

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX ROLE STEREOTYPES AND  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILIES IN MENGO AND KISENYI  
PARISHES, KAMPALA DISTRICT**

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## **DEDICATION**

This piece of work is dedicated to my parents in appreciation of their efforts and contribution towards my education. It also serves as an encouragement to my siblings in their quest for knowledge and education.

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## ABSTRACT

The study took place in Mengo and Kisenyi parish under the aim of identifying the influence of sex role stereotypes in families and the general society of Mengo and Kisenyi with an overview of its contribution to domestic violence. The study highlighted the socio-economic factors contributing to domestic violence, sociological perspectives of the varying interpretations of such stereotypes and domestic violence and its effects associated in families of Kisenyi Area.

The researcher used a case research design which is the type of research study where a subset of the population was selected as a representative of the population. The study population comprised of men and women in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes, the Local government officials especially the local leaders such as L.C1 chairpersons and their secretaries of the selected 15 villages in the two parishes, as well as the parish chiefs of the two parishes. That is such as parish leaders.

Findings indicated that a number of sex role stereotypes include; women are not strong as men, women are supposed to make less money than men, women are supposed to be submissive and do as they are told, women are supposed to cook and do house work, women are never in chaired, women are meant to be damsel in distress; never the hero and the causes of domestic violence in Mengo Kisenyi include alcohol and drug abuse, partner domination, traditional beliefs, low self esteem and extreme jealousy and inability to control hunger

The stereotyping that accelerate domestic violence among families included sense of entitlements, A belief they should have power and control over their partner, Belief that they can get away with it, earned experience that being abusive gets them what they want, Belief that their lives should take priority

In conclusion the research was successfully carried out although the researcher met a few challenges such as budgetary constraints, unfavorable weather among others which were overcome. It was clear that sex role stereotypes plays important role in accelerating domestic violence, it becomes that the usual interventions are not enough to reduce stereotypes and domestic violence thus need for engaging communities beyond the victims involved in programs is much better strategy to avoid occurrence of such indices in Mengo Kisenyi.

The research findings also sets forwards the recommendations towards addressing domestic violence which include Coordination and collaboration across sectors and across all levels of government and non-government should be a fundamental principle underpinning any approach to the prevention of, and intervention with, domestic violence.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence is a problem that affects families worldwide and crosses all socioeconomic, race, and cultural boundaries. Previously, police responses have reportedly been ineffective in response to domestic violence calls and it is only in the past twenty years that domestic violence has been taken more seriously by law enforcement.

Gender violence has been basically attributed to gender stereotypes whereby sex roles and feelings between husbands and wives often has seen strict segregation of men and women, men have always taken themselves to be superior than women and thus tend to abuse their women.

Stereotypes are representatives of a society's collective knowledge of customs, myths, ideas, religions and sciences. It is within this knowledge that an individual develops a stereotype or a belief about certain groups, and as a result of that, the knowledge or lack of knowledge, the stereotype has an effect on their social behavior.

This study is a result of the increase in Gender Based violence that has been a continued challenge to families in Mengo and Kisenyi parishes basing on the fact that almost on a daily basis different media houses, local Authorities, and family members or the affected couple report violence issues arising from stereotypical issues as men tend to show their dominance over women. Of particular interest, this study examines how sex role stereotype influences domestic violence among families. This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, significance and conceptual framework of the study.

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Sex role stereotype is defined as the formation or promotion of a fixed general idea or image of how men and women will behave. Gender stereotypes are over-generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender. While gender stereotypes have been popularly perceived as having negative connotations, they can also have positive ones as well (Muhanguzi, 2006).

The advent of civilization is one of the ways how modernization has transformed and dissolved the old traditional setting which had gender imbalances between men and women depending on a given society (Aliyu, 1989). In African culture and African traditional life, gender is defined according to roles and functions in the society. It is what it means to be male or female in a certain society that shapes the opportunities one is offered in life, the roles one may play, and the kinds of relationships one may have.

Sexual and gender-based violence is a violation of human rights. This kind of violence perpetuates the stereotyping of gender roles that denies human dignity of the individual and stymies human development. The overwhelming majority of the victims/survivors of sexual and gender-based violence are women and girls (Universal Declaration of Human Rights [UDHR],2010). Sexual and gender-based violence includes much more than sexual assault and rape. Although it may occur in public contexts, it is largely rooted in individual attitudes that condone violence within the family, the community and the State. Gender equality among African states is still a societal problem that needs more effort to dissolve and eradicate fully (Kynga & Elo, 2008, pp. 107-108).

At the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995), Member States of the United Nations system expressed their readiness to take the so called ‘women’s issues ‘out of marginality by underlining the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout all the twelve critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) for example, UN women is facilitating mobilization and sensitization, coordinating UN efforts to address gender in the response to the Ebola crisis. From working with local radio stations and traditional leaders to raising awareness and aid prevention, to producing educational materials to train health workers, their efforts and programmes are focused primarily in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

UN women are also helping to end violence against women since it’s their key priority , they also support expanding access to quality multi-sectional responses for survivors covering safety, shelter, health, justice and other essential services. They also advocate for laws and help to guide policies and action plans to help step up investments in prevention of violence against women by addressing it’s roots. Member States also stated their willingness to view women less as victims of domestic violence and more as important agents of change, and to further study the relations between women and men, and re-evaluate women’s traditional roles in society. However, to some extent this has helped to reduce on the influence of stereotypes on domestic violence is yet to be established in this study.

Berk (2003, p. 85), defines gender stereotype as “widely held beliefs about characteristics deemed appropriate for males and females. For her, gender roles are the reflection of these stereotypes in everyday behavior”. Berk (2003) also agrees with the concept of gender role as a constellation of qualities an individual understands to characterize males and females in his or her culture . Sex role (gender) stereotype are related to processes because we have different expectations for females and male behaviors (Burr, 2000). And the traditional sex roles help to sustain gender stereotypes such as that males are supposed to be adventurous, assertive, aggressive, independent and task-oriented whereas females are seen as more sensitive, gentle, dependent, emotional and people-oriented. Therefore, such sex role stereotypes pervade society today (Hetherington, 1999), which at times leads to violence, especially domestic violence in families.

Stereotypes are representatives of a society’s collective knowledge of customs, myths, ideas, religions and sciences (Macre, 1993). It is with in this knowledge that an individual develops a stereotypes or a belief about a certain groups and as a result of that the knowledge or lack of knowledge, the stereotype has an effect on their social behavior.

Sex roles and feelings between husbands and wives often involved strict segregation of men and women, because of polygamous marriages, husbands and wives often lived apart. Owing to cultural traditional men seldom associated with women, many customs create disrespect between husband and wife. Marriage was work partnerships rather than love partnership. The general systems theory views violence as a system rather than a result of individual mental disturbance. It describes a system of violence that operates at the individual family and society levels. It views domestic violence as having many causes including stereotyped family violence imagery that is armed in childhood and the fact that these stereotyped images are continually reaffirmed through social and cultural interactions (Murray, 2003).

However, in modern times, husbands and wives want to have close emotional relationship with each other, but they do not necessarily have the communication skill they need to talk honesty with each other about their feeling and dealing with problems they face in life. Basically, the relationship between men and women depends on the couple’s understanding, agreements and personal hobbies one holds. This is seen to be influential to their continued living and home charity levels or models of the siblings. (Human Rights Report, 2001).

Even with the implementation of laws against domestic violence, occasionally women find little help through the police (Websdale, 1995). Women in rural areas are at increased risk because of higher tolerance of family violence, physical isolation from neighbors and police, and stronger sex role stereotypes (Websdale, 1995). In rural areas, as well, the physical isolation from the police is a hindrance in some possible arrests of abusers. Usually in these situations by the time the police can get there, the overt violence episode has abated and it is more possible for the abuser to convince the police that nothing happened (Websdale, 1995).

In Uganda, national statistics on gender based violence seem to be alarming. There is a continued increase on cases of domestic violence in Uganda according to the National Statistics revealed by the Uganda Human Rights Commission (2009), which reported that the complaints reported by male complainants increased by 8.83% from 566 in 2008 to 616 in 2009; while complaints reported by females decreased by 6.01% from 316 in 2008 to 297 in 2009. The majority of the complaints received (95.2%) were reported by adults, while 4.5% were lodged by minors or persons below 18 years of age. Most of the complaints lodged by minors were with regard to the right to education, maintenance and care for children by their parents. In context to the Statistics of UHRC (2009), as revealed above, there is a relatively high increase with variations in respect of gender based violence under the availing complaint rates.

In Uganda, several cases are registered by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs through the police mainly in urbanized areas and the main issue observed as the cause factor is loss of self-control and self-regulation among partners through foregoing each partner's responsibilities and obligations to be performed at home basis.

However, the Ministerial Report (Ministry Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2014), identified an increase in the domestic gender based violence and loss of self-regulations among families basically attributed to gender inequality and interpersonal disrespect among family members. The above discussion points to the fact that there is a close link between sex role stereotypes and domestic violence. In order for effective intervention and consideration of issues affecting communities, an exploration of how the sex role stereotypes influences domestic violence is very important.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.**

Gender based violence as a form of domestic violence has been a persistent challenge to families in Uganda basing on the fact that almost on a daily basis different media houses report violence issues arousing from stereotypical issues as men tend to show their dominance to the women (Koenig, 2002).

Despite the existence of several cases of domestic violence being reported to the judicial institutions in Uganda, their major causes have been centric to gender inequalities and stereotypical myths in society. Every community in Uganda has got different ways on how its men and women are expected to perform different activities as well as how to behave in relation to each other. The sexual stereotyping of men and women has a profound impact on society and community (Koenig, 2002). For example, it leads to impression management whereby in order to be accepted by society, women and men may start behaving differently like in the United States where it is seen that some girls deliberately perform not as well as their boyfriends in the masculine subjects such as mathematics so as not to embarrass them which can affect their future. From sex stereotypes about men in relationship to stereotypes of women's sexuality, these prejudicial attitudes affect all family members and society as well since there impulses do explode to community costs.

