



**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

**EXPERIENCES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN
FAMILY LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF BUGESERA DISTRICT**

**A thesis submitted to the University of Rwanda in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Award of a Master degree of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation.**

Presented by KARONGO Phionah

Reg: 214001808

Supervisor: Dr. Josephine MUKABERA

KIGALI June, 2021

DECLARATION

I declare that, the thesis entitled “**Experiences of Gender based violence in Family life: A case study of Bugesera district**” is my innovative work and has never been submitted to any University or other Institutions of Higher Learning. It is my own research whereby other academic’s writings were quoted and references provided. I thus affirm this work is mine and it was finalised successfully under the supervisor of Dr Josephine MUKABERA.

Date:...../...../.....

Signature:

KARONGO Phionah



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (CASS)

CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (CCM)

AUTHORIZATION TO SUBMIT THE CORRECTED DISSERTATION

I, undersigned, DR. CELESTIN HATEGEKIMANA member of the panel of examiners of the dissertation done by **MS. KARONGO Phionah**

Entitled:

“Experiences of Gender based violence in Family life: A case study of Bugesera district”

Hereby testify that, she successfully entered the suggested corrections by the panel of examiners and stands with my authorization to submit required copies to the administration of the CCM for administrative purpose.

Done at Kigali

Date: 16/06/ 2021

Name and Signature of the main examiner

DR. CELESTIN HATEGEKIMANA

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this work entitle “**Experiences of Gender based violence in Family life: A case study of Bugesera district**” is exclusive work of Miss.

KARONGO Phionah done under my guidance and supervision.

Date:/...../.....

Signature.....

Supervisor: Dr. Josephine MUKABERA.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to:

My lovely and caring parents Mummy and Daddy,

To all siblings my adorable sisters and brothers,

To all my family relatives and friends;

To all my fellow students

To all my lecturers

And acknowledge the protection and grace of might God

For the gift of life through this journey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am humbly and honored to extend my sincere gratitude to the University of Rwanda (UR), Centre for Conflict Management (CCM) staffs and all lecturers in Master's Program, my supervisor Dr. Josephine Mukabera for her motivation, guidance and supervision along this research. My special gratitude goes to the Mayor of Bugesera District and staff plus the residents who provided me with the necessary information, to my classmates who helped me in this whole academic journey and finally to my beautiful family who didn't get tired to support me in all, may Almighty God reward you abundantly.

KARONGO Phionah

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CEDAW: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

COVID-19: Corona Virus

PCs: Provision Civil Service

CSOs: Civil Society Organizations

EI: Example given

GBV: Gender based violence

HIV: Human Immune Deficiency Virus

ICTY: International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

IT: Information Technology

MIGEPROF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion

NISR: National Institute of Statistical Research

RIB: Rwanda Investigation Bureau

STI'S: Sexually Transmitted Infections

SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

UN: United Nations

VAWG: Violence against women and girls

VAW: Violence against women

Table of Contents

APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	v
List of Tables	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.1. BACKGROUND	1
1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT	3
1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS	4
1.4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	4
1.5. STUDY SCOPE.....	5
1.6. THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDY	5
1.7. STUDY ORGANIZATION	6
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1. INTRODUCTION	7
2.2. CHARACTERIZING GBV	9
2.2.1. GBV:.....	9
2.2.2. Gender:	10
2.2.3. Experience:	12
2.2.4. Family:	12
2.2.5. Family life:.....	12
2.3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	12
2.3.1. Gender and Power Dynamics	12
2.3.2. Women Empowerment and Increased Domestic Violence	13
2.3.3. Women and girls' empowerment	13
2.4. THE CAUSES OF GBV	14
2.4.1. Socialization.....	14
2.4.2. Man controlled society /Patriarchy.....	15
2.4.3. Culture	17
2.4.4. Political Unrest.....	18
2.4.5. Financial Dependence	19

2.4.6. Religion.....	19
2.5. THE EFFECTS OF GBV.....	20
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	23
3.2. Research approach and design	23
3.3. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE SIZE	24
3.4. SAMPLE SIZE	25
3.5. SOURCE OF DATA.....	25
3.5.1. Primary Data	25
3.5.2. Secondary Data	26
3.6. DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS.....	26
3.6.1. Personal Observation	27
3.6.2. Documentation techniques	27
3.6.3. Questionnaire	27
3.6.4. Personal Interviews	27
3.7. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TEST, AND GENERALISABILITY	28
3.8. PROCESSING OF THE DATA	29
3.8.1. Editing.....	29
3.8.2. Coding.....	29
3.8.3. Tabulation	30
3.9. DATA ANALYSIS.....	30
3.9.1. Qualitative data analysis.....	30
3.9.2. Quantitative data analysis.....	30
3.11. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION	31
CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS	32
4.1. Introduction.....	32
4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS	32
4.2.1. Age of respondents.....	32
4.2.2. Education levels of the participants	33
4.2.3. Occupation of the respondents	34
4.2.4. Marital Status category of respondents	35
4.2.5. Number of Years in Marriage of Respondents	35
4.3. Results related to the study	36
4.3.1. Types of GBV experienced by Families in some of sectors in Bugesera District.	36

4.3.2. The main causes of Gender Based Violence in some of sectors in Bugesera District.....	37
4.3.3. The victims of Gender Based Violence	39
4.3.4. Openness of GBV victims to report to the concerned Authorities.....	40
4.3.5. Perception of families, society towards reporting GBV cases.	41
4.4. Consequences of GBV in some sectors of Bugesera District	41
4.4.1. GBV Consequences on children.....	41
4.4.2. Consequences of GBV to the family life.....	43
4.5. Strategies to resolve GBV in some sectors of Bugesera District	44
4.5.1. Roles of families in combatting GBV	44
4.5.2. CSO Strategies to combating GBV in Bugesera district.....	45
4.6. Available services and programs to care and cater for GBV victims in community.	46
4.7. Local government strategies to reduce GBV	47
4.8. Role of local authorities in combating GBV	48
4.9. The respondents’ opinions on eradication of GBV in their areas.	49
4.10. Conclusion	50
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	51
5.1. Introduction.....	51
5.2. DISCUSSION.....	51
5.2.1. Types of GBV experienced by Families in Bugesera District	51
5.2. 2. Main causes of GBV in Bugesera District.....	52
5.2.3. Consequences of GBV in Bugesera District.....	52
5.2.4. Strategies to resolve GBV in Bugesera District.....	53
5.3. General Conclusion.....	54
5.4. Recommendations.....	56
5.4.1. To the Government and other concerned GBV institution	56
5.4.2. To the Rwandan family	57
5.4.3. Recommendation to further researchers	57
5.5. CONCLUSION.....	57
REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE / INTERVIEW GUIDE	61

List of Tables

Table 1: Age of respondents	32
Table 2: Showing the education levels of the participants	33
Table 3: Indicating the occupation of the respondent	34
Table 4: Showing Marital Status category of respondents	35
Table 5: indicating Number of Years in Marriage of participants.....	35
Table 6: Types of Gender Based Violence found in Bugesera district.....	36
Table 7: Main causes of Gender Based Violence in Bugesera District?	38
Table 8: Show the most victims of GBV in Bugesera District	39
Table 9: Freedom to report	40
Table 10: Show the society's perception towards those who do report GBV cases to the concerned units.	41
Table 11: Showing Consequences of GBV to children	42
Table 12: Effect of GBV to the family.	43
Table 13: Show what families in some sectors of the district are doing to end violence.	44
Table 14: Show if gender based civil societies in some sectors of Bugesera District are helping in the fight against GBV	45
Table 15: Show the available services that help the community	46
Table 16: Show what can be done by the local government to reduce GBV	47
Table 17: Show what you recommend to be improved by local authorities.....	48
Table 18: Showing respondents' opinion to eradicate GBV in their area	49

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess the experiences of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in family life, and it concentrated on Bugesera District.

The researcher used mixed data method while collecting data where both qualitative and quantitative data approaches were used on the field and the population sample is 60 participates from 5 different sectors of Bugesera District where most cases of GBV in 2018-2019 were common.

The study indicates number of realities of GBV in Family life but most especially Battery and Assaults is common on the ground basing on the study results obtained from 51.7% respondents. And 68.3% respondents pointed Alcohol and Drug Abuse as the main source of GBV realities in Bugesera District while women are the common victims of such life and their perpetrators are none other than their husband, spouses and other male partners. At the end of all violations and conflicts poverty comes a result simply because such families experiencing GBV don not concentrate on family development but conflicting day and night.

Even though research highlighted causes of GBV in Family life but I shows that, it's rooted in patriarchal cultures system of Rwanda where men dominate women and girls in society which superiority give them false confidence of excising their power over women and girls.

In conclusion therefore, Families were recommended to embrace effective communication and the truth which can reduce on conflicts in family life and work together as a family, backed by heavy and serious punishments of GBV perpetrators by the government this will motivate victims to break silence and report to the concerned authorities thus peace in family life of Bugesera District.

KEY WORDS

GBV, Women Empowerment, Patriarchy Socialization

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. BACKGROUND

Gender based violence or viciousness against women and young ladies, is an ill which affects 33% of ladies and leaves a trail of emotional effects on various of them during their lifetime, 35% of ladies all around the world have met either physical assault or sexual private accomplice savagery or non-consent sex violence, (World Bank, 2019).

World, at least 7% of ladies have been explicitly assaulted by their husbands, mates, 38% of murders of ladies are submitted by a close accomplice and 200 million ladies have encountered female genital mutilation/cutting agonizing customary practices (World Bank, 2019).

GBV is a test in Rwanda and its root is bosom taken care of by some cultural convictions and customs, others connected to it, incorporate the legacy of the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi, and the prevailing socio-economic status among a host of other factors among others. (Migeprof, 2011)

Unmistakable gender roles of people, young men and young ladies are one of the principle blocks of battling against GBV. Besides, the idea of sexual orientation is misjudged and to a great extent taken to depict females.

The social orders and condition by which individuals are developed from contribute a greatest rate on their sane and their dynamic limit towards sex balance, implying that the men and women, young ladies and young boys are influenced by GBV and they are all required to ask critical questions in changing social disposition and comprehension of GBV and its effects.

Then again, men and young men are not considered among survivors of GBV however consistently observed as culprits of GBV and foes of GBV counteraction and annihilation in Rwandan culture, (Migeprof, 2011). This distortion of gender additionally prompts deception and disarray of what GBV is. Numerous demonstrations of gender based violence, especially abusive behavior at home, are not plainly comprehended.

Spousal assault, albeit characterized as a wrongdoing in the Law on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence, is still not seen as such by numerous individuals. Numerous people consider sexual to be as the spouse's marital right alone. (Ibid)

Different acts of home maltreatment including assault of partners, denial of ownership rights, mental provocation, and so forth are regularly affirmed as "typical" in Rwandan family.

GBV happens wherever on the planet, which means everybody can be target and casualty paying little heed to the sex, age, status and different elements to consider, yet more particularly the infringement of fundamental rights that additionally keeps ladies from practicing their other social, monetary and political rights. Internationally, 35 percent of ladies have encountered physical as well as sexual savagery. (UNDP,2019).

Women in Rwanda make 53% of the population and they dominate substance farming, house responsibilities such as cooking, taking care of children and husbands and government to overcome this more efforts were invested in increasing number of young ladies in education sector to young men by proportion of 1.03 and in decision making organs. Decision made increasingly reflects the aspiration of women, (UN Women,2018).

Much of the extra mindfulness raising exercises are being embraced by different partners both at country level and in communities. Notwithstanding, there is as yet a test of coordination of interventions. Indeed, even powerful mindfulness rising efforts to change social mentalities requires a lot of time. Despite the fact that GBV can influence anybody in the public arena, certain people and groups are at specific risk (Migeprof report, 2011).

Rwanda as a nation, has ordered various enactments planned for battling this vice, the case in this point is the law number N°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on prevention and punishment of GBV which make it a wrongdoing to abuse the privileges of all explicitly dependent on sex. In any case, such enactments are insufficient to battle GBV in for the most part provincial regions where information on such lawful instruments is limited.

The legacy of GBV is real in Bugesera District where at least 2301 women are living with scars of VAW and their responsible perpetrators are familiarly their men, husbands, and other male partners, who abuses alcohol and other drugs and go back home when there are violent beating up their wives, children or raping them due to the alcohol influence, but bad enough the victims and society generally are normalizing the virus to protect their family images and for their security. (PROMUNDO report, 2010)

On account of inadequate data on laws, of what GBV is, and of one's own benefits, casualties may fear approaching, either from mortification or an inclination that it is a family matter or because of the impact arraignment may have. This explanation among others have irritated circumstances for the defenseless in the general public consequently the need to do explore planned for achieving a careful reaction to the rising and complex inquiries identified with sexual orientation based viciousness rates and cases.

