

**GENDER BASED VIOLENCE GBV AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF
WOMEN IN KAPTANYA SUB-COUNTY IN KAPCHORWA DISTRICT**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I Chelimo Emma with REG NO: J18/MUC/MDEV/001 declares that this research report entitled "Effect of Gender Based Violence (GBV) on socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya sub-county in Kapchorwa district" is my original piece of work. It has never been presented in any institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Sign..........

Date..22/may/2023

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APPROVAL

APPROVAL

I, Dr. Ajal Benjamin certify that this piece of research work has been done under my close supervision

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ABBREVIATIONS

FIDA	: Federation of Women Lawyers
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
IPV	: Intimate Partner Violence
KDHS	: Kenya Demographic Health Survey
NDP	: National Development Plan
OWC	: Operation Wealth Creation
SAGE	: Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SRGBV	: School Related Gender Based Violence
UDHS	: Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNECA	: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECA	: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	: United National Development Fund for Women
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
UWEP	: Uganda Women Empowerment Program
VAW	: Violence Against Women
WHO	: World Health Organization
WID	: Women in Development
YLP	: Youth Livelihood Program

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at examining the effect of Gender Based Violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. The study was guided by three research objectives; to examine the effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County, to assess the effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County and to establish the effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County. The study adopted a descriptive research design and both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used for purposes of triangulation. A sample of 70 respondents participated in the study and the findings revealed that physical violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. This contribution is significant as reflected by regression analysis with R Square of 0.223 (22.3%) and P Value of 0.000. The study also established that emotional violence had a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district as depicted by a regression analysis with the R Square of 0.224 (22.4%) and a p value of 0.000. Lastly, verbal violence was found to significantly affect the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district as represented by the regression analysis of the R square of 0.325 (32.5 %) and P value of 0.000. The study recommends that Kaptanya Sub County in partnership with the district should plan and carry out the different interventions including sensitization and capacity building trainings geared towards addressing GBV particularly directed towards women due to their gender.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study investigated the impact of Gender Based Violence (GBV) on the socio-economic well-being of women in Kaptanya Sub-County within Kapchorwa District. The study treated Gender Based Violence as the independent variable, which involved physical, emotional, and verbal forms of violence. The dependent variable was the socio-economic welfare of women, which included factors such as access to social services, social welfare programs such as Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE), Uganda Women Empowerment Program (UWEP), access to credit services, and employment opportunities. This chapter presents the study's background, problem statement, objectives, research questions, scope, significance, conceptual framework, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Benoit, Shumka, Phillips, Kennedy & Belle-Isle, (2015) define Gender Based Violence (GBV) as violence that takes place between men and women, which is rooted in the unequal power dynamic between the genders. Typically, women are the victims. (Golla et al., 2011) suggest that there is growing recognition of the significance of economically empowering women, both to promote women's rights and to accomplish broader development objectives such as poverty reduction, economic growth, education, health, and welfare. Economic empowerment can also enhance women's capacity to attain their rights and well-being, reduce household poverty, improve economic growth and productivity, and increase efficiency.

The discussion around development has progressed significantly since the 1960s when the United Nations' First Development Decade emphasized economic growth and the "trickle-down" approach as the means to alleviate poverty. Gender equality has become an important consideration in the development discourse since then. In the 1970s, women's concerns were first included in the development agenda. The shortcomings of the trickle-down approach led to the adoption of the basic-needs strategy, which focused on increasing participation and benefits for the poor in the development process, and recognizing the needs and contributions of women in society. Activists raised women's issues in both national and international forums. As a result, the women-in-development movement promoted the empowerment of women, enabling them to examine their situations and take action to address their disadvantaged positions. The movement also recognized that providing women with greater access to resources would contribute to an equitable and effective development process (Parpart, Connelly & Barriteau, 2000).

Women have a crucial role in advancing economic development globally. The Economist reported in April 2006 that the rise in female employment has been the primary driving force behind economic growth in recent decades. Empowering women economically can bring entire families and communities out of poverty. Women in impoverished countries are more inclined than men to use their income for food, education, and healthcare for their children, leading to significant, positive, and measurable benefits for society. Despite their significant contributions to development, women living in impoverished nations are likely to be disproportionately affected by an economic crisis. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the majority of the world's poor are women. Since women are expected to bear the brunt of the ongoing economic crisis, there is a significant need for the United States Agency for

International Development (USAID) and other donors to help developing countries expand economic opportunities for women (USAID, 2006).

The original text explains that Gender Based Violence (GBV) occurs between men and women and is rooted in unequal power dynamics, where women are typically the victims. It also notes that GBV can target individuals based on their sexual orientation and encompasses various forms of harm such as physical, sexual, economic, and psychological violence. Gender Based Violence refers to violence that takes place between individuals of different genders and is a result of unequal power dynamics, often leading to women being victimized. GBV can also be directed at individuals based on their sexual orientation, and can take different forms such as physical, sexual, economic, and psychological harm. (Benoit, Shumka, Phillips, Kennedy & Belle-Isle, 2015). It's important to recognize that GBV is a complex issue that affects people of all genders and sexual orientations. By acknowledging the unequal power dynamics that underlie GBV, individuals and organizations can work towards preventing and addressing this type of violence. It's also important to note that GBV can have severe and long-lasting consequences for survivors, including physical and mental health issues, economic instability, and social isolation.

Although gender-based violence can occur to women in various settings, such as at work or in public spaces, the family environment is where young women experience the highest levels of violence. According to estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013, almost one-third (30%) of women worldwide who have ever been in a relationship and lived with their parents or male figure have experienced physical or sexual violence. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) report states that the official definition of Gender Based Violence was first outlined in the 1993 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. This definition describes gender-based violence as any act of violence

that causes, or is likely to cause, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it occurs in public or private life.

The term Domestic Violence, also known as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), encompasses a range of abusive behaviors including spousal violence, battering, forced marriage, honor crimes, dowry-related violence, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, marital rape, intimidation, stalking, threats to harm the victim or their loved ones, humiliation, female genital cutting, other traditional practices that harm women and girls, violence related to exploitation, trafficking, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, economic abuse, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, abuse during pregnancy, coercive use of contraception, female infanticide, and prenatal sex selection, as outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013.

The issue of violent behavior towards women is a global problem and can result in physical harm, psychological trauma, and economic disruption. Although there is increasing awareness of domestic violence in both developed and developing nations, women and children remain the most vulnerable. Women often experience severe and persistent violence from their partners, which can negatively affect the well-being and development of their children. This violence is recognized as a violation of women's and children's fundamental human rights. While women may also engage in violence towards men, it is important to recognize that there are significant differences in the nature and context of violence perpetrated by men against women. (Mouzos & Makkai, 2014; Bagshaw et al., 2010)

During the 1970s, studies on African farmers revealed that development was not gender-neutral and could negatively affect women. As a result, the Women in Development (WID) approach was established, which identified the exclusion of women from the development process as the

problem. Women's subordination was attributed to their limited access to and control over resources, as well as their exclusion from the market sphere. The goal was to include women in development by enacting legislation to curb discrimination and promoting their involvement in education and employment (Bradshaw, Castellino, Bineta, 2013). This led to the emergence of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach.

The indicators used to report violence against women differ between countries. In Ghana, indicators include assault, rape, threats of violence, offensive conduct, defilement, abduction, and indecent assaults. On the other hand, in Mexico, the Mexican National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics has a more comprehensive list of indicators. These include prevalence by type of violence (physical, sexual, emotional, economic) throughout the lifetime, prevalence by type of relationship or environment, considering all types of violence, including violence during childhood, by members of families of origin, violence at school, throughout the lifetime, violence by current or previous spouse or partner throughout the relationship, violence against women by their current spouse or partner during the prior year, violence against women by their former spouse or partner after they have been separated or divorced, violence against women by members of their current families during the prior year, violence against women at work during the prior year, and violence by other persons throughout the lifetime, or community violence. It is important to have comprehensive and accurate indicators to properly identify and address the issue of violence against women in different contexts

The original text discusses how organizations have made a commitment to promote women's economic empowerment, recognizing that it is not only beneficial for women but for society as a whole. It explains how this empowerment can contribute to achieving development goals, reducing poverty, and promoting economic growth and efficiency. The paraphrased version

conveys a similar message, but in different words. The focus is on the growing interest in developing social indicators, which has emerged from efforts to examine the effects of economic growth on different populations, including women. This interest has led to increased demand for social and demographic statistics and indicators that can help monitor the impact of policies and programs, measure the effectiveness of social services, and identify social problems and disparities among different groups, such as women, children, the elderly, low-income households, and ethnic minorities (UN, 1984).

About 85 to 114 million women and girls in Africa have reportedly faced physical and emotional abuse, according to Statistics Canada (2011). In Ghana, violence against women and children is prevalent, and it has become a part of everyday life. Such violence has negative consequences on children growing up in these homes where child defilement, assault, sexual harassment, rape, and domestic violence are common occurrences. Unfortunately, many of these incidents go unreported or receive little attention, which reinforces violence within the home and leaves affected mothers and children feeling powerless and unable to protect themselves due to societal norms (Lapierre, 2010).

The situation is made even worse by the absence of protective laws, limited access to formal services, financial constraints, lack of empowerment, and fear of stigma (Garcia-Moreno, Janzen, Watts, Ellsberg, & Hewe, 2015), which exacerbate the suffering of women and their children. Thus, there is a pressing need to address the various forms and causes of violence against women and children on a global level (UNFPA, 2018). The 21st century has seen progress in elevating the status of women through education, literacy, awareness-raising, and training, which enables them to achieve financial independence (Kyotalengerire, 2019). While gender-based violence

can occur against men, women, boys, and girls, the majority of reported cases involve women and girls (UBOS, 2019).

The 2012-2013 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) revealed that 39% of women and girls aged 15 and above in Kenya have encountered physical violence. About 25% of these women had experienced such violence within the year before the survey was conducted, indicating significant structural weaknesses leading to high prevalence of violence in the country. Moreover, more than one-fifth of Kenyan women had suffered from sexual violence, with the majority being abused by their current or former partners or spouses.

The 2016 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey focused on individuals who were either married or previously married, and the results showed that women are more likely than men to be subjected to physical violence by their partner/spouse. Sexual violence, on the other hand, was found to be less prevalent compared to physical violence, with 14 percent of women and 4 percent of men reporting ever experiencing sexual violence from their partner/spouse. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 10 percent of women and 3 percent of men experienced sexual violence from their partner/spouse. The survey found that 38 percent of ever married women between the ages of 15 and 49 had experienced physical violence from their partner/husband, while 23 percent had experienced it in the year prior to the survey. Among ever married men aged 15-49, 9 percent had experienced physical violence from their wife/partner and 5 percent had experienced it in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Economic empowerment involves enabling women and men to take part in, contribute to, and benefit from growth processes in ways that recognize their contributions, preserve their dignity, and allow for a more equitable distribution of growth benefits. Economic empowerment enhances women's access to economic resources and opportunities, including employment,

financial services, property, other productive assets, skill development, and market information. Women's economic participation and empowerment are critical to strengthening their rights and enabling them to have control over their lives and exert influence in society. The aim is to create fair and just societies. Women often face discrimination and persistent gender inequalities, with some facing additional discrimination and exclusion based on factors such as ethnicity or caste (OECD, 2011).

Emotional violence is a prevalent issue faced by women worldwide, and it is the second most common form of violence against women in India, as reported by the National Family Health Survey-4. Studies conducted in different countries also highlight the seriousness of emotional violence. During the COVID-19 pandemic, 50% of women in 13 countries experienced verbal abuse, and emotional abuse rose from 29.5% to 35.0% in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. A study conducted with college students in the mid-western and southern United States of America found that female, white, and older students were more likely to report emotional abuse. Psychological abuse was the most frequent type of violence faced by Tunisian women during the pandemic. In Pakistan, a study of 3,666 ever-married women showed that the prevalence of emotional and physical violence was 36.4%. Intimate partners or close family and friends are the most common instigators of emotional violence, and patriarchal upbringing and childhood abuse can increase the vulnerability of an individual to emotional violence as an adult. The prevalence of emotional violence highlights the need for comprehensive studies and policies to address this issue. Emotional violence can have long-lasting effects on an individual's mental and physical health, leading to anxiety, depression, and even suicide. It is crucial to recognize emotional abuse as a form of violence and provide support and resources for those affected. Education and awareness-raising campaigns can play a vital role in changing societal attitudes towards emotional abuse,

reducing its prevalence and increasing accountability for perpetrators. Addressing the root causes of emotional violence, such as patriarchal upbringing and childhood abuse, can also help prevent its occurrence and support survivors

It is increasingly acknowledged that empowering women economically is crucial for achieving development objectives like poverty reduction, health, education, welfare, and economic growth, as well as for realizing women's rights. Over the past five years, a wide range of organizations have dedicated themselves to the goal of women's economic empowerment, recognizing that it is beneficial not only for women but for society as a whole. By enhancing women's capacity to attain their rights and well-being, economic empowerment can also lower household poverty, boost productivity and economic growth, and enhance efficiency (Golla et al., 2011).

According to Statistics Canada (2011), 6% of the 19 million Canadian spouses experienced domestic violence, with female victims (60%) more likely than male victims (40%) to suffer repeated incidents of violence and three times more likely to report fatal cases of domestic violence. Research indicates that women are at a higher risk of severe abuse, intimidation, threats, and fear (Bagshaw et al, 2010).

Domestic violence has a global reach and is associated with various forms of mistreatment, according to UNICEF (2016). The majority of women who have experienced partner violence also reported being caregivers for their children during the violent relationship, putting both their physical health and the well-being of their children at risk (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006; Indermaur, 2011). Violence against women has become a significant public health issue affecting millions of women worldwide each year and is considered a serious cause of death and injury among women by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2015; Graham-Bernan, 2009). Gender-based violence, including violence against women, is a pervasive and socially accepted violation

of human rights that transcends borders, race, class, ethnicity, and religion, according to UNECA (2012). This issue is complex and deeply rooted in structural inequalities between men and women, which result in persistent power imbalances between the sexes, not only in Africa but also in other parts of the world

The Afghan government, with the help of donors, has initiated various policies to ensure that Afghan women have equitable access to resources and opportunities for economic participation. Nevertheless, the enforcement of these policies that aim to empower women is inadequate and women are still forced to confront challenges alone due to the lack of societal acceptance of gender equality (Junussova et al., 2019).

Uganda has a robust legal and policy framework that upholds gender equality and women's empowerment, which are based on the Constitution and international obligations. However, patriarchal beliefs are deeply ingrained in Ugandan society, which values male dominance and the subordination of women. These gender inequalities hinder Uganda's progress in achieving economic growth and transformation, as highlighted in the National Development Plan and the Millennium Development Goals. The government is committed to addressing various forms of gender inequalities, including Gender-Based Violence. (Kishor, 2017).

Ugandan women encounter various socioeconomic obstacles that negatively impact their well-being. Access to education is limited, as girls in Uganda are less likely to attend and complete school compared to boys. According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the primary school net enrollment rate was 87.7% for boys and 83.7% for girls in 2019, due to cultural factors, early marriage, poverty, and lack of education facilities. Healthcare is also a challenge for women in Uganda, with limited access to facilities and services. The World Health Organization reports that only 43% of women in Uganda deliver in a health facility with a skilled birth attendant, and

maternal mortality is high at 336 deaths per 100,000 live births. Family planning and reproductive health services are also difficult to access. Gender-based violence is a significant problem in Uganda, with women and girls being the most affected. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 22% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 13% have experienced sexual violence.

The economic opportunities available to women in Uganda are limited, with many involved in low-paying informal jobs. Women's labor force participation rate is 76.5%, lower than that of men, which is 89.6%. Women earn less than men, with a gender pay gap of 25.8%, and they face challenges in accessing credit and financial services, according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Gender-based violence is a prevalent issue in Uganda, with cases of physical violence and rape increasing in recent years, and property grabbing being a common occurrence among widows, with perpetrators often being relatives of their deceased husbands. Although deaths resulting from domestic violence have decreased significantly, police and the Ministry of Health still spend a substantial amount of money, estimated to be UGX 37.7 billion (about \$10.4 million), in responding to gender-based violence.

Governments worldwide have recognized that women's economic empowerment is crucial for sustainable development and the achievement of various global development goals. In line with this, the Uganda government has implemented various programs such as the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme, the Youth Livelihoods Programme, Labour Works Programme, and Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment to address women's socio-economic welfare. However, despite these efforts, the Gender Inequality Index for Uganda remains unchanged at 0.565, indicating a lack of progress in achieving gender equality in areas such as education, reproductive health, and empowerment (UNDP, 2015).

A study conducted by Mifumi in 2017 revealed that Gender Based Violence has a negative impact on the socio-economic welfare of women and their children. The study found that women who experienced physical abuse suffered from negative psychosocial outcomes, leading to emotional and behavioral disorders. This creates a crisis that requires innovative solutions. One such solution would be to investigate the effects of Gender Based Violence on women's socio-economic welfare, in order to develop strategies to address the negative impacts. If Gender Based Violence continues unchecked, the situation for women could worsen, potentially leading to family breakdown, post-traumatic disorder, injuries, victimization, and even death. This underscores the importance of conducting research to better understand the effects of Gender Based Violence on women's socio-economic welfare and developing effective interventions to address this pressing issue.

In Kapchorwa District, women face inequality in access to income, education, and physical assets, which puts them at risk of experiencing Violence against Women at a high rate. This type of violence is especially concerning because it is typically inflicted by people known to the victim, often in their own environment. It is a serious violation of human rights that has negative consequences for both individuals and society as a whole. To address this issue, it is important for both government and non-governmental organizations to intervene and tackle the underlying causes of Violence against Women. Although each East African country has its unique history, culture, and policies, they share similar views on a woman's role and place in society, which contributes to the magnitude of the problem since Violence against Women is often socially accepted and tolerated.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kapchorwa district, located in Uganda, experiences numerous socio-economic issues that have a greater impact on women compared to men. These challenges include gender inequality, restricted access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, as well as cultural norms that discriminate against women. Gender discrimination and inequality continue to be significant issues in the district. Action Aid International (2022) shows that gender based violence affects women and girls in every society around the world. Globally, 81,000 women and girls were killed in 2020, around 47,000 of them (58%) died at the hands of an intimate partner or a family member, and this represents an average of one death every 11 minutes. In addition, the number of gender related killings has actually increased, in part due to global pandemic, lockdowns and the economic impact of these. Between 2019 and 2020, the number of gender related killings increased in Western Europe by 11%, in Southern Europe the increase was 5%, in Northern America, increased by 8% and by 5% in South America.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) reports that women in Kapchorwa earn lower incomes than men and are less likely to own property (UBOS, 2017). Additionally, women have limited participation in decision-making processes and are often excluded from leadership positions. Girls also face challenges accessing education in Kapchorwa, with lower primary school completion rates and fewer secondary school enrolments than boys due to cultural and economic factors like early marriage, poverty, and limited education facilities (World Bank, 2019). Healthcare access and reproductive health services also pose significant challenges for women in the district. According to the Uganda Ministry of Health, only 31% of the population in Kapchorwa has access to healthcare facilities within a 5-kilometer radius (Ministry of Health, 2020). Women are especially impacted by limited access to reproductive health services,

including family planning and maternal health. Women in Kapchorwa also have limited economic opportunities, often working low-paying, informal sector jobs. The UBOS reports that women in the district are more likely to work in agriculture, where they earn lower incomes than men, and have limited access to credit and financial services, which restricts their ability to establish or expand their businesses (UBOS, 2017).