Due to the advances made in recent years to establish equality between the sexes, society reflects fewer attitudes that support discrimination and inequality between men and women. Most of us espouse a point of view that is liberated from old sexual prejudices that border on racial narrow-mindedness. This portrays a continued trend of stereotypical influence on monitoring a gender in favor of the other which is not a right conduct. Thus, the study intends to investigate the phenomenon for appropriate development of remedial measures influence that ensure sex role stereotype impose on domestic violence.

## **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

### **1.3.1 General Objective**

This study sought to assess the relationship between sex role stereotype and domestic violence status among families in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The study aimed at achieving the following specific objectives;

- i. To find out the various sex role stereotypes in the community of Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.
- ii. To assess the socio-economic factors that contributes to domestic violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.
- iii. To establish the relationship between sex role stereotypes and domestic in violence Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.

#### **1.4 Research Question**

- i. What are the sex role stereotypes in the community of Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes?
- ii. What are the socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes?
- iii. What is the relationship between sex role stereotypes and domestic violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes?

#### **1.5 Scope of the study**

The scope of the study addressed three aspects in the course of the research which included the following;

##### **1.5.1 Content Scope**

The study basically focused on the influence of sex role stereotypes in families and the general society of Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes with an overview of its contribution to domestic violence. The study highlighted the socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic violence, sociological perspectives of the varying interpretations of such stereotypes and domestic violence and associated effects in families of Kisenyi Parish.

##### **1.5.2 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes which is located in the South Western Part of Kampala in Rubaga Division. Mengo parish has got a number of villages which include, Nakasero1, Nakasero11, Nakasero 111, Nakasero 1V, Nakivubo shauliyako, Old Boma ward and old Kampala.

Kisenyi parish has got 8 cells which include Biuwanika Zone A, Blue Room, Buwanika Zone B, Central Zone A , Muzana Zone A, Muzana Zone B, The researcher chose the case study basing on the fact that it is densely populated and the area is also accessible to the researcher due to its nearness in residence where data was collected by visiting and interviewing different family

members in Mengo and Kisenyi parishes homesteads with regard to age groups and gender (sexes) by using the respondent approach.

### **1.5.3 Time Scope**

The study was confined on the past five years, that is to say, from 2010 - 2015. This time scope was chosen because it gave the researcher enough information/literature as regards the nature of domestic violence.

### **1.6 The Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study will be useful in many different ways and to many different persons or groups of people as observed below.

The findings of the study will help experts, such as the police in drawing the interrelationship between the sex role stereotypes, self-regulation and violence concepts among families so as to come up with better policies to address sex role stereotypes.

The study will help policy makers at various levels of the government, such as the parliament in identifying the necessary key factors that are set up in a community and interpersonal behavioral and communal relationship among different personnel in order to enable them come up with better regulatory laws on how to handle cases of domestic violence brought up by stereotypes.

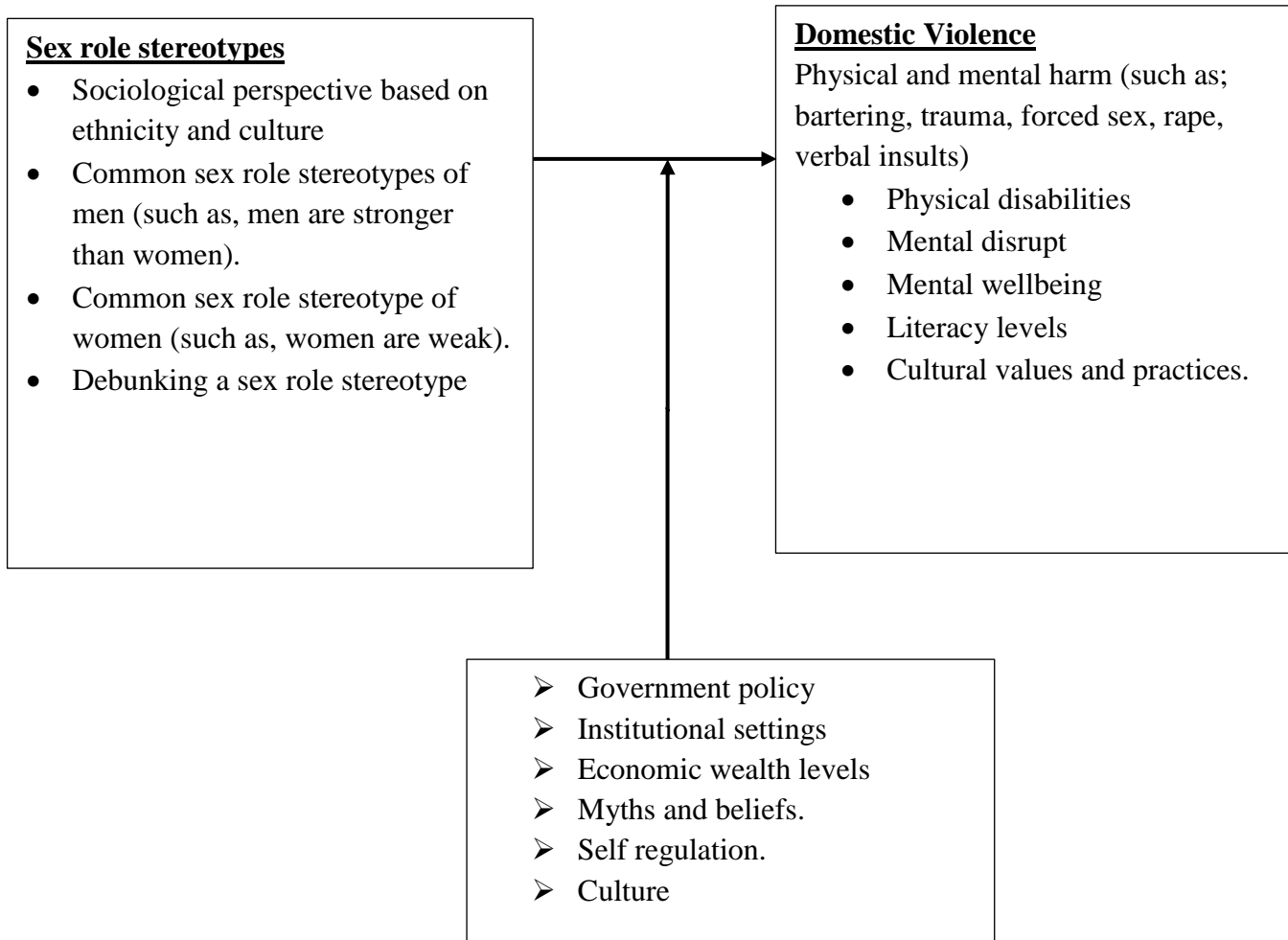
The study will bring in new knowledge to the people of Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes on how to understand the factors that determine, influence or induce violence and gender inequalities in respect to self-regulation modules.

The study will be instrumental in guiding the community authorities such as chairpersons, councilors, in understanding how to dissolve sex role stereotypes and violence cases in families.

## 1.7 Conceptual Frame Work

This is a dynamic presentation of different variables as used in the study, that is to say, sex role stereotypes and violence. The named two aspects are identified with intermediation characters to each other which seem to demonstrate a collaborative contribution and influence to each other.

This is illustrated in the diagram below:



## Conclusion

Sex role stereotypes are influenced by the sociological perspectives such as, men are stronger than women, which factors can lead to domestic violence, trauma, rape especially among women. However good government policies can help reduce domestic violence and influence stereotypes.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the literature as provided by scholars regarding the interplay between sex role stereotypes and domestic violence. It also provides more broad knowledge and understanding about the study variables which as well predominantly reflect on the history of sex role stereotypes and its relationship to domestic violence.

#### **2.2 Sex Role Stereotype.**

According to Radfold and Elizabeth(1996) sex role stereotype is defined as the formation or promotion of a fixed general idea or image of how men and women will behave. Gender stereotypes are over generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender. As for social constructionists they claim that gender-segregated children's activities create the appearance that gender differences in behavior reflect an essential nature of male and female behavior.

The concept of sex role, has been used in psychology which appears as global issue. Spence and Helenrich (1978) suggest replacing them with distinct categories; gender identify which is awareness of one's invariant biological sex, sexual orientation which is sex role attitudes and behaviors. Attention has been focused on situational factors and their interactions with personal variables but sex roles belong to situations and social structure therefore gender roles may be a means through which one expresses their gender identity, but they may also be employed as a means of exerting social control, and individuals may experience negative social consequences for violating them.

According to Bankusha (2006) A man can say 'women aren't meant for combat, while on the other hand a woman can say, 'men do nothing but watch sports.' Such expressions represent gender stereotypes, which are over-generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender stereotyping, as women or men. While women were barred from serving in military combat in Western nations until the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. In recent times, women have served in combat roles as capably as men. Whereas many men may watch sports, not all men would necessarily do so, therefore in review to the above, men and women are found

having different hobbies and distinctive interests which may cause variations in common understanding terms and negotiations within a given environment.

According to (Karmen, (2006), Gender stereotypes can also have positive connotations, even though they are often over-generalized. For instance, the notion that women are better care takers than men is not necessarily true in all cases, as some women may lose custody of children in court cases where neglect is proven. This is similarly so for the notion that men are better providers than women, particularly in cases where men have abandoned their families and back-owe on child support ('deadbeat dads).

