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Alcoholism and Domestic Violence among Small Scale Fishing Households at Kasenyi Landing Site, Uganda

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study was to investigate how alcoholism affects domestic violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site, Uganda. The specific objectives of the study were; to examine the effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households, to analyse the effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households, to examine the effect of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households, to analyse the effect of alcoholism on psychological violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site. The study adopted a cross-sectional research design because data was gathered at a single point in time. The categories of respondents were fishermen, community leaders, leaders fishing community and the local police. These categories were selected because they comprised of informed persons who would provide comprehensive data to gain better insight into the problem. The sample size was 67 and I used questionnaires, focus group discussion, observation and the key informant interviews. From the findings, alcoholism had a 37% effect on physical violence. The findings of the study indicated that alcoholism had a 13.6% effect on sexual violence among the children. The findings also indicated that alcoholism had an average mean of 2.63 effect on economic violence implying that it played a major role in perpetuating the cycle of poverty because many abusers would prefer to spend their money on alcohol than on necessities like food. The findings of the study on psychological violence with an average mean of 2.61 indicated that the major factors attributing to rampant alcoholism was the chaotic home environment and lack of nurturing. Therefore, from the above findings, it was

revealed that alcoholism affected physical violence more than the other forms of violence. Hence the study recommended a need to enact legislation and develop policies that promote gender equality, increase awareness on alcoholism and campaign on where to get help if one needs treatment and rehabilitation.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcoholism, Domestic Violence, Kasenyi landing site

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1.0 Introduction

Globally, the consumption of alcoholism dates to the Middle Ages, when alcohol was often an everyday drink for some people. By 15th century, several native civilizations had developed alcoholic beverages. According to a post conquest Aztec document, consumption of the local "wine" was generally restricted to religious ceremonies but was freely allowed to those who were older than 70 years, (Cashin et al. 1988). The history of alcoholism in Uganda can be traced to the period of the colonial era. Gins were introduced to Uganda by British soldiers who were stationed in the Uganda Protectorate, and soon became a popular drink among Ugandans, (Murugi, 2008). Locally produced gin Waragi Kasese Tonto, kwete, mwengebigere, munanansi among others quickly proved more popular than those imported from Britain. After Ugandan independence in 1962,

the government of Uganda passed the Enguli Act of 1965, which was designed to encourage local producers of enguli to supply their produce to the distillery factory. (Mbani, 2008).

According to the 2004 Global Status Report on alcohol, Uganda had the highest annual consumption of alcohol in the world, with 19.47 l of pure alcohol being consumed per capita among persons aged 15 years and above; in addition to an unrecorded consumption estimated at 10.7 l of pure alcohol annually per a day.

Like many fishing sites, Kasenyi fish landing site in Wakiso District of Uganda is a location where alcohol is consumed in large quantities. The name Kasenyi was derived from the fine sand that lies along the 400m shoreline of Lake Victoria. Since the colonial era, Kasenyi has and still experiences different forms of alcohol-

based violence a. Physical violence, economic violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, stalking and harassment, cultural and political violence among others are some of the worst forms of violence at Kasenyi fish landing site on Lake Victoria in Wakiso district. (United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, UNCSW, 2004).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

In October 2022, about 49 cases of domestic violence were reported to Kasenyi local Police station related to family neglect, child abuse, and fights. Alcoholism is a potential influencer of violence among the small-scale fishing households in Kasenyi. Despite outcry from many stakeholders' including the government, local councils, few efforts have been dedicated towards addressing alcohol-based violence in all its forms in this area and in the wider scope of Uganda.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study was to investigate how alcoholism affects domestic violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site, Uganda.

1.3 Objectives of the study

- i. To examine the effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site.
- ii. To analyse the effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site.
- iii. To examine the effect of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site.
- iv. To analyse the effect of alcoholism on psychological violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site.

1.4 Research Questions.

1. What is the effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site?
2. What is the effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site?

3. What effect does alcoholism have on economic violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site?
4. What is the effect of alcoholism on psychological violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site?

2.0 Literature Review

Management of inland waters has received less attention in global fisheries debates and has been poorly understood and documented while this sector supports the livelihoods of many households, particularly in developing countries. Considering the complexities and circumstances of inland fisheries and its dependants, it is important to discuss inland fisheries in terms of their importance, challenges and characteristics. This section also examines socio-economic issues of small-scale fishing households and problems encountered. The focus is on the relationship between alcoholism and domestic violence in the small-scale fishing households within community. Moreover, it briefly presents some concepts and theories related to small-scale fisheries management around the globe, with an emphasis on the existing literature on domestic violence among

small scale fishing households in Uganda by different scholars/research studies from magazines, text books, journals and newspapers.