According to Andrew R. 2005; Gender-based violence (GBV) is undoubtedly one of the most common forms of violence in the world with devastating consequences not only for victims but also for society as a whole. Profoundly, studies for developing countries conclude that the health impact of GBV on women can be as high as some of the leading causes of injury; consequences are especially serious in the area of reproductive health. GBV has impact on earnings due to death and lost productivity, job loss, lost productivity of the abuser due to incarceration, and loss of tax revenues due to death and incarceration. In addition, GBV also has serious long term consequences which cannot be costed such as the reduced physical and mental health of women, increased child malnutrition, restricted education of girls and boys, weakened social capital of communities and overall reduction in well-being of women, families and society as a whole

Although there are reports of women's participation and involvement in government programs and projects, these initiatives have not had a significant impact on improving the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County, Kapchorwa District. These improvements include access to social services, social welfare programs such as Operation Wealth Creation, Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment, Uganda Women Empowerment Program, access to credit services, and employment opportunities, which are indicators of social change in the area. The Kapchorwa Annual District Community Development Department Report (2021) highlights these issues. Several studies have attempted to identify the causes of women's socio-economic

vulnerability and limited access to services, programs, credit, and employment opportunities in Uganda. However, there is limited literature on the role of gender-based violence in this phenomenon. Therefore, the proposed study aimed to fill this gap.

1.3 Main Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study was to establish the effect of Gender-Based Violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kapchorwa District with Kaptanya being the case study.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- i. To establish the effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County
- ii. To assess the effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County
- iii. To examine the effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County?
- ii. What is the contribution of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County?
- iii. What is the effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County?

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of the study describes the geographical scope, the content scope and time scope.

1.6.1 Content Scope

The study was limited to the effect of gender based violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub-County in Kapchorwa district. Gender Based Violence is the independent variable encompassing physical, emotional and verbal categories of abuse, while socio-economic welfare of women is the dependent variable encompassing; access to social services, access to social welfare programs like: Operation Wealth Creation, Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment & Uganda Women Empowerment Program, Access to credit services and access to employment opportunities.

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The research was conducted in Kaptanya Sub-County, which is situated in Kapchorwa District. This district shares borders with Kween District to the northeast and east, Sironko District to the south, and Bulambuli District to the west and northeast. The district capital, Kapchorwa, is approximately 65 kilometers (40 miles) away from Mbale, the closest major city, and the district itself is around 295 kilometers (183 miles) northeast of Uganda's capital and largest city, Kampala. The coordinates of Kapchorwa District are 01 24N, 34 27E.

1.6.3 Time scope

The study covered a period of three (3) years (2018, 2019 & 2022). The period covered gave a picture as there has been a lot of incidences of gender based violence reported to the district probation office. Also it is an academic research that has been carried out with in the stipulated time.

1.7 Significance of the study

Duty Bearers' Work: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a nationwide issue that extends beyond the scope of the study area. The study's results can aid duty bearers/counselors in identifying various emotional and behavioral disorders in women and creating strategies to eliminate GBV. This methodological approach, which employs empirical data from women's lived realities to explain their position in society and the law, can be recommended as a starting point for exploring women's experiences. This multi-disciplinary and grounded approach can help reveal the underlying reasons why women require attention when seeking remedies for domestic violence.

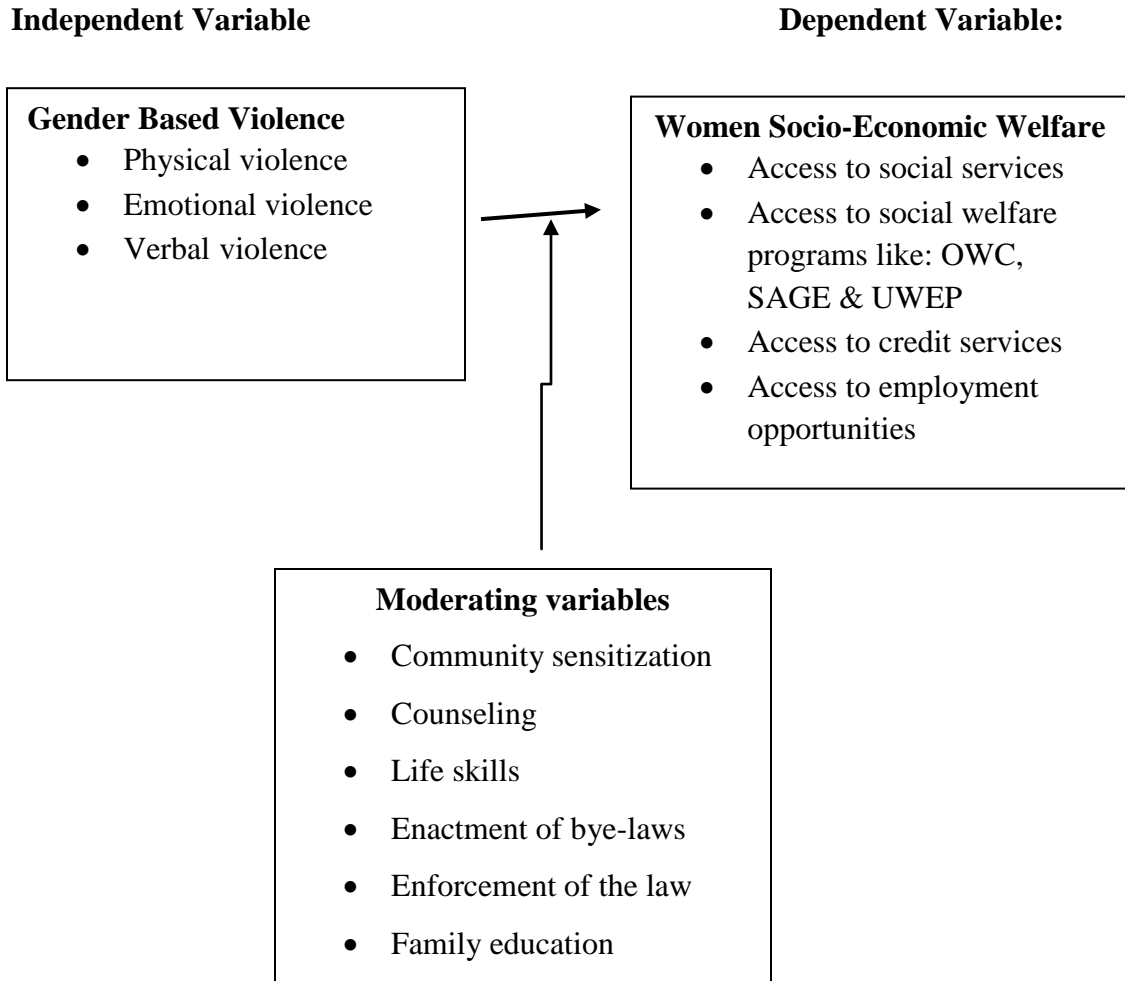
Community: The study's findings can be used to educate communities about the impact of domestic violence on women and promote harmonious living. Policy makers can also use the results to develop and enforce laws related to women's rights and implement programs to aid those affected by violence. The study's findings may also serve as a foundation for future research on violent behaviors against women and their impact on women's socio-economic welfare.

Academic Excellence: The study can help the researcher excel academically as it is a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Masters of Development Studies at Uganda Christian University.

1.8 Conceptual frame-work

A conceptual framework is a model for linking categories of possible variables or concepts in the study as perceived by the researcher. It represents the concepts or variables of the study and show how they are connected. In figure 1 below, the independent and dependent variables have been identified and labeled and a description of the interconnections has also been provided.

Conceptual framework



Source: Karanja and Kiarie, (2015), and modified by researcher 2020

The diagram in Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual framework that portrays the correlation between the independent and dependent variables. Gender based violence is the independent variable, while women’s socio-economic welfare is the dependent variable. Gender based violence manifests itself through; physical, emotional and verbal categories of Gender based violence. When meted on women, their socio-economic welfare is dented through access to social services, access to social welfare programs like: Operation Wealth Creation, Social

Assistance Grants for Empowerment & Uganda Women Empowerment Program, access to credit services and access to employment opportunities.

1.9 Definition of Operational Terms

Domestic violence: Encompass violence that is limited to a romantic partner or extend to any member of a family. Intimate partner violence (IPV), on the other hand, specifically pertains to violence between intimate partners, regardless of gender.

Emotional, verbal and psychological abuse: Emotional, verbal, and psychological abuse involves a recurring pattern of degrading or humiliating behavior directed towards the victim, which includes repeated name-calling, ridicule, or insults, as well as repeated threats to cause emotional harm. This type of abuse may also manifest as obsessive possessiveness or jealousy, to the extent that it significantly violates the victim's privacy, liberty, integrity, or security.

Gender based violence: Gender-based violence refers to any type of violence directed towards an individual based on their biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially-defined norms of masculinity or femininity. This type of violence can take various forms such as sexual, physical, emotional, and economic violence, as well as structural discrimination, female infanticide, honor killings, human trafficking, and rape of both sexes during conflicts. Gender-based violence also encompasses violence targeted at sexual minorities, including homosexual men.

Physical violence: Physical violence refers to any actions or inactions carried out within a family setting by one of its members that undermines the life, bodily or psychological integrity, or freedom of another family member, or significantly hinders their personal development.

Sexual violence: Sexual violence encompasses any form of sexual activity, whether attempted or completed, any unwelcome sexual comment or advances, or acts that involve the coercion,

threats of harm, or physical force to sexually exploit an individual. This can be perpetrated by anyone, regardless of their relationship to the victim, and can occur in any setting, including but not limited to the home or workplace.

Violence against women: Violence against women refers to any type of gender-based violence that causes, or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women. This includes threats such as coercion or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, regardless of whether the violence occurs in public or private settings.

Welfare: Welfare means a state when material and non-material needs of individuals and societies are completely satisfied

Socio-Economic Welfare: Socio-Economic Welfare means building and sustaining welfare for current and future generations. It also means to strive for socio-economic development, for better living conditions and a better life. Socio-economic welfare is considered an end in itself for the majority of states, nations and societies

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This review of literature explores the impact of Gender Based Violence on the socio-economic well-being of women in Kaptanya Sub County, located in Kapchorwa district. The information was collected from various sources such as journals, publications, textbooks, documentaries, and concept papers, and organized thematically based on the study's objectives.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The influence of feminist theoretical frameworks and development frameworks on policy and thinking is significant. To comprehend the evolution of development and feminist ideologies, and to illustrate the emergence, interdependence, and evolution of these frameworks, it is essential to consider the historical context.

2.2 Effect of physical violence on Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

Physical violence against women has severe socio-economic implications in Uganda, a country where patriarchy and gender inequalities are deeply entrenched. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016, one in three women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence at some point in their lives, and nearly half of these women experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. In totality, I am in agreement with the above statement, in most cases when women seat together and begin sharing how male counterparts treat them, it is possible to even conclude that no single woman reports never being violated when it comes to their rights. Furthermore, the report shows that 8% of women have

been subjected to physical violence during pregnancy, which puts their health and the health of their unborn child at risk. The impact of Physical Violence on Socio-Economic Welfare: Physical violence often results in severe physical injuries, including broken bones, bruises, and even death. As a result, women may require medical attention, which can be costly, and can result in the loss of workdays, leading to reduced income. Physical violence can cause psychological trauma, leading to depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems. Women who experience physical violence may struggle with low self-esteem, reduced confidence, and social isolation, which can impact their ability to work and earn an income. Income: Physical violence can result in job loss, reduced work hours, or missed workdays due to injuries. Additionally, women may be forced to leave their homes and communities to escape violent partners, leading to displacement and loss of income. Notably, most women never run away from their homes in search for peaceful environment but instead stay around with hope that someday, their partners who are perpetrators will possibly change and stop violating their rights.. Physical violence against girls and women can result in school dropout, limiting their access to education and opportunities for employment and economic empowerment. Girls who experience physical violence may have lower academic achievement and are more likely to miss school. Physical violence against women perpetuates poverty by limiting their access to resources and opportunities for economic empowerment. Women who experience physical violence are less likely to own property or access credit, which hinders their ability to start businesses or access capital for income-generating activities.

Violence against women (VAW), also referred to as Gender-Based Violence, is a global social crisis that occurs frequently behind closed doors with little to no consequences. I deviate from this statement since now days a number of live videos showing women being beaten is recorded

moreover taken during the day broad light. It is a grave human rights violation and a pressing public health issue in the world today. Regardless of social, economic, cultural, and political backgrounds, both men and women can be affected by this issue. Although there is no accurate statistical estimate on the magnitude of the problem worldwide, various studies from different regions have highlighted its prevalence. A multi-country study found that nearly all women in the world, except for 30%, have experienced physical and sexual violence by their current or previous male partner. Additionally, 7% have suffered sexual assault from someone other than their intimate partner.

Unfortunately, violence against women is often denied, disguised, tolerated, or ignored under the pretext of family privacy. Women are socialized to accept, rationalize and tolerate violence as part of cultural traditions. In many Kenyan communities, violence against women is normalized, and cultural practices continue to perpetuate notions of male superiority and unequal gender power relations between men and women. It is crucial to acknowledge this issue and take action to protect women's human rights and end gender-based violence.

The cultural, socio-economic, and political gender power relations that favor men result in women's emotional and economic dependency, which makes them vulnerable to violence and traps them in abusive relationships. Patriarchal beliefs that promote male superiority have allowed men to exert unlimited power over women's lives, including the use of violence as a means of control. This belief in the legitimacy of men's physical abuse of women is compounded by the high rates of poverty and unemployment among women in Kenya. As a result, women who are subjected to violence often struggle to speak out or seek help, and the cycle of violence is perpetuated. This traditional acceptance of violence against women not only perpetuates gender inequality but also undermines women's ability to break the cycle of violence. It is vital to

challenge and change the cultural and social norms that tolerate violence against women to promote gender equality and prevent violence. The government, civil society, and individuals should work together to create awareness of the negative effects of gender-based violence, provide support to survivors, and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions.

UNICEF (2000) estimates that a significant percentage of women globally have experienced some form of male violence, ranging from 20% to 50% in their lifetime. In contrast, the World Health Organization (WHO, 2017) suggests that 35% of women worldwide and 30% of women in intimate relationships have experienced at least one type of male violence. Studies from over 50 countries indicate that between 10% and 60% of women who have been married have experienced physical abuse from their current or former intimate partners (Ellsberg and Heise, 2005). These statistics confirm that violence against women is a serious problem that puts women at greater risk of injury or death (UNIFEM, 2012; WHO, 2017). The issue is particularly prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa, where cultural norms and poverty expose women and girls to male violence (UNICEF, 2000; Rumbold, 2008).

However, the primary factor that contributes to the prevalence of Gender Based Violence in society is the perpetuation of a cycle of abuse across generations or a history of abuse in the family. Children who are raised in an environment where control is exerted through verbal threats, intimidation, and escalating conflicts that eventually lead to physical violence are more likely to adopt the same patterns of abuse as adults. Nonetheless, there are several factors that may predict domestic violence (Edleson et al., 2017). It is important to note that the intergenerational transmission of violence is not inevitable, and that efforts to break the cycle can be successful. Interventions that focus on early identification and prevention of abuse, as well as support for victims and offenders, have shown promise in breaking the cycle of violence (Krug et

al., 2002). Additionally, programs that promote healthy relationships and nonviolent conflict resolution skills can help prevent future abuse (Golding, 1999).

Other predictors of domestic violence include factors such as alcohol and substance abuse, mental illness, low levels of education, poverty, and unemployment (Edleson et al., 2017). These factors can contribute to the breakdown of relationships and increase the likelihood of violence. However, it is important to note that not all individuals who experience these risk factors will become victims or perpetrators of domestic violence, and that many individuals who experience violence do not have any of these risk factors. Therefore, it is crucial to approach the issue of Gender Based Violence holistically, taking into account the broader social and cultural factors that contribute to its prevalence. The statement suggests that cultural beliefs in both developed and developing countries provide justification for violence against women in certain circumstances, and historical traditions have also endorsed the punishment and beating of wives. This has been especially supported by the notion of entitlement and ownership of women. The experience of witnessing domestic violence during childhood, where violence is either normalized or accepted, can have a lasting impact on a child's beliefs about violence and gender roles. For example, a boy who observes his father being aggressive towards his mother and sees his mother trying to appease him may learn that violence is an acceptable way for men to behave. This highlights the significant influence of culture in shaping an individual's attitudes towards violence. Violence against women is a complex issue that is influenced by various factors such as cultural beliefs, social norms, and individual experiences. The statement highlights the role of cultural ideologies in perpetuating violence against women. In some societies, patriarchal values and beliefs that prioritize men's authority over women and their bodies can legitimize violence against women. Moreover, historical traditions that have endorsed the punishment and beating of

wives have contributed to the normalization of violence. The statement also highlights the impact of childhood experiences on an individual's attitudes towards violence. Children who witness domestic violence may internalize the belief that violence is acceptable in intimate relationships. This can contribute to the perpetuation of violence in future generations. It is therefore essential to address the root causes of violence against women, including cultural beliefs, social norms, and childhood experiences, to prevent its occurrence. Overall, the statement emphasizes the significant influence of culture on violence against women. It highlights the need for concerted efforts to challenge cultural beliefs that legitimize violence and promote gender equality to address this issue.

Women who show physical symptoms in households where domestic violence is present are at a higher risk of experiencing physical abuse. However, the physical consequences of being a victim of domestic violence are distinct from the symptoms of abuse. Physical violence inflicted on female victims can cause various injuries, excessive bleeding, and even fetal death. Additionally, pregnant women who experience abuse, particularly when combined with smoking and drug use, can also have premature deliveries and give birth to low-weight babies due to increased maternal stress.