### **2.2.1 Sociological Perspectives of Sex Stereotypes**

According to Human Right commission Scene Evidences Report (2013), a 2-year old girl wanders away from victorious playgroup and becomes lost outside. A man happens to drive by her. He thinks about going back to help get the toddler back home or where she belongs, but drives on. Later on it turns out that the girl drowned in a garden pond. An investigation ensues, and the man who drove by the girl told authorities that the reason he had not stopped or gone back to assist her was because he did not want anyone to mistakenly think that he was a pedophile trying to abduct her. The above true story illustrates the impact that stereotypes, even perceived ones, have on someone based on his or her gender.

According to Human Rights Watch International (1999), the sexual stereotyping of men and women has a profound impact on society. From sex stereotypes about men in relationship to stereotypes of women's sexuality, these prejudicial attitudes affect us all. According to Bankusa (2006), due to the advances made in recent years to establish equality between the sexes, society reflects fewer attitudes that support discrimination and inequality between men and women. Most of us espouse a point of view that is liberated from old sexual prejudices that once bordered on racial bigotry. However, even though society is liberated in our beliefs and attitudes, many of people's actions are still influenced by sex stereotyping and misconceptions about men and women that have been passed down through the generations. In spite of their stated values, a surprising number of people today relate to each other based on a sexual stereotype.

People learn prejudicial attitudes at an early age from observing the stereotypical roles that occur in families. As one progresses through school, these attitudes are reinforced by the classmates and peers. They are also supported by the unspoken biases of our teachers and by the arrangement of educational programs. The media is guilty of exploiting the differences between

men and women and of exaggerating sex stereotypes of men and women to sell products. Sex is treated as a commodity to be exploited for profit (Dossier, 2002).

The residuals of these sexist prejudices in our lives today portray men as masterful, powerful, paternalistic and uncommunicative, and women as emotionally responsive and communicative, yet childlike, helpless and incompetent. These distortions of the sexes are divisive, and interfere with our being intimate and loving in our close relationships. The social pressure exerted by these attitudes is as damaging to couple relationships as racial prejudice is to relations between people of different ethnic backgrounds (Mookodi, G.1999)

Each sexual stereotype confuses people's thoughts about the differences between men and women such as the attitudes that overstate the qualities that distinguish men and women, and place the two sexes in artificial categories.

According to Mookodi, (1999) there are different sex stereotypes of men as: men are tough and powerful; men are unfeeling and insensitive; men are logical, sensible and rational; men are afraid to commit in a relationship and form an attachment; men are primarily interested in their careers or vocations and men do not have a primary interest in marriage and parenthood.

Further, Mookodi also presented different sex stereotypes of women that consisted of different arguments such as: women are helpless and childish; women are sensitive and intuitive; women are scatterbrained, unstable and irrational; women can easily form deep emotional attachments; women do not have a primary interest in their careers or vocations; women are primarily interested in a long term relationship and parenthood. It is therefore clear that when we look at the way society sees men and then at how it views women, we can see that society actually puts men and women against each other.

Sex stereotypes about men and women in the concept of sexuality presents differentiated procedures, (Okongwu, 1993) asserts that men are more sexual than women; women are not that interested in sex; men have more sexual experiences and fantasies than women do; women are not as sexually active and don't think about sex as much as men do; men are more sexually aggressive and more sexually oriented than women; women are more passive sexually and don't want sex as much as men do; men are more random and want variety more than women do; women are basically monogamous; men are impersonal in their sexual encounters; they relate to women as sex objects; women are not interested in a casual sexual encounter. They only want to be sexual if they are in love with the guy.

According to Boserup, (1970), men and women are more alike than they are different. Both men and women have essentially the same desires in life and seek the same kinds of satisfactions with each other. This implies that both want sex, love, affection, success, dignity and self-fulfillment. They want to be acknowledged first as unique individuals, then as men and women.

For, Muhanguzi (2006), he identifies different similarities between the genders as ; most men and women are feelingly and emotionally expressive to which they tend to defend: most women and men are interested in business, finance, scientific ideas, mechanical matters, politics and abstract ideas; most men and women are interested in domestic activities such as design, cooking, childrearing and fashion; most women and men find satisfaction in having a career or vocation; most men and women place importance on their identity as a sexual person; most women and men desire a sexual relationship that includes emotional and physical intimacy; most men and women have a strong desire for a lasting affiliation with the opposite sex; most women and men have a strong interest in procreation and parenthood; most men and women have a very strong desire to be in love with each other.

### **2.3 Domestic Violence**

Violence refers to mistreatment of one person against another's rights. Violence covers all terms of abuse whether educational, physical, political, economic or religious. It remains the most invisible crime of our times. (Radford and Elisabeth, 1996). Violence is the major source of harassment that women and children experience therefore it is an issue that needs to be addressed.

Violence and other forms of abuse are most commonly understood as, ' a pattern of behaviour intended to establish and maintain control over family, household members, intimate partners, colleagues, individuals or groups'. While violent offenders are most often known to their victims (intimate or estranged partners and spouses, family members, relatives, peers, colleagues, etc.), acts of violence and abuse may also be committed by strangers. Forms of violence include; domestic violence, Psychological Violence, Physical violence; Sexual violence; Emotional violence; Psychological violence; Spiritual violence; Cultural violence; Verbal Abuse; Financial Abuse; and, Neglect (Folbre, 1991)

Domestic violence is a problem that affects families world wide and it cuts across all socio-economic, race and cultural boundaries. Previously, police responses have reportedly been ineffective in response to domestic violence a contradiction (Hague and Wilson, 2000). Even with

the implementations of law against domestic violence, occasionally women find little help through the police (Websdale, 1995) due to lack of enough knowledge on the influence of the sex role stereotype for example, in rural area, the physical isolation from the police hinders the possible arrests of abusers usually because by the time they get there, the overt violence episode has abated and makes it is more possible for the abuser to convince the police that nothing happened. Society also still believes certain myths and misconceptions (stereotypes) have been given less attention about marital violence since many people perceive the problem as a family issue instead of a criminal problem, hence making the study of the relationship between sex role stereotypes and domestic violence vital.

According to the Report from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (1999) violence has become a public concern. Women who feel threatened by their intimate partners are always tense and suffer from stress. In line with Dossier (2002), states that abuses by male partners or husbands are one of the commonest forms of gender based violence.

The effects of domestic violence are grave and a global concern. According to the Domestic violence Act 2010, identifies violence as any act which harms, injuries and endangers the victim. This includes physical, sexual, emotional or economic abuse.

Gender refers to the socially and culturally constructed values, attitudes, privileges, roles, responsibilities and expectations associated with men and women, boys and girls, gender is about the widely shared societal ideals and expectations associated with men and women, boys and girls, gender is about the widely shared societal ideals and expectations about men and women. Bankusha (2006)

It is concerned with ideal about typical female and masculine characteristics, abilities, situation.

Mbilinyi (1992) also defines a concept of gender as the social relations between and among women and men.

(Mannatnoko (1992) contends gender is as rational concept that explains the manner in which women and men are differentiated and in a given socio-cultural context.

According to Muhanguzi (2006) women, culture and creativity, Kampala defines domestic violence as one of the leading causes of female injuries in almost every country and it accounts for the largest percentage of hospital visit by women in some countries.

Studies by Islam, M.(1993) conducted on risks for women living in an abusive relationship, indicates that women living without plans and social support may increase the risk of violence or may even be confronted with returning to the abusive relationship, Research findings indicate that lack of shelter or inappropriate shelter, income, custody and children issues were some of the main reasons for replacing.

A partner's domination may take the form of emotional, physical or sexual abuse a view supported by findings in a study by Izzard, W. (2008) and suggests that violent behavior often is caused by an interaction of situational and individual factors. That means that abusers learn violent behavior from their family, people in their community and other cultural influences as they grow up. They may have seen violence often or they may have been victims themselves. Some abusers acknowledge growing up having been abused as a child.

There are some people with strong traditional beliefs and think they have the right to control their partner, and that women aren't equal to men. Others may have an undiagnosed personality disorder or psychological disorder. Still others may have learned this behavior from growing up in a household where domestic violence was accepted as a normal part of being raised in their family. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background. (Kossoudji 2008).

#### **2.4 The Relationship Between Sex Role Stereotype, and Domestic Violence in Families.**

According to Dan Plato (2009), men and women affirm into the stereotypic views of themselves. As a result they are not only the victims of these prejudices but they are co-conspirators in perpetuating the very attitudes that are destructive to them and limit them in their lives and their relationships. Men affirm into the belief that they are stronger, bigger and better while women acknowledge the belief that they are weaker, frail and less than men. They bring these distortions into their relationship so that the man gets to be the hero and the woman helpless.

According to Baryomunsi (2009), unfortunately for all parties concerned, men and women must then conduct their lives to preserve these illusions. He must be the best all of the time. He cannot falter, be fearless or insecure. On the other hand, she must be submissive and less than the man. She cannot be powerful, self-sufficient or independent. Women develop a victimized approach to life in order to maintain their powerlessness. Therefore rather than assert themselves to achieve

their goals, they manipulate their mates with indirect maneuvers such as weakness, helplessness and emotions.

It is therefore clear that men and women betray themselves when they adopt such defensive approaches in their relationship. The more a man relies on the image of vanity, the more he rejects the part of himself that is sensitive and vulnerable. As the split within him becomes greater, he becomes more and more alienated within himself, and the reverse is true to a woman. The more a woman relies on indirect manipulations to achieve her goals, the more she rejects the part of herself that is strong and powerful. As the split within her becomes greater, she becomes more and more alienated within herself. (Mencher 1993).

An overwhelming body of evidence indicates that sex labeling which is sex role stereotyping performs important cognitive functions in society which begin with infants' personal characteristics that undergo perceptual reorganization when they are labeled male or female Rucinski, (2007). For example, Parents select sex appropriate toys for their sons and daughters. Peers appear to be particularly important in the regulation of conformity to sex roles during early adolescence (Moser, C.1989) which brings misunderstandings of parents and children in that stage through the experience of wanting to be addressed as adults, get to be independent and have freedom which shows signs of conflicts in families where violence is evident while fighting for their rights.