2.1 Theoretical review

There are many theories about why individuals fall into alcohol addiction and how they can be helped. It may appear to some that these different approaches contradict each other, but it would be fairer to say that they come at the problem from different directions. These theories provide a framework for better understanding addiction, and it is this that makes them valuable. Among the approaches that have had a huge impact on the treatment of alcoholism are as described below;

2.1.1 The Social Learning Theory

Psychologist Albert Bandura developed social learning theory in the 1960s. He was dissatisfied with the popular behavioural theories of the time that suggested the secret to learning was to condition people through a process of individual punishment and reward. Bandura had a theory that humans also learn from observing the consequences of an action when others perform it. He researched this hypothesis in his now-famous Bobo doll

experiments, leading to the development of social learning theory. One of the key ideas of Bandura's theory was that if one person sees another person being rewarded for a certain behaviour, he or she is likely to 'model' this behaviour. For this modelling to occur, there needs to be certain conditions: the ability to copy the behaviour, the behaviour has to grab the individual's attention, a good motivation to copy the behaviour, the incident needs to be remarkable enough to be remembered.

Social learning theory (SLT) is comprised of four key elements: imitation, definitions, differential associations, and differential reinforcement. Imitation refers to the extent to which one emulates the behavior of role models. These role models are significant others whom one admires, whom one has a perceived personal relationship, and whom one has directly observed behaving. In the present context the theory, consistent with the tenets of intergenerational transmission theory, predicts a greater probability of the use of physical aggression against one's partner for those individuals who have personally observed admired others engaging in acts of violence against their partners.

The second element of social learning theory refers to the attitudes and values individuals hold regarding the morality of the law in general and the wrongfulness of specific deviant criminal behaviors. These attitudes may Social Learning Theory and Domestic Violence may approve, disapprove, or be morally neutral toward a specific deviant behavior. Moreover, attitudes may vary in strength or salience and they may be rendered situationally inoperative. That is, while deviant behavior is likely among those who approve of it, such approval is not required for deviant behavior to occur. Instead, weakly held conventional morals and values or situationally neutralized morals and values are sufficient to generate deviant behavior. Conversely, the more individuals that endorse norms and values against deviant behavior, the less likely they are to engage in it. Thus, domestic violence is predicted to be most likely among those who accept it, weakly oppose it, or have their opposition situationally neutralized.

All of these attitudinal contexts are consistent with the patriarchal norms and values that are the foundation of male-to-female partner violence asserted by male

peer support theory. However, social learning theory allows for a greater range of definitions that, in turn, broadens its scope into a more general theory of crime and deviant behavior. Differential association is the third element of social learning theory. Because it refers to the influence of the definitions (attitudes) and behaviors of significant others on individuals' conduct, it too is logically consistent with similar influences implied by both intergenerational transmission theory and male peer support theory. According to social learning theory, exposure to the definitions and behaviors of others with whom one interacts has a powerful effect on one's own definitions and behaviors.

The impact of this exposure varies according to the frequency, duration, intensity, and priority of the different associations individuals have with others. In terms of partner violence, social learning theory predicts that the probability of physical aggression against one's partner is greater among those whose close associates (family, friends, and significant others) endorse or engage in such conduct themselves. Lastly, differential reinforcement refers to the net balance of anticipated costs and rewards

associated with a given behavior. While not an element of either intergenerational transmission theory or male peer support theory, the concept of differential reinforcement is not inconsistent with their theoretical argumentation. Persons in relationships most inclined to employ physical aggression against their partner are those who view partner violence as more rewarding than costly. Such rewards may derive from the act of domestic violence itself, such as the domination, power, and control one has over another. The rewards of partner violence also may derive from the support and encouragement one receives from others (such as the all-male peer groups identified by male peer support theory). Conversely, partner violence is less likely to occur among those for whom the anticipated costs exceed the anticipated rewards.

These costs are the various social and non-social losses a person suffers or could suffer as a direct result of engaging in partner violence. These could include the fear of arrest, the loss of the relationship, guilt remorse, shame and embarrassment, social approbation, physical injury, and so forth. As applied to partner aggression, social learning theory predicts that the prevalence of such violence is greater

among those who have witnessed others they admire using aggression against a partner; who hold definitions that approve, only weakly disapprove, or are situationally neutralized with regard to the use of partner violence; who associate with significant others who hold definitions consistent with the use of partner violence and or engage in partner violence themselves; and who anticipate a greater balance of social and non-social rewards from partner violence than costs. Akers' social learning theory easily integrates and accommodates the key theoretical elements of the leading theories of intimate partner violence while also addressing the various limitations associated with these other theories.

However, it has not, to date, been extensively tested as an explanation of domestic violence. The review of the available research literature yields only two sets of direct tests of social learning theory against data on domestic violence. The first of these, Boeringer and Akers (Boeringer, Shehan, and Akers 1991 and Akers 1998) found support for a social learning model of sexual aggression and rape in dating and acquaintance relationships in two studies of university males. In the second study, Sellers and her

associates (Sellers, Cochran, and Winfree 2003) examined the efficacy Social Learning Theory and Domestic Violence.

