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CIVIC AND ETHICAL STUDIES**

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE CASE OF GOZAMEN  
WOREDA**

By

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**Domestic violence against women: the case of gozamen  
woreda**

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declared that this is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in this or any other University, and that all sources of materials used for this thesis has been fully acknowledged.

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## **Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APA	American Psychological Association
DV	Domestic Violence
DVAW	Domestic Violence Against Women
EWLA	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was determining the cause of domestic violence, distinguishing the core consequence of domestic violence on victims and come up with recommendation. In order to conduct the study descriptive survey design have been employed and both quantitative and qualitative data collected using questionnaire, interview and FGD. The data collected with questionnaire were encoded to SPSS and simple statistics has been made while response from interview and FGD analysed qualitatively. Hence the study found out that financial factors, forced sex or sex refusal by partner, excess alcohol, Marital infidelity and jealous as the major causes for domestic violence in Gozamen woreda. Furthermore the study confirmed that domestic violence result mental, social and physical health impact on victims. As a result the study concluded that women in Gozamen Woreda are suffering from DV resulted mainly due to alcoholism, extra marital affairs, forced sex, disrespect, financial factor and marital infidelity. To this result DV in Gozamen Woreda is highly resulting physical mental and social health impact on victims.*

Key words: Domestic violence, Physical abuse, sexual abuse,

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

The concept of domestic violence against women is defined as any act of gender - based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or

psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of acts such as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (UN,2006).In other words ,it is exposing family or household member by threat imminent physical of force in fear of imminent physical damage (child welfare ,2013).

Domestic violence, also known as partner abuse, spouse abuse or battering, occurs when one person uses force to inflict injury, emotional, sexual or physical harm upon another person they have, or had, a relationship with. Domestic violence, has many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse otherwise known as neglect; and economic deprivation (Seimeniuk, Krentz, Gish and Gill, 2010). Domestic violence and abuse is not limited to obvious physical violence. It can mean endangerment, criminal coercion, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, trespassing, harassment and stalking (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2011).

Researches in the field generally labelled domestic violence against women as male violence against women, family violence, intimate partner violence, intimate partner abuse, domestic abuse, spousal abuse, wife abuse, and the like. In many other studies, the term included violence against women and girls by intimate partners, including cohabiting partners, and by other family members (UNICEF, 2000).

Around the world at least one woman in every second has been beaten, coerced in to sex otherwise abused in her life time. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family. Studies also suggest that from one fifth to more than half all women have been physically assaulted by a spouse or male intimate in their life time( Heise *et.al*, 1999).

To the same way domestic violence against women is becoming serious in most countries of Africa. Recent research revealed that domestic violence against women is serious problem and rates in sub-Saharan Africa rank high even relative to other

developing regions of the world. For instance, 46% of Ugandan women, 60% of Tanzanian women, 42% of Kenyan women and 40% of Zambian women report regular physical abuse by their husbands (Collymore, 2000).

In Ethiopia like most of African countries violence within the family has been recognized as major social problem recently. The main reason for the delay in its recognition as a social problem is that the responses to domestic violence are influenced by cultural and social value. In the country a nationwide study on the prevalence of violence against women has not conducted and documented well. However, as some studies, police and media reports indicate that its prevalence is extremely high and is on the rise. Due to the existing socio-economic position of women, cultural and religious barriers a large number of abused wives don't report the crime or the violence (W/Giorgis, *et.al*, 2005).

Domestic violence against women is becoming serious issue in Ethiopia specifically in rural area where awareness of violence, reporting trend of violence and educational background is extremely low. Violence against women and girls is a global epidemic that kills, tortures, maims physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically. Women in different social contexts can be affected and victims can be of any age, race, ethnicity, education, and socioeconomic status (Heise, 1999).

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Domestic violence against women has received increased attention from academic, clinical, and research communities. Studies in the field revealed high incidence of spousal assault, and reported domestic violent acts among the most frequently committed crimes (Avis, 1992). As one of the most pressing societal problems today American Psychological Association (APA, 2002), domestic violence against women represents a serious violation of women's human rights. It is an important cause of injury, and a risk factor for many physical and psychological health problems among women (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

In Ethiopia, the problem of violence women experience in their marriage life is severe and studies have shown the prevalence. (Physical, sexual, economical and psychological) assaults occur at alarming rate. With regard to the seriousness of

domestic violence in the country, for example, WHO (2005) states that the highest prevalence of domestic violence is “beyond imagination” in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Ethiopia is one of the countries with the highest prevalence of both physical and sexual violence, 71% of ever-partnered Ethiopian women experienced one or the other forms of violence, or both over their lifetime (Walker, 1999). In spite of its high prevalence rate in the country, domestic violence has been under reported and not well documented.

Despite Ethiopia being a signatory of Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which call for action to be taken against public and private gender based violence; violence by intimate partner has not been recognized by policy maker and society as a critical constraint to women advancement in the country. In the country, it is believed that many women live constantly with the threat of domestic violence and there are interrelated factors that aggravated the problem.

In most rural parts of Ethiopia like Gozamen Woreda due to cultural backwardness and low educational background, the root cause of domestic violence lie in the society's attitude towards and practice of gender discrimination, which place women in the subordination position in relation to men. The lacks of social and economic value perpetuate and reinforce the assumption that men have the right to beat their wives, have decision-making power and control over women. Domestic violence against women affects all spheres of women’s lives: their autonomy, their productivity, and their quality of life. It is a risk for wide range of negative health outcomes and even death. It is important to note that, domestic violence reduces the range of choices open to women, and narrows their options in almost every sphere of life public and private sphere. It limits their choices, directly influence their health, disrupting their lives and ultimately, Violence hinders women’s full participation in society (WHO, 2005).

WHO (2009) as cited on Agumasie S and Bezatu M (2015) stressed on the effect of domestic violence against women results physical, sexual, mental harm or suffering to women, including threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty occurring in public or in private life.

For this reared, Agumasie S and Bezatu M (2015) carried out a systematic review to assess the magnitude and associated factors of Domestic violence in Ethiopia and found lifetime prevalence of domestic violence against women by husband or intimate partner among 10 studies ranged from 20 to 78 %. The lifetime domestic

physical violence by husband or intimate partner against women ranged from 31 to 76.5 %. The life time domestic sexual violence against women by husband or intimate partner ranged from 19.2 to 59 %. The mean life time prevalence of domestic emotional violence was 51.7 %. Significant number of women experienced violence during their pregnancy period. Domestic violence against women significantly associated with alcohol consumption, chat chewing, family history of violence, occupation, religion, educational status, residence and decision making power.

Another researcher Yayneshet G (2007) has also carried out study on GBV and assess the cause and consequence of violence on women however no researcher tried to address the cause and consequences of domestic violence against women.

The impact of domestic violence is becoming extremely serious in Gozamen Woreda and depriving women's right and impacting most of women in the area not to be actors of the development goals through using their fullest potential. Even if the issue is serious and majority of women in Gozamen Woreda are suffering from Domestic Violence no researchers or stakeholders from the governmental or nongovernmental organization in Gozamen Woreda tried to conduct research on the area and solve the problem. Hence my study is intended to investigate the cause and effects of domestic violence against Women in Gozamen Woreda and will come with possible solutions and recommendations to mitigate the effect of domestic violence.

### **1.3. Objective of the study**

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of this study is to investigate the major cause and consequence of domestic violence against women in Gozamen Woreda.

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives:**

- To identify the major causes of domestic violence against women.
- To determine the perpetrators of domestic violence against women.
- To examine the consequences of domestic violence against women.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What are the causes of domestic violence against women?

2. Who are the perpetrators of domestic violence against women?
3. What are the consequences of domestic violence?

### **1.5. Significant of the study**

The study will be of beneficial to all stakeholders of the issue of violence against women. Since women empowerment is one of the SDG, mitigating domestic violence against women plays vital role in order to enable women use their fullest potential to achieve successfully the development goals. Hence Local Government and Non-governmental Organizations will be beneficial from the finding of the study on how to eradicate domestic violence against women and enable women the major actors of development. The findings of this study will also help academicians and further researchers to embark on a related study.

### **1.6. Delimitation/ scope of the study**

Though GBV encompass broader issues, the study is delimited to assess domestic violence against women. Taking in to consideration the time and resources, the scope of the study were limited in three kebeles in Gozamen woreda specifically on selected married women and those who had been victims of domestic violence.

### **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

During the process of this study one of the limitations was shortage of empirical reference materials in the field and in specific area of gozamen woreda. The researcher's feels that had it been possible to access these literatures, it have been possible to substantiate cause and consequence of domestic violence in rural area more and come up with better work. Hence, the researcher believes that this problem contributed to the limitation of the study. In fact, attempts is made to overcome this limitation by making use of some unpublished but relevant materials and documents apart from this time and money constraint were the major challenges the researcher encountered while doing this study.

### **1.8. Organization of the Study**

The content of the study was organised in to five chapters. Chapter one deals with background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitation and delimitation, significance of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two review about the relevant literature on the area. When one looks at chapter three its concern is on presenting the methodology of the study. Chapter four in its part reports the presentation, analysis and discussion of the study and finally chapter five presents the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

## CHAPTER TWO

### **2.1 Theoretical and conceptual literature Review.**

#### **2.1.1. Concept of domestic violence against women**



There is no universally accepted definition and labelling of domestic violence against women. In the relevant literature, there exist many labelling and corresponding definitions of the term. Most commonly used ones are intimate partner violence, family violence, wife abuse, intimate partner aggression, spouse abuse, violence in close relationships, and women in violent relationships, wife assault, women battering, and the like (Unicef, 2000).