The relationship between the sex roles and violence is complex, the different roles and behaviors of females and males as well as children are shaped and reinforced by gender norms within a society, for example in some societies, being male is associated with taking risks, being tough and aggressive while women are viewed as subordinates to men and have lower social status allowing men to control them by granting them greater decision making power. With these differences in gender roles, brings about competition for recognition especially in families hence bringing about domestic violence.

Traditional beliefs that men have a right to control women makes women vulnerable to physical, emotional and sexual violence by men. Women also hinder the ability of those affected to remove themselves from abusive situations for instance in Nigeria, a man has a right to assert power over a woman and is socially superior, in Pakistan sex is a man's right in marriage.

Sex role beliefs become sex role stereotypes when individuals employ those sets of behaviours as rules to be applied to all males and females. For example in the western society, women have

traditionally been regarded as more delicate and compassionate than men. Although certain common beliefs regarding the way each sex should behave are presented across societies, substantial variations exist between cultures when examining sex roles and their accompanying stereotypes for instance, Lilian (2007), after her study on behaviours of men and women in three cultures in New Guinea, it was found that each culture has its own sex roles and stereotypes but interestingly, few of them correspond to the stereotypes expressed in the industrialized nations. This finding therefore provides some support for sex roles as cultural constructions and that the characterized associated with them are not biologically determined but rather culturally transmitted. Therefore culture plays a big role in promoting and preventing a lot of domestic violence in families.

Social learning theorists, Mischel, and Albert, (1960) emphasize the role of both direct reinforcement and modeling in shaping of children's sex role behaviours and attitudes. Boys and girls learn new sex role stereotypes by observing and imitating their parents and some other person important of the same sex, for example, little girls copy their mother's grooming activities like putting on makeup and boys pretend to work in the garage as their fathers. However, excessive use of masculine and feminine labels can place undue restrictions on people's behaviors and attitudes for instance, children that grow up in families where fathers are always feared the most are aggressive and mothers oppressed at times grow up in the same perspective showing more signs of violence in families since they think it is the right way to behavior since their parents are doing so.

According to (Beneria 1987), stereotypes present a trap into which many people can fall victims of oppression, lack of self-concept and confidence which are all forms of violence. Sen (1981) reports on a study that shows how the existence of negative sex role stereotypes affects those who are part of the stereotyped groups and they propose that people feel threatened in situations in which they believe that their performance will identify them as examples of their negative stereotypes. Sex role stereotypes are very influential, that is, they affect conceptualization of women and men and establish social categories for gender which represent what people think and their beliefs which are very powerful forces in judgments of self and others.

Culture of an individual influences stereotypes through information that is received from indirect resource, such as parents' peers, teachers, political and the mass media Elson, D.(1996). Cultural and social norms influence a lot on the different sex roles of people that support violence in



families. Children maltreatment where children have a low status in the society and within the family, physical punishment is an acceptable and normal part of child rearing, less value given to female children in Guatemala, Turkey, and Peru Respectively, (Chant, S.1991). Comaroff, 1977), a variety of external and internal pressures are thought to maintain cultural and social norms thus individuals are discouraged from violating norms thus threat of social punishments and feeling therefore, some people take the advantages of the stereotyping to insert violence especially in families like corporal punishment of children simply because they can be supported by their cultures. For example in 1979, Sweden introduced legislation to abolish all physical punishment of children by caretakers which was aimed to challenge a common attitude (stereotype) that corporal punishment was a normal part of rearing a child and also to establish a new norm. All this shows the gap as to why there is still the need to bridge sex role stereotypes and domestic violence.

## **2.5 Conclusion**

One's family partner's image of stereotype mentality and self-belief affect the health functioning of the family dynamic. States Parties should take all appropriate measures 'to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women' Gender roles are usually referenced in a pejorative sense, as an institution that restricts freedom of behavior and expression, or are used as a basis for discrimination.

Because of the prevailing gender role of general subordination, women are not granted the right to vote in many parts of the world, therefore they do not enjoy full freedom and protection under the law, because of the prevailing perception of men as primarily breadwinners, they are seldom afforded the benefit of paternity leave.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides a detailed research plan that show how the study was conducted in order to achieve the objectives of the research, and also highlight, describes and explains the study design, approach to the study, all the data collection methods, procedures and data analysis. It comprise of the population from the study respondents which was selected, the method of the study, sampling techniques, data quality management research tools, ethical consideration, validity and reliability, limitation and delimitation

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher used a case study design. A case study design is a qualitative design in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event or an activity (Creswell, 2007). This design helped the researcher record information about the subjects (such as people of Mengo and Kishenyi about the phenomenon of stereotypes and domestic violence) within a short period of time without manipulating the study environment and was accompanied with qualitative methods that are appropriate in investigating the empirical and theoretical relation between the sex role stereotypes and domestic violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes. Qualitative research was used because it helps to obtain the insights about the phenomena in question and is flexible in the sense that it helps in identifying the missing part of what is unknown or partially known (Ghuri&Grønhaug2015, 202–204). Further still, qualitative research is said to be more relevant in the context of discovery and thus be able to get access to what was never known before.

#### **3.2 Areas of the Study**

The study took place in Mengo, Kisenyi Parishes; Mengo parish alone has got 7 villages (cells) which include, Nakasero1, Nakasero11, Nakasero 111, Nakasero 1V, Nakivubo shauliyako, Old Boma ward and old Kampala while Kisenyi parish has got 8 villages (cells) which include Biuwanika Zone A, Blue Room, Buwanika Zone B, Central Zone A , Muzana Zone A, Muzana Zone B. This made a total of 15 villages(cells) that the study considered. the major economic activity of the people in the two parishes include, small and large retail shop business such as supermarkets, garments, hardware's and also bodaboda ridding, tax driving, mechanics, food vendors among others. The majority of the people in the area are Baganda by tribe although the area also is occupied by other tribes such as Alur, Iteso, Banyankole, Banyoro, Batoro, Bagishu,

Basoga among others. These villages (cells) were chosen by the researcher because they were easy to access and possess quite a large population from which a sample was drawn and it enabled acquisition of enough relevant information regarding the study.

### **3.3 Study population**

A population is a complete set of individuals, cases or objects sharing some common characteristics from which a study sample is taken for the purpose of data collection (Lenth, 2011). In this research, the study population comprised of men and women in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes, the Local government officials such as parish chiefs, the parish counselors, L.C 1 chairpersons of the selected 15 villages in the two parishes.

### **3.4 Sampling procedure**

Patel (2011) defines sampling as the process of selecting a number of people or objects from a population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group. The researcher used random sampling technique in all units because it helped in the selection of the adequate samples that provided the most relevant information. The technique helped the researcher to decide the persons out of the total population to be included in the study without involving everyone.

#### **3.4.1 Sample size.**

Patel (2011) defines sample size as the number of students, families or electors from whom you obtain the required information. Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample. The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample.

This sample size comprised of 30 men and women from all the villages, 15 LC1 chairpersons, 4 councilors (both male and female), two parish chiefs and their assistants (4 parish chiefs).

The researcher used a total of 43 respondents from whom enough information on the study was obtained and it also enabled the researcher to be accurate within the short time within the big population of the area in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.

**Table 1 Sample Size**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Sampling Technique</b>	<b>Data Collection Instrument</b>
Men and women	30	Random Sampling	Questionnaire
LC1 chairpersons	15	Purposive sampling	Questionnaire
Councilors (the four councilors of the two parishes)	4	Purposive Sampling	Interview guide
Parish chiefs and assistants	4	Purposive Sampling	Interview
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>		

**Source: Primary Data, 2016**

### **3.4.2 Sampling Techniques**

Purposive sampling is a type of non-probability sampling technique which focuses on sampling techniques where the units that are investigated are based on the judgement of the researcher (Palys, 2008). It is useful because it provides a wide range of non-probability sampling techniques for the researcher to draw on. It was used among the chairpersons, councilors, parish chiefs and their assistants.

Random sampling refers to the set of items drawn from a population in such a way that when selecting, equal opportunity is given to everyone to appear in the sample. This was used to select men and women in the Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.

## **3.5 Data collection Methods**

### **3.5.1 Questionnaires**

According to Altman (1991), a questionnaire is a list of a research or survey questions asked to respondents, and designed to extract specific information. It serves four basic purposes: to (1) collect the appropriate data, (2) make data comparable and amenable to analysis, (3) minimize bias in formulating and asking question, and (4) to make questions engaging and varied. The questionnaires were designed in strategic way comprising of both open and close ended questions, open ended questions required the respondents to write responses they wanted especially the Men and women, and the Local council chairpersons. This type of Questionnaire

was used because it allowed the respondents to freely discuss their opinions and provide the needed answers.

The research had to develop a questionnaire guide in order to collect data using questionnaires. A questionnaire guide is a list of a questions asked to respondents, and designed to extract specific information. The questionnaire guide was used because it restricted respondents to predetermined responses. These helped the researcher to get ideas from different respondents concerning the topic of the study and both open and close ended questions were asked to get the needed information.

### **3.5.2 Interview.**

According to Ellenberg (2002), a structured interview (also known as a standardized interview or a researcher-administered survey) is a quantitative research method commonly employed in survey research. The aim of this approach is to ensure that each interview is presented with exactly the same questions in the same order, therefore, research questions were asked, and notes taken objectively which helped in the interpretation of the results. This method was applied to the Parish chiefs and Councilors.

