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency. Ensure the participation and joint ownership, where possible, of women clients in the decision-making of institutions providing credit and financial services. Support, through the provision of capital and/or resources, financial institutions that serve low-in-come, small-scale and micro-scale women entrepreneurs and producers, in both the formal and in-formal sectors.

Governments have collected gender and age-disaggre-gated data on poverty and all aspects of economic activity and develop qualitative and quantitative statistical indicators to facilitate the assessment of economic performance from a gender perspective. Devise suitable statistical means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors, and examine the relationship of women's unremunerated work to the incidence of and their vulnerability to poverty. Also ensure the participation and joint ownership, where possible, of women clients in the decision-making of institutions providing credit and financial services (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2022).

While Mushemeza et al., (2020) opined that government has promoted an educational setting that eliminates all barriers that impeded the schooling of pregnant adolescents and young mothers, including, as appropriate, affordable and physically accessible child-care facilities and parental education to encourage those who are responsible for the care of their children and sib-lings during their school years, to return to or continue with and complete schooling; and Improve the quality of education and equal opportunities for women and men in terms of access in order to ensure that women of all ages can acquire the knowledge, capacities, aptitudes, skills and ethical values needed to develop and to participate fully under equal conditions in the process of social, economic and political development.

## **2.2 Roles of governments in reducing domestic violence in families**

The government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages on the same basis as they are made available to men and boys (UN Women, 2021). Recognize the specific needs of adolescents and implement specific appropriate programmes, such as education and information on sexual and reproductive health issues and on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, taking into account the rights of the child and the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022) found that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. We are deeply convinced that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for our efforts to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. It also put in place equitable social development that recognizes empowering the poor, particularly women living in poverty, to utilize environmental resources sustainably is a necessary foundation for sustainable development.

Additionally, governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively; and ensure that health and nutritional information and training form an integral part of all adult literacy programmes and school curricula from the primary level and develop and undertake media campaigns and information and educational programmes that inform women and girls of the health and related risks of substance abuse and addiction and pursue strategies and programmes that discourage substance abuse and addiction and promote rehabilitation and recovery (UN Women, 2021).

It is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to domestic violence including enacting legislation against those sociocultural practices and facilitate the development of community strategies that

will protect women of all ages from HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases; provide care and support to infected girls, women and their families and mobilize all parts of the community in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic to exert pressure on all responsible authorities to respond in a timely, effective, sustainable and gender-sensitive manner and contribute to it, and implement legislation, policies and practices to protect women, adolescents and young girls from discrimination related to HIV/AIDS (Ministry of Health, 2022)

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022) found that government support and strengthen national capacity to create and improve gender-sensitive policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, including the provision of resources and facilities to women who find themselves the principal caregivers or economic support for those infected with HIV/AIDS or affected by the pandemic, and the survivors, particularly children and older persons (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2017). Government support and expedite action-oriented research on affordable methods, controlled by women, to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, on strategies empowering women to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and on methods of care, support and treatment of women, ensuring their involvement in all aspects of such research

Refrain from engaging in violence against women and exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons; Enact and/or reinforce penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs done to women and girls who are subjected to any form of violence, whether in the home, the work-place, the community or society (UN Women, 2021).. Adopt and/or implement and periodically review and analyses legislation to ensure its effectiveness in eliminating violence against women, emphasizing the prevention of violence and the prosecution of offenders; take measures to ensure the protection of women subjected to violence, access to just and effective remedies, including compensation and indemnification and healing of victims, and rehabilitation of perpetrators

Implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

taking into account general recommendation 19, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its eleventh session (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2017).; Promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes related to violence against women; actively encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding of the causes, consequences and mechanisms of violence against women among those responsible for implementing these policies, such as law enforcement officers, police personnel and judicial, medical and social workers, as well as those who deal with women (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022)).

### **2.3 Interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families**

There is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour in order to eliminate trafficking in women, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing the perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures (National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2017). Step up cooperation and concerted action by all relevant law enforcement authorities and institutions with a view to dismantling national, regional and inter-national networks in trafficking. Allocate resources to provide comprehensive programmes designed to heal and rehabilitate into society victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance and confidential health care, and take measures to co-operate with non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims of trafficking (UN Women, 2021).

According to UN Women (2021), government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, legal and cultural status of women. This may lead to equitable social development that recognizes empowering the poor, particularly women, to utilize environmental resources sustainably is a necessary foundation for sustainable development. The success of policies and measures aimed at supporting or strengthening the promotion of gender equality and the improvement of the

status of women should be based on the integration of the gender perspective in general policies relating to all spheres of society as well as the implementation of positive measures with adequate institutional and financial support at all levels

According to European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022), implementing the Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. It will also require adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels as well as new and additional resources to the developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources for the advancement of women; financial resources to strengthen the capacity of national, sub regional, regional and international-al institutions; a commitment to equal rights, equal responsibilities and equal opportunities and to the equal participation of women and men in all national, regional and international bodies and policy-making processes; and the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms at all levels for accountability to the world's women.