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

GBV is a genuine hazardous security issue basically affecting ladies and kids (Jennifer.M, 2005). It is very much archived that GBV is a far reaching global general wellbeing and human rights issue, and that sufficient, proper, and far reaching avoidance and reaction are lacking in many nations around the world, (Heise, 2002).

GBV is particularly dangerous with regards to complex crises and catastrophic events, where regular citizen; ladies and kids are frequently focused on for abuse, and are the most powerless against misuse, savagery, and misuse just in light of their sex orientation.

This vice, is an infringement of general dignity and rights ensured by worldwide legal instruments, not limited to the privilege to personal safety; privilege to the highest elevated achievable norm of physical and emotional well-being; the privilege to opportunity from torture and the right to life.

Casualties of gender based violence are at an elevated danger of serious and durable medical issues, including passing from wounds or self-destruction. Wellbeing results can incorporate undesirable pregnancy, dangerous self-actuated fetus removal, child murder, and explicitly communicated diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

Rwanda through selection of various legitimate instruments and tools like the supreme law of Rwanda cherishes the principles of equity and equality and it goes ahead to committing on implementing and actualizing this principle, (UNDP Rwanda 2019). Existing national approaches and procedures bolster the counteraction and reaction to sex based savagery. These include but are not limited to the National Gender Policy, which explicitly incorporates the battle against sexual orientation based savagery.

In any case, regardless of the way that the above public and global instruments combined with the political will with respect to the Rwandan government occurrences of sex based viciousness are as yet uncontrolled in places like Bugesera District in Eastern Province.

As per Prom fix report, 2010 examination shows that GBV in Bugesera is because of liquor, married couples are presented to the utilization of neighborhood brews which thusly result into both sexual and abusive behavior at home.

Still more Rwanda nearby paper New occasions' field research indicated that the primary driver of GBV depends on liquor and property asserting, bring up Nyarugenge segment to encounter high GBV and culprits are spouses and other male accomplices' casualties are wives and other female accomplices just as kids. (New occasions, 2018)

This proceeded with event of rates of sexual orientation based violence certainly infers that there exists a hole which is being abused accordingly the proceeded with instances of sex based savagery, consequently approaching for more exploration on what is behind the uncontrolled instances of sex based brutality and for what reason doesn't decrease paying little heed to laws set up which would have discouraged the impact of wrongdoers?

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are experiences of GBV in Family life in Bugesera District?
- What are the main causes of GBV in Bugesera District?
- What are the consequences of gender based violence in Bugesera District?
- What are strategies to resolve GBV in Bugesera District?

1.4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

General objective of this research is to explore the experiences of GBV in family life of Bugesera District and the specific objectives are:

- To describe the experiences of GBV on family life in Bugesera District.
- To assess the causes of GBV in Bugesera District
- To analyze the consequences of GBV in Bugesera District
- To suggest the strategies to combat GBV in Bugesera District.

1.5. STUDY SCOPE

The research will be directed in Rwanda principally in Bugesera region, in the Eastern region where sexual orientation form of brutality is wild because of a horde of elements, and an example will be acquired from various areas of the region in order to get a genuine image of the locale.

The investigation will concentrate on 2010-2019 in order to comprehend why given the diverse nearness of various lawful instruments and distinctive mindfulness crusades which are set up, viciousness dependent on sexual orientation however in particular influencing ladies is as yet occurring in the district.

From this investigation the outcomes will show what number of casualties of GBV can report or to support themselves and break the disgrace to get equity and advices which are fundamental and have the option to add to their family improvement and nation by and large.

This will again assist me with concocting an effective examination which can live up to my desires and my exploration addresses subsequently getting research information needed for this scholarly piece.

1.6. THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

The exploration will help me as an analyst to know the ebb and flow circumstance in the district concerning violence based on gender, real factors of the two women and gentlemen also other sexual orientation concerns and issues basing on data got while leading examination or an investigation in Bugesera and that from hostile to GBV common social orders which can give a genuine picture on GBV setting and what is being done to end it and live a GBV free network which energizes companion cooperating for their family advancement.

This may likewise help district leadership to get new measures on the most proficient method to deal with and keep teaching families about GBV inheritance and concoct new arrangements, plans and procedures basing on thoughts, remarks, grievances and proposals from the field subsequently improvement techniques and ways to deal with accumulate data and decrease number of those prostitute vilified urging them to shout out and report their maltreatments this will kill GBV rehearses in their families, networks just as to the nation level.

1.7. STUDY ORGANIZATION

The investigation will be secured into five sections, for example, presentation and foundation of the examination, here, I must concentrate on destinations of the exploration, the issues of the announcement and the investigation premium, technique and extension.

Section two it will likewise cover the investigation of the hypothetical ideas and writing survey, part three will show research approach; the second last part covers the examination and improvement of the investigation and end with the last section 5 which covers end and significant proposals.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

It is essential to observe that since people and their lives detest peas in a pod, or inactive, conflict is unavoidable and a trademark condition of quality. Culture, male controlled society, religion, budgetary dependence, among others can be wellsprings of conflict and can be alluded to as purposes behind sex based brutality. In this segment I overview composing with explicit reference to the importance of GBV, its normality, causes, impacts similarly as interventions.

The purposes behind sex based brutality are questionable so much that analysts have not yielded to a single factor as being solely obligated for sexual direction based viciousness. Others battle for science as a critical supporter of sexual orientation based savagery, while others denounce the earth and socialization that individuals are introduced to as explanations behind GBV.

A couple of scholars battle that socialization expect a critical activity as it is amazing how even multi year old youngsters in pre-school request that PCs are the child's area and seek after the young women away truly and verbally, (Alper, 1998) anyway creating on criminal direct, sets that during the 1980s, male criminal respondents with an extra Y chromosome (XYY folks) fought that this additional male chromosome made them more strong.

This is to state men have an additional chromosome which women don't have. It is that chromosome which makes men continue ruthlessly and women calmly. Regardless, this is pardoned by Nelkin and Tancredi (1994), who keep up that it is presently understood that an additional Y chromosome in men has little of anything to do with merciless criminal direct.

The explanations behind GBV are faulty as Bird et.al (2007) pardons how men are not brought into the world furious yet the socialization they experience adolescence in makes them awful, James,(2007) fights that male aggression was socially and cultural created in men and problematized male quality in science.

It is captivating how concerning Cambodia the organization offers roots to man controlled society. Women are offered the join direction by the public government to hinder trap by their mates, "Be a tolerable spouse; manage the children the man is amazingly strong don't decay him" (Whiteman, 2008). In this admonishment, women starting at now are bad and need to advance pleasantly, yet the men are not asked to treat their companions well.

In such way it is women who have an endeavor to act and agree to whatever their men need to the impairment of themselves. A model that could be engaging anyway clear is that dark enchantment is connected with women and rarely do we find men related with dark enchantment, (Motsitsi, 2012), forming on the Zimbabwean setting offer affirmation to the way that man controlled society is the critical purpose behind sexual direction based severity in African social requests as it overburdens men with commitment and power and makes women consistent animals to men.

Right when women endeavor to free themselves from this weight of culture they should be enormous headed. Simeon underscores this point in her announcements, when she requested that "Man is described as an individual and a woman as a female at whatever point she carries on as an individual she is said to imitate the male." For this circumstance culture makes women unapproachable and at the end ill-suited to restrict sex based brutality.

The issue of challenges in getting to the delegated administration is one of the debatable examples of GBV in most Christian classes. In the Roman Catholic Church, the most noteworthy bar relies upon the need of maleness for authorization to arrangement.

The training additionally implies that ladies are never allowed the chance to go for significant dynamic procedures in chapel business. The vast majority at that point take a gander at it such that ladies must be accommodating to men. Being accommodating to their spouses isn't really an issue yet the manner in which a few men decipher it makes the idea severe.

Most men at that point decipher accommodation to imply that they reserve the privilege to do whatever they wish with their ladies. Ladies simultaneously basing on the Bible have acknowledged complete accommodation to men as they are reluctant to conflict with the lessons of the blessed book.

Moreover, a few researchers contend that political precariousness is a reason for sexual orientation based brutality since there will be no laws administering the individuals at such occasions. In any case, others ruin on it and contend that political progress will simply be an impetus to the brutality that is consistently in men. During such insecurity savagery would have discovered fruitful ground anyway not all men become vicious during these occasions.

Additionally, it is essential for one to note that there are different elements that can intensify viciousness, for example, destitution and liquor misuse. Some would contend that commonly men are vicious, a case ruined by other people who contend that in the event that it is the idea of men, how can it be that not all men are brutal. Savagery at that point turns into a decision one makes all alone.

This is bolstered by Paul (2018), he argues that it is never for the majority of people resort to savagery in fierce social orders. Given that the study didn't separate men as survivors of sexual orientation based viciousness (Marinussen,2010), were utilized as they talk about different types of savagery men face on account of their sex. These were utilized to pick up bits of knowledge on the sorts of sex based viciousness men face.

Numerous researchers have contended for these as the fundamental driver of sexual orientation based savagery. Plainly no single reason can be recorded as a reason for male forcefulness as the components supplement one another. Brutality is a very mind boggling marvel that has its underlying foundations in the communication of numerous variables for example; natural, social, cultural, financial and political is essentially brought about by inconsistent force relations (Bisika 2008).

My investigation secured that information hole joining thoughts from the culprits themselves as much has been secured from the ladies' side. Making an existence where ladies and young ladies can carry on with a day to day existence liberated from brutality is viewed as one of the need territories for center for the Agenda 2063. In accordance with this, my postulation will help towards accomplishing this objective as I progress in the direction of decreasing sexual orientation based savagery.

Since this investigation didn't test the reasons, my proposition secured this hole and analyzed the purposes behind the commonness of brutality against ladies in the district.

2.2. CHARACTERIZING GBV

2.2.1. GBV: is a term that has begun exchange among scientists as others fight that the term is used to mean mercilessness that is executed against women figuratively speaking. Sex is that natural nature which portrays a male and a female. Sexual direction is the social wants for each sex. In Rhodes words, sexual orientation suggests a socially portrayed, socially embraced and

ordinarily separate positions in human issues played by individuals and the characteristics credited to each that have upheld them (Rhodes,2018).

2.2.2. Gender: is a profitable part of social associations subject to saw contrasts between the sexual orientations and sex is a fundamental technique for implying associations of force (Scott 1986). Exactly when ladies' activists use the term sexual direction today, they are not overall suggesting normal complexities among folks and females, anyway to a great deal of socially framed and described characteristics related with masculinity and culture.

This infers individuals have unequivocal wants on how they are to act and work in social requests. It is from these wants that men are given an unprecedented activity that of dealing with masculine endeavors and women the refined tasks. Men by then will by and large acknowledge that there are certain positions that men alone are obliged to perform and by so doing men overpower women a great part of the time.

Woman's place in any human open action isn't in any quick sense a consequence of the things she does, yet of the significance her activities increase through strong social affiliation. As demonstrated by Robinson (2010), sex signifies a social division; it serves to allow social affirmation and recognizing confirmation of the people who are dominators and the people who are dominated.

As per Carlson, (2010), there is definitional and theoretical disarray over sexual orientation based savagery: it is every now and again characterized as viciousness against ladies. Such disarray and abuse of the wording makes a hindrance to recognizing the presence of sexual viciousness against men and young men.

The meaning of sexual orientation based viciousness from a male's point of view is tricky as men contend that the definition places ladies as casualties all the occasions overlooking that a few ladies are culprits of sex based brutality. To explain the point that male casualties not paid attention to Marinussen (2010) refers to a case of condemning examples at the ICTY which demonstrated that offenders of sexual brutality against folks got lighter sentences than the people who executed sexual violence against females.

Most African countries have recognized sexual direction based viciousness as a component of their standard nearness, (Howie 2009). It is even upscale for men to boast about beating their life

partners as a disciplinary measure and it isn't regardless, astounding how women consider being beat as a bit of marriage and love from the spouses.

The reality is outstanding that women have no harmony, as at home they face oppressive conduct at home and the homes are not, now sheltered. According to Minnesota Human Rights Advocates (2003) the articulation "persecution women" will mean any separation, dismissal or constraint made dependent on sex which has the effect or inspiration driving weakening or nullifying the affirmation, delight or exercise by women, paying little mind to their intimate status, on a reason of correspondence of individuals, of basic liberties and significant open doors in the political, money related, social, cultural, normal or some other field.

Some attests that GBV, lady misuse and savagery against ladies, similar to the terms senior maltreatment and youngster misuse characterizes itself by utilizing the personality of the person in question. Moreover, he clarifies the various structures that sex savagery show itself through which are relational physical and sexual brutality, dealing of ladies and youngsters and aggregate viciousness, for example, assault as an instrument of war, Whitzman (2008).