An interview guide was used to acquire information and gather enough data as regards the topic under study from the respondents. An interview guide is a list of topics, themes, or areas to be covered in a semi- structured interview. This is normally created in advance of the interview by the researcher and is constructed in such a way as to allow flexibility and fluidity in the topics and areas that are to be covered,

An interview guide helped to guide the researcher during the interviewing of the respondents and allowed for probing to helped the researcher to get required information in full amount.

### **3.5.3 Observation**

According to Altman (1991).an observation is the process of looking at something carefully in order to gain information. This method was used as a supplementary method to the interview and questionnaire methods, so as to enable physical verification of what was on ground as regards the topic under study. An observation checklist helped the researcher to keenly observe the different activities taking place and take note of the results from the observation so that I was able to evaluate them. I was able to observe the different activities carried out by the women and men in the community, most active sex in service provision, leadership roles among others.

## **3.6 Quality Control Methods**

### **3.6.1 Triangulation**

The study used a combination of methods to collect data because each method has its own strength and weaknesses. Methods of data collection that was used included questionnaire, face to face interviews and observations. This was to ensure validity and reliability of data collected.

### **3.6.2 Rigor**

The study was carefully planned and adhered to all research procedures in order to ensure that the information and data obtained was accurate and bias free.

### **3.6.3 Validity**

Validity can be defined as the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. There are three basic approaches to the validity of tests and measures as shown by Mason and Bramble (2014). suggests that if a questionnaire model is "valid", then the decisions made with the questionnaire model should be similar to those that would be made by physically experimenting with the system.

Validity of the questionnaire was obtained by presenting it to at least 6 professionals, including the researcher's supervisor because according to Mason (2014), content and construct validity is determined by expert judgment. The validity of the questionnaire was calculated by using the Content Validity Index. Bramble (2014), states that building valid and credible questionnaire is an important aspect of a researcher's representation of the actual system being studied.

### **3.6.4 Reliability**

Reliability is defined as "the quality or state of being reliable; specifically: the extent to which an experiment, test, or measuring procedure yields the same result on repeated trials" Reliability, according to Mason and Bramble (2014), has to do with the extent to which the items in an instrument generate consistent responses over several trials with different audiences in the same setting or circumstances". The reliability of the instruments and data was established following a pre-tested procedure of the instruments before their use with actual research respondents.

### **3.7 Data Management Process**

Data management process refers to the development and execution of architectures, policies, practices and procedures that properly manage the full data life cycle needs of an enterprise.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

According to Patel (2011)), these are the steps taken to gather process and encode the acquired data. After collecting the responses from the field, the researcher embarked on data processing and data analysis. Data collected was carefully edited centrally for completeness, accuracy, explained for easy presentation and understanding.

#### **3.9.1 Editing**

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006), editing is, 'to prepare a piece of writing for publication'. Data editing was involved thorough checking to establish errors and gaps. This was useful because enabled the researcher to eliminate the errors detected in the data that was collected. For instance, questionnaires were thoroughly checked before and after being dismissed from the respondents that were in the field and away from the field.

#### **3.9.2 Tabulation**

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006), defines tabulation as, 'the presentation of information using tables'. Data tabulation was involved using tables which present some data. Hence various tables were used for easy interpretation and understanding of the data collected, for instance tables that show the response rate and gender

### **3.9 Ethical consideration**

Ethics in this study was adhered to by the following processes;

The researcher attained an introductory letter from the university to be used for accessing different targeted respondents. The researcher also obtained informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites. The researcher observed and respected the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of all the participants and respondents in this study.

### **3.10 Limitations and delimitation of the study**

In conducting the research, the researcher faced a number of methodological and practical problems as highlighted below:

Bias from the respondents. Most of the respondents were unwilling to provide the required information to the researcher; however I was able to overcome this by telling them that the study is for purely academic reasons therefore they should feel free.

Respondents were sometimes unable to avail the researcher with the required information due to a defensive attitude and lack of time to meet the researcher. In this case the researcher ought to seek to the importance of the study to the respondent.

Poor weather conditions due to heavy rainfall also interrupt movements of the researcher to fulfill the appointment time with the targeted respondents. This also involved too much sunshine and dusty streets that seemed to be unfair to the respondent thus leading to difficulty in conducting the research.

The researcher also faced financial problems in terms of photocopying, secretarial services, transport costs, however was addressed through acquiring more funds for the study and also spend according to the budget



## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis and discussion and of the findings from the study. The findings are organized in a systematic way beginning with the respondents Bio data and the finding according to the research objectives. This chapter is also important in the way that it provides a meaningful base to critical decisions, It helps to create a complete dissertation.

The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of the findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated, and to explain new understanding or fresh insights about the problem after taking findings into consideration. The data collected was analyzed using the excel word processor. The researcher also used tables and pie chat in order to present the findings in percentages as given by the respondents.

#### 4.1 Respondents Characters

**Table 2: Category of Respondents by Sex**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Men	23	43
Female	30	57
Total	53	100

**Source: Primary data 2016**

The table above shows the categories of respondents who were involved in the study by sex.

It revealed from the table that out of the 50 respondent in the study, (43%) were Males and (57%) were Females which mean that Females were more willing to be involved in the study since there are the ones mostly affected by domestic violence and gender stereotypes.

#### 4.1.2 Respondents age

**Table 3: Respondents categorized by age**

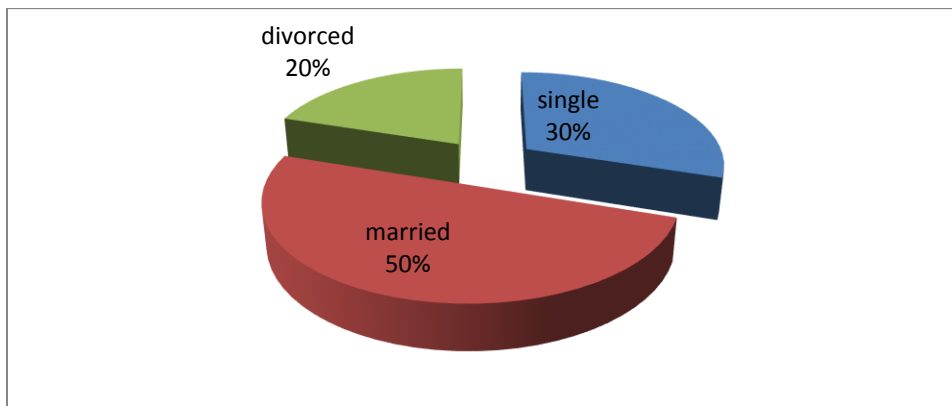
Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	15	28
31-40	15	28
41-50	12	23
51-60	11	21
Total	53	100

**Source: primary data 2016**

The table above presents the categorization of the respondents by age and the information here indicates that 15 (28%) of the respondents were aged between 20-30 years, 15 (28%) were between 31-40, 12 (23%) were 41-50 and the least were between the agreed range of 51-60 with 8 (16%). This information was acquired from the respondents who were supplied with questionnaires.

#### 4.1.2 Marital Status of Respondents

**Figure 1: A pie chart showing the marital status of the respondents**



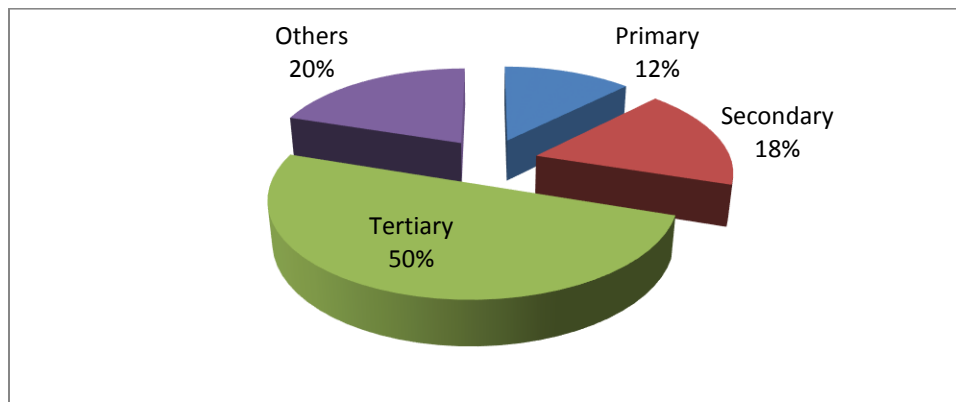
**Source: primary data**

From the results from the study in the table, it was shown that out of the 50 respondents only (50%) were found to be married and with stable families. (30%) respondents were found to be single during the time the study was conducted.

The study also found out that (20%) of the respondents had been divorced. the marital status of respondents was relevant to the study in the way that it enable the researcher to compare the different views that were put forward by the married, single and divorced respondents.

#### 4.1.4 Education Level of Respondents

**Figure 2: A pie chart showing education levels of respondents**



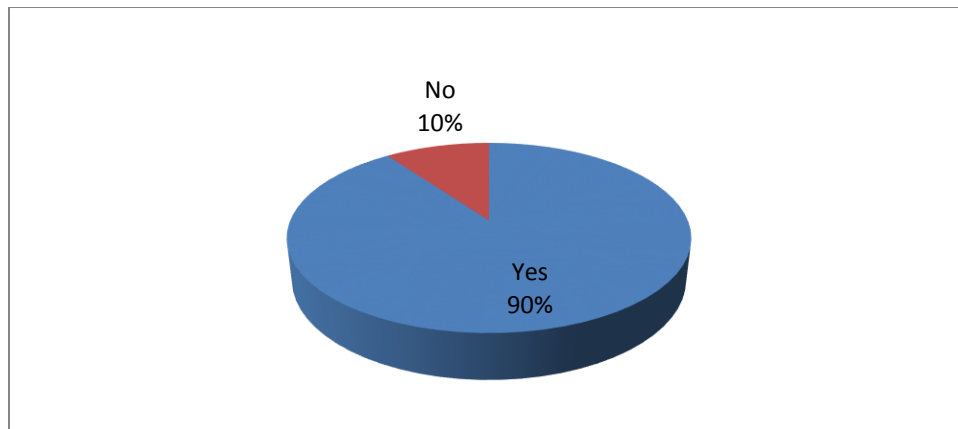
**Source: primary data**

In the pie chart above respondents' education background is shown as given by the respondents themselves. The findings of the study revealed that (12.5%) of the respondents had only attained basic elementary (primary) education, (17.5%) had gone higher than primary levels and attained secondary school education. (50%) of the respondents had either attained certificates, diplomas or degrees from universities or other tertiary institutions and (20%) have either trained in different activities and others practicing though under a situation of under employment. The implication of the level of the study to the study is that it helped in assessing the views put forward by the different respondents as per level of education.

