

**EXAMINING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN
PERPETRATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN
HOUSEHOLDS A CASE OF LAYIBI DIVISION,
GULU DISTRICT**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY**

OYELLA DORINE

2013-B092-20041

JANUARY 2017

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this research to my parents Mr and Mrs Labalpiny and to my children - Lamara Kathleen Khloe and Alier Kendrick Fraizer.

Acknowledgments

With great pleasure, I acknowledge contribution of the following people, who have supported me enormously throughout this research period;

I am also indebted by the great support of my University Supervisor - Draru Mary Cecilia for all the support she offered to me through this research period. I sincerely appreciate her for the time she offered to supervise and guide me throughout the study period.

I thank my parents Mr&Mrs Alfred Labalpiny for the financial and moral support that they unconditionally offered to me, and have enabled me to carry out my research successfully. I also would like to recognize the contribution of my other family members; Abur Wanda, Oketayot Emmanuel, Ogen Julius, Aber Happy, Nyeko George and AgenoMidgel

In a special way, I also thank my friends who stood beside me throughout the research period. I am indebted by the generous support of Onen David Ongwech, Munduru Irene Tamia, Mogi Wokorach Wilfred, Adikini Susan and Okot Francis Oyat for the great support and encouragement that finally led to this research product.

May the almighty bless you all!

Table of Contents

Declaration	II
Supervisor's Approval	III
Dedication	IV
List Of Tables	IX
List Of Acronyms	X
Abstract	XI
1.2 Background Of The Study	1
1.2.1 Understanding Domestic Violence	2
1.3 Problem Statement	7
1.4. General Objective Of The Study	8
1.5. Specific Objectives	8
1.6. Research Questions	9
1.7. Scope Of The Study	9
1.7.3 TIME SCOPE	10
1.8 Significance Of The Study	10
1.9 Justification Of The Study	10
Literature Review	14
2.1 Introduction	14
<i>Sexual Abuse</i>	12
<i>Economic Abuse</i>	12
2.4 THEMES IN THE STUDY OF OBJECTIVES	15
<i>Physical Abuse</i>	16
<i>Sexual Abuse</i>	17
<i>Psychological Abuse</i>	18
<i>Emotional Abuse</i>	20
<i>Economic Abuse</i>	21
2.4.3 REASONS WHY WOMEN PERPETRATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	22
<i>Self Defense</i>	22
<i>Jealousy And Control</i>	22
<i>Learning, Opportunity And Choice</i>	22
<i>Learning</i>	23
<i>Opportunity</i>	24
<i>Control</i>	24
<i>Power Imbalance</i>	24
<i>Alcohol And Drug Abuse</i>	25
<i>Poverty</i>	26
<i>Denial Of Sex</i>	26
<i>Apathy And Gender Blindness Of Service Providers</i>	27
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE LAW - THE LEGAL TIMELINE	28
CHAPTER THREE:	33
Research Methodolody	33
3.1. Introduction	33
3.2. Research Design	33
3.3. Study Area	33
3.6. Sampling Method And Procedure	34
3.7. Data Sources	35
3.8 Data Collection Methods And Instruments	36

3.9 DATA INTERPRETATION TECHNIQUES	36
3.10. Data Quality Control	37
3.11. Ethical Consideration	37
3.12. Limitations To The Research And How They Were Handled ..	38
Chapter Four:	40
Presentation And Interpretation Of Findings	40
4.0 INTRODUCTION	40
4.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC NATURE OF THE POPULATION	40
4.1.2 Gender Of The Respondents	40
4.1.2 Age Of Participants	40
4.1.3 Level Of Education	41
4.2 COMMUNITY MEMBERS UNDERSTANDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	42
4.2.1 Knowledge Of Occurrence Of Domestic Violence In The Neighborhood	42
4.2.2 LEADERS' UNDERSTANDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	43
4.2.3 Participants' Own Experiences Of Domestic Violence Perpetrated By Women	43
4.2.4 Relationship Between Respondents And Alleged Perpetrators	44
4.3 Forms Of Domestic Violence Used By The Women	45
4.4 WHY WOMEN PERPETRATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.	47
4.4.1 Ignorance Of The Law	47
4.4.2 Violence As A Means Of Self-Defense	47
4.4.3 Violence As A Means Of Controlling Husbands And Other Family Members	48
4.4.4 Violence As A Means Of Guarding Marriage	49
4.4.5 Domestic Violence As A Learnt Behavior	49
4.4.6 Women Inherently Aggressive Just Like Men	50
4.4.7 Alcohol And Drugs Abuse	51
4.4.8 Denial Of Sex And Other Resources	52
4.4.9 Abuse Of The Concept Of Women's Emancipation	52
4.4.10 Extra-Marital Affairs	53
4.5 CHALLENGES IN CONTROLLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY WOMEN ..	54
4.5.4 Leaders Reluctance In Addressing Domestic Violence Perpetrated By Women	57
5.0 Introduction	60
5.1 Summary Of Findings	60
5.2 Conclusion	61
5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS	61
5.3.1 LOCAL LEVEL	62
5.3.2 DISTRICT LEVEL	62
5.3.3 NATIONAL LEVEL	63
5.4 Suggestions For More Research	63
References	65
Appendices	67
Appendix I: Structured Interview Guide For Community Members	67
Appendix Ii: Structured Interview Guide For Community Leaders	76

Appendix Iii: Structured Interview Guide For Police Officials
..... 84

List of tables

Table 1: Participants' level of education.....42
Table 2: Responses on how participants knew perpetrators.....45
Table 3: Responses on forms of dv perpetrated by women.....46
Table 4: Responses on women as inherently aggressive being.....50

List of Acronyms

DV	Domestic Violence
NCADV	National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
IPA	Inmate Partner Abuse
CTS	Conflict Tactic Scale
SGBV	Sexual Gender Base Violence
NVS	National Youth Survey
NISVS Survey	National Institute Partner Sexual Violence Survey
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
NVAW	National Violence Against Women Survey
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
UPC	Uganda Penal Code
AI	Amnesty International
ANLP	African Women Leaders Project
MHH	Male Headed Households
FHH	Female Headed Households
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Abstract

This research was carried out to find out the role of women in perpetrating domestic violence in households in Layibi division in Gulu district. Data for the research was collected through the use of interviews, structured questionnaire guides and this study comprised of forty (40) respondents drawn from community members, community leaders and police officials in Layibi Division.

Through this study the researcher found out that women play a major role as instigators of domestic violence but in most instances their contribution is silent as they tend to present themselves as victims other than perpetrators and men fear to openly admit abuse by women.

The researcher also found out that some of the reasons as to why women perpetrate domestic violence include the following; ignorance of the law, control and guarding of their marriage and self defense.

The researcher also found out that the major forms of domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi division are; physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. The study revealed that the major causes of domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi division were attributed to ignorance of the law, poverty and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

The research further revealed that major challenges in controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi Division are due to poverty, reluctance of the police, local leaders and NGO's in addressing issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women. The research also found that robust community approaches such as coordinated community efforts in addressing domestic violence and strict punitive measures are important means of addressing domestic violence perpetrated by women.

From the findings of the study, the researcher recommends the following; there is need to educate the community members on existing laws and policies and also ensure protection of whistle blowers, there is also need to expedite investigations and prosecution of cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women so as to encourage other victims to report, there is also need to establish strict punitive measures by the court to deter occurrences.

CHAPTER ONE:

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study seeks to examine the role of women in perpetrating domestic violence a case of Layibi Division in Northern Uganda. This chapter contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance and organization of the study.

1.2 Background of the Study

This study examined the roles of women in perpetuating domestic violence. It explored people's understanding of domestic violence perpetrated by women, the forms, causes and challenges of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

Among the debates in the field of domestic violence, none is more acrimonious than the debate around female initiated violence; a debate that has been troubling for feminists since the first U.S. (reference). A National Family Violence Survey carried out in the United States of America in 1975 found women to be as violent as men (Murray & Richard 1975).

In fact, Carney et al (2007) argues that rates of female initiated violence in intimate relationships are equivalent to or exceed male rates; they include female violence against non-violent males, even when analyzed for level of severity and they have serious consequences for males. Currently, women offenders constitute the fastest growing segment of the criminal justice system and the National Institute of Justice estimates that the increase in the incarceration rate for women is double that of men.

1.2.1 Understanding Domestic Violence

The definition of domestic violence varies depending on the context in which the term is used (Child Welfare Institution Gateway 2013). Ganley (2009) defines domestic violence as a pattern of assaultive and coercive behavior, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks as well as economic coercion that adults or adolescents use against their intimate partners.

Domestic violence is an epidemic-affecting individuals in every community, regardless of age, economic status, sexual orientation, gender, race, religion, or nationality. It is often accompanied by emotionally abusive and controlling behavior that is only a fraction of a systematic pattern of dominance and control. Domestic violence can result in physical injury, psychological trauma, and in severe cases, even death. The devastating physical, emotional, and psychological consequences of domestic violence can cross generations and last a lifetime (NCADV 2014).

Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (2014) attributes Domestic Violence as intentional conducts designed to gain power and control over another. It is a situation where a batterer uses violence or the threat of violence, reinforced by other manipulative and coercive tactics, to ensure that his partner or the rest of the family member behave in certain ways.

The intimate context of the violence is important in understanding the nature of the problem and in developing effective interventions. Ganley (2009) states that to an outsider domestic violence may look like a stranger to stranger violence for example they may kick, punch, or even slap one another. He further argues that Domestic violence

victims experience traumas similar to those of victims of stranger violence. However, the intimate context of domestic violence according to him shapes the way in which both the perpetrator and the victim relate to and are affected by the violence.

Irrespective of how institutions or individuals defines it, domestic violence remains a huge phenomena experienced by a range of people in diverse age, sexual orientation and gender identity. A huge fraction of scholars base discussions on domestic violence along the gender binary of male - females yet people in the third genders also experience huge challenges related to domestic violence (Belknap & Melton 2005).

In the article "Riding the Donkey Backwards", George (1994) argues that a number of factors apparently are stoking the debate on issues of domestic violence. Among those most often cited are the relative numbers of male versus female victims, the methods used to determine whether or not male victimization has occurred, and the nature and context of female violence. With respect to this last factor, the nature and context of female violence, the debate has widened to include whether the violence perpetrated by a woman against a man is motivated solely in terms of self-defense from either actual or possible bodily threat, whether the violence perpetrated by a woman against a man is in retaliation to previous victimization by a male partner, and whether the resulting injury inflicted on a man

Even still, men are largely regarded as perpetrators of domestic violence with limited discussion about men as actual or potential victims of domestic violence. However, perpetration of intimate partner abuse (IPA) by women against

men is starting to receive widespread attention from both practitioners and researchers. Some research suggests that contrary to popular belief, women are just as likely as men to be perpetrators of domestic violence (Belknap & Melton 2005).

There is significant conflict over the amount of female perpetration of domestic violence against male partners and ex-partners in existing research. The issue of domestic violence is strongly gendered, with males as the primary offenders and females the primary victims (Belknap & Melton 2005).

Several arguments have been made to explain the huge discrepancies in scholars' interpretations of findings regarding women's use of violence against intimate partners. These arguments include criticisms of the Conflict Tactic Scale (CTS) as a measure of IPA, concerns over gender differences in reporting of IPA and its impact on abuse rates, the differences due to settings in which the data have been collected and the samples studied and, finally, issues related to studying victimization only versus victimization and perpetration (Belknap & Melton 2005).

Victims use many different strategies to cope with and resist the abuse. Such strategies include agreeing with the perpetrator's denial and minimization of the violence in public, accepting the perpetrator's promises that it will never happen again, being unwilling to leave the perpetrator or terminate the relationship, and doing what she asks. These strategies may appear to be the result of passiveness or submission on the part of the victim, when in reality he has learned that these are sometimes successful approaches for temporarily avoiding or stopping the violence (Ganley 2009).

