

# CONTRIBUTIONS OF COVID-19 TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MPIGI TOWN COUNCIL, MPIGI DISTRICT

## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study.

#### 1.1 Background of the study

According to WHO (2019), it states that globally, 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence by any perpetrator in their lifetime. Most of this is intimate partner violence. Violence against women tends to increase during every type of emergency, including epidemics. Women who are displaced, refugees, and living in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable. While data are scarce, reports from China, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries suggest an increase in domestic violence cases since the COVID-19 outbreak. This surge in domestic violence also has a direct impact on women victims. As noted by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), the pandemic deepened gender inequalities because “the burden of caring for children at home and sick or elderly family members falls disproportionately on women”.

Globally, In March 2020, Covid-19, a disease caused by the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), was declared a global pandemic. Faced with the pandemic, several countries, including Uganda, adopted social isolation measures as a way to control the spread of the disease, the novel coronavirus commonly referred to as Covid-19 spread rapidly around the globe, resulting in unprecedented physical, mental, social, and economic impacts. This measure had repercussions on the socioeconomic dynamics of

countless families, raising concerns about an increase in domestic violence, mainly against women.

In Africa, One social and public health implication of Covid-19 is seen in the impacts on domestic violence (DV), defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as “physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse” (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017). As a pandemic with a high contagion level, necessary social distancing measures have been put in place across the world to slow transmission and protect medical services.

In Africa, the introduction of lockdown measures affected service offers, reducing work activities. The fear of being exposed to the virus and the constant presence of the abuser at home have also become part of the daily life of women victims of violence, affecting both the offer and demand for help respectively.

In Uganda, Both Covid-19 and its result in question which is domestic violence affects people of all statuses, religions, ages, genders, sexualities, cultures, economic statuses as well as ethnicities. Uganda is a multi-diversity society with religions ranging from Islam to Christianity and Protestantism amongst others, tribes ranging from Baganda to Bakiga, Basoga amongst others. This is in addition to many other identities like class, educational levels and income levels. This implies that such violence is not only tailored to women but also children and men as well. In the country like U.K. for example, it is reported that about 1.6 million women experienced domestic violence in the year ending March 2019. It was said that to a large extent, women were more vulnerable to such violence than men. The worst case is that such women are more likely to be killed at the hands of abusive partners or ex-partners, with at least 114 women losing their lives in Britain in 2019.

According to the Health Policy Watch (2020), it has been reported that In Eastern Uganda, where so far no child has been infected with COVID-19, lockdowns have led to an uptick in reports of child abuse, exploitation, and violence. In Mayuge district, 59 cases of defilement – or the sexual abuse of a child have been reported since the national lockdown began two months ago, according to a qualitative study led by local non-profit Community Concerns Uganda. Some 58 cases have been recorded in Jinja district. “Many girls have entered cross-generational relationships to access basic supplies like pads and soap, which has contributed to early pregnancies,” Brenda Doreen Nakirya, managing director of Community Concerns Uganda, a local NGO in Uganda told Health Policy Watch. Because parents, working as casual labourers or owners of small businesses, have lost their source of income since lockdowns began, many families are unable to feed their children regularly.

As cited by Luwemba (2021), “it’s reported that, Frank Tumwebaze, minister of Gender, Labor and Social Development told reporters on 2.4.2020 here that there has been an increase in gender based violence (GBV) as the country is under lockdown to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Some of these cases have already claimed lives of Ugandans even before COVID-19 does so,” Tumwebaze said, noting that between March 30 and April 28, a total of 3,280 cases of GBV were reported to police. This is in addition to 283 cases of Violence against Children, according to the ministry. Tumwebaze said those found guilty would face the law. These acts of violence degrade the dignity of humanity and are therefore unacceptable”.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

According to Daily Monitor dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 2020 (online) showed that during the Corona Virus Lockdown there has been high rate of domestic violence among children. Although the Government of Uganda and its 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 which will increase street children.

Amidst the COVID-19 lockdown in Uganda, cases of domestic abuse, as children and spouses are forced to shelter-in-place with their abusers (who have been parents, relatives or even the maids), have spiked. According to the Global Status Report on Preventing Violence Against Children 2020, one in four children under 5 lives with a mother who suffers from intimate partner violence. Nearly 75% of toddlers age 2-4 regularly suffered physical punishment and or psychological violence at the hands of caregivers and parents. There are a number of reports showing an increase in child marriage. These cases involved underage girls being sold off into marriage in exchange for money and other commodities.