Mawire (2013:97) characterizes GBV as a type of viciousness to which young ladies and ladies are oppressed essentially as a result of their female sex personality. As females, they face orderly separation from a dug in and legitimized arrangement of sex based force relations which at that point propagate a practically all inclusive example of subjection that leave young ladies and ladies exceptionally powerless against demonstrations of physical, sexual or mental mischief from male individuals from their families and networks, including spouses, darlings, siblings, fathers, educators and businesses.

Furthermore, brutality against ladies is characterized by Styles, (2015), as hardheaded revile of injury to the woman. Sex based viciousness is an umbrella term for any dangerous show that is executed against a person's will, and that relies upon socially ascribed sex contrasts among folks and females.

The UN, CEDAW of 1993 offered the foremost official significance of sex based fierceness as: Article 1: Any exhibition of sex based viciousness that results in, or is likely going to achieve, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, terrorizing

or optional difficulties of opportunity, on account of occurring with no attempt at being subtle or in private life.

These exhibits include: spousal battery; sexual abuse, including of female youths; settlement related brutality; ambush, including intimate attack; female genital mutilation/cutting and other standard practices dangerous to women; non-spousal violence; sexual mercilessness related to mishandle; vulgar conduct and threatening at work, in school and elsewhere; managing women; and compelled prostitution, (Sigsworth2008).

Gender based violence includes viciousness against young men and men that outcomes from sex jobs or sex job desires (for instance, constrained enrollment dependent on the desire that guys battle in wars) (Ward 2006). While recognizing guys as casualties of sexual orientation based brutality, it is ladies who endure more than men as they become essential targets

2.2.3. Experience: Refers to the straight reflection on or add to something as a premise of information or it's something somebody lives in or face in everyday life. (Merriam-Webster)

2.2.4. Family: Refers to the gathering of individuals living respectively under same family unit made out of mother, father, kids and other close family members. (Merriam-Webster)

2.2.5. Family life: Refers to the manner in which a family lives when they are hitched and have kids every day and others living under one rooftop (Merriam-Webster)

2.3. THEORETICALFRAMEWORK

2.3.1. Gender and Power Dynamics

The frail and sex impact that is normal in so customs are unsafe to the ladies wellbeing in horrible different manners including regenerative jobs among different models which debilitates family arranging since they are not offered opportunity to discuss it with their mates, builds passing of moms while conceiving an offspring since they imagined in fierce conditions which may cause complexities while conceiving an offspring coming about into ladies' needy outcomes since they have no force in the public eye of settling on any choice socially and monetary significance they consider their to be predominant as keep going leader even on their carries on with hence considered as assets in the public eye underlined by ecological impacts and manipulations.(Unite For Sight, 2000-2015)

2.3.2. Women Empowerment and Increased Domestic Violence

Numerous discoveries has demonstrated the significance of advancing ladies in social orders urging them to bring and have sway up in their social orders as men yet this child of ladies strengthening has compound the family connections in this manner increment of GBV, where ladies who attempt to take an interest into monetary exercises men will in general be first usefully or have a major impact and chief yet such financials are from credits gotten by their spouses and they are pressurized to take care of it by their husbands yet they didn't levels profited by it as an individual or family when all is said in done.

This male centric mastery has meddled a great deal with ladies' independence since their reserve funds are utilized in light of a legitimate concern for their spouses rather than family intrigue which consequently result into GBV and weakness to ladies strengthening and advancement along these lines sexual orientation disparities. Ladies' equivalent access to work openings isn't decidedly in customary social orders rather its frailty to their companions who acquire less or have no salary at all for the family since they consider it to be a danger to their regard in family and decreases his capacity in family dynamic which constrain them to be peculiar as a safeguard instruments coming about into GBV.

Ladies again paying little heed to work obligations and duties at work environment she despite everything need to erratic residential obligations, care for the children, spouse, do housework and gets the opportunity to work castle in time and convey this working conditions cause them to live with worry since they have no an ideal opportunity to rest like men do. (Join for Sight, 2000-2015).

2.3.3. Women and girls' empowerment

"At the point when ladies improve, nations improve, networks improve, and families improve."
(USAID, 2019)

In USAID viewpoint of helping ladies and young ladies come pushing story of ensuring their lives and enabling them to have equivalent access to all odds and commitment to their nations as men demonstrating the vulnerabilities that once ladies and young ladies strengthening isn't advanced they nation can't carry on with a serene life progress and can't grow monetarily,

socially, political and in different everyday issues this unevenness is named as GBV. (USAID, 2019)

2.4. THE CAUSES OF GBV

2.4.1. Socialization

Of interest is that researchers have not surrendered to what exactly genuinely causes men to be unpleasant. At an early age youngsters are related in habits that show violence and physical quality as strengths, a point which is analyzed by Peter (2010). He alluded to a model where even 4-year-old youngsters in pre-school request that PCs are the child's district and seek after the young women genuinely.

Feathered animal et al. (2007) pardons how men are brought into the world wild anyway the socialization they experience adolescence in makes them savage. It is dynamically grasped that men's usage of mercilessness is regularly an academic lead, set up in the habits wherein that youngsters and men are blended (Ricardo, 2011).

The gist of this inquiry is if all men were ordinarily not brought into the world awful why it is that a couple of men are savage and some are unquestionably not? To rehash on this point Gandhi fights that it takes altogether more dauntlessness to be serene than it is to get wild.

Given that, specific men are serene thusly ruthlessness is a choice one makes. This is pardoned by Bernard (2015) who fights that the characteristics of folks and females have no natural commence and have nothing to do with nature aside from are totally the outcome of help. Rather than natural determinism, his presupposition is that sexual direction occupations are formed by society and nature accepts no activity.

In African social requests females are reliably to be under the authority of men and can't make decisions isolated. This suggests the females grow up adequately blended that they are to be the obliging inferiors. The blended disposition will be so much that when men abuse women, the females will take it that the male figure will be simply conveying his ability and authority.

One can say society accept a vocation in describing masculinity and sophistication with the ultimate objective that it gets certain for men to see themselves as superior to women. Careful

assessment confirms that in different habits gatekeepers purposefully and unconsciously respond unmistakably to the lead of youngsters

Creating thought given to the issue of men and viciousness shows the centrality of condition and socialization, socially winning contemplations and feelings concerning satisfactory masculine direct, and pictures and speculations present in men's lives. As the socialization technique for men isn't uniform, many don't agree that GBV against women is sufficient. In a culture with raised degrees of severity and antagonism, various men have grown up observing, or being setbacks themselves of GBV.

2.4.2. Man controlled society /Patriarchy

As highlighted in the introduction male prevalence in Rwanda has been the thing to deal with since years back. This theory is embedded upon norms and as such we can't dispose of it in just a single day as it is a technique not an event. It has been normally and unendingly practiced as to appear to be trademark rather than a humanly evolved social solicitation that is both changing and conflicting (Carlson, 2009).

Man driven society is portrayed as the social relationship of men's control of intensity (Ibid). It is a social and social form that has offered advantage to men than women and can be seen as a guilty party of various kinds of male transcendence in all circles of life.

Others portray man driven society as a plan of society or government in which the men hold the power and women are by and large denied from it. Ladies' lobbyist researchers have expanded the significance of man driven culture to portray a precise inclination against women. Man driven culture includes a male-overpowered power structure through sifted through society and in solitary associations (Turner 2014).

Also, really, man controlled society suggests the norm by male head of social family were the social senior has true power over others in the social unit which is basically the family. In spite of the way that from his definition he endeavors to keep up a key good ways from the inclination that routinely women suffer by virtue of men, I have the inclination that since through social turn of events, men are normally the pioneers of these social units, women somehow are presented to sex based violence.

Mashiri (2013) describes male driven society as the control by men and how men have the power and order over women. Turner (2005) concurring with most specialists portrays male controlled society as a plan of social structures and practices in which men overpower, misuse and attempt women. She perceives six structures of male driven society which are nuclear family creation, paid work, the state, male fierceness, sexuality and culture.

Sex based savagery rises up out of social, cultural and exacting practices that subordinate women. It predominantly shows itself in systems where fierceness is good as a sort of bargain. It is empowered by man driven social levels of leadership, affirmation of severity as a strategy for social association (Human Rights Bulletin 2011).

What's more, it is significantly appended to the extent that it has gotten a more noteworthy measure of a way of thinking and conviction system than just a social request. Male driven society as a speculation will by and large subordinate women to men. Thusly to challenge male driven society, to discuss the likelihood that it is men who should be transcendent parts in the family and society, is viewed as to challenge the focal point of African show.

Apparently attempts to slaughter sexual direction isolation in any overall population won't be beneficial without first perceiving significant built up structures of authority that serve to continue the way of thinking of man controlled society.

In general, the realities exhibit that men have taken this advantage far to the level of believing women to be unequipped for doing assignments that men can do. In Rwanda it isn't astounding how a younger male is treated with reverence when diverged from a more prepared female in numerous families. The male is even every so often called by the token and has specific treatment consented to him since he is a man.

What is more is that this issue of male controlled society isn't simply settled in Rwanda anyway in Africa moreover. African social orders seem, by all accounts, to be significantly affected by the chance of the supreme nature of the fathers, since male driven society is an essential piece of Eurocentric and Afro-driven social orders.

Men rule resigned women by being restrictive and harsh. Thus, as in various African social requests, the circumstance of women limits their control of everything inside and outside the home. As a man driven culture, the Shona culture is unfavorably impacted by masculinities.

2.4.3. Culture

Viciousness happens occasionally; auxiliary brutality follows a given procedure with high points and low points; social savagery is an invariant, a 'perpetual quality' outstanding basically the equivalent for significant stretches, given the moderate changes of fundamental culture (Galtung, 1990).

For him, culture lectures, instructs, reprimands, eggs on, and dulls us into seeing abuse and additionally suppression as typical and regular, or into not seeing them (especially - not misuse) by any means. Culture conditions one's impression of the real world, shutting out data conflicting with its suspicions and setting at times wrong implications on the other party's words or activities.

This implies social viciousness some way or another legitimizes immediate and auxiliary brutality and makes them at any rate not off-base. Most African societies acknowledge savagery against ladies as a type of remedial measure that men can manage decisively. A few occasions of sex based savagery are socially satisfactory as they are seen as inside the limits of what is anticipated from men.

By far most have the discernment that if a man beats his significant other that means that love as he will endeavor to pass on what he doesn't recognize either in the family or society as a man. This is as per Santos (2010), who in her investigation found that the youthful were unconstrained in their responses that it was fitting just as significant for folks to really beat females to 'discipline' them and to state command over them.

Social brutality is better depicted as a concealed component of viciousness including huge load inside the psyches of people. So as to comprehend social viciousness comprehensively, it is first important to look at what is implied by culture. Culture can be depicted as an intelligible qualities and convictions, set of rules or standards held by individuals from a specific culture.

Culture comprises of the mutual convictions, qualities, standards and thoughts that make a typical personality among a gathering of individuals as put by Turner (2010). Generally, societies make a differentiation among good and bad, great and underhanded, adequate and unsatisfactory and are frequently sustained through laws, media and/or religion to give some examples.

Regardless, the transcendence of the no matter how you look at it conviction that children's improvement is ideal in a home with two watchmen causes women to feel that they should pick the alternative to continue living with their life partner, whether or not he is savage.

2.4.4. Political Unrest

A few researchers refer to political change as a reason for sexual sex based viciousness. At whatever point there is war, for the most part ladies are the people in question and they persevere through much enduring than men. Women attack can be used as a measure to exhibit the capability of one outfitted power against their adversaries. By zeroing in on women the inadequacy of men who are depended upon to guarantee them is highlighted and that is the purpose of the foe, (Donald, 2016).

In war times fathers can be constrained to attack their own adolescents, kin ambushes their sisters and every so often the other warring get-together, (Williams, 2017). In Kenya also, ladies were exposed to outrageous lewd behavior, assault, female genital mutilation, and physical maltreatment which now and again prompted passing. The facts demonstrate that political change fuels sexual orientation based viciousness, however one can contend that brutality can begin because of political precariousness as individuals exploit to do a wide range of stuff holing up behind the insecurity.

A few people won't be fierce but since of the flimsiness some might be impacted by partners and companions to utilize viciousness against ladies. Now and then it is on the grounds that the men will be affected by liquor and medications with the end goal that they neglect to reason and simply follow what others will do, exploiting the precariousness at that point.

Political change can't be referred to as a reason for sexual sex based brutality yet as a factor that can heighten the viciousness that has its underlying foundations in social orders. They further contend that sexual savagery during political unsteadiness times is only a persistent encounter of separation and infringement of ladies at the appointed time.

The way that sexual orientation based viciousness exists in all social orders implies that in the midst of disturbance and strife we will in general observe a continuation and heightening of prior savagery, as opposed to an unmistakable change from peacefulness to brutality.