While the social learning model accounted for a significant amount of the variation on domestic violence and substantially reduced the effects of gender, it did not completely mediate these gender effects related to domestic violence. Beyond these two sets of studies, there is no clear evidence of any additional tests of social learning theory as a more general explanation domestic violence or aggression. The current study provides a further test of the scope of the social learning model by testing each of its four key elements against self-report data on the prevalence of physical aggression against partners among a sample of households.

Social Learning Theory and Alcoholism

Social learning theorists would suggest that people fall into alcohol addiction due to modelling. If an individual grows up in an environment where others appear to be rewarded for drinking alcohol, there will be a strong motivation to copy the behaviour. Alcohol is often promoted as the elixir of life, and it is strongly associated with relaxing and having a good time.

The idea that many fall into addiction due to modelling makes a lot of sense. This is not to say that factors like genetics do not play an important role; it could be that those who are genetically predisposed to addiction are far more likely to model this behaviour. It is reasonable to assume that modelling the behaviour lures the individual into substance abuse and the process of addiction is the thing that keeps them trapped.

Sellers, Cochran, and Branch, suggested that despite being a well-established area of inquiry, the study of domestic violence and aggression is limited by a lack of theoretical development. In this study they show how the key theoretical elements of two of the more prominent explanations for domestic violence, intergenerational transmission theory and male peer support theory, are easily subsumed by Akers' social learning theory. We then test the explanatory power and scope of social learning theory against self-report data on the prevalence of physical aggression in marital and dating relationships among a large sample of university students. The results show that our models account for a modest amount of the variation in intimate partner violence with several indicators of

two of the four social learning theory constructs (differential association and differential reinforcement) attaining statistical significance; the effects of both imitation and definitions fail to attain significance.

The study of violence and aggression against partners in relationships began in the 1970s with studies of spouse abuse, particularly physical aggression. This area of inquiry rapidly expanded to include non-physical forms of aggression, child abuse and neglect, elder abuse, abuse of parents, abuse among siblings, aggression within same-sex couples, and dating or courtship violence. If each human had to learn by a process of trial and error, it is doubtful that the species would have survived on the planet. This is because back at the dawn of humanity making an error could so easily lead to death, trying to fight a wild animal instead of just running away tended to be the last mistake an ancient human would make. It is certainly true that trial and error plays an important role in the way individuals learn but, even more crucially, humans learn by observing others.

In short, the study of violence among households is no longer a new and

emergent field of study, intergenerational transmission theory (Strauss, Gelles, and Steinmentz 1980) and male peer support theory (DeKeseredy and Schwartz 1993). Intergenerational transmission theory argues that witnessing or experiencing household violence during childhood is likely to lead to future violence or victimization in adulthood as children learn to imitate such aggression in their later relationships. Though an attractive theory due to its policy implications, empirical tests of intergenerational transmission theory have been mixed and inconclusive (Sugarman and Hotaling 1989). Alternatively, male peer support theory stresses the influence of patriarchy within intimate male-female relationships, especially when the male partner perceives that his authority has been challenged. A challenge to the male's authority (i.e., when his partner refuses him, argues with him, nags or berates him, threatens to end the relationship, etc.) leads him to experience stress and to seek support from his male peers, often from within all-male social groups such as, alcoholism. Within these groups, patriarchal values and norms are promulgated that legitimate, justify, and even encourage physical aggression against the other partner. That is, male peer support theory is specifically

designed to explain male-to-female partner violence; it cannot account for female-to-male or same-sex partner violence. Despite their limitations, each of these theories of domestic violence shares common theoretical elements consistent with those of social learning processes. Intergenerational transmission theory stresses imitation within the family across generations while male peer support theory stresses the transmission of group values. While both theories share these elements of learning, both lack a systematic and logically consistent theoretical framework that delineates the specific mechanisms by which partner violence is learned.