Women's right to the enjoyment of the highest standard of health must be secured throughout the whole life cycle in equality with men. Women are affected by many of the same health conditions as men, but women experience them differently (Ojangole et al., 2020). The prevalence among women of poverty and economic dependence, their experience of violence, negative attitudes towards women and girls, racial and other forms of discrimination, the limited power many women have over their sexual and reproductive lives and lack of influence in decision-making are social realities which have an adverse impact on their health

Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation, for example; review existing legislation, including health legislation, as well as policies, where necessary, to reflect a commitment to women's health and to ensure that they meet the changing roles and responsibilities of women wherever they reside (UN Women, 2021). Design and implement, in cooperation with women and community-based organizations, gender-sensitive health programmes, including decentralized health services that

address the needs of women throughout their lives and take into account their multiple roles and responsibilities, the demands on their time, the special needs of rural women and women with disabilities and the diversity of women's needs arising from age

Rationalize drug procurement and ensure a reliable, continuous supply of high-quality pharmaceutical, contraceptive and other supplies and equipment, using the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs as a guide, and ensure the safety of drugs and devices through national regulatory drug approval processes. By Governments, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the mass media, the private sector and relevant international organizations, including United Nations bodies, as appropriate. Give priority to both formal and informal educational programmes that support and enable women to develop self-esteem, acquire knowledge, make decisions on and take responsibility for their own health, achieve mutual respect (WHO, 2019).

Promote and support women's self-employment and the development of small enterprises, and strengthen women's access to credit and capital on appropriate terms equal to those of men through the scaling-up of institutions dedicated to promoting women's entrepreneurship, including, as appropriate, nontraditional and mutual credit schemes, as well as innovative linkages with financial institutions. Create and modify programmes and policies that recognize and strengthen women's vital role in food security and provide paid and unpaid women producers, especially those involved in food production, such as farming, fishing and aquaculture, as well as urban enterprises, with equal access to appropriate technologies, transportation, extension services, marketing and credit facilities at the local and community levels (UN Women, 2021).

Mwiti et al., (2018) argued that government should promote technical and commercial links and establish joint ventures among women entrepreneurs at the national, regional and international levels to support community-based initiatives; Strengthen the participation of women, including marginalized women, in production and marketing cooperatives by providing marketing and financial support, especially in rural and remote areas; Promote and strengthen women's microenterprises, new small businesses, cooperative enterprises, expanded markets and other employment opportunities and, where appropriate, facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal sector, in rural and urban areas; Increase efforts to close the gap between women's and

men's pay, take steps to implement the principle of equal remuneration for equal work of equal value by strengthening legislation, including compliance with international labour laws and standards, and encourage job evaluation schemes with gender-neutral criteria;

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022) found that eliminate occupational segregation, especially by promoting the equal participation of women in highly skilled jobs and senior management positions, and through other measures, such as counseling and placement, that stimulate their on-the-job career development and upward mobility in the labour market, and by stimulating the diversification of occupational choices by both women and men; encourage women to take up non-traditional jobs, especially in science and technology, and encourage men to seek employment in the social sector( UN Women, 2021). Recognize collective bargaining as a right and as an important mechanism for eliminating wage inequality for women and to improve working conditions;

## **2.4 Research gaps**

Past domestic violence studies have faced challenges like inconsistent definitions of violence, underreporting, and biases in data collection. This has led to inconsistencies in comparing findings across different studies and populations, making it difficult to draw definitive conclusions about prevalence and risk factors.

### **Inconsistent Definitions**

Defining domestic violence can vary significantly across studies, making it difficult to compare results. Some studies focus on physical violence, while others include emotional, verbal, or sexual abuse.

### **Underreporting**

Many victims of domestic violence do not report incidents to authorities, potentially underestimating the true prevalence of the problem.

### **Methodological Issues**

Sampling and data collection methods can introduce biases, leading to inaccurate representation of the population.

**Cultural and Gender Bias:**

Studies may not adequately address cultural factors influencing domestic violence, or they may be biased towards specific genders.

**Focus on Individual Factors:**

Many studies have focused on individual risk factors, neglecting the broader social and structural context in which domestic violence occurs.

**Difficulty in Establishing Causality:**

Correlation does not equal causation. It can be challenging to isolate the specific factors that lead to domestic violence and determine if one event is a cause of another.

**Data Interpretation:**

The interpretation of research findings can be subjective, especially when dealing with sensitive and complex issues like domestic violence.