Njuguna (2016) conducted a study in Kenya that focused on seven counties with high rates of gender-based violence (GBV): Kakamega, Kilifi, Migori, Meru, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Narok. The study aimed to survey 400 survivors, but only 55% (218) of the target population could be reached. However, the study managed to interview 150% (150) of perpetrators. The findings revealed that GBV has significant costs on survivors and their families. The study estimated the average cost of medical expenses for survivors and their families to be KES 16,464, reporting to the chief and community structures cost KES 3,111, while reporting to the police cost KES

3,756. Furthermore, the study found that serious injuries resulted in a productivity loss of KES 223,476, minor injuries led to productivity loss of KES 18,623, and premature mortality from GBV resulted in a productivity loss of KES 5,840,664.

Furthermore, after removing outliers with extremely high costs, the average medical expenses per household were KES 3,417. The study estimated the weighted cost of a gender-based violence incident per survivor and family to be KES 24,797 annually. The study also estimated that at the national level, survivors and their families spent approximately KES 10 billion annually on out-of-pocket medical-related expenses. The productivity losses from serious injuries were estimated at around KES 25 billion, and from minor injuries at KES 8 billion. In total, the losses amounted to KES 46 billion, which is approximately 1.1 percent of Kenya's gross domestic product.

The impact of gender-based violence is particularly severe for women and girls. For instance, girls who are victims of defilement, rape, or sexual harassment from teachers and guardians may be forced to drop out of school. Additionally, some girls are forced into early marriages or commercial sex by their families, which hinders their ability to acquire skills for future survival, gain income or pay for school fees. The psycho-social forms of violence that restrict women's movement and their involvement in education, including agricultural extension services and farmer field schools, hinder their access to information and better farming practices. Unfortunately, this leads to agricultural programs failing to achieve their objectives if women, who perform most farming activities, are excluded. Additionally, fatal outcomes of gender-based violence may lead to labor shortages and declines in productivity, which subsequently lead to decreases in income through declines in household production and off-farm income and remittances. This can lead to increased food insecurity and malnutrition.

The root causes of Violence against Women are complex and multifaceted, with gender inequality and discrimination being the most significant. Historical and structural power imbalances between men and women have contributed to the prevalence of Violence against Women. Social norms that justify or legitimize the use of force or abuse against women, combined with women's lack of control and power, increase the risk of violence. Inequalities across social, economic, cultural, and political rights also increase the likelihood of violence. Violence against Women both reinforces and is a consequence of gender inequality, perpetuating women's subordinate status in society.

Male dominance and control in the family and community, along with a lack of sanctions against perpetrators of violence, contribute to Violence against Women. Other factors that increase the risk of violence include low socioeconomic status, low educational levels, and social acceptance of attitudes that condone violence. Community values that associate masculinity with dominance and honor, as well as male entitlement, can also contribute to Violence against Women. Family responses to addressing violence and/or marital conflict can also play a role. Limited economic opportunities and high economic dependency on men are also important factors. Women who belong to marginalized or excluded groups are particularly vulnerable to Violence against Women. The Maputo Protocol is a significant legal instrument that contains extensive provisions aimed at eliminating all forms of Violence against Women. It recognizes the right of every woman to dignity and requires states to take measures to protect women from all types of violence, with a particular emphasis on sexual and verbal violence (Art. 3.4). The Protocol is rooted in the principle of equality between women and men, and requires state parties to combat discrimination against women in all its forms (Art. 2). The Protocol also calls for the elimination of practices that are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes, or on

stereotyped roles for women and men (Art. 2.2). Art. 4 of the Protocol is centered on the prohibition of all forms of violence against women, which explicitly includes unwanted or forced sex, whether it occurs in private or public (Art. 4.2. a). The Protocol also calls for measures that may be necessary to prevent, punish, and eradicate all forms of violence against women (Art. 4.2. b).

2.3 Effect of Emotional violence on Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

Emotional violence refers to the use of emotional abuse or manipulation to control or intimidate another person. It can include behaviors such as humiliation, isolation, intimidation, and manipulation. Emotional violence has a significant impact on the socio-economic welfare of women in Uganda. The effects of Emotional Violence on Women in Uganda: Emotional violence has profound psychological effects on women in Uganda. Studies show that emotional violence can lead to depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and suicidal ideation. In Uganda, 1 in 3 women has experienced emotional violence from an intimate partner. This indicates that a significant number of women in Uganda are at risk of experiencing psychological effects of emotional violence (UN Women, 2018).

Emotional violence can have significant economic effects on women in Uganda. Women who experience emotional violence are more likely to miss work, have lower productivity, and have a lower income. They may also be prevented from pursuing education or advancing their careers. This can lead to financial insecurity and poverty. In Uganda, women who have experienced emotional violence are less likely to have paid employment, and if they do, they are likely to earn less than men (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2017).

Emotional violence can also have social effects on women in Uganda. Women who experience emotional violence may become isolated from their families and communities. They may also be stigmatized and shamed for their experiences. This can lead to social exclusion and limited access to social support networks. In Uganda, women who have experienced emotional violence are more likely to report feeling ashamed, embarrassed, or humiliated (UN Women, 2018). Examples of Emotional Violence in Uganda include: Verbal abuse which includes name-calling, belittling, and humiliating remarks. For example, a husband may tell his wife that she is

worthless or stupid. Isolation which includes preventing a woman from seeing her family or friends or restricting her access to social support networks. For example, a husband may prevent his wife from visiting her family or friends. Threats which includes threats of harm or violence. For example, a husband may threaten to harm or kill his wife if she leaves him. Gaslighting includes manipulating a woman's perception of reality to make her doubt herself. For example, a husband may tell his wife that she is imagining things or that she is crazy.

Innocent (2016) noted that there are various institutionalized economic factors that have made women more susceptible to violence, and these factors are interconnected and complex. These factors are rooted in unequal power relations between men and women, which are evident in discriminatory social and economic forces. For example, women's economic reliance on men, limited access to cash and credit, and biased laws related to inheritance, property rights, and maintenance after divorce or widowhood, have traditionally prevented women and children from having an independent legal and social status.

Women's susceptibility to violence and their struggle to leave violent relationships can be attributed to their limited economic resources. This relationship between economic resources and vulnerability is cyclical in nature. The fear and threat of violence prevent women from seeking employment or accepting low-paying, exploitative home-based work. At the same time, their lack of economic independence leaves them powerless to leave abusive relationships. This idea is supported by Miller (2010).

Regrettably, girls who have witnessed violence between their parents are at risk of taking on either the role of victim or abuser, depending on the circumstances. If their mothers only portray the victim role, these girls are likely to model this behavior and assume responsibility for caring for their siblings, often resulting in missed schooling. They may resent this role but feel unable to

express anger, as they strive to please their parents but are frequently unable to meet their needs. During violent incidents, they may attempt to shield their siblings. Their role as substitute mother and mediator often makes them vulnerable to sexual abuse. These females may exhibit quiet, shy, and withdrawn behaviors, and if left without intervention, are likely to become victims of violence. This information is supported by Alexander (2008). In addition, women who have witnessed violence in their homes often experience depression and feelings of helplessness and powerlessness. Girls who witness their mothers being abused are more likely to internalize their emotions and exhibit signs of depression, while boys are more likely to display aggression and hostility. The experience of violence in the home can lead to the perception that the world is unsafe and that the individual is unworthy of protection, resulting in low self-esteem and depression.

Nevertheless, some children respond to witnessing domestic violence by acting out through anger and displaying more aggressive behavior compared to their peers (Edleson, 2009). They may exhibit anger even in situations that do not warrant it. Exposure to domestic violence can also lead to post-traumatic stress disorder in children, resulting in symptoms such as nightmares, insomnia, anxiety, heightened awareness of their environment, difficulty concentrating, and physical symptoms. These children are deprived of a normal childhood.

Parentification occurs when there is a reversal of roles between a parent and child, and the responsibilities that belong to an emotionally and psychologically dysfunctional parent are transferred to the child. In this situation, the child is treated by their parents as a confidant or therapist, rather than as their child. The child is forced to mature at a faster pace than their peers and take on household responsibilities that go beyond typical assigned chores, such as cooking, cleaning, and caring for younger siblings (Edleson, 2009). This level of responsibility is not age-

appropriate and often results in social isolation, preventing the child from participating in normal activities for their age group. Parentified children are at an increased risk of entering into unstable relationships due to their isolation and lack of experience in forming successful relationships. Additionally, they tend to become perfectionists as they strive to meet the high expectations placed upon them by their parents.

Despite the fact that women who experience domestic violence often lack the safety and security normally provided by family and may become desensitized to aggressive behavior, have poor anger management and problem-solving skills, and engage in exploitative relationships (Edleson, 2009), it is crucial to prioritize the creation of a safe, nurturing environment for these women. As caretakers, they should be reassured and provided with an increased sense of security by explaining and providing comfort for the things that worry their children, such as loud noises. Children should also maintain positive relationships with significant others, such as distant family members. It is recommended that all family members become involved in community organizations designed to assist families in domestic violence situations.

The social norms and attitudes towards violence play a critical role in determining the acceptability of Gender Violence against Women. In Africa, certain social norms, beliefs, and practices continue to promote the acceptance and tolerance of such violence, and it is considered a common occurrence in some regions. For instance, in Malawi, men believe that they can use violence to discipline or correct their wives and children. Similarly, in South Sudan, Gender Violence against Women remains prevalent due to social acceptability and normalization. A 2014 report by UNICEF revealed that more than half of adolescent girls in Northern, Eastern, and Southern Africa (53% and 55%, respectively) consider wife-beating justifiable in specific

circumstances. Therefore, addressing the social norms and attitudes towards Gender Violence against Women is crucial in eradicating this issue.

In Kenya, Violence against Women is defined more comprehensively compared to the commonly used definition. According to the Sexual Offences Act of 2006, violence encompasses various forms such as rape, defilement, sexual assault, incest, intentional transmission of life-threatening sexually transmitted diseases, sexual misconduct by people in positions of power and trust, harmful cultural practices like child and forced marriages, female genital mutilation, and socio-economic violence, which entails discrimination, denial of opportunities, resource deprivation, and social exclusion. Gender based violence is defined broadly and includes different forms of violence such as child abuse, violence between siblings, abuse or neglect of the elderly and abuse of children by parents or individuals in same sex relationships. Although the terms gender based violence and violence against women are often used interchangeably because women and girls are disproportionately affected, men and boys can also be victims of gender based violence committed by women. The terms intimate partner violence (IPV) and family violence (FV) are sometimes used to refer to violence against women.

2.4 Effect of verbal violence on Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

Verbal violence is a form of gender-based violence that has detrimental effects on the socio-economic welfare of women. In Uganda, verbal violence against women is widespread and is often perpetrated by intimate partners or family members. This form of violence has far-reaching consequences on women's lives and their ability to achieve their full potential. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) of 2016, 56% of women aged 15-49 reported experiencing emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their intimate partner. Of these, 41% reported experiencing emotional violence, which includes insults, humiliation, and threats

(UBOS, 2018). This suggests that verbal violence is a prevalent form of gender-based violence in Uganda and has a significant impact on women's lives. Verbal violence has a negative impact on women's mental health, which in turn affects their ability to work and earn a living. Women who experience verbal abuse are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems (Kumar et al., 2017). This can lead to reduced productivity at work, missed opportunities for career advancement, and lost income. A study conducted in Uganda found that women who experienced emotional abuse from their partners were more likely to be unemployed and have lower earnings than women who did not experience abuse (Namatovu et al., 2019).

In addition, verbal violence can also lead to social isolation and decreased access to resources. Women who experience verbal abuse may withdraw from social activities, which can limit their access to information and opportunities for economic empowerment (Kumar et al., 2017). They may also be less likely to seek help or support from family, friends, or community members, which can limit their access to resources such as healthcare, education, and financial services.

Verbal violence can also lead to physical violence, which further exacerbates the negative impact on women's socio-economic welfare. Women who experience verbal abuse are at higher risk of physical violence from their intimate partners (Kumar et al., 2017). Physical violence can result in injuries that require medical attention, which can be costly and limit women's ability to work and earn a living. Verbal violence has a significant impact on the socio-economic welfare of women in Uganda. It affects their mental health, access to resources, and can lead to physical violence. Addressing verbal violence is crucial to improving the lives of women and achieving gender equality in Uganda. This can be done through increased awareness, education, and legal and policy reforms to protect women from all forms of gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence is not limited by factors such as wealth, social class, ethnicity, or geographic location. Its impact extends to all aspects of health and development, affecting access to healthcare services, educational opportunities, economic growth, and human rights. The root of gender-based violence lies in the unequal distribution of power between genders, which disadvantages women as they are generally not given the same economic, political, or social status as men. Studies have also shown that intimate partner violence, the most common form of gender-based violence, has negative economic consequences for both individuals and entire countries. Although there is some research indicating that gender-based violence can lead to negative health outcomes, there are still significant gaps in knowledge about the risk factors, protective factors, causal relationships, and characteristics associated with this type of violence.

In 2014, a study was conducted in Malawi to investigate how Gender Based Violence affects girls' education. The study covered nine districts, with three from each of the Northern, Southern, and Central regions. The data was collected using a questionnaire distributed to girls and young women from 1,496 households, both in and out of school. Of the respondents, 85.2 percent were currently enrolled in school, while 14.8 percent were not. One girl or young woman was selected from each household. The study also involved 112 focus group discussions with girls, parents, boys, and community leaders to gain a deeper understanding of the types of violence experienced by girls in schools. The discussions revealed that girls experienced various forms of violence, including corporal punishment, beatings, verbal abuse, sexual assault, and rape by boys and teachers, inappropriate touching, and discriminatory classroom practices. The study found that this violence had a negative impact on girls' education, with 60.9 percent of the girls reporting that their experience of Gender Based Violence had resulted in performance problems at school. Additionally, almost half of the girls (43.9%) reported being touched inappropriately without

their consent. Of those who experienced such incidents, 38.8 percent said it negatively affected their education, and 3.3 percent stopped going to school because of it. In terms of the location of the inappropriate touching incidents, 48.7 percent occurred on school premises, 34.8 percent at home, 10.5 percent on the way to or from school, 4.9 percent while in public, and 1.1 percent at religious functions.

As part of the Safe Schools Program funded by the United States Agency for International Development, a study was conducted in Malawi's Machinga District in 2015. The study involved several activities, including workshops attended by 952 students, focus group discussions with 961 students, 824 parents, and 239 teachers, and key informant interviews with 370 community members. The informants included traditional leaders, initiation counselors, members of school management committees and parent-teacher associations, head teachers, government Primary Education Advisers, religious leaders, members of school disciplinary committees, and club patrons.

The data collected from the study showed that School Related Gender Based Violence was not well understood among students, parents, and school committee members. Head teachers had a better understanding of the issue but mainly recognized sexual or physical violence, failing to acknowledge some forms of psychological violence. Both boys and girls were found to be both victims and perpetrators of School Related Gender Based Violence. According to students and teachers, it is common for students who experience such violence to have poor attendance or drop out of school. The majority of School Related Gender Based Violence cases go unreported, and when reported, they are typically brought to the attention of a classmate or teacher at school, or to the School Management Committee/Parent Teacher Association or traditional leader/village headman outside of school. Students reported that schools' responses to School Related Gender

Based Violence were insufficient, while teachers believed that their actions were appropriate and effective.

Gender Based Violence is recognized as a major cause of numerous negative social, medical, physical, and psychological issues among women and girls of reproductive age. Scholars such as Evans (2007), Chebogut and Ngeno (2010), and Garcia-Moreno et al. (2013) assert that Violence against Women is a critical risk factor for various detrimental health problems among women. Research conducted initially in Western Europe, New Zealand, Australia, and North America, and now emerging from many developing countries, indicates that violence against women is a significant source of morbidity and mortality among women of reproductive age (Colombini et al., 2008; Dahlberg and Mercy, 2009; WHO, 2017). Women who have experienced violence are more likely to encounter multiple health problems compared to women with no history of violence (Heise et al., 1996; WHO, 2002; Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005). Generally, women who have experienced violence tend to suffer from more physical and emotional impairments, chronic mental, sexual, and reproductive health problems (UNICEF, 2000; Garcia-Moreno et al., 2013). In addition, women who are subjected to violence from men may display more abnormal behaviors and engage in activities such as excessive substance use, alcohol abuse, and self-harm, which can further harm their health (WHO, 2002; Evans, 2007). Women who experience violence are also more susceptible to contracting sexually transmitted infections such as HIV and further abuse (Colombini et al., 2008; Dahlberg and Mercy, 2009; WHO, 2017).

The response to domestic violence typically involves a collaborative effort among law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, courts, and probation/corrections agencies. Over the past few decades, the roles of these agencies have evolved and become more visible to the public (Miller, 2010). Domestic violence is now recognized as a widespread public health issue

worldwide, and many public, private, and governmental organizations are making significant efforts to combat it in Uganda and other countries. Numerous organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, are actively working to address the issues arising from domestic violence in communities across the globe.

2.5 Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

Gender inequality is defined as any exogenously imposed difference between male and female economic agents that, by shaping their behavior, has implications for aggregate economic growth. In practice, gender inequality is typically modeled as differences between men and women in endowments, constraints, or preferences. Gender Inequality plays a crucial role in economic development. Notably, gender inequality is a barrier to development, particularly over the long run.

Although gender equality can be looked at as a cause of economic growth and economic growth as a cause of gender equality, it is important to appreciate gender inequality as a barrier to economic growth. When preferences differ by gender, bargaining between the spouses matters for economic growth, if women care more about child quality than men do and human capital accumulation is the main engine of growth, then empowering women leads to faster economic growth. If, however, men and women have similar preferences but are imperfect substitutes in the production of household public goods, then empowering women has an ambiguous effect on economic growth

Adom-Asamoah et al (2016), In Low and Middle Income Countries including Ghana, little mixed-methods evidence exists about the prospects of informal sector activities in improving the wellbeing of women across different spatial dimensions. Profoundly, socio-economic welfare of

the women significantly improves after entering into informal sector activities. These improvements manifest in areas such as income, contribution to household expenditure, decision making at home, community participation, nutrition of family, access to education of wards, acquisition of assets and quality housing.

According to Saima Khan (2018), empowering a woman is the key issue in developing nations. Despite of the fact that women are an integral part of any society, yet their involvement in decision making via their active contribution in economic activities is very low. Women empowerment and economic development are interlinked, where on one hand, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between women and men while on the other hand, empowering women can benefit development.