Sexual savagery likewise can serve to control opposition by imparting dread in neighborhood networks or in restricting outfitted gatherings. In such cases, ladies' bodies are utilized as an envelope to send messages to the apparent foe.

Whitzman more so sets that gents are casualties of viciousness yet a great many people don't know about such elements as in many social orders, the predominant comprehension of manliness aren't perfect with the exploitation of men. In any event 300 000 kids' for the most part young men under 18 are participating as soldiers in different common and transnational clashes the world over (Whitzman 2008).

He uncovers the twofold edged blade that guys are presented to during such occasions, first as constrained male inductions and afterward besides these young men are compelled to execute their families, neighbors, and to assault young ladies as a component of armed force preparing (Patrick, 2010).

2.4.5. Financial Dependence

It is likewise a result of the way that ladies are financial impeded that men exploit them particularly at family unit level. In addition to the fact that women are presented to sexual orientation based brutality at homes, yet additionally a few times at working environments. There will be employments explicitly held for men as though ladies can't do them.

Without drawing nearer "incredible" occupations, women will continue being monetarily dependent on their mates or accessories. Yahir (2005) also battles that financial dependence is one of the parts that force battered women to continue living with a ruthless mate. In such cases monetarily subordinate women are consistently conscious that endeavoring to eliminate themselves from harsh associations can be pernicious or savage.

This by then infers that paying little mind to how mistreated most women wind up adhering to the scoundrels and guilty parties of sexual direction based fierceness and subsequently violence will by and large be tedious.

2.4.6. Religion

As highlighted in the introduction that religion is the opium of the mind various people use it to mistreat and deceive women. The Bible unequivocally battles that woman (Eve) was made out of man (Adam) Genesis 2:23 "And Adam expressed, "This is as of now bone of my bones, and

substance of my tissue: she will be called Woman, since she was eliminated from Man" and Ephesians 5:22-23 Wives, submit yourselves unto your own life partners, as unto the Lord. For the mate is the head of the spouse, even as Christ is the head of the assembly: and he is the legend of the body.

These self-pronounced righteous man misuse ladies and youngsters in as much as they are keeping them from their social equality which incorporate the privilege to training and fenced in area of security (Matenga 2014). Young ladies in such places of worship are off guard as young men get their training and make the most of their opportunity.

Given that religious based beliefs are like opium in human body the seeds of inadequacy will be planted to the young ladies' psyche and young men see themselves as predominant. In these chapels kid promising framework is utilized to legitimize viciousness against little youngsters.

Under religion, it is normal information that numerous ladies are not effectively associated with issues of appointment. Coetzee (2001) refers to the rejection of ladies from serving in certain Christian and different strict sections, just as governmental issues as sexual orientation based viciousness.

2.5. THE EFFECTS OF GBV

GBV has crushing impacts to the individual, family, network, nation and country on the loose. It is a worth elaborating its consequences, (Heise, 2002).

Sex based savagery has intense physical, mental and social results (Mashiri, 2013). Sex based brutality in whatever structure has the impact of denying ladies of their equivalent happiness and exercise of human rights and principal opportunities.

Sexual orientation based brutality whether intentional or not is answerable for male force and authority over ladies. Moreover, sexual orientation based savagery harms youngsters, ladies and families by making a culture of dread and doubt that prompts an absence of closeness and wellbeing inside familial and personal connections (Ibid).

Spouse beating, similar to some other type of mistreatment or maltreatment towards ladies, doesn't just debase ladies, however it additionally removes their respect and embarrasses and

damages them (Baloyi 2013). All types of savagery against ladies and young ladies corrupt the survivor as well as the culprit too (Ibid).

Mental brutality incorporates the requirement of severe disconnection, consistent denigration, and open embarrassment (Watts 1996). Such acts incorporate abuse, following, dangers and forswearing of access to necessities and prerequisites.

In similarity with this physical and sexual brutality are simpler to recognize; however, the effects of mental savagery and disregard can likewise be serious on people, families and networks. Furthermore, however Whitzman (2009), states these as types of savagery when he repeats that it is essential to recollect that passionate and mental maltreatment and disregard are additionally viewed as types of brutality.

Significant is that violence impacts the threat of AIDS and different Sexually transmitted diseases when it intrudes with women's ability to orchestrate safer sex seeing someone. In African social orders it is pounding when a woman has extra intimate endeavors anyway for men they have the leeway to do whatever they wish as it is somewhat satisfactory for them to have whatever number life partners as could sensibly be normal.

Regardless, when a woman understands that her significant other is seeing someone else out there she won't have the guts to encourage the man to use practice safer sex with her because of fear of disappointing him. Many will even fear the results of such movement as they will be really beaten by the companion. In such manner, sexual orientation based brutality stretches to ladies' wellbeing consequently putting them in danger of getting STI's and even HIV/AIDS over the long haul.

At family unit level, youngsters, might be influenced adversely as they may come to standardize savagery as a method for compromise and correspondence. It is in these manners that brutality is repeated and sustained (Human Rights 2003).

Mashiri (2013) contends that sexual orientation based brutality is a hindrance to advancement as it restrains acknowledgment of maximum capacity which is basic to improvement. As ladies get analysis be it at work environments and in the network all in all, they look downward on themselves and by the day's end their potential won't be perceived as they won't take risks to demonstrate they are on a par with men.

Indeed, even at working environments that is the point at which we discover ladies dithering to take up influential positions and administrative posts. It is on the grounds that they will have lost trust in themselves as ladies are viewed as second rate as long as there are men around. In spite of the fact that composition on the encounters of men, Turner, echoes that in war circumstances ladies might be assaulted in this manner putting them in danger of unforgiving discipline, (Turner, 2010).

2.6. Conclusion

However much there are number of factors and drives of Gender based savage in families, societies and communities the legacy of its root is based in social constructed beliefs and norms where its normal to treat ladies and women as inferior to their men colleagues which even the women accepts and tolerates to save their family image and for their relationship sake.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This part gives a layout of the research structure for the thesis with clear proof based procedures that connects the research procedure in accordance with the objectives of the study and explicit strategies used. The part will give an outline of information assortment procedures used, including optional and essential information investigation, interviews with key persons and institutions engaged with in the fight against gender based violence.

As plotted in chapter 1, the essential goal of this investigation is to investigate the encounters of GBV in family life of Bugesera. To accomplish this, the exploration has targets and inquiries to pose and answer. The accompanying will be done to show up at this.

3.1. DISCRPTION OF STUDY AREA

This research is conducted in Bugesera District Eastern province of Rwanda. Bugesera District borders Kigali city, so a considerable part of it is suburban. It composed of 15 sectors (Gashora, Juru, Kamabuye, Ntarama, Mareba, Mayange, Musenyi, Mwogo, Ngeruka, Nyamata, Nyarugenge, Rilima, Ruhuha, Rweru, and Shyara.), 72 Cells and 581 Villages.

The district also borders Burundi, Ngoma, Rwamagana, and Rivers Nyabarongo and Kanyaru, it has a population of 363,339 living at total area of 1,288 km² and population density of 280.9/km², the Isange One Stop Center 2019 report heights about 466 total GBV cases in Bugesera district.

As indicated by Charmaz (1983), Populace alludes to the all the total group of individuals from whom the data is required. As per Cooper (2006), a populace is the total of all things important to an insights specialist. He attests that it is regularly enormous, truth be told, be unendingly huge. The target populace for the research comprises of family units in Rweru and Ruhuha areas of Bugesera District.

3.2. Research approach and design

The researcher opted to use a mixed research method where both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used while collecting data on field.

Qualitative approach was applied and enabled both the researcher and the respondents share their opinions, understandings for actual results. The effectiveness of qualitative approach allowed recognizing imperceptible aspects like; age of respondents, professionalism, education level, marriage experiences among the others.

Crowell (2003) characterizes research design as a plan of action. It is an arrangement for collecting and examining the corrected data in an efficient way. It is a plan and consequently at its best just speculative. Descriptive approaches are relied upon to reach inferences about a given exploration issue from the examination of the accessible information.

In conclusion, explanatory endeavors to set up some causal connections among factors, by depending on trial plans and quantitative information investigation (Saunders, 2009). Its fundamental objective is to test whether explicit variables lead to, or essentially impact certain wonder by controlling them tentatively. The choice of the methodology relies upon the sort of the research that one plans to carry.

Since gender based violence affects both men and women though on an unequal term, the study population was composed of both men and women. The populace will likewise incorporate wedded individuals since it will cover impression of sexual orientation at the family level. The populace for this exploration will likewise incorporate some local leaders because they do interact with people affected by gender based violence on daily basis.

This researcher accepts that through their experience, we can have the option to subjectively quantify the view on gender based violence in the different sectors of Bugesera. In light of the above reasons, the researcher opted to use a mixed research method where both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used.

3.3. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE SIZE

As indicated by Cooper (2006), the value of adopting a sample instead of evaluation is very big. Think about the expense of taking a registration, samples give a lot snappier outcomes than does an evaluation. As indicated by Bailey (1987), an example can be exceptionally exact whenever finished with care, he keeps on saying that setting aside in time and cash ought to be clear in utilizing an example. Basing on the above authors, this research was carried out by taking samples which were reflective of the entire population.

Sampling method, the sampling method is characterized by Cooper (2006) as the way toward choosing a few components from a populace to speak for the population. This is the occasion where without any scientific backup; the researcher decides to choose participants based on his/her personal convictions, thus two method of sampling were used here.

Purposive sampling and random sampling were used combined. The first one is where the research chooses people to participate based on the belief that those people selected are well versed with the subject under study. On the other hand, the second one the researcher uses it in the way that people to participate in this research are chosen randomly without basing on anything. Every person has an equal chance with the other of being selected to take part in this study.

3.4. SAMPLE SIZE

Bailey (2007), characterizes a sample is an example of subset or a part of the total individuals, a one percent test would contain just one out of each 100 components in everyone." Therefore, the model ought to reliably be viewed as the entire supposition instead of an entire itself. Grinnell et Al (2006) included that before the example can be chosen; the researcher needs to choose what numbers of individuals are expected to partake in the examination.

Deciding sample size, Kakooza (1996) said that, a sample should comprise of at any rate 60 cases and that a huge example typically has a greater amount of qualities of the populace than a little example. In the current investigation, the populace was assembled by family units, district gender officer, sector gender officers, civil society leaders and church leaders where selected among 120 respondents the responded to the researcher questions on experiences of GBV in family life in Bugesera District.

3.5. SOURCE OF DATA

The researcher utilized a combination of primary data/sources and secondary sources. The acquired data was utilized in a logical way which enabled the researcher to arrive at conclusive results.

3.5.1. Primary Data

This is defined as the information collected specifically for the purpose of the investigation on the field (Churchill, 1992). This data helped the researcher to arrive at the set objectives. In this

study, interview, and questionnaires as techniques of data collection has been used in order to get information.

As says Katrina (2010), the survey is an instrument of information assortment which inspires reactions from respondents of the examination through a progression of inquiries or proclamations set up in view of explicit point. He includes that a survey can be organized/shut or unstructured/open-finished.

In this way, the analyst chose to utilize an organized poll which comprises of confining the respondent to react to inquiries in the way and degree required. The researcher also used an interview in order to fill the information on the questionnaire.

3.5.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data helped the researcher to make the research successful. According to Cooper et al (2006), secondary data are studies made by others for their own purpose. For the person who uses it, it is a secondary data. Secondary data is defined as the data you collect from the work of others. This involves collecting data from textbooks, newspapers and websites.

This method provides very rich information in order to analyze and to draw up a reasonable conclusion. Secondary data is gathered from Library of University of Rwanda, UN reports and other related documents. The using of secondary data is that; the researcher analyses reports in order to fulfill the mission of this research, (Churchill, 1992).

Library search consists of the data collection process which is based on reading books and other documents such as reports, magazine and journals.

3.6. DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

In terms of efficiency of the present study, the researcher used three methods: the historical method (it helps the researcher understand the evolution of events in time), the analytical method (the researcher analyzed the collected data, organize findings and then draw conclusions), and the statistical method (statistical data of the research were presented in tables easy to interpret and were used especially during the examination of the questionnaire).

3.6.1. Personal Observation

The researcher frequently visited different families in Bugesera district and observed the movements, behaviors and interactions of family members.

3.6.2. Documentation techniques

“The documentary research method is the use of documentary source in research data collection or in literature review. The use of documentary method refers to read documents that contain the information which is relevant to the study, and often, it involves some or all of conceptualizing, using and assessing documents.” This technique helped us more through which, we got more information relative to the role of gender equality perception on Rwandan family.