In the United States of America, some studies report that women are more often the perpetrators of IPA, while men are more often the victims of IPA, especially at less serious levels. For example, the National Youth Survey (NYS) reports for the year 1983 shows that slightly over one-third of the self-reported intimate partner abuse was male-to-female (male offender, female victim), and almost one-half was female-to-male (female offender, male victim) (Belknap & Melton 2005). In 2011 in the US for example, more men than women were victims of intimate partner physical violence. According to a national study funded by the Centers for Disease Control and U.S. Department of Justice and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) released in December 2011, an estimated 5,365,000 men and 4,741,000 women were victims of intimate partner physical violence in 12 months period (Black MC, Basile KC 2011).

In post-Renaissance France and England, society ridiculed and humiliated husbands thought to be battered and/or dominated by their wives. In France, for instance, a "battered" husband was trotted around town riding a donkey backwards while holding its tail. In England, "abused" husbands were strapped to a cart and paraded around town, all the while subjected to the people's derision and contempt. Such "treatments" for these husbands arose out of the patriarchal ethos where a husband was expected to dominate his wife, making her, if the occasion arose, the proper target for necessary marital chastisement; not the other way around (George 1994).

According to the Human Rights Watch, domestic violence is a global phenomenon and one of the leading causes of injuries in almost every country in the world. However, the deeply held societal belief portrays men as inherently lords, masters, violent predators and perpetrators of all forms of violence

including domestic violence against women and children (Atkin 2009).

Although the prevalence and consequences of male violence directed towards women in intimate relationships has been well established, the research on violent women in intimate relationships is far less developed. The primary reason for this situation is the highly charged and frequently acrimonious debate about whether "husband battering" actually exists (Carney et al. 2007).

1.2.3 Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Uganda

A 2011 survey by the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development ranked the Eastern Region as having the highest sexual gender based violence (SGBV) rate at 74% followed by the Karamoja region at 60%; Northern Uganda at 58%, Western Uganda at 56%; Kampala region at 41% and Central Uganda at 24%. The above figures only shows violence against women as cases of women perpetrated violence go unreported as society continues to nurture men to 'man-up' and deal with issues they are confronted with.

The Annual Police Crime Report indicates a steady increase in deaths related to domestic violence. Incidences of domestic violence reported to the police in 2008 were 137 cases in which 156 persons lost lives (Uganda Police Force 2008). Incidences of death through domestic violence reported to the police in 2009 were 165 compared, to 137 cases in 2008 (Uganda Police Force 2009); an increase of 20%. In 2010 Incidences of death through domestic Violence reported to the police were 159. In 2011, 181 cases of domestic violence were reported (Uganda Police Force 2011). In 2011, Uganda Police Force

published its annual crime report with number of women accused of selected crimes. 3,533 women were accused of crime of which 31 were related to domestic violence. The police reports demonstrate that more women every year are involved in, investigated and sentenced for committing crimes. In 2010, 2,395 cases were documented on women involved in crime, 3,977 in 2009, 3,991 in 2008 and 4,670 in 2007.

Further still, In Uganda domestic violence is attributed and closely linked to dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women. This often resulted into injuries, physical and psychological consequences including death (UBOS 2013).

Due to the alarming number of cases of domestic violence especially in Uganda, a number of interventions have been put in place in order to combat the vice. However, many of the cases of domestic violence tend to ignore the role women play in domestic violence. Findings of the UDHS 2006 (UBOS 2013) shows that both men and women are perpetrators and victims of domestic violence. 63% of women and 49% of men were reported to have suffered domestic violence. However, in the year 2011, the divorced/separated women were 65% that suffered domestic violence compared to men who constituted 75%. The researcher therefore found it necessary to find out the role of women in perpetrating domestic violence so that proper measures are put in place to adequately address the issue of domestic violence.

1.3 Problem Statement

Despite the picture of domestic violence perpetration that emerges from the empirical literature, male victimization is not taken seriously, in part because of the "gender paradigm"

and cultural belief that men should be able to defend themselves or a disbelief in female violence (Men Engaged Global Symposium n.d.).

Violence by women has not been an object of public concern. There has been no publicity on the issue, and no funds have been invested in ameliorating domestic violence perpetrated by women because it has not been defined as a problem. Husband battering is hardly regarded the problem while wife battering is looked at as real problem. If a man is attacked by his wife and decides to call the police, he is the one who is likely to be arrested for initiating violence on women.

The increasing study on issues of domestic violence in Uganda and the world at large continues to attribute domestic violence to men as primary perpetrators and women's involvement in the same is largely under looked and ignored. Women continue to be regarded as victims and men as the aggressors and custodians of violence. This therefore creates a bias while addressing cases of domestic violence and thus impacts on further research, practices, policies and service provision. Basing on the above literature, this study therefore seeks to examine the roles of women in perpetrating domestic violence.

1.4. General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the role of women in perpetrating domestic violence in households in Layibi division, Gulu District.

1.5. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were;

- i. To find out people's perspective of domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division.

- ii. To examine the forms of domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division.
- iii. To explore reasons why women perpetuate domestic violence in households in Layibi Division
- iv. To find out the challenges of controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division

1.6. Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions;

- i. What do people understand by domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi Division?
- ii. What are the forms of domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division?
- iii. Why do women perpetuate domestic violence in households in Layibi Division?
- iv. What are the challenges of controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division?

1.7. Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Layibi Division, Gulu District in Northern Uganda. As projected in the literature in Chapter Two, several literatures including annual police crime reports demonstrate a very high prevalence of domestic violence perpetrated by women in northern Uganda.

The study was conducted to examine the roles of women in perpetrating domestic violence in households in Layibi division, Gulu District. The forms of violence used by women, reasons why women perpetrate domestic violence and the challenges faced while addressing the problem of domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi division. The selection of Layibi division resonated from the high cases of

domestic violence that the division registers compared to the other 3 divisions of Gulu of Bardege, Laroo and Pece Division.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study covered the period from January 2012 to March 2016. This is because the researcher believed that four years and three months is quite a reasonable duration to enable the researcher to gather the necessary information as regards the problem of domestic violence perpetrated by women. The researcher was able to examine reported cases of domestic violence in Layibi division for this period of time.

1.8 Significance of the Study

This study is of paramount importance in the following ways;

The study will help in creating awareness among local communities in Layibi Division, Gulu District and initiated an important process in attitudinal changes on women not only as victims but also actual and potential perpetrators of domestic violence.

The finding of this study will also provide important input into generation of workable solutions to domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division, Gulu district and this will in the long run help law enforcers on how to effectively respond to and minimize incidences of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

1.9 Justification of the Study

The study was necessary because cases of domestic violence are on the rise most especially in Uganda, according to the Ugandan Police, in 2012; there were 9,278 victims of domestic violence. In the first quarter of 2013, close to 2,500 people were victims of domestic violence, and 72 people died as a result.

The researcher also thought it wise to examine the role of women in perpetrating domestic violence so as to inform interventions while dealing with issues of domestic violence.

The study is further important because it exposes men as also being victims of domestic violence perpetrated by women. This therefore helps in putting an end to the misconceived assumptions that men are always the aggressors and women the victims when it comes to issues of domestic violence.

Findings of the study is an important process of policy formulation for improving lives of men and children who are victims of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

The proposed study as initially anticipated is an addition into existing literature for academicians in Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of Uganda Martyrs University as researchers; students and lecturers will build onto the findings of the study.

1.10 Definition of study concepts

Domestic Violence

Ganley (2009) defines domestic violence as a pattern of assaultive and coercive behavior, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks as well as economic coercion that adults or adolescents use against their intimate partners.

Physical abuse

The Domestic Violence Act (2010) defines physical abuse as "Any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm or danger to life, limb, or health or which impairs the health or development of the victim; and includes

assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force" (The Uganda Gazette 2010)

Psychological and Emotional abuse

According to the Domestic Violence Act (2010), emotional, verbal and psychological abuse means a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct towards a victim, including but not limited to; repeated insults, ridicule or name-calling, repeated threats to cause emotional pain, the repeated exhibition of possessiveness or jealousy which constitute a serious invasion of the victim's privacy, liberty, integrity or security or any act or behavior constituting domestic violence within the meaning of the Domestic Violence Act...(The Uganda Gazette 2010).

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of another person (The Uganda Gazette 2010). This involves coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact without consent is a form of sexual abuse. For example; rape, attack on sexual parts, forced prostitution, sodomy and others.

Economic Abuse

Economic abuse includes deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources to which the victim is entitled under any law or custom, whether payable under an order of a court or otherwise or which the victim requires out of necessity including but not limited to; household necessities for a victim and his or her children, property, jointly or separately owned by the victim or payment or rent related to the shared household and maintenance (The Uganda Gazette 2010).

In conclusion, this chapter looked at the background of the study and also explains the prevalence of domestic violence in Uganda, objectives of the study, it also examined the significance of this study and the reason why this study is necessary.

CHAPTER TWO:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher focused on what other scholars, academicians, writers and researchers have presented and archived in relation to domestic violence perpetrated by women. In the chapter, the researcher reviewed relevant literature corresponding to the study objectives and questions. The researcher explored literature relating to forms of domestic violence perpetrated by women, reasons why women perpetrate such violence, consequences and possibilities of controlling domestic violence committed by women.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Social Learning Theory

Amongst the psychological theories that have been tested, one theory has been consistently supported in explaining cases of domestic violence. This theory is known as 'Social Learning Theory' (Domestic Violence Prevention Unit, 2000; Partnerships Against Domestic Violence, 2000; Department of Justice Correctional Services, 1998; Bandura, 1973).

According to the social learning theory, it is assumed that human behavior can be learned by observing and imitating others in order to receive rewards or to avoid punishments (Moghaddam, 1998). With regards to domestic violence, violent behavior is learned in childhood by receiving readily available messages through observing behaviors of parents, fictional heroes on television, or violent people in the

public who achieve power and control through behaving violently.

The child may internalize violent behavior to be a normal behavior in terms of achieving control. They in turn may have this perception when in adult relationships and believe this abusive behavior to be a rightful means of obtaining control. This "intergenerational transmission of domestic violence" has been tested on Australian community samples and on the average; eighty per cent of participants have been from an abusive family (Queensland Domestic Violence Taskforce, 1988, p. 37).

The social learning theory states that violence is a learnt behavior. As a child grows up in a violent environment, he or she tends to believe that violence is the only way to achieve control and thus they inevitably become violent when they grow up. This theory however is tested in the Australian community and therefore it may not be applicable in the case of Layibi division.

2.3 Themes in the Study of Objectives

Under this section the researcher discusses the different themes in the study objectives and among these are people's understanding of domestic violence, the different forms of violence committed by women, reasons why women perpetrate domestic violence, and the challenges faced in dealing with issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

2.3.1 People's perspective of domestic violence perpetrated by women

Domestic violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behavior, including physical, sexual, and psychological

attacks as well as economic coercion that adults or adolescents use against their intimate partners (Ganley 2009).

Rhymes (2014) states that women are three times more likely to be killed or seriously injured by their male counterpart as a result of domestic violence than vice versa. Though those numbers suggest a more dire need, they do not connote that women are completely innocent when it comes to domestic violence. He further argues that more than 830,000 men fall victim of domestic violence every year. A man is the victim of domestic abuse every 37.8 seconds in America. According to him, domestic violence is not about size, gender or even strength but rather about abuse, control and power.

In Uganda domestic violence is attributed and closely linked to dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women. This often resulted into injuries, physical and psychological consequences including death (UBOS 2013).

2.3.2 Forms of violence committed by women

The abusive and coercive behaviors take different forms: physical, sexual, psychological, and economic. To understand the pattern, different types of domestic violence behaviors are described below. The first two categories are types of physically assaultive battering where the perpetrator has direct contact with the victim's body. The other categories involve tactics where the perpetrator has no direct physical contact with the victim's body during the attack although the victim is clearly the target of the abuse (Ganley 2009).

