

**THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN
KAMPALA – RUBAGA DIVISION**

BY

NAMULINDWA WINNFRED

18/U/BMC/0583/K/DAY

**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A DIPLOMA IN
JOURNALISM OF MUTEESA 1 ROYAL
UNIVERSITY**

JANUARY 2022

DECLARATION

I NAMULINDWA WINFRED, hereby do declare that this work is of my original work and has never been submitted to any other institution or university/higher institution for award of a diploma or degree.

Sign

Date

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this proposal was under my supervision and it is now ready for submission.

Supervisor; MR. MPUNGU MULUTA

Signature.....

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family and friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving mother, your words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears.

My parents, thank you for giving me a chance to prove and improve myself through all my walks of life please do not ever change.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Almighty God who enabled me to complete this long process with a successful end. And am sending a warm thanks to my supervisor for her direction, assistance, and guidance. In particular for her recommendations and suggestions that has been valuable for the completion of this Research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Purpose of the study	4
1.7 Significance of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER TWO.....	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.0. Introduction	6
2.1 Social, Economic and cultural factors contributing to Domestic Violence.....	6
2.1.2 Cultural factors contributing to Domestic Violence	8
2.1.3 Social factors contributing to Domestic Violence	10
2.2. The role of electronic media in reporting about domestic violence	12
2.3 Possible strategies and Efforts to Curb Down that can reduce domestic violence	13
CHAPTER THREE	16
METHODOLOGY.....	16
3.1 Introduction.....	16
3.2 Study Design	16
3.3 Study Population	16

3.4 Sampling Method	16
3.5 Sample Size	16
3.6 Data sources.....	17
3.7 Data collection methods	17
3.7 Data processing analysis and presentation.....	18
3.7.1 Quantitative Data Analysis.	18
3.7.2 Qualitative Data Analysis.....	18
3.8 Ethical Consideration.....	18
3.9 Limitation of the Study	19

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the background of the study, problem statement, general objective, and specific objectives of the study, scope of the study, research questions and significances of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Hester (2007) domestic violence is an abuse by one person against another in domestic setting such as in marriage or co-habiting. He continues to define violence or aggressive behaviour within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse. Globally, over the past decade, recognition of the scope and significance of domestic violence has increased (Hussein, 2000). Domestic violence has been defined as ‘‘the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners’. A growing body of evidence is highlighting the magnitude of the problem of domestic violence in developing countries Hussein EM, (1996).

In sub-Saharan Africa, empirical evidence on the prevalence of domestic violence is limited and confined to a small number of population-based or special-population studies. Recognition of the links between domestic violence and a range of adverse reproductive health outcomes including non-use of contraception and unintended pregnancy, poor outcomes of pregnancy and birth. Several studies in developing countries have also found a strong association between consumption of alcohol or drugs and the risk of violence (Watts C, Keough E, Ndlovu, 1998). A potential link between HIV status and domestic violence has also been recognized (Maman S, Campbell, 2000), with studies from Africa showing an increased risk of violence when the man is HIV positive or when the woman perceives herself to be at high risk of acquiring HIV from the man. Finally, evidence highlights the role of intergenerational transmission of domestic violence; studies have shown that children who witness family violence are more likely to become perpetrators or victims of violence in adulthood.

Many cases of domestic violence against women occur due to jealousy when the spouse is either suspected of being unfaithful or is planning to leave the relationship. An evolutionary psychology explanation of such cases of domestic violence against women is that they represent to male attempts to control female reproduction and ensure sexual exclusivity for him through violence or the threat of violence, (Goetz, 2010). Stress may increase when a person is living in a family situation, with increased pressures. Violence is not always caused by stress, but may be one way that some people respond to stress. Couples in poverty may be more likely to experience domestic violence, due to increased stress and conflicts about finances and other aspects (Jewkes, 2002).

The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006 report indicates that 60 per cent of women aged between 15 and 49 have experienced physical violence, 39 percent sexual violence and 16 per cent violence during pregnancy. Records from the police headquarters indicate that the occurrence of domestic violence is very high. The annual police crime report shows that deaths from domestic violence have been rising in the recent past—from 156 in 2008 to 185 in 2009. In 2010, there were 276 deaths that occurred as a result of domestic violence, but only about 60 per cent of domestic violence deaths were investigated by police (UPF, 2011).