Providing consideration of working at individual consciousness level in order to develop women's sense of their own potentials and critical recognitions of the obstacles within social dimensions, so that women identifies their potentials and put efforts together with other women like a distinctive power to confront inequalities and injustice, will turn out to be 'power for' positive societal modifications. Additionally, setting resources in hands of underprivileged women while discouraging gender inequality not only at home but also in society results in enormous development settlements, those expanding opportunities for women's in communal works, investment, agricultural and further areas hasten economic progression, helping to lessen the effects of current and future financial crises. In order to improve the quality of life, there is high necessity of fundamental alterations. Policies should be created to improve the women status as useful society members. There is a high necessity of women's active participation not only in decision making processes but also in planning and implementation of development programs

Gender based violence in Nigeria has been a pervasive quagmire which has attracted both government and non-governmental organizations. This menace apparently is not limited to women as they affect both genders. Nonetheless, women more often than not are usually at the receiving end of violence which consequently reinforces existing gender inequalities that have unfortunately affected the nation's socio-economic apparatus. Pathetically, this vice remains a challenge that significantly limits women's autonomy, opportunities and predisposes them to poverty. Domestic violence has affected the career advancement of women. More worrisome is the fact that government agencies have not been able to find a sustainable solution to the menace. It is based on such background that proposed destructive culture of child marriage must be eradicated if women are to advance in their careers and maximally contribute to the development of the society and this can be achieved through public enlightenment at the grassroots' level on the implication of child marriage.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the strategies that the researcher utilized to acquire information for the investigation. It discusses various aspects, including the study design, the population and sample size, the sampling methods, data collection techniques, data analysis procedures, data validity and reliability, and ethical considerations. Additionally, it provides details on the qualitative and quantitative research approaches employed, as well as the methods and procedures used during data collection.

3.1 Research Design

To ensure that data was collected from a broad range of respondents within a limited time frame, a cross-sectional design was utilized in this study. As Mbabazi (2008) notes, a design refers to a plan, method, or approach for gathering data for a particular study, detailing how it will be structured and executed. The cross sectional research design was used to investigate more on the questions; ‘who’ (categories of study participants), ‘when’ (the time of the study vis-as vis respondent’s convenience), ‘what’ (the phenomena being undertaken), ‘where’ (the geographical area of the study) and ‘how’ (methodologies used to make the study a success). By employing a cross-sectional survey design, the study was able to assess variations among individuals with respect to variables over a brief period, as outlined by Amin (2005). This approach enabled the researcher to evaluate the attitudes of the study participants regarding the impact of Gender-Based Violence on the socio-economic well-being of women in Kaptanya Sub-County. The researcher scrutinized the data as per the specified guidelines.

3.2 Study population

The study sample consisted of 92 women who had reported domestic violence cases to either the Police Child and Family Protection Unit or the Community Development Office in Kaptanya Sub-County. A study population, according to definition, refers to a group of individuals or objects that share one or more characteristics that are relevant to the research inquiry and from which the researcher draws conclusions.

3.3 Sample Size Determination

The sample size of 74 was selected from a study population of 92 respondents using Krejcie & Morgan simple table of sample determination (1970) as in table below.

Table 3.3.1: showing sample size determination

Category of respondents	Study Population	Sample size	Sampling technique
District Probation and Welfare Office	01	01	Purposive sampling
CDO	01	01	Purposive sampling
PC&FPU	01	01	Purposive sampling
Sub County Secretary for Children's Affairs	01	01	Purposive sampling
Records at PC&FPU	37	29	Simple random sampling
S/C CDO Office	51	41	Simple random sampling
Total	92	74	

Source: Sub-County Community Development Report and Police Child & Family Protection Unity Report, (2022)

3.4 Sampling Techniques

Enon (1995) defines a sampling technique as the method employed by the researcher to choose individuals from the target population who are representative of the larger group. The study employed both probability and non-probability sampling techniques to select the sample from the total sample size, which is explained in detail below.

3.4.1 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling, also known as judgmental sampling, is a method where the researcher uses their own judgment to select cases from the population that serves a specific purpose. According to Neumann (2011), purposive sampling is appropriate for selecting cases that provide particularly informative data. This method was utilized to select respondents who were deemed knowledgeable about the situation on the ground. Specifically, it was used to choose District probation and welfare officer, CDO and the Sub County Chief who received cases of domestic violence in Kaptanya Sub county.in Kapchorwa district. The information collected through this technique was of high quality and was relied upon during the triangulation of data sources.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

The study utilized self-administered questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and documentary analysis as means of data collection. The selection of these methods is supported by the fact that the study is descriptive in nature and requires intensive interaction with participants to gain a better understanding of the research issues, as well as the need to collect detailed and in-depth information within a short period of time. Furthermore, the exploratory nature of the study and the presence of open-ended questions make interviews and FGDs appropriate methods. Additionally, the use of documentary analysis as a

method of data collection is justified by the time-bound nature of the research problem, which requires the review of relevant documents to supplement the information obtained through interviews and questionnaires.

3.6 Data collection Instruments

The researcher utilized effective instruments to obtain answers to the research question, such as the questionnaire and interview guide. These techniques were chosen because they were deemed suitable for gathering the necessary information regarding the phenomenon being studied.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The researcher utilized a questionnaire to gather responses from the selected participants. The questionnaire consisted of a five-point Likert scale, where the responses ranged from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." The researcher provided assistance to the participants in filling out the questionnaire and collected the completed questionnaires for analysis. The gathered data was transcribed for clarity and editing purposes.

3.6.2 Interview guide

The researcher conducted face-to-face interviews that lasted for 30 minutes. According to Kakoza (2006), an interview involves a dialogue where the researcher seeks information from the interviewee and records it. The use of interviews was deemed appropriate due to their flexibility and effectiveness in eliciting detailed information from the participants (Bell, 2004). The interviews were conducted in-depth and allowed for probing, which helped uncover previously unknown areas. This method was useful in collecting responses from key informants and complemented the questionnaire data.

3.6.3 Focus group discussion guide

The researcher utilized Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guides to gather information from the women who were victims of GBV. A Focus Group Discussion is a technique where a group of individuals with a specific interest, expertise or societal position are selected to provide information on various issues. According to Amin (2005), respondents tend to express themselves more candidly, resulting in more accurate data. The women were grouped in clusters of 8-13 people, and FGD guides containing questions related to the study were formulated.

3.7 Validity and Reliability:

3.7.1 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of consistency and stability of an instrument in producing similar results when used repeatedly with the same subjects and under the same conditions (Mbabazi, 2006). In this study, the data collection instruments were pre-tested on a group of 15 people who played the same role as the intended study participants. This helped to assess the dependability, accuracy, and effectiveness of the instruments in eliciting the necessary responses. Feedback from the pre-test participants was used to improve the research instruments and ensure that they were reliable.

To further test the reliability of the instruments, the statements under each variable were subjected to the Alpha test, which measures the internal consistency of a set of statements. According to Sekaran (2001), an Alpha value of at least 0.6 is required for the statements in the instruments to be considered reliable. If the Alpha values were below 0.6, the statements were refined to improve their responsiveness. Ultimately, only the statements that had an Alpha value of 0.6 or higher were considered reliable for use in the study.

3.7.2 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure, and it is a crucial aspect of research. In this study, the researcher took steps to ensure that the instruments used were valid. The contents of the instruments were examined to ensure that they could measure the attributes that they were intended to measure, and that they were free from bias, contamination, and deficiency. This was done in order to minimize bias as much as possible during the investigation, and to ensure that the responses obtained were dependable. A validity ratio of 0.7 was used to determine the validity of the instruments. If the ratio was less than 0.7, the instruments were refined to make them more valid. By taking these steps, the researcher was able to ensure that the instruments used in the study were valid and that the data collected was reliable.

3.8 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher acquired a letter of introduction from the Head of Department at Uganda Christian University, Mbale University College, which outlined the study's purpose and nature. This letter was used to gain access to the research area. The researcher scheduled meetings with the targeted respondents and conducted interviews that lasted for half an hour. To preserve the confidentiality of the participants, the researcher briefed each respondent on the study and obtained their verbal consent prior to gathering data. Additionally, the respondents' names were not included in the data collection tool.

3.9 Data Analysis and presentation

The researcher performed analysis by computing certain measures and searching for patterns of relationships among data groups, as stated by Kothari (2004). The collected data was subjected to both qualitative and quantitative analysis, which is elaborated below:

3.9.1 Quantitative data analysis

The data obtained from the questionnaires was checked for errors by ensuring that it was complete, legible, comprehensible, consistent, and uniform. After editing, the data was coded, grouping similar responses into meaningful categories in relation to the variables under study. The data was then entered into a spreadsheet using the software SPSS version (25) to analyze the data and answer the research objectives. The quantitative data was analyzed using three key techniques of analysis: descriptive analysis, which provides a general description of the data through descriptive statistics such as measures of central tendency and measure of dispersion.

3.9.2 Qualitative data analysis

The qualitative data obtained from interviews and document review were analyzed by the researcher using content analysis method. This involves a systematic process of organizing, classifying and comparing the content of communication or documents. The communication used in this study includes responses to the Likert scale questionnaire, interview content, and field notes. The researcher classified and categorized the data, and generated themes. The findings were then presented descriptively in line with the research questions.

3.9.3 Integration Qualitative and Quantitative data

The collected data was sorted and organized based on the themes of the study, and then subjected to editing, coding, classification, and tabulation. This helped to determine the frequency and percentages which were used to conduct correlation analysis to establish the impact of Gender-

Based Violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. Mugenda M & Mugenda G. (1999) assert that, regardless of the research design and methods used, the stage of coding and classification of data is necessary. Classification simplified the task of collecting data on the opinions of respondents regarding the effects of Gender-Based Violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District.

3.10 Ethical consideration

To begin the study, the researcher obtained permission from the Course coordinator at Uganda Christian University, who provided an introduction letter for the Sub-County Chief, requesting assistance in conducting the research. Research assistants were also trained and accompanied the researcher to the field to collect data. To ensure protection of the rights of the participants, privacy and confidentiality were maintained and their names were not included on data collection tools. Respondents were informed of the purpose and expected outcomes of the study and their consent was obtained before inclusion in the study. Focal persons at each study site were also contacted for permission and necessary information before the study began. Overall, the researcher took steps to respect the views and confidentiality of the participants and ensure their safety throughout the research process.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data collected from respondents on the effect of Gender Based Violence on the social economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. Total of (70) questionnaires were issued and all (100%) were collected to the researcher. The researcher was able to follow up the questionnaire from the respondents. The ability to patiently persist during the exercise made it possible for the research to be conducted. The presentation was organized around the demographic characteristics and the research questions which guided the study and the result is presented below.

4.1. Demographic characteristics of Respondents

The demographic data of respondents entailed establishing the gender of respondents, marital status of respondents, age of respondents and level of education of respondents and the findings are detailed below:

4.1.1: Gender of Respondents

Table 4.1.1.1; Showing gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	8	11.4
Female	62	88.6
Total	70	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

Gender of respondents reflected in (table 4.1.1.1) above, basically involved male and female. The majority of respondents were female represented by 62 (88.6%) and the men represented by 8 (11.4%). This implies that the majority of respondents reached were women since they are the population directly affected by physical, verbal and emotional violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district.

4.1.2: Marital Status of Respondents

Table 4.1.2.1; showing marital status of respondents

Marital status of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Single	11	15.7
Married	47	67.1
Widowed	6	8.6
Separated	6	8.6
Total	70	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

Marital status of the respondents reflected in (Table 4.1.2.1) above involved; the married who were the majority represented by 47 (67.1%) followed by the single represented by 11 (15.7%). The widowed and the separated coincidentally had equal percentages of 6 (8.6%). This implied that the majority of the women faced with gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district were the married women meaning that these women though they experience a lot of physical, verbal and emotional violence, they have endured in marriage for some reasons. For example some women endured in order to watch over their children grow and make them have a belonging, others bound by cultural beliefs that give men dominion over the women and

others just want to have the status of a married woman regardless of the pain and suffering they went through.

4.1.3: Age of respondents

Table 4.1.3.1; showing age of respondents

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Below 18 years	11	15.7
18-30	31	44.3
31-49	23	32.9
50 years and Above	5	7.1
Total	70	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2022

Age of the respondents varied (figure 4.1.3.1). Respondents ranging from the age of 18-30 years had the highest percentage of 44.3% (31) followed by those who were between 31-49 years with a percentage of 32.9% (23) and then respondents below 18 years were represented by a percentage of 15.7% (11) However, respondents with 50 years and above were the least represented by 7.1% (5). This implies that the majority of women faced with gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district are in the age bracket of 18-30 years, meaning that this category suffers most in terms of physical, emotional and verbal violence.

4.1.4: Level of Education of Respondents

Table 4.1.4 1; showing level of education of respondents

Level of education of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Primary level	49	70.0
Secondary level	14	20.0
Certificate level	3	4.3
Diploma level	3	4.3
Degree level	1	1.4
Total	70	100

Source: Primary data, 2022

The education level of respondents was varied and it ranged from primary to degree level as reflected in (table 4.1.4 1) above. Respondents with primary level of education were the majority represented by 49 (70%) followed by respondents with secondary level of education represented by 14 (20.0%). Respondents with certificate and diploma coincidentally had 3 (4.3%) respectively. Respondents with degree level of education were represented by 1 (1.4%) which was the least. This implied that the majority of women faced with physical, verbal and emotional violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district were those with the lowest level of education particularly primary level meaning that the less educated are more vulnerable to gender based violence

4.2 Status of Gender Based Violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

In order to determine the status of gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District, 6 indicators were used to present the views of the respondents and the results show varied response as detailed in (table 4.2.1)

Table 4.2.1: Showing status of gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

Construct	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD	Comments
I rarely participate in government programs like; EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP	2 (2.9)	5 (7.1)	00	40 (57.1)	23 (32.9)	4.100	.9348	Very high
I rarely make independent decisions that affect my life as a woman	1 (1.4)	13 (18.6)	1 (1.4)	44 (62.9)	11 (15.7)	3.7286	.9915	High
I have limited access to microfinance credit services	1 (1.4)	12 (17.1)	00	45 (64.3)	12 (17.1)	3.7857	.9764	High
I have limited control on household resources	00	24 (34.3)	00	38 (54.3)	8 (11.4)	3.4286	1.0844	High

I have limited access to social services in my community	1 (1.4)	33 (47.1)	00	29 (41.4)	7 (10.0)	3.1143	1.16149	High
I have a well-defined livelihood as a woman in my community	5 (7.1)	59 (84.3)	00	6 (8.6)	00	2.100	.64043	Low
Overall Mean						3.359	0.965	High

Source: Primary data, 2022

In order to determine the effect of gender based violence on socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya sub-county in Kapchorwa district, six indicators were generated to guide the study (Table 4.2.1). When respondents were requested to give their view about whether they rarely participate in government programs like EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP, 90% of the them agreed that they rarely participate in government programs like EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP and 10% of the respondents disagreed while 1.4% of the respondents were not certain. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) = 4.100, standard deviation = 0.9348 indicating that the rare participation of women in government programs like EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP very high. The findings of the study indicate that the majority of the women in Kaptanya sub-county in Kapchorwa district rarely participate in government programs like EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP. This could have significant implications on their socio-economic welfare, as these programs are designed to provide support and resources to individuals and groups in need, including women. The high level of rare participation suggests that there may be barriers preventing women from accessing these programs, such as lack of information, limited access to resources, or discriminatory policies or practices. Addressing these barriers and increasing

women's participation in government programs could have positive implications for their socio-economic welfare, as it may help to improve their access to resources, increase their income, and enhance their overall well-being. Furthermore, addressing gender-based violence, which was the focus of the study, could also have positive implications for women's participation in government programs, as it may help to reduce the barriers and challenges they face in accessing these programs.

When respondents were asked whether they rarely make independent decisions that affect their lives as women, 78.6% agreed that they rarely make independent decisions that affect them as a woman. However, 20% disagreed with the statement that they rarely make independent decisions that affect and 1.4% was not certain to either agree or disagree.

The calculated mean (\bar{X}) = 3.7286, standard deviation = 0.9915 implying that the women rarely making independent decisions that affect their lives as women is high. The finding suggests that a significant proportion of women in Kaptanya sub-county in Kapchorwa district rarely make independent decisions that affect their lives as women. This may indicate that women's agency and autonomy in decision-making are limited, which can have negative implications for their socio-economic welfare. It may also suggest the presence of patriarchal norms and values that restrict women's ability to make decisions for themselves. The implication of this finding is that efforts should be made to empower women and promote their agency and autonomy in decision-making. This can be achieved through targeted interventions such as providing education and training on women's rights and empowerment, as well as creating an enabling environment that supports women's participation in decision-making processes. Empowering women can help to enhance their socio-economic welfare, as they are better able to make decisions that positively impact their lives and those of their families.

When the respondents were asked if they have limited access to microfinance credit services, 81.4% agreed that they have limited access to microfinance credit services. However, 18.5% of the respondents disagreed with having limited access. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.7857, standard deviation = 0.9764 implying that the women with limited access to microfinance credit services in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high percentage of respondents who agreed that they have limited access to microfinance credit services indicates that many women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district face challenges in accessing financial services. This could be due to various factors such as lack of collateral, financial illiteracy, and discrimination based on gender. The implication of limited access to microfinance credit services is that women are unable to start or expand their businesses, leading to limited income and reduced economic empowerment. This further exacerbates their vulnerability to gender-based violence and other socio-economic challenges. Therefore, there is a need for interventions that address the barriers to accessing microfinance credit services among women in the study area, such as providing financial literacy training and introducing alternative collateral requirements for women.

65.7% of the respondents when asked agreed that they have limited control on the house hold resources, 34.3% disagreed having limited control on house hold resources. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.4286, standard deviation = 1.0844 indicates that the women with limited control over household resources in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The result suggests that a significant proportion of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district have limited control over household resources. This may imply that women are not involved in decision-making processes that affect the use and allocation of household resources. This limited control may also affect their ability to provide for themselves and their families, which can lead

to economic hardships and may contribute to gender-based violence. Therefore, efforts should be made to empower women by increasing their control over household resources through education and training programs that promote financial literacy and entrepreneurial skills. Furthermore, policies should be put in place to ensure that women have equal access to household resources and decision-making processes.

When asked, 51.4% of the respondents agreed that they have limited access to social services in their community. However, 48.5% disagreed with having limited access to social services. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.1143, standard deviation = 1.16149 implies that women with limited access to social services in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The finding that over half of the respondents agreed that they have limited access to social services in their community indicates that there is a significant challenge in ensuring that women in Kaptanya Sub County have access to social services. This could have implications for their health, education, and overall wellbeing. Limited access to social services such as healthcare, education, and clean water could affect the health of women and their families, limit their economic potential, and restrict their ability to fully participate in society. Therefore, efforts should be made to improve access to social services for women in the area to promote their socio-economic welfare.