Physical Abuse

The Domestic Violence Act (2010) defines physical abuse as "Any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause

bodily pain, harm or danger to life, limb, or health or which impairs the health or development of the victim; and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force" (The Uganda Gazette 2010)

Physical abuse may include spitting, scratching, biting, grabbing, shaking, shoving, pushing, restraining, throwing, twisting, slapping (with open or closed hand), punching, choking, burning, and/or use of weapons (e.g., household objects, knives, guns) against the victim. The physical assaults may or may not cause injuries. Sometimes a seemingly less serious type of physical abuse, such as a shove or push, can result in the most serious injury (Ganley 2009). Physical abuse is a common form of domestic violence, the most visible and arguably also the most lethal. This may include inflicting or attempting to inflict physical injury for example grabbing, slapping, pinching, hitting, beating, kicking and many others. Physical abuse may also involve withholding access to resources necessary to maintain health for example medication, food, water and many others.

Women are however considered by many people in the different societies to be physically weak as compared to men. The women are therefore considered to be incapable of physically harming men. This therefore poses a big challenge when it comes to dealing with issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of another person (The Uganda Gazette 2010). This involves coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact without consent is a form of sexual abuse. For example; rape, attack on sexual parts, forced prostitution, sodomy and others.

Attempting to undermine the victim's sexuality for example through treating them in a sexually derogatory manner, criticizing ones' sexual performance and desirability, constant accusation of infidelity, withholding sex and many others are also forms of sexual abuse. Female perpetrators sexually batter their male counterparts. Sexual battering consists of a wide range of conduct that may include pressured sex when the victim does not want sex, coerced sex by manipulation or threat, physically forced sex, or sexual assault accompanied by violence. Victims may be coerced or forced to perform a kind of sex they do not want (e.g., sex with third parties, physically painful sex, sexual activity they find offensive, verbal degradation during sex, viewing sexually violent material) or at a time they do not want it (e.g., when exhausted, when ill, in front of children, after a physical assault, when asleep) (Ganley 2009).

Some female perpetrators attack their husband's genitals with blows or weapons. Some perpetrators deny victim's contraception or protection against sexually transmitted diseases. The perpetrators' message to the victims is that they have no say over their own bodies. Sometimes male victims will resist and are then punished, and sometimes they comply in hopes that the sexual abuse will end quickly. For some battered male victims this sexual violation is profound and may be difficult to discuss. Some male victims are unsure whether this sexual behavior is really abuse (Ganley 2009).

Psychological Abuse

According to the Domestic Violence Act (2010) psychological abuse is defined as, instilling or attempting to instill fear for example through intimidation, threatening, physical harm to self, victim, and or others, threatening to harm and or kidnap children, menacing, blackmail, harassment, destruction

of pets and property, mind games, stalking are all forms of psychological abuse.

Psychological abuse may also involve isolating or attempting to isolate victim from friends, family, school, and or work for instance through withholding access to phone and or transportation, undermining victim's personal relationships, harassing others, constant accompaniment, use of unfounded accusations, forced imprisonment and Many others (The Domestic Violence Act 2010)

The perpetrator's threats of violence or harm may be directed against the victim or others important to the victim or they may be suicide threats. Sometimes the threat includes killing the victim and others and then committing suicide. The threats may be made directly with words (e.g., "I'm going to kill you," "No one is going to have you," "Your father is going to pay," "I cannot live without you") or with actions (e.g., stalking, displaying weapons, hostage taking, suicide attempts) (Ganley 2009).

Perpetrators may be violent towards others (e.g., neighbors, family members) as a means of terrorizing victims. Female perpetrators may coerce victims into doing something illegal (e.g., prostitution, larceny) and then threaten to expose them, or may make false accusations against them (e.g., reports to Child Protective Services, to the welfare department, or to immigration) (Ganley 2009). Many women engage in this kind of behavior normally keep their victims under their control.

Emotional Abuse

According to the Domestic Violence Act (2010), emotional, verbal and psychological abuse means a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct towards a victim, including but not limited to; repeated insults, ridicule or name-calling, repeated threats to cause emotional pain, the repeated exhibition of possessiveness or jealousy which constitute a serious invasion of the victim's privacy, liberty, integrity or security or any act or behavior constituting domestic violence within the meaning of the Domestic Violence Act where it is committed in the presence of a minor member of the family and which is considered as abuse against the minor member and likely to cause him or her injury (The Uganda Gazette 2010).

Undermining or attempting to undermine victim sense of worth may also be referred to as emotional abuse. For example: constant criticism, belittling victim's abilities and competency, name-calling, insults, put-downs, silent treatment, manipulating victim's feelings and emotions to induce guilt, subverting a partner's relationship with the children, repeatedly making and breaking promises (The Uganda Gazette 2010).

Emotional abuse is a tactic of control that consists of a wide variety of verbal attacks and humiliations, including repeated verbal attacks against the victim's worth as an individual or role as a parent, family member, friend, co-worker, or community member. The verbal attacks often emphasize the victim's vulnerabilities (such as her past history as an incest victim, language abilities, skills as a parent, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or HIV status) (Ganley 2009).

Economic Abuse

Economic abuse includes deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources to which the victim is entitled under any law or custom, whether payable under an order of a court or otherwise or which the victim requires out of necessity including but not limited to; household necessities for a victim and his or her children, property, jointly or separately owned by the victim or payment or rent related to the shared household and maintenance (The Uganda Gazette 2010).

This includes among others making or attempting to make the victim financially dependent for example; maintaining total control over financial resources including victim's earned income or resources received through public assistance or social security, withholding money and/or access to money, forbidding attendance at school, forbidding employment, on-the-job harassment, requiring accountability and justification for all money spent, forced welfare fraud, withholding information about family running up bills for which the victim is responsible for payment (The Uganda Gazette 2010).

In relation to the above, female perpetrators control their male counterparts by controlling their access to all or some of the family resources: time, transportation, food, clothing, shelter, insurance, and money. It does not matter who the primary provider is or if both partners contribute. The female perpetrator in this case controls how the finances are spent whether she or the man earns the money. She may actively resist the man becoming financially self-sufficient as a way to maintain power and control (The Uganda Gazette 2010).

Conversely, she may refuse to work and insist that he support the family. She may expect him to be the family "book-keeper," requiring that she keep all records and write all checks, or she may keep financial information away from him. In all instances she alone makes the decisions. Male victims are put in the position of having to get "permission" to spend money on basic family needs even when they are the ones struggling hard to make the money (Ganley 2009). This controlling nature of women results into domestic violence.

2.3.3 Reasons why women perpetrate domestic violence

Self Defense

Belknap & Melton (2005) report that women have different motivations for using force against their current or former intimate partners. More specifically, women are far more likely than men to employ force with their intimate partners in the context of self-defense. Belknap & Melton (2005) further argue that While women are more likely than men to use force to resist violence initiated by their intimate partners, men are more likely than women to use force in order to control and exercise power over their partners.

Jealousy and Control

Sometimes women perpetrate violence to as a way of demonstrating control over their husbands. Belknap & Melton (2005) note that some women control their partners' phones, emails and movement. Such women "check up" on their partners' calls to make sure they are not talking to anyone else that can be threatening such as other women.

Learning, Opportunity and Choice

In this approach, the woman is argued to have learned abusive behavior over the course of her relationship and/or life, she

has the opportunity where she has more power, and she makes the choice to abuse (Belknap & Melton 2005).

Learning

One of the few studies that has focused on these women and girls, reports three components of a model attempting to explain female-perpetrated domestic violence; learning, opportunity, and choice. Learning is a means by which the girl or woman learns to be abusive through experiencing or witnessing domestic violence or other violence. Indeed, other research claims that women charged with domestic violence have disproportionately high experiences of childhood abuse. In a study of women victims of domestic violence, women who responded with more aggression and violence toward their abusers were significantly more likely to have a history of childhood abuse than women domestic violence victims without such childhood histories (Belknap & Melton 2005).

Domestic violence is behavior learned through observation and reinforcement. Like other forms of aggression, domestic violence is not caused by genetics or illness. People are not born perpetrators and for the most part there is no disease or illness that turns a non-abusive person into an abuser. Domestic violence is a behavior acquired over time through multiple observations and interactions with individuals and institutions. The behaviors, as well as the perpetrator's internal "rules and regulations" about when, where, against whom, how, and by whom domestic violence is to be used, are learned (Ganley 2009).

Domestic violence is observed and reinforced not only in the family but also in society. Society's major institutions overtly and covertly reinforce it besides familial, social,

legal, religious, educational, mental health, medical, entertainment, and the media(Ganley 2009).

Opportunity

In addition to "learning", Belknap & Melton (2005) identify opportunity and choice as components of a model to explain female-perpetrated domestic violence. Opportunity, as described, closely indicates retaliation opportunity, but could be seen as self-defense by some. The example of an "opportunity" is where the power shifts for a period of time, for example, when the male abuser is passed out from alcohol, and the woman/victim chooses to use violence against him in this vulnerable state.

Control

The report by Belknap & Melton (2005) presents cases in the United States where many women chose violence in self-defense, but also in retaliation: a case in which a man quit abusing his wife after many years of marriage, but she used violence once he stopped, as a way to make up for the years of abuse she had experienced at his hands. This report further portrays some women's violence toward their intimate partners as a "coping strategy" for the stress of being in the abusive relationship. They also found that the women in heterosexual relationships who used the most aggression and violence (compared to other women domestic violence victims) were the ones most likely to initiate domestic violence.

Power Imbalance

According to a report by Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the Uganda Police Force (2011), the major cause of domestic violence is power imbalance between spouses. The

characteristics of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence demonstrated this basing on education levels.

Alcohol and drug abuse

The UBOS collected some information on alcohol consumption. The highest prevalence of any form of spousal abuse was among couples whose partners got drunk often (87 percent in 2006 and 82 percent in 2011) as compared to those whose partners do not drink (59 percent in 2006 and 53 percent in 2011) or those whose partners drink but not to the extent of getting drunk (53 percent in 2006 and 46 percent in 2011). In all scenarios where partners were reported drinking, the percentage of women who reported to have ever experienced any form of spousal violence went down in 2011 compared to 2006 (UBOS 2013).

Further studies on drug use by UBOS (2013) have indicated that intoxication from drugs is one of the most prevalent cause of domestic violence. The annual police report also shows that both males than females are charged for narcotics cases for all the years from 2008 to 2011. The year 2008 had the highest number of narcotics cases (2684 cases) (Uganda Police Force 2008) followed by 2009 (2274 cases) (Uganda Police Force 2009), 2011 (2096 cases) (Uganda Police Force 2011) and 2010 (1163 cases) (Uganda Police 2010).

A Canadian study of the relationships between family violence, psychiatric disorder, and alcohol abuse, found that men and women were nearly equal in committing acts of violence against their partners. In another study, this time for 562 married and co-habiting couples living in Calgary, Canada, it was found that nearly twice as much wife-to-husband, as husband-to-wife, severe violence (George 1994).

Some scholars like Ganley however argue that alcohol and drugs do not cause domestic violence. Ganley (2009) argues that many people use or abuse drugs without ever battering their partners. Alcohol and other drugs such as marijuana, depressants, anti-depressants, or anti-anxiety drugs do not cause individuals to become violent. Although alcohol and drugs may be used as the excuse for the battering, research indicates that consuming particular chemicals does not cause the complex pattern of coercive behaviors, which comprise domestic violence.

Poverty

The 2011 Annual Crime and Traffic report of the Uganda Police mentions family wrangles, poverty and excessive consumption of alcohol as some of the facilitating factors of domestic violence. It has been shown earlier that there was some relationship between poverty and domestic violence especially for men although it was not very clear for women. There is, however, no readily available data to back the statement on family wrangles because as one officer of the CFPU states, "data production in the Unit is needs-driven yet such data has not been requested before".