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviours used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner in any relationship such as marriage, dating, family or cohabitation. It can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviour that intimidates, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender, (Siemienuk, Krentz, Gish and Gill, 2010).

In literature, it has been asserted that, children who are victims or witnesses of domestic violence may develop physical, psychological and behavioural problems as a result of physical, verbal, emotional and other forms of violence. This is because domestic violence in context to the child's performance affects his/her reaction to life situations and level of performance (Rossman 2001).

Various studies on the effect of domestic violence on children had been conducted mostly in the advanced countries (Stanley, 2011), while few studies had been in the developing countries which could be traced to inadequate data as a result of the fact that domestic violence is considered as a family affairs which should not be interfered with most especially in Africa (Aihie, 2009). According to the 2013 Global Review of available data, 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70% of women have experienced physical and sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner (WHO, 2012).

Daily Monitor on February 29 reported that there is steady increase in incidents crimes committed against women and children. The report capturing crimes committed against women and children between 2010 and 2016 exposes an increase in cases of women killed as a result of domestic violence and other related cases. In 2010, 109 women died as a result of domestic violence compared to the 163 that lost their lives in 2016. The print media have been at the forefront of highlighting cases of domestic violence in the country. Such cases have featured prominently especially on front pages of the local dailies like Bukedde Newspapers and in tabloids like Red Pepper. Other Dailies like Daily Monitor Newspaper and The New Vision have provided a platform for highlighting incidents of Domestic Violence and with some published stories, government has taken action.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to Daily Monitor dated 12th August 2020 (online) showed that during the Corona Virus Lockdown there has been high rate of domestic violence among children. Although the government and other officials, community leaders has tried to curb this through different ways but it was not successfully done and if is not addressed many children will drop out, girls will get pregnant and increase street children hence creating a gap of what could be the root cause of the threat.

This study, therefore seeks to establish the role of media in reducing domestic violence in Kampala

1.3 Purpose of the study

To assess the role of media in reducing domestic violence in Kampala.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- i. To assess the role media has done in reporting and reducing about domestic violence
- ii. To find out the Social, Economic and cultural factors contributing to Domestic Violence
- iii. To suggest the possible strategies and efforts can help to reduce domestic violence

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What role has media done in reporting and reducing about domestic violence?
- ii. What are the Social, Economic and cultural factors contributing to Domestic Violence?
- iii. What other possible strategies and Efforts can help to reduce domestic violence?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Content scope

The study will consider the role media has done in reporting and reducing about domestic violence, the Social, Economic and cultural factors contributing to domestic violence and the possible strategies and efforts can help to reduce domestic violence in Kampala.

1.6.2 Time scope

The study will last for a period of 3 months that is being effective from August 2021 to November, 2021. The researcher will be able to take critical review over coherent information provided by both secondary and primary data courses thus effective conclusions and recommendations from findings were attained.

1.6.3 Geographical Scope

The study will be conducted with in Kampala district which the central business of Uganda, the study will be conducted with in division like Rubaga division.

1.7 Significance of the Study

1. The study will also be of helpful to give the different causes of domestic violence among different families in Kampala
2. It will also be of significant in showing the possible solutions of domestic violence in Kampala.
3. The data/information generated will be useful to potential users and researchers handling a related problem of domestic violence.
4. The study will also add to the existing bank of knowledge regarding domestic violence that might be used for future references.
5. The study provides empirical data for policy makers which will assist them towards formulating appropriate policies on how to create strategies of enhancing women welfare.
6. The study will be significant to the researcher in fulfilling one of the requirements for the award of mass communication.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This chapter present literature review of study related to the topic, authors and researchers, who wrote about the same electronic media like any other mass media, plays a very important role in shaping the Attitudes, perceptions and knowledge of their audience.

2.1 Social, Economic and cultural factors contributing to Domestic Violence

Studies have also linked a rise in violence to the destabilization of economic patterns in society. Macro-economic policies such as structural adjustment programmes, globalization, and the growing inequalities they have created, have been linked to increasing levels of violence in several regions, including Latin America, Africa and Asia. These factors also act indirectly to raise women's vulnerability by encouraging more risk-taking behaviour, more alcohol and drug abuse, the breakdown of social support networks, and the economic dependence of women on their partners.