3.6.3. Questionnaire

"As per Kumar (2011), a questionnaire is a composed of list inquiries, the responses to which are recorded by the respondents. He included that in a survey respondents read questions, decipher what is normal and afterward record the appropriate responses. It is a foreordained composed rundown of inquiries which might be replied by a respondent without management or clarification. (Kakinda F.1990).

This strategy of information assortment was utilized in light of the fact that it was anything but difficult to direct and it spared time. Subsequently, the specialist chose to utilize an organized survey which comprises of confining the respondent to react to inquiries in the way and degree required. The researcher also used interview mode in order to fill the information of the questionnaire.”

The questions must be exhaustive to research study because every scientific research should be effective, and goal-oriented. The main questions focusing on the subject were asked in Likert scaling model. Generally, Likert scales have 4 categories (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree). The steps and guidelines for preparing a Likert questionnaire are well detailed in Question Design of UNESCO (Kenneth, 2005).

3.6.4. Personal Interviews

The researcher conducted face-to-face interviews onto the district staff in charge of social affairs, to find data revolved around the general information of the District, social affairs, gender-related issues, and the frequently families’ problems that can be related to gender equality.

Hutson, (2013) saw that vis-à-vis interviews empower the questioner to build up compatibility with respondents, permit the questioner to watch and tune in, grant complex inquiries to be posed than in different sorts of information assortment and permit broad heading to set up interviewees feelings, emotions, perspectives, preferences, and conclusions. Normally, District staff has a limited time insufficient to reflect and fill questionnaires; therefore, a face-to-face interview was convenient to them even if it took too much time and effort.

3.7. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TEST, AND GENERALISABILITY

"While deciding the quality guidelines of a contextual investigation research, Yin (1994) proposes regularly utilized tests; specifically, legitimacy, and dependability. Legitimacy is how much outcome acquired from the investigation of the information really speaks to the wonder under examination. Legitimacy will be guaranteed by having target addresses remembered for the survey.

This will be accomplished by pre-testing the instrument used to recognize and change any uncertain, off-kilter, or hostile inquiries and procedure as accentuated by Cotton (2014). As indicated by Yin (2003), dependability shows that the tasks of the investigation, for example, the information assortment methods can be rehashed with equivalent outcome. An analyst that rehashes precisely the same system and exploration as portrayed by a previous specialist ought to show up at a similar outcome and make similar inferences."

In this study, the legitimacy of instruments to be utilized, required expertise from UR staff, on the draft accommodation, the scientist didn't know utilized strategy on her approval. Change or conversations with director have been basic. Furthermore, dependability was safeguarded by pre-testing the survey with a chose test from Bugesera families, as all principle questions are structured with Likert-type scaling.

Generalizability alludes to whether the aftereffect of an investigation can be applied to a bigger populace outside of the examination (Barker, 2012). Since this investigation for the most part utilizes an arbitrary testing, the example can be taken as illustrative of a bigger populace, and the outcomes would be along these lines considered as proper to make more extensive speculations from. As referenced before, as the point is to survey the effect of sexual orientation balance a

more profound knowledge into how buyers' conduct is influenced by the utilization of guerrilla advertising, there is no compelling reason to sum up into a bigger populace."

3.8. PROCESSING OF THE DATA

"Information preparing is the connection between information assortment and information investigation. It includes the change of perception from the field into an arrangement of classes into coding. The information gathered was changed into important data for simple deciphering and comprehension, (Nachmias C, 1976).

Therefore, in this study, data processing evolved through different activities such as summarizing data, analysing them and converting them into usable information. Moreover, such an exercise involved recording, editing, coding, sorting, calculating and tabulating and finally data analysis."

3.8.1. Editing

"Editing is defined as the reviewing of the gathered of the information amassed if necessary, of each interview sheets (Churchill, 1992). This involves checking all responses so as to detect errors and eliminate unnecessary information. Efforts were made by the researcher to reduce errors that could appear during the course of the research processing, thus created better ground for coding and tabulation."

3.8.2. Coding

Coding is essential, after editing, questionnaires and interview schedules could be coded defined coding as a technical procedure by which data are categorized. This stage of data processing is used by the researcher due to the fact that the data to be collected is summarized, (Churchill, 1992).

This method was applied in the research because the researcher wanted to differentiate the answers given and grouped them by either ranking or assigning deferent numbers for closed question and according to their importance to the study, the coding frames is made for open-ended question in interview, the answers were noted. Frequently, tallies were made which are very important for tabulation."

3.8.3. Tabulation

“Nachmias D and Nachmias C (1976), characterize tabulation as placing information into certain types of measurable tables, for example, rates and recurrence events of reactions to specific inquiries. Arrangements manage placing information into some sort of measurable tables and demonstrating the quantity of reactions to specific inquiries. Tables were spoken to with relating figuring’s. The organization is alluding to the deliberate game plan of information in a table or other synopsis design accomplished by tallying the reactions to each address. Each table is disclosed by the information remembering for the table. (Churchill, 1992)

This represents the recurrence of the respondents and their mentalities towards the examination, helping the specialist to effectively break down and decipher the got information. Tables encourage examinations and give a succinct, proficient approach to introduce mathematical information."

3.9. DATA ANALYSIS

In data analysis, questions, and responses were classified to reflect essential partners and those respondents seconded a particular class of question. The aim of this process is, as Jorgensen (1989) states, to assemble or reconstruct the data in a meaningful or comprehensible fashion.

Data analysis in this research comprised a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. Therefore, data were analysed using the qualitative and quantitative methods.”

3.9.1. Qualitative data analysis

According to Nachmias (1976), subjective information investigation manages portrayals and information which can be watched yet not estimated. Subjective factors are used extensively in observational studies. One function of qualitative analysis is that it makes the investigator to feel so close to the phenomena under investigation that she has little difficulty in formulating research questions and theories about the process involved.

3.9.2. Quantitative data analysis

The gathered information was communicated in various tables particularly the reactions from the agent test under the investigation. Regarding this examination, the scientist dissected the

information gathered basing on the quantity of respondents and determined in rates on which the specialist dependent on to structure the end."

3.10. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY.

The limitation of the study were most difficult most especially in meeting Bugesera residents in Coron19 Pandemic COVID-19 for their safety , the transport means were also a challenge since they whole country was in a total lockdown due to pandemic. In addition some respondents were not free to participate in research for their recovered reasons and to the limited time and poor settlement the research failed to hit targeted respondents.

However the research finally conducted research successfully and come up with a general picture of the GBV in Bugesera district.

3.11. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

All human associations have some moral issues to watch. To build up a substantial and solid group of logical information dependent on research. The researcher should apply that information to human conduct in an assortment of settings observing the moral rule and principles gave by the American Psychological Association (APA, 1992).

Revealing of data by an individual from a family that can influence home is among a few moral issues. Respondents were tended to by first clarifying the pith of the investigation. The specialist likewise utilized the data accommodated absolutely scholastic reason.

There was a guaranteed privacy of the gathered data from interviewees by guaranteeing that their names and other data that could draw out their characters. Respondents comprehended their part in the information assortment action to discover answers to the exploration questions. To abstain from forcing the meetings on respondents, they were given the decision to quit if the meeting would influence them in any capacity. In the same vein consent was expressly sought and given.

3.12. Conclusion

In a nutshell, this chapter has labored to show how this design was carried out, the research design and approach, study population, Sampling techniques and sample size, data sources (primary and secondary), data collection methods and instruments, data processing, data analysis, ethical consideration and conclusion.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

This part of study presents the respondents field take results and findings on the experiences and realities of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in family life, causes, impacts and possible solutions and measures to end GBV disaster in Bugesera District. The primary information collected on the field are analyzed, interpreted and presented in this section of research based on the questionnaire and interview guide where 60 participants mixed male and females willingly cooperated in this study.

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

4.2.1. Age of respondents

Table 1: Age of respondents

AGE	No of Respondents	Percentage %
21-36	37	61.7
37-50	18	30
51-66	4	6.7
Above	1	1.6
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June,2020

In this study, age was considered an important element that can determine the age of respondents to involve in research and it give important information on the age category of population which can help to identify their different family experiences on GBV. This study, show that dominant age group of respondent is youth than old people as it is presented in table below.

Table no.1, shows that the vast majority of the respondents were in the age scope of 20-36, representing 61.7% everything being equal, support for this was a large portion of the respondents who were happy to take an interest were in this age gathering and since the exploration was directed in Bugesera towns, the second age partner was in the scope of 37-50,

representing 30% of the absolute respondents, those in the age accomplice of 51-66, represented 6.7% of the all-out respondents, the explanations behind this low turn up was that, this gathering of individuals is uncommon to discover. Ultimately, those over 66 years represented 1.6% of participant this was so because GBV is in such age grouping accounts for less than 1% of the total cases in the district. The research results indicate that 61.7% of respondents participated in this study is a youth group mostly compared to older ones.

4.2.2. Education levels of the participants

Table 2: Showing the education levels of the participants

Education Level	No of participants	Percentage%
Primary	33	55
Not Educated	17	28.3
Secondary	7	11.7
University	3	5
Others	0	0
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

This research considered the education level of respondents to know how educated and none educated respondents deal with realities and understanding of GBV in their families. Table no.2, shows the training levels of respondents, those having essential degree of instruction represents 55% of the respondents, non-taught represents 28.3% of the respondents, auxiliary level records to 11.7% of the respondents and University level records for 5% of the respondents. A major number of the respondents fall into essential level followed by none taught level just in view of outrageous destitution and others elements of life. Basing on field results most of respondents fall in primary level of education worth 55%, since most are from poor villages of Bugesera District who didn't get means of accomplishing studies.

4.2.3. Occupation of the respondents

Table 3: Indicating the occupation of the respondent

Occupation	No of respondents	Percentages %
Farmers	38	63.3
Business	12	20
Students	6	10
Teachers	3	5
Others	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table no.3, shows the occupation of the respondents, 63.3% of the respondents are Farmers, 20% of the respondents were Businessmen/ladies, 10% of the respondents were Students, 5% of respondents are Teachers finally 1.7% of the respondents were utilized in other work fields. The outcomes show that the ranchers spread the greatest level of respondents, since the examination was directed in Bugesera villages and results show that most residents of Bugesera District depend on Agriculture. However, it was also identified by different reports authored at national and at the district level that GBV was mostly pronounced in families that depend on farming, thus the motivation to concentrate on this locality.

4.2.4. Marital Status category of respondents

Table 4: Showing Marital Status category of respondents

Marital status	No of Respondents	Percentages%
Married	42	70
Single	13	21.7
Others	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o.4, indicates the Marital Status of the participants, 70% of the respondents were married, 21.7% of the respondents single and 8.3% of the respondents belong to other marital status categories. The research results highlighted married respondents as most participants in this research because it's believed that couples are exposed to GBV realities compared to unmarried individuals.

4.2.5. Number of Years in Marriage of Respondents

Table 5: indicating Number of Years in Marriage of participants

No of years in Marriage	No of Respondents	Percentages%
0-10	36	60
11-20	15	25
21-30	8	13.3
Others	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o.5 Indicates the number of years of marriage participants have, 60% of the respondents are in a range of 0-10 years of marriage, 25% of the respondents are in a range of 11-20 years of marriage, 13.3% of the respondents are in a range of 21-30 years of marriage and 1.7% of

participants that fall in other categories. The field results show that respondents who have between 0-10 years' experience in marriage cover a big number of responds in this research. This is so because it was identified that couples who have spent few years in marriage are the ones struggling with GBV and they often have the courage to report it to the authorities.

4.3. Results related to the study

4.3.1. Types of GBV experienced by Families in some of sectors in Bugesera District.

The table below illustrates respondents' various ways and opinions on GBV basing on their knowledge and experiences.

Table 6: Types of Gender Based Violence found in Bugesera district

Types of GBV in Bugesera families	N° of Respondents	Percentages%
Battery and Assaults	31	51.7
Denial of property rights	12	20
Defilement	10	16.6
Marital rape	4	6.7
Others	3	5
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

The table N^o.6 indicates how participants affirmed that GBV exists in some of sectors of Bugesera. 51.7% of the participants' experience GBV through Battery and Assaults, 20% of the respondents experiences it through the Denial of property rights,16.6% experience it through Defilement, 6.7%, experience it through Marital Rape, while 5%, of the respondents argued that they experienced GBV through other means. Battery and assaults was mentioned by most of respondents to be the common type of GBV in some sectors of Bugesera District. As 37 years old respondents said

“I am mistreated by my significant other, he beats me and denied my comfortable in light of liquor addiction practices, he blaming me with numerous claims just to get motivation to beat me, ladies are beaten day and night something like each week there are more than one announced instances of battery and ambushes, the spouses of today are exceptionally mean and rough we are concerned". (Respondent N^o.13)

Another respondents matured 36 imparted to a scientist that she is assaulted by her better half a few time clarifying "when my significant other get back home alcoholic he practices his capacity to assault me when I am not prepared and when I attempt to give pardon all he state is 'it's slighting him' which drives me to persevere through that torment for over his sentiments, much of the time he don't hold on for me in the wake of conceiving an offspring he despite everything compel me into sex consequently turning to acknowledge that unpleasant and agonizing life since I don't have other option and as a rule such rapes are not detailed for family protection" (Respondent N^o1)

"My long term's old little girl has been a subject of contamination by his own dad 'My better half' who used to beat me and show me out of the house when he is flushed and in that time he goes to our second conceived girl and engage in sexual relations with her for a few times I was driven out of house, and undermine her that once she educated me concerning it he will kill the two of us until I got him twice and I revealed the case to the nearby specialists, consequently intercession of Isange One stop community and RIB. I consider this as inhuman act government should consider such wanton individuals responsible and give small kids equity". She describes

4.3.2. The main causes of Gender Based Violence in some of sectors in Bugesera District

In this research findings or investigations, the researchers gathered the common causes of gender based violence in Bugesera District from various respondents as it demonstrated in the table below.