**2.5 Chapter summary**

A literature review as seen above is a critical analysis and synthesis of existing research on a specific topic, providing an overview of current knowledge, identifying gaps, and highlighting key findings. It demonstrates a researcher's understanding of the field and how their work contributes to it. It has gone beyond simple summaries, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating sources to present a clear picture of the subject. The next chapter discusses the methodologies that were employed by the study in order to come up with unbiased finding.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

The study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . In order to achieve the desired outcomes of a non-biased study report, this chapter presents the methods that the researcher employed while conducting the study. It shows the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods and techniques, validity and reliability of instruments, procedure of data collection, data analysis and ethical considerations.

#### **3.1 Research approach and design**

A case study is a qualitative research design best suited for gaining an in-depth understanding of a social phenomenon within its cultural context without imposing pre-existing expectations (Denzin & Lincoln, 2012). Gall et al. (2007) agree with this definition as they define a case study as an in-depth study of instances of a phenomenon in its natural context and from the perspectives of the participants involved in the phenomenon and in educational research. Best and Kahn (2006) also define a case study as a way of organizing social data for the purpose of viewing social reality. It examines a social unit as a whole. The social unit may be a person, a family, a social group or a community (Best & Kahn, 2006). Gall et al. (2007) propound that in a case study, a significant amount of data are collected about the specific case selected to represent the phenomenon. The justification for the choice of a case study was that it restricted the researcher to a small, manageable group, where rigorous and thorough explorations were made to examine the phenomenon of raising children on urban streets (Best & Kahn, 2006). The case study also provided in-depth, comprehensive and vivid data in this study, as well as a thick description thereof. It also enabled the researcher to gain in-depth understanding of the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families in the Sub County.

In this study, the researcher used a multiple case study since the researcher had several cases to examine. Baxter and Jack (2018) assert that if a study contains more than a single case, then a multiple case study is vital. In a multiple case study, several cases are examined to understand the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families. According to Baxter and Jack (2008), a multiple case study enables the researcher to explore the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families. The goal is to replicate findings across cases (Baxter & Jack, 2018). The use of multiple cases yields more robustness to the conclusions from the study. Yin (2023) emphasizes that multiple cases strengthen the results by replicating the patterns, thereby increasing the robustness of the findings. In this study, the researchers interviewed pupils, teachers and parents. All the individuals presented their own case, telling their own story on how they perceive the phenomena of the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families.

### 3.2 Area of study

The research study was carried out in In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality .

### 3.3 Study Population

A study population is a subset of the target population from which the sample is actually selected (Hu, 2017). According to Mugo (2017), it is a group of individual persons, from which samples are taken for measurement. The target population was 5 local leaders, 15 women and 15 local government staffs participated in this study because they have experience and information regarding the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families.

### 3.4 Sample size

The population (N) consisted of 35 participants (ie 5 local leaders, 15 women and 15 local government staffs) and the sample size was 25. Therefore the sample population was arrived at using solvents formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \quad \text{where; } N = 25, e = 0.05 \text{ (constant)}$$

$$n = \frac{25}{1 + 25 \times 0.05^2}$$

$$n = \frac{25}{1 + 25 \times 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{25}{1.0625}$$

$$n = 15$$

The sample size is 15 respondents which make over 50% of the total population. A sample size of 50% of the population is considered adequate to make an inference about the entire population (Creswell, 2016)

**Table 3.1: Summaries of the Sample Size and Sampling Technique**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Study Population (N)</b>	<b>Sample Size (n)</b>	<b>Sampling Technique</b>
Local leaders	5	5	Purposive sampling
Women	10	5	Purposive sampling
Local Govt staffs	10	5	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	

**Source: Primary Data 2025**

### **3.5 Sampling Technique**

#### **3.5.1 Purposive sampling**

According to Kothori (2016), purposive sampling is a type of sampling where the researcher purposively chooses persons who, in his/her judgment about appropriate characteristics required of the sample members are thought to be relevant to the topic under investigation. The study employed purposive sampling technique to select participants of the study and snow ball sampling. The researcher used purposive sampling to select 05 local leaders, 05 women and 05 local government staffs. These study participants were selected because they possess the required information. Purposive sampling enabled the researcher to sample participants who have in-depth information that will help to answer the research questions.