Before proceeding with domestic violence, violence against women as an all-encompassing term needs to be covered. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, defined violence against women as

*any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in Physical, sexual or physiological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.*

Besides defining the problem, United Nations identified the mistreatment of women and girls as one of the top three global problems hindering development, and stated that (UN, 1993)

*Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power Relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and Discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full Advancement of women...*

On the other hand domestic violence is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women and girls' equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and right to enjoy fundamental freedoms (UNICEF, 2000). As declared by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) it is, a health, legal, economic, educational, developmental, and above all, a human rights issue. It present in every country, beyond the boundaries of class, ethnicity, education, income, and age. Domestic violence, a specific form of violence against women, was defined by Walker (1999) as

*“a pattern of abusive behaviours including a wide range of physical, sexual, and, psychological maltreatment used by one person in an intimate*

*relationship against another to gain power unfairly or maintain that person's misuse of power, control, and authority.” P,21-29*

WHO (2014) as cited on Agumasie S and Bezatu M (2015) defined domestic violence against women as intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development or deprivation.

### **2.1.2 Domestic violence in Ethiopia**

Women in Ethiopia have lower status in the society in many aspects. Most women are financially dependent on men and are less educated with only limited professional job opportunities. The male adult literacy rate for age 15 and above is 49.2 % and the adult female literacy rate, age 15 and above is 33.8 % (UNDP, 2005). Most girls are forced to drop out of school due to pressure from the society and the gap in education widens in higher education institutes.

The prevailing gender inequality and the lower status of women have made women to have no decision-making power both in households and in the society. This can both be a cause and a consequence of violence against women in the society (Cherinet ,H. and Mulugeta,E. 2003).“Ethiopia is a patriarchal society that keeps women at a subordinate position, using religion and culture as an excuse. These excuses have for many years been supported by laws and legislations that uphold patriarchy and women’s subordination. This has brought about and maintained disparities between men and women, in division of labor, share of benefits, in law and state, in how households are organized, and how these are interrelated” (ibid ).

In all Ethiopian cultures, women are victims of physical, sexual and psychological abuse both in the family and in the community. The violence exerted include beating, rape, FGM, abduction, early marriage and unregulated fertility which are well-established traditions that adversely affect the health and well being of the victims. These acts are major violations of human rights, but not considered so by the societies that take it as a normal feature of life (ibid).

According to the WHO (2005) study, combining the data for physical and sexual violence, in Ethiopia, 71% of ever-partnered women experienced one or the other

form of violence, or both, over their lifetime. Among them, 35% of all ever-partnered women experienced at least one severe form of physical violence and 67% of the women reported that their children commonly witnessed the violence. These circumstances cause physical damage and mental disturbances for women (WHO, 2005). Also, according to the Ethiopian Women lawyers Association (EWLA), out of an average 30 women coming to their office seeking legal support daily, about 22 of them report physical violence by their partners (EWLA, 2002).

### 2.1.3. Types of Domestic Violence

Different international organizations, as well as academicians in the field specifically defined domestic violence and stated the scope of the term together with its multiple types.

American Psychological Association Task Force on Male Violence against Women defined violence as Koss et al., 1994; cited in APA (2002)

*“physical, visual, verbal, or sexual acts that are experienced by a woman or a girl as threat, invasion, or assault and have the effect of hurting her or degrading her and/or taking away her ability to control contact (intimate or otherwise) with another individual.”*

United Nations identified the mistreatment of women and girls as one of the top three global problems hindering development.

Similarly, according to UNICEF’s Innocenti Digest on Domestic Violence against Women and Girls (2000), domestic violence is manifested through physical, sexual, psychological, and economical abuse. UNICEF clarified different forms of domestic violence by proving examples of relevant acts and behaviours, which are listed below:

*“(I) Physical abuse such as slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon, and murder. It also includes traditional practices harmful to women such as female genital mutilation and wife inheritance (the practice of passing a widow, and her property, to her dead husband’s brother).(II) Sexual abuse such as coerced sex through threats,*

*intimidation or physical force, forcing unwanted sexual acts or forcing sex with others.(III) Psychological abuse which includes behaviour that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation.*

*(IV) Economic abuse includes acts such as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.” P,104.*

### **2.1.3.1 Physical Abuse**

Physical abuse is an abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of pain, injury, intimidation, physical suffering or bodily harm punching, hitting, pushing, and many other kind of body contact that result to physical injuries. For UN (2006), physical violence is the use of physical force against another person in a way that ends up injuring the person or puts the person at risk of getting injured. It is the easiest type of behaviour to be recognized and identify as violence. It can also include inflicting injury on the other targets, such as children or pets in order to cause psychological harm to the victim.

### **2.1.3.2 Sexual Violence and Marital rape**

Sexual violence is any situation in which force or threat is applied to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Sexual abuse usually resulted to physical violence by forcing someone to engaged in a sexual activity.( Beanett (2001)). WHO(November29,2017), defined sexual abuse as an attempt to obtain sexual act, unwanted sexual comment or advances or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using force regardless of their relationship. Marital rape on the other hand is the use of force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against once will. Marital rape occurs when a partner forces to take part in sexual act without the victim consent.

Similarly, Wach and Reeves (2000) revealed another form of domestic violence against women is sexual ritual cleansing which occur because of sexual abuse. In some villages, mostly in Africa there is a strong believe that once a spouse dies or

husband dies, sexual cleansing must be done upon the woman or the wife. Women and girls are forced to engage in the deadly practice. This is done to find out who is responsible for the death of the husband and as an act to free a woman from the death to enable her free for remarriage. Also, such cleansing is done in sexual taboo cases.

#### **2.1.3.3 Emotional Violence/Abuse**

Emotional violence can be regarded as psychological abuse or mental abuse and can be informed of verbal or non-verbal abuse. This form of violence includes isolating the victim from socializing or associating with friends and family, harassing or humiliating the victim publicly or privately, controlling the victim on what to do or not and deliberately provoking the victim to anger or to make the victim feel diminishes and embarrassed. (National Coalition against domestic violence, 2010). Similarly, Watts and Zimmerman (2002) also affirmed that psychological or emotional form of violence is any behavior exhibited by a partner to control or damage your emotions. Such as yelling aggressively or positioning body in a menacing manner, making abusive or humiliating remarks or gesture. Such instances lead to emotional abuse which mostly results to violence.

#### **2.1.3.4 Economic Form of Violence**

Economic violence is a form of violence when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Many studies have reviewed that majority of the perpetrators of this abuse are men especially in most developing countries like Ethiopia. Economic abuse may involve preventing a partner or spouse from using resources or by exploiting economic resources of the victim (Brewster 2003). The reason behind men preventing women or their spouse from acquiring resources is to reduce women capacity to support their self and ensure she totally depend on the man for survivor financially, and prevent the women from finding employment, preventing women from advancing their carrier and acquiring assets. Sanders (2006) pointed out that domestic violence against women especially in form of wife battery is women lack of money and access to sales from harvest of agricultural products. This is common in most developing society like Ethiopia and

particularly the rural area. However, women and girls in rural Ethiopia are subjected to multiple forms of violence in the homes, and the most common form of violence against women is wife battery ranging from slapping, kicking, verbal abuse, rape, denial of financial resources and death.

All the forms of domestic violence against women are related to each other (Walker, 1999; UNICEF, 2000; APA, 2002; Basile et al., 2004; WHO, 2005; Severson, Postmus, & Berry, 2009). As discussed by Walker (1999), studies showed that when one form of violence was found in the family, other forms were more likely to occur. Violence in the family was proved to have direct relationships to other forms of violence against women, as well.

## **2.2. Empirical Literature Review**

### **2.2.1. Causes of domestic violence against women**

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) November(29,2017), it was found that in more than 80 countries in the world, 35% of women suffer physical and or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence by a person with no emotional bond. Most cases of domestic violence occur in their households. Several studies have been conducted to identify the precipitating factors which lead to the cause of domestic violence on women; some of the scholars have attributed some of the causes of domestic abuse from cultural reasons, poverty as a cause, socialization and societal acceptance. Many studies have shown that dependency of women upon men was positively related to domestic violence against women. Women who are economically dependent run greater risk of been abused as compared to those who are independent on their husbands (Davies 1963).

Regarding to the causes of domestic violence, several considerable studies presented and discussed numerous causes, as well as risk and protective factors. Dutton (1985) is one of the first theoreticians who provided a comprehensive approach in assessing related factors for male-to-female violence. Dutton(1985), proposed an ecological framework composed of four levels, and named these levels as macro system, exosystem, micro system, and ontogenetic system. In specific, the macro system level focuses on the important attributes of the society and community in which

couples live. It includes general cultural beliefs and values that relate to couple relationships, violence, and aggression. The exosystem level reflects the immediate context in which couples' relationships exist. This level defines the variables such as couples' employment status, income, and education levels. The micro system level refers to couples relationship and history. The variables such as relationship satisfaction and violence in the families of origin are involved in this level. Finally, the ontogenetic system level addresses the attributes of individual partners. This level covers the factors such as drug or alcohol use/abuse, attitudes toward violence, and psychopathology. To this regard as cited on Minna Terri (2016), excess alcohol consumption is a major risk factor for abuse. Alcohol affects judgement and self-control abilities as well as lowers an inhibition which increases the risk of aggressive behaviour (WHO, 2002).

From another comprehensive point of view, Walker (1999) stated that women's vulnerability is determined by the interaction among gender, political structure, religious beliefs, attitudes toward violence in general, and violence toward women. State-sponsored violence, such as civil conflicts and wars, and the migration within and between countries also contribute to women's vulnerability that make them victims inside and outside of their homes. Correspondingly, Watts and Zimmerman (2002) concluded that women's unequal status helps to create their vulnerability to violence, which in turn fuels the violence perpetrated against them.

With an all-encompassing approach, UNICEF (2000) defined socioeconomic forces, the family institution where power relations are enforced, fear of and control over female sexuality, belief in the inherent superiority of males, and legislation and cultural sanctions that traditionally deny women and children an independent legal and social status, as the manifestations of historically unequal power relations between men and women. According to UNICEF(2000), these complex and connected social and cultural factors keep women, victims of violence.