Table 7: Main causes of Gender Based Violence in Bugesera District?

Common cases of GBV	N° of Respondents	Percentages%
Alcohol and Drug abuse	41	68.3
Property conflicts	11	18.3
Poverty	4	6.7
Polygamy	3	5
Others	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N°.7, Highlights the notion of respondents on common causes of GBV in some sectors of Bugesera District, Alcohol and Drug abuse came on the first place account for 68%, Properties also accounts for 18.3%, Poverty accounts for 6.7%, Polygamy also was claimed as a common cause of GBV accounting for 5%, however other 1.7% mentioned other factors.

One respondent aged 43 years clarified.

“My husband drink local beer called ‘Dundubwonko’ and home late drunk beating me for baseless reason claiming that I didn’t take care of children’ hygiene or they are sleeping badly and so many excuses to the extent of breaking my arm because of alcoholism this kind of life held us with pain and fear thinking that one night, one day he will kill me” (Respondent N°.4)

Another respondent aged 56 shared his person testimony on property conflict with his wife saying *“I have 26 years in marriage but my wife treats me badly just because she has got a well-paying job even though I don’t know her salary yet I am her husband, we are no longer sharing same bedroom and house neither meeting at dining table” (Respondent N° 20)*

A 33 years old respondents share with the researcher how polygamy cause GBV in family claiming *“My husband is seeing other women in our neighborhood when I tried to ask him why he is cheating on me he put me on knife point threatening me that if I continue he will kill me and my kids. Me and my kids we are starving, no clothes, no insurance, school fees for kid the list is*

too long but worse enough all he earns he takes it to his concubine, this also has affected our communication". (Respondent N° .17)

The evidences from field investigation declared alcohol and drug abuse to be the common causes of Gender Based Violence cases in some sectors of Bugesera District since many people tend to abuse drugs either as a solution to their family challenges or to forget their hustle which in turn results into violence consciously or unconsciously and harm their spouses, children or other family members.

4.3.3. The victims of Gender Based Violence

The motive of this research is to identify the most victims of GBV in family life, since we all know that domestic violence is real and inevitable in our lives in one way the or the other. From these findings the researcher used views of respondents and summaries them in the table below.

Table 8: Show the most victims of GBV in Bugesera District

Most victims of GBV	N° of Respondents	Percentages%
Women	45	75
Children	10	16.7
Men	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N° 8, indicates that majority of the respondents in some sectors of Bugesera District, the highest number of most victims of GBV are women accounting for 75%, followed by Children cover 16.7% and lastly 8.3% of victims are men. The research findings from respondents mentioned women as the most victims of GBV in families and their perpetrators are; their husbands, partners, boyfriends, and their male relatives. Just because women are considered to be inferior or weak due to their gender and status in a society and culture background, since the Rwandan culture is rooted in Patriarchy system.

There is this respondent aged 25 reacted *“Generally ladies are essentially subject of GBV in light of the fact that men don’t approach them with deference yet are assaulted, compelled to*

deliver numerous children without thinking of her as right in dynamic, they are beaten and undermined and still society consider it to be life which disposition quickens the speed abusive behavior at home" (Respondent N° 42)

4.3.4. Openness of GBV victims to report to the concerned Authorities.

This study of research presents openness, freewill and courage of GBV victims to report abuses and violence encountered in their family life, there is a used Rwandan terminology that states “**Niko zubakwa**” which means “**that’s how marriage is supposed to be**” which has a big influence on limiting victims to report and a cause to take violence as a family matter other than a disaster or a crime. The table below presents the reporting levels basing on the ideas of respondents.

Table 9: Freedom to report

Freedom to report	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Victims are not free to report	51	85
Victims are Free to report	9	15
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N°.9, indicates whether the victims of GBV are able to report to the authorities in case of any violence and abuses in their family life, the results show that 85% do not report such cases and only 15% of respondents said that victims are free and courageous to report to the concerned Units as it is shown in table above.

This 54years old respondent who has 22 years’ marriage experience explained it clearly “*Well, because of our cultures and tradition victims of GBV don’t report because you will find them saying “Niko zubakwa, Ntazibana zidakomanya amahembe”, at the end it’s their neighbors who take initiative of reporting it. But nowadays, there is public sensitization via radios, Isange One Stop Center and other programs encouraging people to report such elements, people are now aware and they are developing habits of reporting it.*” (Respondent N°.28)

The silence of Gender Based Violence victims is common because of fear to be stigmatized in the society, fear insecurities once one reported or fear to tarnish family or spouse image as it is culturally believed that it is a family matter.

4.3.5. Perception of families, society towards reporting GBV cases.

The researcher asked about the attitude of society on the culture of reporting the GBV cases where different respondents reacted as it is shown in the table below.

Table 10: Show the society’s perception towards those who do report GBV cases to the concerned units.

Perception of the society	No of Respondents	Percentages %
It’s wrong to report	45	75
It’s right to report	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o.10, indicates the society’s perception towards GBV. Victims who report to the authorities, respondents who said it’s wrong to report account for 75% however the respondents who say its right to report emerged 25%. Basing on the field evidences the researcher’s results indicates that most of GBV victims are not free to report to the concerned authorities, to secure their family and spouse images or due to other domestic threats.

4.4. Consequences of GBV in some sectors of Bugesera District

4.4.1. GBV Consequences on children

This study brings attention on the effects of GBV to children in families and society since the results highlighted them as second category of victims to be abused and affected. The relationship is provided in the table below

Table 11: Showing Consequences of GBV to children

Consequences	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Children dropping out of the schools	31	51.7
Stunting	14	23.3
Street kids	11	18.3
Others	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o.11, indicates how GBV affects children, participants opined that when a family is experiencing gender based violence, children lose a lot since they are vulnerable, however 51.7% exposes them to be school dropouts, 23.3% of children face stunting consequences, 18.3% become street kids due to consequences of their family issues and lastly 6.7% of children fall in other categories not mentioned above.

This was emphasized by the 48 years old respondent who said *“At big extent its children who get affected by the result of GBV in their families yet they are innocent, they are affected by domestic violence, like. School drop outs, and street kids, exposed to risks of defilement and rape since their parents are not giving them enough time and care due to effects of domestic violence. All those are indications of domestic violence, even retarded growth where a husband gets money instead of using it to provide for his family, he just uses for beer because of the conflicts and irresponsibility.”* (Respondent N^o.52)

The analysis of research findings from respondents’ claim school drop outs come on number one effects to children in a sense that children who live in families experiencing GBV don’t get parental care, and are not able to have support from their families and charity which expose them to risks of dropping out of school for looking for better life.

4.4.2. Consequences of GBV to the family life

this study, basing on the respondents' information, GBV have a number consequence on family life socially, economically, mentally and other ill effects in family life as shown in table below.

Table 12: Effect of GBV to the family.

Consequences of GBV on the family life	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Poverty	26	43.3
Polygamy	15	25
Death	13	21.7
Others	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o. 12, Shows effect GBV on the family, respondents believe that GBV is a catastrophe in families which results into many consequences such as death marking 21.7%, polygamy holds 25% on consequences in the family life, poverty cover 43.3% and 10% of respondents claimed other consequence.

A 71 years old respondent's opinion on effects of GBV to the family is *"First of all family without peace is not a family, and with domestic violence the family have zero progress economically and that is where spouse killings start, poverty comes in as a result, unfaithfulness leading to sexually transmitted diseases and children are affected as well this is reality basing on my 40 years marriage experience any family experiencing GBV can't contribute anything to the society but causing insecurities and being a burden to society"* (Respondent N^o.3)

The field results on the consequences of GBV to the family in general, where poverty was highlighted as number one consequence by the respondents saying that if a family is built on domestic violence they cannot develop because they can't plan for their future together as a family but always busy conflicting and abusing each other thus extreme poverty.

4.5. Strategies to resolve GBV in some sectors of Bugesera District

4.5.1. Roles of families in combatting GBV

Field data results showing the role of families in fighting against GBV and overcome its left consequences to build a peaceful family free from any harm as it was emphasized by respondents, the table below shows all results of family efforts to combat this illness in family life.

Table 13: Show what families in some sectors of the district are doing to end violence.

Role of families in resolving GBV	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Effective communication	34	56.7
Faithfulness	16	26.7
Truth	8	13.3
Others	2	3.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o.13, Shows that 56.7% of the respondents accept that correspondence is significant in the family, Faithfulness of the mates achieve harmony and trust in a family on normal of 26.7%, truth among couples and relatives add to 13.3% in finishing GBV in Rwandan culture notwithstanding 3.3% arranged in different elements that were not mentioned above.

A 41 old respondents answered “*“Let me not talk in general, let me be specific to my family and what we do to live this life free from domestic violence, we first talk and agree on things to be done in our family, I first tell my wife where I am going and we refer to our exemplary families whenever we have some disagreement so that they can advise us and harmonies with our differences again”* (Respondent N^o.56)

This was contradicted by other respondent aged 56 years old woman by saying with a lot of emotions

“Huuuuuum ! I don’t know if it devil’s attack I am confused too there is no turning point, we accepted to be oppressed no choice, only God can handle, families cannot be free from violence because everyone wish to exercise his or her power which result into misunderstands leading to GBV.” (Respondent N^o.60)

Most of respondents came up with effective communication as the solution to misunderstandings in their families in common saying that they are also doing their best to solve their own family issues thus rebuilding Rwandan family and society in general.

4.5.2. CSO Strategies to combating GBV in Bugesera district

Civil societies play a big role in fighting the raise of GBV in families where respondents say that their teachings are helpful, through their teachings and programs aiming to rebuild families and society again, most especially religions was named among helpful organizations where peaceful and harmony teaching are preached to the church members to reconstruct their family relationship.

Table 14: Show if gender based civil societies in some sectors of Bugesera District are helping in the fight against GBV

Role of the civil societies	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Not aware of civil society roles	40	66.7
Aware of civil society roles	20	33.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table No.14, shows perspectives on respondents on commitment of common society in causing of GBV casualties to end this catastrophe, anyway 66.7% of reacts state that they don't know about such polite social orders yet they are parched of such educating to support Rwandan culture and just 33.3% of respondents are product of such respectful social orders and are truly affirming that they are doing extraordinary occupation in reestablishing families all the more particularly temples are contributing a ton on checking GBV virus despite of others they hear on

radios but they are witnessing to have been transformed their mind set and see their spouses as a partner not a mere wife or husband thus reduction of conflicts in some families of Bugesera District.

4.6. Available services and programs to care and cater for GBV victims in community.

In this part of the study, the researcher highlighted services available to care and to cater for GBV victims to help them in case of any need or harm.

Table 15: Show the available services that help the community

Available services to teach community to prevent and fight GBV	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Isange one stop center	26	43.3
Dramas	20	33.3
Umugoroba w'umuryango	10	16.7
Others	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table No.15, results show that GBV mindfulness is a priority to lessen and battle this inhuman goes about just as causing and minding to the casualties through the accompanying ways, Isange One Stop place convey 43.3% in assuming a major job in aiding and thinking about GBV casualties, the job of dramatization lessons adds to 33.3%, Umugoroba w'umuryango add to 16.7%, in addition 6.7% of other programs mentioned to be a vital solution to our peace and safety in some communities of Bugesera District.

The big percentage results indicate that Isange One Stop Centre service is doing great work to help defiled and raped children to get medical treatment and do follow-ups in collaboration with Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) to hold the perpetrators accountable, dramas and Umugoroba w'umuryango programs are also helping parents to know how to protect their families from GBV thus reduction of GBV effects in family life.

4.7. Local government strategies to reduce GBV

This study indicates the expectations of local government in fighting against GBV by respondents saying that if local leader are strict enough to the perpetrators and punish them heavily and give necessary sensitization to ladies, discouraging early marriages and prepare young couples and youth to be mentally ready to build peaceful families and to fight against GBV in their respective homes and society.