### 3.6 Data collection Methods

#### 3.6.1 Interviews

Data collection method is the process of assembling and measuring information on targeted variables in an established systematic style which enables one to answer research questions and evaluate outcomes (Lescroël *et al.*, 2017). This study collected primary information through conducting structured interviews. According to Amin (2005), an interview is a structured and unstructured set of questions administered to participants. It is an oral administration of a questionnaire and therefore it was a face-to-face encounter. The researcher used interview schedule to collect data from participants. Interview method was used because it helped to provide in-depth data which is not possible to get using a questionnaire. This is a qualitative research study and the table below presents the research participants who will be interviewed and their demography

**Table 3.2 shows the research participants who were interviewed and their demography**

Category of participants	Age	Educational level	Total
Local leaders (PT 1-5)	25 year and above	Primary and above	05
Women (TRS 1-10)	18 year and above	Any	10
Local Govt staffs (PPS 1-10)	25 years	Secondary and above	10

#### 3.6.2 Document Review

Documentary review is a way of collecting data where the researcher looks closely at information that has been recorded majorly in form of documents (both soft-copy and hard copies) that are associated with the study topic being researched with a singular objective of gathering data for further analysis to make conclusions (Etyang, 2018). In this case, the researcher reviewed reports and documents internal to the unit of analysis and other crucial external documents (outside sources) to collect information on the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families as well as evidence of access such as land titles, receipts of purchase, asset ownership agreement, business licenses among others

### **3.10 Quality control**

#### **3.10.1 Validity**

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. Validity considers how correctly the research tools measure what the researcher wants to measure. Thus, validity is about the research tool being credible or trustworthy or being accurate or correct (Etyang, 2018). After formulating the interview guide, the supervisors and other experts reviewed the items and checked the language clarity, content comprehensiveness, and relevancy and how long the interview guide is. 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 is clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. The validity of the interview guide was tested using the content validity test (CVI). To arrive at the relevancy of the interview guide, the researcher designed the instrument that yielded content –valid data by first specifying the domain of indicators that are relevant to the concept being measured. A content-valid data measure contained all possible items that was used in measuring the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families.

#### **3.10.2 Reliability**

A tool's reliability shows the extent to which it is free of errors and for that makes sure that there is continuous valuation across time and also across the various items in the instrument. This therefore means that a tool's reliability shows how stably and consistently the tool evaluates the idea thereby helping to measure the worthiness of a measure (Sekaran & Bougie, 2019). The researcher employed the test-retest reliability. According to Sekaran and Bougie(2019), the reliability of the instrument is tested using the test re-test method of reliability. Data was collected from 10 people not among those in the sample. The principle of reliability as far as research instruments are concerned, is clearly put forward by Amin (2019), 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.

### **3.7 Data collection procedures**

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

### **3.8 Data analysis and presentation**

#### **3.8.1 Qualitative data analysis (Thematic)**

According to Lapadat (2010), is a systematic approach to the analysis of qualitative data that involves identifying themes or patterns of cultural meaning; coding and classifying data, usually textual, according to themes; and interpreting the resulting thematic structures by seeking commonalities, relationships, overarching patterns, theoretical constructs, or explanatory principles. The analysis of data will involve organizing into meaningful themes and categories. Themes, according to Ryan and Bernard (2017), are important concepts that show specific experiences of participants by the more general insights that are apparent from the whole data set. Arranging data systematically and thematically from transcripts will facilitate the discussion of the findings via the themes and categories (Creswell, 2017).

The themes that emerge from each data set were presented and discussed separately to establish recurring ones. The findings was discussed, interpreted and supported through cross-referencing relevant sections in the literature review and the theoretical framework. First, observation data was analyzed and organized into meaningful themes and categories. Interview data was also be organized according to individual responses and analyzed by grouping answers together across participants. Field notes gathered during documentary review were also examined and presented with the actual quotations to show the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families. Interviews were audio recorded to facilitate qualitative analysis of explanation of the data gathered from these.

### **3.9 Ethical considerations**

The following ethical considerations were looked at by the researcher during the research.

### **3.9.1 Informed consent and voluntary participation**

The researcher sought informed consent from the respondents to involve in the research not just forcing them to participate. Informed consent is the basis of ethical research (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). The participants were made aware of what the study was about, its purpose, usage of the data, and any consequences that could arise from it (Fleming, 2018). The researcher furnished the respondents with information on the reason for the research and the procedure of collecting data. The participants were allowed enough time to ask questions and have any concerns addressed. The respondents exercised free-will in deciding whether to participate in research activity or not. All people to be involved in the research will be given written informed acceptance.

### **3.9.2 Confidentiality**

Confidentiality is looked at by Walford (2015) to mean information that is private and is not to be divulged to others. Whatever has been said in confidence must remain confidential. The researcher assured the respondent that information offered by the respondent cannot be passed on to another party (third party) without consent of the respondent. Their identity and response was made confidential and anonymised through the use of numbers or through pseudonyms.

### **3.9.3 Anonymity**

Anonymity, termed more appropriately as pseudonymity, is defined by Wiles (2017) as a major means used by the researcher to safeguard the confidentiality of responders by using pseudonyms. Anonymisation is one of the kinds of confidentiality, comprising of identity concealment of research responders (Saunders, Kitzinger, & Kitzinger, 2015). The researcher ensured that all respondents are anonymous implying that their identities are not known and not salient in the study. Withholding the identity of respondents is a guarantee that their statements are authentic (Taylor, 2015).