When respondents were asked whether they have a well-defined livelihood as a woman in their community, 91.4% disagreed that they did not have a well-defined livelihood as a woman and 8.6% agreed that they have a well-defined livelihood as a woman in their community. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 2.100, standard deviation = 0.64043, implies that women with well-defined livelihood as a woman in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is low.

The Overall mean is (3.359) implying that the effect of gender based violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high overall mean (3.359) indicates that the effect of gender-based violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County is significant. This implies that gender-based violence has a significant negative impact on the socio-economic welfare of women in the study area. The findings suggest that gender-based violence affects women's ability to participate in government programs, make independent decisions, access microfinance credit services, control household resources, and access social services. The implication of these findings is that there is a need for interventions to address gender-based violence in the study area, such as providing education and awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence, improving access to microfinance credit services, and promoting women's participation in decision-making processes. The results suggest that there is a need for policy changes and implementation of programs that will empower women to have control over their lives and resources. Ultimately, reducing gender-based violence will not only improve the socio-economic welfare of women in the study area but also contribute to the development of the community as a whole.

4.3 Effect of physical violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

In order to establish the effect of physical violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district, 7 indicators were used to capture and present the views of the respondents as reflected in table (4.3.1) below

4.3.1 Table 4.3.1: Showing the effect of physical violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

Construct	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD	Comment
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I am always assaulted as a woman in my community	00	00	00	41 (58.6)	29 (41.4)	4.414	.496	Very high
Male gender always attempt to rape me in my community	00	00	1 (1.4)	41 (58.6)	28 (40.0)	4.386	.519	Very high
I am always assaulted by male gender in my community	1 (1.4)	00	00	40 (57.1)	29 (41.4)	4.371	.641	Very high
I am always beaten by male gender in my community	00	1 (1.4)	00	42 (60.0)	27 (38.6)	4.357	.566	Very high
Defilement of female gender is always reported in our community	00	00	1 (1.4)	44 (62.9)	25 (35.7)	4.342	.508	Very high
There are cases of abduction of female gender in my community	00	3 (4.3)	00	43 (61.4)	24 (34.3)	4.257	.674	Very high
Women are always battered in my community	00	1 (1.4)	00	53 (75.7)	16 (22.9)	4.200	.499	Very high
Over All Mean						4.332	0.549	Very high

Source: Primary data, 2022

In order to determine the relationship between physical violence and socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County Kapchorwa district, seven indicators were generated to guide the study (Table 4.3.1).

When respondents were requested to share their status on whether they are always being assaulted as a woman in their community, 100% of the respondents agreed that they are always assaulted as a woman in their community. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.41, standard deviation 0.496, indicates that the women always assaulted based on their gender in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is very high. The finding that 100% of the respondents reported always being assaulted based on their gender is a concerning and alarming indication of the prevalence

and severity of gender-based violence in Kaptanya Sub County. The calculated mean further confirms that the level of gender-based violence is very high in the area. This has significant implications for the social, economic, and health wellbeing of women in the community. It suggests that women are living in constant fear and experiencing harm, which can negatively impact their ability to participate fully in society, access education and economic opportunities, and maintain their health and wellbeing. It highlights the urgent need for interventions and policies to address gender-based violence in the area and ensure the safety and security of women.

Majority of respondents (98.6%) agreed that male gender always attempt to rape them in their community and only 1.4% did not have an idea (Table 4.3.1). The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.386, standard deviation 0.519, shows that the attempt by the male gender to rape the female gender in Kaptanya Sub County is very high. The high percentage of respondents who agreed that male gender always attempt to rape them in their community is a clear indication of the prevalence of sexual violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County. This has serious implications for the physical and psychological well-being of women, as well as their socio-economic welfare. Sexual violence not only causes physical harm but also has long-term effects on the mental health of survivors, leading to depression, anxiety, and trauma. The high prevalence of sexual violence against women also suggests that there is a need for urgent interventions to address this issue and protect women from harm. This could include initiatives to educate men and boys about gender equality, promote women's empowerment and autonomy, and strengthen laws and policies to prevent and respond to sexual violence.

When respondents were asked to share their opinion about being assaulted by male gender in their community, 98.5% agreed that they are always assaulted by male gender in their

community and 1.4% disagreed. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.371, standard deviation 0.641, shows that the female gender being assaulted by the male gender in Kaptanya Sub County is very high. The high percentage of women who reported being assaulted by male gender in their community in Kaptanya Sub County is a clear indication that gender-based violence is prevalent in the area. This has negative implications on the socio-economic welfare of women since it can result in physical and psychological harm, loss of income, and limited access to resources and services. It is important for stakeholders in the area to take urgent measures to address the issue of gender-based violence and create a safe environment for women to live and thrive in. This can be done through community sensitization, provision of support services to victims, and enactment and enforcement of laws that protect women from violence and abuse.

When asked, 98.6% of the respondents were in agreement that they are always beaten by the male gender in their community and 1.4% was in disagreement. The calculated (mean 4.357, standard deviation = 0.566) shows that the women always beaten by the male gender in Kaptanya Sub County is very high. The results suggest that there is a significant perception among women in Kaptanya Sub County that they are always beaten by men in their community. The high percentage of agreement (98.6%) indicates that this is a widespread belief. This is a concerning finding as it suggests that women in this community may experience a high level of violence, which can have significant negative physical, emotional and mental health impacts. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.357 and standard deviation 0.566 further support the high level of agreement among respondents. The mean score is closer to the maximum score of 5, indicating that most respondents believe that women in their community are always beaten by men. The relatively low standard deviation suggests that there is a high level of agreement among

respondents, and the results are consistent across the sample. The implications of these findings are significant. Firstly, it suggests that there is a need for interventions to address violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County. This could include education and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at changing attitudes towards women and promoting gender equality. It may also involve providing support to victims of violence, including counseling and legal assistance. Secondly, these findings highlight the importance of collecting data on gender-based violence and perceptions of gender equality. This type of data can help to identify areas where interventions are needed and track progress over time. It also highlights the need for further research into the root causes of gender-based violence in this community, including social norms and cultural beliefs. The findings suggest that there is a significant issue of gender-based violence in Kaptanya Sub County. Addressing this issue will require a multi-faceted approach that involves changing attitudes towards women, providing support to victims, and addressing the root causes of violence in the community.

Some speeches from respondents quoted

“The truth is that men in our community basically beat us because they buy us from our parents and so take us as part of their property. Usually, in the process of a man marrying, the parents from the 2 sides enter into negotiation on how many cows, how much money accompanied with requirements is needed. The negotiation is concluded by signing a document indicating that the woman has been handed over to the man. Once owned in the hands of the man a woman is therefore treated the way they want after all someone paid for it. In our culture, once married then forever you are. No retreat no surrender no matter the hardships”.

On being asked whether defilement of female gender is always reported in their community, 98.6% of the respondents were in agreement while 1.4% was not certain. The calculated mean

(\bar{X}) 4.342, standard deviation 0.508 shows that defilement of female gender usually reported in Kaptanya Sub County is very high. The findings suggest that there is a high level of agreement among respondents in Kaptanya Sub County that defilement of the female gender is usually reported in their community. The percentage of agreement (98.6%) is similar to that of the previous question on violence against women, indicating that respondents are likely to believe that defilement is a serious issue that needs to be addressed. The calculated mean score (4.342) further supports this finding, with a score closer to the maximum of 5 indicating that respondents believe that defilement of the female gender is usually reported in their community. The relatively low standard deviation (0.508) suggests that respondents are consistent in their views, with little variability in their responses. The implications of these findings are positive in that they suggest that reporting of defilement is common in Kaptanya Sub County. This is important as reporting is a crucial step in holding perpetrators accountable for their actions and seeking justice for victims. However, it is also important to note that the data only reflects perceptions of reporting and not actual reporting rates. It is possible that some cases go unreported for various reasons, including fear of stigma, retaliation, or mistrust in the justice system. Therefore, while the high level of perceived reporting is encouraging, efforts should be made to encourage and support victims to report cases of defilement. This may involve providing safe and confidential reporting mechanisms, sensitizing the community on the importance of reporting, and addressing any barriers that prevent victims from coming forward. The findings suggest that defilement of the female gender is perceived as a serious issue in Kaptanya Sub County, and efforts should be made to ensure that reporting of such cases is encouraged and supported.

When respondents were asked whether there are cases of abduction of female gender in their community, 95.7% were in agreement that the cases of abduction of female gender was there

while 4.3% did not agree on the existence of such cases. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.257 & standard deviation 0.674 implies that the cases of abduction of female gender in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is very high. The findings suggest that there is a high level of agreement among respondents in Kaptanya Sub County that cases of abduction of the female gender are present in their community. The percentage of agreement (95.7%) is slightly lower than the previous two questions, but still significant; indicating that respondents believe that abduction of females is an issue in their community. The calculated mean score (4.257) supports this finding, with a score closer to the maximum of 5 indicating that respondents believe that the cases of abduction of the female gender in Kaptanya Sub County is very high. The standard deviation (0.674) suggests that while there is some variability in the responses, the majority of respondents perceive abduction of females as a significant issue in their community. The implications of these findings are concerning, as abduction of females is a serious violation of their human rights and can have significant physical, emotional, and psychological impacts on the victims. It is important to address this issue through various interventions, including raising awareness in the community about the negative effects of abduction and promoting respect for the rights of women and girls. Efforts should also be made to improve the safety and security of women and girls in the community. This may involve strengthening law enforcement and justice systems to ensure that perpetrators of abduction are held accountable for their actions. It may also involve working with community leaders and other stakeholders to promote positive social norms and behaviors that value and protect the rights of women and girls. The findings suggest that abduction of the female gender is perceived as a significant issue in Kaptanya Sub County, and efforts should be made to address this issue through various interventions that prioritize the safety and security of women and girls. The findings brought into notice one of the schools

(Kaptokwoi primary school) which in 2012 reportedly registered about 12 girls abducted. When the school administration tried following up to establish the way-about of these girls, it was noted that the girls had been married off by their parents and these parents created a hostile environment that could not enable the school administration do much.

“There was a head teacher by then in Kaptokwoi primary that was very tough. He tried to call the parents to establish where the children had gone but some of the parents did not go to school. For those who went, they informed the head teacher that their children chose to get married and they had no objection to that effect. The head teacher decided to report the case to police but when these parents got to know, they warned the head teacher and even started waylaying him since he was not a native of the community. The head teacher for the sake of his life gave up and those girls to date are in their marriages, some of them are battered by their men today like some of us who are used to suffering”

This was shared by one of the respondents.

For the respondents reached, 98.6% in their responses agreed that women are always battered in their community though 1.4% did not agree. The calculated (mean 4.200, standard deviation = 0.499) implies that the women always battered in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is very high. The results suggest that there is a high level of agreement among respondents in Kaptanya Sub County that women are always battered in their community. The percentage of agreement (98.6%) is very high, indicating that respondents are likely to believe that violence against women is a serious issue in their community. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.200 further supports this finding, with a score closer to the maximum of 5 indicating that respondents believe that women in Kaptanya Sub County are always battered. The standard deviation (0.499)

suggests that respondents are consistent in their views, with little variability in their responses. The implications of these findings are concerning, as violence against women is a serious violation of their human rights and can have significant physical, emotional, and psychological impacts on the victims. It is important to address this issue through various interventions, including raising awareness in the community about the negative effects of violence against women and promoting respect for the rights of women and girls. Efforts should also be made to improve the safety and security of women and girls in the community. This may involve strengthening law enforcement and justice systems to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are held accountable for their actions. It may also involve working with community leaders and other stakeholders to promote positive social norms and behaviors that value and protect the rights of women and girls. The findings suggest that violence against women is perceived as a significant issue in Kaptanya Sub County, and efforts should be made to address this issue through various interventions that prioritize the safety and security of women and girls. The overall mean is (4.332) indicating that the effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is very high. The overall mean score (4.332) suggests that the respondents in Kaptanya Sub County perceive the effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women to be very high. This implies that physical violence against women has significant negative impacts on their socio-economic well-being in the community. The implications of these findings are significant, as physical violence can lead to a range of negative consequences for women, including physical injury, emotional and psychological trauma, and social isolation. These impacts can then have ripple effects on their ability to participate fully in economic and social activities, which can in turn perpetuate cycles of poverty and inequality. Addressing the issue of physical violence against women

requires a multi-faceted approach that involves multiple stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, health and social services providers, civil society organizations, and community leaders. This approach should include both preventative and responsive measures, such as raising awareness about the negative effects of physical violence against women, providing support and services to survivors of violence, and strengthening legal and policy frameworks to ensure accountability for perpetrators of violence. Ultimately, the findings suggest that physical violence against women is a significant issue in Kaptanya Sub County, and that efforts should be made to address this issue in order to promote the socio-economic well-being of women and ensure that they are able to live free from violence and discrimination.

4.3.2: Table 4.3.2: Model Summary showing effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.472 a	.223	.212	.63324	.223	19.516	1	68	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Physical violence									

The most important value for purposes of the test is the R square value. This is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (socio-economic welfare of the women) which can be explained by one construct (physical violence). This reveals that physical violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in

Kapchorwa District. The R Square indicates the Coefficient of Determination which was found to be 0.223 translating to 22.3% which implies that the construct (physical violence) accounted for 22.3% of the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. This implies that physical violence influences the socio-economic welfare of women by 22.3 %. Other factors including; education, skills development and training, access to quality decent paid work, collective action, and access to property and assets among others beyond this may explain the remaining 77.7%.

The R-squared value is an important statistic that helps us understand how much of the variance in the dependent variable (socio-economic welfare of women) can be explained by the independent variable (physical violence). In this case, the R-squared value is 0.223 or 22.3%, which indicates that physical violence accounts for 22.3% of the variance in the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County. This finding implies that physical violence is a significant factor in determining the socio-economic welfare of women in the community, but there are likely other factors that also contribute to this outcome. For example, factors such as access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, as well as social norms and cultural practices, may also play a role in shaping the socio-economic outcomes of women in the community. The implications of these findings are that efforts to address physical violence against women must be coupled with broader efforts to promote gender equality and address other factors that contribute to gender-based disparities in socio-economic outcomes. This requires a comprehensive approach that includes interventions aimed at improving access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for women, as well as efforts to challenge harmful social norms and promote gender equality at all levels of society. The finding that physical violence accounts for 22.3% of the variance in socio-economic welfare of women in

Kaptanya Sub County underscores the importance of addressing this issue as part of broader efforts to promote gender equality and improve the well-being of women in the community.

4.4: Effect of emotional violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

In order to establish the effect of emotional violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district, 7 indicators were used to present the opinion of the respondents as varied in the table (4.4.1) below.

4.4.1: Table 4.4.1: Showing the effect of emotional violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

Construct	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD	Comment
I always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts	00	6	00	50	14	4.029	.742	High
		98.6)		(71.4)	(20.0)			
Statements made by male sex always seem belittling on my side	00	8	00	54	8	3.89	.753	High
		(11.4)		(77.1)	(11.4)			
I am always called by name in an insulting manner by male gender	1	1	00	57	11	4.086	.583	Very high
	(1.4)	(1.4)		(81.4)	(15.7)			
My partner's insults always affect to up-bringing of our children	1	1	1	60	7	4.014	.551	High
	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(85.7)	(10.0)			
I am not given opportunity to make individual decisions that affect me	1	4	1	58	6	3.914	.676	High
	(1.4)	(5.7)	(1.4)	(82.9)	(8.6)			
My partner always track my movement to know where I am where I am, what I am doing and whom I am meeting	00	3	00	50	17	4.157	.0629	Very high
		(4.3)		(71.4)	(24.3)			

I am always hesitant to express my emotions because I am afraid of other peoples anger and humiliation	4	6	1	49	10	3.786	.991	High
	(5.7)	(8.6)	(1.4)	(70.0)	(14.0)			
Over All Mean						3.982	0.623	High

Source: Primary data, 2022

To establish the relationship between emotional violence and socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district, seven (7) indicators were used as shown below.

When respondents were asked on whether they always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts, 91.4% agreed that they always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts.

However, 8.6% disagreed that they do not always receive constant criticisms from the male counterparts. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) is 4.029 & standard deviation 0.742 implying that women

always receiving constant criticisms from male counterparts are high. The finding that 91.4% of the respondents agreed that they always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts,

while only 8.6% disagreed, suggests that this is a widespread issue in the community. The calculated mean of 4.029 and standard deviation of 0.742 further confirm that women receiving

constant criticisms from male counterparts is high in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. This finding has important implications for the well-being of women in the community.

Constant criticism from male counterparts can have a negative impact on women's self-esteem, confidence, and mental health. It can also limit their ability to participate fully in social,

economic, and political life. This can lead to lower levels of education, lower wages, and limited opportunities for career advancement. Efforts to address this issue must involve both men and

women in the community. Men must be educated on the negative effects of constant criticism on women and the importance of treating women with respect and dignity. Women must be

empowered to stand up against such criticism and assert their rights to be treated fairly and with respect. Furthermore, interventions such as education, training, and mentoring programs can help to build the confidence and skills of women, enabling them to overcome the negative effects of constant criticism and achieve their full potential. Finally, policies and programs that promote gender equality and challenge harmful gender norms and stereotypes can help to create a more supportive and inclusive environment for women in the community. The finding that women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts highlights the urgent need for interventions to address this issue and promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the community

The findings show that 88.5% of the respondents agreed that the statements made by male gender always seem belittling on their side. However, 11.4% of the respondents did not agree that the statements made by male sex always seem belittling on their side. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.89 & standard deviation 0.753 indicates that the statements made by male sex belittling the female gender is high. The finding that 88.5% of the respondents agreed that the statements made by male gender always seem belittling on their side suggests that this is a common experience for women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. The calculated mean of 3.89 and standard deviation of 0.753 further confirm that the statement made by male sex belittling the female gender is high. This finding has important implications for the well-being of women in the community. Belittling statements made by male counterparts can have a negative impact on women's self-esteem, confidence, and mental health. It can also limit their ability to participate fully in social, economic, and political life. This can lead to lower levels of education, lower wages, and limited opportunities for career advancement. Efforts to address this issue must involve both men and women in the community. Men must be educated on the negative effects

of belittling statements on women and the importance of treating women with respect and dignity. Women must be empowered to stand up against such statements and assert their rights to be treated fairly and with respect. Interventions such as education, training, and mentoring programs can help to build the confidence and skills of women, enabling them to overcome the negative effects of belittling statements and achieve their full potential. Finally, policies and programs that promote gender equality and challenge harmful gender norms and stereotypes can help to create a more supportive and inclusive environment for women in the community. The finding that the statements made by male sex belittling the female gender is high in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district highlights the need for urgent interventions to address this issue and promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the community.