Table 16: Show what can be done by the local government to reduce GBV

Role of government	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Heavy punishments of GBV perpetrators	32	53.3
Discourage girls' Early Marriages	14	23.3
Sensitization on effects of GBV	10	16.7
Others	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table No.16, shows response of respondents on the job of government to decrease GBV, Heavy disciplines of GBV culprits was guaranteed by 53.3% of respondents, demoralize young ladies' Early Marriage additionally conveyed 23.3% of respondents, Sensitization on impacts of GBV to the family and nation improvement was raised by 16.7% respondents and in conclusion other measure proposed secured 6.7%.

A 56yrs old respondent said *“Things get stuck at local administrative level their services are not professional, they are corrupt, because of all those victims are not helped just because they share a drink with perpetrators, and start to blame you yet the husband don't, even pay for*

family health insurance which discourage us from reporting and trying other alternatives due to weak administrators” (Respondent N^o.10)

The field information encourages local government to heavily punish the GBV perpetrators seriously; it may be one of measures to reduce such harm in families because everyone will be aware of the heaviness of his or her responsibilities thus reducing number of GBV cases in family life as well as in society.

4.8. Role of local authorities in combating GBV

In this part of the study respondents appreciate efforts made by local government in reducing the impact and causes of GBV in families but again recommend some other things to be improved and given more attention to as it is explained in table below.

Table 17: Show what you recommend to be improved by local authorities.

Recommend to be improved by local authorities	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Serious punishments	37	61.6
Increase programs that encourage building peaceful families	13	21.7
Strict laws fighting GBV	7	11.7
Others	3	5
Total	60	100

Source:Field work research, June, 2020

Table No.17, demonstrates the respondent suggestions on what to be improved by neighborhood specialists to lessen GBV, 61.6% of respondents suggested that the culprits ought to be given genuine disciplines with the end goal that who else consider savagery ought to get an exercise, 21.7% of the respondents prescribes that programs that urge residents to manufacture positive families ought to be expanded and persuaded, 11.7% respondents suggested that severe laws

battling against GBV practices ought to be accentuated and applied, 5% of respondents suggested different estimates not the same as referenced above to decrease GBV in families. The result from field respondents' advice the local authorities to enforce serious punishments to the perpetrators such that everyone can take a reference on that, which may contribute a lot on fighting of GBV measures in families thus peaceful homes, society and nation.

4.9. The respondents' opinions on eradication of GBV in their areas.

In this study respondents' personal opinion were considered to contribute on finding of solutions to GBV in families, since everyone is living in a family we should find solutions together to encourage inclusive participation to end GBV in families. And the table below presents respondent opinions on lasting solution to GBV in families of some sectors of Bugesera District.

Table 18: Showing respondents' opinion to eradicate GBV in their area

Opinions of respondent to eradicate GBV in their areas	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Transparence among spouses	34	56.7
Prayers	14	23.3
Respecting everyone's right	7	11.7
Others	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field work research, June, 2020

Table N^o.18, shows the respondent personal opinion in combatting GBV in family life, 56.7% of respondents say that if transparence among couples and families is encouraged conflicts can be reduce in families, 23.3% respondents mentioned prayers to be the core solution to GBV saying that the spouses should pray together for their family challenges which can reduce loophole of GBV in families, 11.7% of the respondents highlighted respecting everyone's right in family to be a lasting solution to GBV in family life and lastly 8.3% of participants suggested others measures different from mentioned above to reduce GBV in families.

The most trending opinion from respondents is transparency among spouses they believe that if couple and other partners try to live on transparency standards no one can harm the other since every move is communicated in advance thus reducing GBV in families and society in Bugesera District.

4.10. Conclusion

The above chapter has labored to present the findings from the exercise of the data collection reflecting on the views and facts from different respondents on how the domestic savage can be a history in families of Bugesera District as well as in whole country and beyond borders once the government, civil societies, citizens and the victims of domestic savage themselves learnt from grounded experiences and facts on GBV consequence, it's realities can be managed and ridded out and live a life free from any savage and harm. The next chapter will discuss the findings in relation to research questions and in relation to scholarly work on the same work.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Introduction

This segment covers principal conversation part of the significant information results and revelations, the end drawn from the discoveries featured and proposals given by the specialist. The ends and proposals made focused on tending to the goal of the investigation. The specialist had extended to know the encounters of Gender Based Violence in family life.

5.2. DISCUSSION

The following findings were observed, this research set out to find the experiences of Gender based Violence (GBV) in some sectors of district and the following is what was observed in relation to the existing theories and scientific work:

5.2.1. Types of GBV experienced by Families in Bugesera District

Different types of gender based violence were mentioned by respondents of some sectors of Bugesera District are battery and assaults, Denial of property rights, defilement and Marital rape among the others.

This reinforces what Carpenter, R. C. (2006), postulated that battery and assault are the worst form of gender based violence; however, this doesn't anyway diminish other forms of domestic violence. It was widely cited by respondents that physical violence especially against women and children is high in some sectors of Bugesera district, the observation of researcher basing on the views of respondents and Isange One Stop Center highlights total number of battery and assaults equal to 466 victims last year (2019) indicates that GBV in families is real and grows day to day.

A 43 years of age female respondent said "Now days spouses misuse medications, for example, liquor among others, there is this neighborhood lager called 'Dundubwonko' my better half return home late alcoholic and begin beating me asserting that I didn't deal with kids' cleanliness or they are dozing severely and other numerous unmerited motivations to the degree of breaking my arm due to liquor addiction this sort of life held us with torment and dread reasoning that one night, one day he will kill me"

On military assault: a 36years elderly person during our meeting imparted to an analyst her own declaration saying "when my better half get back home alcoholic he practices his capacity to assault me when I am not prepared and when I attempt to give pardon all he state is 'it's disregarding him' which constrains me to persevere through that torment for over his sentiments, as a rule he don't hold on for me subsequent to conceiving an offspring he despite everything compel me into sex accordingly turning to acknowledge that harsh and agonizing life since I don't have other option and as a rule such rapes are not announced for family protection"

5.2. 2. Main causes of GBV in Bugesera District.

Since gender based violence is widely prevalent in Bugesera district, it was incumbent upon this researcher to travel the extra mile and identify what causes GBV, it was found out that, Alcohol and Drug abuse, Property conflicts, Poverty, and Polygamy, were the main drivers of gender based violence in some sectors of this area. Heise (2013), writes that substance abuse and poverty among rural and suburban communities are the leading causes of gender based violence in most parts of Sub Saharan Africa. Thus the findings were in tandem with what similar research found out while examining similar phenomenon. The researcher's opinion all these causes are rooted in family issues which force people to abuse drugs in order to forget all those family disputes thus failing to control themselves and react violently.

5.2.3. Consequences of GBV in Bugesera District

Since GBV is contagious, it is extremely important to find out its effect on the most vulnerable in the society and the wide society.

On children, the findings indicated that families which are mostly affected by GBV, their children are most likely to drop out of the schools, run away from home and become street children with the likelihood to resort into criminal enterprises at the expense of their livelihood and the future of the notation.

Women and Families, in the world, women are the custodian of families, and as such since gender based violence affects families, women suffer the brunt of violence worldwide. The World Bank in its annual gender scorecard, (2017), indicated that women in developing countries experience GBV severally compared to their male counterpart. Despite of negative

effects of GBV on women and children, men are also victims at some point meaning that it doesn't affect families but country and whole world in general.

5.2.4. Strategies to resolve GBV in Bugesera District

Different respondents and stakeholders advanced different alternatives when it comes to strategies to combat gender based violence. Several authors advocated to deterrent punishment and cultural changes, mindset shift and the role of religious leaders in changing and effecting different ways to bring about gender equality and equity.

The respondents' opinions came backing authors' point of view since they are all threatened and bothered with realities of GBV catastrophe in family life as they are all live and belong to the family that's why they complement each other in suggesting same strategies to combat GBV in family life. The collaboration appointed Isange One Stop Center to be among the core solutions and strategies of combating GBV where they take care of GBV victims and provide necessary medication and consoling services to them such that they can be able to reconcile with their lives, emotions, families and society.

Dramas are also playing a big role in raising awareness on different forms of GBV and realities which helps people in society to fight against any sign and act related to violence and be informed on how to deal with GBV effects to save their families and community from continuous tolerance of such ill behaviors. It encouraging individuals and victims to report on time and be aware of other confidential reporting channels for their security which is reducing speed and impact of domestic violence in families.

Umugoroba w'umuryango' impact is felt and having a big influence on changing mind set of the society and families as far as combating GBV in families is concerned where the parents gather and share their GBV family experiences. This helps them to come up with common knowledge and solutions to some cases they are meeting on daily basis and help each other to overcome it, whether it's emotional, financial and social challenge.

Heavy punishments of GBV perpetrators was suggested too, to protect GBV victims and give them worth justice this will reduce the late of GBV affects and attempt to it fearing to be held accountable by laws thus combating domestic violence.

Discouraging girls 'Early Marriage, authors and respondents mentioned that government in collaboration with families should help youth more especially girls to marry when they are ready and mature enough. That is when they will be able to make strong decisions on what is affecting their family relations which will reduce late of GBV in family life in Bugesera district.

Other proposed strategies including Sensitization on effects of GBV to communities which increases level of awareness on effects of domestic violence, causes, forms, reporting channels to the security units and having knowledge on the laws protecting victims and held accountable the perpetrators. This may reduce and break silence on realities of GBV in families since citizens are equipped with all relevant information concerning GBV illness on family and Community.

Transparence among spouses is another factor the authors and respondent mentioned to be part of solutions to GBV realities because where truth is forgiveness and reconciliation is possible thus living in society, community and families live free from GBV.

Prayers, the respondents urged that GBV in families is real, its impact is getting to another level where they said that all measures applied are not effectively combatting effects of GBV in family life only prayers can be the solution and healing to the traumatized and sick hearts from GBV depression and sorrow among families.

Lastly respecting everyone's right was emphasized by authors and respondents to be another sensitive measure to combat GBV realities in family life urging that once everyone's right is respected and protected in a sense that all people treat themselves equally regardless of their gender, age, status, age among other factors people base on violating other rights the conflicts in family will reduce hence living free from any domestic harm.

5.3. General Conclusion

The postulation named "Encounters of Gender based viciousness in Family life": was done in 5 divisions of Bugesera District where the greater part of GBV cases are regular ie: Mwogo, Nyamata ,Musenyi, Gashora and Ruhuha among the rest 15 segments.

The overall goal of this work was to evaluate the encounters of Gender Based Violence in Family Life of Bugesera District. From the overall target, the accompanying explicit goals were planned:

- To describe the experiences of GBV on family life in Bugesera District.
- To assess the causes of GBV in Bugesera
- To analyze the consequences of GBV in Bugesera
- To suggest the strategies to combat GBV in Bugesera

This examination to work out, various methodologies and strategies were applied for information assortment and investigation. The procedures utilized in information assortment incorporate documentation, surveys, perception and meeting. In breaking down information, the strategies for recorded, diagnostic, illustrative, measurements and relative were utilized to acquire subjective examination.

This study helped the researcher to know the actual stand of GBV in some families of Bugesera District where battery and assaults was mention as the most illness in family life as it was indicated in table N^o.6, followed by Denial of property rights, Defilement, Marital rape and others which are all hindrances of family development and healthy relationship.

And the results come up with the common causes of GBV in Families of Bugesera District where alcoholism and drug abuse come on first position backed by Property conflicts, Poverty, Polygamy the list is long as it's was presented in tables N^o.7, this shows that there is no single cause of GBV in family but variety of factors can.

GBV experiences in family life has everyone on board, both women and men, girls and children meaning that if we are not ready to fight against it as early as possible number of consequences will come as a result. As it's presented in table N^o.11 and 12povertyin families, dropping out of schools and other consequences affect family standards and future.

With all mentioned and outlined issued the respondents suggested the possible solutions to all family evils saying that if mostly families adopt effective communication, accompanied with Faithfulness and truth families can be able to solve their disputes and live life free from violence. Therefore, they call for collective efforts from men and women, parents and children, families, civil societies and authorities to join hands and fight against domestic violence disaster other than normalizing the situation but to save today and tomorrow families of Rwanda.

5.4. Recommendations

The Researcher suggested some recommendations that may influence and prevent gender based violence (GBV) as well as its causes and effects, how it can be addressed by the Government and other Concerned GBV institution, Families and further researchers.