Research findings, particularly those gathered in studies with large and representative samples, make it clear that domestic violence against women is significantly associated with multiple socio-demographic characteristics of victims and their perpetrators which serve as the risk factors. For instance, in a study (Oyunbileg et al., 2009) major risk factors for physical, emotional, and economic violence included having low income, being unemployed, and having an alcohol

abusing partner. Being less educated, elderly, a divorced woman, and living in a rented or shared house were associated with an increased risk of emotional violence, as well. In another study (Bostock, Plumpton, & Pratt, 2009), the risk factors were indicated to be high for women who are younger, economically dependent, unemployed, and with children. Couples at higher risk for domestic violence were suggested as those who were younger at union inception, have been together for less time, are both in their first union, have only one partner who is employed, have a non-traditional woman paired with a traditional man, have at least one partner who abuse substances, have more children, or live in an economically disadvantaged neighbourhood (De Maris et al., 2003).

In addition to the above perspectives, there are also many different theories as to the causes of domestic violence. These include psychological theories that consider personality traits and mental characteristics of the perpetrators, as well as social theories which consider external factors in the perpetrator's environment, such as family structure stress and social learning. As with many phenomena regarding human experience, no single approach appears to cover all cases.

i. Psychological: Psychological theories focus on personality traits and mental characteristics of the offender. Personal traits include sudden bursts of anger, poor impulse control, and poor self-esteem. Various theories suggest that psychopathology and other personality disorders are factors, and that abuse observed or experienced as a child lead some people to be more violent in adulthood (Kalra, 1996). Dutton & Golant (1995) suggested a psychological profile of men who abuse their wives, arguing that they have borderline personalities that are developed early in life. However, these psychological theories are disputed by Steel (1974) who suggest that psychological theories are limited. They argue that social factors are important, while personality traits, mental illness or psychopath are fewer factors.

ii. Jealousy: Many cases of domestic violence against women occur due to jealousy when the spouse is either suspected of being unfaithful or is planning to leave the relationship. An evolutionary psychology explanation of such cases of domestic violence against women is that they represent to male attempts to control female reproduction and ensure sexual exclusivity for himself through violence or the threat of violence (Goetz, 2010).



iii. Social Stress: Stress may be increased when a person is living in a family situation, with increased pressures. Violence is not always caused by stress, but may be one way that some people respond to stress (Seltzer & Kalmuss, 1988). Couples in poverty may be more likely to experience domestic violence, due to increased stress and conflicts about finances and other aspects (Jewkes, 2002).

iv. Social Learning: If one observes violent behaviour, one is more likely to imitate it. If there are no negative consequences and the victim also accepts the violence with submission; then the behaviour will likely continue. Often, violence is transmitted from generation to generation in a cyclical manner (Crowell & Sugarman, 1996). As cited on Minna Terri (2016), the punishments for intimate partner violence are usually very mild in comparison to the severity of the offense which sends a message that violence is socially acceptable and women in many countries are still often considered as men's property or personal possessions which allow control and punishment in cases of alleged misbehaviour Jewkes (2002).

In other way many researchers have discussed intimate partner violence as a learned social behaviour for both men and women. Experiences of violence in the home in childhood teach children that violence is normal in certain settings. In this way, men learn to use violence and women learn to tolerate it or at least tolerate aggressive behaviour (*Ibid*).

v. Power and Control: Abusers abuse in order to establish and maintain control over the partner. Abusers' effort to dominate have been attributed to low self-esteem or feelings of inadequacy, unresolved childhood conflicts, the stress of poverty, hostility and resentment toward women (misogyny), personality disorders, genetic tendencies and social cultural influences (Wikipedia, 2012). Most authorities seem to agree that abusive personalities result from a combination of several factors, to varying degrees.

Domestic violence against women is a complex problem. As reviewed from many sources above, the causes of domestic violence include the effects of social, cultural, biological, psychological, and relational factors. Accordingly, simplistic conceptions and singular approaches may not be adequate to understand the phenomena. Multidimensional interactive factors are needed to identify why and how domestic violence against women occurs.

### 2.2.2. Consequences of domestic violence against women

Domestic violence against women results in lifelong physical and mental health consequences for the victims, and affects their interpersonal, social, and economic functioning (APA, 2002; WHO, 2005). As declared by World Health Organization (WHO, 2005), cross-sectional surveys can not establish whether violence causes particular health problems, with an obvious exception of injuries.

Nevertheless, in WHO's(2005) multi-country study, there were clear associations between domestic violence and symptoms of physical and mental ill-health. In other words, in all the countries across the world, women who had ever experienced domestic violence were significantly more likely to report poor physical and mental health than women who had never experienced domestic violence. It also influences women's ability to care for themselves and their children and associated with self-destructive behaviour such as alcohol and drug abuse. Moreover, violence determines women's sense of self-worth, their sense of autonomy, their ability to feel and act as independent, capable women (Garcia, 1999).

Physical and sexual violence against women carries several negative consequences on women. Data from a wide range of countries also suggest that partner violence accounts for a significant number of death by murder among women. Studies from Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and USA show that between 40 and 70% of all female murder victims are killed by husbands or boyfriends frequently in the context of ongoing abusive relationship (Bagshaw *et.al*, 2000).

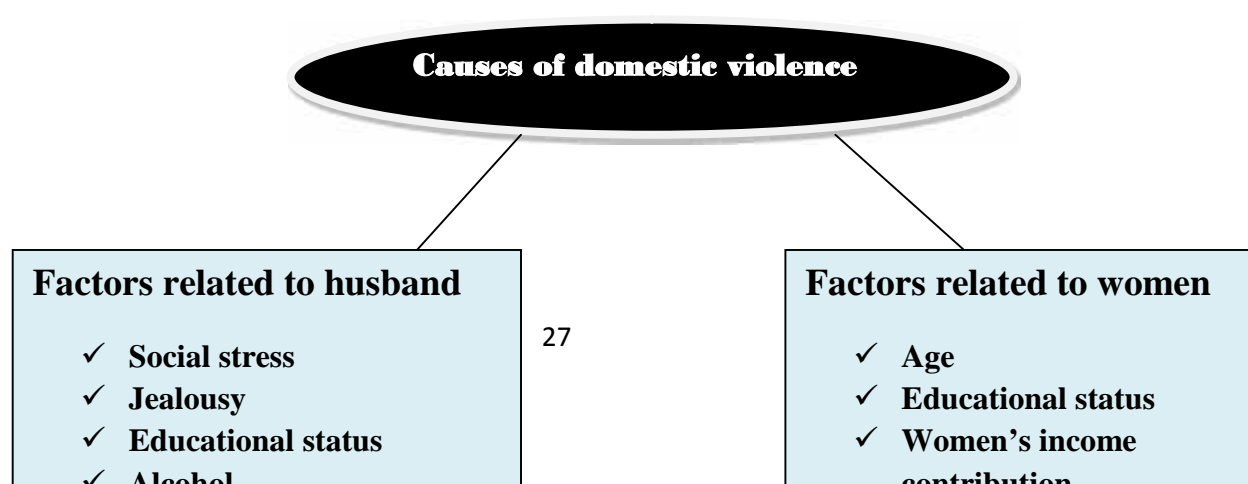
Highly reported physical health outcomes include injury, pain, gynaecological problems, miscarriage, unwanted pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, chronic pelvic pain, sexually transmitted diseases, headaches, memory loss, and dizziness. In the worst cases, domestic violence results in the death of women. That is to say, women may be murdered by their current or ex-partners (UNICEF, 2000;WHO, 2005).

Mental health associates like depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, fear, sexual dysfunctions, eating problems, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are among the most reported outcomes. (UNICEF,2000;WHO(2005).

Domestic violence also has health and behavior problems among children who had witnessed domestic violence and/or who had themselves been abused (UNICEF, 2000). The occurrence of both situations within the same family causes even more serious and complex problems. Studies showed that children exposed to domestic violence show a variety of mental health problems, including increased levels of anxiety, depression, and externalizing problems (Jouriles, Norwood, McDonald, & Peters, 2001), as well as school loneliness, maternal report child peer difficulties, and conflict with a best friend (McCloskey & Stuewig, 2001).

Furthermore, Burton, Duvvury and Varia, (2000) posited that domestic violence causes a high cost burden on the health care system for the treatment of the physical and mental health consequences of violence. Violence against women reduces women contribution at work place by lowering productivity and frequent absence from work. Wife battering as a violence act against women is thus a major barrier to the economic and social development of women. Children who witness wife beating develop emotional, behavioural, developmental and academic problems (Burton, Duvvury and Varia, 2000). According to them, children who witness domestic violence from their parents may face the consequence of becoming violent themselves both at home and school and some might develop depression and low self-esteem.

### Conceptual frame work



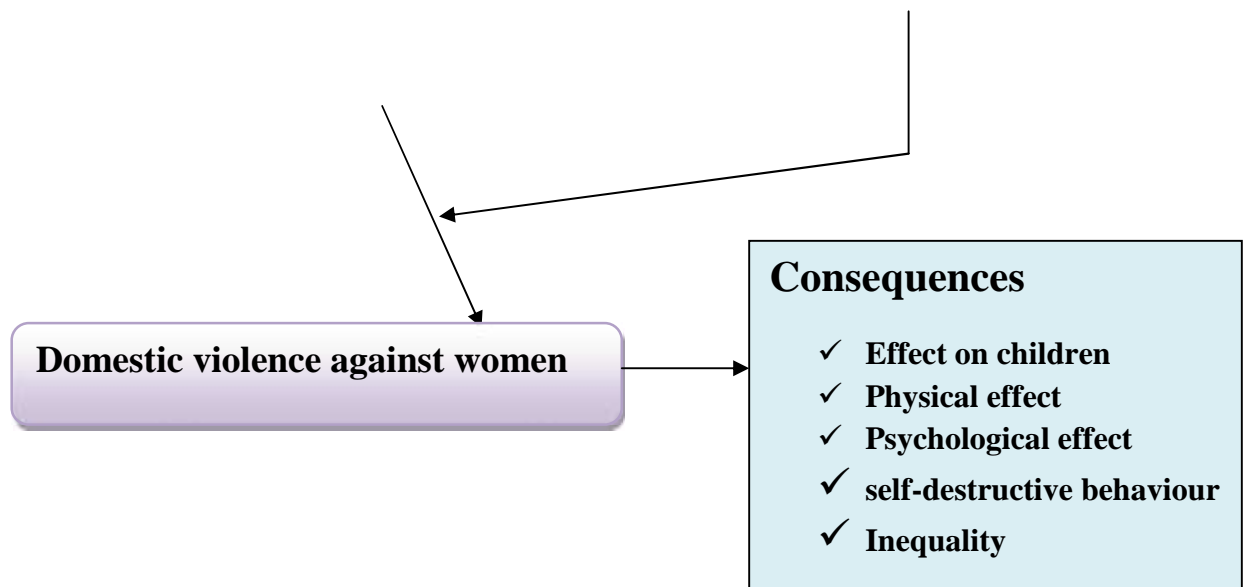


Figure 1 one's own 2017 and adopted from Agumasie S and Bezatu M (2015) and modified to suite with the topic

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. Research methodology

#### 3.1 Research design and methodology

In the study the researcher mainly aimed to capture women's experiences of domestic violence in their own words and from their own standpoint, therefore, qualitative methodology was primarily used, informed by feminist perspectives.