For instance women shared that;

“When a woman makes a contribution during community meetings, men later call that nonsense, childishness, over poking the nose and showing off which should not enter their compound”

One woman said

“One day, I had a lot of stress because we as a family were doing badly, our children were at school but there were no stable sources of money to meet their school fees and other requirements. One day I felt like I should share this with my husband so that we could plan together. However, when I approached my husband, he boldly called me a girl who is not supposed to sit with him on a round table to discuss matters of his family”

In their responses when asked on their say about always being called by name in an insulting manner by male gender, 97.1% of the respondents were in agreement that they are always called by name in an insulting manner by male gender. However, 2.8% of the respondents disagreed

with being called by name in an insulting manner by the male counterparts. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.086, standard deviation 0.583, indicates that the women called by name in an insulting manner by the male gender in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is very high. The high mean score in response to the question on women being called by name in an insulting manner by male counterparts indicates that this is a prevalent problem in Kaptanya Sub County. The fact that almost all the respondents agreed with this statement suggests that women in this community are regularly subjected to derogatory name-calling by men. This can have several negative implications for the women's self-esteem, confidence, and mental health. It can also create a hostile environment for women and contribute to gender-based violence. The findings also suggest that there is a need for interventions to address this issue. Education campaigns aimed at sensitizing men on the importance of treating women with respect and dignity could help reduce the prevalence of name-calling and other forms of verbal abuse. Women also need to be empowered to speak out against such abuse and assert their rights to be treated with respect. Addressing this problem could help promote gender equality and create a safer and more supportive environment for women in Kaptanya Sub County. For those who said their men always called them by name in insulting manner actually gave examples of names that men use to silence the women whenever they want to come up to participate in things that improve their socio-economic welfare. These names included; 'what is this; dog' trying to say, 'what do I need to discuss with 'maintonu nanyi' a kupsapiny word meaning 'the late', Tyoonyi, a kupsapiny word meaning 'an animal' kilweyit' a kupsapiny word meaning a 'wild dog'. The problem is that these men even used such insulting names in the presence of children and other people and this discouraged women in a way that women feel they are not human enough to do anything meaningful.

A responded shared

“I separated with my husband after undergoing traumatising moments in his hands. Amidst my hard work and tireless efforts to have ends meet, I could toil in people’s gardens weeding their maize and banana plantations so that I would get some money and buy food and other basics at home. All that my husband could afford to tell me was that; ‘I know you, you are a cheap woman, you sell yourself so that you feed us’. At times when eating food he makes statements like, ‘which man is this that bought for us food today?’, This behaviour over time made me lose the appetite to have sex with my husband and again he started abusing me all the night and calling me all sorts of names. Time came that we separated beds and over time even separated rooms. When I could not contain the environment any longer, I decided and left his house and started my own life. Right now I can tell you that I am having peace of mind and able to concentrate on my own productive things”

When respondents were asked on whether their partner’s insults always affect the upbringing of their children, 95.7% agreed that their partner’s insults always affect the up-brining of their children, 2.8% of the respondents disagreed that their partner’s insults did not affect the up-brining of their children and 1.4% did not have an idea on whether or not their partner’s insults affect the up-bringing of their children or not. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.014, standard deviation 0.551, implies that the partner’s insults always affecting the upbringing of children in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high mean value (4.014) indicates that the impact of partner’s insults on the upbringing of children is significant in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. Insults from partners can cause emotional distress to children and affect their overall development, including their academic performance, social skills, and mental health.

Children who witnessed or experienced domestic violence at home are also more likely to become perpetrators or victims of violence in the future. Therefore, addressing the issue of partner's insults and its effect on children's upbringing is crucial for promoting a healthy and safe family environment. It is essential to provide support and resources to women and their children who experience partner's insults to break the cycle of violence and create a safer and more nurturing environment for children.

The findings show that 91.5% of the respondents on being asked agreed that they are not given the opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them. However, 7.1% disagreed with the statement that they are not given the opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them and 1.4% of the respondents were not certain on whether they are given the opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them or not. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.914, standard deviation 0.676, implies that the women not given opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high mean of 3.914 and the high percentage (91.5%) of respondents agreeing that they are not given the opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them indicates a significant problem in the community. It suggests that there is a lack of agency and autonomy among women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district, and that they are not able to make decisions that impact their lives. This can have serious implications on the socio-economic and personal well-being of women. Women who are not able to make decisions for themselves are likely to face barriers to accessing education, health care, and employment opportunities. They may also be trapped in abusive relationships, as they lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. This can lead to a perpetuation of gender inequality and contribute to the cycle of poverty. It is important to address

the underlying societal attitudes and gender norms that prevent women from making decisions that affect their lives. Women's empowerment programs and initiatives that promote gender equality and women's rights can be effective in addressing this issue. Additionally, education and awareness campaigns that challenge harmful gender stereotypes and promote the value of women's agency and autonomy can help to shift attitudes and improve the situation for women in the community..

A respondent narrated that;

“For me my husband allows me to go into ventures that attract income generation. But before I join any, he is the one who identifies the existing venture and chooses which one I should participate in. All the money that I am supposed to be paid is usually paid directly to my husband but what pains me as a woman is that; even when my husband gets this money he does not tell me. When I get to know that he got the money he does not allow me know how he is going to use the money. One day when our first child was chased from school for putting on non-uniform, I decided to approach him for I knew he had been paid my 30,000/= following a contract he got for me to weed someone’s garden. What he told me was that “So you have become the head of this family one of this days, if you keep acting like the head of this household, one of this days you will pack all your belongings and go be a man from your father’s house and not my house”

When respondents were asked whether their partners always track their movement to know where they are, what they are doing and whom they are meeting, 95.7% agreed that their partners always track their movements to know where they are and for what reason and with whom they are meeting. However about 4.3% of the respondents disagreed. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 4.157,

standard deviation 0.0629, indicate that the male partners who always track movement to know where their women are, what they are doing and with whom they are meeting is very high.

The high mean of 4.157 implies that a significant proportion of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district experience partner surveillance, which can be a form of control and a violation of their privacy. This can have negative psychological effects on the women, such as anxiety, fear, and a sense of powerlessness. It can also limit their freedom of movement and association, which can affect their social and economic activities. Such surveillance can also lead to domestic violence if the male partner feels that the woman is not behaving as expected or is meeting people they disapprove of. Therefore, it is essential to create awareness on the negative effects of partner surveillance and promote respectful and equitable relationships where partners trust and respect each other's privacy and autonomy. The reason behind the tracking according to some respondents reached was that these men do not want their women to be empowered with knowledge and skills in order to engage in activities that may generate money that will be basically controlled by the woman.

One respondent with names withheld share that;

“I am now 10 years old in my marriage but since then I have only visited my parents thrice. My husband is very possessive and does not allow me to freely move and interact with my people. Whenever I ask him for permission to go and see my parents, he makes sure that he engages me with some assignments and sometimes he becomes very open that he is not allowing me to go anywhere. When I even just go for water to the well or go to the garden, my husband follows me to check what exactly I am doing and with whom is giving me company. I don't need to take you very far, I have my very closed cousin sister who is married in the next village of Tarttar but she sometimes visits me in my home yet my husband has never allowed me to visit her. The

day she comes to my place, my husband will want to be there to know what we talk. What challenges me again when we have misunderstandings with my husband is that, he blames my cousin sister and my parents for influencing me”.

In their responses when asked on their stake in always being hesitant to express their emotions for being afraid of other people’s anger and humiliation, 84% agreed that they are always hesitant to express their emotions because they are afraid of other people’s anger and humiliation. However, 14.3% disagreed with always being hesitant to express their emotions and 1.4% were not very sure of themselves in regards to the subject matter. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.786, standard deviation 0.991, indicates that women always hesitant to express their emotions because of being afraid of other peoples anger and humiliation is high. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.786, standard deviation 0.991, indicates that women always hesitant to express their emotions because of being afraid of other peoples anger and humiliation is high. The high mean score suggests that the fear of other people's anger and humiliation is a significant factor that affects women's ability to express their emotions freely. This can have several implications, such as suppressing their feelings and thoughts, leading to emotional distress, anxiety, and depression. It can also result in a lack of assertiveness and confidence, affecting their personal and professional relationships. The fear of humiliation and anger can also lead to women tolerating abusive and disrespectful behaviour from others, further perpetuating gender-based violence. Thus, it is essential to create a safe and supportive environment where women can express themselves freely without fear of judgment or retribution. It is crucial to raise awareness about the importance of emotional expression and provide counselling and support to women who struggle with expressing their emotions due to fear.

The overall mean is (3.982) implying that the effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County is high. A high mean of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County indicates that emotional violence has a significant impact on the well-being of women in the area. Emotional violence can lead to a range of negative outcomes, such as depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, and reduced productivity, which can, in turn, have an adverse effect on the socio-economic status of women. The implications of these findings are that there is a need for concerted efforts to address emotional violence against women in the Kaptanya Sub County. This could include awareness campaigns, education programs, counseling services, and legal reforms to protect women from emotional violence. Additionally, there is a need to challenge harmful cultural and social norms that perpetuate emotional violence against women, and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Such efforts will contribute to creating a safe and conducive environment for women to thrive, and ultimately improve their socio-economic welfare.

Table 4.4.2: the model summary showing effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				Sig. F Change
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	
1	.473 ^a	.224	.212	.63292	.224	19.607	1	68	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Emotional violence									

R square value shows the magnitude by which the independent variable accounts for the change in dependent variable. Table (4.4.2) above revealed that R square value was 0.224 which translates to 22.4%. This implies that emotional violence accounts for 22.4% of socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. However, the remaining balance of 77.6% may be attributed to poor planning, lack of trainings, illiteracy, lack of innovations and creativity among others. In interpreting results in the ANOVA as displayed in Table (4.4.2) above, it is important to compare the significance (sig) value with the p-value (the standard) which is 0.05. According to Saunders (2003), if the sig value is greater than P value, it means that there is an insignificant effect. However, if the sig value is less than P value, then it means there is a significant effect (Saunders, 2003). From the ANOVA as shown in Table (4.4.2) above, the p-value was 0.000 which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, these results demonstrate that there was a significant effect of emotional violence of the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District.

The R square value of 0.224 indicates that emotional violence has a moderate effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County. This means that other factors beyond emotional violence also contribute to the socio-economic welfare of women in the area. However, emotional violence is still a significant factor affecting the socio-economic welfare of women. The significant effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County implies that emotional violence cannot be ignored when addressing issues affecting the welfare of women in the area. It is important to design interventions that specifically target emotional violence and its impact on the socio-economic welfare of women. This could include sensitizing communities on the effects of emotional violence and providing support for women who experience emotional violence, such as counseling services and economic empowerment programs. Additionally, policy makers should consider enacting laws that criminalize emotional violence to deter perpetrators and protect women from emotional abuse.

4.5: The effect of verbal violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

In order to establish the effect of verbal violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district, indicators were used to present the varying opinion of the respondents as reflected in the table (4.5.1) below.

Table 4.5.1: Showing the effect of verbal violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa

District

Construct	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD	Comment
Male gender always spread rumours about women issues in our community	00	6 (8.6)	00	55 (78.6)	9 (12.9)	3.957	0.690	High
Men always incite fellow men to act violently towards women in my community	3 (4.3)	7 (10.0)	00	53 (75.7)	7 (10.0)	3.771	0.920	High
Men always abuse women openly in public in my community	3 (4.3)	5 (7.1)	00	51 (72.9)	11 (15.7)	3.886	0.99	High
Men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in my community.	00	9 (12.9)	00	58 (82.9)	3 (4.3)	3.786	.720	High
There are cases of attempted suicide by female gender in my	00	14 (20.0)	00	50 (71.4)	6 (8.6)	3.686	.893	High

community after men insulting female gender			
Overall Mean	3.817	0.843	High

To establish the relationship between verbal violence with socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptany Sub County in Kapchorwa district, the researcher used 5 key indicators as elaborated below.

When the respondents were asked on whether the male gender always spread rumours about women issues in their community, 91% agreed while 9% disagreed that male gender always do not spread rumours about women issues in their community. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.957, standard deviation 0.690, indicates that male gender always spreading rumours about women issues in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high mean value (3.957) indicates that the majority of women in Kaptanya Sub County perceive that the male gender always spread rumours about women issues in their community. This is a concerning issue as spreading rumours can lead to stigmatization, discrimination, and ostracization of women in their community. It can also lead to a lack of trust between men and women in the community, leading to further social and economic marginalization of women. The implications of these findings are that there is a need for increased awareness and education in the community about the negative effects of spreading rumours about women issues. Men need to be sensitized on the importance of respecting women's privacy and not engaging in behaviours that undermine their dignity. The community should also establish mechanisms for reporting and addressing cases of rumour-spreading and other forms of gender-based violence. This will ensure that women feel safe and supported to speak out about their issues without fear of backlash from the community

One Respondent shared;

“For us the women, we are confined within our homesteads but our men like joining their friends in trading centres and drinking joints. Sometimes if by coincidence you go to the shop to buy something, you will find men openly discussing about their women in such public places. One day, I found some men appreciating one of their friends for having abused his wife to the dot. They mentioned words like; ‘yes you have to shut them up with those tough words and they will not play around with you’

Another Respondent

“My husband sometimes when abusing me compares me to the women of his friends with whom they drink together like he understands them very well. I remember one day when I asked him that I wanted to join one of the women groups in my village, my husband abused me and said I wanted to be immoral like one of his friend’s wife”

It is very unfortunate that men in Kaptanya Sub County discuss about their women without authentic information and use the same to judge their partners at home instead of discussing with their women what can make them economically empowered and well placed

85.7% of the respondents agreed that men always incite fellow men to act violently towards women in their community, 14.3% disagreed when asked on the same. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.771, standard deviation 0.920, indicates that men always inciting fellow men to act violently toward women in Kaptanya Sub County is high. The finding that men always incite fellow men to act violently towards women in their community is a concerning issue, as it perpetuates the cycle of violence against women. This behavior indicates that men are not only passive bystanders but are actively participating in the abuse of women. This finding calls for urgent

action to address this issue through community mobilization, awareness-raising campaigns, and engagement with men and boys to promote positive gender norms and values. It is crucial to involve men and boys in efforts to end violence against women as they can play an essential role in creating a safer and more equitable society for all. The high mean of 3.771 and standard deviation of 0.920 highlights the urgency of addressing this issue in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. Their discussions included offering solutions which is usually not limited to abuses and insults. Sometimes, the insults and abuse mature into beating. On the other hand notably, women said whenever their men don't go to social places for some days, they usually have peace in their homes but for as long as they get to the social places they come back charged and attack their women.

Respondent shared

“Whenever my husband goes to the drinking joint, he comes back with a changed mind even when we had concluded on an idea. Severally, I have discussed and agreed with my husband to start a small income generating activity particularly to engage in selling and buying of produce so that we are able to manage our family since we have 6 children of whom all are in school. It is even worse when he is with his brothers and sisters or his parents, he comes back charged and directly assures me that it seems I want to control his home, Because of my urge for a better tomorrow for my family, my husband abuses me in all ways, even calls me the family planner, the man of this home, sometimes this dog, this idiot, useless thing, vague woman. When he starts I just shut my mouth and endure the insults”

When asked, 88.6% of the respondents agreed that men always abuse women openly in public in their community. However, 11.4% of the respondents did not agree. The calculated (mean 3.886, standard deviation = 0.99) implies that men always abusing women openly in public in Kaptanya

Sub County is high. The high mean value (3.886) suggests that the majority of respondents perceive that men in Kaptanya Sub County always abuse women openly in public. This implies that the problem of gender-based violence is prevalent and widespread in this community. Such abuse can have significant negative effects on women's physical, psychological, and emotional well-being. Women who are victims of public abuse may feel isolated, ashamed, and powerless, which can lead to depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems. Additionally, public abuse can contribute to a culture of acceptance of violence against women, perpetuating the cycle of abuse. The implication of these findings is that there is an urgent need for community education and sensitization on the dangers of gender-based violence. This education should target both men and women, emphasizing the importance of respecting women's rights and ensuring that they are not subjected to any form of abuse. Local leaders and community-based organizations should work together to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the community. It is also essential to strengthen laws and policies to protect women from violence and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions

When asked whether men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in their community, 87% of the respondents agreed while 13% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in their community. The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.786, standard deviation 0.720, indicates that men using frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high mean value (3.786) and standard deviation (0.720) suggest that a large proportion of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district feel that men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender. This can have several implications, including: Psychological impact: Women

who are constantly subjected to frightening language may experience psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression, and fear. This can lead to long-term mental health issues. Limitations on women's participation: If women are constantly subjected to frightening language, they may become hesitant to participate in public discussions or speak up for their rights. This can have negative implications for their political, social, and economic empowerment. Reinforcement of gender stereotypes: Men who use frightening language when handling issues affecting women reinforce negative gender stereotypes and contribute to the perpetuation of gender-based violence. Addressing the issue of men using frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender is critical for promoting gender equality and women empowerment in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. Some of the women's experiences were quoted as below

Respondent with names withheld

“One day my father stopped paying my school fees when I reached senior three. When my mother tried him, he kept abusing my mother openly that she is still harbouring someone's ‘wife’ in their home. I felt uncomfortable so I decided to involve some few elders from our family. However, it was so painful that the elders instead collaborated with my father and insulted me further. They openly told me that since I am old enough and my father had failed to get the school fees, I was supposed get married so that my father gets back the money he had invested on me up to senior three. Tears will never stop rolling on my face whenever I see my friends whose parents supported them to study”

When respondents were asked if there are cases of attempted suicide by female gender in their community after men insulting female gender, 80% of the respondents agreed while 20% of the

respondents disagreed with such cases of attempted suicide by female gender in their community. The high percentage of respondents (80%) who agreed that there are cases of attempted suicide by female gender in their community after men insulting female gender is alarming. It indicates that emotional violence has severe consequences and can even lead to fatal outcomes. Such cases of attempted suicide can result in permanent disability, trauma, and loss of life. It is crucial for the community, especially men, to understand the gravity of their actions and words towards women and the devastating impact it can have on their mental and emotional well-being. The community and relevant stakeholders need to take appropriate measures to prevent such cases of emotional violence and provide support and counseling to those affected.

The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.686, standard deviation 0.893, implies that the case of attempted suicide by female gender after men insulting female gender in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. For all those women who agreed that there are cases of attempted suicide, most of them out of experience felt like life should be ended perhaps stress would end but due to endurance, they have been able to withstand their state.