### **3.10 Chapter summary**

Methodology presented above gives a comprehensive plan and procedures used to investigate a specific topic. It outlines the overall approach, including data collection methods, data analysis

techniques, and the rationale behind the chosen methods. In essence, methodology provided a systematic framework for addressing research questions and achieving objectives.

### **3.11 Conclusion**

This chapter has presented systematically the study or analysis of the methods employed in exploring the roles of government in reducing domestic violence in families. It's about understanding the principles and rules behind the methods used to gather and interpret information. The next chapter presents information on the data presentation and interpretation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality .. The study used qualitative research approach and a case study design of 15 participants who included local leaders, social workers and persons with alcohol addiction were interviewed. Data was collected from participants using interview method. This chapter presents the findings of the study and it is divided into two parts. Part one presents demographic characteristics of participants and part two (2) is the interpretations of the findings.

#### 4.2 Demographic characteristics of participants

*Table 4.2: Distribution of participants by their selected demographic characteristics*

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Female	6	40
Male	9	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
18-25	2	13
26-33	3	20
34 above	10	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Education level</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Primary	2	13
Secondary	9	66

Post-Secondary	4	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Married	11	88%
Un married	4	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2025**

**Age of participants**

The general and demographic information indicate that participants belonged to different age groups. The difference in the age was an important component of selecting respondents for the study, which helped in obtaining different information and also shows maturity in the collected information. In this regard, the selected and interviewed participants were from 18-25, 26-33 and 34 above. Here, the purpose was to find out the average age of participants in the study and it was discovered that majority of the participants (10) were in the age bracket of 34 and above. The above view indicated that participant’s added value to the responses given that mature participants 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 findings of the study, Nine (09) participants were males and females were Six (6). This implies that the male participants were the majority hence most of the data was collected from male participants.

**Educational level of participants**

Data showed that majority of the participants (09) had acquired secondary education. This meant that they easily understood questions in the interview guide 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.

For purposes of anonymity, the following codes were used:

LL: Local Leaders 1-5

WN: Women 1-5

LGS: Local Government Staffs 1-5

## **PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS**

Presentation and interpretation of the findings was done according to study objectives as below:

### **4.2.1 THEME I: Roles of government that exist**

Study participants were asked to mention the roles of government that exist that exist in eastern division of Tororo municipality and their responses were: Governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment, Governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment, in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services and governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency

**Governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment,**

Participants of the study mentioned that governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment”*

Another participant (WN1) said that *“governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies*

*and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment”*

Participants (WN2) added that *“governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment”*

Participant (LGS1) mentioned that *“governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment”*

Participants LL2, WN3, WN4 and LGS2, also said that *“governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment resources

**Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment,**

Participants mentioned that land constitute a resource. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment”*

Another participant (LL2) said that *“Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment”*

Participants (LGS1) added that *“Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive*

*employment”*

Participant (LGS2) mentioned that *“Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment”*

Other participants LL3, LL4, LL5, WN2, WN3, LGS3 and LGS4 also said that *“Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that Government has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment.

**In cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services**

Participants mentioned that entrepreneurial resources. This was affirmed by participant (LGS1) who said that *“in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services”*

Another participant (LGS2) said that *“in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services”*

Participants (LL1) added that *“in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in*

*poverty have full access to such services”*

Participant (LL2) mentioned that *“in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services”*

Other participants WN2, WN2, WN3 and LL3 also said that *“in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services

**Governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency**

Study participants mentioned that labor resources are part of the available economic resources in rural areas. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“Governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency”*

Study participant (LL2) said that *“Governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency”*

Participants (WN1) added that *“Governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency”*

Other participant (WN2) mentioned that *“Governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency”*

Participants LL3, LL4, WN3, WN4 and LGS1, LGS2 AND LGS3 also said that *“Governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency

#### **4.3.2 THEME 2: Roles of governments in reducing domestic violence in families**

Participants of the study were asked to mention the role of governments in reducing domestic violence in families and their responses: Government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages, Government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels, governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively and it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence

**Government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages**

Participants of the research study mentioned that government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages”*

Study participant (LL2) said that *“government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages”*

Participants of the study (WN1) added that *“government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages”*

Even participant (WN2) mentioned that *“government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages”*

Participants LL2, LL3, LL4, WN3, WN4, WN5, LGS1, LGS2 and LGS3 also said that *“government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages.