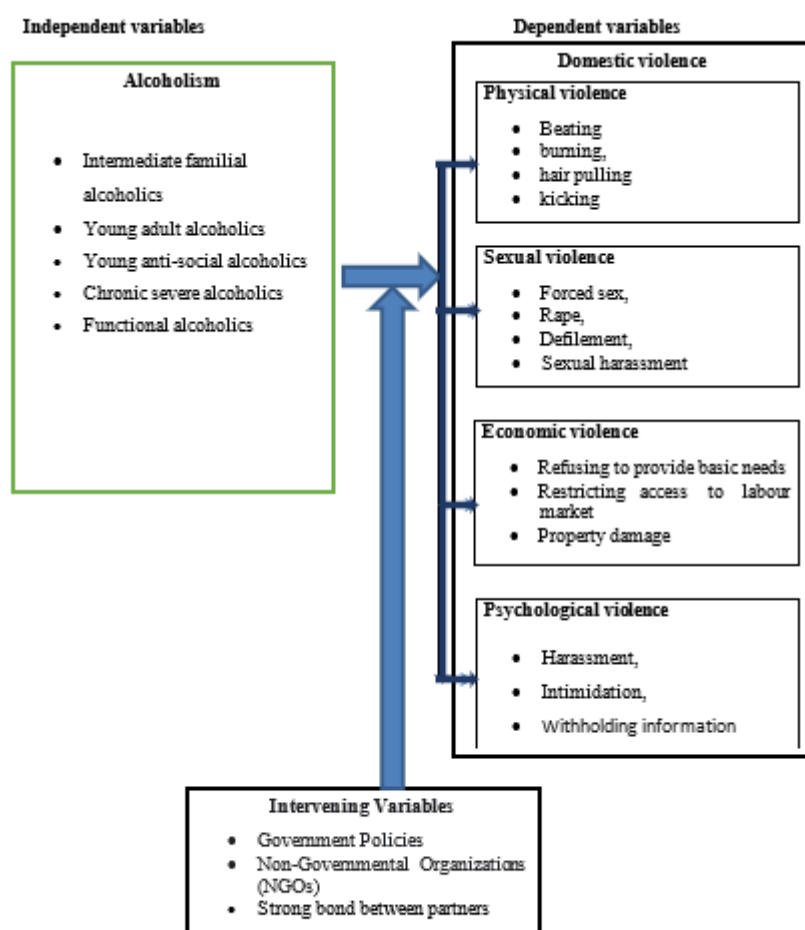
Moreover, each lacks a general level of scope to account for all forms of domestic violence. It is our contention that Akers' (1973, 1977, 1985) social learning theory accommodates and integrates the key theoretical elements of both intergenerational transmission theory and male peer support theory into a general theoretical framework that effectively addresses these limitations. It is the purpose of this study to develop a social learning model of domestic violence and to test its efficacy with self-report data specifically designed for this purpose.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work demonstrated how alcoholism influences domestic violence among small scale fishing households in Uganda. The independent variables are the presumed cause of an effect. On the other hand dependent variables are the presumed effects.

Figure 2.1 is the conceptual framework showing the relationship between alcoholism and domestic violence at Kasenyi fish landing site on Lake Victoria in Wakiso district. Alcoholism is the independent variable and domestic violence is the dependent variable.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher, 2022

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study applied a cross-sectional study. It is quantitative in that it was based on variables measured with numbers and analysed by SPSS, statistical package of social scientist (Kleiman, 2000). Qualitative refers to the validity and reliability of the research instruments before applying them. For the purposes of triangulation more than one instrument were used. The study applied a census sampling method where all the selected sample size of the small scale fishing households at Kasenyi were sampled and it was cross sectional due to the fact that data was gathered at a single point in time. This design was used for profiling, defining, and examining associative relationships (Creswell, 2008).

3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted at KFLS which is located at latitude 0° 06'N and longitude 32° 46'E in Bendegere L.C.I, Nkumba parish, Katabi Sub County, Busihiro county of Wakiso district along Lake Victoria, Uganda especially for the households living in the geographical area using selected samples from the community. This study evaluated the effects of alcoholism on domestic violence among local target population, and it was carried

out within the period between 2022 and 2023. Katabi Sub county has an estimated total population of 105, 669 people according to the National Population and Housing Census, 2014 (NPHC). The ethnic groups at Kasenyi fish landing site in Katabi Sub County comprise of the Baganda (52.7%), Basoga (8.2%), Banyankore (8.9) and others (30.1%), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2014.

Businesses/economic activities at Kasenyi landing site include fishing, fish trade, boat building, engine repairing, sale of foodstuffs and merchandise, transportation and tourism. Kasenyi fish landing site on Lake Victoria in Wakiso district has been selected due to the fact that it still continues to face a long lasting issue of alcoholism and domestic violence among small scale fishing households.

The target population included fishermen, fishmongers, and local leaders. According to the Uganda National Household Survey 2020/2022, Kasenyi has an estimated total population of 5400 with about 200 small scale fishing households.

4.0 Findings, Discussions and

Recommendations

The study aimed at analysing the relationship between alcoholism and domestic violence among small scale fish housing holds. This study was conducted along the four objectives as follow: (i) To examine the effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site, (ii) To examine the effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site, (iii) to analyse the effect of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site, (iv) to analyse the effect of alcoholism on psychological sexual violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing.

4.1 The effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households

The first objective talked about the various effects of alcoholism on Physical violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi landing site, Regarding Physical violence, the respondents rated this construct as generally Satisfactory (average mean=2.71), implying that majority of the respondents had ever encountered physical violence as a form of

domestic violence. We can also expect a higher incidence of physical illness among domestic violent and separated couples than those who are happily married (Gove, Style, and Hughes, 1990). The explanation may lie in the suppressed immunological functioning found in people who are domestic violent, separated, or in unhappy marriages (Ader, Cohen, and Felton, 1990; Kielcolt-Glaser et al., 1987). Whatever the reason, domestic violent people, especially women (Kurdek, 1991), are at higher risk of physical as well as psychological maladies.