Reinharz (1992) pointed out that the feminist approach places emphasis on women's experiences, which are considered a significant indicator of reality.

Qualitative research methods are the most appropriate means of exploring women's views of their experiences and reality. Unlike quantitative studies that are concerned more with issues of frequency and distribution, qualitative research is rooted in the perspective of participants and their subjective meanings. Making sense of the data involves using inductive strategies that are sensitive to the social contexts in which behaviour occurs. In according genuineness to women's experiences in their everyday lives, the research is mainly within a feminist tradition of giving voice to those whose views have historically been marginalized. The approach also would enable to explore and explained into the hidden and invisible issues of women from their stand point that address the principle of feminist research. Since the study was intended to assess the causes and consequences of domestic violence against women qualitative research methods has been used to investigate the factors and effects in-depth.

Quantitative methodology was also employed as supplementary approach and in order to triangulate the results. For the purpose of carrying out in depth exploration of the lives of abused wives the researcher has carried out case study.

### **3.2 Study area**

The study was conducted in Gozamen Woreda which located in East Gojjam zone Debre Markos town. Debere Markos is the capital of the district and it contains 25 rural kebeles. It is one of the 18 districts in East Gojjam zone of Amhara National Regional State. The district was surrounded by Anded and Debay Tilatgin in the East, Machakel and Debre Elias in West, Sinan district in North, Baso Liben district and Abay River in the South. Based on the 2007 national census conducted by estimated population of 262, 497, of whom 129,921 were men and 132,576 women. The majority of the residents, 97.03%, practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, while 1.7% and 1.1% were Muslims and Protestants, respectively.

### **3.3. Method of data collection**

### **3.3.1 In-depth interview**

To gather relevant data interviews were conducted. The interviews covered different themes including their experience of violence, the cause and consequences of domestic violence. The interviews were first initially written in English language translated into Amharic to conduct the interview. The instrument enabled the researcher to understand and explore phenomena that cannot be observed such as feelings, thoughts, perceptions, experience and intention. Moreover, it would enable to dig out women's real experience and life in their words which are considered a significant indicator. To select potential informant victims the researcher has gained support from the women's association in the Woreda. So that the interview was conducted in Gozamen Woreda with a participant of 10 victims, in April 16,2010E.c.

### **3.3.2 Focus Group Discussions**

The focus group discussions were used with the aim of increasing the reliability of information gathered from in depth interviews. Based on the advantage and objective of the research, conducting focus group discussions was found to be necessary to explore unanticipated issue as the participant arose in the discussion. Sarantakos (1997) explained that making a discussion among individuals more than two may provoke individuals mind to generate more ideas and to make an exhaustive argumentation among each other. Therefore, in addition to the interview, a focus group discussion among small group has been considered as a good instrument to capture information that is versatile. This study used focus group discussion, since it helps to understand issues with consensus and variation among the participants of the discussion.

### **3.3.3 Small Survey**

For the purpose of generating and triangulate data collected with the data collection tools questionnaire for 150 married women was prepared. It was believed that these questionnaires would provide a reasonable amount of quantitative data to supplement the study's qualitative data and to triangulate the information obtained from in depth interview and focus group discussion.

### **3.3.4 Sampling procedure**

In the first stage the researcher gathered information from Gozamen Woreda Women's Affairs office about kebeles that recorded higher domestic violence cases to identify the potential area. Accordingly, from 28 kebeles three kebeles, kebele 3, kebele 6, kebele 11 selected purposively based on the domestic violence cases recorded in Gozamen Woreda women's affairs office. After the selection of the research area; married women, women victims of domestic violence and key informants were selected.

On the basis of DV reported to the Gozamen Woreda Women's Affairs office 25 women have experienced DV in the area, hence the researcher decided to take all in addition with three officers in the Woreda's Women Affairs and conducted interview and FGD. Accordingly 3 women for key informant 10 for interview and 15 for focus group discussion were involved.

To conduct a small survey, that will survey as supplementary and to triangulate result the researcher distributed questionnaires for 50 women in each three kebeles which is a total of 150 married women.

### **3.3.5 Data analysis and presentation**

Quantitative data that has been obtained from the questionnaires were cross tabulated and descriptive statistics to see the frequency of cases has been analysed with SPSS and data were presented. Information that gathered from those of the key informants' interview, open ended questionnaires and focus group discussion were discussed and triangulate with the quantitative data.

### **3.3.6 Ethical consideration**

Since research on domestic violence is sensitive issue; it is important to raise ethical issue. Considering this, the researcher applied ethical consideration following World Health Organization (WHO) guideline on ethical issue related to domestic violence research to ensure the safety of the respondents as well as data quality. Above all first consent was asked and the purpose of the study was explained to the

participants. Further, they were told that the study offer benefit to them and for all married women. Privacy was promoted and respondents were informed that whatever information they provide would be kept confidential. Tape recording was carried out taking into consideration the willingness of each participant. Thus, if requested not to be recorded, their wishes was well respected. Pseudonyms (codes) were used for all participants' protection and respecting their privacy.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Data Presentation and Analysis

#### **Introduction**

In this section, the researcher presents and discusses the information obtained from the field study and the data was analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative method. Simple percentages and frequency tables were used as statistical analysis in presenting quantitative data generated from the field and socio demographic data



while in-depth interview and FGD were analyzed qualitatively in line with the research objectives. The chapter is divided into four sections. The demographic attributes of respondents, secondly, causes of domestic violence against women in Gozamen woreda, thirdly, the impact of domestic violence and lastly major findings of the study.

#### 4.1. Socio Demographic Attributes of Respondents

Table: 4.1. Demographic variables of respondents

Source: Field Survey 2018

The table above indicates the distribution of Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. The data reveals that 34% of the study populations were in the age group of 25 to 30, while 48% of the study population were in the age group of 31-36, the remaining 18% were in the age group of 31 to 42. Furthermore, the data collected on the educational status of respondents reveals that, 30.7% of the respondents are illiterate. 43.3% of the study population attained primary education, while 26% of

Age	Items	Number	Percentage (%)	Total
	25-30	51	34	
	31- 36	72	48	
	37-42	<u>27</u>	18	100
		150		
Wife Level of education	Illiterate	45	30.7	
	Primary school	64	43.3	
	Secondary school	<u>41</u>	26.	
	College/university complete	150	0	100
Husbands level of education	Illiterate	57	38	
	Primary school	51	34	
	Secondary school	36	23	
	College/university complete	<u>6</u>	5	100
		150		
Work status	Have work	42	27.3	100
	Do not have work	<u>108</u>	72.7	
		150		

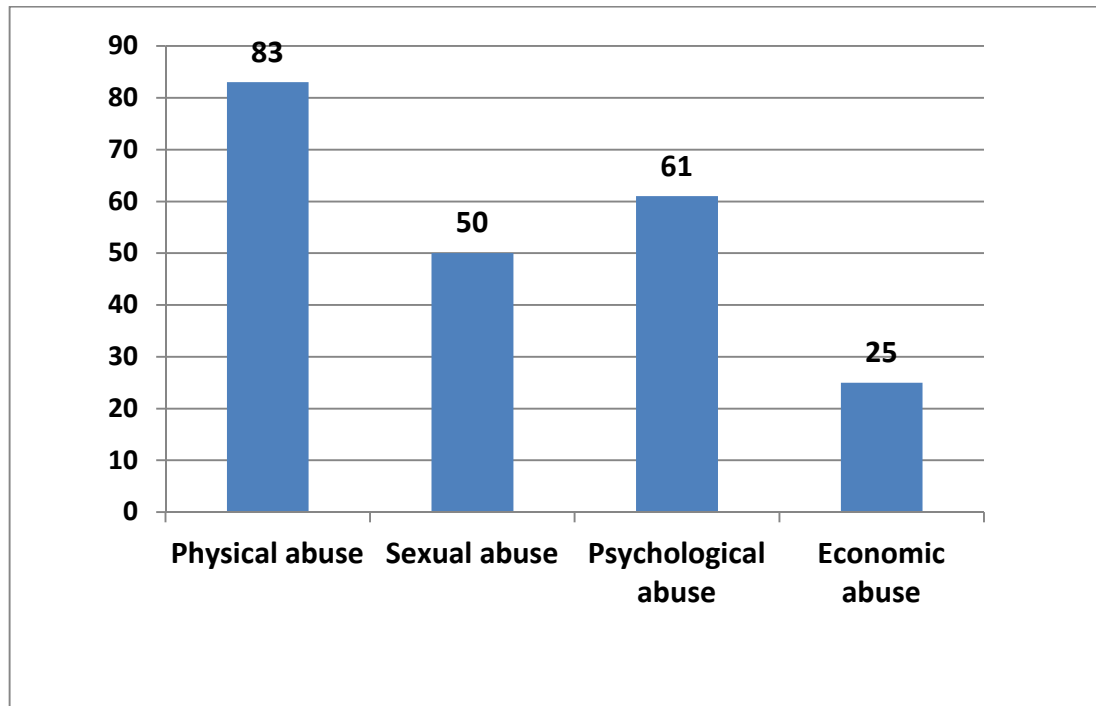
the respondents have secondary Education. Regarding to the educational level of husbands as women respondents replied 38% of the husbands were illiterate. 34% of the respondents' husband attained primary education, while 23% of the husbands have secondary Education and 5% of the respondents' husbands attained college level of education. This data implies that, majority of the respondents were illiterate

and this further implies that, the uneducated people were mostly involved in domestic violence than the respondents with different level of education.