Despite the Government of Uganda having always noted with the concern the increasing cases of teenage pregnancies in communities across the country, in some of these cases, both the girl and boy are underage. Domestic violence persisted regardless of measures that were employed to reduce COVID-19. One wonders whether COVID-19 has any contribution towards increased domestic violence among families.

Therefore, this study seeks to establish the contribution of covid-19 to increased domestic violence in Mpigi District.

## **1.3 Objectives of the study**

### **General objective**

To examine the contribution of Covid-19 to increased domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District

### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

- i. To investigate the socio-economic factors that contributes to domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District
- ii. To find out the different forms of domestic violence during covid 19 in mpigi town council

- iii. To design possible strategies that can reduce domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District

### **1.5 Research questions**

- i. What are the socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District?
- ii. What are the different forms of domestic violence during Covid 19 in Mpigi town council?
- iii. What are the possible strategies that can reduce domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District?

### **1.6 Scope of the study.**

This explains the extent to which the research area will be explored in the work and specifies the parameters within the study will be operating. Basically this means that you will have to define what the study is going to cover and what is focusing on.

#### **Content scope**

The study intends investigate economic impact of COVID-19 towards increased domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, different forms of domestic violence during Covid 19 in Mpigi town council and socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District, the study will also solicit for possible strategies that can reduce domestic violence in Mpigi Town Council, Mpigi District

#### **Geographical scope**

The study will be conducted with in Mpigi town council which is located off Masaka Kampala road, in Mpigi district along Butambala Road.

#### **Time scope**

The study will cover information of three years that is starting from 2020 up to 2023, this is because this is when the pandemic of covid-19 happened and 2022 is inclusive because that's when post COVID effects were revealed.

The study will be conducted with in a period of six months that is being effective from April, 2023 and ends in September, 2023.

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

The study may help to know the current factors contributing to domestic violence. That is by relating past researched factors and my current research.

The research may help researcher to develop ability of thinking and gain experience in research designing

The findings may be forwarded to the government of Uganda. This may help governments to check and work out on the issues/problem of domestic violence to overcome the existing challenges or causes of domestic violence in Uganda

The researcher may also forward the findings to the members of case study that is mpigi town council, Mpigi district in Uganda. This may help the leaders to come out with policies that can solve the problem of domestic violence.

This research may assist the government and family heads to get solution to the factors contributing to domestic violence.

The study will help the researcher to attain a partial fulfillment for the award of a bachelor's degree in social work social administration at Muteesa I Royal University.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This is an overview of previously published work on a specific topic. This includes scholarly work such as journals, Articles and others. This helps a researcher to gain understanding of existing research and debates relevant to a particular topic or area of study.

#### **2.1 Forms of Domestic Violence during covid-19**

The manifestations of the social malady of domestic violence, according to Aihie (2009) include:

**Physical Abuse:** This is the use of physical force in a way that injures the victim or puts him or her at the risk of being injured. It includes beating, kicking, knocking, pushing, choking, confinement and female genital mutilation. Physical abuse is one of the most common forms of domestic violence.

**Sexual abuse:** This includes all forms of sexual assaults, harassment or exploitation. It involves forcing a person to participate in sexual activity, using a child for sexual purposes including child prostitution and pornography. Marital rape also comes under this.

**Neglect:** This includes failure to provide for dependants who may be adults or children, denying family members food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and protection from harm or a sense of being loved and valued.

**Economic abuse:** This includes stealing from or defrauding a loved one, withholding money for essential things like food and medical treatment, manipulating or exploiting family member for financial gain, preventing a loved one from working or controlling his/her choice of occupation.

**Spiritual Abuse:** This includes preventing a person from engaging in his/her spiritual or religious practices or using one's religious belief to manipulate, dominate or control him/her.