Murder, domestic violence generates a lot of hostility and animosity between the partners to the effect that either of them may be drawn into conspiring and murdering the other. This can be done by hiring thugs to finish the partner off. A bad example evolves out of domestic violence to other families since they are so rampant today, young couples facing problems in marriage would not seek for better and lasting solution to the problem instead domestic violence is made to appear as the only solution, domestic violence therefore breeds more domestic violence.

Hatred, sex creates a permanent relationship between husband and wife of

when this breaks, it creates great emotional strain. Domestic violence is a painful experience and gives no easy room for reconciliation and forgiveness, it make partners develop a feeling of frustration, guilt, hatred, revenge and homicide. Financial burden, domestic violence is usually accompanied by so many demands and in many cases the man may be compelled to forgo substantial amount of hard cash and asset to his domestic violent wife, if they have many children he may have to pay a lot of money and other support to his domestic violent wife and children. Lack of trust, after going through domestic violence especially if the fault is of one of the partners it's likely that in future one may fail to trust anybody.

More so the value of the regression coefficient between Alcoholism and physical violence among the children, the R coefficient was computed to be at 0.370. This figure indicates that alcoholism had a 37% effect on physical violence among the children. The standard error estimate of .61597 shows close scatter of the data.

Further analysis showed the variance (ANOVA) explains further the relationship between the independent variable (Alcoholism) and the dependent variable (Physical violence). The

significance level was 0.047 implied significant alcoholism has a significant effect on physical violence in Kasenyi Landing Site.

More so the regression analysis between Alcoholism and physical violence of children in Kasenyi Landing Site. The regression analysis shows that the rate of physical violence that does not depend on alcoholism was 2.845. The t values for the constant and β are (11.039) and .444) respectively with their respective levels of significances as (.000 and .047) respectively. Since the level of significance was less than 0.05, the researcher argues that there exists a significant effect of alcoholism on physical violence among the small scale fishing households. The study findings indicated that alcoholism increases the physical violence among small scale fishing households at Kasenyi Landing Site. The results were in line with Kipkeet al, (2014), who noted in the study in Brazil that gender is often an overlooked factor of alcoholism.

Evidence shows that men are five times more likely to abuse alcohol than women, and in addition, men are also more likely to become binge drinkers than women,

although the rate of alcoholism in women is also steadily rising. Burke, Burke and Rae (2010) in their study done in Mexico reveal that genetics is a factor of alcoholism as well, although the genes responsible have not yet been identified. It is mentioned that genetics may play a role in an increase in tolerance, a continuous craving and an overall increase in alcohol consumption. This was further exemplified by a case of identical male twins who were studied. While raised in separate environments, both shared the same pattern of alcohol use, which included dependence.

The analysis was also in support with Murphy, et- al (2001), who found out that, even after allowance for antisocial personality, severity of alcoholism, and other potential influences, frequency of alcoholism still contributed to risk for domestic violence perpetrated by the alcoholic men. Moore and Stuart (2004) also found that, after allowance for the potential influence of alcoholism illicit Alcohol consumption was still associated with both perpetration and exposure to domestic violence among men arrested during domestic incidents.

4.2 The effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households

The second objective talked about the various effects of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households, Regarding Sexual violence, results indicated that of the four items used to measure the extent of sexual violence among respondents at Kasenyi landing site, only two items were rated unsatisfactory and two were rated satisfactory. However, the average mean of 2.31, falls under unsatisfactory on the interpretation scale, implying that the respondents of Kasenyi landing site don't always emphasize their efforts on sexual violence because of being unstable. According to Foy, 1992 Sexual violence includes any act or conduct that violates, humiliates, or degrades the sexual integrity of the complainant. Rape and sexual violence have been used as weapons of war throughout history. The lack of stability and security leaves women and girls in particular more vulnerable than ever to violence. But for a long time it was just accepted that this was inevitable where conflict was happening, and few efforts were made to prosecute perpetrators for mass rapes and sexual violence. But the report by Human Rights Watch 2005

confirms the presumption that a spouse consents to sex with her partner throughout the marriage relationship means that the act of marital rape is legally impossible and cannot amount to domestic violence.

Major General Patrick Commander, former UN Peacekeeping Operation commander in DRC stated that; 'It is now more dangerous to be a woman than to be a soldier in conflict.'

The Geneva Convention has in theory protected individuals from rape and threatened acts of violence in conflict zones since 1949. Only in 1998 did the UN pass a resolution classing sexual violence in conflict, including rape, as a war crime.