The occupational status of respondents as indicated in the table above shown that very smaller number of respondent about 27.3% have work. While the majority of respondents about 72.7% do not have work.

#### **4.2. Causes of Domestic violence against women**

Figure 4.2. The nature and type of Domestic violence against women in Gozamen woreda (Multiple responses were possible)



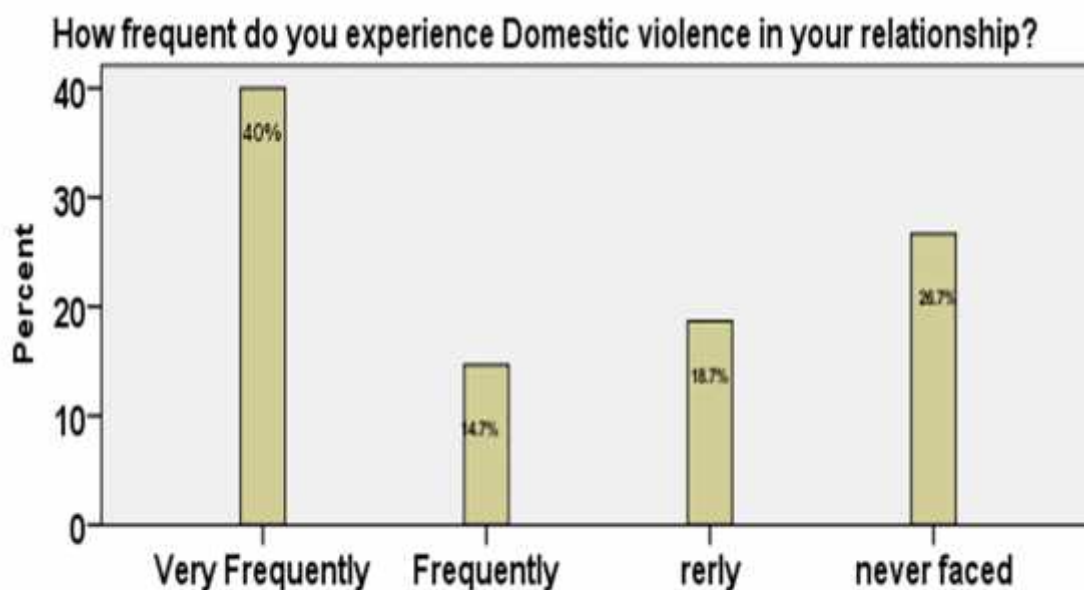
*Source: Field Survey 2018*

The figure above sought to indicate the nature of domestic violence against women in the Gozamen area. The data reveals that 83% of the respondents have seen and experienced that greater number of domestic violence usually happened in the nature of physical abuse, by implication domestic violence usually happened in the nature of both verbal and physical assaults. This implies that, exchange of words or quarrels usually ends up with physical violent like wife battering. To confirm this here is one of the interviewee statement and the FGD percipients response regarding to the nature

*Any time my husband is angry and starts shouting at me or insulting me, I dare not respond to his talks and insults. Each times i tried to defend myself to explain or join him to express badly. Some of FGD participants have also strengthen this statement that most of husbands in the area come home after drinking alcohol and would like to batter them with minor things.*

On the other hand 61% of the respondents have heard about and experienced that greater number of domestic violence usually happened in the nature of psychological abuse, other 50% and 25 % of respondents have heard about and experienced sexual and economic abuse respectively.

Figure 4.3 women's' experience of domestic violence in their relationship.



Source: Field Survey 2018

As it can be inferred from the table above respondents were asked to indicate how often does the incidence of domestic violence usually occur in Gozamen woreda. The information reveals that about 40% of the study population disclosed that domestic violence against women very frequently, 14.7% respond that they have experienced domestic violence frequently, the other 18.7% replied that they have experienced domestic violence rarely. In contrast 26.7% did not face violence in their relationship.

From the interview conducted with selected interviewees and FGD participants it was revealed the same information because most interviewees reported that they experienced violence at home frequently. In fact, some respondents disclosed that they experience violence in every week, sometimes once or twice while others confirmed they experience violence once in a month or occasionally. To confirm this, a woman interviewed stated that,

*My husband always beat me once when he is drunk and this happened mostly every weekends and sometimes twice in a week. He comes home with insult and always trying to force me to have sex with him, whenever I object*

*to that, he ends up beating me mercilessly. I am always afraid of my husband because of this attitude.*

Table 4.2. Alcohol drinking experience of husbands and resulted violence.

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Usually</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Always</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39.3</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>Occasionally</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

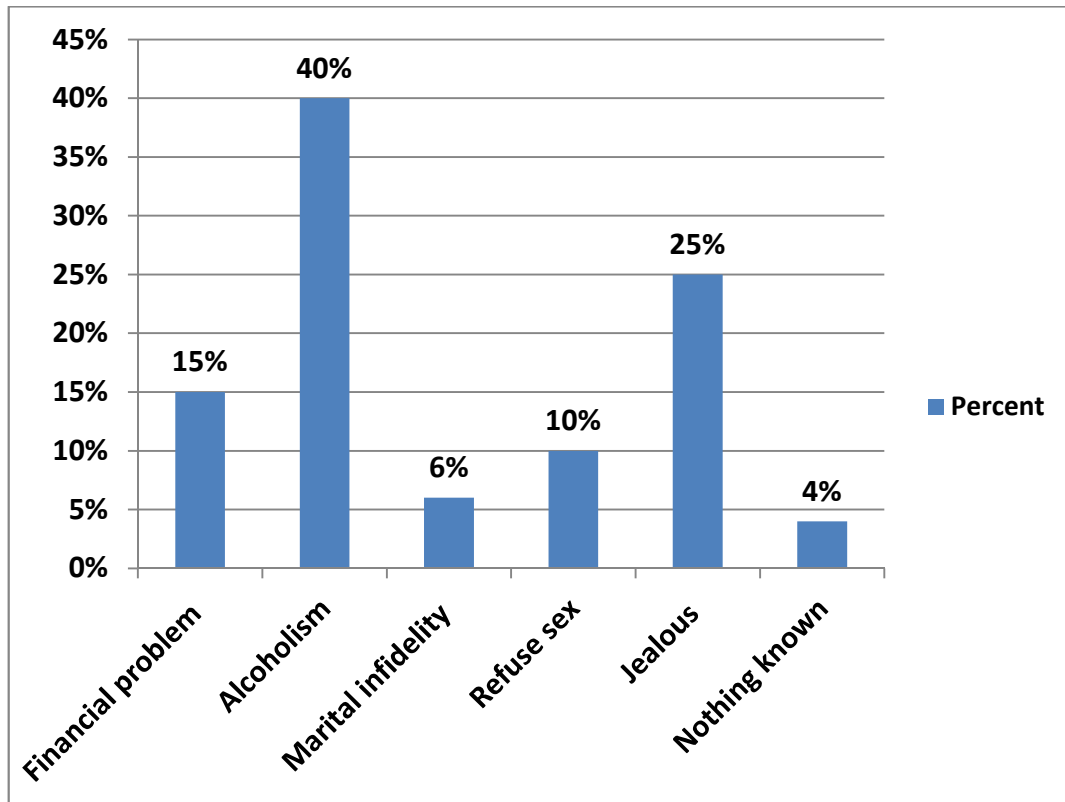
*Source: Field Survey 2018*

In most rural parts of Ethiopia peoples take drinking at night as normal part of their life. The above table reveal that majority of the respondents about 39.3% reported that their husband drink alcohol always, while 33.3% reported their husband drink alcohol occasionally. Off the respondents' husbands about 10.7% and 16.7% reported that used alcohol usually and rarely respectively. Women interviewed and FGD participant confirmed this, that husbands come home drinking alcohol usually commit violence on wife.

*One women reported that her husband drink alcohol and come home at night and beat me all the time and forced me to have sexual intercourse, the worst thing is not his bad act on me, but the worst effect is on my children they always cry and could not slip peacefully. FGD participants have also reported most drinking husbands beat their wife always.*

This implies that in addition to the internal personality of the husbands' alcohol share its part as external factor for husbands to commit violence.

Figure 4.4. Respondents' responses on the causes of the domestic violence.



Source: Field Survey 2018

Findings from the figure 4:3 indicated that, out of 150 respondents sampled on the causes of domestic violence against women in the study area, 40% affirmed that alcoholism is the major causes of domestic violence against women. Also 25% of the population also identify jealousy as another major cause of violence against women in the study area. 15% affirmed that lack of finance or poverty also contributed to frequent violence against women by perpetrators. Furthermore, the data also indicated that 10% of the studied population identify forced sex or sex refusal as another reason behind violence against women while 6% also ascertain that marital infidelity also resulted to domestic violence against women in the study area and 4% submitted that the violent occurred with reason unknown.

This finding is collaborated with the findings from the interviews with members of the study population. The interviewees also affirmed that Alcoholism, forced sex, extra marital affairs, marital infidelity and financial problems results to domestic violence against women in Gozamen Area. Furthermore, it was noted from four

victims FGD participants that culture also contributed to violence against women in the study area. One of the

Table 4.3. women’s habit and experience of reporting while violence occurred to them.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	58	38.7
No	92	61.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

As the above table shows majority of respondents in the study area about 61.3% do not have the habit to report or inform for other women while facing domestic violence. The rest 38.7 % have the habit to discuss with other women and to report to the police while facing violence. This imply that majority of women in rural area do not discuss with others about violence cases occurred to them at home this is due to fear of husbands after informing cases for others, culture and tradition of the society that promote husbands punishments on women as normal and kind of wife’s controlling method. To this regard one interviewee reported that.