Lack of economic self-sufficiency is also one of the root causes of violence and women should be given enhanced provision of education, health benefits and decently paid jobs to overcome poverty and violence (Ogrodnik & Borzutzky, 2011, p. 64) because inequality of educational level of husband or wife may also result in violence. (Abramsky. T et al., 2011, p.13).

Abuse from an economic perspective is defined as not letting the victim be financially independent. According to the National Coalition against Domestic Violence (n.d.), economic abuse is the reason that about half of domestic violence victims lose their jobs. The abusers feel as though they have the power to control the finances in their household. Behavior that constitutes economic abuse includes harassing the victim at the workplace, stealing from victim, and punishing victim by means of physical or sexual abuse because money was not accounted for. The abuse affects all types of income levels. Economic abuse is a form of emotional abuse (Smith & Segal, 2010). Statistics from the study "A Closer Look at Men who Sustain Intimate Terrorism by Women" show that 67.2% of men were falsely accused by the women of beating or

hitting her. Approximately 49% of the women falsely accused the men of physical abuse against the children in the household. About 15% of the men surveyed were accused falsely by the woman for sexually abusing the children. Approximately 39% of the men surveyed in this study had restraining orders filed against them based on false information given by the women (Hines & Douglas, 2010).

As a result of domestic violence the husband or man of the house could withdraw his financial backings to the home which could subject the woman to fend solely for the basic necessities of the Men. The inability of the woman to meet the basic needs of the child could leads to non-payment of school-fees, lack of learning materials and poor welfare of the child. These inadequacies would therefore have interplay on the performance of the child in school. This was supported by Hansen (2000) who claimed that a child that lacks the necessary learning facilities stand the chance of performing woefully academically Kernan, (2011).

Economic status is a designation by the government used to classify households by a combination of factors including income, education, family structure and many more. The strata range from “A”. This refers to the highest income group, to “E”. This refers to household at poverty level status Center wall (1995). People’s socio- economic status is based on education, family background, income and occupation. Although IPV occurs across income levels, it is most frequently reported by the poor who more often rely on the police for dispute resolution (Van Dangion, 2003). Victimization surveys indicate that lower income women are, in fact more frequently victims of intimate partner violence than wealthier women.

Women with a family income less than \$7,500 are five times more likely to be victims of violence by an intimate partner than women with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$74, 00 (Bates, 2004). Although the poorest people are the most victimized by domestic violence, one

According to Connell, (1995) the socio-economic resources of a woman exceed those of her male partner or some culturally acceptable level, a typical disadvantage in the male partner’s status may threaten his masculinity identity and motivate into reinstate his dominance with violence. Among current or formerly married women in Kentucky, life threatening violence has been more common among wives whose schooling and occupational attainment exceeded those of the husband (Horning, McCullough and Sugimoto, 1981). In the United States, men have used

physical violence more often against female partners with higher social economic levels, but not more schooling (under son, 1997).

2.1.2 Cultural factors contributing to Domestic Violence

Social-cultural factors like child marriages have been cited among the biggest drivers of Intimate Partner Violence (MGLSD, 2015). Due to the limited decision making given to the young wives. Using UDHS data, Rubin et al. (2009) reveals that women who married before the age of 14 years were less likely to make decisions in their households compared to those who married at the age of 15 or older making them more vulnerable to gender based violence(MGLSD,2015). UDHS (2006, 2011) corroborates this assertion by indicating a slightly higher proportion of ever-married women who married before the age of 18 years who had ever experienced physical violence since age 15 years compared to those who married at age 18 or older. Girls who marry young enter into informal unions which deny them basic protection and social status and leads to isolation with limited support structures (Bantebya et al. 2014; Schlecht et al. 2013).

Cultural ideologies both in industrial-societies, traditional norms in these societies allow the killing of ‘errant’ daughters, sisters and wives suspected of defiling the honour of the family by indulging in for-bidden sex, or marrying and divorcing without the consent of the family. By the same logic, the honour of a rival ethnic group or society can be defiled by acts of sexual violence against its women.

Cultural explanations include impact of polygamy, infidelity, the power of the extended family over the married couple, and the almost universal institution of bride price as underlying the widespread abuse of wives. Violence is also said to be initiated by jealousy.