**Government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels**

Further participants mentioned that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. This was affirmed by participant (LGS1) who said that *“government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Study participant (LL1) said that *“government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Participants of the study (LL1) added that *“government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Even study participant (LL3) mentioned that *“government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Participants LGS2, LGS3, LGS4, LL4, LL5, WN1, WN2, WN3, WN4 and WN5 also said that *“government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels

**Governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively**

Participants of the study mentioned that governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively”*

Additionally, study participant (LL1) said that *“governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively”*

Participants of the study (WN1) added that *“governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively.”*

Study participant (WN2) mentioned that *“governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively”*

Participants LL3, LL4, LL5, WN3, WN4, LGS1, LGS2 and LGS3 also said that *“governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively*

Therefore, the expressions above show that governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public

and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively

**It is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence**

Participants of the study mentioned that it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence”*

Study participant (LL2) said that *“it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence”*

Participants of the study (LGS1) added that *“it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence”*

Study participant (LGS2) mentioned that *“it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence”*

Participants LGS3, LL3, LL4, LL5, WN1, WN2, WN3 and WN4 also said that *“it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women’s susceptibility to domestic violence

#### **4.2 THEME 3: Interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families**

Participants of the research study were asked to identify interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families and their responses included; There is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, legal and cultural status of women, implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels and government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation.

**There is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour**

Participants of the study mentioned that there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour”*

Participant (LL2) said that *“there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour”*

Another participant of the study (WN1) added that *“there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour”*

Study participant (WN2) mentioned that *“there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour”*

Additionally, participants LL3, LL4, WN3, WN4, LGS1, LGS2, LGS3 and LGS4 also said that *“there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour.

**Government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women**

During the study, participants of the study mentioned that government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women. This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women”*

Study participant (LL2) said that *“government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women”*

Another participant of the study (LGS) added that *“government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women”*

Study participant (LGS2) mentioned that *“government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social,*

*political, le-gal and cultural status of women”*

Participants LL3, LL4, WN1, WN2, WN3, LGS3, LGS4 and LGS5 also said that *“government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women

**Implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels**

During the study, participants mentioned that implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. This was affirmed by participant (WN1) who said that *“implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Participant (WN2) said that *““implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Another participant of the study (LL1) added that *“implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Study participant (LL2) mentioned that *“implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Other participants who included LL3, LL4, LL5, WN3, WN4, WN5, LGS1, LGS2 and LGS3 also said that *“implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels

**Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation**

Participants of the study also mentioned that government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation This was affirmed by participant (LL1) who said that *“Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation”*

Another study participant (LL1) said that *“Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation”*

Participant of the study (WN1) added that *“Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation”*

Even participant (WN2) mentioned that *“Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation”*

Other participants who included LL3, LL4, LL5, WN3, WN4, WN5, LGS1, LGS2, LGS34 and LGS5 also said that *“Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation”*

Therefore, the expressions above show that government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation.”

### **4.3 Chapter Round Up**

The data analysis chapter above presents and interprets the findings of a study, bridging the gap between access methodology and conclusions. It provided a logical interpretation of the data, not just raw numbers or qualitative responses. The chapter has demonstrate how the collected data supports or challenges the research questions or hypotheses thought to address

### **4.4 Conclusions**

The chapter's primary goal is to make sense of the data and demonstrate how it relates to the research objectives. It typically includes: Presentation of findings: This section summarizes the data using descriptive statistics, charts, tables, and other visuals. Interpretation of findings: This section explains the meaning and implications of the data, connecting it to existing literature and research questions. Analysis of relationships: This section explored relationships between government and reducing domestic violence in families variables and analyzes the patterns and trends in the data. The next chapter presents information on the discussion of findings.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality. Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . The study used qualitative research approach and a case study design of 25 participants who include local leaders, women and local government staffs were interviewed. Data was collected from participants using interview method. The study findings are in line with a range of past studies (see chapter Two) where authors presented an extended exposition of historical antecedents of the present situation regarding the effect of family size on educational support given to children.

The study found that Governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment, Governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment, in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services and governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency

Findings further revealed that government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages, Government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of

Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels, governments adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively and it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to domestic violence

Other findings show that there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, legal and cultural status of women, implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels and government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation.

This chapter presents the discussions of the study findings in line with the study findings identified earlier in chapter four and the discussions have been done in line with the three specific objectives of the study. The purpose of this chapter is to present the findings of data analysis in a systematic way and to give all evidence related to research objectives and questions as seen below:

## **5.1 Discussion of findings**

The discussion of the findings is presented as below:

### **5.1.1 Roles of government that exist**

Study participants were asked to mention the roles of government that exist that exist in eastern division of Tororo Municipality and their responses were: Governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment, Governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive

employment, in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services and governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency

The findings of the study revealed that governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment. This is accordance with Salman, Simon and Gillette (2017) who reported that governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment.