Furthermore, the value of the regression coefficient between Alcoholism and sexual violence among the children, the R coefficient was computed to be at 0.136. This figure indicates that alcoholism had a 13.6% effect on sexual violence among the children. The standard error estimate of .58275 shows close scatter of the data. Furthermore, the analysis of variance (ANOVA) explains further the relationship between the independent variable (Alcoholism) and the dependent variable

(Sexual violence). The significance level was 0.024 implying significant alcoholism has a significant effect on sexual violence among small scale fishing household in Kasenyi Landing Site. Thus, the regression analysis between Alcoholism and sexual violence among small scale fishing household in Kasenyi landing site. The regression analysis shows that the rate of sexual violence that does not depend on alcoholism was 3.372. The t values for the constant and β are (13.831) and -2.273) respectively with their respective levels of significances as (.000 and .024) respectively. Since the level of significance was less than 0.05, the researcher argues that there exists a significant effect of alcoholism and sexual violence among small scale fishing household. The study findings indicate that alcoholism increases the sexual violence among small scale fishing household in Kasenyi Landing Site. The findings were in line with Murugi, (2008), who noted that the most common reasons why domestic violence programs do not offer help with substance abuse (alcoholism) is related to the fact that their aim is to largely offer shelter and safety, their staff are inexperienced in the area, they have limited resources to pay for specialist services and there is a concern that

concentrating on alcoholism or substance abuse could increase the likelihood of victim blaming (Murugi, 2008). However, research indicates that the majority of the programs for domestic violence that do not offer their immediate treatment for alcoholism refer to relevant programs in the community and would like to work with specialist alcohol and alcohol recovery centres to offer an enhanced service. As a result, there is a call for additional funding to bring alcoholism services into domestic violence shelters and to provide integrated treatment programs [OEST, 2005).

The analysis was also in support of Stuart et al., (2006- 2008) who also indicated that alcoholism has the capacity to mediate alcoholism and physical domestic violence of the intimate partners by men and women arrested for domestic violence (Schumacher, 2003).

4.3 The effect of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households

The third objective talked about economic violence; on average this construct was rated Satisfactory and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.63, hence implying that the economic abuse is at a

high degree due to respondents response implying that it's not convenience to the respondents in Kasenyi landing site. The findings were in line with Rehn et al., (2011), who noted that one of the most common important economic factors contributing to alcoholism among fishing communities is accessibility of alcohol. It is further documented that accessibility of alcohol, which are many times easily 20 accessible in impoverished neighbourhoods where some people actually sell alcohol in hopes of overcoming poverty.

However, Rehn et al., (2011) report in their study in New York, USA about family relationships as well as the impact of parental and peer factors on young adult alcoholism that economic factors play a cyclical contributory role towards alcoholism among the fishing communities. It was further revealed that while alcoholism transcends economic status, it also plays a major role in perpetuating the cycle of poverty, because many abusers would prefer to spend their money on alcohol than on necessities like food and shelter.

Additionally, many alcohol abusers are unable to get and maintain full-time

employment. Johnson (2013) mention in a study in Ghana about athletics stress linked to teen alcohol and drug use include that some of the economic factors contributing to alcoholism among youth is lack of full time employment opportunities. Among those unable to remain employed for long periods of time end up abusing alcohol, those who have jobs end up getting fired for stealing cash, supplies and equipment that can be sold to purchase alcohol. Njuki (2013) documents in his study titled "Drugs across the African community" in Uganda that drug or alcohol abuse can be affected by socio-economic status.

Domestic violence, even when it is desired by both partners, is always accompanied by considerable emotional and financial strain. This is especially true for women, who often have to work and care for children without adequate economic and psychological help from their partners. Because more jobs are often to them, well-educated women are able to cope with the effects of domestic violence and in fact may choose not to remarry. Other women have more limited options. Most husbands do not continue to support their families after the domestic violence, although they are often legally required at least to pay

child support. Domestic violence mothers, therefore, are frequently forced into poverty and dependence on public assistance; the leading cause of dependence on welfare (formerly known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children) is domestic violence desertion (Ellwood, 1988). And because it is assumed that domestic violent people will soon remarry, adequate social supports are not provided to single mothers.

Furthermore, the regression analysis also indicated that the rate of economic violence that does not depend on Alcoholism was 2.789. The t values for the constant and β are (10.767) and -.420) respectively with their respective levels of significances as (.000 and .005) respectively. Since the level of significance was less than 0.05, the researcher argues that there exists a significant effect of Alcoholism and economic violence among the families. The study findings indicate that Alcoholism increases the economic violence among the small scale fishing families in Kasenyi landing site. The findings were in support with Marithi, (2006), who noted that although perpetrators and victims of domestic violence are common in substance abuse

programs, the issue of domestic violence is not always addressed and there is always a poor connection between providers of services for those recovering from substance dependency and domestic violence. It is important that the violent behaviors and victimization are explored during the recovery process, as failure to address these can cause difficulties to abstain equally, when alcoholism is not dealt with during domestic violence programs, it is most likely to interfere with the effectiveness of such programs. There is indeed evidence that programs for victims that address both domestic violence and alcoholism are valuable, (Marithi, 2006).

