

ABSTRACT

Background: Gender-based violence (GBV), or violence against women, is a major public health and human rights problem throughout the world. Around the world, as many as one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in some other way – most often by someone she knows, including by her husband or another male family member; one woman in four has been abused during pregnancy.

Objective: The purpose of study was to determine knowledge and attitude towards prevention of gender based violence among married women in Kitebi village, Rubaga division, Kampala

Methods: This was a cross-sectional and descriptive in nature, employing quantitative method of data collection was used to assess knowledge and attitude towards prevention of gender based violence among married women in Kitebi village, Rubaga division, Kampala among 162 married women selected using probability simple random sampling, data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Results: From the data analyzed, the level of GV was at 77.8%. 64.6% of the respondents have ever heard of GBV, 40.1% knew what GBV means, 55.6% mentioned that the main form of GBV is physical abuse, 57.4% knew the effect/consequences of GBV and most of the respondents 54.9% said the consequences of GBV among families is physical disabilities. 40.7% of the respondents agreed that men are always superior to women, 40.1% strongly agreed that once a woman has had children for a man, she is bound to stay with man no matter the level of violence experienced, 42.6% agreed that friends and families are likely to encourage victim of GBV to endure victimization hoping that things will get better and 46.9% agreed that being beaten by a man is a sign of love. 64.2% of the respondents knew what do in cases of GBV and the main action at 53.8% was reporting to the police and other authorities while putting and following strict laws on GBV was the main suggested preventive measures

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study revealed that the level of GBV among married women was high, the knowledge on GBV prevention was moderate and the attitude of the respondents towards GBV prevention was poor

Recommendations: Therefore the study recommends that Gender Based Violence should strictly be treated as a crime and violators should be punished severely so as to prevent others from abusing their partners