Men are frequently victims of domestic violence-anywhere from 80,000 to 800,000 men report being physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner every year (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; US Census Bureau, 2007). A total of 28.9% of 6790 women and 22.9% of 7122 men had experienced physical, sexual, and psychological IPV in their life time. This includes poor health, depression symptoms, heavy alcohol use, chronic mental illness, injuries and these physical and mental effects of intimate partner violence affects both men and women, (Coker, 2002). Abused men also have a different experience than abused women, they struggle less with being

controlled and being isolated, but more with stigma and discrimination (Mathews, 2004; McCue, 2008).

Sperzer (2006) in her article intimate partner violence attitudes and experience among women and men in Uganda conducted a study that examines intimate partner violence (IPV) attitudes and experience among women and men in Uganda to inform IPV prevention programs in the region. Nationally representative population based data from women aged 15-54 were collected from May to October 2006 as part of Uganda demographic and health survey. The survey included questions on women's and men's attitudes towards women beating and more than half of men and nearly 3 quarters of women have attitudes supportive of wife beating in Uganda. More than half of married women report (IPV) victimization and 40% of married who reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers were more likely to report IPV victimization. From the study in Mbale district alone, the prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence was 54% and physical violence in the past year was 14%. As of 2008, the Daily Monitor newspaper reported that IPV claimed the life of one person in Kayunga district every two months. This data shows how prevalent the intimate partner violence in Ugandan communities that economic projections released by Uganda in 2010 showed that curbing domestic violence and increasing the ability of women to make decisions in households would raise the nation's GDP growth by a whopping 1.2 % MGLSD, (2011).

Violence is a major challenge whose presence is highly evident in almost every family (Bargen & Bukosec, 2006) and according to Dahlberg & Krug (2002), this has made violence against intimate partners in a family setting to become very normal. Drawing from the Freirean teaching in Pedagogy of the oppressed, the violence against the weak gender has become so normalized that the oppressed have indeed sided with the oppressor. This data is buttressed by research findings of the UNICEF (2008), CEDOVIP (2007) and the US department of State (2006) where studies proved that majority of the populations most especially in the developing nations like Uganda condoned wife beating and violence against their partners. Bantebya et al., (2014) agrees with the same notion in their study of cultural factors in the eastern districts of Mbale where they unearthed gendered notions in Islam that seemed to purport supporting and teaching female submissiveness to their husbands

Example of Cultural Practices Which Enhance Domestic Violence

The position of women among the Bagisu has a lot to do with their role as child bearers. This role becomes important in relation to the custom of male circumcision. The mother of a male who is about to be circumcised takes a special place during the ceremony. She sits on her bed and the son emerges from her bedroom to undergo the actual ceremony. This aspect of the custom of circumcision has been described because the act involves inflicting pain and steeling oneself so that bravery can be exhibited. In so doing the male prove their man hood and this sense of man hood tends to spill over into violence in the homes when the circumcised males marry. The female spouse is thus a lesser human and becomes an object to practice the male's domination including assaults for petty persons like not opening for a drunken husband at night quickly enough or not putting food on the table or suspected adultery

2.1.3 Social factors contributing to Domestic Violence

According Gordon CP(ed), (2002) he argues that poverty as a cause of domestic violence against children thus is because poor living conditions create pressure on the family and stress on the parenting of the family, this may lead to domestic violence. More so he continues to argue that drug abuse and alcohol abuse as a cause of violence .drug and alcohol abuse may drive the drunkard the section of poor relationship between parents or guardian and children. Poverty on another hand can possibly enhance women's vulnerability to violent situations and also stopped their ability to get rid of abusive situations and plays a vital role in creating, maintaining and enhancing violence against women but is not only poor women who face violence (Terry, 2004, pp. 470-471).

Excessive consumption of alcohol and other drugs has also been noted as a factor in provoking aggressive and violent male behaviour towards women and children. A survey of domestic violence in Moscow revealed that half the cases of physical abuse are associated with the husband's excessive alcohol consumption Wheat (2011).