Economic hardship tends to fuel domestic violence. The UBOS report further reveals that domestic violence was more prevalent among poorer men but the trend changed in 2011. The report further highlights that men who suffered most violence changed from those who were employed, not for cash (55%) in 2006 to those who were unemployed (58%) in 2011 (UBOS 2013).

Denial of Sex

Some women reportedly deny their partners the rights to enjoy sex with them. The Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)

collects information about men and women's attitudes towards spouse beating under different circumstances. The finding shows that men suffer in the hands of their women sexually through denial of sex by women. The finding shows that 30.5% of women deny their husbands sex compared to 19% of men who denied their women sex (UDHS 2013).

2.3.4 Challenges in controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women

Apathy and gender blindness of service providers

In understanding the depth of denial of occurrence of domestic violence perpetrated by women; it's vital to understand the paradigm of the Duluth Model's Power and Control wheel to examine how policy makers, legislators and practitioners blame male victim in demeaning and ridiculing ways. Perhaps the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence presents the most egregious example of this "gender blindness," or denying physical violence against men. The National Violence Against Women Survey (CDC n.d.) Report shows that about 1.3million women and 835,000 men are physically assaulted by an intimate partner annually in the United States.

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) found in Denver in their National Fact Sheet reports, "An estimated 1.3 million women are victims of physical assault by an intimate partner each year." A Google search reveals over 600 websites citing the NVAW statistic, omitting the number of men victimized. Many of these cite them is information in the NCADV Fact Sheet. The CDC reflects this gender blindness in its report (Black MC, Basile KC 2011).

Domestic Violence and the law - The legal timeline

When the male victims discover that a system with the power to intervene will not act to safeguard and support him, he may thus conclude that reconciliation is the safer course. The victim can rarely stop the perpetrator's abuse. All that he can do is to keep self and children, as safe as possible, and even this require the support of someone else. A protective order may not deter a perpetrator in communities where the police refuse to enforce the order. Where outside protection fails, the victim is forced to rely on strategies that have worked in the past (Ganley 2009).

Uganda ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. In addition, Uganda's Constitution accords women "Full and equal dignity of the person with men" and prohibits "laws, cultures, customs or traditions" that undermine their welfare, dignity or status, (Parliament of the Republic of Uganda 1995) (Sec. 3.2). This convention however does not take into the plight of men as victims of domestic violence. This clearly shows that women's role in perpetrating domestic violence is undermined in the Ugandan legal system.

Sexual Violence Against Men is not for example recognized by The Penal Code Act (The Uganda Gazette 1950). Section 123 of the Uganda Penal Code (UPC) defines rape as;

Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a **woman** or **girl**, without **her** consent, or with **her** consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representations as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married **woman**, by personating her husband, commits the felony termed rape.

This legal lacuna is further expressed in Section 128 in the definition of indecent assault; UPC defines Indecent Assault

as:

(1) Any person who unlawfully and indecently assaults any woman or girl commits a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years, with or without corporal punishment.

(2) It shall be no defense to a charge for an indecent assault on a girl under the age of eighteen years to prove that she consented to the act of indecency.

(3) Any person who, intending to insult the modesty of any woman or girl, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen by such woman or girl, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman or girl, commits a misdemeanor and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

This direct quotation from the Uganda Penal Code neglects male victims of assault. It is only centers on the women as being victims of indecent assault and therefore creating a bias when dealing with issues of such assaults that may thus result to domestic violence.

In an attempt to address the problem of domestic violence, the Uganda Police Force established a Gender Desk in 1986, which became the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) in 1989 (CEDOVIP 2007). The Uganda Police Force later developed a handbook in cooperation with the Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP) an NGO that collaborates with other stakeholders in the community to advocate for changes in attitudes and behavior toward domestic violence (CEDOVIP 2007).

In February 2007, The Daily Monitor, a Kampala-based daily newspaper, reported that a home had been constructed in Kayunga District to accommodate fifty victims of domestic violence (4 Feb. 2007). Police statistics reportedly indicate that at least one woman is killed in Kayunga as result of

domestic violence every two months (The Daily Monitor 1stMay 2008).

On 28th Sept 2007, The New Vision reported that most women do not report cases of domestic violence to authorities and that police rarely intervene or investigate because even law enforcement officials consider spousal battery "a husband's prerogative". Other reported reasons for women's reluctance to file a complaint include fear of reprisal, embarrassment, poverty, ignorance of the law and lack of information on where to make a report (The New Vision 28 Sept. 2007). In November of the same year 2007, a report released by Amnesty International (AI) in 2007 indicates that women living in the north have limited access to protection from any form of violence because police posts and stations are few and far between (AI 30thNov. 2007, Sec. 1).

In cases of domestic violence, Amnesty International notes that victims often do not complain to police because they depend on their partners for financial support (AI 30th Nov. 2007 Sec. 4). Another option for victims of spousal abuse is a traditional familial reconciliation process, which may involve a form of paid compensation to the victim called *luk*. Women interviewed by AI indicated that the informal process was ineffective as husbands would not pay *luk* and would often continue to abuse their wives. However, none of these reports ever tried to view domestic violence from the men's lens and if at all they too are feeling the pinch (AI 30th Nov. 2007 Sec. 4).

In 2003, The Domestic Relations Bill was tabled in Parliament but was shelved in 2005 after it came under attack from both legal and parliamentary affairs committee members and the public. In 2006, HE President Yoweri Museveni declared that

the bill "...was not urgently needed" and debate was halted. However, following a mission to Uganda in March 2008 by the African Women Leaders Project (AWLP), an 18-month initiative by the Club of Madrid to support women leaders in four African nations including Uganda, HE President Museveni made a public call for its "speedy passage."

In 2010, Uganda made a remarkable move in enactment of The Domestic Violence Act 2010 (The Uganda Gazette 2010), broadly defines of domestic violence to include physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, psychological, and economic abuse of a victim or anyone related to him/her. Under this Act, harassing, harming, injuring or endangering the victim or anyone related to the victim for the purpose of coercing them into complying with "any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security" is also considered domestic violence.

Before the enactment of The Domestic Violence Act 2010, Uganda had no specific national law in place prohibiting domestic violence. Even with this positive stride, men and boys remains sidelined in programming, practices and services.

Besides the legal lacuna in addressing violence against men, disaggregated information on domestic violence against men is limited due to under reporting. Studies have shown that men find it hard to report cases of domestic violence. Unfortunately, given the problems with measurement, it is difficult to know how many cases of IPA are truly female-perpetrated (Belknap & Melton 2005).

Even with The Domestic Violent Act (2010), a fraction of men continue to wipe their tears in their bedrooms without reporting, more women report cases of domestic violence and

hence more males than females are charged and convicted for domestic violence related crimes. The Annual Crime and Traffic Reports of the Uganda Police Force shows that the number of men charged and convicted of domestic violence and other crimes have been on the rise since 2008 compared to their female counterparts (Uganda Police Force 2008; Uganda Police Force 2009; Uganda Police 2010; Uganda Police Force 2011; Uganda Police Force 2013).

In conclusion, when you look through the literature above, you will notice that just like men, women are also violent and have been reported to perpetrate domestic violence and yet all interventions seem to only look at women as being victims of domestic violence. Women's role in perpetration of domestic violence has been greatly ignored especially by the Ugandan Judicial system and this makes it very hard for the vice to be addressed. It is on this note that the researcher saw it important to examine the role of women in perpetrating domestic violence.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology used. It comprised of the research design, study area, study population, sample size, sampling method process/procedure, sources of data, data collection techniques/tools/instruments, data interpretation techniques, data quality control, research procedure, research ethical consideration, limitations and how the researcher managed them.

3.2. Research Design

The researcher used a case study design and thus was able to focus on specific cases that were relevant to the study and through his design the researcher was able to examine the uniqueness of individual's lived situations in relation to domestic violence. This research employed qualitative approaches in investigating the roles of women in perpetrating domestic violence in Layibi Division. Descriptive analysis was also used to explain the data collected from the field.

3.3. Study Area

This study was conducted in Layibi Division, Gulu District. Compared to other regions of Uganda, Gulu District and northern Uganda specifically continue to register very high cases of domestic violence estimated at 58% (Ministry of Labour and Social Development, 2011). This research was carried out particularly in the areas of Layibi Techo and Layibi Go-down parishes. This is because of the numerous cases of domestic violence reported from these areas.

3.4. Study Population

The population of the study were mainly comprised of respondents in the Social Services Department Layibi division, The Local Council III Chairperson of Layibi division, Local Council I (LC1) of Layibi Techo and Go-down parish and the secretary defense and women's affair of the Layibi Techo and Go-down parish, In-charge of Layibi division Police post, The In-charge Child and Family Protection Unit and Mild Crime Unit of the Gulu Police Station and other key informants as recommended by the residence of the local leaders.

3.5 Sample Size

The sample size for this study comprised of 40 respondents, consisting of 28 community members, 9 community leaders and 3 police officers. The researcher ensured that under the category of community leaders, the following were included; Social Services Department (02), Local Council III Chairpersonn (01), Local Councilors (LC1) from Layibi Techo and Layibi Go-down parishes (02), Secretary defense (02), Secretary for Women's affairs from Layibi Techo and Layibi Go-down (02) and the police officers were; In-charge of Layibi division Police post (01), In-charge Child and Family Protection Unit (01) and In-charge Mild Crime Unit of the Gulu Police Station (01).

In the category of community members, the researcher ensured that the following categories were represented; Male Headed Household (05), Female Headed Household (05), Adult Men and (10), Female and Male Youths (08).

3.6. Sampling method and Procedure

The researcher adopted a probability sampling technique. Probability sampling method is any method of sampling that

utilizes some form of random selection. In order to have a random selection method, the researcher ensured that participants are grouped into different locations according to the population categorized in the study population. The researcher preferred to use probabilistic and random sampling methods over non-probabilistic ones to come up with the respondents from within the community and through this the researcher was able to come up with 28 community members out of which some were interviewed and others administered questionnaires to fill. The researcher preferred to use these methods because they are more accurate and thus avoided bias.

The researcher further used purposive sampling/judgmental sampling technique. Here some respondents were purposively selected to fit the requirement of the researcher. The main goal of using purposive sampling was to focus on particular characteristics of the population that were of interest. This enabled the researcher to acquire more information as regards women's role in perpetrating domestic violence and thus answer the research questions.

3.7. Data Sources

The researcher used both primary and secondary data sources in the study. Primary data for the research was acquired from respondents directly during the fieldwork. Questions were directly corresponding to the research objectives and research questions. The researcher referred to this as first hand information obtained from direct sources. Interviewing as a method was used through the aid of structured interview guide to enable the researcher obtain more information from the respondents.

The researcher analyzed secondary sources of data such as records of cases reported to the Police post of Layibi Division, cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women and recorded with the local council I and III office as well as minutes of family reconciliation meetings reported to the Secretary Defense and Secretary Women's Affairs of the Local Council I of Layibi Techo and Go-down parishes. The researcher further analyzed information from the Child and Family Protection Unit and the Mild Crime Unit of Gulu Police Station.

3.8 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

Fourty structured interview and questionnaires guides were used. Both open and close ended questionnaires for gathering data from the selected groups of people. The researcher used structured interviews and questionnaire because it allows respondents to answer questions freely.

The researcher also used a documentary review guide to seek for more information from the police. This documentary review guide helped the researcher to review some police reports on selected cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women from 2012 to 2016.

3.9 Data Interpretation Techniques

Given the anticipated volume of data collected, the researcher assembled, edited, classified and arranged them by the use of SPSS, a computer package in a systematic order with the guide of a supervisor to ensure quality of completeness and accuracy before presentation. This was possible because the researcher informed the respondents about the importance of the research.

The research used both tallying method and computer-based package (Excel & SPSS) to analyze the data collected. During analysis and data processing, the researcher generated tables using frequency, percentages and cross tabulation with the support of Microsoft word, Excel Package and SPPS. This enabled the researcher to record the data, verify the relevance of the research question questions and helped to fulfill the objectives of the study.