5.4.1. To the Government and other concerned GBV institution

They should do the following:

- Encourage men and boys also to be part of anti-GBV programs and movements advocating for GBV victims in their family and society this sense of inclusion will reduce on number of victims since the dominant group is part of the solution.
- To discourage drug abuses and alcoholism legacy in Bugesera District but drawing time to open and close bars to reduce number of hours spent drinking which may reduce the number of GBV cases and poverty in family life.
- Encourage reporting of GBV cases and attempts on time whenever they happen this can fight the stigma barriers since everyone knows the positive impact of exposing the criminals.
- Encourage and promote anti-GBV organs and equipping them with needful package to work effectively such that the victims can get worth services.
- Encourage and promoting reporting freedom among families more especially in case of marital assaults and other private martial abuses.
- Develop strategies to prevent GBV focusing on the family and community level.
- Emphasis strict laws and heavy punishments to GBV perpetrators and their partners in crime to discourage the recklessness of individuals fearing to be held accountable by laws.
- Make sure GBV service providers are responsive and effective such that beneficiaries can be attended in time and in professional manner which may discourage the silence habit on realities of GBV in family life.

5.4.2. To the Rwandan family

The families should:

- Put more efforts in sharing and identifying the common gender based violence (GBV) experiences in their families to find lasting measures and solutions to fight against it.
- Encourage reporting of GBV cases habit such that a victim can get appropriate help and assistance on time.
- Engaging children, the youth and parents in the movements of fighting against GBV cases in Rwandan family beginning from their homes and society.
- Discourage tolerance of spousal rape or any defilement in their families or society and report such element to concerned authorities.
- Encourage working together to reduce dependency and poverty in their families.

5.4.3. Recommendation to further researchers

As the current research focused on the encounters of gender based violence (GBV) in family life, further academicians are urged to attempt the profound investigation on conjugal Rape as a soundless type of GBV in families which isn't accounted for and has an embrace sway on the expanded GBV cases in certain groups of Bugesera District. What's more, discover how it very well may be debilitating and urge mates to look for their accomplice choice if there should arise an occurrence of any sexual issues consistently to assemble a solid and grew family that is steady, works and thinks together.

5.5. CONCLUSION

The possibility of "sexual orientation value" is a cross cutting issue and simultaneously fundamental for the family advancement, yet it's misjudged by society and named as "ladies" rather "adjusted possibilities" among ladies and men, young lady and kid despite the fact that this awareness is being raised by different partners at the National and nearby levels yet the recognition isn't seen generally by men which prompt misconception prompting GBV as opposed to grasping it to build up their families and social orders.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ho, A., & Pavlish, C. (2011). Indivisibility of accountability and empowerment in tackling gender-based violence: Lessons from a refugee camp in Rwanda. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 24(1), 88-109.
- Dassi, A. (2010). Domestic violence: Determinates and remedies. *The Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*, 31(1).
- Pavlish, C., & Ho, A. (2009). Pathway to social justice: research on human rights and gender-based violence in a Rwandan refugee camp. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 32(2), 144-157.
- Cascardi, M., Langhinrichsen, J., Vivian, D. (1992). Marital Aggression; Impact, injury and health correlates for husbands and wives. *Archives of internal medicine*, 152, 1178-1184. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Violence.
- Heise, L., Ellsberg, M., Guttemoeller, M. (1999). Ending Violence against women. *Popul Rep*, L. 11, 1-43.
- Heise, L., Pitanguy, L., Germain, A. (2002). Violence Against Women: The Hidden Health Burden. World Bank Discussion Paper 255, 1004. World Report on Violence and Health, World Health Organization.
- Krug, E., Dahlberg, L., & Mercy, J. (2002): World Report on Violence and health. WHO Geneva, Switzerland 372.
- Ansoms, A., & Rostagno, D. (2012). Rwanda's Vision 2020 halfway through: what the eye does not see. *Review of African Political Economy*, 39(133), 427-450.
- Kubai, A., & Ahlberg, B. M. (2013). Making and unmaking ethnicities in the Rwandan context: implication for gender-based violence, health, and wellbeing of women. *Ethnicity & health*, 18(5), 469-482.
- Umubyeyi, A., Persson, M., Mogren, I., & Krantz, G. (2016). Gender inequality prevents abused women from seeking care despite protection given in gender-based violence legislation: A qualitative study from Rwanda. *PloS one*, 11(5), e0154540.

Slegh, H., & Richters, A. (2012). Masculinity and Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda. In *Engaging Men in the Fight against Gender Violence* (pp. 131-158). Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Gahongayire, L. (2012). Combating gender based violence in Rwanda. *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, 1(2), 417-436.

NATIONAL LAWS

- Law No 59/2008 of 10th September 2008, on the Prevention and Punishment of Gender-based Violence;
- Law No 22/1999 of 12th November 1999, to supplement Book one of the Civil Code and to institute Part Five regarding Matrimonial Regimes, Liberalities and Successions;
- Organic Law No 08/2005 of 14th July 2005, Determining the Use and Management of Land in Rwanda;
- Law No 13/2009 of 27th May 2009, Regulating Labor in Rwanda;
- Law No 27/2001 of 28th April 2001, Relating to Rights and Protection of Children against Violence;

Okemgbo, C.N., Omideyi, A.K., Odimegwu, C.O., (2002). Prevalence, patterns and correlates of domestic violence in selected Igbo communities of Imo State. *Nig. Afr. J. Reprod Health*, 6 (2), 101-114.

Ondeko R., Purdin S. (2004). Understanding the causes of gender based violence. *Migration Review*, 30:30 Retrieved (April 201)., from www.fmreview.org.

Slegh, H., & Richters, A. (2012). Masculinity and Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda. In *Engaging Men in the Fight against Gender Violence* (pp. 131-158). Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Saidi, H, Awori, K.O, Odula P. (2008). Gender associated violence at a woman's hospital in Nairobi. *East African Medical Journal*, Vol. 85 No. 7, 347-354:

Saltzman LE, Fanslow JL, McMahon PM, Shelley GA, (1999) Intimate partner violence surveillance: uniform definitions and recommended data elements, Version 1.0. Atlanta: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Republic of Rwanda. (6 April 2009). Law on prevention and punishment on gender based violence (GBV) no 59/2008 of 10/9/2008. Official gazette.

Pandey, U. C., & Kumar, C. (2019). Drivers and Indicators of Gender Inequality. In *SDG5—Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls*. Emerald Publishing Limited.

UNHCR (Nations Refugee Agency). (2003). *Sexual and Gender-based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons*.

Cook, R. J., & Cusack, S. (2018). *The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*. Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.

O'Sheades, C. (2009). Eliminating violence against women. *Education*, 90(13), 15.

Pearce, E. (2017). 'Ask Us What We Need': Operationalizing Guidance on Disability Inclusion in Refugee and Displaced Persons Programs.

World Health Organization (2005). *WHO Multi-Country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Summary report of initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses*. Geneva, World Health Organization.

Gaisie, S. K., Cross, A. R., & Nsemukila, G. (1993). *Zambia demographic and health survey, 1992*.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE / INTERVIEW GUIDE

Introduction:

"My name is KARONGO Phionah, I am a student at the Centre for Conflict Management at the University of Rwanda and writing my master's thesis in Peace and Conflict Studies. I am currently conducting interviews for the completion of my thesis on "EXPERIENCES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN FAMILY LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF BUGESERA DISTRICT"

The objective of this project is to conduct study on (a) assess the causes of GBV in Bugesera, (b) understand the experiences of GBV on family life in Bugesera District., (c) understand how stigmatized victims of GBV can be helped to break silence and get healed (d) know the strategies to combat GBV

Thank you already in advance, Mr./Ms. _____, for your availability and your willingness to support this research project with this interview.

Confidentiality and consent:

Possibly, I will ask you some personal questions and you don't have to respond if you don't want to do it. You can end this interview at any time if you wish but I would like to emphasize that all of your answers will help me better understand EXPERIENCES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN FAMILY LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF BUGESERA DISTRICT .

Your answers will be completely confidential; your name will not appear in the text or bibliography of this thesis.

The interview should last up to 60 minutes or more with your permission and you have given consent to me

1. Personal information:

2. Last name and first name:

Identification of Respondents

Age

Education level.....

Marital status

How many years of marriage.....

Occupation

Interview Questions / Topics

2. According to you what are experiences of GBV in Bugesera District?.....

(a).What are common causes of GBV in Bugesera District?.....

.....

(b).Who are the most victims of GBV?.....

(c). Basing on family experiences you are living in what do you think is the main cause of GBV in your community?.....

(d). Are victims of GBV free to speak out and report to concerned units?

(i).If yes, how did society see them?.....

(b) If not, what do you think can be done for them to get justice?

(3). How does GBV affect children?.....

(a).What other consequences of GBV to the family life?

(b). What are families of Bugesera District doing to end this violence in Rwandan society beginning from their homes, community and others?

4. Are gender based civil societies in Bugesera District helping GBV victims and teaching community how gender based violence is a disaster to their lives and economic development?

(a) Yes, explain?.....

(b) No

(i). If no, what should be done to encourage this?

(c) What can be done by the local government to reduce GBV?

(i). If yes, how?.....

(ii). If not, what do you recommend to be improved?.....

(d) What do you think could be done to eradicate GBV in your area?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Experiences of Gender based violence in Family life: A case study of Bugesera district.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

12%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Durban University of Technology Student Paper	6%
2	www.nurdigitaltechnologies.com Internet Source	1%
3	www.ajol.info Internet Source	1%
4	Submitted to Stockholm University Student Paper	<1%
5	Submitted to Midlands State University Student Paper	<1%
6	www.rimwe.com Internet Source	<1%
7	hdl.handle.net Internet Source	<1%
8	Submitted to Maastricht School of Management Student Paper	<1%
9	www.slideshare.net	

Internet Source

<1 %

10

doaj.org

Internet Source

<1 %

11

Submitted to University of Johannesburg

Student Paper

<1 %

12

www.cees.mak.ac.ug

Internet Source

<1 %

13

www.endvawnow.org

Internet Source

<1 %

14

Submitted to American University in Cairo

Student Paper

<1 %

15

erepository.uonbi.ac.ke

Internet Source

<1 %

16

openknowledge.worldbank.org

Internet Source

<1 %

17

ccids.umaine.edu

Internet Source

<1 %

18

Submitted to Eiffel Corporation

Student Paper

<1 %

19

Submitted to Higher Education Commission
Pakistan

Student Paper

<1 %

www.rwamrec.org

20	Internet Source	<1 %
21	eprints.usq.edu.au Internet Source	<1 %
22	Submitted to University of Leicester Student Paper	<1 %
23	Submitted to Mount Kenya University Student Paper	<1 %
24	www.shanlaxjournals.in Internet Source	<1 %
25	Submitted to Kaplan University Student Paper	<1 %
26	repository.nwu.ac.za Internet Source	<1 %
27	www.yego.gov.rw Internet Source	<1 %
28	Submitted to Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Student Paper	<1 %
29	Submitted to Kampala International University Student Paper	<1 %
30	whatworks.co.za Internet Source	<1 %

uzspace.uzulu.ac.za

31	Internet Source	<1 %
32	edepot.wur.nl Internet Source	<1 %
33	ilpd.ac.rw Internet Source	<1 %
34	scholar.mzumbe.ac.tz Internet Source	<1 %
35	www.judiciary.gov.rw Internet Source	<1 %
36	eprints.udem.edu.my Internet Source	<1 %
37	Submitted to Trident University International Student Paper	<1 %
38	Submitted to School of Oriental & African Studies Student Paper	<1 %
39	www.alianzaintercambios.org Internet Source	<1 %
40	Submitted to Adventist University of Africa Student Paper	<1 %
41	Submitted to University of Witwatersrand Student Paper	<1 %

Submitted to Liverpool Hope

42

Student Paper

<1 %

43

erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080

Internet Source

<1 %

44

www.kwcwc.org

Internet Source

<1 %

45

jesuscallsmehisprincess.wordpress.com

Internet Source

<1 %

46

repository.uwtsd.ac.uk

Internet Source

<1 %

47

fflm.ac.uk

Internet Source

<1 %

48

de.slideshare.net

Internet Source

<1 %

49

clinicaltrials.gov

Internet Source

<1 %

50

www.kilifi.go.ke

Internet Source

<1 %

51

curve.coventry.ac.uk

Internet Source

<1 %

52

akinamamawaafrika.org

Internet Source

<1 %

53

ir.csuc.edu.gh:8080

Internet Source

<1 %

54 cees.mak.ac.ug Internet Source <1 %

55 ir.knust.edu.gh Internet Source <1 %

56 Anthony Abayomi Adebayo. "Sociological implications of domestic violence on childrens development in Nigeria", Journal of African Studies and Development, 2014
Publication <1 %

57 Ine Vanwesenbeeck. "Sexual Violence and the MDGs", International Journal of Sexual Health, 2008
Publication <1 %

58 Pamela Scully. "Expanding the Concept of Gender-based Violence in Peacebuilding and Development", Journal of Peacebuilding & Development, 2010
Publication <1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off