Domestic violence is more in rural women than urban women and that is because of low literacy rate in rural areas (Ogbonna, 2014, pp. 870). Women of rural areas have no or less awareness about violence and they are having with a view that violence with them is justified, but women in

urban area is more aware as they are literate and that is why may have fewer chances of physical violence (Deyessa et al., 2010, pp. 5-6). Marium (2014, p.42) on other hand considered male education as a good indicator as educated male is more tolerant and cooperative and in the case of rural women if men are educated more than secondary level, then they are protected against domestic violence because they can stand against strong rural traditional norms against women.

A chance of violence is high if women are living in a community which is bound by some traditional norms and values (ibid, 6-7). Typically for Southern Asian countries as dowry which is a payment or the stuff made to groom's family by bride's family (Krantz and Moreno, 2005, p. 820). From past several decades culture of dowry has increased in Bangladesh and India and on other hand dowry is almost disappeared in Europe (Jayachandran, 2014, pp. 12-13). Sometime groom's family demanding more and bride's family is not in a position to pay and that resulted in harassment to the bride for the lifetime or any serious act of violence against her not only by her husband but also by extended family (Krantz and Moreno, 2005, pp. 820-821).

According to WHO deaths resulted from interpersonal violence are higher for men as compared to women, thus men are at a risk of fatal violence more than women (Kabeer, 2014, p.3). Kabeer (2014, p.4) clarified that forms of violence are different for men and women and argued that street violence and crimes are the most typical forms of violence against men while on the other hand women are vulnerable to the violence with their living premises from family members and intimate partner. Domestic abuse is considered as a normal behaviour and in return, female remains silent (Madhani, 2015, et al, p. 90). WHO (1997) explained that a woman who is in violence experience enormous mental sufferings and may have severe depression and stress. When women undergo in depression, there will be an escalation of abuse by the abuser to complete the slave paradigm. Most of the women remained silent against violence because they do not want that their neighbours should know about their violence because they want to maintain their social status (Madhani, 2015, et al, p. 91).

Packota (2000) added one more factor behind the silence of women as she tried to hide that negative image of the abusive partner and then eventually she adapt that and lose their self-sense. Thus women are vulnerable to that traumatic bonding because they are at the mental stage where they have no self-sense to separate from that abuser (ibid). A feminist activist, on the other hand,

believed that because of the economic reason also to feed themselves and their children, women make themselves stay in such abusive relationship (Monk, 2011, pp. 37-38)

Jealousy: Many cases of domestic violence against women occur due to jealousy when the spouse is either suspected of being unfaithful or is planning to leave the relationship. An evolutionary psychology explanation of such cases of domestic violence against women is that they represent to male attempts to control female reproduction and ensure sexual exclusivity for him through violence or the threat of violence, (Goetz, 2010).

Social Stress: Stress may increase when a person is living in a family situation, with increased pressures. Violence is not always caused by stress, but may be one way that some people respond to stress. Couples in poverty may be more likely to experience domestic violence, due to increased stress and conflicts about finances and other aspects (Jewkes, 2002)

Subculture of Violence; Madhurima (1996) asserts that subculture of violence is a sociological theory explaining that there is a subculture of violence in which some groups within society hold values that permit and even encourage the use of violence. In such societies “Who loves well punishes well”. Family violence will occur more frequently in violent societies than in peaceful ones. These could be viewed in line with the following:

2.2. The role of electronic media in reporting about domestic violence

Western (2013) asserts that gender plays a role in the occurrence of domestic violence against women in the depression experienced by women. Gender refers to more than simply the biological sex differences between males and females, but to the broad differences that exist between men and women in their day-to-day life experiences.

Alston (2013:96) writes that gender refers to the different ways women and men operate within socially constructed, sanctioned roles that subsequently shape the ways individuals respond to circumstances and events. Gender and its consequences also shape communities, cultures, and countries and is a learned way of being.

Gender differentially impacts men and women access to ownership and influence power, resources, employment, land ownership, income, safe and secure accommodation, political

representation and other roles in society. Violence (especially against women) is significantly enabled by gender inequality, and conversely gender- based violence is seen as a major contributor to gender inequality. Moreover, gender is closely linked to attitudes to women and to violence against women (Western, 2013).

Meyering (2011) concludes that attitudes to gender equality are the key predictors of attitudes to domestic violence. People who do not hold gender equality as a key value or aim within their community tend to understand domestic violence as largely insignificant, uncommon and equally perpetrated by men and women.