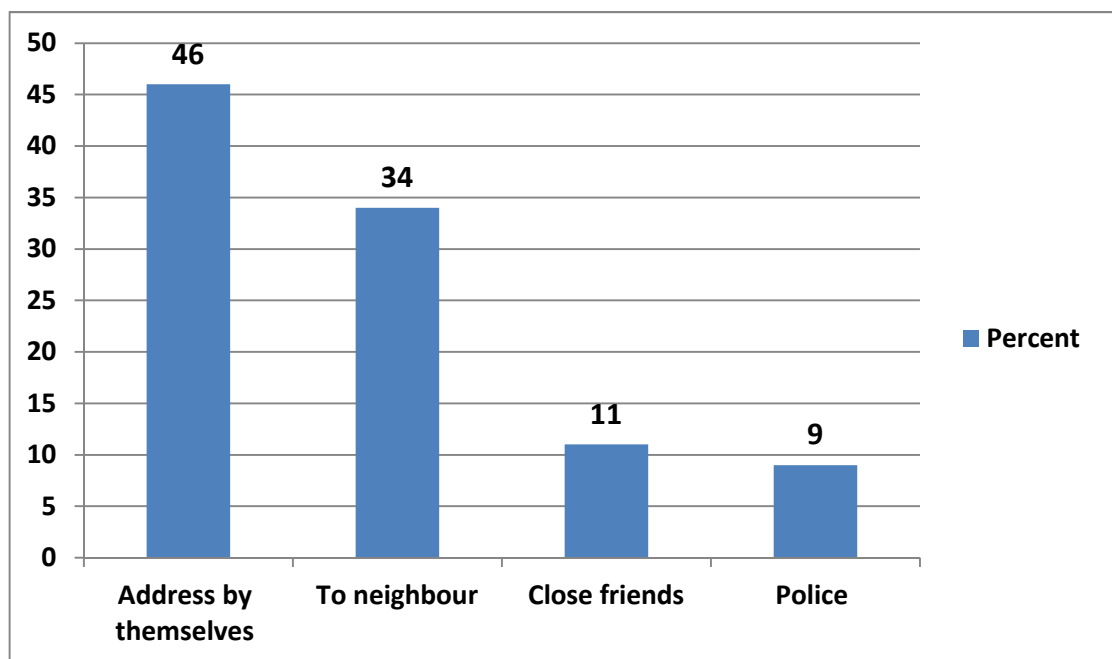
*It is a matter of chance that my whole life is disposed to domestic violence, he sometimes beat me, sometimes insult me with harsh words. But I haven’t still told for any one even for my families, this is due to several reasons; the first I afraid I will be separated and lose marriage, the other since the society promotes wife’s punishments as normal , I thought nothing will be changed and I will remain being blamed by the society.*

*Another interviewee also confirmed that, I am always afraid of involving outsider or third party into our family issues because my husband always warned me about doing that, he said crisis at home should be resolved at home. I remembered one occasion when I reported him my husband to my parents about assaulting and battering me, he was mad at me and*

*battered me severely and threaten to divorced me or send me parking from the house.*

To the same way most FGD participants reported that they do not have the experience and courage to report domestic violence occurred to them even if it is severe physical abuse.

Figure 4.5. Respondents were asked the way of reporting or addressing domestic violence in the study area.



Source: Field Survey 2018

The study tries to find out ways through which victims of domestic violence seek refuge to address or report the case. From the figure above we can determine that majority of respondents 46% revealed that they address their disputes or conflict by themselves without seeking outsider to resolve conflicts. Meanwhile, 34% submitted that victims report to neighbours and seek resolution, 11% affirmed that the address issues of violence through close friends, nevertheless 9% of the study population submitted that the case of violence against women in some cases was address in court through police.



The interview conducted in the study population revealed the same or similar information on the way of addressing domestic violence and seeking resolution. Furthermore, the interviewees disclosed that the nature of the violence determines the channel in seeking refuge or resolving the case. For some if the violence is verbal and not too severe, it will not involve outsider or families coming in to resolve conflicts but in the situation where by it is severe, then it will involve third party or authorities.

### 4.3. Consequence of Domestic violence against women

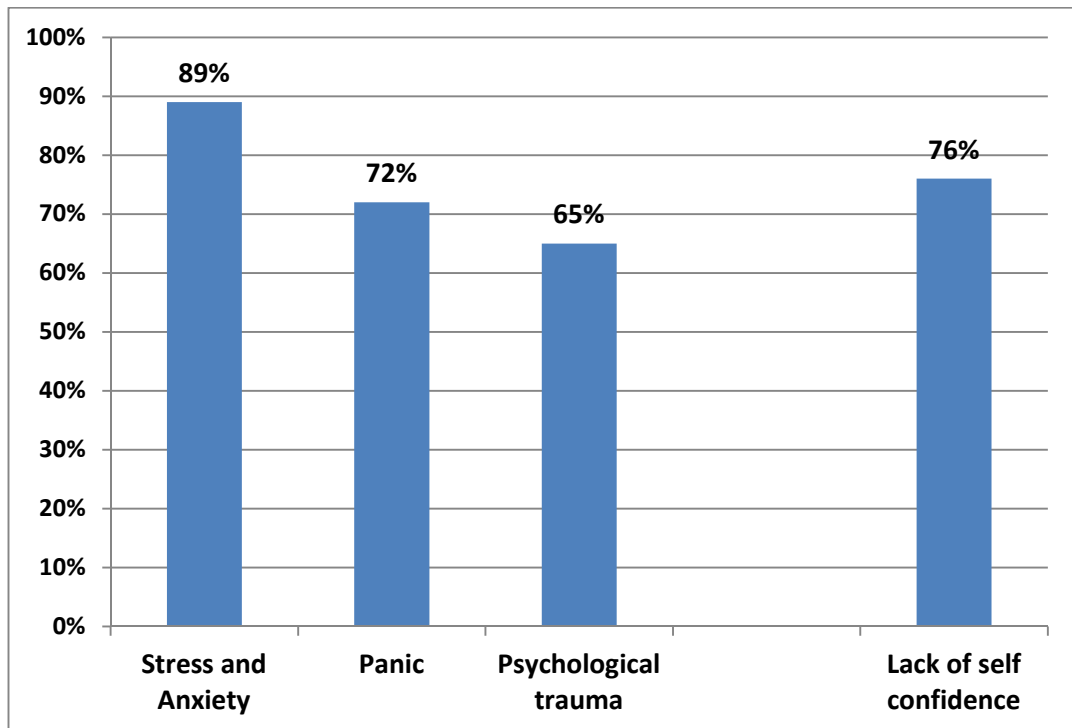
Table 4.4 Does domestic violence against women has health implication on the victims?

	Frequency	Percent
yes	140	93.3
No	10	6.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

In the table, above, respondents were asked to indicate whether domestic violence against women has health implication on the victim or not. The data from the responses indicated majority of the respondents confirmed that domestic violence have health implications on the victims. That is about 93.3% of the study population testify to this data while 6.7% says no. With this finding, it is reasonable to affirm that domestic violence have health effects on the victims in the Study area.

Figure 4.6. What is the mental implication of domestic violence you experienced?  
(multiple responses were possible)

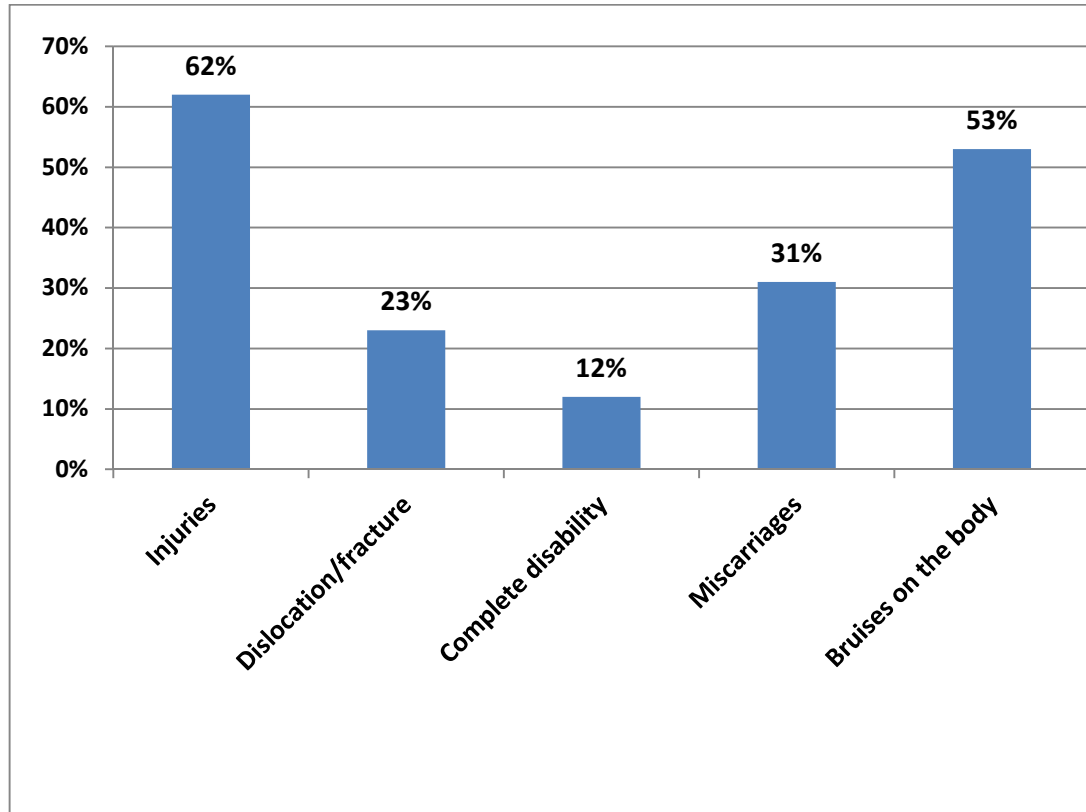


Source: Field Survey 2018

From the mental effects responses, the data indicates that 89% of the study population revealed that domestic violence leads to mental stress and anxiety, 72% reveals that they said violence creates panic/phobia, 76% of the study population submitted that victims of domestic violence faces lack of self confidence, and while 65% of the study population affirmed that women who experience violence usually faces psychological trauma.

