

**THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE PERFORMANCE
AND SCHOOL PARTICIPATION OF PUPILS WITHIN TORORO
COUNTY, OSUKURU SUB – COUNTY, TORORO DISTRICT, UGANDA.**

BY

KEKO MARY GORRET

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this research study was entirely done by me and therefore this is my original piece of work which has never been submitted for any award in any other university/academic institution of learning.

.....

KEKO MARY GORRET

DATE:.....

Approval

I hereby certify that this research report entitled “**The impact of domestic violence on the performance and school participation of pupils within Tororo county, Tororo district, Uganda.**” has been submitted for review with my approval

.....

(SUPERVISOR)

DATE:.....

Dedication

I hereby dedicate this work to my dear husband Mr. Obonyo Gabriel who inspired me to work hard, my siblings, parents and children who always brighten my life and make me strive for greater heights.

Acknowledgements

Producing a scholarly work of this magnitude is usually costly in terms of sacrifice, effort, challenges and funds, although I bear full responsibility for the outcome of this study, it is imperative to record my sincere gratitude to my university supervisor, lecturers, sponsors and respondents. It is difficult to mention all those who assisted me by names. However, it is important to highlight those whose contributions were pretty crucial.

In this regard, I wish to register my special thanks to the Almighty God, the provider of life who has successfully sailed me through this challenging but interesting course and enabled me to produce an academic work of this nature.

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Acronyms

PSPP: Pupil School Participation

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

IPV: Intimate Partner Violence

UPE: Universal Primary Education

CSOs: Civil Society Organization

UDHR: Universal Declaration on Human Rights

FGM/C: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

LE: That is to say

Abstract

Domestic violence is a paradox because it occurs in the family, a place where people are expected to maintain intimacy and experience greater emotional support in their relationships. It is ironical therefore; this very supportive social unit is also the arena where violence is experienced especially in urban slums with untold suffering to the partners involved and also on their children. Children who witness violence between their parents faced increased risk for such emotional and behavioral problems as anxiety, depression, poor academic performance, low self – esteem, disobedience, nightmares and physical health complaints all of which may be associated with academic performance and school participation

The research study was purposed to explore domestic violence and establishes its impact on academic performance and school participations of pupils in Tororo County, Tororo District, and with the objectives to establish the various forms of domestic violence on pupils ‘attendance, class participation and academic performance in Primary schools in Tororo County, Tororo District, and identify strategies to reduce domestic violence in the targeted communities.

The study used disproportionate stratified random sampling in order to integrate all the different strata related to the study in the sample size. The target population comprised of about 58 households from which 50 households were sampled using simple random sampling technique. The study used a number of data collection instruments that is Household Questionnaire, key informant interview, Focus Group Discussion, Observation and Pupil School Participation Profile. (PSPP).

Upon the completion of data collection using the designed research instruments, the questionnaires were gathered in one place, coded, edited, tallied and entered into the EPI software program for easy analysis and tabulation/graphic representation.

The summarized information as per the objectives were subjected to frequency and then converted into percentages or degrees. This made the data presentation in the subsequent chapter to be done with ease.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Women and children are in a great danger in the place where they should be safest; within their families. For many, 'home' is where they face a regime of terror and violence at the hands of somebody close to them – somebody they should be able to trust. Those victimized suffer physically and psychologically. They are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussions. Their human rights are being denied and their lives are being stolen from them by the ever-present threat of violence.

The term 'domestic' includes violence by an intimate partner and by other family members, wherever this violence takes place and in whatever form. The Digest builds on the research carried out by the UNICEF Innocent Research Centre for an earlier Digest on Children and Violence.

In recent years, there has been a greater understanding of the problem of domestic violence, its causes and consequences, and an international consensus has developed on the need to deal with the issue. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly some 20 years ago, the decade – old Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the platform for Action adopted at the Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, all reflect this consensus. But progress has been slow because attitudes are deeply entrenched and, to some extent, because effective strategies to address domestic violence are still being defined. As a result, women worldwide continue to suffer, with estimates from 20 to 50 per cent from the country to country.

The appalling toll will not be eased until families, governments, institutions and civil society organizations address the issue directly. Women and children have a right to state protection even within the confines of the family home. Violence against women is perpetrated when legislation, law enforcement and judicial systems condone or do not recognize domestic violence as a crime. One of the major challenges is to end impunity for perpetrators. So far, only 44 countries (approximately) have adopted specific legislation to address domestic violence.

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