The researcher also read through the questionnaires filled by the respondents one by one and tallied the responses of the different respondents on the different questions that were asked in relation to the study objectives.

3.10. Data Quality Control

The researcher ensured quality of the data collected through the following;

The researcher emphasized data quality during the data collection process by ensuring that all the respondents were informed of the purpose of the research and as such the researcher also ensured that the questions asked were directly linked to the research objectives and research questions and were not confusing for the respondents.

3.11. Ethical Consideration

Prior to departure to the field for data collection, the researcher acquired institutional support from the University in form of a letter of introduction and that was presented to participants during consent seeking moments as well as to community leaders of Layibi Division and the researcher went ahead to explain to the respondents the purpose for the research and sought their consent to collect information from them.

The researcher further ensured that there is privacy and confidentiality. The research reassured the respondents of their rights not to disclose any information they do not feel comfortable with, the research affirmed to the respondents that the information attained from them would be treated with utmost confidentiality and that their names will not be mentioned in cases where the researcher may need to directly quote what the respondent said during the data collection process.

The researcher also respected the laws and rules in the offices of key informants such as the police. This helped the researcher to gain access to review some reports on cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women that were reported to their offices.

3.12. Limitations to the research and how they were handled

The research was limited by time given that the researcher has to conduct fieldwork alongside internship and part-time work given by the agency with which she was placed. The researcher however carefully followed the proposed study timetable to ensure that all goes as planned. To do this, the researcher liaised with other colleagues at the place to stand in as she went to the field for data collection.

The researcher was confronted with participants who were not willing to participate in the study even when they were identified as key informants. Some of the respondent even refused to fill in the questionnaires unless it was structured in a way that meets their required standards. For example the office of the LC iii required the researcher to indicate why the research is being carried out in Layibi division, the risks and discomforts that may arise as a result of the research and the benefits of the research to the people of

Layibi division. The researcher in response made physical and telephone follow-ups with all respondents and also redesigned the questionnaire so that respondents were comfortable to fill in freely and where difficulties were further encountered, the researcher was compelled to substitute the respondent.

The researcher also faced some methodological limitations of the documentary review because there was limited access of the police reports at the police station. This was so because the reports are treated as confidential information of the police and therefore they cannot be shared with other people. The researcher however dealt with this challenge by reading and taking notes within the police offices.

Limited finances to support fieldwork, stationeries, secretarial services, mobilization and transport affected the researcher given that the study was self-financed by the researcher. To mitigate this challenge, the researcher outsourced funds from siblings and other kind individuals to facilitate fieldwork.

There was also a challenge of unwillingness of the people to open up and talk about the problem of domestic violence perpetrated by women. This is because women tend to be considered as victim other than perpetrators and the men feel ashamed to admit or report abuse by women. To handle this problem the researcher explained to the respondents the importance of this research and was able to convince them to open up and freely talk about the issue.

CHAPTER FOUR:
PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and interprets the findings from the field. The findings presented in this section is guided by the study objectives; to find of people's perspective on domestic violence perpetrated by women, to examine the forms of domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division, to explore reasons why women perpetrate domestic violence in households in Layibi Division, and to find out the challenges of controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division.

4.1 Socio-demographic nature of the population

The section presents details of the respondents in terms of their age, gender, level of education, profession and other bio-data details.

4.1.2 Gender of the respondents

During fieldwork, the researcher ensured fair representation of both males and females in the study. However striking a balance was not attained, as 58% (23) of the participants were males while 42% (17) were females. This is because majority of the community leaders were men and also the police officers interviewed were also men. This therefore led to the number of male respondents being more than that on females even though the researcher wanted to strike a balance between the two genders.

4.1.2 Age of Participants

From the study, 18% (7) of the respondents were between the age brackets of 19-25, 25% (10) were between 26-32 years, 25% (10) were between 33-39 years, 15% (6) were between the age of 40-46, 10% (4) between 47-53 years and 7% (3) were between 54-

60 years. None of the participant was above 60 years old as shown from the table below. The researcher ensured that all age categories were represented to give a fair view on women's perpetration of domestic violence in households in Layibi Division.

The researcher through the different age categories was able to capture what the respondents in the different age brackets' opinion as regards domestic violence perpetrated by women were. For example a majority of the respondents between the age brackets of 33-39 believed that women perpetrated domestic as a way to protect their marriages and also in self defense.

4.1.3 Level of education

Out of the 40 participants, 38% (15) respondents were degree holders, 13%(05) were diploma holders, 8%(03) were certificate holders, 10%(04) attained advance level education, 13%(05) attained ordinary level, 18%(07) attained primary level and 3% (01) never went to school. It was important to explore the views of respondents who had attained higher education and those with lower level of education. This was to ascertain the relationship between domestic violence and level of education.

Table 1: Participants' level of education

	Frequency	Percent
Never went to School	1	2.5
Primary Level	7	17.5
Ordinary Level	5	12.5
Advance Level	4	10.0
Certificate Level	3	7.5
Diploma Level	5	12.5
Degree Level	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field data 2016

4.2 Community Members Understanding of Domestic Violence

In the section, the researcher explored with 28 respondents, their understanding of domestic violence perpetrated by women. The researcher also sought to know the different forms of domestic violence perpetrated by women and whether or not the community members were aware of any occurrence(s) of domestic violence perpetrated by women in their locality.

4.2.1 Knowledge of occurrence of domestic violence in the neighborhood

The respondents were asked about their knowledge of the occurrence of domestic violence in Layibi division, out of the 28 community members interviewed, 89% (25) acknowledged that

they were aware of cases of women who perpetrate domestic violence in their neighborhood. 11% (3) did not know of any case of a woman perpetrating or having perpetrated domestic violence in the neighborhood.

4.2.2 Leaders' Understanding of Domestic Violence

Similarly, 7 of the 9 community leaders reported that they were aware of cases of women who perpetrated domestic violence. However, 2 of the community leaders were not aware that women perpetrate domestic violence. All the 3 police officers interviewed reported that they had worked on cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women. This means that a fairly large fraction of respondents were cognizant of occurrences of domestic violence committed by women in their neighborhood. When asked about his understanding about the issue of domestic violence perpetrated by women, the LC1 of Layibi Techo had this to say;

Domestic violence perpetrated by women is more than those perpetrated by men and men are suffering in silence (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016).

4.2.3 Participants' own experiences of domestic violence perpetrated by women

When asked of their own experiences of domestic violence perpetrated by women, 30% (12) participants confessed to having been victims of domestic violence perpetrated by women in their lives. Among these 30% (12) respondents, majority experienced it in the last 2 years. 70% (28) of the respondents reported that they had not personally been victims of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

The difference in the percentages in the number of people who have directly experienced domestic violence perpetrated by women and those that had not directly experienced the vice shows that a majority of the respondents had only heard of or

witnessed cases of such violence from other people.

The researcher was also able to understand that many people feared to report that they have been victims of domestic violence in the hands of women because of fear of being undermined by other community members.

This finding was tangent to The Annual Police Crime Reports (2011), which indicates a steady increase in number of women accused of selected crimes. Police reports demonstrate that more women every year are involved in, investigated and sentenced for committing crimes. In 2010, 2,395 cases were documented on women involved in crime, 3,977 in 2009, 3,991 in 2008 and 4,670 in 2007.

4.2.4 Relationship between respondents and alleged perpetrators

Out of the 25 community members who acknowledge that they were cognizant of a case of domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi division, 44% (11) of the participants reported that their neighbors perpetrated the violence, their friends were perpetrating 20% (05), 24% (06) were by close relatives and 12% (03) were by people not related to the respondents.

Further still 48% (12) of the community members indicated having witnessed the violence directly, 24% (6) got to know of the violence from self-confession of the women perpetrators, while 12% (3) were reported by family members and 16% (4) were from friends and when reported as shown in the table below;

Table2: Responses on how participants knew perpetrators

	Frequency	Percent
Self-confessed	6	24.0
Family Member	3	12.0
Eye Witness	12	48.0
Friend	2	8.0
When it was reported	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0
	40	

Source: Field data 2016

These figures clearly show that women are perpetrating domestic violence, a majority of who are doing it to their neighbors, some are being perpetrated to or by their female friends. Some women are also being violent to their close relatives and even to people that they do not know.

The figures further show that respondents were reporting the cases of domestic violence that they have directly experienced, witnessed or heard of within their neighborhood. This thus confirms that women are actually perpetrating domestic violence in Layibi division.

4.3 Forms of domestic violence used by the women

The presentation and discussion in this section was guided by the second objectives of the study which sought to examine the forms of domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi

division. From the responses of the 25 community members who acknowledged that they were cognizant of women perpetrating domestic violence, 72% (18) reported that the major form of domestic violence used by female perpetrators was physical violence followed by sexual violence with 12%(03) psychological and economic violence were at 8% (02) each as shown in the table below;

Table3: Responses on forms of dv perpetrated by women

	Frequency	Percent
Physical	18	72.0
Psychological/emotional	2	8.0
Sexual	3	12.0
Economical	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0
	40	

Source: Field data 2016

These data shows that the major form of domestic violence being used by the female perpetrators are physical which includes beating, slapping, kicking he victim etc, followed by sexual either women denying their husband sex or using sex as a means to subdue their victims.

The study also revealed that economic violence was the least form of violence perpetrated by women. Examples given by respondents pointed to deprivation of economic or financial resources to which victims are entitled to including household necessities for a victim and their children and property.

This finding was in line with Ganley (2009) who argued that physical abuse is a common form of domestic violence, the most visible and arguably also the most lethal. This may include inflicting or attempting to inflict physical injury for

example grabbing, slapping, pinching, hitting, beating, kicking and many others. Physical abuse may also involve withholding access to resources necessary to maintain health for example medication, food, water and many others.

4.4 Why women perpetrate domestic violence.

When asked about why they think women perpetrate domestic violence, the respondents attributed the following to be the major reasons why women perpetrate domestic violence.

4.4.1 Ignorance of the law

When asked about whether they think that women perpetrate domestic violence because of ignorance of the law, a cumulative percentage of 63% (25) out of the total number of respondents agreed and other strongly agreed that ignorance of the existing laws and policies had a role to play in as far as female perpetration of domestic violence is concerned. Even when the laws and policies exists, participants noted that many community members are not aware of the specifics of these laws and how it affects them when they become victims of law.

This finding was in agreement with the police annual crime report of 2011 that shows that the community is not aware of the laws and policies against domestic violence and it called for the need for rigorous community policing and information session to enable communities learn of the details of the available laws and policies.

4.4.2 Violence as a means of self-defense

22.5% (9) respondents strongly agreed and 42.5 % (17) respondents agreed that women perpetrate domestic violence as a means of self defense from already violent family members. The results from these finding thus attribute that a majority of the women who perpetrate domestic violence in Layibi division do so as a means of defending themselves from already

violent situation(s) around them.

This finding agrees with many scholars and victim advocates report that women have different motivations for using force in the context of self-defense (Belknap & Melton 2005). Furthermore, such a finding confirmed arguments of critics to scholars like Belknap who claimed that in those (rare) cases when a woman assaults a man, it was in all probability justified in terms of self-defense (George 1994).

4.4.3 Violence as a means of controlling husbands and other family members

Respondents also noted that some women use violence as a means of controlling their husbands and other family members. From the discussions, 65% (26) of the respondents out of the total number of respondents agreed that women perpetrate violence as a means of controlling their husbands and other family members. However 35% (14) did not agree to women perpetrating domestic violence as a means of controlling their husbands and other family members.

This finding therefore shows that people have divided opinions when it comes to the issue perpetrating domestic violence as a means of control. The respondents attributed perpetration of domestic violence by women to other factors such as general frustration, having formally been abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army and so forth. A majority of the respondents however do believe that control may as well result into the perpetration of domestic violence.