**Emotional Abuse:** This includes threatening a person or harming a person's sense of selfworth by putting him/her at risk of serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional or mental disorders. Shouting at a partner which was found to be the most common abuse by (Obi & Ozunba, 2007) is included. Also included in emotional abuse are name-calling, criticism, social isolation, intimidating or exploitation to dominate, routinely making unreasonable demand, terrorizing a person physically and exposing a child to violence.

**Psychological abuse:** Which includes behaviour that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation.

## 2.2 Economic impact of COVID-19

Although both formal and informal economies will suffer a great deal due to the ongoing pandemic, the impact may be more ruinous on informal economies because they are not well structured and are not covered under compact shields of public or private insurance. For instance, most workers in the informal sector, even those that are employed and earn wages, do not have access to secure work, benefits, welfare protection or any sort of legal representation. The women who are active in the informal economy are confronted with challenges of globalization with no social and economic safety nets. This translates into enormous pressure on women as they are caught in a bind between patterns of extreme poverty and a faltering social welfare system.

### Loss of business revenue leading to scale back or complete closure of businesses

The United Nations Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Uganda shows that COVID-19 will affect women's businesses and their earnings to a larger extent than men's. In the total number of Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs) affected by COVID-19, there will be 11% more enterprises owned or managed by women. Women-led enterprises will be particularly hard hit in trading and services and hospitality, the two sectors that will experience the brunt of COVID-19. Women-led businesses will outnumber those led by men by 58% in hospitality (hotels, bars and restaurants) and by 8% in trading and services. The pandemic has already led to layoffs, wage cuts and complete closure of some businesses. It is therefore

Restrictions in movement and lockdowns are some of the contributing factors to loss in livelihoods and incomes for women's businesses in the informal sector. Street vendors, for example, rely on traffic to be able to sell their wares. However, the restrictions in movement meant that they could not achieve this. Flower farms which also predominantly employ women laborers (60-70% of the workforce) have been severely impacted leading to wage cuts. A case in point Nsimbe estates in Nakirebe Mpigi district which employed a huge number of women in Mpigi Town Council.

### **Increased burden of care work**

The disruptions in patterns of work brought on by work-from-home measures, as well the closure of schools leading to children being confined at home, has increased the caregiving burden on women. As women are seen as the primary caregivers, they have taken on tasks such as home schooling, in addition to the other shifts and tasks that were being done before the pandemic. Before the pandemic, about nine in every ten females (88 percent) in Uganda were engaged in unpaid care work (UCW) compared to six in every ten males (64 percent). Female youth spent an average of hours a week on UCW compared with 11 hours for their male counterparts. This is only bound to increase, frustrating efforts in achieving equality, as inequality in the home is a harbinger of inequality in the workplace. A prognosis of the American workforce reads: "[The pandemic] is not just pushing women out of jobs they held, but also preventing many from seeking new ones. For an individual, it could limit prospects and earnings over a lifetime. Across a nation, it could stunt growth, robbing the economy of educated, experienced and dedicated workers." This is in agreement with what Zahara Nampeewo expressed about the case of Uganda: that the pandemic has forced women into the private sphere from which many are unlikely to emerge even after it is over. The cost of care work is incredibly high for the sacrifices women have to make, which can be illustrated by the example of women working on flower farms: During the lockdown, agricultural farms were allowed to

remain open such as Nsimbe flower estates in Nakirebe mpigi district as long as workers agreed to camp on the premises instead of commuting between their homes and workplace. Some women working on flower farms revealed that they were unable to work under such conditions because they did not have support with childcare at home. This state of affairs therefore shows that women's labour force participation is likely to widen, and so will the paygap along gender lines.

### **Disruption of health service delivery**

The COVID-19 restrictions have dealt a blow to accessibility to healthcare, particularly to regular programmes like distribution of ART and immunization. Thus hindered HIV/AIDS patients in attainment of their Art pills and regular attendance to Art days. The ban on public and private transport also meant that a number of people had to walk really long distances to access refills for ART. According to 2019 statistics from UNAIDS, of the 1,300,000 adults living with HIV in Uganda, 770 000 (59.23%) are women, and new HIV infections among young women aged 15-24 years are more than double those among young men; 14 000 new infections among young women, compared to 5000 among young men. Women and girls living with HIV will bear the brunt of this disruption in access to ART services in the short, medium and long term. Additionally, maternal healthcare services were also interrupted forcing women to give birth in deplorable conditions such as the roadside, while others died due to pregnancy-related complications, or lost their babies. Lastly, with much of the health sector's focus now shifted to addressing COVID-19, the implementation of Uganda's free universal healthcare programmes at government health facilities has been affected. People living in poverty who mostly rely on free healthcare programs now have to wait longer to access the services or give them up altogether.