“When my mother died, my father married another wife and asked us to go and live with my maternal grandparents. So I and my 3 siblings went and lived with our grandparents. Time came that also our grandparents died and my uncles chased us from their parents’ home. When we returned to our father’s home, the step mother could not withstand seeing us live together with her 2 boy children. She saw our late mothers land being an opportunity for her children. She lured our father to treat us like outsiders. My step mother kept abusing and cursing us to follow our mother’s footsteps of premature death. Little did we know that our father was her best ally? Our father practically started calling us names like; thugs, landless orphans and strangers. When I tried as the elder daughter to approach my father’s relatives

for an intervention, his relatives asked us to avoid interfering with their brother's family and asked to sort out ourselves. They said our mother did not own any land and also said that children have no land rights. The last thing I thought of was to kill myself so that I could sort out my problems"

The calculated mean (\bar{X}) 3.686, standard deviation 0.893, implies that the case of attempted suicide by female gender after men insulting female gender in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The overall mean is (3.817) implying that the effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district is high. The high overall mean of 3.817 implies that verbal violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. This means that women who are victims of verbal violence may experience negative effects on their economic and social well-being, such as lower self-esteem, decreased productivity, and reduced income. The results of this study suggest that interventions to reduce verbal violence in the community are needed to promote the well-being of women and to improve their socio-economic status. Such interventions may include community-based education programs, legal support services, and the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. By reducing verbal violence in the community, women can be empowered to fully participate in socio-economic activities, leading to improved well-being for themselves and their families.

Table 4.5.2; Model summary showing the effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change

1	.57 0 ^a	.325	.315	.59015	.325	32.764	1	68	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Verbal violence									

For purposes of the test, the most important value is the R square value. This is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (socio-economic welfare of the women) which can be explained by one construct (verbal violence). This reveals that verbal violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. The RSquare indicates the Coefficient of Determination which was found to be 0.325 translating to 32.5% which implies that the construct (verbal violence) accounted for 32.5% of the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. This implies that verbal violence influences the socio-economic welfare of women by 32.5 %. To explain the remaining balance (67.5%), other factors including; education, skills developing and training, access to quality decent paid work, collective action and leadership among others beyond this can do it. The p-value was found to be 0.000 which is less than the significance level of 0.05. This means that there was a significant effect of verbal violence in influencing the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district.

The high R square value of 32.5% indicates that verbal violence is a significant factor influencing the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County. This finding implies that women who experience verbal violence are more likely to experience negative socio-economic outcomes, such as reduced access to education, limited job opportunities, and lower income levels. It is important for policymakers and stakeholders to recognize the impact of verbal violence on women's welfare and take appropriate measures to address this issue. The significant effect of verbal violence as shown by the ANOVA results implies that verbal violence

is a pressing concern in Kaptanya Sub County. This finding suggests that there is a need for interventions to address verbal violence, such as awareness-raising campaigns, legal reforms, and support services for survivors of verbal abuse. These interventions can help to reduce the prevalence and impact of verbal violence, ultimately improving the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings on the dependent variable and study objectives.

5.1 The effect of physical violence on the socio economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

The results of the study suggest that physical violence has a significant impact on the socio-economic wellbeing of women in Kaptanya Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The overall mean score for physical violence was 4.31, indicating a high prevalence of this type of violence. The study also found that physical violence contributed 22.3% to the socio-economic welfare of women, which was statistically significant with a p-value of 0.000. In other words, the study shows that physical violence against women has a negative effect on their socio-economic status. This could be due to the physical injuries sustained by the women, which may impact their ability to work and generate income. Additionally, women who experience physical violence may be more likely to experience mental health issues, which could also affect their economic productivity. The significant contribution of physical violence to women's socio-economic welfare highlights the need for interventions to address this issue and protect the rights and well-being of women.

All of the respondents in the study acknowledged that they are subjected to assaults as women in their community. The reasons behind these assaults, according to the respondents, include land disputes, men denying women the chance to engage in income-generating activities, and limited

decision-making opportunities for women. However, a study conducted across multiple countries reported that almost 70% of women globally have been subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or previous male partner, and 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by a man who is not their intimate partner (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2013). This statement highlights the prevalence of gender-based violence against women in the studied community and how it is linked to socio-economic factors such as access to resources and decision-making power. It also compares the findings of the study to a broader multi-country study, which indicates that gender-based violence is a global issue affecting a significant proportion of women worldwide. The statistics presented in the multi-country study serve to emphasize the seriousness of the issue and its widespread nature.

The study found that a majority of respondents, 98.6%, agreed that men in their community always attempt to rape women, and only 1.4% did not have an opinion. The mean score of 4.386 indicated a high prevalence of attempted rape by men in Kaptanya Sub County. Similarly, when asked about being assaulted by men in their community, 98.5% of respondents agreed that they are always assaulted by men, while only 1.4% disagreed. The mean score of 4.371 suggests a high prevalence of assault by men against women in the area.

The study also found that men in the community believe that any act they exert on women is always right, and no one should challenge them. The violence against women in the community was perpetuated by men and not women. These findings are consistent with previous studies such as Njau and Njeru (1997) and FIDA (2008), which established that violence against women is accepted as a normal part of life and promoted by cultural practices that perpetuate notions of male superiority and unequal gender power relations between men and women in many Kenyan communities. The prevalence of violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County highlights the

urgent need for interventions to protect women's rights and well-being. Violence against women is a human rights violation and a pressing public health issue that affects communities worldwide. It is essential to address the underlying cultural and social factors that perpetuate gender-based violence and promote gender equality to eliminate this crisis.

When asked about their experiences with physical violence from men in their community, 98.6% of respondents agreed that they are always beaten, while only 1.4% disagreed. The mean score of 4.357 indicates a very high prevalence of physical violence against women by men in Kaptanya Sub County. The study also found that men use beating as a means of communication to control women's behavior. Women are beaten for engaging in economic activities like selling matooke and firewood or for trying to participate in decision-making processes within the home.

These findings are consistent with previous studies such as Wamalwa (1987), Ondicho (2013), and NGECC (2016), which argue that violence against women, or wife-beating, is often denied, disguised, tolerated, ignored, condoned, taken lightly, or covered up under the guise of family privacy. Similarly, Kimuna and Djamba (2008) and KDHS (2014) argue that women are socialized to accept, tolerate, and rationalize violence in the name of cultural traditions. The prevalence of physical violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County underscores the urgent need for interventions to protect women's rights and well-being. It is essential to challenge the cultural norms and social practices that perpetuate violence against women and promote gender equality. This can include education and awareness-raising campaigns to promote non-violent conflict resolution, legal and policy reforms to protect women's rights, and support for women's economic empowerment to enhance their social and economic status.

The results showed that the majority (98.6%) of the respondents believed that it is normal for men to beat their wives, as tradition gives men power over women in all aspects, including

treating them as property. Women who are beaten are often denied, disguised, tolerated, ignored, condoned, or covered up under the guise of family privacy. It was also observed that women are taught to accept, tolerate, and justify the violence in the name of cultural traditions. In Kaptanya Sub County, violence against women is not only accepted as a normal part of life but is also encouraged by cultural practices that reinforce the idea of male superiority and unequal power relations between men and women. Consequently, women are relegated to positions of emotional and economic dependence. These findings are consistent with previous studies (Wamalwa, 1987; Ondicho, 2013; NGECC, 2016; Kimuna and Djamba, 2008; KDHS, 2014) that suggest that violence against women is often justified by cultural norms and traditions that perpetuate gender inequality. The study highlights the urgent need for interventions to address the harmful effects of these cultural practices and promote gender equality in Kaptanya Sub County.

When asked about the reporting of defilement in their community, 98.6% of respondents agreed that it is always reported, while 1.4% were unsure. The calculated mean of 4.342 indicates that defilement of the female gender in Kaptanya Sub County is very high and often reported. Shockingly, the study revealed that men often initiate and facilitate child marriages, perpetuating the vice of defilement. In this community, teenage girls are seen as the ideal wife material, which further fuels defilement. The study also found that parents of defiled children in this community engage in peace talks, negotiating compensation while handing over their children to the perpetrators or accepting incentives to keep quiet. This contradicts the Ugandan Constitution's provisions that children are between the ages of 0 and 18. Defiled girls, who are the future women of this community, are likely to experience the adverse effects of physical violence, which will affect their socio-economic welfare. The findings of this study call for urgent action to address the cultural practices that promote defilement and child marriage in this community.

When asked about the prevalence of female abduction in their community, the majority of respondents (95.7%) agreed that it was present, while a small percentage (4.3%) did not acknowledge its existence. The mean score (4.25) indicates that the incidence of female abduction is high in Kaptanya Sub County, located in Kapchorwa district. The study revealed that one primary school, Kaptokwoi, reported 12 cases of abducted girls in 2012. However, when the school attempted to investigate the girls' whereabouts, they discovered that the girls had been forced into marriage by their parents. The parents of these girls created an unfavorable environment that hindered the school from taking further action. This study highlights the harmful impact of cultural practices and traditional beliefs that perpetuate the abduction and early marriage of girls. The abduction of girls deprives them of education and exposes them to various forms of violence, affecting their social and economic welfare.

When asked about women being battered in their community, almost all respondents (98.6%) agreed that women are subjected to such violence, while only 1.4% were not certain. The calculated mean of 4.200 suggests that the prevalence of women being battered in Kaptanya Sub County is very high. Many women who admitted to being battered pointed to men's refusal to allow them to engage in productive work that generates income as a reason for the violence. Men see money as a source of power, and in order to maintain their dominance over women, they resort to using violence. This makes women in Kaptanya Sub County fall within the range of the estimated 20-50% of women worldwide who have experienced some form of male violence, according to UNICEF (2000) and the 1 in 3 (35%) of all women in the world and one third (30%) of women who have been in an intimate relationship who have experienced such violence, according to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2017). Ellsberg and Heise (2005) also found

that between 10% and 60% of women who have ever been married have been physically abused by their current or previous intimate partner in studies conducted in over 50 countries.

The findings reveal that violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County is rooted in gender-based power imbalances and cultural norms that reinforce male superiority and women's subservience. These cultural practices often involve treating women as property or subjects of male control, leading to their emotional and economic dependency on men. The prevalence of violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County highlights the urgent need for interventions to change the social norms that promote violence against women and to support victims of violence. The government, civil society organizations, and community leaders should work together to raise awareness of the problem and provide resources for women who are victims of violence. Efforts to empower women economically and promote gender equality can also help reduce violence against women by challenging the cultural norms that perpetuate it.

The study shows that physical violence has a notable impact on the social and economic well-being of women living in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. The Coefficient of Determination, which was calculated to be 0.223 or 22.3%, indicates that physical violence accounts for 22.3% of the socio-economic welfare of women in the area. This means that physical violence significantly affects the socio-economic welfare of women in the community, but there are other factors that contribute to the remaining percentage. Therefore, it is important to consider other factors that may influence the social and economic welfare of women in addition to physical violence.

5.2 The effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district.

According to the survey, 91.4% of respondents reported receiving constant criticisms from male counterparts. This criticism is particularly prominent when women participate in activities such as joining women's groups that hope to benefit from government programs, participating in community meetings, going for water, interacting with neighbors, expressing concern about their adolescent daughters' behavior, and dressing smartly to sell goods like matooke, firewood, and charcoal in town. This constant criticism is discouraging and makes women feel unworthy. The mean of the survey, which was 4.029, indicates that the number of women who report always receiving constant criticism from male counterparts is high. This observation is consistent with the findings of Innocent Digest (2016), who noted that institutionalized economic factors have made women particularly vulnerable to violence directed at them. These factors include unequal power relations between men and women, which are perpetuated by social and economic forces such as women's economic dependence on men and limited access to cash and credit. The survey and the literature suggest that women face constant criticism from male counterparts, particularly in situations where they challenge gender norms or participate in activities traditionally reserved for men. This criticism can be damaging to women's self-esteem and may reflect broader systemic inequalities between men and women.

According to the survey, 88.5% of respondents reported feeling belittled by statements made by men. However, 11.4% of respondents did not feel that statements made by men always seemed belittling. The mean score of 3.89 indicates that there is a high level of belittling behavior towards women by men. Additionally, when asked about being called insulting names by men, 97.1% of respondents reported experiencing this behavior. Only 2.8% of respondents disagreed

with this statement. The mean score of 4.086 indicates a very high prevalence of women being called insulting names by men in Kaptanya Sub County, Kapchorwa district. Overall, the survey results suggest that women in the study area experience a high level of verbal belittlement and insulting behavior from men. This behavior can be damaging to women's self-esteem and contribute to a broader culture of gender-based violence. Efforts to address this issue may involve challenging harmful gender norms and promoting respectful and equitable attitudes towards women.

When asked whether their partner's insults always affect their children's upbringing, 95.7% of respondents agreed that it did, 2.8% disagreed, and 1.4% were unsure. The mean score of 4.014 indicates a high prevalence of partner insults affecting children's upbringing in Kaptanya Sub County, Kapchorwa district. Women in the study reported that children exposed to partner insults often become hostile and act out violently, both at home and in their community. This finding is consistent with research by Alexander (2008), who found that children who witness violence between their parents may adopt either the victim or abuser role. Girls who assume the victim role may take on additional responsibilities, such as caring for younger siblings, and may be at increased risk of experiencing violence themselves, including incest. Without intervention, these females may be at risk of becoming victims of violence in the future.

These findings suggest that partner insults have a significant impact not only on the targeted partner but also on children who witness the behavior. This underscores the importance of addressing domestic violence as a public health issue that affects the well-being of entire families. Interventions aimed at preventing partner violence should also consider the potential

impact on children and work to promote healthy, non-violent relationships and parenting practices.

The study found that 91.5% of respondents agreed that they are not given the chance to make decisions that affect them, while only 7.1% disagreed and 1.4% were uncertain. The high mean score of 3.914 suggests that women in Kaptanya Sub County are not given enough opportunities to make decisions that affect them. This is likely due to cultural norms that prioritize male dominance over women, which has been perpetuated over time. As a result, men in the community do not allow women the chance to make decisions independently. This finding is consistent with the work of scholars such as (Smith, 2010), who argue that gender inequalities are deeply ingrained in societal norms and values, which limit women's agency and autonomy. Women's inability to make independent decisions can lead to negative consequences such as lack of access to resources, limited opportunities for education, and poverty. Therefore, interventions that challenge these cultural norms and promote gender equality are essential for empowering women to make decisions that affect their lives.

When the participants were asked if their partners regularly monitor their whereabouts, activities, and social interactions, 95.7% of them agreed that their partners do. However, 4.3% of the respondents disagreed. The average score (\bar{X}) 4.157 suggests that there is a high prevalence of male partners monitoring their female partners in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. According to the women, the reason behind this monitoring is to prevent them from gaining knowledge and skills that would enable them to engage in income-generating activities that would give them financial independence.

This behaviour of male partners reflects a patriarchal society where men hold power over women and are afraid of losing that power. By controlling their partners' movements and social interactions, they maintain their dominance and prevent women from becoming self-sufficient. This finding aligns with what (Jewkes et al., 2015) found in their study on intimate partner violence in South Africa, where male partners' monitoring and controlling behaviour was driven by a desire to maintain power and control over their partners. This behaviour not only perpetuates gender inequality but also hinders women's economic empowerment and independence.

The study found that 84% of the respondents agreed that they are hesitant to express their emotions due to fear of other people's anger and humiliation. However, 14.3% disagreed with this statement, and 1.4% were unsure. The mean score (\bar{x}) 3.786 indicates a high level of hesitation among women in Kaptanya Sub County to express their emotions. This is largely due to emotional violence from men, who use threats, insults, and belittling to create an unfriendly environment for women to express themselves freely. The study's findings suggest that emotional violence is prevalent in Kaptanya Sub County, leading to a culture of fear and hesitation among women. Men's behavior of threatening, insulting, and belittling women creates a hostile environment where women do not feel comfortable expressing their emotions. This finding is consistent with previous research that has shown emotional violence as a significant form of violence against women. Emotional abuse can be just as damaging as physical violence, causing long-term psychological harm to victims. It is essential to address emotional violence and create safe spaces where women can freely express themselves without fear of humiliation or retaliation.

The study found that emotional violence accounts for 22.4% of the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District, as indicated by the R square value of 0.224. The ANOVA results displayed in Table (4.4.2) were interpreted by comparing the significance (sig) value with the p-value of 0.05. According to Saunders (2003), if the sig value is greater than the p-value, it means that there is an insignificant effect, but if the sig value is less than the p-value, it means there is a significant effect. In this study, the p-value was 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that there was a significant effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County. The study also revealed that women in the area lack economic resources, making them vulnerable to violence and unable to leave violent relationships. Women are not actively seeking employment or participating in government development programs, which makes them economically dependent on men. This economic dependence makes it difficult for women to extricate themselves from violent relationships.

5.3 The Effect of Verbal Violence on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District

When asked about whether men in their community always spread rumors about women's issues, 91% of respondents agreed and 9% disagreed. This indicates a high prevalence of men spreading rumors about women's issues in Kaptanya Sub County, with a mean score of 3.957. Additionally, 85.7% of respondents agreed that men always incite other men to act violently towards women in their community, while 14.3% disagreed. The mean score for this question was 3.77, indicating a high prevalence of men inciting violence against women in Kaptanya Sub County. Many respondents noted that men discussed women in social situations. These findings suggest that there is a pervasive culture of misogyny and gender-based violence in the community,

perpetuated by men. This culture makes it difficult for women to speak out and seek support, and it can have serious consequences for their safety and well-being. Efforts are needed to challenge these harmful attitudes and behaviors and create a more gender-equitable community.

The study found that a high percentage of respondents agreed that men in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District spread rumors about women, incite violence towards them, abuse them openly in public, and use frightening language when dealing with women's issues. These behaviors have a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in the area, with verbal violence alone accounting for 32.5% of the impact. This finding is supported by the high rate of attempted suicide among women who have been insulted by men.

The p-value of 0.000 indicates that the effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County is significant, meaning that the likelihood of the results being due to chance is very low. The study suggests that economic dependence on men may contribute to women's vulnerability to violence, as they may be unable to extricate themselves from violent relationships due to a lack of resources and job opportunities. These findings highlight the need for measures to address gender-based violence and promote women's economic empowerment in Kaptanya Sub County and other similar areas. By empowering women economically, they may be better able to escape violent situations and improve their overall well-being. The study also underscores the importance of changing societal attitudes towards women and promoting gender equality to reduce the prevalence of violence against women.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This section summarizes the findings and suggestions of the research on the correlation between Gender Based Violence and the socio-economic wellbeing of women in Kaptanya Sub County, located in Kapchorwa district. The conclusions are based on the research objectives.

6.1 Conclusions

The conclusions were based on the three objectives of the study.