4.4 The effect of alcoholism on psychological violence among small scale fishing households

The fourth objective talked about psychological violence; on average the findings showed that the extent of domestic violence differs on different items and in different perspectives; for example, regarding psychological violence, the respondents rated this construct as generally Satisfactory (average mean=2.61), which by description in the study refers to satisfactory average. On the other hand,

most respondents indicated that they don't think that psychological stress leads to domestic violence in their community. This implies that psychological violence is still a problem and there is a need to be addressed so that individuals can enjoy their realm of freedoms. The findings were in line with Feinberg, (2008), which notes that Psychology enables us understand the root causes of alcohol addiction. Addiction is a harmful behavior in the society. Psychology enables us understand why people contain some behaviors, even when they are harmful to them and the environment. This is due to the fact that some people tend to anticipate some benefits from addiction even if it is very dangerous (Feinberg, 2008). Such expected benefits can range from stress reduction, relief from boredom, pleasurable sensations or simply trying to avoid the withdraw syndrome effects. People with high stress with no stress reduction skills are also very prone to addiction (WHO, 1995). Certain psychological disorders just worsen the situation by increasing vulnerability towards addiction. This is because people may consume alcohol to temporarily relieve the unpleasant symptoms of the disorder (Radatsikira, 2008).

Studies indicate that a person in an impoverished situation is most likely to abuse alcohol as a way of coping up with the dangerous environment they live in, a way to deal with their financial stresses or a way to cope with physical or emotional abuse. Psychological factors have also been identified in the USA as risk factors of alcoholism and thus, factors such as low self-esteem, having a low tolerance for frustration and high expectations of oneself can all increase an individual's risk of developing alcoholism. Furthermore, surrounding themselves with friends who abuse alcohol, or having a mate who takes alcohol can cause someone to drink in excess if they suffer from any of these psychological problems (Clark, Lesnick and Hegedus, 2014).

Similarly, Hovens et al., (2011), mentioned in their study in Bolivia that psychiatric disorders are important factors contributing to alcoholism among youth and that high rates of alcohol consumption exist among those with anxiety disorders, depression and personality disorders, such as schizophrenia. In some cases, those with high levels of stress and anxiety drink to block out the problems while in other cases, these conditions are a result of alcoholism. Findings also indicate that the

major factors attributed to rampant alcoholism is the chaotic home environment and lack of nurturing and parental attachment and direction, which often forces youth to rely on the advice and direction of peers who misdirect and misinform them, often leading them into practices such as alcoholism (Mpabulungi and Muula, 2011).

Furthermore, the study results according to the regression analysis results in the model Summary table indicated that the Alcoholism significantly affects Psychological violence among small scale fishing households of Kasenyi Landing Site at a rate of 60.9% and this was indicated by r-squared of 0.609, hence implying that Alcoholism significantly influences the Psychological violence of Kasenyi Landing Site. The ANOVA table indicated a positive significant effect Alcoholism has on Psychological violence and this was indicated by the positive Beta=0.741 and Sig-value=.000, since the sig. value (0.000) was less than 0.05 and which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a significant effect. This implies that Alcoholism highly affects the Psychological wellbeing among small scale fishing households of Kasenyi

Landing Site. Still this implied that high levels of Alcoholism improve the level of Psychological violence and high Alcoholism measures increase it. The coefficients table indicated that considering the standard error, Alcoholism significantly affects the Psychological violence among small scale fishing households ($\beta=0.741$, $\text{Sig}=0.000$). The findings were in line with Mpabulungi and Muula, (2011), who indicated that the major factors attributed to rampant alcoholism is the chaotic home environment and lack of nurturing and parental attachment and direction, which often forces youth to rely on the advice and direction of peers who misdirect and misinform them, often leading them into practices such as alcoholism (Mpabulungi and Muula, 2011). Bitakalamire (2010) also supported the findings by mentioning that alcohol abuse and associated factors among fishing communities at Kasenyi landing site, Uganda that some of the psychosocial factors contributing to alcoholism among small scale fishing households include stress, social and society pressure as well as unmet expectations.

4.5 Conclusions

Based on the study findings, discussions and guided by the objectives, the following conclusions were drawn.

4.5.1 The effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households

The first objective talked about the various effects of alcoholism on Physical violence among small scale fishing households, the study concluded that Sensitization and education of the families about the effects of domestic violence in relation to the domestic violence is on a low pace. Despite the education and knowledge acquisition about domestic violence in communities its effects and bad practices, it's clearly seen that this education has not affected long term behavior change amongst the families in households.

Furthermore the, the researcher observes that that alcoholism and physical violence among small scale fishing households in Kasenyi Landing Site were major issues affecting the region as per the evidence showed by the findings of the study that in terms of percentages that showed that domestic violence is majorly caused by alcohol consumption whereas the major effect on children is abandonment.