### **Increase in cases of Violence against women (VAW)**

The lockdown brought with it a spate of incidences of violence against women. The first

source of violence was from the state. The police, the army, and the Local Defense Unit (LDU) - an armed community-policing paramilitary unit coordinated by the army - were enlisted to enforce COVID-19 directives and used the opportunity to beat, harass and sometimes kill people in the process. For example, women street vendors were beaten by state security agents for allegedly transgressing the presidential directives on COVID-19.<sup>49</sup> Other women were stripped naked and forced to roll around in the mud for allegedly breaking the curfew. The other major source of violence was intimate partners. Since women were confined with their abusers and there was a marked strain on finances because of loss in livelihoods, there were increased tensions within intimate relationships. Within a period of four weeks (March 30 to April 28 2020), 3280 cases of VAW were recorded in Uganda. Due to the high numbers of incidences of VAW and the lack of priority given to this issue globally, it has been dubbed, the shadow pandemic by UN Women.

### **Increased public and household debt due to major shortfalls in revenue**

Major shortfalls in revenue collection due to disruption in business activity is likely to leave the budget with a major deficit.<sup>53</sup> The trend shows that Uganda is likely to turn more and more to borrowing (as is happening with loans already secured) to finance shortfalls, as well as unanticipated expenses as a result of the pandemic. Uganda's position was already weak in this regard as it entered 2020 with budget deficits due to failure to meet domestic revenue collection targets. The fiscal deficit for the financial year 2020/21 stands at 9.8%. With the onset of the pandemic, parliament passed a motion to borrow funds to support a supplementary budget in response to COVID-19, the first of several supplementary budget requests before the end of the financial year 2019/2020 in June. Funding to cover the budget shortfalls has mostly come from loans sourced from private domestic and cross-border public bilateral and multilateral sources.

Uganda's public debt stands at UGX 56.53 trillion as at June 2020, a 22.4 percentage increase from the same period the previous year. The Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) posits that the current public debt refinancing poses a potential fiscal risk to the country as it has increased from UGX 5.9 trillion in financial year 2018/19 to UGX 7.4 trillion in financial year 2020/21 translating into a 25 percent increase.

Since the beginning of 2020, a total of UGX 4.321 billion has been borrowed including USD 491.5 million from the International Monetary Fund, 61 Euro 600 million from commercial banks, USD 20 million from the African Development Bank aimed at providing credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and USD 6 million from the EU for tourism. If unabated, this will contribute to further increase to the total public debt which has increased from 22.4% in 2010 to a projected 41% of GDP by the end of financial year 2019/20.<sup>65</sup> Uganda is slowly wading into waters of unsustainable debt as budget commitments show a trend of significant resources allocated to debt servicing ahead of social services such as education and health. This precarious situation has been exacerbated by misuse of resources allocated for curbing the COVID-19 pandemic for personal and political gain. A large portion of the supplementary budgets for which borrowing was required was allocated to members of Parliament (to the tune of USD 2.6 million) to raise coronavirus awareness, a move that was widely criticised and seen as simply lining the lawmakers' pockets.

Increased indebtedness has also been observed at the household level. Even before the pandemic, data showed that borrowers, regardless of gender, borrow for consumption of goods and services, followed by payment for education, then capital for non-farm enterprises and health. The same data showed that women already spent a slightly higher proportion of their income on interest payments than men (5.3% to 5.1%) although men contributed more as a whole to interest payments as they have higher access to credit. With incomes vanishing overnight, people have been forced to borrow to ensure business continuity, or to finance

daily expenses for basic needs. The implication of the pandemic on this status quo is that there will be a reduced ability to pay loans because of reduced income, leading to increased indebtedness, while at the same time this situation will make lenders averse to lend to people with limited ability to pay, leading to limited access to loans. This, however can give rise to predatory money lenders who will provide credit under exploitative terms, mostly ensnaring women in the informal sector who make up the biggest proportion of those left without daily livelihoods.