## 4.2 ROLE STEREOTYPES AMONG FAMILIES AND THE GENERAL SOCIETY

### 4.2.1 Sex Stereotypes with Families of Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes

**Figure 3: Pie chart showing if there are sex stereotypes with families of Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes**



**Source: Primary Data 2016**

According to the findings above information it was indicated that 90% of the respondents accepted that there are sex stereotypes in families of Mengo and Kisenyi while only 10% said there was no sex stereotyping, implying that people in the community are very much familiar with gender sex role stereotypes

### 4.2.2 Stereotypes in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes

**Table 4: Showing Stereotypes**

Sex Role Stereotypes	Frequency	Percentage
Women are not as strong as men	15	28
Women are supposed to make less money than men	10	19
Women are supposed to be submissive and do as they are told	10	19
Women are supposed to cook and do housework	5	9
Women are never in charge	8	16
Women are better caregivers than men	5	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

According to the table above 28% of the respondents indicated that women are not strong as men, 19% indicated that women are supposed to make less money than men, 19% claim that women are supposed to be submissive and do as they are told, 9% indicated that women are supposed to cook and do house work, 16% indicated that women are never in chaired while 9% indicated that women are better caregivers than men.

The above findings implicate that Gender stereotypes can also have positive connotations, even though they're often over-generalized. For instance, the notion that women are better caregivers than men. This is not necessarily true in all cases, as some women may lose custody of children in court cases where neglect is proven. This is similarly so for the notion that men are better providers than women, particularly in cases where men have abandoned their families and back-owe on child support.

Further, Muhanguzi (2006), notes different similarities between the genders as ; most men and women are feelingly and emotionally expressive to which they tend to defend: most women and men are interested in business, finance, scientific ideas, mechanical matters, politics and abstract ideas; most men and women are interested in domestic activities such as design, cooking, childrearing and fashion; most women and men find satisfaction in having a career or vocation; most men and women place importance on their identity as a sexual person; most women and men desire a sexual relationship that includes emotional and physical intimacy; most men and women have a strong desire for a lasting affiliation with the opposite sex; most women and men have a strong interest in procreation and parenthood; most men and women have a very strong desire to be in love with each other.

### 4.2.3 Effects of Stereotypes on Families and the general society

**Table 5: showing how stereotypes affect families and general society**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Substance abuse relationship	25	47
Adherence to traditional gender roles in females and male	10	19
Eating disorders, smoking, excessive exercise	8	15
Anxiety and depression	8	15
Low self-esteem	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

In the table above it was indicated that the effects of stereotypes include substance abuse 47%, adherence to traditional gender roles in females and men 19%, eating disorders, smoking, excessive exercise 15%, anxiety and depression 15% and low self-esteem 4%.

Respondents mostly the women and men indicated that one of the effects of stereotype on families is that it leads to substance abuse which in turn leads to domestic violence, this happens in most cases when one of the partners is over drinking alcohol.

Eating disorders and smoking excessively were also highly linked with the effects of stereotypes on families and the general society. Some partners resort to smoking so that they can be able to kill off the stress.

Each sexual stereotype confuses people's thinking about the differences between men and women. These timeworn attitudes overstate the qualities that distinguish men and women, and place the two sexes in artificial categories.

According to Okongwu (1993), Sex stereotypes about men and women in the concept of sexuality presents differentiated procedures done by men are more sexual than women that is women are not that interested in sex; men have more sexual experiences and fantasies than women do; women are not as sexually active and don't think about sex as much as men do; men are more sexually aggressive and more sexually oriented than women; women are more passive sexually and don't want sex as much as men do therefore in most cases men end up abusing the partners in demand for sex which leads to domestic violence

#### 4.2.4 Proper Approach to Stereotypes by the Public

**Table 6: Showing how the Public the Public can Dress Stereotypes**

Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
Community Networks and Interventions	20	37
Legal Responses	13	24
Media Information and Awareness Campaigns	10	19
Health Care	5	10
Victim Assistance Services	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

According to the findings in the table above it is indicated that one of the possible measures to gender stereotypes include community networks and interventions 37%, legal response 24%, media information and awareness campaigns 19%, health 10% and victim assistance services 10%

The Parish Chief in Kisenyi indicated that;

there is need to promote Victim Assistance Services aimed at addressing gender based violence- These are services created or incorporated to respond to gender-

based violence, such as: battered women shelters; homeless shelters; financial assistance programs; women's police stations or services; victim advocacy programs; rape crisis, domestic violence and suicide prevention hotlines; legal services; runaway programs; social welfare programs; psychological support service(Interview with Parish Chief of Kisenyi Parishheld on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016 at Buwanika Zone B).

Community Networks and Interventions- A number of studies have shown that involving entire communities in recognizing, addressing and working to prevent GBV is one of the surest ways of eliminating it. To be optimally effective, community networks must bring together all of the responses outlined above, integrating members from all sectors of the community:

Legal Responses - The criminalization of all forms of GBV - domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, psychological violence has been an important step in eliminating violence. What remains is the consistent application of these laws, the implementation of penalties, and a greater focus on rehabilitating convicted perpetrators. Other legal responses to GBV have included: legal aid services; training of police and judicial personnel; women's police stations; legal advocacy and lobbying; training of family, criminal, immigration and juvenile court lawyers and bar association advocacy.

Victim Assistance Services- These are services created or incorporated to respond to gender-based violence, such as: battered women shelters; homeless shelters; financial assistance programs; women's police stations or services; victim advocacy programs; rape crisis, domestic violence and suicide prevention hotlines; legal services; runaway programs; social welfare programs; psychological support services (including individual counseling and support groups) and teen sexuality programs/health services.

Media Information and Awareness Campaigns- The media is a key conduit for making GBV visible, advertising solutions, informing policy-makers and educating the public about legal rights and how to recognize and address GBV. Newspapers, magazines, newsletters, radio, television, the music industry, film, theatre, advertising, the internet, posters, leaflets, community notice boards, libraries and direct mail are all channels for providing information to victims and the general public about GBV prevention and available.

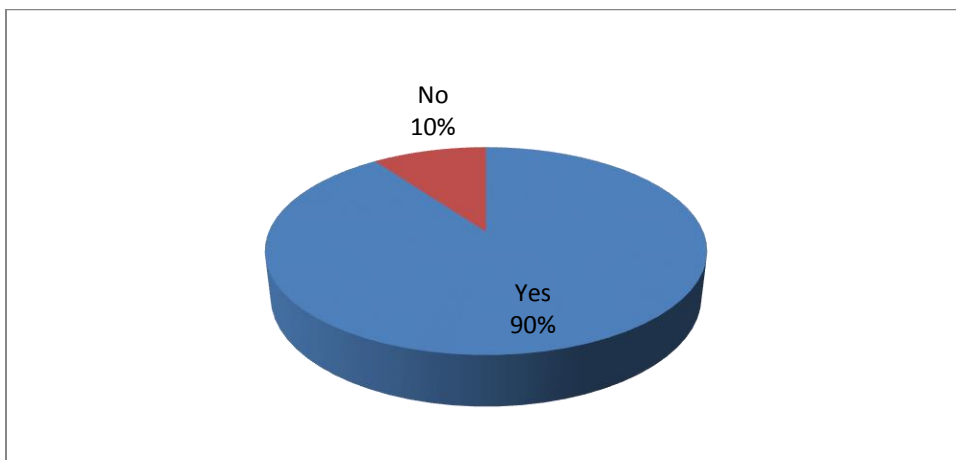


The findings indicated that there is need of a collective effort towards addressing gender based violence from all partners in the community such as the civil society, the police, the media, the local leaders among others

#### **4.3 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILIES IN MENGO AND KISENYI PARISHES**

##### **4.3.1 Response on Existence of Domestic Violence of Human Rights in Mengo and Kisenyi parishes**

**Figure 4: A pie Chart showing if Domestic violence of human rights exists in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes**



**Source: Primary Data 2016**

90% of the respondents indicated that domestic violence in form of abuse of human rights does exist in Mengo Kisenyi area while only 10% rejected that it doesn't exist which means that people are much aware of the existence of domestic violence in the community. The response for the existence of domestic violence can be indicated in the pie chart above.

**Table 7: showing the causes of domestic violence in Mengo Kisenyi**

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Alcohol And Drugs	15	28
partner domination	10	19
Traditional beliefs	10	19
low self-esteem, extreme jealousy	8	15
Inability to control anger	10	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

According to the findings the causes of domestic violence in Mengo Kisenyi include alcohol and drug abuse 30%, partner domination 20%, traditional beliefs 20%, low self esteem and extreme jealousy 16% and inability to control hunger 14%

An interview with one counselor in Mengo said that;

The major cause of domestic violence is the over consumption of Alcohol and drugs that may contribute to violent behavior. A drunk or high person will be less likely to control his or her violent impulses toward their partner, so keeping such drinking or drug use episodes to a minimum may be valuable for a person living in a domestic violence situation.