Astbury (2001:2) notes that gender is a structural determinant of mental health and mental illness and due to the high numbers of women experiencing depression throughout the world, urges that causes of this depression be identified and eradicated. She believes this requires a multi-level, intersectoral approach, gendered mental health policy with a public health focus and gender specific risk factor reduction strategies, as well as gender sensitive services and equitable access to them.

The media and development organization, Isis International, conducted a survey in 1998 in ten countries in Asia and the Pacific region. Their survey, entitled *The State of Women and Media Focus on Violence against Women* examined media codes of conduct on the fair and objective representation of women and gender relations in media including newspapers, magazines and books, television, advertising, film and their findings confirmed that current practices tend to reinforce traditional and cultural values that undermine the status of women. Ten years before the Isis Research, another survey was conducted by the Tanzania Media Women's Association which showed that the media in Tanzania were playing a major role in undermining women's imagination of themselves, as well as society images of women (Tanzania Media Women's Association 1994).

2.3 Possible strategies and Efforts to Curb Down that can reduce domestic violence

FODOWE (u) asserts that the best way to stop violence is by advocating for gender sensitive budgets in Uganda. This will reduce women poverty and subordination in society.

Gardner and house (1996) advocate for police response and cooperation with women as a way to stop rape and beating. They advocate for arrests and punishment of any one who is behind domestic violence. Governments should draft visible and clear articles against domestic violence.

UNICEF (2005) advocated for enhancement of children rights and forfeiting all government laws in protesting children against any form of violence. Government should come up with a law that condemns some cultural practices like female Genital mutilation.

Okumba (2002) emphasizes that men and boys should be sensitized on red firmed man hood and violence against women and children. Community meeting should at least be held at the local cannal frequently to address the issue of domestic violence.

NGOs should take an upper hand on trying to help women and children who suffer most in domestic violence. School curriculums should involve teaching children the importance of both sexes other than boys always conceiving it in mind that they are superior and final.

In the attempt to curb down the vice of domestic violence, both the national and international attempt has been tried as a way to solve the issue. A combination of tools has been thought to create a change in the domestic arena. At the international level domestic violence has been handled in a way that many international enactments have been followed to create an appropriate law that governs homes and protects the rights of women.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as introduced in 1948 puts it right that all humans are equal regardless of their age sex and status; therefore the declaration guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of persons and out laws, torture, cruelty, in human or degrading treatment or punishments. It also calls for equality before the law and right to own the property. Therefore this gives both people a right to live without fear of being tortured and harassed by one another in marriage.

On the other hand the declaration of elimination of all forms of discrimination against women proclaimed by the United Nations in 1967 was adopted to protect women in marriages against dubious beating by their husbands. In Uganda domestic violence is not defined either as a civil or a criminal offence in any specific legal provision. The state of affairs has greatly enhanced domestic violence. The domestic relations bill which would have provided protection to the

married people has not been effective and actually un heard of as far as marriage and relationships are concerned. On the other hand the criminal law which would have assisted the offended neglects married couples and only intervenes when one person does grievous harm to another is guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for seven years (penal code act cap 106).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter entails the research design, population study, sampling design, data collection methods, data analysis and anticipated limitations.

3.2 Study Design

The researcher will use a cross sectional research design with both qualitative and quantitative methods. Secondary and primary data also will also be used in the study contextual content. The design will be appropriate in investigating the empirical and theoretical relationship between the variables.

3.3 Study Population

The study will be comprised of employees of Community members (children, leaders, and parents). These are expected to provide relevant and reliable information required by the researcher. It will also comprise of media practioners such as news reporters among others from different stations located within Kampala.

3.4 Sampling Method

Simple random sampling method will be used to select respondents from the selected categories of the respondents. In this study, the researcher will randomly select the respondents which will give an equal chance to all respondents to participate in the study.

3.5 Sample Size

The sample size of 50 respondents will be selected. The sample size will include Community members (children, leaders, and parents). It will also comprise of media practioners such as news reporters among others from different stations located within Kampala.

3.6 Data sources

Primary data

This data will be obtained from the source which entails first-hand information. This will be gathered by the use of questionnaire responses from the respondents, interviews guide and direct observations which will be made in the field.

Secondary data

Secondary data will be obtained from sources which already existing about organization for example information from journals, newspapers, text books, magazines from libraries and internet. The researcher will collect information from both external and internal sources.