### **Economic 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. The transition period in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union – with increases in poverty, unemployment, hardship, income inequality, stress, and alcohol abuse – has led to increased violence in society in general, including violence against women. 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 and 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). Deyessa et al. (2010, p. 3-7) indicate that if a woman is educated then it can provide a shield to her against intimate partner violence because education enhances women empowerment and women with higher education are subject to a lower level of violence.

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). Study also found that people receiving government income support payments through Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were three times more likely to have experience physical aggression by current or former partner during the previous year than non-AFDC supported women.

Having a low-socio-economic status was highly correlated with intimate partner violence in both unadjusted and adjusted analysis. These findings are consistent with a large body of research suggesting that stressors of poverty may put a significant burden on families and these tensions can erupt into violence (Koenig, 2006). In a related finding, however, a woman's employment contribution to household budgets and access to savings were not found to be protective against intimate partner violence. Being employed actually increased the likelihood of domestic violence.

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).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter entails the description of how the research is to be carried out. It represents research design, area of study, study population, sampling procedures, sample size, sampling techniques, data sources, data collection methods and instruments, quality control, validity, reliability, measurement of variables, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design is a plan or a framework for guiding a study. The design connects the questions or objectives of the study to the data gathered. Marshall (1996) defines a case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used. This will be appropriate for gathering information, summarizing, presenting and interpreting it for the purpose of clarifying on the variables. The rationale for selecting the research design will be to enable a deeper understanding and knowledge of the effect of COVID-19 on domestic violence. The study will employ this research design as a qualitative analysis which involves careful and in-depth investigation of a particular unit or event under study for purposes of generalization. The design is appropriate for qualitative studies of this nature which will seek to investigate deeply into the phenomenon under study.



### 3.2 Study population

Population refers to an entire group of individual, events or objects having common observable characteristics (Kothari, 2004). This will be comprised of .

The study population will comprise of female victims, social workers, community based organization (NGOS) and police officers will be inclusive and the study will be conducted in Mpigi town council, Mpigi district because of the good number of respondents who provided the reliable information prior to the study. Besides the area its self is a victim to domestic violence among homes which will help the researcher to minimize the transport expenses, respondents in this area will be selected basing on their age and sex. The study population will be 140 respondents

### 3.3 Sampling Procedures

#### 3.3.1 Sample size

Sample size is the number of items involved in the study as the respondents in the study. Sampling procedure on the other hand is the scientific process through which the sample elements are selected (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This research will use stratified random sampling procedure to select a sample to represent the entire population.

According to Morgan and Krejcie (1970) the study will use a sample of 103 respondents that will be selected from male victims, social workers, community based organisation (NGOS) and police officers will be inclusive.

**Table showing sample size of the study**

Respondents	Target population	Number of Sample size
Female & children victims	110	90
Social workers	10	4
Community based organization (NGOS)	5	2
Police officers	10	5
LCI Chairperson	5	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>103</b>

### 3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is the process of selecting a random subset of individual observation for the purposes of making projections based on statistical inferences Amin (2005). The researcher will use a stratified sampling technique to all population groups of the study. Stratified sampling means that the research partitions the population into sub populations with their common characteristics that can be easily sampled. This technique allows the researcher to have required information basing on the set objectives of the study according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2009). This sampling procedure allows an equal chance for respondents to be selected as samples of the study.

### 3.4 Data sources.

This refers to the location where data that is being used originates from. And it may be the initial location where data is born or where physical information is first digitized however even the most refined data may serve as a source as long as another process accesses it and utilizes it.

#### 3.4.1 Primary sources

This is the research that is collected firsthand and is original to the person using it. **Driscoll, Dana Lynn (2010)**. This is the original research that is obtained through first-hand investigation. This includes information collected from interviews, experiments, surveys, questionnaires, and so many others. Data will be collected through the use of questionnaires.

#### 3.4.2 Secondary sources

This comprises the review of textbooks, journals, newspaper articles, internet and earlier researches on the effect of covid-19 on domestic violence (Schutt, (2006)).

### 3.5 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

#### 3.5.1 Data Collection Methods

Data collection is a means by which information is obtained from selected subjects of an investigation.