(Interview with Male Councilor of Rubaga in Mengo on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016)

According to Izzard, W. (2008), a partner's domination may take the form of emotional, physical or sexual abuse. Studies suggest that violent behavior often is caused by an interaction of situational and individual factors. That means that abusers learn violent behavior from their family, people in their community and other cultural influences as they grow up. They may have seen violence often or they may have been victims themselves. Some abusers acknowledge growing up having been abused as a child.

Also Kossoudji (2008) states that in most cases abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong

emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background.

Some people with very traditional beliefs may think they have the right to control their partner, and that women aren't equal to men. Others may have an undiagnosed personality disorder or psychological disorder. Still others may have learned this behavior from growing up in a household where domestic violence was accepted as a normal part of being raised in their family

The above findings are in relation with Elson, D.1996 who states that Negative stereotypes can have harmful consequences for the quality of life of married couples and can also result into domestic violence.

#### 4.3.2 Effects of domestic violence to family wellbeing in Mengo and Kisenyi parishes

**Table 8: effects of domestic violence to family wellbeing in Mengo and Kisenyi parishes**

<b>Effect of domestic violence</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Physical injury	20	40
mental and spiritual effect:	15	30
Depression	10	20
dissociation	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

According to the findings the effects of domestic violence influence physical injury 40%, mental and spiritual effects 30%, depression 20%, and dissociation 10%.

According to Beneria 1987, Families or individuals who have experienced domestic violence are in the process of healing both physically and emotionally from multiple traumas. These traumas can have various effects on the mind, body and spirit. It is natural to experience these, and acknowledging the effects can be an important first step in embarking on a process towards restoration and healing.

People who are exposed to domestic violence often experience physical, mental or spiritual shifts that can endure and worsen if they are not addressed. According to a study done by the Centers for Disease Control, nearly three in every 10 women about 32 million and one in 10 men in the United States who experienced rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner reported at least one measured impact or effect related to forms of violent behavior in that relationship.

Even though survivors may experience similar types of abuse, the response to trauma may vary from person to person. Many factors can influence how a person responds to short- and long-term effects of the abuse, such as the frequency of abusive incidents, degree of severity and the effects on physical health. The overall impact of domestic violence also depends on the individual's natural reactions to stress and ways of coping with stressful situations. Other factors can include age in which the trauma occurred, previous exposure to unrelated traumatic incidents and extent of therapy or timing of intervention.

Domestic abuse can have a serious impact on the way a person thinks and interacts with the world around them. The chronic exposure to domestic violence and the stress fear resulting from this exposure can cause not only immediate physical injury, but also mental shifts that occur as the mind attempts to process trauma or protect the body. Domestic violence affects one's thoughts, feelings and behaviors and can significantly impact one's mental stability. Increased anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and depression symptoms are commonly observed among survivors of domestic violence.

In addition, domestic violence can change one's worldview and outlook on life. Being in a situation where a person is being controlled by another can create feelings of hopelessness. A survivor may develop a negative outlook in which he or she may feel "damaged" or unworthy of a better life. A perpetrator can chip away at a person's self-esteem with constant criticism or insults, which can lead the survivor to question her sense of self in relation to the world. A faulty belief system can contribute to feeling discouraged and apprehensive about the future. Domestic violence can also take away a person's sense of safety and security, influencing his or her ability to trust others. Conflicts with spirituality are also common, especially in situations where the perpetrator used the person's faith to control him or her. Survivors might feel unmotivated, empty or like reaching out is not worth the effort.

#### 4.3.4 The possible solutions to reduce the acts of domestic violence in families of Mengo and Kisenyi parishes.

**Table 9: showing possible solutions to reducing the acts of domestic violence in Families in Mengo Kisenyi**

<b>Solution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bring greater attention to violence	18	34
Provide women with access to legal representation	15	28
Promote gender equality	10	18
End forced early marriage and premature pregnancy	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

As per the findings above respondents indicates that the possible solutions to domestic violence include: bringing greater attention to violence 34%, providing women with access to legal representation 28%, promoting gender equality 18% and end forced early marriage and premature pregnancy 20%.

One of the respondents in the questionnaire stated that;

“Providing women with access to legal representation and opportunities to pursue justice against perpetrators of violence through the formal legal system is can greatly help them towards reducing domestic violence in Mengo and Kisenyi parishes”

Interview with one of the councilors in the area they stated that;

“there is need to promote gender equality in schools and widen access to education for girls because it has been proven time and time again that girls enrolled in school are less likely to be married early and become pregnant If that weren’t reason enough, girls that obtain higher levels of education are more likely to find employment and become empowered as a result of their financial contributions to the family and community”. (interview held on 15<sup>th</sup> june 2016 at Nakivubo)

The men and women also indicated that there is need to Bring greater attention to violence that is perpetrated by a partner or spouse. Because when some women report cases of abuse by their partners in most cases they are not considered. Some claims are ignored because abuse from a spouse is not considered to be a violation of a woman's rights

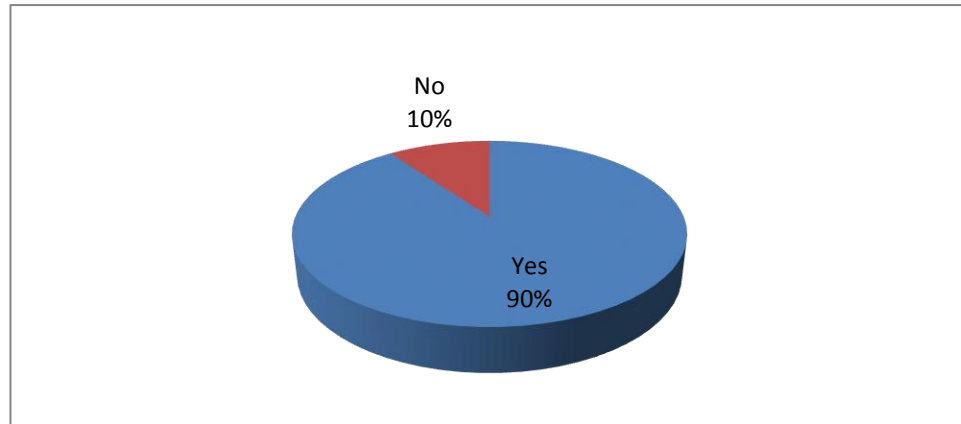
According to Baryomunsi 2009, he states that the phenomenon of gender stereotypes needs to be countered and fought in multiple areas: in languages and vocabulary, laws and practices, mind sets of people, justice systems, media and education, in different organizations and public authorities, in enterprises, and in individuals.

There is also need to revise marriage laws that are institutionally biased against women, particularly those that deny women custody over their children, inheritance, and land rights in cases of death, separation or divorce. The there is need to revise national constitution, one example, women should have rights including the right to oversee property-related transactions, manage family land and resources and retain a portion of land to live on and cultivate if widowed or divorced

#### 4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX ROLE STEREOTYPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILIES IN MENGO KISENYI AREA.

##### 4.4.1 Response of existance of sex role stereotypes that do accelerate committing domestic violence among families

Figure 5: A pie chart showing if there are sex role stereotyping that accelerate domestic violence among families



Source: Primary Data 2016

According to the pie chart above respondents indicate that there are stereotyping that accelerate domestic violence among families whereby 90% said yes while only 10% said no, this implies that respondents in Mengo Kisenyi are very much aware of the sex role stereotyping that accelerate domestic violence among families.

#### 4.4.2 sex role stereotypes that lead to domestic violence in families

**Table 10: showing the sex roles stereotypes that lead to domestic violence in families**

<b>Sex role</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Sense of entitlement	20	38
A belief they should have power and control over their partner	13	25
Belief that they can get away with it	7	13
earned experience that being abusive gets them what they want	7	13
Belief that their lives should take priority	6	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2016**

The table above indicates that the sex role stereotypes that lead to domestic violence include sense of entitlements 38%, A belief they should have power and control over their partner 25%, Belief that they can get away with it 13%, earned experience that being abusive gets them what they want 13%, Belief that their lives should take priority 11%.

In one of the questionnaires one of the respondents said that;

“ the reasons as to why some stereotypes leads to domestic violence is that “ most men always believe that they should have power control over their partners therefore this leads to the increase of abuse in the area”(interview held on 20<sup>th</sup> june 2016 at Buwanika Zone B.)

According to Dan Plato (2009), Men and Women buy into the stereotypic views of themselves. As a result they are not only the victims of these prejudices but they are co-conspirators in perpetuating the very attitudes that are destructive to them and limit them in their lives and their relationships. Men buy into the belief that they are stronger, bigger and better while women buy into the belief that they are weaker, frailer and less. They bring these distortions into their relationship so that the man gets to be the hero and the woman gets to be saved.



Most of the respondents indicate that the major stereotype that leads to domestic violence is the sense of entitlement that partners have towards each other. This mostly appears in cases where for example a man feels he is the overall head of the family and is entitled to making decisions; therefore this leads to increase in violence.

#### 4.4.3 How Sex role stereotypes can be modified to reduce their impact on domestic violence

**Table 11: How sex roles can be modified to reduce domestic violence**

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Promotion of womens rights	25	50
Mass sensitization and education	10	20
Counselling	9	18
Adressing tradtional beliefs	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: (Primary Data 2016)**

The table above sex role stereotypes can be modified through Promotion of womens rights 50%, Mass sensitization and education 20%, Counselling 18% and Adressing tradtional beliefs 12%.

In a questionnaire guide with one of the LC1 in Kisenyi parish he indicated that;

“ there should be mass sensitization in the media aimed towards educating the people about the dangers, causes and measures towards controlling domestic violence because some people are not aware about them”(Questionnaire issued on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2016 at Nakivubo)

Findings therefore indicate that, regional and international levels, we need to continue to build norms and standards that chip away gender stereotyped norms, practices and beliefs, and ensure that they are translated at the national level into policies and programmes and their implementation.