This finding is in agreement with Belknap & Melton (2005) who argues that women sometimes perpetrate violence as a demonstration of control over their husbands. Examples given by respondents noted that some women control their partners' phones and later controlling hours of receiving and making

calls. It was a common example to hear that such women "check up" on their partners' calls to make sure they are not talking to anyone else that can be threatening such as other women.

4.4.4 Violence as a means of guarding marriage

From the respondents, 78% (31) of the total number of respondents confirmed that majority of women are jealous and will do anything including acts of domestic violence to guard their marriage. 25% (9) respondents however disagreed with the assertion. When asked about how they felt about using violence as a means of guarding their marriage, a respondent said this;

Some women use violence in order to cover up something that they have done wrong and they are afraid that it may ruin their marriage. They therefore use violence as a means of preventing their husbands or other family members from talking about whatever it is that they did (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016).

This therefore means that in most cases women are afraid of losing their marriages and thus resort to the use of violence. This was however reported to be due to 'female-jealously' that prompts some women to engage in acts of violence.

4.4.5 Domestic violence as a learnt behavior

From the findings, 55% (22) of the respondents confirmed that women perpetrate domestic violence because they learn such behaviors from other family members while 45% (18) were neutral or did not agree with the statement. The respondents who maintained a neutral stand said that sometimes people are pressured by their surrounding and people around them and yet other women may just be naturally violent.

From the study, it was clear that people including women learn acts of violence from within their closets and therefore become violence adults as they take more responsibility and gain power and resources.

This finding is in line with Belknap & Melton (2005) who argues that women learn acts of aggression as children and therefore become abuser when they grow up. Belknap & Melton argues that it is relevant to race histories of abusers and it would be likely that they themselves were nurtured in abusive environments at some point in their lives.

4.4.6 Women inherently aggressive just like men

From the study, 75% (30) of the respondents believed that some women just like men are inherently aggressive and therefore can become violent in their households and within their reach as the time and situation deems fit as shown from the table below;

Table4:Women as inherently aggressive beings

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	12	30.0
Agree	18	45.0
Neutral	4	10.0
Disagree	3	7.5
Strongly Disagree	1	2.5
Not Sure	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field data 2016

When asked about how they feel about women being inherently aggressive beings, a 27 years old respondent had this to say;

Some women are born violent. Their parents are very violent and therefore they pass on the character to their children who at a later start exhibiting the same character of violence towards others (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016).

4.4.7 Alcohol and drugs abuse

When asked about domestic violence perpetrated by women under the influence of alcohol, participants were divided in their opinions. Only 40% (16) believed women who perpetrate domestic violence do so under the influence of alcohol and other drug abuses. 60% (24) did not agree that women who perpetrate domestic violence do so under the influence of alcohol. A respondent had this to say about alcohol and drug consumption; "My neighbor does not drink alcohol but she is always violence and is constantly looking for trouble" (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

This finding therefore does not attribute domestic violence to drug abuse and alcohol consumption. Majority of the respondents believe that the perpetrators of domestic violence do it because of other reasons and they do it when they are in most cases sober.

The finding does not match with previous studies of (UBOS 2013) were it was found that the highest prevalence of any form of spousal abuse was among couples whose partners got drunk often (87 percent in 2006 and 82 percent in 2011) as compared to those whose partners do not drink (59 percent in 2006 and 53 percent in 2011) or those whose partners drink but not to the extent of getting drunk (53 percent in 2006 and 46 percent in 2011). Women were found to be more violent when they are drunk as compared to when they have not consumed as alcohol or drugs.

The finding further is not in agreement with a Canadian study of the relationships between family violence, psychiatric

disorder, and alcohol abuse, found that men and women were nearly equal in committing acts of violence against their partners as a result of drugs and alcohol abuse (George 1994).

This finding however agreed to Ganley (2009) who argues that domestic violence is not caused by alcohol and drug abuse. Ganley further argues that many people use or abuse drugs without ever battering their partners. Alcohol and other drugs such as marijuana, depressants, anti-depressants, or anti-anxiety drugs do not cause individuals to become violent.

4.4.8 Denial of sex and other resources

From the finding, 57% (23) of the respondents were neutral, did not agree or were not sure whether women perpetrate domestic violence because their husbands deny them sex and other family resources.

From the study, it was clear that denial of sex and other family resources was not linked to domestic violence perpetrated by women. A majority of the respondents did not agree that denial of sex and resources in the family could not cause a woman to perpetrate domestic violence. They attributed the vice to other factors such as poverty, ignorance of the law and others.

4.4.9 Abuse of the concept of women's emancipation

According to some participants, women's emancipation has a lot to do with domestic violence. A 21-year-old female student of Layibi Techo had this to say;

I think women perpetrate domestic violence because they do not understand the concept of women empowerment. They end up abusing their loved ones in the guise of inserting control and fighting back on issues that they feel are putting a lot of pressure on them either by their husbands and other family members (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016).

This assertion was confirmed by the Representative LC III Layibi division, who noted that the conception of women's empowerment is not been well understood by some women and therefore, they abuse their family members in the guise of demonstrating that they are empowered enough and therefore have political support to their favour. The researcher quoted him as he expressed his frustration on such anomalies saying "Now that women are empowered, we also need same empowerment processes for men and boys" (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

These findings reveal that many women misunderstood the concert of women's empowerment and therefore they are abusing the other people in the guise of women empowerment. This has raised a feeling of the men feeling left out and thus causing them to also demand to be empowered so that they do not suffer from abuse in the hands of women.

4.4.10 Extra-marital affairs

From the interviews, it was also consistently mentioned that extra-marital affairs was one of the contributing factors to domestic violence perpetrated by women. A 47 year-old peasant had this to say;

Extra-marital affairs also cause domestic violence. When women feel threatened and disrespected for example in cases where the man has two or more wives, some of those women resort to claiming their spaces through all measures including acts of violence (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

During the interview with some of the respondents, many of them mentioned that domestic violence is common in homes where the man either has two or more wives or is having extra-marital affairs with other women or girls outside his home. His kind of behavior according to them makes the women to feel that she is being disrespected and therefore results to violence as a means of calling the attention of the man. This violence however may not be necessarily directed towards the man who is engaging in such affairs but rather to any other person such as children, relatives and even neighbors.

4.5 Challenges in controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women

In this section and the findings reported therein, the researcher explored the challenges in controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women. Participants were asked to give their opinion on what they felt are some of the challenges in controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi division. The attributed the following as being the major challenges;

The respondents believed that poverty is a major challenge in controlling domestic violence. In stressing this point, a 29 year-old businessman of Layibi Techo recommended that; "Men should work hard so as to avoid being tortured by women in homes as a way to stop violence in homes." (Source: Interview notes. Layibi Techo, 2016). This finding correlates with the 2011 Annual Crime and Traffic report, which mentions family wrangles, poverty and excessive consumption of alcohol as some of the facilitating factors of domestic violence.

From the finding, 73% (29) of the respondents strongly agreed, 25%(10) agreed and only 3% (1) respondents disagreed that families do not report cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women for fear of public shame. This strongly revealed that

controlling of domestic violence perpetrated by women will remain a huge challenge because families find it hard to report such cases for fear of community shame attributed to such cases as shown in the table below;

The study revealed that the fear of public shame has a close connection with societal attribution and stereotypes regarding some members of society such as men; where men are expected to be strong and deal with all situations they are confronted with. A 27 year-old-teacher of Layibi Go-down confirmed in his statement;

Society considers men as strong sex, being beaten by a woman would make a man look very week and therefore, they would not report (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

Similar to above, it was clear that most cases of domestic violence occur in private spheres of life and therefore often difficult to get evidence. This finding matched with the findings from the police that the numbers of cases reported are far more than those follow-up, investigated and prosecuted. From the finding, 85% (24) of respondents agreed that most incidences of domestic violence perpetrated by women occur in private spheres and therefore difficult to get evidence for court processes.

In support of the above, the LC 1 of Layibi Techo had this to say;

Many families tend to cover domestic violence issues, with the intention of settling it out of legal system. Some of this settlement does not go right but still, family is family and we often opt to respect authority in our families. (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016)

The study further revealed that strong attachment to cultural norms and values also hinders reporting and attempts to control domestic violence perpetrated by women. The

representative of the LC III of Layibi Division confirmed in a statement below;

..Our culture makes us believe that domestic violence is a private matter and it should be dealt with by traditional leaders, yet the day-to-day practice does not match with what society expects of us (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

From the finding, 63% (25) confirmed that court processes take long and therefore they do not feel or see the need to report. This therefore frustrates efforts to put to an end the vice of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

The study also revealed that the delay in the justice process in Uganda is one of the reasons people prefer not to pursue legal redress. Respondents noted court processes takes so long and yet people continue to suffer in the hands of violent significant others such as women. In regard to this, a 34 years old teacher said that;

...the police, local leaders and the courts of law do not coordinate and work together when it comes to addressing issues of domestic violence and this causes the process of seeking justice for the victims very slow and frustrating.. (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016)

Besides the delay in the justice system, the study also revealed that such delays are resultant effects of legal lacunas as the domestic legislations seems unable to effectively address issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women. Emotionally speaking, the In-charge Layibi Division Police Post had this say;

There are no specific laws that speak about domestic violence perpetrated by women. This comes from the perception that men are never beaten by their women. (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016)

This respondent tried to point out the gap that the law of Uganda as pertaining aggressive behavior only looks at the men as being aggressors and the women are looked at as being merely victims. This according to him poses a big challenge when it comes to trying to address the problem of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

4.5.4 Leaders reluctance in addressing domestic violence perpetrated by women

From the finding, 17 of the 28 community members believed that local leaders were reluctant in addressing issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women. This assertion was also supported by one of the three police officers where one chose to remain neutral to the statement. On the other hand, only 1 community leader was neutral to the statement as 7 of them disagreed and strongly disagreed to the statement. Even when community leaders did not believe that they were reluctant in addressing the issues, only 3 community members disagreed, leaving 25 in agreement with the assertion that community leaders were reluctant in addressing the issues and therefore making it hard to control cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

A 34 year-old male teacher in support of local leaders' reluctance in addressing domestic violence perpetrated by women had the following to recommend.

In my opinion, I think the government institutions should get more concerned with human rights issues and they should come together and stand against domestic violence more so on the rights of all humans; be they males or females (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

This finding reveal that a majority of the community members believe that reluctance on the side of community leaders in dealing with issues/cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women has led to more and more cases arising.

The study further revealed apathy and reluctance from the police in investigating cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women as a major challenge in addressing the issue of domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi division. , 21 out of the 28 community members who took part in the study had strong sentiments that the police were reluctant in investigating cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women and that affected efforts made by community leaders to control occurrences of cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women in their communities. 3 out of 9 community leaders also confirmed that police were reluctant in the attempt to control domestic violence perpetrated by women in their communities. However all the three Police officers interviewed strongly disagreed that they were reluctant in investigating and prosecuting cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

In re-echoing the apathy of police, local leaders and courts of law in coordinating and fighting domestic violence perpetrated by women, a 34 year-old married teacher of Layibi Go-down had this to say;

I think the police, local leaders and courts of law do not coordinate and fight all together to reduce on the number of cases domestic violence perpetrated by women (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Go-down, 2016).

The researcher believes that the reluctance on the side of the police in dealing with cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women mentioned above is as a result of the legal gap that centrally considers women to be victims other than perpetrators of domestic violence or any other form of violence.

When asked about the roles of Non-Governmental Organization in addressing issues of domestic violence, 55% (22) of the respondents believed that NGOs only seems to support women and

not men who are victims of domestic violence and that therefore affects controlling of cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women. Similarly, study revealed that there are few experts working with women perpetrators of domestic violence.

While lamenting on the apathy of NGOs in addressing issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women, a 32 year-old male Social Worker had the following to say;

NGOs and other civil society should put equal measures in intervention targeting men and women victims of domestic violence. NGOs need to shift their focus and their intervention to programmes that include both men and women when it comes to domestic violence because both genders suffer the same effects. (Source: Interview notes; Layibi Techo, 2016).