### **3.5.1.1 Questionnaire Method**

The researcher will adopt the use of questionnaire as a method of data collection to the identified set of respondents. Questionnaire is useful because it is efficient use of time that is information can be collected from a large number of people and the questions can be easily analyzed, anonymity is possible and everyone gets the same questions that is, it is standardized. The study will use the questionnaire method. This is because the mentioned method will be cheap in the collection of data and will also provide a wide range of data (Crewell, 2003).

### **3.5.2 Data Collection Tools/Instruments**

The instruments of data collection are tools used to collect both primary and secondary data. Suitable, usable and adequate data for the study will be collected through administering questionnaires.

#### **3.5.2.1 Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a tool for data collection in which respondents provide written answers to written questions. According to Abuja (2001), a questionnaire is a document that contains a set of questions, answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents. The questionnaires will be designed in strategic way comprising of statements to be agreed on by the respondents. Questionnaires will be chosen because the sampled population is literate and they are able to read interpret and write. Closed ended questionnaire will be preferred because it will enable the researcher to get feedback according to the research objectives. The questionnaires will be physically dropped to the selected respondents and picked after two weeks to give them more time to understand and answer the questions.

### **3.6 Quality control**

This section will be important in ensuring the validity and reliability of the instruments and thus controlling data that will be generated from questionnaires and interviews.

### **3.6.1 Validity**

Validity has to do with how accurately the data that will be obtained in the study represents the variables of the study. If such data will be a true reflection of the variable, then inferences based on such data will be accurate and meaningful (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). To ensure validity of the questionnaire, the researcher will seek the expert opinion of the supervisors before going to the field to collect data. The content validity of the research instruments will be ensured through expert judgment provided by my supervisor.

### **3.6.2 Reliability**

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which research instrument yield consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Reliability will be based on the extent to which the items in an instrument generate consistent responses over several trials with different audiences in the same setting or circumstances. Reliability will be considered reliable when measured at least 0.9 (90%). The reliability of the instruments and data will be established following a pre-tested procedure of the instruments before their use with actual research respondents. The most popular internal reliability estimate will be given by Cronbach's Alpha and the accepted index should be equal to or above 0.7 (Creswell, 2003).

### **3.7 Measurement of variables**

The variables will be measured using a Likert-scale. A scale consists of a number of statements which express either favorable or unfavorable attitude towards the given object to which the respondents are asked to respond. Each response is given a numerical score, indicating its favorableness or unfavorableness and the scores are totaled to measure the respondents' attitudes. The scale of 1-5 will be used to help the researcher measure the extent to which research objectives are achieved whereby 1 will represent strong agreement, 2= Agree with the statement, 3= undecided, 4= Disagree and 5= strongly disagree (Denscombe, 2000). T

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

The collected data will be analyzed by descriptive statistics involving weighted average and percentages. The researcher will use MS Excel to aid in data analysis. Quantitative data will be analysed through descriptive and inferential means. Descriptive means will include use of frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. This kind of data will be presented using frequency tables, pictograms and graphs or pie charts.

Data collected from respondents will be presented, deduced and analyzed through descriptive narration, graphs, tables and pie charts. Data collected will be organized into a common data pool. It will be transcribed, synchronized and grouped into themes. During analysis, themes will be generated from the responses and categories. Checking will be done to minimize errors of double selection and other forms of repetition.

### 3.9 Ethical consideration

Ethics in this study will be adhered to by the following processes;

- The researcher will attain an introductory letter from the university to be used for accessing different targeted respondents.
- The researcher will also obtain informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites.
- The researcher will observe and respect the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of all the participants and respondents in this study.
- The researcher will try his level best not to be biased by any information provided and avoid doubting information. This will enable the researcher to get balanced information from the respondents.

### 3.10 Limitations of the study

- Financial constraints in carrying out research. The study requires a lot of funds like transport and general welfare.
- The researcher also expects non-response of some questions especially where the respondents selected have little knowledge about particular questions.

- The threat to validity due to bias from respondents.
- The researcher will also experience time constraints in data collection due to the delay of respondents, analyzing of data and in the final presentation of the report which will take a lot of time.
- Lack of access to related literature necessary such as books, journals, and newspapers among others that may not be readily available.

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