There is also need for abolishing Traditional attitudes whereby women remain subordinated to men, or less worthy, or having stereotypical roles perpetrate widespread violence and coercion, such as violence and abuse, forced marriage, honour killings, and female genital mutilation among others

## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0. Introduction**

This chapter presents the discussions, conclusions and the recommendations derived from the findings . The chapter also suggests possible recommendations towards combating domestic violence and Gender stereotype

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

##### **5.1.1 The Sex Role Stereotypes in the Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes Community**

According to the findings number of sex role stereotypes exist in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes which include; women are not strong as men 30%, 20% indicated that women are supposed to make less money than men, 20% claim that women are supposed to be submissive and do as they are told, 10% indicated that women are supposed to cook and do house work, 10% indicated that women are never in chaired while 5% indicated that women are better caretakers than men. This means that sex role stereotypes are prevalent in our communities and this reinforces domestic violence.

##### **5.1.2 The Socio-Economic Factors that Contribute to Domestic Violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.**

According to the findings the causes of domestic violence in Mengo Kisenyi include alcohol and drug abuse 30%, partner domination 20%, traditional beliefs 20%, low self esteem and extreme jealousy 16% and inability to control anger 14%. This were found to relate to the sex role stereotypes in that alcoholism is a thing for men, and men can dominate them. This consequently results into self esteem that can result into domestic violence when women are better than men in terms of decision making and provision of basic services. Their sources of income are often questioned and thus leads to domestic violence when they defend it.

##### **5.1.3 The Relationship Between Sex Role Stereotypes and Domestic Violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes.**

Respondents indicated that there are various forms of stereotyping that accelerate domestic violence among families and these include sense of entitlements, A belief that men should have

power and control over their partner, belief that they can get away with it, earned experience that being abusive gets them what they want, belief that their lives should take priority

The relationship between sex roles and violence is complex, the different roles and behaviors of females and males as well as children are shaped and reinforced by gender norms within a society. For example, in some societies, being male is associated with taking risks, being tough and aggressive while women are viewed as subordinates to men and have lower social status allowing men to control them by granting them greater decision making power. With these differences in gender roles, brings about competition for recognition especially in families hence bringing about domestic violence.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

In line with the first objective, the study aimed at finding out the sex role stereotypes in the community Mengo and Kisenyi and findings indicate that sex role stereotypes include; women are not strong as men, women are supposed to make less money than men, women are supposed to be submissive and do as they are told, women are supposed to cook and do house work, women are never the hero.

The study went further, in the second objective to assess the socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic violence in Mengo and Kisenyi Parishes. These were alcohol and drug abuse, partner domination, traditional beliefs, low self esteem and extreme jealousy and inability to control anger.

The third objective aimed at establishing the relationship between sex role stereotypes and domestic violence; much relationship was indicated in the way that there are stereotyping that accelerate domestic violence among families and this include sense of entitlements, a belief they should have power and control over their partner, belief that they can get away with it, earned experience that being abusive gets them what they want, belief that their lives should take priority.

The relationship between the sex roles and violence is complex, the different roles and behaviors of females and males as well as children are shaped and reinforced by gender norms within a society, for example, in some societies, being male is associated with taking risks, being tough and aggressive while women are viewed as subordinates to men and have lower social status allowing men to control them by granting them greater decision making power. With these

differences in gender roles, it brings about competition for recognition especially in families, hence resulting into domestic violence.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

Authorities should improve coordination between domestic violence and child protection services to assist in preventing early exposure to domestic violence in intimate relationships (Humphreys 2007). Strategies must focus not only on the prevention of early exposure to domestic violence, but deal with any associated physical and sexual abuse, neglect and emotional abuse in a holistic manner.

#### **To the local Authorities**

Local authorities should ensure that there is coordination and collaboration across sectors and across all levels of government and non-government should be a fundamental principle supporting any approach to the prevention of, and intervention with, domestic violence

Local authorities need to Increase the availability and awareness of services for victims and perpetrators, enhance referral mechanisms through improving the collaboration between service providers to ensure that the complex needs of all parties can be met through an integrated service system.

Continue efforts to improve community attitudes towards violence against women and address prevailing misconceptions regarding the prevalence, nature and acceptability of violence against women. This cannot be achieved through social marketing and communication alone and also requires investment in other primary prevention programs, such as community development initiatives.

#### **To the Government**

The government should enhance linkages between criminal justice processes, support services and prevention programs. There has been considerable work undertaken to improve the legal response to domestic violence and an integrated response from criminal justice agencies. This includes the introduction of pro-arrest police policies, specialist courts and support services for victims.

The government needs to implement early intervention and education programs targeted at young people, including school-based programs that aim to shape appropriate attitudes towards

women and violence, which have been identified as the most important strategies in breaking the cycle of violence.

The government should put strategies to address the disproportionate rate of intimate partner violence among indigenous people should also take a holistic view and aim to address the range of societal, cultural, community, family and individual factors found to increase the risk of domestic violence for indigenous women

### **To the traditional leaders**

Traditional leaders need to eliminate traditional attitudes whereby women remain subordinates to men, or less worthy, or having stereotypical roles that perpetrate widespread coercion, such as violence and abuse, forced marriage, killings, and female genital mutilation, therefore eliminating traditional attitudes will help to reduce domestic violence in the community

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## APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University carrying out a research study entitled “*Sex Role Stereotypes and Domestic Violence among Families in Mengo, Kisenyi area, Kampala District*”. I humbly seek to get your opinion about the issue in question to facilitate the successfulness of the study and prove reliability of the findings.

Your opinions will be highly confidential and specifically used for academic purposes with supremacy privacy.

### Instruction

Tick the right box or write in the space provided?

### SECTION A

#### BIO DATA

##### 1. Sex

- a) Male
- b) Female

##### 2. Age

- a) 20 – 30
- b) 31 – 40
- c) 41 – 50
- d) 51 – 60

##### 3. Marital Status

- a) Married
- b) Divorced
- c) Separated
- d) Engaged
- e) Single
- f) Other specify .....

##### 4. Education level

- a) Certificate
- b) Diploma

- c) Degree
- d) Master s
- e) PHD

**5. Occupation**

- a) Self Employed
- b) Unemployed
- c) House spouse
- d) Not yet to work

**SECTION B**

**SEX ROLE STEREOTYPES AMONG FAMILIES AND THE GENERAL SOCIETY.**

6. Are there sex stereotypes with families of Mengo Kisenyi?

- a) Yes
- b) No

7. if yes, what are those stereotypes?

.....

.....

.....

8. How do those stereotypes affect the families and the general society?

.....

.....

.....

9. As a responsible person, how would you advice public offer the proper approach to stereotypes?

.....

.....

.....

**SECTION C**

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILIES IN MENGO KISENYI AREA**

10. Does domestic violence of human rights exist in Mengo, Kisenyi Area?

a) Yes

b) No

11. If yes, what are the possible causes of domestic violence in Mengo kisenyi area?

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.....  
.....

12. What are the effects of domestic violence to a family wellbeing in Mengo, Kisenyi area?

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.....  
.....

13. What are the possible solutions to reduce the acts of domestic violence in families of MengoKisenyi Area?

.....  
.....  
.....

**SECTION D**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX ROLE STEREOTYPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
AMONG FAMILIES IN MENGO KISENYI AREA.**

14. Are there sex role stereotypes that do accelerate committing domestic violence among families?

a) Yes

b) No

15. If yes, What are those sex role stereotypes that lead to domestic violence in families?

.....  
.....  
.....

16. How can sex role stereotypes be modified to reduce their impact on domestic violence?

.....  
.....  
.....

***Thanks for participation, MayGod Reward you abundantly.***

## **APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDE**

1. Does domestic violence in form of human rights abuse exist in MengoKisenyi Area?
2. If yes, what are the possible causes of domestic violence in Mengo kisenyi area?
3. What are the effects of domestic violence to a family's wellbeing in Mengo Kisenyi area
4. Are there sex role stereotypes that do accelerate committing domestic violence among families?
5. If yes, What are those sex role stereotypes that lead to domestic violence in families
6. As a responsible person, how would you advise the public to offer the proper approach to stereotypes
7. What are the possible solutions to reduce the acts of domestic violence in families of Mengo Kisenyi Area?
8. How can sex role stereotypes be modified to reduce their impact on domestic violence?

### **APPENDIX 3: OBSERVATION GUIDE**

The researcher intends to observe the following as regards domestic violence and gender stereotyping

1. Number of members in the family
2. Symbols of a domestic violated persons such as body injuries
3. Communication between the couples

**APPENDIX 4: WORK PLAN**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>PERSON RESPONSIBLE</b>
<b>1. Topic approval</b>	May 2016	Researcher and supervisor
<b>2. Writing of the proposal</b>	June 2016	Researcher
<b>3. Approval if the research instruments</b>	June 2016	Researcher
<b>4. Pre testing of the instruments</b>	June 2016	Researcher
<b>5. Data collection</b>	July 2016	Researcher
<b>6. Data editing</b>		Researcher/supervisor
<b>7. Presentation of the findings</b>	July 2016	Researcher
<b>8. Submission of the field report (dissertation)</b>	July 2016	Researcher



**APPENDIX 6: BUDGET**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
Transport	2 month	15,000	300,000
Printing and typing costs		Lump sum	100,000
Pens/pencil, markers	-	Lump sum	30,000
Note books	One dozen	12,000	12,000
Ream of papers	2 reams	15,000	30,000
Clip board	2	10,000	10,000
Photocopying of questionnaires	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Total cost</b>			<b>732,000/=</b>