*One interviewee affirmed this; the frequent violence I have faced so far resulted me stress and panic, I always remain sad with my marriage, due to this I have not ever experienced genuine happiness even in holidays,.....you know my younger daughter experiencing the same kind of stress and lack of self confidence.*

Figure 4.7. Impact of DVW on Health physically. (Multiple responses were possible)



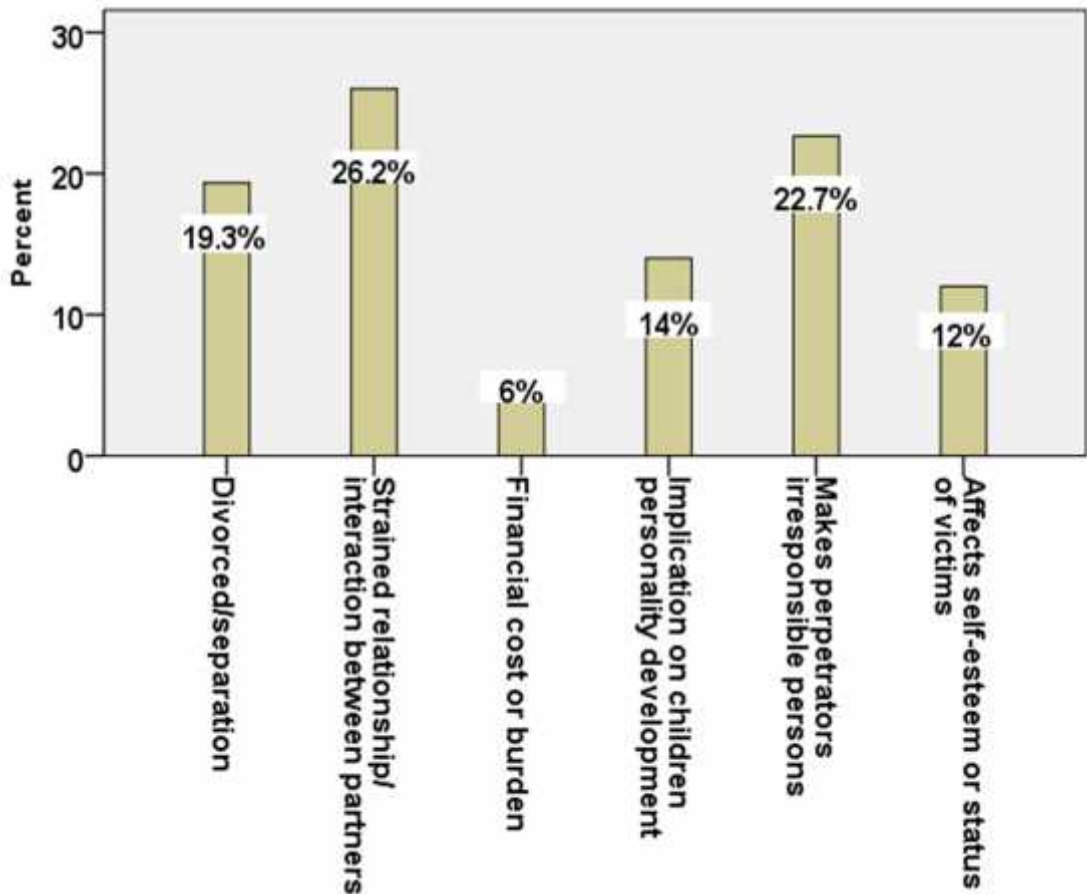
Source: Field Survey 2018

The above figure shows that 62% affirmed that domestic violence cause injuries on victim's body, 23% submitted that the said violence causes dislocation or fracture on the victims, also 53% of the population submitted that domestic violence results to the victim's bruises on the body. 31% of the studied population also submitted that violence against women result to miscarriages and abortions. It was affirmed further that out of the study population, 12% responded that violence against women results to complete disability.

*As one of the interviewed victims confirmed; it was on one of the days, I was waiting him coming for long, unfortunately when he reached home I was slept he comes at home at dark and he drunk extremely, he couldn't control himself, and his speech. He then asked why I sleep early .....I tried*

*to explain for him that he come late and the time was four thirty, unconsciously he shouted on me and bit me with stick on my left leg, through time it resulted serious injury on my leg.*

Figure 4.8 Social implication of domestic violence on women.



Source: Field Survey 2018

In respect to the responses from the social implication of domestic violence against women, it is affirmed that 26.2% of the study population reveals that the violence creates strained relationship or interaction between partners or couples, 22.7 % of the population reveals that it resulted to makes perpetrators irresponsible persons, 19.3% resulted to divorce or separation. 14% of the total respondents reveals that domestic violence against women have effects on the children’s personality development. Nevertheless, 12% submitted that the said violence affects the victim’s status. While

6% reveals that victims experience financial crisis or burden, notably after separation and cost of treatment.

With regard to all respondents revealed above on the physical, mental and social effects of domestic violence against women, shows that its analysis is critical in understanding the general health effects of the said menace against women's health in Gozamen area.

Interviews conducted from the study population also confirmed that domestic violence has health implications on women's victims physically, mentally and socially. To confirmed this, one of the victim interviewed reveals below:

*My husband always assaulted me and battered me severely on several occasions especially each time he is drunk. On many occasions, I had severe injuries all over my body, there was a time I sustained severe injury on my eyes that I could not see clearly for some months, my eye was swollen and closed, this affected me that I cannot go to farm or market like a month. I am always afraid of my husband, because at the slightest provocation he will maltreat me.*

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

#### 5.1 Summary

The finding from the proceeding chapters the cause of domestic violence against women in Gozamen area identified as; financial factors, forced sex or sex refusal by partner, excess alcohol, Marital infidelity and jealous. It was further discovered that most women in the study population experienced the said violence frequently especially physical violence. From the data collected and analysed, it has been

discovered that domestic violence against women is prevalent and it has so many negative impacts on women health's and familial wellbeing. Furthermore the nature and cause of domestic violence against women in Gozamen woreda are multidimensional and includes financial problem, alcoholism, and marital infidelity, jealous and refuse sex. Added to this the data collated from the study area revealed that, most of the causes of domestic violent against women emanated from excess taken of alcohol by the perpetrators.

The data also shows that, all the nature of violence against women like physical and verbal abuse like humiliation and intimidation among others occurred daily in the study area. And apparently, no abused woman can function actively or performed any work properly. An evaluation of violence on health of the victims from the data analysis revealed that abused women have mental stress, depression, sleeping problems, anxiety and miscarriages. Also victims face some social effects like separation impact on children, social status problems lack of confidence.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Based on the formulated questions of this thesis in chapter one, the following conclusions are made from the result of the findings:

It can be concluded that the major causes of domestic violence against women in the Gozamen area includes the following; alcoholism, extra marital affairs, forced sex, disrespect, financial factor and marital infidelity. Relatedly, it was concluded that domestic violence against women in the study area occurs verbal and physical assaults. It can further concluded from the research findings that domestic violence against women affects women's health's physically, mentally and socially. It was also concluded that domestic violence against women constitutes criminal offence and the need for punishment. On the issue of forms of violence against women in Gozamen area significant number of women experience violence on a frequent basis and majority experience physical violence which affects their physical, mental and social health. It was also confirmed by the interviewee that, the most severe form of domestic violence against women is the physical violence which usually cause injury

on the victim body which in most cases resulted to disfiguring of the victim body whose right is violated.

It was determined from the study that domestic violence against women results mental health problems such as stress, panic, psychological trauma, lack of confidence and physical health impacts such as injury, dislocation/fracture, complete disability, miscarriage and bruises on the body regarding to social effect; divorce, strained relationship, financial coast/burden, implication on children personality development, makes perpetrators irresponsible and affect the social status of victims.

The study finally concluded that, society will be incomplete without women contribution in familial well being, economic development and creating healthy citizens in general. Obviously, the world will not be complete without women. In general it is not possible to achieve MDGs without empowering women in every aspects. So therefore, there is the need to eliminate domestic violence against women to ensure women's full participation in any means of livelihood and societal developmental activities.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made to help in monitoring and reducing the ugly act of domestic violence against women in Gozamen Woreda.

- For effective gender relations, the Regional Government should appropriately implement the National Gender policy in Gozamen as well over all the nationwide; by doing this will help in eradicating women from all forms of violence in the society.
- A massive awareness campaign and orientation should be given to all men and women on the effects of violence against women's health in Gozamen Woreda and across all societies in the nation.