3.7 Data collection methods

Questionnaires

These will be self-administered questions that will be both structured and semi structured formalized questions used in the survey to collect information which is later will be analysed to provide results necessary for solving a given research problem. The researcher will use self-administered questionnaires that are expected to allow respondents to choose from alternatives that will be provided by the researcher.

This method will be used because, a larger sample of a given population can be contacted at a relatively low cost and easy to administer but feelings and meanings unable to be conveyed and some questions are skipped without being filled.

Interview Guide

This will involve the use of well listed questions that will be centred on the objectives of the study and their respective responses will be noted down for further analysis and interpretation. This will be applied because it gives a chance to the researcher to critically study the interviewee and get first-hand information by just looking to the interviewee.

This method of data collection is less costly and time saving but on the other side the interviewee may lack attention and disappointments.

Observation

This is a systematic viewing coupled with consideration of the seen phenomenon as they occur in nature with regard to cause and effect mutual relationship. The researcher will use this instrument to observe some elements. This method is good for explaining meaning and context and strong on validity and in-depth understanding whereas it is time consuming and it depends on the role of the researcher.

This method will be applied because it gives first-hand information directly from the source.

3.7 Data processing analysis and presentation

This will be done using frequency tables. This will simplify the work of summarizing data into tables using a descriptive statistics such as use of percentages.

3.7.1 Quantitative Data Analysis.

Quantitative data analysis will be analysed by the researcher through the use of different tactics like;

- (i) Editing in a way of deleting unnecessary information to sort out the necessary information to form the report.
- (ii) Tabulating, where all the data will be arranged clearly and grouped in tables to show clear information.
- (iii) Coding will also be used in order to provide meaningful and easy interpretable percentage compositions.

3.7.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data will be analysed by summarizing and developing genuine conclusions and assertions on different fields.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The following ethical characters will be maintained:

Before data collection commencing, the researcher will ask for permission to collect data from the appropriate authorities..

The researcher will ensure confidentiality and security of the data that will be collected from the respondents by not allowing them fill the questionnaires anonymously to avoid exposure of who given what information.

3.9 Limitation of the Study

Transport costs may be challenge during data collection due to limited resources to the economy which will involve movements to different areas. However, the researcher will manage to pass through this challenge by soliciting funds from different sources such as close friends and relatives who wholeheartedly normally will look forward for my success in education.

Deliberate refusal of respondents to give needed information also will limit the study due to the fear that something wrong may happen to them.

Time also will be a limiting factor to gather and collect information needed for the report. But with the aid of a time frame and scheduling different activities will be conducted in time by the researcher which might ease data collection and study presentation in time.

REFERENCES

- Alexander, R. (1988) The Crimes (Family Violence) Act (1987) Law Institute Journal. March pp 166-169.
- American Psychiatric Association (1994) Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (4th). Washington, DC: Author Ammerman, R.T. and Herson, M. (eds) (1990), Treatment of Family Violence, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Blanchard, A., Molloy, F. and Brown, L. (1992) 'I Just Couldn't Stop Them': Western Australian Children Living with Domestic Violence: A Study of Children's Experiences and Service Provision, Curtin University School of Social Work, Western Australia.
- Bowker, L.H., Arbittel, M. and McFerron, J.R (1988), 'On the relationship between wife beating and child abuse' in: Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse, M. Bograd, Sage, and California.
- Calvert, G (1993) Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: the National Strategy, National Child Protection Council and Canberra. Carlson, B.E. (1984), 'Children's observations of inter-parental violence' in: Battered Women and Their Families, ed. A.R. Roberts, Springer, New York.
- Christopoulos, C., Cohn, D., Shaw, D., Joyce, S., Sullivan-Hanson, J. Kraft, S. and Emery, R. (1987), 'Children of abused women: adjustments at time of shelter residence', Journal of the Marriage and the Family, vol. 49, pp. 611-19. Church, J. (1984), Violence against Wives: Its Causes and Effects, John Church (Publisher), Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Cummings, E.M. (1987) 'Coping with background anger in early childhood', Child Development, vol.58, pp.976-84.
- Cummings, E.M., Iannotti, R.J. and Zahn-Waxler, C. (1985) 'Influence of conflict between adults on the emotions and aggression of young children', Developmental Psychology, vol.21, pp.495-507.
- Cummings, E.M., Zahn-Waxler, C. and Radke-Yarrow, M. (1981) 'Young children's responses to expressions of anger and affection by others in the family', Child Development, vol.52,

pp.1274-82.