This finding shows that a majority of respondents believe that many of the NGOs are bias when it comes to dealing with issues of domestic violence and their interventions tend to favor the women as compared to the men. The NGOs just like the judicial system sees women as being more of victims of domestic violence other than perpetrators.

In conclusion therefore, dealing with issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women remains a major challenge. This is because many agencies such as the police and the NGOs look at women as being victims of domestic violence but not as perpetrators. This therefore makes it very difficult for them to come up with interventions that try to address the issue of domestic violence with being bias.

CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is mainly concerned with the summary, recommendation and conclusion of the study in comparison with the research objectives. It sought to find out or uncover the Roles of Women in Perpetrating Domestic Violence in households in Layibi Division, Gulu District.

5.1 Summary of findings

On the question that sought to examine the role(s) of women in perpetrating domestic violence, the researcher found out that women play a major part when it comes to the issues of domestic violence but in most cases they are seen as victims other than perpetrators and the men are considered the aggressors.

On the questions that sought to find out people's understanding of domestic violence perpetrated by women, the study revealed that respondents were cognizant of the occurrence of domestic violence perpetrated by women in the neighborhood. Out of the community members interviewed, a majority of the respondents acknowledge that they were aware of cases of women who perpetrate domestic violence in their neighborhood.

In examining the forms of domestic violence perpetrated by women, the study revealed that physical violence was the major form of domestic violence perpetrated by women, followed by sexual violence and then psychological and economic violence.

While exploring the reasons why women perpetrate domestic violence in households, the study revealed that ignorance of the law was one of the major reasons why women perpetrate

domestic violence, followed by influence of alcohol and drugs and misconception of the women's empowerment.

The study also revealed that the major challenges in controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in Layibi Division were poverty, reluctance of local leaders, NGOs and police officials.

5.2 Conclusion

The research highlighted a number of issues that the researcher found interesting and some of which were appalling. It revealed that domestic violence perpetrated by women is a reality and yet very little is being done to address the challenges even when people all seems aware, and able to give recent examples of family members suffering in the hands of female perpetrators.

The research also noted the strong connection between the connection and trust that people had in their local leaders unlike the trust that they have towards police and other law enforcement people. It was clear that people in the community even attempt to settle some of the issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women without notifying the police because they believe that the police will anyway do nothing about it or that the justice systems is long, frustrating and corrupt.

The researcher also realized a generalized apathy on the side of Non Governmental Organizations and groups of organizations that are supposed to be working on human rights and issues of sexual gender based violence. It was clear that they are cognizant about the misery community and family members go through in the hands of female perpetrators of domestic violence but instead do nothing to address them.

5.3 Recommendations

In line with the literatures reviewed and from the findings of

the research from participants' interviews, the following are some of the areas that need improvement from community members, community leaders and police at local, district and national level;

5.3.1 Local level

Civil Society Organizations and Nongovernmental Organizations such as Concerned Parents Uganda and others together with the help of the Police need to educate community members through sensitization on existing laws and policies and ensure protection of whistle blowers to build confidence in reporting.

The office of the police together with other Civil Society Organizations and nongovernmental Organizations need to set up and empower community based teams to detect and respond to domestic violence cases against every member of community be they males, females and whether against younger or older generation.

Civil Society Organizations need to encourage community dialogue on issues of domestic violence so that members can reflect and provide practical suggestions on how to curb the vice.

5.3.2 District level

The central Police, civil Society Organizations and Nongovernmental organizations that deal directly with human rights protection need to facilitate law-enforcing agencies to expedite investigations and prosecution of reported cases to encourage victims to report cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

The police need to establish confidential reporting means to allow people make confidential reporting of cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women and men in general.

5.3.3 National level

It is important that national leaders and actors on domestic violence such as community leaders, the police, and human rights activists coordinate community efforts in addressing domestic violence as respondents believed that such efforts could help to address cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women.

Empower and equip the police and other law enforcing agencies to effectively respond to and prevent occurrences of domestic violence perpetrated by women. It was disturbing to learn that the police do not have enough logistics to respond to community members' call to respond to cases of domestic violence.

Establish strict punitive measures by the court to deter occurrences. As re-echoed by participants, punitive measures would help to deter occurrences of domestic violence perpetrated by women. The apparent leniency of the criminal justice system with regard to female perpetrators is a reason for perpetration and therefore toughening implementation of the existing laws and policies would help to address the challenges relating to domestic violence perpetrated by women.

5.4 Suggestions for more research

- i. More research and surveys on responding to domestic violence perpetrated by women need to be conducted by other practitioners in order to enable service providers such as the police while dealing with issues of domestic violence.

- ii. More research on the impacts of domestic violence perpetrated by women on children and household incomes and stability.
- iii. More research on the roles of duty bearers in prevention of and response to domestic violence perpetrated by women.

References

- Atkin, L.C., 2009. Engaging Men & Boys Global Symposium. A *summary Report: Cross cutting themes, lessons learned, research results and challenges*, pp.43-45.
- Belknap, J. & Melton, H., 2005. Are Heterosexual Men Also Victims of Intimate Partner Abuse? *Applied Research Forum*, (March). Available at: <http://www.vawnet.org>.
- Black MC, Basile KC, B.M. et al., 2011. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS). , 4(April).
- Carney, M., Buttell, F. & Dutton, D., 2007. Women who perpetrate intimate partner violence: A review of the literature with recommendations for treatment. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 12(1), pp.108-115.
- CDC, The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: An Overview. , (Cdc). Available at: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/.
- Child Welfare Institution Gateway, 2013. Definitions of Domestic Violence. , (August). Available at: https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/defdomvio.cfm.
- Ganley, A.L., 2009. Understanding Domestic Violence. *Handbook of Parenting Styles*.
- George, M.J., 1994. Riding the Donkey Backwards: Men as the Unacceptable Victims of Marital Violence. *The Journal of Men's Studies*, 3(2), pp.137-159. Available at: <http://www.dewar4research.org/DOCS/dky.pdf> \n<http://www.fact.on.ca/Info/dom/george94.htm> \n<http://www.webcitation.org/6HVkq44> \n<http://www.webcitation.org/6HVkXQ7ph> \n<http://mensstudies.metapress.com/content/531X1QGw32245U9M>.
- Men Engaged Global Symposium, The Rio de Janeiro MenEngage Declaration on Engaging Men and Boys on Achieving Gender Equality. , pp.1-7.
- Murray A. S. and Richard J. G. (1975). National Family Survey on Domestic violence in the United States of America. USA
- NCADV, 2014. What is domestic violence? , pp.1-15. Available at: <http://www.womensaid.org.uk/domestic-violence-articles.asp?section=00010001002200410001&itemid=1272&itemTitle=What+is+domestic+violence>.
- Parliament of the Republic of Uganda, 1995. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 2(3), pp.235-244.

The Uganda Gazette, 2010. The Domestic Violence Act.

The Uganda Gazette, 1950. *The Penal Code Act*,

UBOS, 2013. Uganda Facts and Figures on Gender. *Uganda Facts and Figures*, (December). Available at:
<https://secure725.websitewelcome.com/~undpor/index.php/2012-07-06-10-59-02/uganda-facts-and-figures>.

Uganda Police, 2010. Uganda Police Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report.

Uganda Police Force, 2013. Annual Crime & Traffic/Road Safety Report. , (6), p.64897.

Uganda Police Force, 2011. Annual Crime and Traffic / Road Safety Report.

Uganda Police Force, 2009. Annual Crime Report.

Uganda Police Force, 2008. Crime Report 2008. , (6), p.64897.

United Nation, 1979. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. *Annual review of population law*, 14 (September 1981), p.133.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Structured Interview Guide for Community Members

Introduction

Dear respondent, I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University carrying out a research "*Understanding the Roles of Women in Perpetrating Domestic Violence in households in Layibi Division, Gulu District.*" In this questionnaire we explore;

- i. The forms of domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division
- ii. Reasons why women perpetuate domestic violence in households in Layibi Division
- iii. The challenges of controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division
- iv. Possibilities of controlling domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division

Procedures

If you agree to participate, I therefore kindly requested to answer the questions that I am going to ask you. To protect your privacy and confidentiality, the researcher will not disclose your name or any identifying information unless you want her to.

Risks/Discomforts

There are no physical risks for participation in this study but there may be the chance that this questionnaire brings forth upsetting feelings and memories relating to domestic violence. There could also be social risk for you if others learn that you have experienced on domestic violence or that you have discussed this topic with the researcher. Every effort will be made to protect the confidentiality of the information that you provide insofar as it is legally and ethically possible. To ensure confidentiality, all stored information that is collected during the questionnaire will be kept in locked and password-protected files.

Benefits

There is no direct benefit for participating in this study. However, as a result of the discussion with the interviewer some participants feel better after being able to share about their experiences with others.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, or if you think you have not been treated fairly, you may call the study, contact me directly on Tel: +256786362984 or Email: odorine17@gmail.com

Section A: Respondents' Bio-data

S/ n	Name (Optional)								
01	Gender	M	F						
02	Age								
03	Marital Status (Tick as apply)	Married	Single	Cohabiting	Separated/ Divorced	Widowed			
04	Residence								
05	Length of stay in the area	Less than 1 year	1 -3	4-6	7-10	Over 10 years			
06	Level of Education	Never went to school	Prim ary	Secondary level		Certi ficate	Dipl oma	Deg ree	Mas ter s
			Ordina ry	Advanc e					
07	Occupation								
08	Number of Children								
09	Number of dependents								

Section B: Understanding Domestic Violence Committed by Women

Are you aware of any woman in the neighborhood who perpetrates domestic violence? (Use recent cases)

Yes	
-----	--

No	
----	--

If Yes, Can you describe the relationship between you and that

Neighbor	Landlord/Lady	Friend	Close relative	Colleague	Others (specify)	Not related

person?

How did you get to know that they perpetrate domestic violence?

Self-confessed	Partner	Family member	Eye witness	Friend	When it was reported	Others Specify

What was the main form of domestic violence used by the female perpetrator?

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

Have you personally been a victim of domestic violence perpetrated by a woman/women at any one point of your life?

Yes	
No	

If yes, how long ago was the last incidence?

--

What was the main form of domestic violence used by that perpetrator?

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

In your opinion, what do you think are the main forms of domestic violence used by female perpetrators? (Rank from 1-4)

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

How many cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women have you heard of or witnessed in your lifetime?

Section C: Understanding Causes of Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

Women perpetrate domestic violence because of the following reasons	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Ignorance of existing laws and policies						
Women perpetrate domestic violence as a means of self defense						
Women use violence as a means of controlling their husbands and family members						
Majority of the women are jealous and will do anything including domestic violence to guard their marriage						
Women perpetrate domestic violence because they learn such behaviors from other family members						
Some women just like men are inherently aggressive						
Women use domestic violence as an opportunity to retaliate the abuses they went through						
Violence is a choice and						

anyone can decide to be one						
Women who have more resources use domestic violence because they feel powerful						
Women who perpetrate domestic violence do so under the influence of alcohol and drugs						
Women perpetrate domestic violence because their husbands deny them sex and other resources						

Are there other reasons why you think women perpetrate domestic violence?

.....

Section D: Understanding the challenges of controlling domestic violence Perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

The following below are some of the challenges in controlling domestic violence by women	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Families do not report cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women for fear of public shame						
The court process takes so long and it in the process, violence continues to happen						
Most of the incidences occur in private spheres						

and therefore difficult to get evidence						
Local leaders are reluctant to address the issues						
Police officials are reluctant in investigating cases of dv perpetrated by women						
NGOs only seems to support women and not men who are victims						
Poverty hinders reporting and fuels more cases as people shift priorities to other issues						
Government and local leaders do not have enough money to address such issues						
There are few experts in working with women perpetrators						
There are no open debate and public information about dv perpetrated by women						
Fear of rejection/separation and divorce makes people complacent to dv perpetrated by women						

Are there other reasons why you think makes it difficult to control domestic violence perpetrated by women?