Government programmes on violence against women do not adequately address the specific vulnerability of women and girls with disabilities.

4.5.2 The effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households

The Second objective, the study concluded that despite the formation of bodies at community like the prefects and councillors' inactivity of these structures is especially high. Many of these structures are redundant as selected members go about doing their personal work as opposed to what they are assigned to do instead they just use their positions to implement the matter more than before. Individuals are only active during specific times like meetings. This is therefore the main motivation of families to keep in domestic violence than prohibiting them.

Furthermore, different households' socio-economic background factors influence domestic violence differently. There are significant differences in the extent of occurrence of all forms of domestic violence according to marital status of the respondent except for severe sexual violence abuse. There was no evidence to show any significant differences in these

forms of domestic violence based on duration of families except for child abuse and sexual violence.

4.5.3 The effect of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households

The study concluded that over consumption of alcohol among fishing households has a negative economic impact on children and young people. There are many responses and categories of the effect as some are long termed and others are short termed as their characters change. In children of all ages, research has shown that behaviour is modelled on what they see around their societies, and this has led to anti-social behaviour to peers and strangers. Children need a safe and good environment to have a better life. Furthermore, the working relationship between the community administration and the government is good and works smoothly. However, the horizontal relationship amongst communities is strained and there is less co-ordination and co-operation amongst the different communities to fight the effects of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households.

4.5.4 The effect of alcoholism on psychological violence among small scale fishing households

Different households' alcoholic background factors influence psychological violence differently. There are significant differences in the extent of occurrence of all forms of domestic violence according to the respondent except for severe effects. Thus, the aggressive and delinquent behaviours in affected children indicate the extent of problems suffered at home from direct child abuse by one or both parents or indirect abuse, such as exposure to much alcohol thus leading to the domestic violence. Thus, Domestic violence therefore has the effect of reducing performance by the fishing households children's in school due to the psychological torture from their parents. Apart from mainstream cognitive factors that influence performance, domestic violence hinders ability of children's to achieve as it reduces their participation in school, attendance, self-esteem and interaction with other children's and teachers.

4.5.5 Recommendations

After the presentation and discussion of findings plus the conclusions derived from, the study ends with making recommendations and suggestions for further studies. The recommendations arose from the significant findings of the study.

4.5.5.1 The effect of alcoholism on physical violence among small scale fishing households

From the first objective it was recommended that to achieve lasting change, it is important to enact legislation and develop policies that protect women; address discrimination against women and promote gender equality; and help to move towards more peaceful cultural norms.

In reducing problems associated with domestic violence and child welfare, it is important that the most pressing needs of Kasenyi Landing Site and in particular Kasenyi landing site is traced first before strategies are implemented.

The government should enact and enforce restrictive measures since domestic violence has been found as the main cause of physical violence in Kasenyi Landing Site. The government should strengthen education programs since these people with low level of education are more likely

to engage into violence because of little knowledge on the outcomes.

4.5.5.2 The effect of alcoholism on sexual violence among small scale fishing households

From the second objective it was recommended that developing technical guidance for evidence-based intimate partner and sexual violence prevention and for strengthening the health sector responses to such violence; Disseminating information and supporting national efforts to advance women's rights and the prevention of and response to intimate partner and sexual violence against women; and Collaborating with international agencies and organizations to reduce/eliminate intimate partner and sexual violence globally.

The civil society should sensitize people of the dangers of domestic violence and as well come up with projects to help work with the community in the fight against sexual violence and domestic violence.

4.5.5.3 The effect of alcoholism on economic violence among small scale fishing households

The study recommended for the reduction in economic violence for the families.

There was need for parents to be provided knowledge on the development of practices necessary for the ensuring food security amongst the people. There was need for arraigning the abusers to the legal systems as means of improving the children state of life as many would be abusers will be scared in doing the same. It was hence forth fundamental to argue that improving the status of life families, providing them with food and necessary requirements as an avenue for improving income generations.

Secondly the study recommended that health for the children need to be enhanced by improving the economic environment of the parents. This can be done through improving the parents and guardians earnings through establishing income generating activities. There is need for mechanisms on policy to increase punitive measures against perpetrators of violence against the children to empower them access the health services for the people.

4.5.5.4 The effect of alcoholism on psychological violence among small scale fishing households

Education policy makers, school administrators, teachers, local administrators, social workers and

nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) should formulate strategies for addressing the ills of domestic violence and encourage socially inclusive intervention mechanisms within the slum areas. The legislative framework should incorporate protective laws against domestic violence and school participation, basic education rights and regulations. This study also recommends further research in order to investigate the predisposing factors that may exacerbate the influence of domestic violence.

An appropriate response from the health sector can play an important role in the prevention and response to violence. Sensitization and education of health and other service providers is therefore another important strategy. To address fully the consequences of violence and the needs of victims/survivors requires a multi-sectoral response.

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