Davis, L. and Carlson, B. (1987) 'Observation of spouse abuse: what happens to the children?', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* vol.2, no.3, pp.278- 91.

DeLange, C. 1986, 'The family place children's therapeutic program, *Children's Today*, pp. 1215.

Dobash, R.E. and Dobash, R (1979) *Violence against Wives: A Case Against the Patriarchy*, Free Press, New York.

Domestic Violence Resource Centre (1992), *Preventing Abuse in Relationships*, Brisbane.
Duncan (1984), 'The nature and antecedents of violent events', *British Journal of Criminology*,

Adams, M. C. (2001). *Sociology: A Study of Social Behaviour*. Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work. Auburn University Thomson Learning; Custom Publishing.

Akpan, I.D. & Usoroh, C.I., (2005). *Domestic Violence During Pregnancy*. *International Journal of Violence and Related Studies*. Vol.01-2005- No.1

Bogat, G. A., Davidson, W. S., & Von E. A. (2006). *Trauma Symptoms among Infants Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence*. *Child Abuse and Neglect*. 30:109-125.

Davies, M. (1994) Denmark, F.L, Krauss, Halpem, E. & Sechzer J.A, (2006). *Violence and exploitation against women and girls*. Boston, Massachusetts. Blackwell Publishing.

Denmark, F.L, Krauss, H.H, Halpem, E. & Sechzer J.A, (2006). *Violence and exploitation against women and girls*. Boston, Massachusetts. Blackwell Publishing.

Fantuzzo, J. Tighe, E. & Childs, S. (2000). *Family involvement questionnaire: a multivariate assessment of family participation in early childhood education*

Goetz, A.T. (2010). *The evolutionary psychology of violence*. *Psicothema*. 22 (1), 15-21

APPENDIX

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a student of Muteesa I Royal university pursuing a diploma in journalism taking on research on the topic entitled “*The role of media in fighting domestic violence in Uganda*” using Kampala, Rubaga division as the case study. I request kindly to spare your time and answer the questions in the questionnaire. I promise treating the information provided with total confidentiality, thank you in advance.

Your support towards my research will be highly appreciated and all the information you are to give will be strictly for academic purposes

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Characteristics	Tick Appropriately
GENDER	
AGE	
18-25	
26-35	
35-45	
Above 45	
LEVEL OF EDUCATION	
No formal education	
Primary	
Secondary	
Vocational	
Tertiary/ university	
Non	
OCCUPATION	
Peasant	
Business person	
Self- employed	
Un-employed	

SECTION B: Economic factors that contribute to domestic violence in Kampala

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Lack of economic self-sufficiency					
Excessive use of money with by women					
Withdraw of financial backings without consent of the husband					

SECTION C: Cultural factors that contribute to domestic violence in Kampala

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Some cultures believe women have no right to deny her husband sex.					
Some cultural factors that a woman must obey such as, a woman should obey her husband and respond to whatever he says.					
Some cultures allows men to be adulterous and marrying so many women					
Some cultures believe Woman should be submissive to her husband.					
Some cultures believe a woman should be obedience and always show respect to her husbands.					

SECTION D: Social factors that contribute to domestic violence in Kampala

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Alcoholism					
Failure of women to respect their men					
Subscriptions of women of men being with other lovers					
Failure of men to meet family obligations					
Poverty					

SECTION E: Possible strategies that can reduce domestic violence in Kampala

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Advocating for gender sensitive budgets in Uganda					
Police response and cooperation with women					
Arrests and punishment of any one who is behind domestic violence					
Governments should draft visible and clear articles against domestic violence					
Government should come up with a law that condemns some cultural practices					
Men and boys should be sensitized on redefined manhood and violence against women and children					

THANK FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Why do you think domestic violence mostly affect women and children?
2. Do you think media reporting against domestic violence has an effect?
3. What is the role of media in reporting about domestic violence?
4. What are effects of global based violence on the social welfare?
5. Do you think media reporting against domestic violence has an effect?