6.1.1: The effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

The findings from both qualitative and quantitative results confirm that physical violence is one of forms of gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. We can therefore conclude that physical violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District. Physical violence influences the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district by 22.3%.

6.1.2: The effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

The findings from both qualitative and quantitative results confirm that emotional violence is one of forms of gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. The study concludes that emotional violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of

women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. Emotional violence accounts for 22.4% of socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa District.

6.1.3 The effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

The findings from both qualitative and quantitative results confirm that physical violence is one of forms of gender based violence in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. The study concludes that verbal violence has a significant effect on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district. Verbal violence influences socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district by 32.5%

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 The effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district

- Sub County leadership should ensure the enforcement of the existing laws in order to curb physical violence.
- The community should be trained and sensitized on the existing laws and policies for example the whistle blowers policy.
- The district should come up with bye-laws on physical violence and other forms of gender based violence
- The sub county should initiate programs geared towards engaging men in more productive work
- Government programs on women empowerment should strategically involve the men.

6.2.2 The effect of emotional violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya

Sub County in Kapchorwa district

- The government in conjunction with the civil society organizations should carry out mindset change trainings and meetings targeting both men and women.
- Government should engage and empower the religious, cultural and the local leaders on programs aimed at combating emotional violence
- The government should intensify counseling and guidance programs in the community

6.2.3 The effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya

Sub County in Kapchorwa district

- The government in partnership with civil society organizations and other development partners should intensify sensitization and awareness programs on effects of verbal violence on socio-economic welfare of women.
- The government should adopt the use of role model approach in addressing verbal violence by rewarding men who don't abuse the women verbally
- The government should strengthen the enforcement of the existing laws
- Government should encourage formation of development oriented clubs involving both men and women

6.3 Areas of further research

On the basis of the summary of findings and conclusions, concerning the effect of gender based violence on the socio-economic welfare of women in Kaptanya Sub County in Kapchorwa district, the following are the areas suggested by the researcher for further research.

- 1) The contribution of gender based violence on literacy
- 2) Gender based violence and marriage
- 3) Further research could also be conducted on the relationship between gender based violence and poverty

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APPENDIX: 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Chelimo Emma a student of Uganda Christian University carrying out a study on **“Effect of Gender Based Violence (GBV) on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Women in Kaptanya Sub-County, Kapchorwa District”**. You have been selected as one of the respondents in this study and you are kindly requested to complete the questionnaire as honestly as possible. The responses you will provide will be strictly used for the sake of this study and confidentiality is guaranteed.

SECTION A: BIO-DATA

Please tick one category below

1. What is your Gender?

Male

Female

2. What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Widowed

Divorced

Separated

3. In what age category do you belong?

Below 18 years

18–30 years

31 – 49 years

50 Years and above

4. What is your Highest Level of Education?

Primary

Secondary

Certificate

Diploma

Degree

Master’s Degree

SECTION B

In this section you are requested to kindly tick on a scale of **1-5** how strongly you disagree or agree with the statements given.

SCALE	1	2	3	4	5
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Physical Violence

S/N	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
PV1	I am always assaulted as a woman in my community					
PV2	Male gender always attempt to rape me in my community					
PV3	I am always assaulted by male gender in my community					
PV4	I am always beaten by male gender in my community					
PV5	Defilement of female gender is always reported in our community					
PV6	There are cases of abduction of female gender in my community					
PV7	Women are always battered in my community					

Emotional Violence

SN	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
EV1	I always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts					
EV2	Statements made by male sex always seem belittling on my side					
EV3	I am always called by name in an insulting manner by male gender					

EV4	My partner's insults are always affect to up-bringing of our children					
	I am not given opportunity to make individual decisions that affect me.					
EV5	My partner always track my movement to know where I am where I am, what I am doing and whom I am meeting					
EV6	I am always hesitant to express my emotions because I am afraid of other peoples anger and humiliation					

Verbal violence

SN	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	<u>3</u>	4	5
VV1	Male gender always spread rumours about women issues in our community					
VV2	Men always incite fellow men to act violently towards women in my community					
VV3	Men always abuse women openly in public in my community					
VV4	Men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in my community.					
VV5	There are cases of attempted suicide by female gender in my community after men insulting female gender					

Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

SN	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
DV1	I rarely participate in government programs like; EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP					
DV2	I rarely make independent decisions that affect my life as a woman					
DV3	I have limited access to microfinance credit services					
DV4	I have limited control on household resources					
DV5	I have limited access to social services in my community					
DV6	I have a well-defined livelihood as a woman in my community					

Thank you for your time and effort

APPENDIX: 2

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

This research seeks to collect views on the *Effect of Gender Based Violence (GBV) on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Women in Kaptanya Sub-County, Kapchorwa District*. The team in here has been selected to participate in this study and you are kindly requested to give in your response as free as possible. Notably, whatever will be discussed from here shall be treated with confidentiality bearing in mind that the feedback will strictly be used for the sake of this study

SECTION A

Date: Venue:

Village Sub County District:

Males: Females: Totals:

FGD Number Number of Participants

Name of Enumerator

SECTION B

Effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women

- 1. Are Women always assaulted in your community?

.....

- 2. Do male gender always attempt to rape women in your community

.....

- 3. Are always assaulted by male gender in your community

.....

- 4. Are women always beaten by male gender in your community?

.....

5. Is defilement of female gender always reported in your community?

.....

6. Are there cases of abduction of female gender in your community?

.....

7. Are women always battered in your community?

.....

Effect of emotional violence on socio-economic welfare of women

Do women always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts?

.....

Do statements made by male sex always seem belittling on your side?

.....

Are women always called by name in an insulting manner by male gender?

.....

Do partner's insults always affect the up-bringing of your children?

.....

Are women given opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them?

.....

Does your partner always track your movement to know where you are, what you are doing and with whom your meeting?

.....

Are women always hesitant to express their emotions because they are afraid of other people's anger and humiliation?

.....

Effect of verbal violence on socio-economic welfare of women

Does male gender always spread rumors about women issues in your community?

.....

Do men always incite fellow men to act violently towards women in your community?

.....

Do men always abuse women openly in public in your community?

.....

Do men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in your community?

.....

Are there cases of attempted suicide by female gender in your community after men insulting female gender?

.....

Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

Do women always participate in government programs like; EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP?

.....

Do women always make independent decisions that affect their lives women?

.....

Do women have access to microfinance credit services?

.....

Do women have control on household resources?

.....

Do women have access to social services in your community?

.....
Do women have well-defined livelihood as a woman in your community?

Thank You for participating

May God Bless!!

APPENDIX: 3

INTERVIEW GUIDE ON THE EFFECTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN IN KAPTANYA SUB COUNTY IN KAPCHORWA

Date:**Start time:** **End time:**

This interview seeks to collect views on the Effect of Gender Based Violence (GBV) on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Women in Kapchorwa. You have been selected as one of the respondents in this study and you are kindly requested to complete the interview as honestly as possible. The responses you will provide will be strictly used for the sake of this study and confidentiality is guaranteed.

Effect of physical violence on the socio-economic welfare of women

Are there cases of women always assaulted in your community?

.....

Are there cases where male gender always attempt to rape women in your community

.....

Are there cases where women are always assaulted by male gender in your community

.....

Are there cases of women always beaten by male gender in your community?

.....

Is defilement of female gender always reported in your community?

.....

Are there cases of abduction of female gender in your community?

.....

Are women always battered in your community?

.....

Effect of emotional violence on socio-economic welfare of women

Do women always receive constant criticisms from male counterparts?

.....

Do statements made by male sex always seem belittling on your side?

.....

Are women always called by name in an insulting manner by male gender?

.....

Do partner's insults always affect the up-bringing of your children?

.....

Are women given opportunity to make individual decisions that affect them?

.....

Does your partner always track your movement to know where you are, what you are doing and with whom your meeting?

.....

Are women always hesitant to express their emotions because they are afraid of other people's anger and humiliation?

.....

Effect of verbal violence on socio-economic welfare of women

Does male gender always spread rumors about women issues in your community?

.....

Do men always incite fellow men to act violently towards women in your community?

.....
Do men always abuse women openly in public in your community?

.....
Do men use frightening language when handling issues that affect female gender in your community?

.....
Are there cases of attempted suicide by female gender in your community after men insulting female gender?

.....
Socio-Economic Welfare of Women

Do women always participate in government programs like; EMYOOGA, OWC, UWEP, YLP?

.....
Do women always make independent decisions that affect their lives women?

.....
Do women have access to microfinance credit services?

.....
Do women have control on household resources?

.....
Do women have access to social services in your community?

.....
Do women have well-defined livelihood as a woman in your community?

Name of the respondent

Telephone

Signature

.....

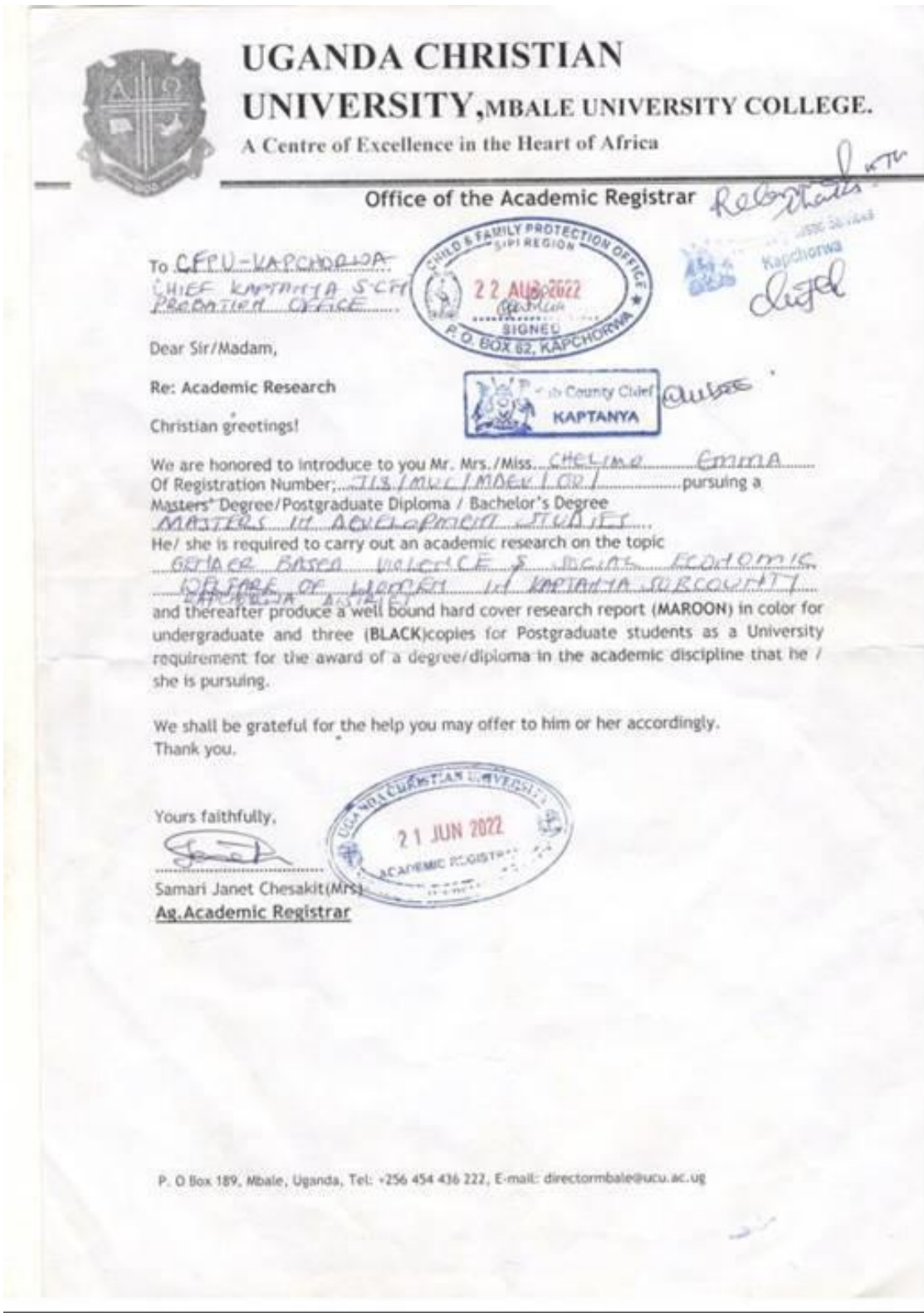
.....

.....

Thank You for participating

May God Bless!!

APPENDIX 4: INTRODUCTION LETTER



CHELIMO EMMA POST VIVA SIGNED AND SCANNED FORM



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF RESEARCH & POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

DISSERTATION CORRECTION COMPLIANCE REPORT BY THE CANDIDATE (POST VIVA FORM)

Date: 29TH APRIL 2024

Name of Candidate: CHELIMO EMMA **Reg. No:** J18/MUC/MDEV/001

Title of Dissertation; GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF WOMEN IN KAPTANYA SUB COUNTY IN KAPCHORWA DISTRICT

SN	COMMENTS BY EXTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	Problem Statement There is little focus on the impact of gender-based violence.	More focus has been made	Page 14
2	Conceptual Framework Confounding variables not clear.	They are now clear	Page 18

SN	COMMENTS BY INTERNAL EXAMINER	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	Title; The study title is researchable. Omit this "Effect of"	Omitted 'effect of' from my research topic	Cover page
2	Abstract; The current abstract is generally written well, although it can still be refined further. Double space your abstract and aim at 250 words.	It has now been refined Double spaced my abstract and reduced words. Previously had 506 words	ix
3	Chapter one: Introduction; The background statement is reasonably written well, but it can still be further refined. The section should be arranged like; global, Africa, Europe, Uganda, Kapchorwa. This brings out the entire background.	Refined the background statement and rearranged as directed i.e. globally, Africa, Europe, Uganda and Kapchorwa which brought out the entire background.	Page 1-12
	Even the statement of the problem needs strengthening. Generally good study objectives	Strengthened the problem statement	Page 13-14
	Try to itemize the significance	Significance itemized with 3 domains; duty bearers work, community and academic excellence	Page 17
	What do you mean by socio-economic welfare	The definition and meaning of socio economic welfare captured.	Page 20
4	Chapter two: Review of literature. The literature review is generally	It was made more critical and analytical, the researcher' point of view captured. For example the	Page 21-41

	narrative. However, an attempt should be made to make it more critical and analytical, as you review the literature try to put your point of view.	researcher would either be in agreement or not in agreement with a given scholarly idea but with a clear explanation on her position. The analysis entailed all the 3 thematic areas specifically; effect of physical violence, effect of emotional violence and effect of verbal violence on the socio-economic welfare of women respectively.	
	You should have literature on the dependent variable	Literature review the dependent variable (socio-economic welfare of women) included.	Page 39-41
5	Chapter 3 Methodology: This section of dissertation is relatively good except for a few issues that need to be further justified such as; The sample size & sampling techniques should be clearly stated.	The sample size and sampling techniques justified	Page 43-44
6	Chapter 4 Data Presentation & Analysis: The candidate has made some reasonable effort to present her study results. However, she needs to strengthen the analysis and interpretation of her data in general. The candidate should use appropriate symbols for the calculated mean (\bar{x}) and not a population (μ).	The candidate has corrected and therefore applied appropriate symbols for calculated mean.	Page 55-58, 60-66, 72-80 & 84-90
	R2 should be well explained	An in-depth explanation for R2 has been made thus reflected in the report	Page 68-69, 80-81 & 89-91
	Use both frequency and percentages for data presentation e.g. 8 (11.4%) were male, 62 (88.6%) were females	Use of frequency was missing so the researcher has used both frequency and percentages to present her data.	Page 51-53.

	What does each statement mean with its mean	Following the 4 tables (4.2.1; 4.3.1; 4.4.1; & 4.5.1) A clear meaning of each statement with its mean has been indicated.	Page 55-59, 59-68, 70-80 & 82-89
	What does the remaining 77.7% mean	According to table 4.3.2; model summary showing effect of physical violence on the socio economic welfare of women in Kaptanya sub county in Kapchorwa district, the meaning of 77.7% has been included in the report. Involves other factors like education, skills development, trainings, access to quality decent paid work, collective action, and access to property and assets	Page 69
	What does the remaining 77.6% mean	Refer to table 4.4.2. The 77.6% has been included in the report for example factors like poor planning, illiteracy and lack of innovations among others	Page 82
	What does 67.5% mean	Refer to table 4.5.2 It means there other factors beyond the study which contribute to the socio economic welfare of women in Kaptanya sub county e.g. trainings and leadership among others.	Page 91
7	Chapter five discussion of findings A reasonable attempt has been made to discuss the study results. However, still the candidate should do more cross referencing of her key findings to strengthen her discussion section generally	To strengthen her discussion, the researcher has done cross referencing of her findings. This involved establishing the views of some scholars which enabled me appreciate the different but valid points of view. Examples of cited scholars was not limited to; Garcia-Moreno et al., 2013 and Ondicho, 2013.	Page 94-104
8	Chapter Six: Conclusion and Recommendations The conclusion drawn in this study is	The recommendations have been refined and documented in the report	Page 106-107

	generally reasonable. However, the statement of the recommendations needs to be refined		
9	References and Appendices: The reference list needs significant improvement. Many cited authors have not been referenced and should follow APA style of referencing	Following APA referencing style, all the cited authors that were not previously captured in the reference list have been included. A few examples include; Benoit, Shumka, Phillips, Kennedy & Belle-Isle, Mouzos & Makkai, 2014; Bagshaw et al., 2010, Lapierre, 2010 and UNFPA, 2018.	Page 109-117

SN	COMMENTS BY VIVA VOCE PANNEL	ACTION TAKEN	INDICATOR
1	Re-organize the objectives	The objectives have been re-organized starting with to establish, assess and finally examine.	Page 14 & 15
2	The student should explain why she only concentrated on only two types of Gender Based Violence	The 3 objectives have been made clear	Page 21-34
3	The student should put right the legend for descriptive statistics	Has been made clear	
4	The inferential statistics should show a negative relationship between GBV and socio-economic welfare	Examiners comment taken note of	
5	The student should mention how she got the women who participated in the study	Only those who had reported cases to police and probation	Page 43
6	The student should present a clear Methodology	Now clear	Page 44
7	The student should explain how she determined the sample size	Now clear	Page 43

8	The student should mention the ethical issues that came up with the probation office sharing with her confidential information about their clients		Page 49
9	The statement of the problem needs to be revised or improved.	Revised	Page 13

CHELIMO EMMA
Candidate's Name



Signature

DR AJAL BENJAMIN
Supervisor's Name



Signature