- Government should mandate the law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute perpetrators of domestic violence against women in the study area. And the punishment should be rigid one to deter other potential perpetrators who may intend to commit the same act in the study area.
- Women should be given adequate orientations to meet up with the challenges that are confronting them in the society. For there is the need to collectively come together under one umbrella and fight against their oppressed in the society. This should be done through women association like all community women association, women's forum, religious based women's associations and other NGOs and human right activist.
- Government should include gender awareness programme in school's curriculum to sensitize all children on the need to avoid gender violence. This apparently will help in reducing the menace in the future in the society.
- The Government should educate the public to abolish customs, traditions, Religion and other laws that discriminate against women in the study area and the society in general.
- Women to the same way society members should practice the habit of informing violence to police, families and friends to sought resolution.
- The interviews conducted among the victims of domestic violence from the study population suggested similar possible way-out. To this regard the FGD participants stressed more criminalizing the perpetrators in order to shape men's mind and reduce domestic violence on the furthermore, it has suggested by the participants that orientation program should be offered to reduce cultural beliefs that supports or promotes violence against women and campaign has to be carried out to educate the public on the health implications of domestic violence against women.
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## ANNEXES

Annex –A

### **I. Field Survey Questionnaire**

#### **Introduction**

I am a master student of social Studies civics and Ethical studies at Debrebrhan University. I am undergoing a research study on the cause and effect of domestic violence on women in Gozamn Woreda, . This Questionnaire is intended to seek and collect data for a research and the survey is purely for Academic purposes and the information you will provide will be used anonymously and treated in strict



4. Occasionally
- 10) Have you experienced violence by your husband?  
 1. Yes   
 2. No
- 11) Can you identify the cause of the violence you often experience?  
 1. Financial problems   
 2. Alcoholism   
 3. Marital infidelity   
 4. Refuse sex   
 5. Nothing Known   
 6. Jealous
- 12) Did you ever told your experience of violence to others  
 1. Yes   
 2. No
- 13) If your answer 'Yes' for Q 13, for whom?  
 1. Neighbour   
 2. Friends   
 3. Police   
 4. Other specify
- 14) What was the response?  
 1. Nothing   
 2. Helpful   
 3. Blame you   
 4. Ignorance   
 5. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 3 Impact of domestic violence

- 15) Does domestic violence against women has health implication on the victims?  
 1. yes   
 2. No.
- 16) How is the cost rate of the economic implications of domestic violence on women's health from your own experience?  
 1. High   
 2. Moderate   
 3. Low   
 4. No cost
- 17) What is the mental implication of domestic violence you experienced?  
 1. Depression   
 2. Stress and Anxiety   
 3. Panic   
 4. Psychological trauma   
 5. others Specify .....
- 18) How does the violence affect your Health physically?  
 1. Injuries   
 2. Dislocation/fracture

- 3. Complete disability
- 4. Miscarriages/abortion Constant body pains
- 5. Bruises on the body
- 6. Lack of self confidence
- 7. others specify .....

19) What is the social implication of domestic violence you experience?

- 1. Divorced/separation
- 2. Strained relationship/ interaction between partners
- 3. Financial cost or burden
- 4. implication on children personality development
- 5. makes perpetrators irresponsible persons
- 6. affects self-esteem or status of victims
- 7. Others specify .....

20) Which one do you think the possible solution to eradicate Domestic violence against women?

Ways	Mark as ( )
Criminalizing domestic violence and punishment of perpetrators.	
Orientation program should be offered to reduce cultural beliefs that supports or promotes violence against women.	
Provide marriage education program to all girl child before marriage age.	
Carryout campaign to educate the public on the health implications of domestic violence against women	

Annex – B In Depth interview with victims

- 1) Can you comment on Domestic Violence from your experience?
- 2) Can you states the kind of Domestic Violence you have experienced?
- 3) Which of the violence you felt is more severe among the once you experienced?
- 4) How often do you experience this violence?
- 5) From your Experience can you state the real causes of the violence?
- 6) How your culture does constitute violence against women in your community?
- 7) Did you report to the police?



- 8) What are the noticeable implications of domestic violence on women?
- 9) What do you think can be done to eradicate the ugly incidences of Domestic violence in your community?

**Annex- C Focus Group Discussion Guide**

1. What do you understand by the term of domestic violence?
2. Do you think the things you have mentioned happen to many women?
3. Why do think domestic violence happens?
4. What are the response of police, family friends and neighbours on domestic violence?
5. What do you think should be done about domestic violence?
6. የተሳታፊዎች መረጃና የፈቃደኝነት መጠየቂያ ቅጽ
7. መለያ-\_\_\_\_\_
8. ዐድራሻ \_\_\_\_\_ ወረዳ \_\_\_\_\_ ቀበሌ \_\_\_\_\_ ስ.ቁ \_\_\_\_\_
9. ጤና ይስጥልኝ ስሜ \_\_\_\_\_ ዕብላሁ \_\_\_\_\_ ዕድሜ \_\_\_\_\_ የመጣሁት በደብረብርሀን ዩኒቨርሲቲ የስነህይወት ስነምግባር ትምህርት የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ የሆነችዉን ዐስካለማሪያም ጌታቸዉን ወክሎ ሲሆን በጎዛምን ወረዳ በሴቶች ላይ በቤት ውስጥ የሚቃጠሉ ጥቃቶች መንስኤዎቻቸዉንና የሚያስከትሉትን ችግሮች ለማጥናት ከዚህ ጥናት ጋር በተያያዘ በቃለ መጠይቁ ዕንዲሳተፉ

ዕጠይቅሆታለሁ ስለጥናቱ የሚከተሉትን ነጥቦች ከተገነዘቡ በሁዐላ ፈቀደኛ ከሆኑ ወደመጠይቆቹ ዕናልፋለን።

10. የጥናቱ ርዕስ በጎዛምን ወረዳ በሴቶች ላይ በቤት ውስጥ የሚቃጠሉ ጥቃቶች መንስዔዎቻቸውንና የሚያስከትሉትን ችግሮች
11. የጥናቱ ዐላማ በሴቶች ላይ በቤት ውስጥ የሚቃጠሉ ጥቃቶች መንስዔዎቻቸውንና የሚያስከትሉትን ተያያዥ ችግሮችን መለየት ማጥናት ነው።
12. ጥቅም ይህ ጥናት ከተሳተፊዎች በተጨማሪ የሴቶችን ጥቃት ለመከላከል ለሚሰሩ መንግስታዊም ሆነ በጎ ዐድራጎት ተቋማት ዕንዲሁም ፖሊሲና ስትራቴጂ ነዳፊ ለሆኑ ባለድርሻዎች ዕንደግብዐት ያገለግላል።
13. ጉዳት ጥናት ላይ በመሳተፍ ተሳታፊዎች ምንም ጉዳት ዐይደርሰባችኋልም።
14. ሚስጥራዊነት ተሳታፊዎች ስማቸውን ዕንዲጠቅሱ ዕጠበቅም መቀንኛውም ተሳታፊ የሚሰጡት ምላሽ ምስጢራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ዕንዲሆን ተጥናቱ ስነምግባር ያስገድዳል በመሆኑም ተሳታፊዎች የሚሰጡት ምላሽ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ይሆናል ቃለመጠይቁ 15-20 ደቂቃ ይወስዳል።
15. የፈቃደኝነት መግለጫ ቅጽ
16. ከዚህ በላይ ስለ ጥናቱ የተገለጸውን መግለጫ በሚገባኝ ቋንቋ ዐንብቤ ወይም ተነባጭነት ተረድቻለሁ። በመሆኑም ብዚህ
17. 1 ዕስማማለሁ 2  
ዕልስማማም
18. ፊርማ
19. ጥናቱ የሚካሄደው በዐስካለማሪያም ጌታቸው ስ. ቁ
- 20.
21. የጥናቱ ዐማካሪ ዶ/ ስ.ቁ

የተሳታፊዎች መረጃና የፈቃደኝነት መጠየቂያ ቅፅ

መለያ-\_\_\_\_\_

ዐድራሻ ወረዳ \_\_\_\_\_ ቀበሌ \_\_\_\_\_ ስ.ቁ \_\_\_\_\_

ጤና ይስጥልኝ ስሜ \_\_\_\_\_ ዕበላለሁ ዕዜህ የመጣሁት በደብረብርሀን ዩኒቨርሲቲ የስነኤጋና ስነምግባር ትምህርት የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ የሆነችኋል። ዐስካለማሪያም ጌታቸውን ወክዬ ሲሆን በጎዛምን ወረዳ በሴቶች ላይ በቤት ውስጥ የሚቃጠሉ ጥቃቶች መንስዔዎቻቸውንና የሚያስከትሉትን ችግሮች ለማጥናት ከዚህ ጥናት ጋር በተያያዘ በቡድን ወይይት ላይ ዕንዲሳተፉ ዕጠይቅሆታለሁ ስለጥናቱ የሚከተሉትን ነጥቦች ከተገነዘቡ በሁዐላ ፈቀደኛ ከሆኑ ወደመጠይቆቹ ዕናልፋለን።

የጥናቱ ርዕስ በጎዛምን ወረዳ በሴቶች ላይ በቤት ውስጥ የሚቃጠሉ ጥቃቶች መንስዔዎቻቸውንና የሚያስከትሉትን ችግሮች

**የጥናቱ ዐላማ** በሴቶች ላይ በቤት ውስጥ የሚቃጠሉ ጥቀሶች መንስዔቸውንና የሚያስከትሉትን ተያያዥ ችግሮችን መለየት ማጥናት ነው።

**ጥቅም** ይህ ጥናት ከተሳተፊዎች በተጨማሪ የሴቶችን ጥቃት ለመከላከል ለሚሰሩ መንግስታዊም ሆነ በጎ ዐድራጎት ተቻማት ዕንዲሁም ፖሊሲና ስትራቴጂ ነዳፊ ለሆኑ ባለድርሻዎች ዕንደግብዐት ያገለግላል።

**ጉዳት** ጥናት ላይ በመሳተፍ ተሳታፊዎች ምንም ጉዳት ዐይደርሰባቸውም።

**ሚስጥራዊነት** ተሳታፊዎች ስማቸውን ዕንዲጠቅሱ ዕይጠበቅም ማንኛውም ተሳታፊ የሚሰጡት ምላሽ ምስጢራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ዕንዲሆን ተጥናቱ ስነምግባር ያስገድዳል በመሆኑም ተሳታፊዎች የሚሰጡት ምላሽ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ይሆናል የቡድን ዎይይቱ 35-45 ደቂቃ ይወስዳል።

**የፈቃደኝነት መግለጫ ቅጽ**

ከዚህ በላይ ስለ ጥናቱ የተገለጸውን መግለጫ በሚገባኝ ቋንቋ ዐንብቤ ወይም ተነቦልኝ ተረድቻለሁ። በመሆኑም ብዚህ

1 ዕስማማለሁ

2 ዕልስማማም

ፊርማ

ጥናቱ የሚካሄደው በዐስካለማሪያም ጌታቸው ስ. ቁ

የጥናቱ ዐማካሪ ዶ/ር

ስ.ቁ