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

Section E: Exploring possible means of addressing domestic violence perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

The following measures can help to address issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Providing confidential means of reporting cases by men and other family members						
Coordinated community to domestic violence						
Organizing public meetings, information sessions and debates about domestic violence perpetrated by women						
Strict punitive measures by the court to deter occurrences of such cases.						
Simplifying and translation of the existing laws such as domestic violence act can help to raise awareness						
Rewarding and protecting witnesses and victims who report cases						

In your opinion, what do you think need to be done to control domestic violence committed by women in Layibi Division?

.....

Is there anything else that you would like to share with me regarding domestic violence perpetrated by women?

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

Thank you for your participation

Appendix II: Structured Interview Guide for Community Leaders

Introduction

Dear respondent, I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University carrying out a research "*Understanding the Roles of Women in Perpetrating Domestic Violence in households in Layibi Division, Gulu District.*" In this questionnaire we explore;

- i. The forms of domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division
- ii. Reasons why women perpetuate domestic violence in households in Layibi Division
- iii. The challenges of controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division
- iv. Possibilities of controlling domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division

Procedures

If you agree to participate, I therefore kindly requested to answer the questions that I am going to ask you. To protect your privacy and confidentiality, the researcher will not disclose your name or any identifying information unless you want her to.

Risks/Discomforts

There are no physical risks for participation in this study but there may be the chance that this questionnaire brings forth upsetting feelings and memories relating to domestic violence. There could also be social risk for you if others learn that you have experienced on domestic violence or that you have discussed this topic with the researcher. Every effort will be made to protect the confidentiality of the information that you provide insofar as it is legally and ethically possible. To ensure confidentiality, all stored information that is collected during the questionnaire will be kept in locked and password-protected files.

Benefits

There is no direct benefit for participating in this study. However, as a result of the discussion with the interviewer some participants feel better after being able to share about their experiences with others.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, or if you think you have not been treated fairly, you may call the study, contact me directly on Tel: +256786362984 or Email: odorine17@gmail.com

Section A: Respondents' Bio-data

S/ n	Name (Optional)								
01	Gender	M	F						
02	Age								
03	Marital Status (Tick as apply)	Married	Sing le	Cohabit ing	Separa ted/ Divorc ed	Widowed			
04	Position/tit le								
05	Length of service with in the position	Less than 1 year	1 -3	4-6	7-10	Over 10 years			
06	Level of Education	Never went to school	Prima ry	Secondary level Ordina ry Advanc e		Certif icate	Diplo ma	Degr ee	Mast ers
07	Number of Children								

Section B: Understanding Domestic Violence Committed by Women

As a person in authority, have to come across a case/cases of woman who perpetrate domestic violence?

Yes	
No	

If Yes, Can you describe the number of cases that have been brought to your attention for the last 6 months?

How many of these cases have been referred to Police?

What are the major sources of these cases? (Rank them from 1-5)

Self-confessed	Family members	Eye witness	Friends	Local leaders	Others Specify

In your view, what are the main forms of domestic violence used by female perpetrators? (Rank them from 1-4)

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

Have you personally been a victim of domestic violence perpetrated by a woman/women at any one point of your life?

Yes	
No	

If yes, how long ago was the last incidence?

What was the main form of domestic violence used by that perpetrator?

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

How many cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women have you heard of or witnessed in your lifetime?

Section C: Understanding Causes of Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

Women perpetrate domestic violence because of the following reasons	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Ignorance of existing laws and policies						

Women perpetrate domestic violence as a means of self defense						
Women use violence as a means of controlling their husbands and family members						
Majority of the women are jealous and will do anything including domestic violence to guard their marriage						
Women perpetrate domestic violence because they learn such behaviors from their families						
Some women just like men are inherently aggressive						
Women use domestic violence as an opportunity to retaliate the abuses they went through						
Violence is a choice and anyone can decide to be one						
Women who have more resources use domestic violence because they feel powerful						
Women who perpetrate domestic violence do so under the influence of alcohol and drugs						
Women perpetrate domestic violence because their husbands deny them sex and other resources						

Are there other reasons why you think women perpetrate domestic violence?

.....

.....

.....

Section D: Understanding the challenges of controlling domestic violence Perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

The following below are some of the challenges in controlling domestic violence by women	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Families do not report cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women for fear of public shame						
The court process takes so long and it in the process, violence continues to happen						
Most of the incidences occur in private spheres and therefore difficult to get evidence						
Local leaders are reluctant to address the issues						
Police officials are reluctant in investigating cases of dv perpetrated by women						
NGOs only seems to support women and not men who are victims						
Poverty hinders reporting and fuels more cases as people shift priorities to other issues						

Government and local leaders do not have enough money to address such issues						
There are few experts in working with women perpetrators						
There are no open debate and public information about dv perpetrated by women						
Fear of rejection/separation and divorce makes people complacent to dv perpetrated by women						

Are there other reasons why you think makes it difficult to control domestic violence perpetrated by women?

.....

.....

.....

Section E: Exploring possible means of addressing domestic violence perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

The following measures can help to address issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Providing confidential means of reporting cases by men and other family members						
Coordinated community to domestic violence						
Organizing public						

meetings, information sessions and debates about domestic violence perpetrated by women						
Strict punitive measures by the court to deter occurrences of such cases.						
Simplifying and translation of the existing laws such as domestic violence act can help to raise awareness						
Rewarding and protecting witnesses and victims who report cases						

In your opinion, what do you think need to be done to control occurrences domestic violence perpetrated by women?

.....

.....

.....

Is there anything else that you would like to share with me regarding domestic violence perpetrated by women?

.....

.....

.....

Thank you for your participation

Appendix III: Structured Interview Guide for Police Officials

Introduction

Dear respondent, I am a student of Uganda Martyrs University carrying out a research "*Understanding the Roles of Women in Perpetrating Domestic Violence in households in Layibi Division, Gulu District.*" In this questionnaire we explore;

- i. The forms of domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division
- ii. Reasons why women perpetuate domestic violence in households in Layibi Division
- iii. The challenges of controlling domestic violence perpetrated by women in households in Layibi Division
- iv. Possibilities of controlling domestic violence committed by women in households in Layibi Division

Procedures

If you agree to participate, I therefore kindly requested to answer the questions that I am going to ask you. To protect your privacy and confidentiality, the researcher will not disclose your name or any identifying information unless you want her to.

Risks/Discomforts

There are no physical risks for participation in this study but there may be the chance that this questionnaire brings forth upsetting feelings and memories relating to domestic violence. There could also be social risk for you if others learn that you have experienced on domestic violence or that you have discussed this topic with the researcher. Every effort will be made to protect the confidentiality of the information that you provide insofar as it is legally and ethically possible. To ensure confidentiality, all stored information that is collected during the questionnaire will be kept in locked and password-protected files.

Benefits

There is no direct benefit for participating in this study. However, as a result of the discussion with the interviewer

some participants feel better after being able to share about their experiences with others.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, or if you think you have not been treated fairly, you may call the study, contact me directly on Tel: +256786362984 or Email: odorinel7@gmail.com

Section A: Respondents' Bio-data

S/ n	Name (Optional)								
01	Gender	M	F						
02	Age								
03	Marital Status (Tick as apply)	Married	Singl e	Cohab iting	Separa ted/ Divorc ed	Widowed			
04	Rank								
05	Length of service with Police Force	Less than 1 year	1 -3	4-6	7-10	Over 10 years			
06	Level of Education	Never went to school	Prima ry	Secondary level		Certifi cate	Diplom a	Degr ee	Maste rs
				Ordinar y	Advanc e				
07	Number of Children								

Section B: Understanding Domestic Violence Committed by Women

As a person in authority, have to come across a case/cases of woman who perpetrate domestic violence?

Yes	
No	

If Yes, Can you describe the number of cases that have been reported for the last 6 months?

--

How many of these cases have been successfully investigated and prosecuted?

--

What are the major sources of these cases? (Rank them from 1-5)

Self-confessed	Family members	Eye witness	Friends	Local leaders	Others Specify

In your view, what are the main forms of domestic violence used by female perpetrators? (Rank them from 1-4)

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

Have you personally been a victim of domestic violence perpetrated by a woman/women at any one point of your life?

Yes	
No	

If yes, how long ago was the last incidence?

--

What was the main form of domestic violence used by that perpetrator?

Physical	Psychological/emotional	Sexual	Economical

How many cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women have you heard of or witnessed in your lifetime?

--

Section C: Understanding Causes of Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

Women perpetrate domestic violence because of the following	Ranking					
	Strongly	Agree	Neutr al	Disagr ee	Strong ly	Not sure

reasons	Agree				disagree	
Ignorance of existing laws and policies						
Women perpetrate domestic violence as a means of self defense						
Women use violence as a means of controlling their husbands and family members						
Majority of the women are jealous and will do anything including domestic violence to guard their marriage						
Women perpetrate domestic violence because they learn such behaviors from their families						
Some women just like men are inherently aggressive						
Women use domestic violence as an opportunity to retaliate the abuses they went through						
Violence is a choice and anyone can decide to be one						
Women who have more resources use domestic violence because they feel powerful						
Women who perpetrate domestic violence do so under the influence of alcohol and drugs						
Women perpetrate domestic violence because their husbands						

deny them sex and other resources						
-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Are there other reasons why you think women perpetrate domestic violence?

.....

.....

.....

Section D: Understanding the challenges of controlling domestic violence Perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

The following below are some of the challenges in controlling domestic violence by women	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Families do not report cases of domestic violence perpetrated by women for fear of public shame						
The court process takes so long and it in the process, violence continues to happen						
Most of the incidences occur in private spheres and therefore difficult to get evidence						
Local leaders are reluctant to address the issues						
Police officials are reluctant in investigating cases of dv perpetrated by women						
NGOs only seems to support women and not men who are victims						

Poverty hinders reporting and fuels more cases as people shift priorities to other issues						
Government and local leaders do not have enough money to address such issues						
There are few experts in working with women perpetrators						
There are no open debate and public information about dv perpetrated by women						
Fear of rejection/separation and divorce makes people complacent to dv perpetrated by women						

Are there other reasons why you think makes it difficult to control domestic violence perpetrated by women?

.....

.....

.....

Section E: Exploring possible means of addressing domestic violence perpetrated by Women

Please rank your opinion using (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Not sure) for the following statements below;

The following measures can help to address issues of domestic violence perpetrated by women	Ranking					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Providing confidential means of reporting cases by men and other family						

members						
Coordinated community to domestic violence						
Organizing public meetings, information sessions and debates about domestic violence perpetrated by women						
Strict punitive measures by the court to deter occurrences of such cases.						
Simplifying and translation of the existing laws such as domestic violence act can help to raise awareness						
Rewarding and protecting witnesses and victims who report cases						

In your opinion, what do you think need to be done to control occurrences domestic violence perpetrated by women?

.....

.....

.....

Is there anything else that you would like to share with me regarding domestic violence perpetrated by women?

.....

.....

.....

Thank you for your participation

Appendix IV: Map of Gulu District Showing Layibi Division



Appendix V: Scanned copy of Letter of Introduction

Uganda
MARTYRS
University



making a difference

School of Arts and Social Sciences
Department of Development Studies
14th June, 2016

Your ref.:
Our ref. Bsdc pt field introduction letter 16-17

Dear Sir / Madam,

Ref: Letter of Introduction.

This is to introduce to you **Oyella Dorine Reg. No. 2013-B092-20041** who is an undergraduate student in the Department of Development Studies at Uganda Martyrs University - Nkozi. She is required to carry out Research on the topic:

"Understanding the roles of women in perpetrating Domestic Violence. A case of Layibi Division Gulu District"

This is a requirement for the award of a Bachelor's degree in Social Development and Counselling.

I would like to request you to render her assistance in collecting the necessary data for writing her Dissertation.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance.

Yours Sincerely,

For *Albert*

Dr. LUSWATA Albert
Head of Department