Findings also revealed that governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment. This is in line with World Bank. (2019) who reported that Governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment

Additionally, study findings revealed that in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services. This is in line with Salman, Simon and Gillette (2017) who also pointed out that in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services

Lastly, the study found out that government has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency. This is in

line with the study findings of the World Bank. (2019) where it was revealed that governments has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency

### **5.1.2 Roles of governments in reducing domestic violence in families**

Participants of the study were asked to mention the role of governments in reducing domestic violence in families and their responses: Government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages, Government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels, government adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively and it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to domestic violence

The findings of the study revealed that government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages. This is in line with Salman, Simon and Gillette (2017) who reported that Government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages

The study findings also revealed that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. This was in line with the study conducted by Salman, Simon and Gillette (2017) who reported that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels.

Additionally, findings also show that government adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively. In support of this finding, World Bank. (2019) argued that government adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively

Lastly, the study findings revealed that it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to domestic violence. This is in agreement with the findings of Salman, Simon and Gillette (2017) who reported that it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to domestic violence.

### **5.1.3 Interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families**

Participants of the research study were asked to identify interventions needed by government to play its role of reducing domestic violence in families and their responses included; There is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, legal and cultural status of women, implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels and government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation.

The findings of the study revealed that there is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour. This revelation is in line with the findings of World Bank. (2019) who argued that there is need to take

appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour

Besides the above, the study findings show that government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, legal and cultural status of women. In support of this finding, Salman, Simon and Gillette (2017) pointed out that government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, legal and cultural status of women.

Further, findings show that implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. This is in agreement with World Bank. (2019) who also said that implementing Beijing Platform for Action which requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels

Study findings further show that government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation.. This is in line with the findings of Kgari (2019) study which reported that government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

To convey the meaning of the findings, this chapter has systematically presented the discussion of the findings. These findings are in line with the literature review and the conceptual framework. The next chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the research study.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

The study explored the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . Specifically, explore the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality and determined the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality additionally, the study determined interventions needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality . This chapter looks at the summary and recommendation about the research study. In this chapter, the researcher has the opportunity to summarize, conclude and make recommendations based on the study findings.

#### **6.2 Conclusions**

From the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

Firstly, governments analyses, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes including those related to macroeconomic stability, investments and employment and this was mentioned by study participants during data collection

Secondly, governments has pursued and implemented sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment and this was indicated in the findings of the study

Thirdly, in cooperation with the government and private sectors, government has participated in the development of a comprehensive national strategy for improving health, education and social services so that girls and women of all ages living in poverty have full access to such services and this was found out by the study.

Additionally, government has supported institutions that meet performance standards in reaching large numbers of low-income women and men through capitalization, refinancing and institutional development support in forms that foster self-sufficiency and this was revealed in the study findings.

Government creates and support programmes in the educational system, in the workplace and in the community to make opportunities to participate in sport, physical activity and recreation available to girls and women of all ages and this was also revealed in the study findings.

It is true that as indicated in the finding that government ensures the success of the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires a strong commitment on the part of governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels.

It is also true that as revealed in the study finding, government adopt regulations to ensure that the working conditions, including remuneration and promotion of women at all levels in both public and private sector are non-discriminatory and meet fair and professional standards to enable them to work effectively.

As the study found out, it is the duty of government to review and amend laws and combat practices, as appropriate, that may contribute to women's susceptibility to domestic violence.

There is need to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour as this was suggested by participants during data collection

Government should undertake sustainable development and economic growth that is sustainable are possible only through improving the economic, social, political, le-gal and cultural status of women and this was revealed in the study findings.

Implementing Beijing Platform for Action as findings indicate requires a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels.

Government should reaffirm the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, protect and promote the attainment of this right for women and girls and incorporate it in national legislation and this was revealed in the study findings.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

From the study findings and conclusions of the research study, the following recommendations have been made:

Government and stakeholders should sensitize the community on the dangers of domestic violence in families

Government in conjunction with local leaders should put in place measures that help to combat domestic violence in families

Through implementing a range of interventions, there is need to reform negative cultural stereotypes and promote gender equity among men and women

### **6.3 Areas for further research**

- a) Culture and women access to economic resources
- b) Social demographic factors and domestic violence in families
- c) Poverty and domestic violence in families

### **6.4 Chapter summary**

This chapter looked at the conclusions and recommendations of the research study. In this chapter, the researcher has the opportunity to summarize, conclude and make recommendations based on the study findings.

## REFERENCES

- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022). Violence against women: An EU-wide survey, p. 104.
- UN Women (2021). Violence against women in the online space: Insights from a multi-country study in the Arab States.
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2021). National survey on violence in Uganda. Module I: violence against women and girls.
- National Human Rights Commission of Korea, (2017). The situation of hate speech and regulatory measures to combat hate speech.
- [5] GBV AoR Helpdesk (2021). Climate change and gender-based violence: What are the links?
- [6] UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2017). Horn of Africa: A call for action.
- UN Women (2020). Climate change, gender equality and human rights in Asia: Regional review and promising practices.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UN Women (2023). Gender-related killings of women and girls: Global estimates of female intimate partner/family-related homicides in 2022.
- World Health Organization (2021). Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018.
- UN Women (2021). Measuring the shadow pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19.
- United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (2015). The world's women 2015: Trends and statistics, p. 159.
- World Bank Group (2023). Women, business and the law 2023.
- UN Women (2021). Research brief: Intimate partner violence in five CARICOM countries: Findings from National Prevalence Surveys on violence against women.
- [14] UN Women (2012). Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam.

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics and the National Council for Women, Republic of Egypt, with UNFPA (2015). The Egypt economic cost of gender-based violence survey.

Haut Commissariat au Plan Maroc (2019). Rapport sur les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles, Enquête Nationale sur la Violence à l'Encontre des Femmes et des Hommes.

European Institute for Gender Equality (2021). The costs of gender-based violence in the European Union.

World Health Organization (2021). Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018.

UNICEF (2017). A familiar face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents, p. 73, 82.

UNODC (2022). Global report on trafficking in persons 2022, p. 25, 33.

Secretary-General of the United Nations (2023). Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a rescue plan for people and planet. Report of the Secretary-General (special edition).

UNESCO (2019). Behind the numbers: Ending school violence and bullying, p.25-26.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (2020). Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (2016). Sexism, harassment and violence against women parliamentarians, p. 3.

UNESCO (2022). The chilling: Global trends in online violence against women journalists.

**APPENDIX 1: CONSENT LETTER**

*Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration (Candidate)*

**RESEARCH PROJECT-UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MBALE**

I am Lynn, a student of Uganda Christian University, currently undertaking a research on a topic ‘role of government in reducing domestic violence In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality ’. 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

.....

**(Researcher)**

**APPENDIX 2-CONFIRMATION OF ACCEPTANCE FORM**

This is to confirm that I have read and understood the purpose of this study and hereby consent that I have accepted to take part in it.

Thank you

**Sign**.....

**Date**.....

**APPENDIX 3: BIO – DATA**

**Instructions**

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

- I. Name: (optional) .....
- II. Age: 10 – 15  15 – 25  25 – 35  35 +
- III. Gender: Male  Female
- IV. Marital status: Single  Married  Divorced  Separated  Widowed
- V. Location:  
Cell ..... Ward .....
- VI. Levels of Education:  
None  Primary  Public primary  Tertiary and above   
Other (please specify)  
.....  
.....
- VII. Religion: Protestant  Catholics  Muslims  Born again   
Others (please specify).....

## APPENDIX 3: UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PARTICIPANTS

### Section A: Background information

1) Self-Introduction

2) Gender participants Male  Female

### Questions

- I. What are the different roles of government that exist In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality ?
- II. What is the role of government in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality ?
- III. What interventions are needed by government to play its roles in reducing domestic violence in families In Eastern Division, Tororo Municipality ?

**APPENDIX VIII: WORK PLAN SCHEDULE**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Activity</b>												
<b>Developing Questionnaires</b>												
<b>Data collection</b>												
<b>Data processing and analysis</b>												
<b>Writing Draft and Final Report</b>												
<b>Submission of Report</b>												

**APPENDIX IX: BUDGET ESTIMATES**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Stationary			
Ruled paper	2 reams	10,000/=	20,000/=
Note book	4	3,000/=	12,000/=
Printing	37 pages	500/=	18,500/=
Photocopying	74 pages	150/=	11,100/=
Pens	10	500/=	5,000/=
Bag	1 bag	35,000/=	35,000/=
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>101,600/=</b>
<b>Date collection</b>			
Transport	5 days	20,000/=	100,000/=
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>201,600/=</b>
<b>Report writing</b>			
<b>Secretarial services</b>			
Typing	64 pages	500 per page	32,000/=
Printing	64 pages	150 per page	9,600/=
Photocopying	150 pages	150per page	22,500/=
Binding	3books	20,000/= each	60,000/=
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>124,100/=</b>
<b>TOTAL SUM</b>			<b>325,700/=</b>



UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
UNIVERSITY  
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa  
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar



To THE TOWN CLERK  
EASTERN DIVISION  
TORORO MUNICIPALITY  
Dear Sir/Madam,

*Handwritten signature*  
28/06/2025

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss. NYAMWENGE PATRICIA LYNN  
Of Registration Number; S23/MUC/BSW/047 pursuing a Masters'  
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree BACHELOR'S DEGREE

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic  
THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN REDUCING DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES IN EASTERN DIVISION, TORORO  
MUNICIPALITY

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for  
undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University  
requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is  
pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

*Handwritten signature*  
UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
01 APR 2025  
ACADEMIC REGISTRAR  
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Mr. Akampurira Timothy  
Academic Registrar